

Questions 43–54. Read the following poem carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

A Description of the Morning

- Now hardly here and there an hackney-coach
Appearing, showed the ruddy morn's approach.
Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,
And softly stole to discompose her own;
(5) The slip-shod 'prentice from his master's door
Had pared the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.
Now Moll had whirled her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepared to scrub the entry and the stairs.
The youth with broomy stumps began to trace
(10) The kennel-edge, where wheels had worn the place.
The small-coal man was heard with cadence deep,
Till drowned in shriller notes of chimney-sweep:
Duns at his lordship's gate began to meet;
And brickdust Moll had screamed through half a street.
(15) The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out a-nights to steal for fees:
The watchful bailiffs take their silent stands,
And schoolboys lag with satchels in their hands.

43. Given the title of the poem, which of the following might a reader expect but not find?

- A. an account of the sounds of the morning
- B. an account of the countryside at daybreak
- C. a reference to children on the way to school
- D. an account of the early activity indoors
- E. a picture of urban life in the morning

44. The focus of the poem is on

- A. working class men and women
- B. aristocrats
- C. children
- D. white-collar workers
- E. the unemployed

45. The speaker of the poem does NOT

- A. live in the city
- B. understand the implication of lines 3–4
- C. approve of Moll (lines 7–8)
- D. make overt moral judgments
- E. perceive the intention of the bailiffs (line 17)

- 46.** The social range of the poem encompasses all the following EXCEPT the
- A. aristocrat
 - B. servant
 - C. clergyman
 - D. apprentice
 - E. peddler
- 47.** In line 4, Betty discomposes her bed
- A. as part of her duties as a maidservant
 - B. in preparation for the laundry
 - C. to give the appearance she has slept in it
 - D. because the beds are made of straw
 - E. because she is unable to sleep
- 48.** In line 13, “Duns” are
- A. salesmen
 - B. out-of-work lawyers
 - C. fools
 - D. upper servants
 - E. bill collectors
- 49.** In line 15, the metaphor compares the turnkey to a
- A. shepherd
 - B. farmer
 - C. ticket-taker
 - D. cobbler
 - E. butcher
- 50.** In line 15, the “flock” is returning to a
- A. pub
 - B. factory
 - C. barn
 - D. slaughterhouse
 - E. prison
- 51.** The word “Duly” in line 16 can be understood to mean
- I. fitly, appropriately
 - II. punctually, on time
 - III. day after day
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. III only
 - D. I and II only
 - E. II and III only
- 52.** If successful, the “watchful bailiffs” in line 17 will provide additions to the
- A. duns at his lordship’s gate
 - B. worn kennel-edge
 - C. army and the navy
 - D. turnkey’s flock
 - E. laggard schoolboys

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

53. The poem is an example of which of the following verse forms?

- A. blank verse
- B. couplet
- C. terza rima
- D. ballad meter
- E. free verse

54. Compared to most poetry, this poem is notable for infrequently using

- A. rhyme
- B. figurative language
- C. realistic detail
- D. syntax
- E. meter

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

