

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

SECTION I

Time—1 hour

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 then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

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

Questions 1-10. Read the following poem carefully before you choose your answers.

Patty's Charcoal Drive-in

Line First job. In tight black shorts
and a white bowling shirt, red lipstick
and bouncing pony tail, I present
5 each overflowing tray as if it were a banquet.
I'm sixteen and college-bound,
this job's temporary as the summer sun,
but right now, it's the boundaries of my life.
After the first few nights of mixed orders
and missing cars, the work goes easily.
10 I take out the silver trays and hook them to the windows,
inhale the mingled smells of seared meat patties,
salty ketchup, rich sweet malts.
The lure of grease drifts through the thick night air.
And it's always summer at Patty's Charcoal Drive-In—
15 carloads of blonde-and-tan girls
pull up next to red convertibles,
boys in black tee shirts and slick hair.
Everyone knows what they want.
And I wait on them, hoping for tips,
20 loose pieces of silver
flung carelessly as the stars.
Doo-wop music streams from the jukebox
and each night repeats itself,
faithful as a steady date.
25 Towards 10 P.M., traffic dwindles.
We police the lot, pick up wrappers.
The dark pours down, sticky as Coke,
but the light from the kitchen
gleams like a beacon.
30 A breeze comes up, chasing papers
in the far corners of the darkened lot,
as if suddenly a cold wind had started to blow
straight at me from the future—
I read that in a Doris Lessing book—
35 but right now, purse fat with tips,
the moon sitting like a cheeseburger on a flat black grill,
this is enough.
Your order please.

- The use of the present tense throughout the poem helps reinforce the speaker's
 - ambivalence regarding her work as a waitress
 - surprise at the rich variety within her routine at the drive-in
 - sense of timelessness during that summer at the drive-in
 - failure to value other dimensions of life beyond pleasure seeking
 - regret for the brevity of her summer job at the drive-in
- The speaker experiences a tension primarily between
 - the superficiality of the drive-in customers and her own sensitivity to her environment
 - the artificiality of the drive-in and the reality of the natural world
 - her desire to please others and her attempt to define her own identity
 - her satisfaction with her job at the drive-in and her undefined future life
 - her need for money and her quest for knowledge
- The speaker considers her work at the drive-in to be
 - predictable and uncomplicated
 - educational and enlightening
 - unexpectedly demanding
 - increasingly disagreeable
 - genuinely amusing
- Lines 30-33 seem to suggest the
 - possibility of an ominous change
 - need to make serious long-term plans
 - power of nature to disrupt idyllic scenes
 - rapid changes in the moods of adolescents
 - hope of a better future

5. The interjection in line 34 serves primarily to
- (A) emphasize the breadth of the speaker's reading experience
 - (B) foreshadow the final line of the poem
 - (C) comment ironically on the speaker's prospects for the future
 - (D) alter the effect of the preceding image
 - (E) suggest that the speaker thinks too highly of herself
6. In line 36, the description of the moon helps to do which of the following?
- (A) Emphasize the speaker's sense of foreboding
 - (B) Link the changeable nature of the moon to that of the speaker
 - (C) Convey a sense of the speaker's limitations
 - (D) Cause the speaker to assess how her present position is relevant to her goal of becoming a writer
 - (E) Show how the speaker's current situation influences her perception of her environment
7. Which of the following lines best conveys the speaker's sense of time while at the drive-in?
- (A) "I'm sixteen and college-bound" (line 5)
 - (B) "And I wait on them, hoping for tips" (line 19)
 - (C) "flung carelessly as the stars" (line 21)
 - (D) "and each night repeats itself" (line 23)
 - (E) "Towards 10 P.M., traffic dwindles" (line 25)
8. Which two lines come closest to contradicting each other?
- (A) Lines 5 and 13
 - (B) Lines 6 and 14
 - (C) Lines 18 and 23
 - (D) Lines 19 and 38
 - (E) Lines 27 and 30
9. The speaker and the drive-in customers are portrayed through descriptions of their
- (A) mannerisms and tones of voice
 - (B) attitudes toward life
 - (C) clothing and physical appearance
 - (D) relationships to material possessions
 - (E) tastes in music and literature
10. Which of the following literary devices is most used in the poem?
- (A) Allusion
 - (B) Simile
 - (C) Synecdoche
 - (D) Paradox
 - (E) Understatement

Section I

Questions 46-55. Read the following poem carefully before you choose your answers.

To an Inconstant One

- I loved thee once; I'll love no more —
Thine be the grief as is the blame;
Thou art not what thou wast before,
Line What reason I should be the same?
5 He that can love unloved again,
 Hath better store of love than brain:
 God send me love my debts to pay,
 While unthrifths fool their love away!
- Nothing could have my love o'erthrown
10 If thou hadst still continued mine;
Yea, if thou hadst remained thy own,
 I might perchance have yet been thine.
 But thou thy freedom didst recall
 That it thou might elsewhere enthrall:
15 And then how could I but disdain
 A captive's captive to remain?
- When new desires had conquered thee
 And changed the object of thy will,
It had been lethargy in me,
20 Not constancy, to love thee still.
 Yea, it had been a sin to go
 And prostitute affection so:
 Since we are taught no prayers to say
 To such as must to others pray.
- 25 Yet do thou glory in thy choice—
 Thy choice of his good fortune boast;
I'll neither grieve nor yet rejoice
 To see him gain what I have lost:
 The height of my disdain shall be
30 To laugh at him, to blush for thee;
 To love thee still, but go no more
 A-begging at a beggar's door.

46. The speaker's question in line 4 is justified based on the logic of
(A) reciprocal action
(B) reverse psychology
(C) ends justifying means
(D) trial and error
(E) mutual consensus
47. In line 5, the speaker refers to one who
(A) falls in and out of love repeatedly
(B) consistently falls in love with those who spurn his affections
(C) basically considers himself unworthy of love
(D) tends to love those who are rejected by others
(E) continues to love someone who no longer loves him
48. In context, "store" (line 6) most nearly means
(A) knowledge
(B) state
(C) supply
(D) quality
(E) memory
49. The second stanza (lines 9-16) suggests a relationship between
(A) spiritual and physical love
(B) fantasy and reality
(C) autonomy and possession
(D) fate and free will
(E) companionship and loneliness

50. Which of the following best paraphrases lines 11-12 ?
- (A) If you had remained true to yourself, I might perhaps still be yours.
- (B) If you had not kept to yourself, I might have known you better.
- (C) If you had not changed, I might not have changed either.
- (D) If you had stayed with me, I might have remained loyal to you.
- (E) If you had not left, I might have possibly asked for your hand in marriage.
51. The "object of thy will" (line 18) refers to the lover's
- (A) romantic interest
- (B) sense of self-purpose
- (C) disciplined approach to life
- (D) need for independence
- (E) headstrong nature
52. In lines 19-24, the speaker explains that he would have
- (A) disrespected his lover by remaining loyal to her out of a sense of duty rather than love
- (B) disappointed his lover if he had fallen in love with someone else
- (C) demeaned love by staying with his lover out of passivity rather than affection
- (D) denied himself true love by settling on the first woman available to him
- (E) shortchanged himself if he had courted another woman not good enough for him
53. In the final stanza (lines 25-32), the speaker claims that he will
- (A) support his lover in her choice of a new suitor
- (B) maintain a measured sense of detachment from his lover and her new suitor
- (C) win his lover back from her new suitor
- (D) revel in criticizing the faults of his lover and her new suitor
- (E) try to keep himself from feeling too sad due to the loss of his lover
54. In the final stanza (lines 25-32), the speaker's attitude toward his situation is best described as one of
- (A) deep remorse
- (B) firm acceptance
- (C) vindictive anger
- (D) ambivalent concern
- (E) arrogant defiance
55. The poem can best be described as the speaker's
- (A) attack on youth and folly
- (B) plea for love
- (C) lament over the death of his lover
- (D) argument for the merits of remaining unattached
- (E) defense of his thoughts and actions

STOP**END OF SECTION I**