

Name:

Class:

Poetry Test

rhythm

theme

mood

poem

tone

allusion

imagery

rhyme

Part 1: Fill in the blanks with words from the word bank.

1. A concise piece of writing that conveys a message through language and often relates to culture, art, nature, or life is called a _____.
2. The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in each line is called _____.
3. The repetition of sounds at the ends of words is called _____.
4. A subtle, intentional reference to a historical, mythic, or literary person, place, event, or movement is called _____.
5. Language that appeals to one or more of your senses is called _____.
6. The attitude of the speaker or author as interpreted by the reader is called _____.
7. The message or idea that an author expresses in a poem about the subject is called _____.
8. The feeling that a piece of writing creates within the reader is called _____.

Part 2: Match the type of poetry to its correct definition.

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| 9. _____ Narrative | A. a poem in which words are spelled out through the first letter of each line |
| 10. _____ Lyrical | B. a five-line humorous poem with the rhyme scheme A-A-B-B-A |
| 11. _____ Haiku | C. a poem that tells a story of an event with characters, setting, and plot |
| 12. _____ Acrostic | D. a poem with songlike qualities, that expresses the speaker's personal emotions and feelings |
| 13. _____ Limerick | E. a poem that does not rhyme or contain a structured meter |
| 14. _____ Free Verse | F. a poem of ancient Japanese origin made up of three lines |

Part 3: Match the sound device with its corresponding example.

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|------------------------|---|
| 15. _____ repetition | A. Go slow over the road. |
| 16. _____ alliteration | B. The early bird gets the worm. |
| 17. _____ assonance | C. The dishes clang together and wake the baby. |
| 18. _____ consonance | D. Mark my words. |
| 19. _____ onomatopoeia | E. I beg you don't leave. I beg you don't go. |

Part 4: Match the figurative language with its corresponding example.

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|---------------------------|--|
| 20. _____ personification | A. My friend took a million years to text me back. |
| 21. _____ hyperbole | B. Her eyes sparkled like diamonds. |
| 22. _____ idiom | C. The moon stared at me through the trees. |
| 23. _____ simile | D. She's a piece of lost jewelry, waiting to be found. |
| 24. _____ metaphor | E. The suit he bought cost him an arm and a leg. |

Part 5: Read the poem below and answer the following questions by circling your response.

"There Will Come Soft Rains" by Sara Teasdale

(War Time)

There will come soft rains and the smell of the ground,
And swallows circling with their shimmering sound;
And frogs in the pools singing at night,
And wild plum trees in tremulous white,
Robins will wear their feathery fire
Whistling their whims on a low fence-wire;

And not one will know of the war, not one
Will care at last when it is done.
Not one would mind, neither bird nor tree
If mankind perished utterly;
And Spring herself, when she woke at dawn,
Would scarcely know that we were gone.

25. The speaker in the poem believes that nature will...

- a. Outlast humans
- b. Cause war
- c. Put out fires
- d. Self-destruct

26. What does Spring symbolize?

- a. Darkness
- b. Isolation
- c. Rebirth
- d. Freedom

27. What is the mood of the first 6 lines of the poem?

- a. The poem begins with a mournful and sad mood.
- b. The poem begins with a bright and mellow mood.
- c. The poem begins with an excited and anxious mood.
- d. The poem begins with a dangerous and ominous mood.

28. What is the tone of the last 6 lines of the poem?

- a. dark, straightforward, unsympathetic
- b. bold, boastful, and judgmental
- c. impatient, honest, and apologetic
- d. playful, humorous, and modest

29. "Feathery fire," and "Whistling their whims," are both an example of what?

- a. Allusion
- b. Oxymoron
- c. Simile
- d. Alliteration

Part 6: Read the poem below and answer the following questions by circling your response.

"Nature" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,

Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;

So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently, that we go

Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

30. How does the child respond to his mother leading him to bed?

- a. The child is angry and noncompliant because he wants a snack before bed.
- b. The child is tired so he's ready for bed, but doesn't want to leave his toys behind.
- c. The child cries and his mother must carry him to bed and sing him a lullaby.
- d. The child is enthusiastic and obedient because he wants to go to bed.

31. What is the speaker in the poem comparing a mother to?

- a. Nature
- b. Failure
- c. Children
- d. Toys

32. What is the rhyme scheme of the first and second stanza?

- a. abab
- b. abcb
- c. abba
- d. aabb

33. What is the mood of the poem?

- a. tense, uncomfortable, and upsetting
- b. silly, refreshing, and whimsical
- c. tumultuous, emotional, and threatening
- d. profound, soothing, and serious

34. What message is the author sending readers about death?

- a. Death is inevitable
- b. Death can be isolating
- c. Death is beautiful
- d. Death is preventable

Part 7: Constructed Response: Answer the following question in at least one fully developed paragraph.

35. How is the theme of Nature vs. Mankind similar and different in the two poems: “Nature” by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and “There Will Come Soft Rains” by Sara Teasdale?

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