

DIRECTIONS FOR NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 4

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Gandhi

Close friendships, Gandhi(1) says, are dangerous, because "friends react on one another" and through loyalty to a friend one can be led into wrong-doing. This is unquestionably true. Moreover, if one is to love God, or to love humanity as a whole, one cannot give one's preference to any individual person. This again is true, and marks the point at which the humanistic (2) and the religious attitude cease to be reconcilable. To an ordinary human being, love means nothing if it does not mean loving some people more than others. The autobiography (3) leaves it uncertain whether Gandhi behaved in an inconsiderate way to his wife and children, but at any rate it makes clear that on three occasions he was willing to let his wife or a child die rather than administer the animal food prescribed by a doctor. It is true that the threatened death never actually occurred, and also that Gandhi -- with, one gathers, a good deal of moral pressure in the opposite direction -- always gave the patient the choice of staying alive at the price of committing a sin: still, if the decision had been solely his own, he would have forbidden the animal food, whatever the risks might be. There must, he says, be some limit to what we will do in order to remain alive, and the limit is well on this side of chicken broth. This attitude is perhaps a noble one, but, in the sense which -- I think -- most people would give to the word, it is inhuman. The essence of being human is that one does not seek perfection, that one is sometimes willing to commit sins for the sake of loyalty, that one does not push asceticism (4) to the point where it makes friendly intercourse impossible, and that one is prepared in the end to be defeated and broken up by life, which is the inevitable price of fastening one's love upon other human individuals. No doubt alcohol, tobacco, and so forth, are things that a saint must avoid, but sainthood is also a thing that human beings must avoid.

(1) Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948). Political and spiritual leader in India.

(2) Concerned with the interests and welfare of human beings.

(3) Gandhi's autobiography, "The Story of My Experiments with Truth."

(4) Extreme self-denial.

1. **From the passage, it appears that the author _____.**

A. thinks that Gandhi is a saint

B. thinks that Gandhi is inconsiderate

C. thinks that Gandhi misunderstands human nature

D. thinks that Gandhi wanted his children to die

2. **What does the author believe is an important feature of being a human?**

A. A willingness to smoke tobacco, drink alcohol, and eat chicken broth.

B. A willingness to commit oneself to one's friends out of loyalty.

C. A resistance to the pressures of one's family.

D. A reluctance to love more than one person more than any other.

3. **What is the structure of the passage?**

A. A quotation, followed immediately by a rejection of the quotation, and then concluding with a general agreement with Gandhi.

B. A quotation, followed by a partial agreement with Gandhi, and then a rejection of Gandhi's beliefs at the conclusion.

C. A personal attack on Gandhi, followed by examples of Gandhi's cruelty, and then a lessening of the personal attack.

D. A comic introduction, followed by a criticism of Gandhi's autobiography, and then a long discussion about nothing.

4. What is the author's main problem with Gandhi's philosophy?

- A. Gandhi is a vegetarian, and the author is a meat-eater.
- B. Gandhi has unbending principles, and the author does, too.
- C. Gandhi loves all of humanity, and the author loves humans.
- D. Gandhi wants to be a saint, and the author already is one.

DIRECTIONS FOR NUMBERS 5 THROUGH 7

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

Answer the questions below based on the following poem by William Wordsworth.

"I WANDERED LONELY AS A CLOUD"

By William Wordsworth

I WANDERED lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay. 10
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed--and gazed--but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie 20
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

5. The poem is written in which point of view?

- A. first person
- B. second person
- C. third person limited
- D. third person omniscient

6. What figure of speech is used in line 1?

- A. pun
- B. simile
- C. metaphor
- D. personification

7. Line 12 contains an example of what figure of speech?

- A. simile
- B. personification
- C. metaphor
- D. pun