14. Studying has many uses, as the following passage argues. (Line No. 1) Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge the particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshaling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend (Line No. 5) too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants that need proyning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn [condemn] studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they (Line No. 10) teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and a few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may (Line No. 15) be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sorts of books, else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he need have a great wit; and if he read little, he need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. **Passage Question No. 1**. By using the word delight in the first sentence and repeating it in the second sentence, the author specifically emphasizes (A) how studying serves only for pleasure (B) his personal resolve to master as much information as possible (C) his own devotion to study (D) the rewards that the attainment of knowledge brings (E) the sacrifices necessary to become learned. **Passage Question No. 2**. According to the author, what are the three primary benefits of study? (A) privateness, discourse, humor (B) enjoyment, adornment, competence (C) secrecy, character, self-respect (D) pleasure, advancement, reputation (E) self-respect, proficiency, direction **Passage Question No. 3**. All the following dangers can result from excessive study except (A) accomplishment (B) laziness (C) simplified judgments (D) an attitude of superiority (E) inactivity. **Passage Question No. 4**. As used in line 5, affectation most nearly means (A) fondness (B) respect (C) pretense (D) gratification (E) decoration **Passage Question No. 5**. According to the author, you should read to (A) challenge what you read (B) believe the writer’s main points (C) think about the writer’s ideas (D) find things to talk about (E) take the writer’s ideas for granted **Passage Question No. 6**. As used in the line 16, meaner most nearly means (A) cruel (B) inferior (C) fierce (D) unnatural (E) cheaper **Passage Question No. 7**. The speaker’s tone is best described as (A) diffident and modest (B) precarious (C) ironic (D) authoritative and confident (E) arrogant and overbearing