

2019 Released Practice Multiple Choice Test with 2020 updates – Question stems only.

Please note: Some multiple-choice questions previously included in this practice exam have been removed because the content of the questions is no longer within the scope of the 2020 AP course. Other questions in this former practice exam may no longer perfectly align with the 2020 AP exam. Even though these questions do not fully represent the 2020 exam, teachers indicate that imperfectly aligned questions still provide instructional value.

First selection – **poem**

1. In context, the question in line 5 (“Why write . . . ever the same”) conveys the speaker’s
2. In lines 5-8 (“Why write . . . proceed?”), the speaker most clearly implies that his poems
3. “Their” and “they” (line 8) refer to which of the following?
4. The questions in the first eight lines of the poem primarily serve to
5. Line 10 (“And you . . . argument”) identifies which of the following about the speaker?
6. The image presented in line 11 (“So all . . . new”) most significantly implies the speaker’s
7. In line 12, the speaker compares the expression of romantic love to
8. The poem’s final two lines do which of the following?
9. The overall tone of the poem is best described as
10. Which of the following best characterizes the development of the poem as a whole?

Second selection – **prose**

11. The description in lines 5-12 (“Chanu . . . head”) implies that Chanu
12. In line 17, the quotation marks around the phrase “entertainment factor” imply that
13. In the first and the second paragraphs respectively, Chanu’s mood shifts from
14. The first sentence of the passage (lines 1-2) and the words spoken by Chanu in lines 21-26 indicate that he
15. Shahana’s complaints in lines 32-33 (“You’ll . . . you”) primarily suggest that she
16. “She had neglected them, these feet” (line 42) indicates that Nazneen’s attitude toward her husband is marked by all of the following EXCEPT
17. Nazneen’s gesture in lines 43-44 (“She . . . shoulder”) is one of
18. The interaction between Chanu and his daughters in lines 45-48 serves to
19. Chanu’s attempt to converse with the conductor in lines 67-76 indicates his
20. During the exchange between Chanu and the conductor in lines 77-79 (“Where’ve . . . years”), Chanu most likely assumes that the conductor

21. In its characterization of Chanu, the passage conveys the

Third selection – **poetry**

22. The speaker begins the poem by stating “I come back to your youth, my Nana” (line 1), but the primary transformation sought overall is

23. In line 6, the phrase “middle age” describes the

24. Line 11 (“I have kept up”) is in reference to both

25. In line 14 (“and learn . . . lines”), the speaker uses a simile to

26. Which of the following best paraphrases the meaning of line 16, “not knowing I would be your last home”?

27. In lines 30-31 (“my husband . . . hot baths”), the primary effect of using a list is to

28. The fourth stanza (lines 37-51) makes particular use of

29. The images of “I too have the sore toe you tend with cotton” (line 19) and “our blue fingers” (line 45) serve primarily to

30. The difference between “we will be sisters!” (line 38) and “Come, my sister” (line 48) indicates that

31. The claim that “we are two virgins” (line 49) is meant figuratively to emphasize the speaker’s pursuit of

32. The speaker’s claim in lines 50-51 (“our lives once more perfected / and unused”) suggests that the speaker and Nana have achieved

33. The speaker’s primary motivation in addressing Nana is to

Fourth selection – **prose**

34. The passage as a whole is best described as which of the following?

35. The first sentence of the passage (lines 1-3) suggests that the narrator’s view of Mrs. Bloomfield

36. In lines 9-13 (“and express . . . authority”), the manner in which Mrs. Bloomfield conveys her opinion of the children’s mother is best described as

37. In lines 21-26 (“Hitherto . . . untold”), the narrator presents which of the following contrasts regarding Mrs. Bloomfield’s qualities?

38. The parenthetical statement in lines 22-23 (“of which . . . perfections”) makes use of

39. Lines 26-29 (“Kindness . . . of it”) indicate that the narrator has recently

40. Unlike the rest of the paragraph, the last sentence of the first paragraph (lines 29-32) does which of the following?

41. The shift between the first and second paragraphs concerns

42. By “luckily, or unluckily” (line 33), the narrator implies that the comments she overheard have made her

43. In lines 76-77, the narrator hopes that Mrs. Bloomfield is “rather weak than wicked” because the narrator wants to

44. Throughout the passage, the narrator views Mrs. Bloomfield primarily with

Fifth selection – poetry

45. Which of the following best describes the structure of the poem?

46. The first stanza (lines 1-5) reveals the speaker’s wish that the

47. Lines 6-9 (“And yet . . . stream”) suggest which of the following about nature and humanity?

48. In line 8, “He” refers to

49. All of the following shifts are introduced in the first four stanzas (lines 1-20) EXCEPT

50. The image of drifting in lines 26-30 (“There . . . adrift”) conveys the

51. In line 38, “faltered” most directly suggests that the evening seemed to

52. Lines 41-45 (“So all . . . were naught”) indicate that the revelation strikes those who experience it as

53. The final stanza (lines 46-50) is characterized by

54. In the context of the final stanza, the change from “drifting” (line 47) to “bursting” (line 50) suggests a change in the

55. The poem as a whole presents a contrast between