

Passage 8, Questions 54-61. Read the following passage from *Rules by Which a Great Empire May Be Reduced to a Small One*, by Benjamin Franklin (1773), carefully before you choose your answers.

An ancient sage boasted that, though he could not fiddle, he knew how to make a great city of a little one. The science that I, a modern simpleton, am about to communicate, is the very reverse.

(5) I address myself to all ministers who have the management of extensive dominions, which from their very greatness are become troublesome to govern, because the multiplicity of their affairs leaves no time for fiddling.

(10) I. In the first place, gentlemen, you are to consider that a great empire, like a great cake, is most easily diminished at the edges. Turn your attention, therefore, first to your remotest provinces; that, as you get rid of them, the next may follow in order.

(15) II. That the possibility of this separation may always exist, take special care the provinces are never incorporated with the mother country; that they do not enjoy the same common rights, the same privileges in commerce; and that they are governed by severer laws, all of your enacting, without allowing them any share in the choice of the legislators. By carefully making and preserving such distinctions, you will (to keep to my simile of the cake) act like a wise gingerbread-baker, who, to facilitate a division, cuts his dough half through in those places where, when baked, he would have it broken to pieces.

(20) III. Those remote provinces have perhaps been acquired, purchased, or conquered at the sole expense of the settlers, of their ancestors, without the aid of the mother country. If this should happen to increase her strength, by their growing numbers ready to join in her wars, her commerce, by their growing demand for her manufactures, or her naval power, by greater employment for her ships and seamen, they may probably suppose some merit in this, and that it entitles them to some (25) favor; you are therefore to forget it all or resent it, as if they had done you injury. If they happen to be zealous Whigs, friends of liberty nurtured in revolution principles, remember all that to their prejudice and resolve to punish it; for such principles, after a revolution is thoroughly established, are of no more use; they are even odious and abominable.

(30) IV. However peaceably your colonies have submitted to your government, shown their affection to your interests, and patiently borne their grievances, you are to suppose them always inclined to revolt and treat them accordingly. Quarter troops among them, who by their insolence may provoke the rising of mobs and by their bullets and bayonets suppress them. By this means, like the husband who uses (35) his wife ill from suspicion, you may in time convert your suspicions into realities.

(40) V. Remote provinces must have governors and judges to represent the Royal Person and execute everywhere the delegated parts of his office and authority. You ministers know that much of the strength of government depends on the opinion of the people; and much of that opinion on the choice of rulers placed immediately over them. If you send them wise and good men for governors who study the (45) interest of the colonists and advance their prosperity, they will think their king wise and good, and that he wishes the welfare of his subjects. If you send them learned and upright men for judges, they will think him a lover of justice. This may attach your provinces more to his government. You are therefore to be careful whom you (45) recommend for those offices. If you can find prodigals who have ruined their fortunes, broken gamesters, or stockjobbers, these may do well as governors; for they will probably be rapacious and provoke the people by their extortions. Wrangling proctors and pettifogging lawyers, too, are not amiss; for they will be forever disputing and quarreling with their little parliaments. If withal they should (50) be ignorant, wrong-headed, and insolent, so much the better. Attorneys' clerks and Newgate solicitors will do for chief justices, especially if they hold their places

during your pleasure; and all will contribute to impress those ideas of your government that are proper for a people you would wish to renounce it.

- (55) VI. To confirm these impressions and strike them deeper, whenever the injured come to the capital with complaints of maladministration, oppression, or injustice, punish such suitors with long delay, enormous expense, and a final judgment in favor of the oppressor. This will have an admirable effect every way. The trouble of future complaints will be prevented, and governors and judges will be encouraged to further acts of oppression and injustice; and thence the people may
- (60) become more disaffected, and at length desperate.

VII. When such governors have crammed their coffers and made themselves so odious to the people that they can no longer remain among them with safety to their person, recall and reward them with pensions. You may make them baronets too, if that respectable order should not think fit to resent it. All will contribute to

- (65) encourage new governors in the same practice and make the supreme government detestable.

54. Which of the following does NOT present a paradox?

- I. "ancient sage boasted" (line 1)
- II. "how to make a great city of a little one" (lines 1-2)
- III. "The science that I, a modern simpleton, am about to communicate" (lines 2-3)

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I and III only

55. The second paragraph is satiric primarily because it

- (A) states that large empires are difficult to govern
- (B) attacks foreign ministers for taking their duties too seriously
- (C) implies that government ministers have many duties
- (D) suggests that all ministers are involved in the government of great dominions
- (E) implies that government officials prefer playing to work

56. The simile in the paragraphs labeled I and II is

- I. extended
- II. logically developed
- III. supported by concrete details

- (A) III only
- (B) I and II only
- (C) I and III only
- (D) II and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

57. "Such distinctions" (line 15) refers to
- (A) the separation of the provinces
 - (B) the discriminations against the provinces
 - (C) the mother country's rights and responsibilities
 - (D) the laws passed by the legislators
 - (E) the various privileges of commerce
58. From the paragraph labeled III, the reader can infer that the author believes all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the settlers of the provinces have worked hard to get the land
 - (B) the people in the provinces contribute much to the mother country
 - (C) the people in the provinces should be recognized for their contributions to the mother country
 - (D) Whigs are revolutionary, odious, and abominable
 - (E) people who believe in liberty and work hard are admirable
59. The author believes that revolutions are caused by
- I. the quartering of ill-behaved soldiers
 - II. the misadministration of justice
 - III. poor choices for governors
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
60. The word that is best substituted for "suitors" in line 56 is
- (A) supplicants
 - (B) followers
 - (C) wooers
 - (D) admirers
 - (E) swains
61. The passage utilizes all of the following rhetorical devices EXCEPT
- (A) balanced sentences
 - (B) anecdotes
 - (C) similes
 - (D) didactic tone
 - (E) logical reasoning