29. A major shift in the passage occurs in

- (A) line 9
- (B) line 27
- (C) line 32
- (D) line 38
- (E) line 43

30. In the course of his soliloquy, Hamlet exhibits

- 1. sarcasm
- II. resolve
- III. self-deprecation
- (A) Lonly
- (B) III only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) II and III only
- (E) 1, 11, and 111

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- Is there not rain enough in the sweet heavens. To wash it white as snow? Whereto serves mercy But to confront the visage of offense? And what's in prayer but this twofold force,
- (55) To be forestalled ere we come to fail, Or pardon'd being down? then I'll look up. My fault is past, but, O, what form of prayer Can serve my turn? "Forgive me my foul murther"? That cannot be, since I am still possess'd
- (60) Of those effects for which I did the murther: My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. May one be pardon'd and retain th' offense? In the corrupted currents of this world Offense's gilded hand may shove by justice.
- (65) And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself Buys out the law, but 'tis not so above: There is no shuffling, there the action lies In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults.
- (70) To give in evidence. What then? What rests? Try what repentance can. What can it not? Yet what can it, when one can not repent? O wretched state! O bosom black as death! O limed soul, that struggling to be free
- (75) Art more engag'd! Help, angels! Make assay.

  Bow, stubborn knees, and beart, with strings of steel,
  Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe!

  All may be well.

  Enter Hamlet.
- (80) Ham. Now might I do it pat, now 'a is a-praying:
  And now I'll do't-and so 'a goes to heaven.
  And so am I reveng'd. That would be scann'd:
  A villain kills my father, and for that
  I, his sole son, do this villain send
- (85) To heaven.
  Why, this is hire and salary, not revenge.
  'A took my father grossly, full of bread.
  With all his crimes broad blown, as flush as May.
  And how his audit stands who knows save heaven?
- (90) But in our circumstance and course of thought 'Tis heavy with him. And am I then revenged. To take him in the purging of his soul. When he is fit and season'd for his passage? No.
- (95) Up, sword, and know thou a more horrid hent: When he is drunk asleep, or in his rage. Or in th' incestious pleasure of his bed. At game a-swearing, or about some act That has no relish of salvation in t-
- (100) Then trip him, that his beels may kick at heaven.

  And that his soul may be as damn'd and black

  As hell, wherero it goes. My mother stays.

  This physic but prolongs thy sickly days. Earl:

  King. [Rising.] My words thy up, my thoughts remain below.
- (105) Words without thoughts never to heaven go. 53th

31.	It is clear that Rosencrantz and Guildenstern de	esire to protect the King primarily because
	they believe that	

- (A) the King rules by Divine Right
- (B) Hamlet is extremely treacherous
- (C) they will be rewarded for their loyalty
- (D) what affects the King affects everyone
- (E) Hamlet would be a less generous ruler

### 32. Polonius reveals that the King believes the Queen might be lacking in

- (A) honesty
- (B) cleverness
- (C) objectivity
- (D) concern
- (E) loyalty

#### 33. The King's words in lines 42-44 are an example of

- (A) metaphor
- (B) allusion
- (C) hyperbole
- (D) aphorism
- (E) simile

## 34. In the King's soliloquy (lines 42-78), he expresses some hope based upon

- (A) the existence of mercy
- (B) the positive effects of his crime
- (C) the fact that his crime was in the past
- (D) the fact that he is truly repentant
- (E) his knowledge that criminals often go unpunished

# 35. In line 60, the word "effects" could best be restated as

- (A) reasons
- (B) benefits
- (C) passions
- (D) motives
- (E) feelings

# 36. Lines 59-78 contain all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) simile
- (B) personification
- (C) apostrophe
- (D) rhetorical question
- (E) allusion

# 57. In line 163, "This phose" with the

- species in their manufaces I of make (A)
- Brown & that & should (8)
- Almen and a mile
- (D) the King's months
- (E) Humain's independent

Passage 6, Questions 38-45, Read the following passage from Act III, scene iv of Hambel carefully before you choose your answers.

Pol. O. I am slain.

O me, what hast thou done? Queen.

Ham. Nay, I know not, is it the King?

Queen. O, what a rash and bloody deed is this!

Ham. A bloody deed! almost as bad, good mother, 15)

As kill a king and marry with his brother.

Queen. As kill a king!

Ay, lady, it was my word. Ham.

[Parts the arras and discovers Polonius.]

Thou wretched, rash, intruding fool, farewell! (10) I took thee for thy better. Take thy fortune; Thou find st to be too busy is some danger.-Leave wringing of your hands. Peace, sit you down, And let me wring your heart, for so I shall

If it be made of penetrable stuff, (15)If damned custom have not brass'd it so That it be proof and bulwark against sense.

Queen. What have I done, that thou dar'st wag thy tongue

In noise so rude against me?

Such an act (20) Ham. That blurs the grace and blush of modesty, Calls virtue hypocrite, takes off the rose From the fair forehead of an innocent love And sets a blister there, makes marriage vows

As false as dicers' oaths, O, such a deed (25) As from the body of contraction plucks The very soul, and sweet religion makes A rhapsody of words. Heaven's face does glow O'er this solidity and compound mass

With heated visage, as against the doom; (30)

Is thought-sick at the act.

Ay me, what act, Queen.

That roars so loud and thunders in the index?

Ham. Look here upon this picture, and on this,

The counterfeit presentment of two brothers. (35)See what a grace was seated on this brow: Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself, An eye like Mars, to threaten and command, A station like the herald Mercury

New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill, (40)A combination and a form indeed, Where every god did seem to set his seal To give the world assurance of a man. This was your husband. Look you now what follows:

Here is your husband, like a mildewed ear, (45) Blasting his wholesome brother. Have you eyes? Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,

And batten on this moor? ha, have you eyes? You cannot call it love, for at your age

The heyday in the blood is tame, it's humble, (50)And waits upon the judgment, and what judgment Would step from this to this? Sense sure you have,

- Else could you not have motion, but sure that sense Is apoplex'd, for madness would not err,
- (55) Nor sense to ecstasy was ne'er so thrall'd
  But it reserv'd some quantity of choice
  To serve in such a difference. What devil was't
  That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman-blind?
  Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight.
- (60) Ears without hands or eyes, smelling sans all,
  Or but a sickly part of one true sense
  Could not so mope. O shame, where is thy blush?
  Rebellious hell.
- If thou canst mutine in a matron's bones,

  To flaming youth let virtue be as wax

  And melt in her own fire. Proclaim no shame
  When the compulsive ardure gives the charge,
  since frost itself as actively doth burn,

  And reason panders will.
- (70) Queen. O Hamlet, speak no more!

  Thou turn'st my eyes into my very soul,
  And there I see such black and grained spots
  As will not leave their tinct.
- 38. In line 11, "I took thee for thy better" means that Hamlet
  - (A) has killed Polonius for his own good
  - (B) had believed Polonius to be a better man than he was
  - (C) thought Polonius was above eavesdropping on a private conversation

- (D) mistakenly thought that Polonius was the King
- (E) has gotten the best of Polonius
- 39. In line 16, the word "custom" could most accurately be restated as
  - (A) habit
  - (B) tradition
  - (C) payment
  - (D) tariff
  - (E) attention
- In lines 20-31, Hamlet claims that his mother's act has dishonored all of the following EXCEPT
  - (A) modesty
  - (B) love
  - (C) marriage vows
  - (D) oaths
  - (E) religion

41. In lines 52-58, Hamlet emplo	W9
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- I. deductive reasoning
- II. personification
- III. invective
- (A) I only
- (B) Honly
- (C) I and II only
- (D) If and III only
- (E) 1, 11, and 111

## 42. The sentence that begins in line 59 is characterized by

- (A) hyperbole
- (B) ellipsis
- (C) litotes
- (D) euphemism
- (E) allusion

### 43. Hamlet declares that his mother's lack of virtue

- (A) sets a bad example for youth
- (B) is somewhat explained by her age
- (C) shows that she does not have sense
- (D) means that she is guilty of murder
- (E) excuses a similar lack of virtue in a youth

### 44. Hamlet's words to his mother in lines 34-69 contain examples of all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) rhetorical question
- (B) aphorism
- (C) simile

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- (D) allusion
- (E) apostrophe

## 45. Which of the following pairs of words refers to different entities?

- (A) "proof" and "bulwark" (line 17)
- (B) "act" (line 20) and "deed" (line 25)
- (C) "picture" (line 34) and "presentment" (line 35)
- (D) "brother" (line 46) and "mountain" (line 47)
- (E) "ardure" (line 67) and "frost" (line 68)

Passage 7, Questions 46-53. Read the following passage from Act III, scene iv of *Hamlet* carefully before you choose your answers.

#### Enter Ghost [in his night-gown].

Ham. A king of shreds and patches— Save me, and hover o'er me with your wings, You heavenly guards! What would your gracious figure? Queen. Alas, he's mad!

(5) Hum. Do you not come your tardy son to chide,
That, laps'd in time and passion, lets go by
Th' important acting of your dread command? O, say!
Ghast. Do not forget! This visitation

Is but to whet thy almost blunted purpose.

(10) But look, amazement on thy mother sits,
O, step between her and her fighting soul.
Conceit in weakest bodies strongest waster.

## Speak to her, Hamlet.

Ham. How is it with you, lady?

That you do bend your eye on vacancy,
And with the incorporal air do hold discourse?
Forth at your eyes your spirits wildly peep,
And as the sleeping soldiers in the alarm,
Your bedded hair, like life in excrements,
Start up and stand on end. O gentle son,
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper

Sprinkle cool patience. Whereon do you look?

**Itam. On him, on him! look you how pale he glares!

His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones, Would make them capable.—Do not look upon me,

Lest with this piteous action you convert

My stern effects, then what I have to do

Will want true color-tears perchance for blood.

Queen. To whom do you speak this? llam. Do you see nothing there?

Queen. Nothing at all, yet all that is I see. *Ham.* Nor did you nothing hear?

Queen. No, nothing but ourselves.

Ham. Why, look you there, look how it steals away!

My father, in his habit as he lived!

Look where he goes, even now, out at the portal! Exit Ghost.

Queen. This is the very coinage of your brain, this boddess creation eestasy

Is very cunning in.

Hom. Ecstasy?

My pulse as yours doth temperately keep time, And makes as healthful music. It is not madness I hat I have uttired. Bring me to the test, And I the matter will reword, which madness Would gambol from. Mother, for the love of grace, Lay not that flattering unction to your soul,

That not your trespass but my madness speaks; t will but skin and film the ulcerous place,

. . . .

(40)

(45)

1571)

Whiles rank corruption, mining all within, Infects unseen. Confess yourself to heaven, Repent what's past, avoid what is to come, And do not spread the compost on the weeds

(55) To make them ranker. Forgive me this my virtue, For in the fatness of these pursy times Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg. Yea, curb and woo for leave to do him good.

Queen. O Hamlet, thou hast cleft my heart in twain.

- (60) Ham. O, throw away the worser part of it, And live the purer with the other half.
  Good night, but go not to my uncle's bed.
  Assume a virtue, if you have it not.
  That monster custom, who all sense doth cat.
- (65) Of habits devil, is angel yet in this,
  That to the use of actions fair and good
  He likewise gives a frock or livery
  That aptly is put on. Refrain to-night,
  And that shall lend a kind of easiness
- (70) To the next abstinence, the next more easy;
  For use almost can change the stamp of nature.
  And either curb the devil or throw him out
  With wondrous potency. Once more good night,
  And when you are desirous to be blest.
- (75) I'll blessing beg of you. For this same lord, [Pointing to Polonius]

  I do repent; but heaven hath pleas'd it so
  To punish me with this, and this with me,
  That I must be their scourge and minister.
- (80) I will bestow him, and will answer well
   The death I gave him. So again good night.
   I must be cruel only to be kind.
   This bad begins and worse remains behind.
- 46. Of the following phrases, the one which is LEAST like the others in subject matter is
  - (A) "your tardy son" (line 5)
  - (B) "laps'd in time and passion" (line 6)
  - (C) "lets go by Th' important acting" (lines 6-7)
  - (D) "your dread command" (line 7)
  - (E) "thy almost blunted purpose" (line 9)
- 47. In lines 10-13, the Ghost's attitude toward the Queen could best be described as
  - (A) disdainful
  - (B) awestruck
  - (C) concerned
  - (D) admiring
  - (E) reproachful

- 48. In line 25, the phrase "His form and cause conjoin'd" could most accurately be restated as
  - (A) since his shape and argument are identical
  - (B) with his appearance and message combined
  - (C) unless his behavior and complaint coincide
  - (D) because his mission has now taken a new shape
  - (E) although neither his body nor his intentions are visible
- 49. Lines 32-33 are characterized by
  - (A) chiasmus
  - (B) parallelism
  - (C) asyndeton
  - (D) rhetorical question
  - (E) inverted word order
- 50. Hamlet attributes his mother's belief that he is mad to her
  - (A) maternal feelings of protectiveness
  - (B) having been influenced by the King
  - (C) desire to excuse her own actions
  - (D) inability to see the Ghost
  - (E) unwavering loyalty to the King
- 51. Lines 43-58 contain examples of
  - I. parallel structure
  - II. metaphor
  - III. personification
  - (A) II only
  - (B) III only
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) II and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III
- 52. In line 63, "assume" could best be understood to mean
  - (A) affect
  - (B) presume
  - (C) acquire
  - (D) accept
  - (E) imagine

- 53. In lines 64-73, "custom" (line 64) is presented as having
  - (A) monstrous qualities
  - (B) a dual nature

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- (C) potential benefits
- (D) the ability to restore sense
- (E) a dissimilarity to "habit"

## Enter Laertes with others.

King. The doors are broke.

Laer. Where is this king? Sirs, stand you all without.

.411. No, let's come in.

I pray you give me leave. Laer.

All. We will, we will. 151

Laer. I thank you, keep the door. [Exeunt Laertes' followers]

O thou vile king.

Give me my father!

Calmly, good Laertes. Queen.

Laer. That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard, (10) Cries cuckold to my father, brands the harlot Even here between the chaste unsmirched brow Of my true mother.

King. What is the cause, Laertes,

That thy rebellion looks so giant-like? (15) Let him go, Gertrude, do not fear our person: There's such divinity doth hedge a king That treason can but peep to what it would,

Acts little of his will. Tell me, Laertes,

Why thou art thus incens'd. Let him go, Gertrude. (20) Speak, man.

Laer. Where is my father?

King. Dead.

Oueen. But not by him.

King. Let him demand his fill. (25)

Laer. How came he dead? I'll not be juggled with.

To hell, allegiance! vows, to the blackest devil! Conscience and grace, to the profoundest pit! I dare damnation. To this point I stand,

That both the worlds I give to negligence, (30) Let come what comes, only I'll be reveng'd Most thoroughly for my father.

Who shall stay you?

Laer. My will, not all the world's:

And for my means, I'll husband them so well, (35) They shall go far with little.

Good Laertes, King.

If you desire to know the certainty

Of your dear father, is't writ in your revenge

That, swoopstake, you will draw both friend and foe, (40)

Winner and loser?

Laer. None but his enemies.

King. Will you know them then?

Laer. To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,

And like the kind life-rend'ring pelican, (45)

Repast them with my blood.

King. Why now you speak

Like a good child and a true gentleman. That I am guiltless of your father's death,

(50) And am most sensibly in grief for it, It shall as level to your judgment 'pear As day does to your eye.

A noise within: "Let her come in!"

Lacr. How now, what noise is that?

Enter Ophelia. (55)

O heat, dry up my brains! tears seven times salt Burn out the sense and virtue of mine eye! By heaven, thy madness shall be paid with weight Till our scale turn the beam. O rose of May!

Dear maid, kind sister, sweet Ophelia! (60)O heavens, is't possible a young maid's wits Should be as mortal as an old man's life? Nature is fine in love, and where 'tis fine, It sends some precious instance of itself

(65) After the thing it loves.

Oph. "They bore him barefac'd on the bier, [Song] Hey non nonny, nonny, hey nonny, And in his grave rain'd many a tear"

Fare you well, my dove!

Laer. Hadst thou thy wits and didst persuade revenge, (70) It could not move thus.

Oph. You must sing, "A-down, a-down," and you call him a-down-a. O how the wheel becomes it! It is the false steward, that stole his master's daughter.

Laer. This nothing's more than matter. (75)

Oph. There's rosemary, that's for remembrance; pray you, love, remember. And there is pansies, that's for thoughts.

Laer. A document in madness, thoughts and remembrance

fitted. (80)

(90)

Oph. [To Claudius] There's fennel for you, and columbines. [To Gertrude] There's rue for you, and here's some for me; we may call it herb of grace a'Sundays. You may wear your rue with a difference.

There's a daisy. I would give you some violets, but (85) they wither'd all when my father died. They say 'a made a good end-[Sings] "For bonny sweet Robin is all my joy."

Laer. Thought and afflictions, passion, hell itself,

She turns to favor and to prettiness.

Oph. "And will 'a not come again? [Song] And will 'a not come again?

No, no, he is dead, Go to thy death-bed,

He will never come again.

"His beard was as white as snow, (95) All flaxen was his pole, He is gone, he is gone,

And we cast away moan, God 'a' mercy on his soul!"

And of all Christians' souls, I pray God. God buy you. [Exit] (100)

Laer. Do you see this, O God?

King. Laertes, I must commune with your grief, Or you deny me right. Go but apart,

Make choice of whom your wisest friends you will,

And they shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me, (105)If by direct or by collateral hand

They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give, Our crown, our life, and all that we call ours, To you in satisfaction; but if not.

(110) Be you content to lend your patience to us.

And we shall jointly labor with your soul

To give it due content.

Laer. Let this be so.

His means of death, his obscure funeral-

(115) No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones. No noble rite nor formal ostentation— Cry to be heard, as 'twere from heaven to earth, That I must call't in question.

King. So you shall,

- (120) And where th' offense is, let the great axe fall.

  I pray you go with me. [Execut]
- 54. Laertes says that to be calm would show that he is
  - (A) intimidated by the King
  - (B) as weak as his mother
  - (C) unsure of the King's guilt
  - (D) not a legitimate son
  - (E) doubtful of his origins
- 55. The most likely subject of the verb "Acts" in line 19 is
  - (A) "him" (line 16)
  - (B) "person" (line 16)
  - (C) "divinity" (line 17)
  - (D) "king" (line 17)
  - (E) "treason" (line 18)
- 56. In line 30, "both the worlds" most likely refers to the worlds of
  - (A) allegiance and damnation
  - (B) Denmark and England
  - (C) heaven and hell
  - (D) this life and the next
  - (E) royalty and the common people
- 57. In line 35, the word "husband" could most accurately be restated as
  - (A) wed
  - (B) conserve
  - (C) collect
  - (D) share
  - (E) cherish