

Section I

Questions 11-21. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

And now that the cloud settled on Saint Antoine,¹ which a momentary gleam had driven from his sacred countenance, the darkness of it was heavy—cold, dirt, sickness, ignorance, and want, were the lords in
Line 5 waiting on the saintly presence—nobles of great power all of them; but, most especially the last. Samples of a people that had undergone a terrible grinding and re-grinding in the mill, and certainly not in the fabulous mill which ground old people young,
10 shivered at every corner, passed in and out at every doorway, looked from every window, fluttered in every vestige of a garment that the wind shook. The mill which had worked them down, was the mill that grinds young people old; the children had ancient
15 faces and grave voices; and upon them, and upon the grown faces, and ploughed into every furrow of age and coming up afresh, was the sign, Hunger. It was prevalent everywhere. Hunger was pushed out of the tall houses, in the wretched clothing that hung upon
20 poles and lines; Hunger was patched into them with straw and rag and wood and paper; Hunger was repeated in every fragment of the small modicum of firewood that the man sawed off; Hunger stared down from the smokeless chimneys, and started up from the
25 filthy street that had no offal,² among its refuse, of anything to eat. Hunger was the inscription on the baker's shelves, written in every small loaf of his scanty stock of bad bread; at the sausage-shop, in every dead-dog preparation that was offered for sale.
30 Hunger rattled its dry bones among the roasting chestnuts in the turned cylinder; Hunger was shred into atomies in every farthing porringer of husky chips of potato, fried with some reluctant drops of oil.

¹ a district of Paris

² waste parts of a butchered animal

11. In line 6, "last" refers to
- (A) "want" (line 4)
 - (B) "lords" (line 4)
 - (C) "presence" (line 5)
 - (D) "nobles" (line 5)
 - (E) "them" (line 6)
12. The first sentence makes use of which of the following literary techniques?
- (A) Surrealism
 - (B) Mock heroic style
 - (C) Personification
 - (D) Anticlimax
 - (E) Dramatic irony
13. The description of the mill in lines 7-17 ("Samples of . . . Hunger") functions as a sustained metaphor that effectively
- (A) captures the innovative spirit of the Industrial Revolution
 - (B) conveys the tedious precision of life in the mill
 - (C) suggests the political unrest of the people working at the mill
 - (D) illustrates the Victorian ambition for growth and progress
 - (E) portrays the abject condition of the people working in Saint Antoine
14. All of the following verbs have the same subject EXCEPT
- (A) "ground" (line 9)
 - (B) "shivered" (line 10)
 - (C) "passed" (line 10)
 - (D) "looked" (line 11)
 - (E) "fluttered" (line 11)

15. Lines 7-17 ("Samples of . . . Hunger") are primarily characterized by
- (A) repetitive syntax that provides accumulation of detail
 - (B) uniform descriptions that lend an air of monotony to the passage
 - (C) phrases that echo one another in a series of rhymes
 - (D) disparate images that disorient the reader
 - (E) independent clauses that contain contrasting images
16. Which of the following is true of the sentence "It was prevalent everywhere" (lines 17-18) ?
- (A) The sentence echoes the rhythm of those that precede it.
 - (B) The sentence introduces a series of sentences similar to it in style.
 - (C) The brevity of the sentence emphasizes its content.
 - (D) The pronoun "It" establishes a deliberate and profound sense of ambiguity.
 - (E) The understatement in the sentence conveys an ironic meaning.
17. Which of the following best describes the author's figurative treatment of "Hunger" (lines 18-33) ?
- (A) By sustaining an allegory, the author develops "Hunger" as a complex character.
 - (B) By addressing "Hunger" repeatedly, the author captures its elusive and foreboding nature.
 - (C) By repeating the word "Hunger," the author trivializes its impact.
 - (D) By changing the metaphor frequently, the author illustrates the omnipresence of "Hunger."
 - (E) By imagining various scenarios, the author creates a history of "Hunger" and deprivation.
18. The description of the "drops of oil" as "reluctant" (line 33) suggests which of the following?
- I. The oil separated from the potatoes the people were trying to heat.
 - II. The impoverished people were hesitant to use up the precious oil.
 - III. The meager supply of oil was nearly exhausted.
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
19. The passage establishes a mood of
- (A) guarded optimism
 - (B) stoic determination
 - (C) grim despair
 - (D) bewildering chaos
 - (E) violent retribution
20. The primary purpose of the passage is
- (A) political advocacy
 - (B) moral exhortation
 - (C) cultural comparison
 - (D) philosophical reflection
 - (E) social criticism
21. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
- (A) Ambivalent
 - (B) Ironic
 - (C) Hopeful
 - (D) Hysterical
 - (E) Insistent