

Questions 23-32. Refer to the following dramatic excerpt.

In this selection from William Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida, Ulysses responds to Achilles' lament that his past heroism is being forgotten.

- Ulysses:** Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion,
A great-sized monster of ingratitude.
Those scraps are good deeds past, which are devoured
(5) As fast as they are made, forgot as soon
As done. Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honor bright. To have done is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail
In monumental mockery. Take the instant way,
(10) For honor travels in a strait so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. Keep then the path,
For emulation hath a thousand sons
That one by one pursue. If you give way,
Or hedge aside from the direct forthright,¹
(15) Like to an entered tide they all rush by
And leave you hindmost.
Or like a gallant horse fall'n in the first rank,
Lie there for pavement to the abject rear,
O'errun and trampled on. Then what they do in present,
(20) Though less than yours in past, must o'ertop yours.
For time is like a fashionable host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
And with his arms outstretched, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer. Welcome ever smiles,
(25) And farewell goes out sighing. Oh, let not virtue seek
Remuneration for the thing it was;
For beauty, wit,
High birth, vigor of bone, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all
(30) To envious and calumniating time....

¹straight path

23. The overall theme of the passage suggests that
- (A) death claims all
 - (B) perseverance results in success
 - (C) glory is fleeting
 - (D) imitation is the sincerest flattery
 - (E) heroism reaps financial rewards
24. Throughout the passage Ulysses is seen
- (A) chastising Achilles
 - (B) insulting Achilles
 - (C) counseling Achilles
 - (D) hectoring Achilles
 - (E) complimenting Achilles
25. In attempting to spur Achilles to action, Ulysses makes the MOST significant use of
- (A) deferential modes of address
 - (B) mild imperatives
 - (C) chastisement of his inaction
 - (D) references to his past heroism
 - (E) a series of appropriate comparisons
26. Throughout the passage Ulysses addresses Achilles in a tone that is predominantly
- (A) nostalgic
 - (B) pedantic
 - (C) didactic
 - (D) sardonic
 - (E) empathetic
27. Ulysses cites all of the following as exemplifying things whose value has past EXCEPT
- (A) “alms for oblivion” (line 2)
 - (B) “rusty mail” (line 8)
 - (C) “entered tide” (line 15)
 - (D) “gallant horse” (line 17)
 - (E) “parting guest” (line 22)
28. Lines 9-16 contain examples of all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) metonymy
 - (B) personification
 - (C) simile
 - (D) allusion
 - (E) hyperbole
29. The similes in lines 8, 15, 17 and 21 all illustrate how rapidly
- (A) past deeds can be forgotten
 - (B) friendship can turn into rivalry
 - (C) finances can be dissipated
 - (D) youth and beauty can deteriorate
 - (E) injury can deter progress
30. In attempting to prod Achilles to action, Ulysses uses a conceit involving a(n)
- (A) wallet
 - (B) suit of armor
 - (C) road
 - (D) innkeeper
 - (E) coffin
31. In the course of his address, Ulysses personifies all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) “Time” (line 1)
 - (B) “mail” (line 8)
 - (C) “emulation” (line 12)
 - (D) “Welcome” (line 24)
 - (E) “virtue” (line 25)
32. Which of the following would be an inaccurate observation about the passage?
- (A) It is a soliloquy.
 - (B) It personifies time and the things it controls.
 - (C) It alludes to an epic conflict celebrated in literature.
 - (D) It is replete with multiple instances of figurative language.
 - (E) It is written in blank verse.