

Passage 10, Questions 69-76. Read the following passage from Chapter VII of *Middlemarch*, by George Eliot, carefully before you choose your answers.

Mr. Casaubon, as might be expected, spent a great deal of his time at the Grange in these weeks, and the hindrance which courtship occasioned to the progress of his great work—the *Key to all Mythologies*—naturally made him look forward the more eagerly to the happy termination of courtship. But he had  
(5) deliberately incurred the hindrance, having made up his mind that it was now time for him to adorn his life with the graces of female companionship, to irradiate the gloom which fatigue was apt to hang over the intervals of studious labor with the play of female fancy, and to secure in this, his culminating age, the solace of female tendance for his declining years. Hence he determined to abandon himself to the  
(10) stream of feeling, and perhaps was surprised to find what an exceedingly shallow rill it was. As in droughty regions baptism by immersion could only be performed symbolically, so Mr. Casaubon found that sprinkling was the utmost approach to a plunge which his stream would afford him; and he concluded that the poets had much exaggerated the force of masculine passion. Nevertheless, he observed with  
(15) pleasure that Miss Brooke showed an ardent, submissive affection which promised to fulfil his most agreeable previsions of marriage. It had once or twice crossed his mind that possibly there was some deficiency in Dorothea to account for the moderation of his abandonment, but he was unable to discern the deficiency or to figure to himself a woman who would have pleased him better so that there was  
(20) clearly no reason to fall back upon but the exaggerations of human tradition.

“Could I not be preparing myself now to be more useful?” said Dorothea to him one morning early in the time of courtship; “could I not learn to read Latin and Greek aloud to you, as Milton’s daughters did to their father, without understanding what they read?”

(25) “I fear that would be wearisome to you,” said Mr. Casaubon, smiling; “and, indeed, if I remember rightly, the young women you have mentioned regarded that exercise in unknown tongues as a ground for rebellion against the poet.”

“Yes; but in the first place they were very naughty girls, else they would have been proud to minister to such a father; and in the second place they might have  
(30) studied privately and taught themselves to understand what they read, and then it would have been interesting. I hope you don’t expect me to be naughty and stupid?”

“I expect you to be all that an exquisite young lady can be in every possible relation of life. Certainly it might be a great advantage if you were able to copy the  
(35) Greek character, and to that end it were well to begin with a little reading.”

Dorothea seized this as a precious permission. She would not have asked Mr. Casaubon at once to teach her the languages, dreading of all things to be tiresome instead of helpful; but it was not entirely out of devotion to her future husband that she wished to know Latin and Greek. Those provinces of masculine knowledge  
(40) seemed to her a standing-ground from which all truth could be seen more truly. As it was, she constantly doubted her own conclusions because she felt her own ignorance: how could she be confident that one-roomed cottages were not for the glory of God when men who knew the classics appeared to conciliate indifference to the cottages with zeal for the glory? Perhaps even Hebrew might be necessary—at  
(45) least the alphabet and a few roots—in order to arrive at the core of things and judge soundly on the social duties of the Christian. And she had not reached that point of renunciation at which she would have been satisfied with having a wise husband; she wished, poor child, to be wise herself. Miss Brooke was certainly very naive with all her alleged cleverness. Celia, whose mind had never been thought too  
(50) powerful, saw the emptiness of other people’s pretensions much more readily. To have in general but little feeling seems to be the only security against feeling too

much on any particular occasion.

(55) However, Mr. Casaubon consented to listen and teach for an hour together, like a schoolmaster of little boys, or rather like a lover, to whom a mistress' elementary ignorance and difficulties have a touching fitness. Few scholars would have disliked teaching the alphabet under such circumstances. But Dorothea herself was a little shocked and discouraged at her own stupidity, and the answers she got to some timid questions about the value of the Greek accents gave her a painful suspicion that here indeed there might be secrets not capable of explanation to a woman's reason.

(60) Mr. Brooke had no doubt on that point and expressed himself with his usual strength upon it one day that he came into the library while the reading was going forward.

(65) "Well, but now, Casaubon, such deep studies, classics, mathematics, that kind of thing, are too taxing for woman—too taxing, you know."

"Dorothea is learning to read the characters simply," said Mr. Casaubon, evading the question. "She had the very considerate thought of saving my eyes."

(70) "Ah, well, without understanding, you know—that may not be so bad. But there is a lightness about the feminine mind—a touch and go—music, the fine arts, that kind of thing; they should study those up to a certain point, women should, but in a light way, you know. A woman should be able to sit down and play you or sing you a good old English tune. That is what I like; though I have heard most things—been at the opera in Vienna: Gluck, Mozart, everything of that sort. But I'm a conservative in music—it's not like ideas, you know. I stick to the good old tunes."

(75) "Mr. Casaubon is not fond of the piano, and I am very glad he is not," said Dorothea, whose slight regard for domestic music and feminine fine art must be forgiven her, considering the small tinkling and smearing in which they chiefly consisted at that dark period. She smiled and looked up at her betrothed with grateful eyes. If he had always been asking her to play the "Last Rose of Summer," (80) she would have required much resignation. "He says there is only an old harpsichord at Lowick, and it is covered with books."

69. The words "the hindrance which courtship occasioned to the progress of his great work" (lines 2-3) are ironic in that they

- (A) reflect inordinate pride in a single undertaking
- (B) admit that the writing of a book is less important than love
- (C) praise paganism in an era of modernism
- (D) depict love and its pursuit as a millstone rather than a joy
- (E) delineate the extent to which an author will stoop to get a wife

70. The words "happy termination of courtship" (line 4) could most accurately be reworded as

- (A) marriage
- (B) divorce
- (C) separation
- (D) break-up
- (E) engagement

71. From the first paragraph, the reader can infer all of the following about Mr. Casaubon EXCEPT that he
- (A) is attempting to write a book explaining all myths
  - (B) wants a wife simply to entertain him and tend him in his old age
  - (C) is incapable of deeply felt emotions of love
  - (D) feels that his lack of emotion is the fault of his intended
  - (E) seems more at home with logic and reason than with passion
72. The second, third, and fourth paragraphs present Dorothea as a woman who
- I. desires to be a helpmate to her future husband
  - II. is too shy to ask anything of her fiancé
  - III. believes a daughter should be loyal and obedient
- (A) I only
  - (B) I and II only
  - (C) I and III only
  - (D) II and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III
73. Lines 40-46 reveal that Dorothea
- (A) has no real desire to master the intricacies of Latin and Greek
  - (B) seeks knowledge so that she can be sure of the rightness of her own decisions
  - (C) believes strongly that women should be devoted only to their husbands
  - (D) is content to rely on the knowledge and wisdom of her husband
  - (E) feels learning foreign languages is tiresome
74. Mr. Casaubon's reply to Mr. Brooke's comments about teaching women "deep studies" (lines 66-67) reveals that Mr. Casaubon is
- (A) grateful that Dorothea wants to help ease his eyestrain
  - (B) resentful of Mr. Brooke's comments about Dorothea
  - (C) angry that Mr. Brooke thinks so little of women's intellect
  - (D) proud that his fiancée is trying to learn from him
  - (E) somewhat embarrassed about teaching Greek to a woman
75. Mr. Casaubon and Mr. Brooke are used by the author primarily to
- (A) show how well educated men were in the time period
  - (B) serve as foils for Dorothea's wit and intellect
  - (C) reveal men's view of a woman's place in the time period
  - (D) provide dynamic conflict to advance the story line
  - (E) highlight opposite viewpoints of education and music

76. The narrator's commentaries reveal all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) admiration for men who have knowledge and education
- (B) a disdain for the popular music of the time
- (C) a sense that strong emotional feelings often lead to disappointment
- (D) a belief that a woman's intelligence was often unappreciated in the era
- (E) scorn for the idea of women being mere "entertainers"

Passage 11, Questions 77-84. Read the following passage from Chapter XVI of *Middlemarch*, by George Eliot, carefully before you choose your answers.

(5) The question whether Mr. Tyke should be appointed as salaried chaplain to the hospital was an exciting topic to the Middlemarchers, and Lydgate heard it discussed in a way that threw much light on the power exercised in the town by Mr. Bulstrode. The banker was evidently a ruler, but there was an opposition party, and even among his supporters there were some who allowed it to be seen that their support was a compromise and who frankly stated their impression that the general scheme of things, and especially the casualties of trade, required you to hold a candle to the Devil.

(10) Mr. Bulstrode's power was not due simply to his being a country banker who knew the financial secrets of most traders in the town and could touch the springs of their credit; it was fortified by a beneficence that was at once ready and severe—ready to confer obligations and severe in watching the result. He had gathered, as an industrious man always at his post, a chief share in administering the town charities, and his private charities were both minute and abundant. He would take a great deal of pains about apprenticing Tegg, the shoemaker's son, and he would watch over Tegg's churchgoing; he would defend Mrs. Strype, the washerwoman, against Stubb's unjust exaction on the score of her drying-ground, and he would himself scrutinize a calumny against Mrs. Strype. His private minor loans were numerous, but he would inquire strictly into the circumstances both before and after.

(20) In this way a man gathers a domain in his neighbours' hope and fear as well as gratitude; and power, when once it has got into that subtle region, propagates itself, spreading out of all proportion to its external means. It was a principle with Mr. Bulstrode to gain as much power as possible that he might use it for the glory of God. He went through a great deal of spiritual conflict and inward argument in order to adjust his motives and make clear to himself what God's glory required.

(25) But as we have seen, his motives were not always rightly appreciated. There were many crass minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump, and they had a strong suspicion that since Mr. Bulstrode could not enjoy life in their fashion, eating and drinking so little as he did and worretting himself about everything, he must have a sort of vampire's feast in the sense of mastery.

(30) The subject of the chaplaincy came up at Mr. Vincy's table when Lydgate was dining there, and the family connexion with Mr. Bulstrode did not, he observed, prevent some freedom of remark even on the part of the host himself, though his reasons against the proposed arrangement turned entirely on his objection to Mr. Tyke's sermons, which were all doctrine, and his preference for Mr. Farebrother, whose sermons were free from that taint. Mr. Vincy liked well enough the notion of the chaplain's having a salary, supposing it were given to Farebrother, who was as good a little fellow as ever breathed, and the best preacher anywhere, and companionable too.

(40) "What line shall you take, then?" said Mr. Chichely, the coroner, a great courting comrade of Mr. Vincy's.

(45) "Oh, I'm precious glad I'm not one of the directors now. I shall vote for referring the matter to the directors and the Medical Board together. I shall roll some of my responsibility on your shoulders, doctor," said Mr. Vincy, glancing first at Dr. Sprague, the senior physician of the town, and then at Lydgate, who sat opposite. "You medical gentlemen must consult which sort of black draught you will prescribe, eh, Mr. Lydgate?"

(50) "I know little of either," said Lydgate; "but in general, appointments are apt to be made too much a question of personal liking. The fittest man for a particular post is not always the best fellow or the most agreeable. Sometimes, if you wanted

to get a reform, your only way would be to pension off the good fellows whom everybody is fond of and put them out of the question."

- (55) Dr. Sprague, who was considered the physician of most "weight," though Dr. Minchin was usually said to have more "penetration," divested his large, heavy face of all expression and looked at his wine-glass while Lydgate was speaking. Whatever was not problematical and suspected about this young man—for example, a certain showiness as to foreign ideas and a disposition to unsettle what had been settled and forgotten by his elders—was positively unwelcome to a physician whose
- (60) standing had been fixed thirty years before by a treatise on meningitis, of which at least one copy marked "own" was bound in calf. For my part I have some fellow-feeling with Dr. Sprague; one's self-satisfaction is an untaxed kind of property which it is very unpleasant to find depreciated.
- (65) Lydgate's remark, however, did not meet the sense of the company. Mr. Vincy said that if he could have his way, he would not put disagreeable fellows anywhere. "Hang your reforms!" said Mr. Chichely. "There's no greater humbug in the world. You never hear of a reform but it means some trick to put in new men. I hope you are not one of the 'Lancet's' men, Mr. Lydgate—wanting to take the coronership out of the hands of the legal profession; your words appear to point that way."
- (70) "I disapprove of Wakley," interposed Dr. Sprague, "no man more: he is an ill-intentioned fellow who would sacrifice the respectability of the profession, which everybody knows depends on the London colleges, for the sake of getting some notoriety for himself. There are men who don't mind about getting kicked blue if they can only get talked about. But Wakley is right sometimes," the doctor added
- (75) judicially. "I could mention one or two points in which Wakley is in the right." "Oh, well," said Mr. Chichely, "I blame no man for standing up in favour of his own cloth; but coming to argument, I should like to know how a coroner is to judge of evidence if he has not had a legal training?"
- (80) "In my opinion," said Lydgate, "legal training only makes a man more incompetent in questions that require knowledge of another kind. People talk about evidence as if it could really be weighed in scales by a blind Justice. No man can judge what is good evidence on any particular subject unless he knows that subject well. A lawyer is no better than an old woman at a post-mortem examination. How
- (85) is he to know the action of a poison? You might as well say that scanning verse will teach you to scan the potato crops." "You are aware, I suppose, that it is not the coroner's business to conduct the post-mortem, but only to take the evidence of the medical witness?" said Mr. Chichely with some scorn.
- (90) "Who is often almost as ignorant as the coroner himself," said Lydgate. "Questions of medical jurisprudence ought not to be left to the chance of decent knowledge in a medical witness, and the coroner ought not to be a man who will believe that strychnine will destroy the coats of the stomach if an ignorant practitioner happens to tell him so."

77. According to the first paragraph, some people supported Mr. Bulstrode because they

- (A) disliked the opposition party and its position
- (B) feared him like they feared the Devil
- (C) had a high regard for his intellectual capacities
- (D) were merchants who depended on the bank's support
- (E) believed in the compromise position that he took

78. In the second paragraph, the paired words used in the discussion of Mr. Bulstrode are
- (A) incongruous
  - (B) reinforcing
  - (C) confusing
  - (D) mutually exclusive
  - (E) repetitious
79. From the tone of the second paragraph, a reader can infer that the narrator finds Mr. Bulstrode
- (A) pompous and pious
  - (B) arrogant and hypocritical
  - (C) stern and condescending
  - (D) critical and forgiving
  - (E) generous and genuine
80. The three paragraphs in lines 43-63 present all of the following stylistic devices EXCEPT
- (A) generalization
  - (B) allusion
  - (C) simile
  - (D) logic
  - (E) metaphor
81. From the context, a reader may infer that Dr. Sprague
- (A) is despised for the "black draught" that he prescribes as medicine
  - (B) holds beliefs that are antithetical to Lydgate's beliefs
  - (C) holds opinions which are widely respected in the community
  - (D) tends to unsettle people with "showiness as to foreign ideas"
  - (E) is envious of Dr. Minchin's more esteemed reputation
82. In lines 77-78, "standing up in favor of his own cloth" could most accurately be interpreted to mean
- (A) defending his choice of clothing
  - (B) supporting his own religion
  - (C) voting for his own political candidate
  - (D) promoting his own self-interest
  - (E) advertising his own product
83. Mr. Chichely's arguments utilize all of the following rhetorical techniques EXCEPT
- (A) rhetorical question
  - (B) name calling
  - (C) generalization
  - (D) sarcasm
  - (E) non sequitur

84. From the passage, a reader can infer that the author

- (A) highly respects the medical profession
- (B) scorns guests who challenge the beliefs of their hosts
- (C) is more reform-minded than conservative
- (D) believes bankers and lawyers are assets to society
- (E) prefers personable people to capable people