This test is also on CD-ROM in our special interactive AP English Literature & Composition TESTware*. It is highly recommended that you take this exam on computer first. You will then have the additional study features and benefits of enforced timed conditions, individual diagnostic analysis, and instant scoring. See page ix for guidance on how to get the most out of our AP English Literature & Composition book and software.

AP EXAMINATION IN
ENGLISH LITERATURE
AND COMPOSITION

TEST 1
Section 1

TIME: 60 Minutes
60 Questions

DIRECTIONS: This test consists of selections from literary works and questions on their content, form, and style. After reading each passage or poem, choose the best answer to each question and blacken the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

NOTE: Pay particular attention to the requirement of questions that contain the words NOT, LEAST, or EXCEPT.

QUESTIONS 1–15. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

My daddy’s face is a study. Winter moves into it and presides there. His eyes become a cliff of snow threatening to avalanche; his eyebrows bend like black limbs of leafless trees. His skin takes on the pale, cheerless yellow of winter sun; for a jaw he has the edges of a snowbound field dotted with stubble; his high forehead is the frozen sweep of the Erie, hiding currents of gelid thoughts that eddy in darkness. Wolf killer turned hawk fighter, he worked night and day to keep one from the door and the other from under the windowsills. A Vulcan guarding the flames, he gives us instructions about which doors to keep closed or opened for proper distribution of heat, lays kindling by, discusses qualities of coal, and teaches us how to rake, feed, and bank the fire. And he will not unrazor his lips until spring.

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Winter tightened our heads with a band of cold and melted our eyes.
We put pepper in the feet of our stockings, Vaseline on our faces, and
stared through dark icebox mornings at four stewed prunes, slippery
lumps of oatmeal, and cocoa with a roof of skin.

But mostly we waited for spring, when there could be gardens.

By the time this winter had stiffened itself into a hateful knot that
nothing could loosen, something did loosen it, or rather someone. A
someone who splintered the knot into silver threads that tangled us, netted
us, made us long for the dull chafe of the previous boredom.

This disruptor of seasons was a new girl in school named Maureen
Peal. A high-yellow dream child with long brown hair braided into two
lynch ropes that hung down her back. She was rich, at least by our
standards, as rich as the richest of the white girls, swaddled in comfort and
care. The quality of her clothes threatened to derange Frieda and me.
Patent-leather shoes with buckles, a cheaper version of which we got only
at Easter and which had disintegrated by the end of May. Fluffy sweaters
the color of lemon drops tucked into skirts with pleats so orderly they
astounded us. Brightly colored knee socks with white borders, a brown
velvet coat trimmed in white rabbit fur, and a matching muff. There was a
hint of spring in her slce green eyes, something summery in her complex-
on, and a rich autumn ripeness in her walk.

She enchanted the entire school. When teachers called on her, they
smiled encouragingly. Black boys didn’t trip her in the halls; white girls
didn’t suck their teeth when she was assigned to be their work partners;
black girls stepped aside when she wanted to use the sink in the girls’
toilet, and their eyes genuflected under sliding lids. She never had to
search for anybody to eat with in the cafeteria — they flocked to the table
of her choice, where she opened fastidious lunches, shaming our jelly-
stained bread with egg-salad sandwiches cut into four dainty squares,
pink-frosted cupcakes, stocks of celery and carrots, proud, dark apples.
She even bought and liked white milk.

Frieda and I were bemused, irritated, and fascinated by her. We
looked hard for flaws to restore our equilibrium, but had to be content at
first with uglifying up her name, changing Maureen Peal to Meringue Pie.
Later a minor epiphany was ours when we discovered that she had a dog
tooth — a charming one to be sure — but a dog tooth nevertheless. And
when we found out she had been born with six fingers on each hand and
that there was a little bump where each extra one had been removed, we
smiled. They were small triumphs, but we took what we could get —
snickering behind her back and calling her Six-finger-dog-tooth-meringue-
pie. But we had to do it alone, for none of the other girls would cooperate
with our hostility. They adored her.
1. It can be inferred from the opening paragraph that
   (A) the narrator's father was a cold and unloving man
   (B) the house was besieged by wild animals in the winter
   (C) the narrator's father was strange and alien to his children
   (D) the narrator's father fought hunger and cold unceasingly
   (E) the narrator's father was an accomplished hunter

2. The sentence "My daddy's face is a study" (line 1) is best interpreted to mean that his face
   (A) reflects the formal learning he has acquired
   (B) reflects the quiet of a study room
   (C) is an expressive landscape
   (D) is expressive of his extensive experiences in life
   (E) is worthy of attention

3. The phrase "will not unrazor his lips until spring" (lines 11–12) evokes his
   (A) determination to win the battle for survival
   (B) refusal to shave
   (C) decision not to shave until spring comes
   (D) preoccupation with his appearance
   (E) stern, hostile attitude toward the family

4. The phrase "proud, dark apples" (line 42) presents an example of
   (A) ambiguity
   (B) metaphor
   (C) personification
   (D) dramatic irony
   (E) simile

5. The narrator and Frieda resent Maureen primarily for
   (A) her braided long brown hair
   (B) her newness to the school
(C) the fact that she was a dream child
(D) the fact that she wore the same patent leather shoes they did
(E) the expensive quality of her clothes

6. The image of a “hateful knot” (line 18) is a reference to
(A) the poverty of their home
(B) the unspent anger of their father
(C) the boredom of school
(D) the unyielding cold weather
(E) their cold, stiffened muscles

7. In context, which of the following best defines the meaning of the phrase “minor epiphany” (line 47)
(A) an unimportant social transgression
(B) a small religious experience
(C) a canine resemblance
(D) an enlightening and gratifying realization
(E) the small imperfections of nature

8. In context, the phrase “dull chafe” (line 21) is best interpreted to mean
(A) the rubbing of winter garments
(B) the discomfort of wearing the same old clothes
(C) the slow passage of time
(D) the absence of new people in their lives
(E) the unvaried rituals of winter life

9. The description of the school’s reactions to Maureen (lines 34–43) serves primarily to
(A) provide a contrast to the father’s earlier description
(B) illustrate the narrator’s jealousy
(C) summarize Maureen’s character
(D) emphasize everyone’s blindness to Maureen’s true nature
(E) demonstrate the subtlety of her conquests
10. According to the narrator, the discoveries and hostilities described in lines 45–53 served to
   (A) depict Maureen as a social misfit
   (B) arouse the superstitious side of their classmates
   (C) produce widespread laughter among the students
   (D) unite them with their classmates against Maureen
   (E) lessen their own sense of inferiority

11. In line 20, the “silver threads that tangled us” most likely refer to
   (A) the icy tracings that winter left on their windows
   (B) the net of poverty that envelopes them all
   (C) the finery of Maureen’s clothing
   (D) the narrator and Frieda’s plot to discredit Maureen
   (E) itching threads of winter garments that chafe them

12. Which of the following best describes the narrator at the end of the passage?
   (A) She has proven that Maureen is unworthy of friendship
   (B) She envies and admires Maureen
   (C) She feels confident about herself
   (D) She relishes her major victories over Maureen
   (E) She remains bitter about Maureen’s superior wealth

13. The tone of paragraph six (line 34–43) is best described as
   (A) feigned outrage          (D) forced anger
   (B) shocked disbelief        (E) exaggerated sympathy
   (C) ironic glee

14. The phrase “splintered the knot into silver threads” (line 20) is
   (A) a simile                  (D) onomatopoeia
   (B) dramatic irony           (E) personification
   (C) a mixed metaphor
15. All of the following represent figurative language EXCEPT
   (A) "the color of lemon drops" (line 29)
   (B) "a band of cold" (line 13)
   (C) "currents of gelid thoughts" (line 6)
   (D) "their eyes genuflected" (line 38)
   (E) "a roof of skin" (line 16)

**QUESTIONS 16–32.** Read the following poem carefully before you choose your answers.

Unnumbered suppliants crowd Preferment’s gate,
A thirst for wealth, and burning to be great;
Delusive Fortune hears the incessant call,
They mount, they shine, evaporate, and fall.

On every stage the foes of peace attend,
Hate dogs their flight, and Insult mocks their end.
Love ends with hope, the sinking statesman’s door
Pours in the morning worshiper no more;
For growing names the weekly scribbler lies,

To growing wealth the dedicator flies;
From every room descends the painted face,
That hung the bright palladium of the place;
And smoked in kitchens, or in auctions sold,
To better features yields the frame of gold;

For now no more we trace in every line
Heroic worth, benevolence divine:
The form distorted justifies the fall,
And Detestation rids the indignant wall.

But will not Britain hear the last appeal,
Sign her foes’ doom, or guard her favorites’ zeal?
Through Freedom’s sons no more remonstrance rings,
Degrading nobles and controlling kings;
Our supple tribes repress their patriot throats,
And ask no questions but the price of votes,

With weekly libels and septennial ale,
Their wish is full to riot and to rail.

In full-blown dignity, see Wolsey stand,
Law in his voice, and fortune in his hand:
To him the church, the realm, their powers consign,
Through him the rays of regal bounty shine;
Turned by his nod the stream of honor flows,
His smile alone security bestows:
Still to new heights his restless wishes tower,
Claim leads to claim, and power advances power;
Till conquest unresisted ceased to please,
And rights submitted, left him none to seize.
At length his sovereign frowns—the train of state
Mark the keen glance, and watch the sign to hate.
Where'er he turns, he meets a stranger's eye,
His suppliants scorn him, and his followers fly;
At once is lost the price of awful state,
The golden canopy, the glittering plate,
The regal palace, the luxurious board,
The liveried army, and the menial lord.
With age, with cares, with maladies oppressed,
He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.
Grief aids disease, remembered folly stings,
And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings.
Speak thou, whose thoughts at humble peace repine,
Shall Wolsey's wealth, with Wolsey's end be thine?
Or liv'st thou now, with safer pride content,
The wisest justice on the banks of Trent?
For why did Wolsey, near the steeps of fate,
On weak foundations raise the enormous weight?
Why but to sink beneath misfortune's blow,
With louder ruin to the gulls below?

1. Sacred object having the power to preserve a city or state.
2. Ale given away by candidates during parliamentary elections which are held every seven years.

From "The Vanity of Human Wishes," by Samuel Johnson

16. In line 1–4, the desire for fame is seen chiefly as
   (A) everyone's birthright
   (B) the right of a select few
   (C) motivated by an urge to improve society
   (D) a disappearing phenomenon
   (E) a universal aspiration
17. In line 5, the phrase “the foes of peace” refers to
   (A) the enemies of the realm
   (B) “Delusive Fortune”
   (C) poverty, envy and disease
   (D) plots to overthrow the government
   (E) worries that plague celebrities

18. According to the speaker, “The morning worshiper” (line 8), “the weekly scribbler” (line 9), and “the dedicatør” (line 10) lack all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) compassion
   (B) piety
   (C) loyalty
   (D) insensitivity
   (E) honor

19. The main point about those described in lines 5–18 is that
   (A) they are abandoned when fortune frowns on them
   (B) they become deeply religious because of their success
   (C) they are remembered long after they are gone
   (D) they form friendships that last a lifetime
   (E) they are sorely missed when gone

20. In lines 19–26, the speaker regards the integrity of his countrymen as
   (A) politically unblemished
   (B) sound for their opposition to abuses by the nobility
   (C) evident in their condemnation of their country’s foes
   (D) best expressed in their raillery for justice
   (E) non-existent or up for sale

21. The man Wolsey pictured in lines 27–36 is best described as which of the following?
   (A) Wealthy and benevolent
   (B) Authoritative and feared
22. The man Wolsey described in lines 27–36 is pictured chiefly in his role as
(A) Church dignitary      (D) Kind benefactor
(B) Influential banker    (E) Loyal patriot
(C) Government minister  

23. The change referred to in lines 37–40 is described as one from
(A) Innocence to corruption
(B) Wealth to poverty
(C) Eminence to commonality
(D) Wickedness to contriteness
(E) Favor to disfavor

24. In line 30, the phrase "rays of regal bounty" is best taken to mean which of the following?
(A) Kingly generosity      (D) Grand favors
(B) August blessings       (E) Haughty condescension
(C) Majestic boons         

25. Lines 37–38 suggest that the members of the king’s court
(A) follow the king’s lead in their treatment of Wolsey
(B) take note of the sharp look on Wolsey’s face
(C) fear the signs that Wolsey hates them
(D) avoid Wolsey’s superior scowl
(E) parade themselves before Wolsey’s penetrating stare

26. The relationship between lines 1–4 and lines 27–40 is best described by which of the following?
(A) Lines 1–4 present a description; lines 27–40 present a contrasting description

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(B) Lines 1–4 establish a thesis; lines 27–40 illustrate it
(C) Lines 1–4 present an observation; lines 27–40 contradict it
(D) Lines 1–4 present a poetic image; lines 27–40 present a contrasting image
(E) Lines 1–4 present a moral dilemma; lines 27–40 solve it

27. Beginning with line 49, the speaker does which of the following
(A) concludes the development of his opening image
(B) solves the moral dilemma he has presented
(C) admonishes the reader to take heed of Wolsey’s fate
(D) dismisses an objection to his argument
(E) furnishes evidence for a counter argument

28. According to the speaker, Wolsey’s rise to high office served to
(A) inspire love and admiration among his followers
(B) achieve “conquest unresisted” over the enemies of church and state
(C) prove the value of the clergy to the state
(D) bring him to greater grief when misfortune struck
(E) render his situation unique and beyond imitation

29. According to the speaker, those who achieve wealth and fame can expect to experience all of the following EXCEPT
(A) the praise of the press
(B) the love and admiration of subordinates
(C) having their portraits studied for distinguished traits
(D) visitations from those seeking favors
(E) being forgotten when they fall from office

30. According to the speaker, the common people are
(A) innocent of wrongdoing
(B) simply bystanders to history
(C) victims of their own greed
(D) guardians of freedom
(E) the moral backbone of the country

31. This excerpt is written in which of the following?
(A) Ballad meter       (D) Terza rima
(B) Iambic dimeter     (E) Heroic couplets
(C) Blank verse

32. In line 41, the words “awful state” refer to
(A) the impoverished realm
(B) the misrule that marked the king’s reign
(C) the luxurious life Wolsey enjoyed
(D) the immoral condition of the kingdom
(E) Wolsey’s downcast state

QUESTIONS 33–45. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

Meditation XVII

_Nunc Lento Sonitu dicunt, morieris._

Now this bell tolling softly for another, says to me, Thou must die.

Perchance he for whom this bell tolls may be so ill as that he knows not it tolls for him; and perchance I may think myself so much better than I am, as that they who are about me and see my state may have caused it to toll for me, and I know not that. The church is catholic, universal, so are all her actions; all that she does belongs to all. When she baptizes a child, that action concerns me; for that child is thereby connected to that body which is my head too, and ingrafted into that body whereof I am a member. And when she buries a man, that action concerns me: all mankind is of one author and is one volume; when one man dies, one chapter is not torn out of the book, but translated into a better language; and every chapter must be so translated. God employs several translators; some pieces are translated by age, some by sickness, some by war, some by justice; but God’s hand is in every translation, and his hand shall bind up all our scattered leaves again for that library where every book shall lie open to one another. As therefore the bell that rings to a sermon calls not upon the
preacher only, but upon the congregation to come, so this bell calls us all; but how much more me, who am brought so near the door by this sickness ...

... The bell doth toll for him that thinks it doth; and though it intermit again, yet from that minute that the occasion wrought upon him, he is united to God. Who casts not up his eye to the sun when it rises? but who takes off his eye from a comet when that breaks out? Who bends not his ear to any bell which upon any occasion rings? but who can remove it from that bell which is passing a piece of himself out of this world? No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of continent, a part of the main. If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friend's or of thine own were. Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind, and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee. Neither can we call this a begging of misery or a borrowing of misery, as though we were not miserable enough of ourselves but must fetch in more from the next house, in taking upon us the misery of our neighbors. Truly it were an excusable covetousness if we did; for affliction is a treasure, and scarce any man hath enough of it. No man hath affliction enough that is not matured and ripened by it and made fit for God by that affliction....

Tribulation is treasure in the nature of it, but it is not current money in the use of it, except we get nearer and nearer our home, heaven, by it. Another man may be sick too, and sick to death, and this affliction may lie in his bowels as gold in a mine and be of no use to him; but this bell that tells me of his affliction digs out and applies that gold to me, if by his consideration of another's danger I take mine own into contemplation and so secure myself by making my recourse to my God, who is our only security.

—John Donne

33. The passage contains all of the following rhetorical devices EXCEPT

(A) metaphor (D) apostrophic speech
(B) repetition (E) parallel syntax
(C) contrast

34. It can be inferred from the passage that the speaker would agree with which of the following statements about another person's suffering and death?

(A) Reforming in that we think about our own death
(B) Important in that we avoid catching the same disease
(C) Aggravating in that the bell distracts us from our work
(D) Unproductive in that dying yields nothing but suffering
(E) Gladdening in that we have avoided death once again

35. In the last sentence of the passage the speaker uses language that might best describe a
   (A) poisoning  (D) recovery from an illness
   (B) smelting process  (E) mining operation
   (C) financial transaction

36. It is most likely that the speaker thinks himself so much better than he is (lines 2–3) in order to
   (A) acknowledge his moral superiority over the dying
   (B) luxuriate in life and health while another awaits death
   (C) contradict the idea that his own death is imminent
   (D) remind himself of his own shortcomings
   (E) hide the seriousness of his illness from himself

37. The speaker gives metaphorical significance to which of the following?
   I. a chapter  III. a comet
   II. an island  IV. a library
   (A) I and II only  (D) I, II, and IV only
   (B) II and III only  (E) I, III, and IV only
   (C) I, II, and III only

38. The comparison in lines 8–10 of “mankind” to a “volume” suggests that death is all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) inevitable  (D) isolating
   (B) pervasive  (E) transcending
   (C) dynamic

39. Lines 36–39 suggest that salvation will be achieved through
   (A) incessant prayer
   (B) “excusable covetousness”

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(C) trying ordeals
(D) "borrowing of misery"
(E) the misery of our neighbors

40. The clause "but who can ... world" (lines 22–23) supports the speaker's proposition that individuals are
   (A) unable to resist looking at the sun
   (B) unable to ignore a bell
   (C) all spiritually interconnected
   (D) unaware of land lost to the sea
   (E) unable to ignore the sight of a comet

41. In context, "that" in line 4 refers to
   (A) "they ... have caused it to toll" (lines 2–3)
   (B) "who are about me" (line 3)
   (C) "he knows not it tolls for him" (line 1)
   (D) "church is catholic" (line 5)
   (E) "so much better than I am" (line 3)

42. A more conventional placement for "scarce" in line 33 would be
   (A) rarely
   (B) hardly
   (C) seldom
   (D) infrequently
   (E) little

43. "Tribulation ... by it," (lines 35–36) appears to be a contradictory statement because
   (A) one can not buy the way into heaven
   (B) suffering alone will not open the gates of heaven
   (C) earthly treasures can not be taken into the afterlife
   (D) the currency of heaven is prayer
   (E) accepted affliction opens the gates of heaven
44. At the conclusion the speaker knows that
   (A) others die and so can he
   (B) each of us approaches death alone
   (C) others die so that he could be spared
   (D) treasures should all be spent before we die
   (E) the nearer death the nearer despair

45. Which of the following seems LEAST compatible with the speaker’s philosophy?
   (A) The spiritual body of the church
   (B) Salvation is preordained
   (C) Purification through suffering
   (D) The afterlife
   (E) The family of man

QUESTIONS 46–60. Read the following poem carefully before you choose your answers.

The Garden

How vainly men themselves amaze,
To win the palm, the oak, or bays,
And their unceasing labors see
Crowned from some single herb or tree
   5  Whose short and narrow-verged shade
Does prudently their toils upbraid,
While all the flowers and trees do close
To weave the garlands of repose!

   10  Fair Quiet, have I found thee here,
And Innocence, thy sister dear?
Mistaken long, I sought you then
In busy companies of men.
Your sacred plants, if here below,
Only among the plants will grow;
   15  Society is all but rude
To this delicious solitude.