

1994 AP English Literature

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: This section 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 fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

Questions 1-14. Read the following poem carefully before you choose your answers.

My Picture

Here, take my likeness with you, whilst 'tis so;
 For when from hence you go,
 The next sun's rising will behold
 Me pale, and lean, and old.
 (5) The man who did this picture draw
 Will swear next day my face he never saw.

I really believe, within a while,
 If you upon this shadow smile,
 Your presence will such vigour give,
 (10) (Your presence which makes all things live)
 And absence so much alter me,
 This will the substance, I the shadow be.

When from your well-wrought cabinet you take it,
 And your bright looks awake it;
 (15) Ah, be not frightened, if you see,
 The new-soul'd picture gaze on thee,
 And hear it breathe a sigh or two;
 For those are the first things that it will do.

My rival-image will be then thought blest,
 (20) And laugh at me as dispossessed;
 But, thou, who (if I know thee right)
 I'th' substance does not much delight,
 Wilt rather send again for me,
 Who then shall but my picture's picture be.

-Abraham Cowley

1. The poem dramatizes the moment when the speaker
 - A) perceives the sun rising on his beloved
 - B) has to depart from his beloved
 - C) receives a commissioned portrait of himself
 - D) meditates on his beloved's present activities
 - E) faces the imminent departure of his beloved

2. The poem contains which of the following?
 - I. An extended metaphor
 - II. A lover's self-incrimination
 - III. A compliment to the poet's beloved
 - A) I only
 - B) I and II only
 - C) I and III only
 - D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III

3. In the context of the poem, the phrase "whilst 'tis so" (line 1) is best paraphrased as while
 - A) things are so between us
 - B) it is necessary that we be apart
 - C) art abides unchanged
 - D) I am still like the picture
 - E) you spend your time thus

4. Which of the following pairs of words refers to different entities?
 - A) "likeness" (line 1) and "picture" (line 5)
 - B) "shadow" (line 8) and "shadow" (line 12)
 - C) "presence" (line 9) and "presence" (line 10)
 - D) "picture" (line 16) and "it" (line 18)
 - E) "me" (line 23) and "picture" (line 24)

5. When the speaker says the artist will deny ever having seen him (lines 5-6), he means that
 - A) no one would wish to be associated with someone so broken by age
 - B) not even the artist's precise knowledge of him could detect any likeness
 - C) the picture was drawn with no knowledge of the speaker
 - D) no one was available to receive the picture when it was finished
 - E) the portrait was a likeness in every respect but facial features

6. A principal purpose of the use of "shadow" (line 12) is to
 - A) foreshadow the departure of the speaker
 - B) emphasize the disintegration of the picture
 - C) serve as a balance for the use of "presence" (lines 9-10)
 - D) compensate for the negative connotation of "absence" (line 11)
 - E) contrast with the meaning of "substance" (line 12)

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7. In the context of the poem, the expression "bright looks" (line 14) is best interpreted to mean
- A) curious scrutiny and haughty appearance
 - B) flirtatious glances and downcast eyes
 - C) affectionate interest and personal beauty
 - D) tearful observation and wise aspect
 - E) intelligent inquiry and longing face
8. Lines 14-17 describe an example of
- A) animation
 - B) convalescence
 - C) maternal pride
 - D) stolen pleasures
 - E) spiritual devotion
9. In line 21, "I know thee right" is best paraphrased as
- A) you are as loyal as you should be
 - B) my understanding of your feelings is correct
 - C) I recognize your importance in my life
 - D) your sense of propriety is the same as mine
 - E) I tell you honestly of my love
10. By the expression "but my picture's picture be" (line 24), the speaker means that he will have
- A) proved that the picture does indeed represent him
 - B) moved toward the perfection of the picture
 - C) made himself a perfect replica of the picture
 - D) improved his looks substantially over those of the picture
 - E) declined in vitality so that he is more lifeless than a picture
11. Which of the following pairs of phrases most probably refers to the same moment in the sequence of events in the poem?
- A) "whilst" (line 1) .. "next sun's rising" (line 3)
 - B) "when" (line 2) .. "next day" (line 6)
 - C) "within a while" (line 7) .. "When" (line 13)
 - D) "first" (line 18) .. "again" (line 23)
 - E) "then" (line 19) .. "then" (line 24)
12. In the final stanza, the speaker anticipates
- A) the triumph of his rival
 - B) new freedom from the necessity to care for his appearance
 - C) his beloved's preference for the insubstantial
 - D) his willingness to laugh with his beloved at the change in himself
 - E) the repossession of youthful good looks as an effect of his beloved's presence

13. Which of the following is LEAST important to the theme of the poem?

- A) "pale" (line 4)
- B) "smile" (line 8)
- C) "vigour" (line 9)
- D) "well-wrought" (line 13)
- E) "delight" (line 22)

14. The tone throughout the poem is best described as one of

- A) playful seriousness
- B) ironic grimness
- C) cheerful glee
- D) somber melancholy
- E) irreversible despair

Questions 14-25. Read the following poem carefully before you choose your answers.

I dreaded that first Robin, so,
But He is mastered, now,
I'm some accustomed to Him grown,
He hurts a little, though—

Line

(5) I thought if I could only live
Till that first Shout got by—
Not all Pianos in the Woods
Had power to mangle me—

I dared not meet the Daffodils—
(10) For fear their Yellow Gown
Would pierce me with a fashion
So foreign to my own—

I wished the Grass would hurry—
So—when 'twas time to see—
(15) He'd be so tall, the tallest one
Could stretch—to look at me—

I could not bear the Bees should come,
I wished they'd stay away
In those dim countries where they go,
(20) What word had they, for me?

They're here, though; not a creature failed—
No Blossom stayed away
In gentle deference to me—
The Queen of Calvary—
(25) Each one salutes me, as he goes,
And I, my childish Plumes
Lift, in bereaved acknowledgment
Of their unthinking Drums—

—Emily Dickinson
(c. 1862)

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14. The central opposition in the poem is between
- (A) the birds and the flowers
 - (B) God and nature
 - (C) childhood and adulthood
 - (D) the speaker and spring
 - (E) reason and imagination
15. The speaker views the coming of the robin, the daffodils, and the bees as
- (A) welcome arrivals
 - (B) inexplicable events
 - (C) painful experiences
 - (D) unexpected diversions
 - (E) inspiring occurrences
16. The "first Shout" (line 6) most probably refers to
- (A) a cry made by the speaker
 - (B) the robin's song
 - (C) a baby's first cry
 - (D) the dawn of a new day
 - (E) the sprouting of a flower
17. In line 7, "Pianos" most probably refers metaphorically to
- (A) birds
 - (B) flowers
 - (C) bees
 - (D) poetry
 - (E) musical instruments
18. For the speaker, the robin and the daffodils have which of the following in common?
- (A) An aura of the divine
 - (B) The power to intoxicate
 - (C) The power to wound
 - (D) A clear and useful purpose
 - (E) A sense of timeliness and peace

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19. One effect of "They're here, though" (line 21) is to emphasize the speaker's feeling of
- (A) hopefulness
 - (B) contentment
 - (C) justification
 - (D) guilt
 - (E) powerlessness
20. In line 21, "failed" is best understood to mean
- (A) died
 - (B) faded
 - (C) sickened
 - (D) was unhappy
 - (E) was absent
21. Grammatically, the word "Plumes" (line 26) functions as
- (A) the direct object of "goes" (line 25)
 - (B) an appositive for "I" (line 26)
 - (C) the subject of "Lift" (line 27)
 - (D) the direct object of "Lift" (line 27)
 - (E) the indirect object of "Lift" (line 27)
22. The speaker perceives the coming of spring chiefly in terms of
- (A) sounds and colors
 - (B) odors and tastes
 - (C) shapes and textures
 - (D) music and poetry
 - (E) love and youth
23. Which of the following is a subject treated in the poem?
- (A) The relationship between nature and human beings
 - (B) Belief in the power of religion
 - (C) The innocence of childhood
 - (D) The power of the imagination to provide comfort
 - (E) Fear of death
24. The most conventional, least idiosyncratic aspect of the poem is its
- (A) tone
 - (B) diction
 - (C) rhymes
 - (D) capitalization
 - (E) meter
25. The sentiments expressed in the poem are closest to those expressed in which of the following quotations from other poets?
- (A) "The poetry of earth is never dead" (John Keats)
 - (B) "April is the cruellest month" (T. S. Eliot)
 - (C) "Fair daffodils, we weep to see/You haste away so soon" (Robert Herrick)
 - (D) "And then my heart with pleasure fills/And dances with the daffodils" (William Wordsworth)
 - (E) "Nothing is so beautiful as spring—/When weeds, in wheels, shoot long and lovely and lush" (Gerard Manley Hopkins)

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