

Questions 13–27. Read the following poem carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

**Another Letter to her Husband,
Absent upon Public Employment**

- As loving hind that (hartless) wants her deer,
Scuds through the woods and fern with hark'ning ear,
Perplext, in every bush and nook doth pry,
Her dearest deer, might answer ear or eye;
- (5) So doth my anxious soul, which now doth miss
A dearer dear (far dearer heart) than this,
Still wait with doubts, and hopes, and failing eye,
His voice to hear or person to descry.
Or as the pensive dove doth all alone
- (10) (On withered bough) most uncouthly bemoan
The absence of her love and loving mate,
Whose loss hath made her so unfortunate,
Ev'n thus do I, with many a deep sad groan,
Bewail my turtle true, who now is gone,
- (15) His presence and his safe return still woos,
With thousand doleful sighs and mournful coos.
Or as the loving mullet, that true fish,
Her fellow lost, not joy nor life do wish,
But launches on that shore, there for to die,
- (20) Where she her captive husband doth espy.
Mine being gone, I lead a joyless life,
I have a loving peer, yet seem no wife;
But worst of all, to him can't steer my course,
I here, he there, alas, both kept by force.
- (25) Return my dear, my joy, my only love,
Unto thy hind, thy mullet, and thy dove,
Who neither joys in pasture, house, nor streams,
The substance gone, O me, these are but dreams.
Together at one tree, oh let us browse,
- (30) And like two turtles roost within one house
And like the mullets in one river glide,
Let's still remain but one, till death divide.
Thy loving love and dearest dear,
At home, abroad, and everywhere.

13. Which of the following best identifies the genre of this poem?

- A. verse meditation
- B. verse epistle

- C. elegy
- D. love lyric
- E. verse essay

14. In line 6, the parenthetical phrase “far dearer heart” is
- I. more logically printed without the parentheses
 - II. in apposition to “dearer dear”
 - III. an apostrophe to the absent husband
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I and III only
 - D. II and III only
 - E. I, II, and III
15. On what figure of speech do lines 1–8 chiefly rely?
- A. simile
 - B. metaphor
 - C. metonymy
 - D. synecdoche
 - E. allegory
16. In line 19, “launches” is best defined as
- A. boats
 - B. sets afloat
 - C. puts to sea
 - D. sets in operation
 - E. throws herself
17. The images of the deer, the dove, and the mullet (lines 1–20) are alluded to later in the poem in all of the following words or phrases EXCEPT
- A. “pasture” (line 27)
 - B. “house” (line 27)
 - C. “browse” (line 29)
 - D. “glide” (line 31)
 - E. “abroad” (line 34)
18. Of the following definitions of “substance,” which is the primary meaning in line 28?
- A. wealth, resources
 - B. that which exists independently
 - C. essence, reality
 - D. material, physical matter
 - E. passport, true meaning
19. In line 28, the phrase “these are but dreams” can be best paraphrased as
- A. my dreams are of your return
 - B. I dream of you so long as you are gone
 - C. these dreams are mine
 - D. these dreams have no reality
 - E. on the other hand, dreams are more real
20. Of the following, which is the best synonym for “house” in line 30?
- A. dovecote
 - B. manor
 - C. hiding place
 - D. dwelling place
 - E. shelter

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- 21.** Grammatically, the sentence in the last two lines of the poem (lines 33–34) differs from the rest of the poem because it has no
- A. subject
 - B. verb
 - C. prepositions
 - D. pronouns
 - E. adjectives
- 22.** The last two lines of the poem are used to
- A. recapitulate the argument of the poem
 - B. reassert the optimism of the speaker
 - C. serve as a signature to a letter
 - D. express what the speaker most wishes for
 - E. reassert the universality of the mutual love of husband and wife
- 23.** All of the following words refer to the dove figure of speech EXCEPT
- A. “mate” (line 11)
 - B. “turtle” (line 14)
 - C. “coos” (line 16)
 - D. “peer” (line 22)
 - E. “house” (line 27)
- 24.** On which of the following structural devices does the poem chiefly depend?
- A. a series of parallel analogies
 - B. a series of contrasts
 - C. an alternation of the specific and the general
 - D. a logically developed argument
 - E. a series of literal assertions about the same subject
- 25.** With which of the following words does the poem exploit a double meaning?
- A. “hind” (line 1)
 - B. “deer” (line 1)
 - C. “bough” (line 10)
 - D. “turtle” (line 14)
 - E. “coos” (line 16)
- 26.** Which of the following best describes the logical structural divisions of the poem?
- A. lines 1–4; lines 5–8; lines 9–12; lines 13–16; lines 17–20; lines 21–24; lines 25–26; lines 27–28; lines 29–31; lines 32–34
 - B. lines 1–10; lines 11–16; lines 17–28; lines 29–31; lines 32–34
 - C. lines 1–8; lines 9–16; lines 17–20; lines 21–24; lines 25–28; lines 29–32; lines 33–34
 - D. lines 1–16; lines 17–22; lines 23–34
 - E. lines 1–16; lines 17–24; lines 25–30; lines 31–34
- 27.** To a modern reader, which of the following is NOT an off-rhyme?
- A. “eye” / “descry” (lines 7–8)
 - B. “mate” / “unfortunate” (lines 11–12)
 - C. “groan” / “gone” (lines 13–14)
 - D. “browse” / “house” (lines 29–30)
 - E. “deer” / “everywhere” (lines 33–34)