

Questions 33-46. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

I observe the physician with the same diligence as he the disease; I see he fears, and I fear with him. I overtake him, I overrun him in his fear, and I go the faster because he makes his pace slow. I fear the more, because he disguises his fear; and I see it with the more sharpness, because he would not have me see it. He knows that his fear shall not disorder the practise and exercise of his art, but he knows that my fear may disorder the effect and working of his practise.

As the ill affections of the spleen<sup>1</sup> complicate, and mingle themselves with every infirmity of the body, so doth fear insinuate itself in every action or passion of the mind; and as the wind in the body will counterfeit any disease, and seem the stone<sup>2</sup>, and seem the gout, so fear will counterfeit any disease of the mind. It shall seem love, a love of having; and it is but a fear, a jealous and suspicious fear of losing. It shall seem valor in despising, and undervaluing danger; and it is but fear, in an overvaluing of opinion and estimation, and a fear of losing that. A man that is not afraid of a lion is afraid of a cat; not afraid of starving, and yet is afraid of some joint of meat at the table, presented to feed him; not afraid of the sound of drums, and trumpets, and shot, and those which they seek to drown, the last cries of men, and is afraid of some particular harmonious instrument; so much afraid, as that with any of these the enemy might drive this man, otherwise valiant enough, out of the field.

I know not what fear is, nor I know not what it is that I fear now; I fear not the hastening of my death, and yet I do fear the increase of the disease; I should belie nature if I should deny that I feared this, and if I should say that I feared death, I should belie God. My weakness is from nature, who hath but her measure; my strength is from God, who possesses, and distributes infinitely. As then every cold air is not a damp, every shivering is not a stupefaction, so every fear is not a fearfulness, every declination is not a running away, every debating is not a resolving, every wish that it were not thus, is not a murmuring, nor a dejection though it be thus; but as my physician's fear puts not him from his practise, neither doth mine put me, from receiving from God, and man, and myself, spiritual, and civil, and moral assistances, and consolations.

<sup>1</sup>The bodily organ once considered to be the source of irritability, melancholy, and depression

<sup>2</sup>A disease believed to arise from stones in the gall bladder, kidney, etc.

John Donne (1572-1631)

33. The passage contains all of the following rhetorical devices EXCEPT
- (A) paradox
  - (B) repetition
  - (C) contrast
  - (D) apostrophical speech
  - (E) parallel syntax
34. It can be inferred from the passage that the speaker would agree with which of the following statements about fear?
- (A) Freedom from fear is fully realizable only in the afterlife.
  - (B) Harboring fear is the greatest offense a believer can commit.
  - (C) Fear arises in people who have more weaknesses than most.
  - (D) Fear is as simple to understand as any physical malady.
  - (E) Ignoring fear is the sanest way of confronting it.
35. In the passage's second sentence the speaker uses language that might best describe a
- (A) fistfight
  - (B) political upheaval
  - (C) rugby match
  - (D) courtroom interrogation
  - (E) footrace
36. It is most likely that the physician "makes his pace slow" (line 4) in order to
- (A) study the reaction his meticulousness provokes
  - (B) admit that the illness is chronic and must be observed at length
  - (C) remind himself that a careless examination could prove fatal
  - (D) trick his patient into believing that recovery is still possible
  - (E) hide his concern under the cover of medical procedure
37. The speaker's physician is concerned that his patient's fear may
- (A) make him susceptible to delusions
  - (B) weaken the efficacy of the treatment
  - (C) subvert his desire to continue living
  - (D) cause him to renounce his faith
  - (E) prompt him to refuse medical attention

38. The comparisons in lines 11-17 of fear with the spleen and "wind in the body" suggest that fear is all of the following EXCEPT  
 (A) deceptive (B) pervasive (C) injurious  
 (D) congenital (E) dynamic
39. In lines 19-22, the speaker suggests that unauthentic valor is motivated by  
 (A) misguided altruism  
 (B) self-destructive ambition  
 (C) self-conscious insecurity  
 (D) financial considerations  
 (E) hypocritical tendencies
40. The sentence beginning "A man that is not afraid of a lion" (lines 22-30) supports the speaker's proposition that fear  
 (A) is in fact a trivial emotion  
 (B) is a flaw found in everyone's character  
 (C) is unpredictable and not bound by logic  
 (D) cannot be mastered except by uncommon resolve  
 (E) may be exploited by one who understands it
41. One could at least partially rebut the implication of lines 22-30 by noting that a man who "is afraid of some joint of meat at the table" might  
 (A) habitually decline offers of drink as well  
 (B) lack an interest in food  
 (C) prefer to dine in solitude  
 (D) justifiably suspect his host's intentions  
 (E) believe that taking food corrupts the spirit
42. "They" in line 26 refers to  
 (A) "drums, and trumpets, and shot" (lines 25-26)  
 (B) "those" (line 26)  
 (C) "the last cries of men" (line 27)  
 (D) "any of these" (line 29)  
 (E) "the enemy" (line 29)
43. A more conventional, but still accurate, replacement for "nor" in line 31 would be  
 (A) but (B) and (C) since  
 (D) yet (E) unless
44. "I fear not the hastening of my death, and yet I do fear the increase of the disease" (lines 32-33) appears to be a contradictory statement because  
 (A) fear of one thing affects each of the mind's concerns  
 (B) both death and life are insignificant before God  
 (C) death provides relief to believers and non-believers alike  
 (D) not fearing death logically leads to welcoming it  
 (E) worsening illness and approaching death are usually concomitants
45. At the conclusion the speaker finds that he  
 (A) is able to contain and temper his fear  
 (B) cannot tame his emotions without the help of others  
 (C) may speed his own recovery by keeping calm and optimistic  
 (D) has regained his belief in God's omnipotence  
 (E) can enjoy life more after having accepted death
46. Which of the following seems LEAST compatible with the speaker's conception of God?  
 (A) God is a boundless being.  
 (B) God favors those who praise him.  
 (C) God's presence pervades all things.  
 (D) God ennoble the human soul.  
 (E) God can be a source of solace.