

Questions 26-34. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

[Enter VOLPONE and MOSCA]

VOLPONE: Good morning to the day; and next, my gold.
 Open the shrine that I may see my saint.
 Hail the world's soul, and mine. More glad than is
Line The teeming earth to see the longed-for sun
 (5) Peep through the horns of the celestial Ram,
 Am I, to view thy splendor darkening his;
 That, lying here, amongst my other hoards,
 Showest like a flame by night, or like the day
 Struck out of chaos when all darkness fled
 (10) Unto the center. O thou son of Sol*
 But brighter than thy father, let me kiss,
 With adoration, thee, and every relic
 Of sacred treasure in this blessèd room.
 Well did wise poets, by thy glorious name,
 (15) Title that age which they would have the best;
 Thou being the best of things, and far transcending
 All style of joy, in children, parents, friends,
 Or any other waking dream on earth.
 Thy looks when they to Venus did ascribe,
 (20) They should have given her twenty thousand Cupids;
 Such are thy beauties and our loves! Dear saint,
 Riches, the dumb god, that giv'st all men tongues,
 That canst do nought, and yet makest men do all things;
 The price of souls; even hell, with thee to boot,
 (25) Is made worth heaven. Thou art virtue, fame,
 Honor and all things else! Who can get thee,
 He shall be noble, valiant, honest, wise—

MOSCA: And what he will, sir. Riches are in fortune
 A greater good than wisdom is in nature.
 (1606)

*Sol: the sun

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26. Throughout the passage, Volpone is addressing
- (A) Mosca
 - (B) the sun
 - (C) his gold
 - (D) his beloved
 - (E) himself
27. Which of the following adjectives best describes Volpone's speech?
- (A) Ironic
 - (B) Idolatrous
 - (C) Mendacious
 - (D) Understated
 - (E) Devious
28. In the simile in line 8, "night" is used to stand for
- (A) chaos
 - (B) the source of Volpone's riches
 - (C) the evil that wealth can make people commit
 - (D) Volpone's dark robes
 - (E) Volpone's possessions that are not made of gold
29. The phrase "that age which they would have the best" (line 15) refers to
- (A) youth
 - (B) maturity
 - (C) the Renaissance
 - (D) the Golden Age
 - (E) the Iron Age
30. Lines 22-23 are based on which of the following?
- (A) Paradoxical hyperbole
 - (B) Mixed metaphors
 - (C) A syllogism
 - (D) Circular reasoning
 - (E) Dramatic irony
31. In line 24, "to boot" means
- (A) to reckon with
 - (B) to pay
 - (C) to own
 - (D) instead
 - (E) in addition
32. Which of the following best paraphrases lines 26-27 ("Who can get thee, / He shall be noble, valiant, honest, wise") ?
- (A) It is better to be noble, valiant, honest, and wise than to have riches.
 - (B) A rich person will be esteemed noble, valiant, honest, and wise.
 - (C) A virtuous person is likely to become wealthy as well.
 - (D) Nobility, valor, honesty, and wisdom will make a person happy.
 - (E) Getting riches may cause a person to disregard nobility, valor, honesty, and wisdom
33. Mosca's comment "Riches are in fortune / A greater good than wisdom is in nature" (lines 28-29) does which of the following?
- (A) Asserts that riches are the equivalent of wisdom.
 - (B) Implies that acquiring riches is more natural than acquiring good fortune.
 - (C) Compares fortune to riches.
 - (D) Suggests that wisdom can add riches to nature
 - (E) Contrasts a gift conferred by fortune with a gift conferred by nature.
34. Which of the following is used most extensively in the passage?
- (A) Religious language
 - (B) The language of finance
 - (C) Pastoral imagery
 - (D) Animal imagery
 - (E) Images of disorder