

Poetry Test

-You may use your poetry log and your text for this test.

Multiple Choice

-On your answer document, mark the answer to each of the following questions about the poem listed.

“Sarah Cynthia Sylvia Stout Would Not Take the Garbage Out” by Shel Silverstein

1. An example of a hyperbole from the poem is
 - a. Chunks of sour cottage cheese.
 - b. The garbage reached across the state.
 - c. Rubbery blubbery macaroni.
 - d. “OK, I’ll take the garbage out.”

2. The speaker in the poem is
 - a. Sarah.
 - b. an unnamed narrator.
 - c. Shel Silverstein.
 - d. Sarah’s father.

3. The mood of the poem is one of
 - a. honesty.
 - b. humor.
 - c. seriousness.
 - d. mystery.

“The Runaway” by Robert Frost

4. Which of the following is the most likely reason the colt “shudders his coat”?
 - a. He is cold.
 - b. He is shaking off flies.
 - c. He is playing.
 - d. He is hungry.

5. The speaker in the poem believes that the colt should be
 - a. stabled and fed.
 - b. punished for running away.
 - c. released from the pen.
 - d. washed and brushed.

6. Which of the following is true of the poem’s rhyme scheme?
 - a. There are no rhyming lines in the poem.
 - b. The lines rhyme, but without a pattern.
 - c. Every third line rhymes, and there are several internal rhymes.
 - d. Rhymes are close, but not perfect, as in stone rhyming with know.

“I’m Nobody” by Emily Dickinson

7. The speaker in the poem most values
 - a. fame.
 - b. privacy.
 - c. money.
 - d. frogs.
8. The figure of speech used in the poem to compare a Somebody to a frog is
 - a. personification.
 - b. a metaphor.
 - c. a simile.
 - d. a hyperbole.
9. Why does the speaker say, “Don’t tell!”
 - a. She would be lonely.
 - b. She would be banished.
 - c. The public would not care about her.
 - d. The public would never leave her alone.

“The Blind Men and the Elephant” by John Godfrey Saxe

10. The conflict in the poem is
 - a. that the six men are blind.
 - b. that the six men do not have the whole picture.
 - c. that the six men are strangers.
 - d. that the six men are examining a big giraffe.
11. Which poetic device do the men use to describe each part of the elephant?
 - a. simile
 - b. metaphor
 - c. hyperbole
 - d. imagery
12. Which of the following statements is false?
 - a. The six men in the poem are blind.
 - b. The men compare the elephant to a wall, a spear, a snake, a tree, a fan, and a rope.
 - c. At the end of the poem, the six men argue with one another.
 - d. The six men finally realize that none of them examined the whole elephant.

“Jabberwocky” by Lewis Carroll

13. Which poetic device best characterizes the following line:
“Beware the Jabberwock, my son! The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!”
 - a. alliteration
 - b. onomatopoeia
 - c. rhyme
 - d. rhythm

14. With the use of words like ‘manxome’ and ‘frabjous’, what poetic style is Carroll using?
- free verse
 - blank verse
 - nonsense words
 - symbolic interpretation
15. In the poem, what “came whiffling through the tulgey wood”?
- the sword
 - the boy
 - the Bandersnatch
 - the Jabberwock

“My Father Is a Simple Man” by Luis Omar Salinas

16. Which of the following statements best describes the lifelong journey that the speaker in the poem has taken with his father?
- They walk down the same street each day.
 - They have never reached the end of the block.
 - The speaker’s father has been searching for a newspaper since that morning.
 - The speaker’s father has given him much wisdom over the years.
17. The poem is considered free verse because
- it follows a strict rhyme pattern.
 - it captures the natural rhythms of ordinary speech.
 - it uses a regular meter throughout the poem.
 - it neglects vivid imagery.
18. The speaker in the poem thinks his father is
- dumb.
 - unkind.
 - humble.
 - strict.

“Mama Is a Sunrise” by Evelyn Tooley Hunt

19. The mother in the poem
- is quiet.
 - makes the family happy.
 - loudly awakens the family.
 - goes unnoticed by her family.
20. The poem has
- similes.
 - metaphors.
 - similes and metaphors.
 - hyperboles.
21. One of the metaphors in the poem is
- the opposite of one of the similes.
 - the same as one of the similes.
 - the last line of the poem.
 - the title of the poem.

“Annabel Lee” by Edgar Allan Poe

22. According to the narrator, those responsible for Annabel Lee’s death are
- her kinsmen.
 - strangers.
 - her husband’s family.
 - jealous angels.
23. Poe’s recurring use of the phrase “kingdom by the sea” in this poem is an example of
- rhyme.
 - alliteration.
 - onomatopoeia.
 - repetition.
24. What is the mood of this poem?
- sad, but heartwarming
 - romantic, but creepy
 - spooky, but humorous
 - religious, but lighthearted

“maggie and milly and molly and may” by E.E. Cummings

25. The setting of the poem is
- a swamp.
 - a forest.
 - a beach.
 - a lake.
26. Which statement best describes the four girls in relation to each other?
- They are exactly alike.
 - They do not like each other.
 - They have different experiences.
 - They are cousins.
27. Cummings is known for his use of
- similes.
 - nonstandard English.
 - alliteration.
 - rhyme.

“Madam and the Rent Man” by Langston Hughes

28. On what point do Madam and the rent man agree?
- Both think the rent should be lowered.
 - Both agree that Madam should pay.
 - Both are unhappy with the situation.
 - Both dislike the owner of the building.
29. Hughes makes the characters seem real by using
- rhyme.
 - repetition.
 - dialogue.
 - plot.

30. What is the tone of the poem?
- a. firm, but loving
 - b. frustrated, but lighthearted
 - c. apologetic, but sincere
 - d. sad, but inspiring

“The Highwayman” by Alfred Noyes

31. The Redcoats probably learn of the highwayman’s plans from
- e. a note from Bess.
 - b. Tim, the ostler.
 - c. the innkeeper.
 - d. King George
32. Which of the following statements explains why this poem is a narrative poem?
- a. The poem has onomatopoeia.
 - b. The poem has imagery.
 - c. The poem has a plot.
 - d. The poem has characters.
33. Which of the following lines from the poem has alliteration?
- a. The highwayman came riding- riding- riding.
 - b. Over the cobbles he clattered and clashed in the dark inn yard.
 - c. And he kissed its waves in the moonlight.
 - d. *Tlot-tlot* in the frosty silence!

Short Answer

-On your own notebook paper, write a response to each of the following questions.

34. Give the rhyme scheme for the following poem-

“Washed in Silver”
James Stephens

Gleaming in silver are the hills!
Blazing in silver is the sea!
And a silvery radiance spills
Where the moon drives royally!
Clad in silver tissue, I
March magnificently by!

35. Define poetry.
36. Write a paragraph that tells which of the poems we read in class that was your favorite and why. Be sure to give the “title”, poet, and the elements of poetry (figurative language, poetic devices, etc.) found in the poem as well as your personal perspective. Include a hook, topic sentence, supporting sentences (3-5 reasons), and a concluding sentence.