



Questions 11–20

Marianne Moore (1887–1972) once said that her writing could be called poetry only because there was no other name for it. Indeed her poems appear to be extremely compressed essays that happen to be printed in jagged lines on the page. Her subjects were varied: animals, laborers, artists, and the craft of poetry. From her general reading came quotations that she found striking or insightful. She included these in her poems, scrupulously enclosed in quotation marks, and sometimes identified in footnotes. Of this practice, she wrote, “‘Why the many quotation marks?’ I am asked . . . When a thing has been said so well that it could not be said better, why paraphrase it? Hence my writing is, if not a cabinet of fossils, a kind of collection of flies in amber.” Close observation and concentration on detail are the methods of her poetry.

- (10) Marianne Moore grew up in Kirkwood, Missouri, near St. Louis. After graduation from Bryn Mawr College in 1909, she taught commercial subjects at the Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Later she became a librarian in New York City. During the 1920s she was editor of *The Dial*, an important literary magazine of the period. She lived quietly all her life, mostly in Brooklyn, New York. She spent a lot of time at the Bronx Zoo, fascinated by animals.
- (15) Her admiration of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team—before the team moved to Los Angeles—was widely known.

- Her first book of poems was published in London in 1921 by a group of friends associated with the Imagist movement. From that time on her poetry has been read with interest by succeeding generations of poets and readers. In 1952 she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for her
- (20) *Collected Poems*. She wrote that she did not write poetry “for money or fame. To earn a living is needful, but it can be done in routine ways. One writes because one has a burning desire to objectify what it is indispensable to one’s happiness to express.”



11. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The influence of the Imagists on Marianne Moore
 - (B) Essayists and poets of the 1920s
 - (C) The use of quotations in poetry
 - (D) Marianne Moore's life and work
12. Which of the following can be inferred about Moore's poems?
- (A) They are better known in Europe than the United States.
 - (B) They do not use traditional verse forms.
 - (C) They were all published in *The Dial*.
 - (D) They tend to be abstract.
13. According to the passage, Moore wrote about all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) artists
 - (B) animals
 - (C) fossils
 - (D) workers
14. What does Moore refer to as "flies in amber" (line 9) ?
- (A) A common image in her poetry
 - (B) Poetry in the twentieth century
 - (C) Concentration on detail
 - (D) Quotations within her poetry
15. The author mentions all of the following as jobs held by Moore EXCEPT
- (A) commercial artist
 - (B) teacher
 - (C) magazine editor
 - (D) librarian
16. The word "period" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- (A) movement
 - (B) school
 - (C) region
 - (D) time
17. Where did Moore spend most of her adult life?
- (A) In Kirkwood
 - (B) In Brooklyn
 - (C) In Los Angeles
 - (D) In Carlisle
18. The word "succeeding" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) inheriting
 - (B) prospering
 - (C) diverse
 - (D) later
19. The word "it" in line 21 refers to
- (A) writing poetry
 - (B) becoming famous
 - (C) earning a living
 - (D) attracting readers
20. It can be inferred from the passage that Moore wrote because she
- (A) wanted to win awards
 - (B) was dissatisfied with what others
 - (C) felt a need to express herself
 - (D) wanted to raise money for the Bronx Zoo