

Fiction

Question 1

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is an 1884 novel by Mark Twain. In the novel, the character Jim displays a logical, albeit literal, perspective on language that frustrates the narrator, Huckleberry, who finds Jim's refusal to accept that people from different nations might speak differently to be stubborn and impossible to argue against _____.

Which quotation from *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "Is a Frenchman a man?" / "Yes." / "Well, den! Dad blame it, why doan' he talk like a man? You answer me dat!" / I see it warn't no use wasting words—you can't learn a nigger to argue. So I quit.
- B "Leave me alone to cipher out a way so we can run in the daytime if we want to. I'll think the thing over—I'll invent a plan that'll fix it."
- C "Shut the door and blindfold the doctor tight and fast, and make him swear to be silent as the grave... and don't give it back to him till you get him back to the village, or else he will chalk this raft so he can find it again."
- D "Well, Sister Phelps, I've ransacked that-air cabin over, an' I b'lieve the nigger was crazy. I says to Sister Damrell—didn't I, Sister Damrell?—s'I, he's crazy, s'I—them's the very words I said."

Question 2

The following text is from Charlotte Bronte's 1847 novel *Jane Eyre*. In this excerpt, the protagonist, Jane, reflects on her joyous mood the morning after a significant event.

I was not surprised, when I ran down into the hall, to see that a brilliant June morning had succeeded to the tempest of the night, and to feel, through the open glass door, the breathing of a fresh and fragrant breeze. Nature must be gladsome when I was so happy. A beggar-woman and her little boy, pale, ragged objects both, were coming up the walk, and I ran down and gave them all the money I happened to have in my purse, some three or four shillings; good or bad they must partake of my jubilee. The rooks cawed, and blither birds sung, but nothing was so merry or so musical as my own rejoicing heart.

Based on the text, what is true about Jane's interaction with the beggar-woman and her son?

- ☐ A She helps them because she recognizes them from a previous encounter.
- ☐ B She offers them food from her breakfast because they appear hungry.
- ☐ C She gives them money impulsively because she wants to share her happiness.
- ☐ D She provides them with shelter from the storm that occurred the previous night.

Question 3

The following text is from Sir Walter Raleigh's poem *Life*. The speaker compares the nature of human existence to a theatrical performance on a stage.

What is our life? A play of passion,
Our mirth the music of division,
Our mother's wombs the tiring-houses be,
Where we are dressed for this short comedy.
Heaven the judicious sharp spectator is,
That sits and marks still who doth act amiss.
Our graves that hide us from the setting sun
Are like drawn curtains when the play is done.
Thus march we, playing, to our latest rest,
Only we die in earnest, that's no jest.

Based on the text, how does the speaker characterize Heaven's role in human life?

- ☐ A As a distant and uninterested observer of human events
- ☐ B As the creator responsible for writing the play's script
- ☐ C As a forgiving presence that overlooks minor mistakes
- ☐ D As a critical audience member evaluating who performs poorly

Question 4

The following text is from Robert Herrick's poem *Grace for a Child*. The poem depicts a young child offering a prayer before a meal.

Here, a little child, I stand,
Heaving up my either hand:
Cold as paddocks though they be,
Here I lift them up to thee,
For a benison to fall
On our meat, and on us all.
Amen.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A** The speaker is complaining about the cold temperature of the room while waiting to eat dinner.
- B** The speaker, despite physical discomfort, is earnestly asking for a blessing upon the meal and the people present.
- C** The speaker is explaining why children should wash their hands before touching their food.
- D** The speaker is expressing gratitude for the food while asking for forgiveness for past misdeeds.

Question 5

The following text is from Robert Louis Stevenson's poem *To Friends At Home*. The speaker, who is far away in a tropical location, addresses a dedication to various people he has left behind.

TO friends at home, the lone, the admired, the lost
The gracious old, the lovely young, to May
The fair, December the beloved, These from my blue horizon and
green isles,
These from this pinnacle of distances I,
The unforgetful, dedicate.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined lines in the text as a whole?

- A** They establish the speaker's physical location to explain why he cannot return to the people mentioned earlier.
- B** They clarify the speaker's current setting and affirm the enduring nature of his connection to those addressed.
- C** They contrast the natural beauty of the speaker's current environment with the gloomy atmosphere of his home.
- D** They list the specific gifts that the speaker is sending from his travels to the friends described previously.

Question 6

The following text is from George Gordon, Lord Byron's poem *Translation*. In this stanza, the speaker addresses his own soul as he contemplates the moment of death.

Ah! gentle, fleeting, wav'ring Sprite,
Friend and associate of this clay!
To what unknown region borne,
Wilt thou, now, wing thy distant flight?
No more with wonted humour gay,
But pallid, cheerless, and forlorn.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To express a deep resentment toward the inevitability of death
- ☐ B To contrast the spirit's lightness with the heavy burden of the body
- ☐ C To describe the physical pain associated with the end of life
- ☐ D To contemplate the uncertainty and change facing the spirit after death

Question 7

The following text is from Robert Herrick's poem *Grace for a Child*. In this poem, a child speaker offers a prayer before a meal.

Here, a little child, I stand,
Heaving up my either hand:
Cold as paddocks though they be,
Here I lift them up to thee,
For a benison to fall
On our meat, and on us all.
Amen.

Based on the text, which detail does the speaker emphasize about their physical state while praying?

- ☐ A The speaker's hands are trembling with fear.
- ☐ B The speaker's hands are notably cold.
- ☐ C The speaker is kneeling on the cold ground.
- ☐ D The speaker is holding a piece of meat.

Question 8

Home is a poem by Edward Thomas. In the poem, the speaker articulates a paradoxical longing for a place of belonging that he feels he cannot reach because it is a location he has never actually visited or experienced personally, writing _____.

Which quotation from *Home* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "Sweet Summer and Winter rude
I have loved, and friendship and love,
The crowd and solitude:
But I know them: I weary not;
But all that they mean I know."
- B "And could I discover it,
I fear my happiness there,
Or my pain, might be dreams of return
Here, to these things that were."
- C "This is my grief. That land,
My home, I have never seen;
No traveller tells of it,
However far he has been."
- D "No: I cannot go back,
And would not if I could.
Until blindness come, I must wait
And blink at what is not good."

Question 9

The following text is from Emily Brontë's 1847 novel *Wuthering Heights*. In this passage, the narrator, Nelly, arrives at a neighboring house in frantic search of the young girl in her care.

I opened the wicket and ran to the door, knocking vehemently for admittance. A woman whom I knew, and who formerly lived at Gimmerton, answered: she had been servant there since the death of Mr. Earnshaw. 'Ah,' said she, 'you are come a-seeking your little mistress! Don't be frightened. She's here safe: but I'm glad it isn't the master.' 'He is not at home then, is he?' I panted, quite breathless with quick walking and alarm. 'No, no,' she replied: 'both he and Joseph are off, and I think they won't return this hour or more. Step in and rest you a bit.'

Based on the text, what is true about the servant who answers the door?

- ☐ A She expresses relief that the narrator is not the master of the house.
- ☐ B She is alarmed by the narrator's frantic knocking and breathless state.
- ☐ C She refuses to let the narrator inside until the master returns.
- ☐ D She has only recently begun working at the house following Mr. Earnshaw's death.

Question 10

The Beautiful City of Perth is a poem by William Topaz McGonagall. In the poem, McGonagall juxtaposes the city's scenic tranquility with its turbulent history, specifically identifying a local residence that is linked to a deadly confrontation between rival groups _____

Which quotation from *The Beautiful City of Perth* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A The North Inch is beautiful to behold,
Where the daisies and butter-cups their petals unfold,
In the warm summer time of the year,
While the clear silvery Tay rolls by quite near,
And such a scene will your spirits cheer.
- B The surrounding woodland scenery is very grand,
It cannot be surpassed in fair Scotland,
Especially the elegant Palace of Scone, in history renowned,
Where some of Scotland's kings were crowned.
- C The South Inch is lovely, be it said,
And a splendid spot for military parade,
While along the highway there are some big trees,
Where the soldiers can rest or stand at ease.
- D And the Fair Maid of Perth's house is worthy to be seen,
...
The Fair Maid of Perth caused the battle on the North Inch
'Twixt the Clans Chattan and Kay...
Until they were cut up inch by inch.

Question 11

The following text is from Edith Wharton's 1920 novel *The Age of Innocence*. The excerpt describes a scene at the opera where the protagonist, Newland Archer, is observing the performance and the audience.

She sang the final burst of love triumphant, as she pressed the disheveled daisy to her lips and lifted her large eyes to the sophisticated countenance of the little brown Faust-Capoul, who was vainly trying, in a tight purple velvet doublet and plumed cap, to look as pure and true as his artless victim. Newland Archer, leaning against the wall at the back of the club box, turned his eyes from the stage and scanned the opposite side of the house. Directly facing him was the box of old Mrs. Manson Mingott, whose monstrous obesity had long since made it impossible for her to attend the Opera.

Based on the text, what is suggested about the male opera singer mentioned in the passage?

- ☐ A He is genuinely innocent and pure in his demeanor.
- ☐ B He is struggling to appear as innocent as the character he is performing with.
- ☐ C He is unaware of the audience's reaction to his performance.
- ☐ D He is dressed in a costume that makes him look sophisticated and successful.

Question 12

The Awakening is an 1899 novel by Kate Chopin. In the novel, Chopin portrays the protagonist Edna Pontellier's growing desire for autonomy not merely through acts of defiance, but through her deliberate withdrawal into obscure settings where she can evade the scrutiny of the fashionable social circles to which she belongs

Which quotation from *The Awakening* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "She heard him moving about the room; every sound indicating impatience and irritation. Another time she would have gone in at his request. She would, through habit, have yielded to his desire... but unthinkingly, as we walk, move, sit, stand."
- B "'I'd give it all to you, the pirate gold and every bit of treasure we could dig up... Pirate gold isn't a thing to be hoarded or utilized. It is something to squander and throw to the four winds, for the fun of seeing the golden specks fly.'"
- C "The place was too modest to attract the attention of people of fashion, and so quiet as to have escaped the notice of those in search of pleasure and dissipation... It was the last place in the city where she would have expected to meet any one she knew."
- D "How luxurious it felt to rest thus in a strange, quaint bed... She looked at her round arms as she held them straight up and rubbed them one after the other, observing closely, as if it were something she saw for the first time, the fine, firm quality."

Question 13

Homer's Hymn to the Moon is a poem by Percy Bysshe Shelley. In the poem, the speaker indicates that his invocation of the Moon serves a foundational purpose, intending for his musical tribute to the goddess to act as a prelude to recounting the enduring deeds of semi-divine heroes _____.

Which quotation from *Homer's Hymn to the Moon* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A Sing the wide-winged Moon! Around the earth,
From her immortal head in Heaven shot forth,
Far light is scattered--boundless glory springs;
Where'er she spreads her many-beaming wings
The lampless air glows round her golden crown.
- B And having yoked to her immortal car
The beam-invested steeds whose necks on high
Curve back, she drives to a remoter sky
A western Crescent, borne impetuously.
Then is made full the circle of her light.
- C The Son of Saturn with this glorious Power
Mingled in love and sleep--to whom she bore
Pandeia, a bright maid of beauty rare
Among the Gods, whose lives eternal are.
- D Hail Queen, great Moon, white-armed Divinity,
Fair-haired and favourable! thus with thee
My song beginning, by its music sweet
Shall make immortal many a glorious feat
Of demigods...

Question 14

The following text is from Edith Wharton's 1920 novel *The Age of Innocence*. Mrs. Manson Mingott, an outspoken elderly matriarch, is speaking with her granddaughter May Welland.

She examined and appraised with much interest the diamond-tipped arrow which had been pinned on May's bosom, remarking that in her day a filigree brooch would have been thought enough, but that there was no denying that Beaufort did things handsomely. "Quite an heirloom, in fact, my dear," the old lady chuckled. "You must leave it in fee to your eldest girl." She pinched May's white arm and watched the color flood her face. "Well, well, what have I said to make you shake out the red flag? ...Mercy me —when my children beg me to have all those gods and goddesses painted out overhead I always say I'm too thankful to have somebody about me that nothing can shock!"

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To contrast the modesty of past generations with the extravagance of the present.
- B** To describe the physical setting of the room where the characters are conversing.
- C** To emphasize Mrs. Mingott's bold personality compared to May's more reserved nature.
- D** To explain the historical significance of the diamond-tipped arrow May received.

Question 15

Jane Eyre is an 1847 novel by Charlotte Brontë. In the novel, the character Mr. Rochester discusses his moral history with Jane, asserting that while he possesses an inherently virtuous nature, his current flawed state is the result of external life events rather than an internal predisposition to vice_____.

Which quotation from *Jane Eyre* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "Nature meant me to be, on the whole, a good man, Miss Eyre, one of the better end... owing, I verily believe, rather to circumstances than to my natural bent, I am a trite, common-place sinner."
- B "I am not a villain; you are not to suppose that... I am a trite, common-place sinner, hackneyed in all the poor, petty dissipations, with which the rich and worthless try to put on life."
- C "Nobody knows how many rebellions, besides political rebellions, ferment in the masses of life which people earth. Women are supposed to be very calm generally; but women feel just as men feel."
- D "Really, your organs of wonder and credulity are easily excited; you seem... absolutely to believe we have a genuine witch in the house, who is in close alliance with the old gentleman."

Question 16

The following text is from Percy Bysshe Shelley's poem *Farewell to North Devon*. The poem reflects on the speaker's departure from a beautiful natural landscape that has been negatively impacted by human presence.

Where man's profane and tainting hand
Nature's primaeval loveliness has marred,
And some few souls of the high bliss debarred
Which else obey her powerful command;
...mountain piles
That load in grandeur Cambria's emerald vales.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To celebrate the untouched beauty of a remote mountain landscape
- ☐ B To suggest that humans are incapable of appreciating nature
- ☐ C To describe the specific geography of a valley in Cambria
- ☐ D To contrast the corruption of humanity with the grandeur of nature

Question 17

The following text is from Frances Hodgson Burnett's 1911 novel *The Secret Garden*. In this passage, Colin is taken outside into the garden by his friend Dickon.

Colin lifted his face to the sky. The arch of it looked very high and the small snowy clouds seemed like white birds floating on outspread wings below its crystal blueness. The wind swept in soft big breaths down from the moor and was strange with a wild clear scented sweetness. Colin kept lifting his thin chest to draw it in, and his big eyes looked as if it were they which were listening—listening, instead of his ears.

“There are so many sounds of singing and humming and calling out,” he said.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To describe Colin's anxiety about venturing into the outdoors
- ☐ B To convey the intense sensory experience Colin has with nature
- ☐ C To illustrate the friendship developing between Colin and Dickon
- ☐ D To emphasize the dangerous unpredictability of the moor's weather

Question 18

The following text is adapted from Charlotte Bronte's 1847 novel *Jane Eyre*. The narrator, Jane, is conversing with her employer, Mr. Rochester, about his appearance and their relationship.

Mr. Rochester had sometimes read my unspoken thoughts with an acumen to me incomprehensible; in the present instance he took no notice of my abrupt vocal response, but he smiled at me with a certain smile he had of his own, and which he used but on rare occasions.

As used in the text, what does the word "acumen" most nearly mean?

- ☐ A Insight
- ☐ B Passion
- ☐ C Speed
- ☐ D Arrogance

Question 19

Little Women is an 1868 novel by Louisa May Alcott. In the novel, the narrator shares a poem written by the character Jo about her sister Beth, illustrating both the profound spiritual peace Beth brings to their home and Jo's sorrow over Beth's impending departure from the physical world _____.

Which quotation from *Little Women* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "Sitting patient in the shadow / Till the blessed light shall come, / A serene and saintly presence / Sanctifies our troubled home. ... O my sister, passing from me, / Out of human care and strife."
- B "Mrs. March went out, after peeping here and there to see how matters went, also saying a word of comfort to Beth, who sat making a winding-sheet, while the dear departed lay in state in the domino-box."
- C "Mr. Brooke was a grave, silent young man... Meg liked his quiet manners, and considered him a walking encyclopedia of useful knowledge. He never talked to her much; but he looked at her a good deal."
- D "Now, this lady was a thin, yellow spinster, with a sharp nose and inquisitive eyes, who saw everything, and gossiped about all she saw. They disliked her, but had been taught to be kind to her."

Question 20

A White Heron is an 1886 short story by Sarah Orne Jewett. Throughout the story, the protagonist Sylvia experiences a growing affinity with the natural world that surrounds her, ultimately feeling a deep sense of integration with the forest environment.

Which quotation from *A White Heron* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "She was not often in the woods so late as this, and it made her feel as if she were a part of the gray shadows and the moving leaves."
- B "The next day the young sportsman hovered about the woods, and Sylvia kept him company, having lost her first fear of the friendly lad, who proved to be most kind and sympathetic."
- C "She grieved because the longed-for white heron was elusive, but she did not lead the guest, she only followed, and there was no such thing as speaking first."
- D "Sylvia still watched the toad, not divining, as she might have done at some calmer time, that the creature wished to get to its hole under the door-step."

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: A

(A) is the correct answer as it directly illustrates Jim's logical but literal confusion about why a Frenchman, being a man, does not speak like a man (English). It also shows Huck's frustration with Jim's stubbornness, concluding that it is useless to argue.

(B) is incorrect because it depicts the Duke planning a way to travel during the day, which involves problem-solving but does not relate to Jim's logic regarding language or Huck's frustration with it.

(C) is incorrect because it involves Tom Sawyer giving elaborate instructions based on adventure novels, rather than Jim expressing a view on language.

(D) is incorrect because it features a minor character, Mrs. Hotchkiss, speculating that Jim is crazy, rather than depicting an interaction where Jim frustrates Huck with his logic.

Question 2

Correct Answer: C

The text tells us that Jane is extremely happy. It says, "Nature must be gladsome when I was so happy." When she sees the beggar-woman and her boy, she immediately gives them all the money she has. She explains her reason by saying, "good or bad they must partake of my jubilee." This means she wants them to share in her joy.

Therefore, the correct answer is **(C)** because it correctly identifies that she gave them money out of a desire to share her happiness.

(A) is incorrect because the text never mentions that Jane knows the woman or the boy from before.

(B) is incorrect because although the woman and boy look "pale" and "ragged," Jane gives them money, not food.

(D) is incorrect because the text states that the storm had already passed and it was a "brilliant June morning," so they did not need shelter from a storm.

Question 3

Correct Answer: D

The text compares life to a play. It says that Heaven is a "judicious sharp spectator." A spectator is someone who watches. The text also says Heaven "sits and marks still who doth act amiss." To "mark" means to note or record, and "amiss" means wrongly or badly. So, the text is saying Heaven watches people and notes who is acting badly.

Therefore, the correct answer is (D) because it describes Heaven as a critical audience member (spectator) who evaluates who performs poorly (marks who acts amiss).

(A) is incorrect because the text calls Heaven a "sharp" spectator who "marks" actions, meaning Heaven is paying close attention, not uninterested.

(B) is incorrect because the poem focuses on Heaven watching the play (spectator), not writing it.

(C) is incorrect because the text says Heaven "marks" who acts amiss, suggesting judgment rather than forgiveness or overlooking mistakes.

Question 4

Correct Answer: B

The poem is short and sweet. A little child is holding up their hands to pray. The child mentions their hands are "cold as paddocks" (which means cold as frogs or toads), but they lift them up anyway to ask for a "benison" (a blessing) on the "meat" (food) and everyone there.

So, the main idea is that a child is praying for a blessing on the food and people, even though their hands are very cold. This matches choice **(B)** perfectly.

(A) is incorrect because the child isn't complaining. They mention the cold hands as a fact, but the focus is on lifting them up for prayer, not whining about the temperature.

(C) is incorrect because the poem is about prayer, not hygiene or washing hands.

(D) is incorrect because

while the child is praying over the food, there is no mention of asking for forgiveness or saying sorry for bad things they did.

Question 5

Correct Answer: B

The underlined lines tell us where the speaker is right now ('blue horizon and green isles,' 'pinnacle of distances') and what he is doing. He calls himself 'The unforgetful' and says he 'dedicate[s]' these words to the people back home. This shows that even though he is far away in a beautiful place, he still remembers and cares about his friends.

(B) captures this perfectly because it mentions his setting and confirms his lasting connection to the people he is addressing.

(A) is incorrect because the text doesn't say he *cannot* return; it just says he is far away.

(C) is incorrect because while he mentions 'blue horizon' and 'green isles,' he does not describe his home as gloomy or make a negative contrast.

(D) is incorrect because the word 'These' likely refers to the lines of poetry or thoughts he is sending, not physical gifts.

Question 6

Correct Answer: D

The text talks about a person's spirit (called a "Sprite") that is getting ready to leave the body. The speaker asks where the spirit will go next ("To what unknown region borne") and notes that the spirit, which used to be happy ("humour gay"), will soon be sad and lonely ("pallid, cheerless, and forlorn"). The main goal is to wonder about where the spirit goes and how it changes when life ends.

(A) is incorrect because the speaker does not sound angry or resentful. He calls the spirit "gentle" and a "Friend," which shows affection rather than anger.

(B) is incorrect because the poem focuses on the spirit leaving and changing, not on comparing a light spirit to a heavy body. The "clay" (body) is mentioned as a friend, not a burden.

(C) is incorrect because the text describes emotions like

being "cheerless" or "forlorn," not physical pain or hurting.

Question 7

Correct Answer: B

The text tells us about a little child who is praying. The child says, "Here, a little child, I stand," and then describes lifting up their hands. The poem specifically describes the hands with the phrase "Cold as paddocks though they be." This means the child's hands are very cold.

Therefore, we are looking for an answer choice that mentions the child's cold hands.

Choice **(B)** matches this perfectly because it says the hands are "notably cold."

Choice **(A)** is incorrect because although the child is lifting ("heaving") their hands, the poem never says they are shaking or that the child is afraid. Choice **(C)** is incorrect because the first line says the child "stands," not kneels. Choice **(D)** is incorrect because the prayer is *for* the meat (asking for a blessing on the food), but the child is not holding the meat; they are lifting their empty hands to pray.

Question 8

Correct Answer: C

(C) is the correct answer as it directly supports the claim that the speaker longs for a home he has never experienced. The lines "That land,

My home, I have never seen" explicitly state the paradox mentioned in the claim: feeling a connection to a home that is unknown to him.

(A) is incorrect because it lists things the speaker *has* experienced and knows well (seasons, emotions, social states), rather than the unknown home he longs for.

(B) is incorrect because it speculates on what might happen if he *did* find the home (fearing he would dream of returning to his current life), which is a consequence of finding it rather than a statement about never having seen it.

(D) is incorrect because it expresses a resignation to stay where he is and a refusal to go back, contradicting the part of the claim about his longing for that place.

Question 9

Correct Answer: A

The key information in the text is when the servant opens the door and speaks to the narrator. She says, "I'm glad it isn't the master." This tells us clearly that she is happy or relieved that the person knocking is the narrator, not her boss (the master).

Therefore, the correct answer is **(A)** because it matches the servant's statement that she is glad the person at the door isn't the master.

(B) is incorrect because the text says the servant tells the narrator, "Don't be frightened," which suggests she is trying to calm the narrator down, not that she herself is alarmed.

(C) is incorrect because the servant actually invites the narrator inside, saying, "Step in and rest you a bit."

(D) is incorrect because the text states she had been a servant there "since the death of Mr. Earnshaw," implying she has been there for some time, not that she started recently.

Question 10

Correct Answer: D

(D) is the correct answer as it directly addresses both parts of the claim. It identifies a specific "local residence" ("the Fair Maid of Perth's house") and links it to a "deadly confrontation between rival groups" by describing the "battle... 'Twixt the Clans Chattan and Kay" where the combatants were "cut up inch by inch."

(A) is incorrect because it focuses on the natural beauty of the landscape and the cheerful feelings it evokes, rather than historical conflict. **(B)** is incorrect because, while it mentions a historical site (the Palace of Scone), it focuses on a royal tradition (coronations) rather than a deadly battle between rival groups. **(C)** is incorrect because it describes a location suitable for a military parade and soldiers resting, which implies organized drilling or leisure rather than a violent historical feud.

Question 11

Correct Answer: B

The text describes a male singer ('Faust-Capoul') on stage. It says he was 'vainly trying... to look as pure and true as his artless victim.' The word 'vainly' means unsuccessfully, and 'artless' means innocent or natural. Therefore, the text tells us that he is trying hard, but failing, to look as innocent as the female singer he is acting with.

Choice **(B)** captures this perfectly because it states he is struggling (trying vainly) to appear as innocent as the other character.

Choice **(A)** is incorrect because the text says he is 'vainly trying' to look pure, implying he does not actually look that way.

Choice **(C)** is incorrect because the text does not mention whether he knows what the audience thinks.

Choice **(D)** is incorrect because while it mentions his costume ('tight purple velvet doublet'), the text focuses on his struggle to look pure, not on looking successful.

Question 12

Correct Answer: C

(C) is the correct answer as it directly illustrates both parts of the claim: the setting being "obscure" (too modest to attract attention) and Edna's evasion of her social circle (escaping the notice of people of fashion/ pleasure).

(A) is incorrect because it illustrates Edna's internal resistance to her husband's demands (an act of defiance), rather than her withdrawal into a physical setting to avoid society.

(B) is incorrect because it focuses on a whimsical conversation about pirate gold and how to spend it, which is unrelated to the claim about social withdrawal or obscure settings.

(D) is incorrect because while it describes Edna resting in a private setting ("strange, quaint bed"), it focuses on her sensory experience and physical self-discovery rather than the specific contrast between the location and the fashionable society she is avoiding.

Question 13

Correct Answer: D

(D) is the correct answer as it directly connects the speaker's tribute to the Moon with his subsequent intent to sing about heroes. The lines state "thus with thee / My song beginning," confirming the prelude aspect, and assert that this music will "make immortal many a glorious feat / Of demigods," confirming the intention to recount the deeds of semi-divine heroes.

(A) is incorrect because it focuses solely on the visual description of the Moon's light and glory, without mentioning any transition to a different subject matter.

(B) is incorrect because it describes the Moon's movement across the sky and her chariot, failing to address the speaker's plan to sing about heroes.

(C) is incorrect because it discusses the genealogy of the Moon and her daughter Pandeia, which is a different topic than the deeds of semi-divine heroes mentioned in the claim.

Question 14

Correct Answer: C

The correct answer is **(C)**. In this passage, Mrs. Mingott is making jokes about May having children in the future. Mrs. Mingott thinks it is funny, but May blushes and gets embarrassed because she is shy and reserved. Mrs. Mingott then comments on how easily shocked people are these days, showing that she is much bolder and more open than her granddaughter.

(A) is incorrect because while Mrs. Mingott briefly mentions that a smaller piece of jewelry was enough in "her day," the main point of the passage isn't just about comparing jewelry or spending habits. It is more about the interaction between the two women.

(B) is incorrect because the passage focuses on the conversation and the characters' reactions, not on describing the room they are in.

(D) is incorrect because the text only mentions the arrow is a nice gift from Beaufort; it does not explain its history or historical importance.

Question 15

Correct Answer: A

(A) is the correct answer as it directly illustrates both elements of the claim. The speaker explicitly states that "Nature meant me to be... a good man" (inherent virtue) but that he is now a sinner "owing... rather to circumstances" (external events causing the flaw).
(B) is incorrect because while it admits that the speaker is a "sinner" and describes his "dissipations," it does not attribute this state to circumstances or contrast it with an originally good nature. It describes the result but not the specific cause mentioned in the claim.
(C) is incorrect because it discusses the general nature of women and the hidden emotional lives of people ("rebellions"), rather than the specific moral history of Mr. Rochester.
(D) is incorrect because it focuses on a different character's skepticism regarding a fortune-teller ("witch"), which is unrelated to the claim about moral character and circumstances.

Question 16

Correct Answer: D

The text describes how human influence (described as a "profane and tainting hand") has damaged or spoiled nature's original beauty ("primaeval loveliness"). It contrasts this negative human impact with the impressive, natural majesty of the mountains ("mountain piles") in the valleys. Therefore, the main goal is to show the difference between human corruption and nature's greatness.
(A) is incorrect because the text explicitly states that the landscape is not untouched; it says man's hand has "marred" (spoiled) it.
(B) is incorrect because the poem doesn't say humans *can't* appreciate nature, but rather that some people are blocked or "debarred" from the happiness nature brings because of human corruption.
(C) is incorrect because while it mentions geography ("Cambria's emerald vales"), describing the location is a detail, not the main purpose of the lines, which focus on the conflict between man and nature.

Question 17

Correct Answer: B

The text describes Colin looking at the sky, feeling the wind on his chest, and smelling the "wild clear scented sweetness." It says his eyes look like they are "listening" because he is so focused on everything around him. The main point is to show how deeply he is feeling and sensing the beautiful world outside.

(B) is the correct answer because the passage focuses entirely on Colin seeing the clouds, feeling the wind, smelling the scents, and hearing the sounds of nature.

(A) is incorrect because Colin is not anxious or scared; he is lifting his chest to breathe in the air and seems captivated by the beauty, not afraid of it.

(C) is incorrect because although Dickon is present in the larger story, this specific text focuses on Colin's reaction to nature, not on his interaction with a friend.

(D) is incorrect because the weather is described as "soft" and "sweet," not dangerous or unpredictable.

Question 18

Correct Answer: A

First, we look at the context in the passage. The narrator says that Mr. Rochester could read her "unspoken thoughts" in a way that was "incomprehensible" (hard to understand) to her. This suggests he has a special mental ability to see or understand things that aren't obvious.

Next, we check the answer choices. Choice **(A)** "Insight" means the ability to gain an accurate and deep intuitive understanding of a person or thing. This matches perfectly with someone who can read unspoken thoughts.

Choice **(B)** is incorrect because "passion" refers to strong emotion, not the ability to understand thoughts. Choice **(C)** is incorrect because while he might do it quickly, the focus is on his ability to understand (read thoughts), not how fast he does it. Choice **(D)** is incorrect because "arrogance" is a negative personality trait about pride, which doesn't explain the ability to read someone's mind.

Question 19

Correct Answer: A

(A) is the correct answer as it contains lines from the poem that directly address the two parts of the claim. The phrase "A serene and saintly presence / Sanctifies our troubled home" illustrates the spiritual peace Beth provides, while "O my sister, passing from me" reflects the speaker's sorrow regarding Beth's departure from the physical world.

(B) is incorrect because although it mentions Beth and a "dear departed," it describes a scene involving a doll's funeral and Mrs. March offering comfort, rather than Beth offering spiritual peace or the speaker grieving a human loss.

(C) is incorrect because it focuses on the characterization of Mr. Brooke and his relationship with Meg, which is unrelated to the claim about Beth and the poem.

(D) is incorrect because it describes Miss Crocker, a gossip who is disliked by the girls, which contradicts the themes of reverence and spiritual peace described in the claim.

Question 20

Correct Answer: A

(A) is the correct answer as it directly illustrates Sylvia's deep connection to her environment. The quote states she feels "as if she were a part of the gray shadows and the moving leaves," which explicitly supports the claim of her integration with the natural world.

(B) is incorrect because it focuses on Sylvia's changing relationship with the young sportsman rather than her connection to nature itself. While it takes place in the woods, the subject is her social interaction.

(C) is incorrect because it describes her behavior towards the guest and her shyness. It mentions the heron, but the focus is on her role as a follower and her reluctance to speak, not her integration with the forest.

(D) is incorrect because it highlights a moment where Sylvia fails to understand a creature's needs due to distraction. This contradicts the idea of her having a deep, intuitive affinity with nature in that specific moment.