

Poetry Test Review #2

Directions: Read the following two poems, and answer the questions following each.

Picking Blueberries, Austerlitz, New York, 19517

Mary Oliver

Once, in summer, 1
 in the blueberries,
 I fell asleep, and woke
 when a deer stumbled against me.

I guess 5
 she was so busy with her own happiness
 she had grown careless
 and was just wandering along

listening
 to the wind as she leaned down 10
 to lip up the sweetness.
 So, there we were

With nothing between us
 but a few leaves, and the wind's
 glossy voice 15
 shouting instructions.

The deer
 backed away finally
 and flung up her white tail
 and went floating off toward the trees-- 20

but the moment before she did that
 was so wide and so deep
 it has lasted to this day;
 I have only to think of her-

the flower of her amazement 25
 and the stalled breath of her curiosity,
 and even the damp touch of her solicitude
 before she took flight--

to be absent again from this world
 and alive, again, in another, 30
 for thirty years
 sleepy and amazed

rising out of the rough weeds,
 listening and looking.
 Beautiful girl, 35
 where are you?

1. The imagery in lines 1-8 helps you visualize that the speaker is in
 - A. a garden
 - B. a blueberry patch
 - C. her backyard
 - D. a small town
2. In line 6, the poet is expressing the main idea that the deer is
 - A. happy to find the blueberries
 - B. unaware of her surroundings
 - C. curious about the speaker
 - D. looking for something to eat
3. In lines 6-8, the deer shows the human emotion of
 - A. boredom
 - B. love
 - C. happiness
 - D. loneliness
4. Reread lines 9-11. What does the imagery suggest that the deer is doing?
 - A. drinking water
 - B. eating blueberries
 - C. standing alertly
 - D. grazing in the grass

5. What is being personified in lines 15-16?
 A. the wind
 B. trees
 C. blueberries
 D. the deer
6. The main idea in lines 17-20 is that the deer
 A. runs away
 B. has a white tail
 C. stays with the speaker
 D. lives in the woods
7. The diction in lines 25-28 creates a tone of
 A. humor
 B. wonder
 C. fatigue
 D. formality
8. Which sound device is used in lines 33-34?
 A. assonance
 B. repetition
 C. end rhyme
 D. alliteration
9. This poem is divided into nine
 A. sonnets
 B. lines
 C. stanzas
 D. forms

Directions: Read the following poem carefully, and then answer questions 10-13.

“**El Olvido**” by Judith Ortiz Cofer

It is a dangerous thing
 to forget the climate of your birthplace,
 to choke out the voices of dead relatives
 when in dreams they call you
 by your secret name.
 It is dangerous
 to spurn the clothes you were born to wear
 for the sake of fashion; dangerous
 to use weapons and sharp instruments
 you are not familiar with; dangerous
 to disdain the plaster saints
 before which your mother kneels
 praying with embarrass sing fervor
 that you survive in the place you have chosen to live:
 a bare, cold room with no pictures on the walls,
 a forgetting place where she fears you will die
 of loneliness and exposure.
*Jesus, Maria, y Jose, she says,
 el olvido is a dangerous thing,*

10. What does the term *el olvido* mean?
 A. danger
 B. forgetfulness
 C. mother
 D. birthplace
11. The speaker is warning against
 A. wearing new clothes
 B. ignoring your heritage
 C. embarrassing your mother
 D. living in a cold, bare room
12. What is meant by “to choke out” dead relatives’
 voices, in line 3?
 A. to ignore what they taught
 B. to smother them with love
 C. to forget their ways
 D. to become angry with them
13. Which of the following adjectives best describes the
 speaker's tone?
 A. playful
 B. ironic
 C. optimistic
 D. solemn
- Directions:** Choose the best answer for each question.
14. The line “Is this the honor of a Father’s name?”
 utilizes which type of line?
 A. An enjamb
 B. A self enclosed line
 C. An inverted line
15. The lines, “I think that I shall never see/ A poem
 lovely as a tree” from Joyce Kilmer's “Trees,” are an
 example of?
 A. a quatrain
 B. a sestet
 C. a couplet
 D. an octave
16. Which of the following is an example of repetition?
 A. “The frumious Bandersnatch!”
 B. The girl ran her hands on a soft satin fabric.
 C. “T is so much joy! ’T is so much joy!”
 D. I am trying to solve a million issues these days.

17. What kind of poem is this?

I love this website more than collard greens;
It tells me everything I'd like to know
About the world, the history of jeans,
Each country, city, mountain, and plateau.
Their homework center has some nifty stuff.
The periodic table's pretty cool.
It's not just useless filler, mindless fluff;
It helps me with the things I learn in school.
The quizzes that it has are lots of fun!
On holidays, and books on Harry Potter.
I'm working on one now-- I'm halfway done!
I'll be a credit to my alma mater.
But just as I am looking up "commuter,"
My bedtime comes. I'll shut off my computer.

- A. haiku
- B. limerick
- C. sonnet
- D. lyric poem

18. What literary term does the following example utilize?

In real life, an ambulance comes to a woman's house to take her to the hospital, hopefully to save her life. On the way to the hospital the ambulance is hit by a semi-truck and everyone on board the ambulance is killed.

- A. Assonance
- B. Irony
- C. Personification
- D. Allusion

19. Which of the following is an example of paradox?

- A. Your enemy's friend is your enemy.
- B. The flowers danced in the gentle breeze.
- C. He bravely breach'd his boiling bloody breast.
- D. The sack fell into the river with a splash.

Directions: Match the poem with its corresponding rhyme scheme (answers will be used only once, but some will not be used at all.)

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| 20. Come, let us go a-roaming!
The world is all our own,
An half its paths are still untrod,
And half its joys unknown | A. aabb
B. abcb
C. aabc
D. abcd
E. abab |
| 21. My braces have been of for years
They're coming off next week
I can hardly wait to see
If there are teeth beneath | AB. abba |
| 22. The sense of danger must not disappear:
The way is certainly both short and steep,
However gradual it looks from here;
Look if you like, but you will have to leap | |

Directions: Identify the type of rhyme that appears in each of the following lines. (Answers may be used more than once.)

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| 23. I leant upon a coppice gate/And Winter's dregs made desolate | A. Perfect Rhyme |
| 24. At once a voice arose among/ In a full-hearted evensong | B. Imperfect Rhyme |
| 25. If a poem could cost a dime/ I will spend my ink and spend my time | C. Internal Rhyme |
| 26. Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary. | |

Directions: Read the following poem carefully, and then answer questions 27-28.

Last Week in October

The trees are undressing, and fling in many places- 1
On the gray road, the roof, the window sill—
Their radiant robes and ribbons and yellow laces:
A leaf each second so is flung at will,
Here, there, another and another, still and still. 5

A spider's web has caught one while downcoming,
That stays there dangling when the rest pass on;
Like a suspended criminal hangs he, mumming
In golden garb, while one yet green, high yon,
Trembles, as fearing such a fate for himself anon. 10

27. Which of the statements most accurately describes the rhyme in this poem?
A. The rhyme is regular only in the second stanza
B. Lines 1, 3, and 5 in each stanza rhyme.
C. Each stanza contains three sets of rhyme.
D. In each stanza, lines 4 and 5 rhyme with line 2
28. Which of the following poetic devices is incorrectly paired with a line?
A. Alliteration—line 3
B. Repetition—line 5
C. Simile—line 6
D. Inversion—line 8

Directions: Consider the following selections, and answer the question that follows each.

29. The time you won your town the race
We chaired you through the market-place;
Man and boy stood cheering by,
And home we brought you shoulder-high.

The first two lines describe a victory in a race.
What do lines 3 and 4 mean?

- A. The winner had strong shoulders.
B. The winner needed to go home and rest.
C. The winner was a young boy.
D. The winner was praised and applauded.

30. A dragon of fire and smoke
darkening the air
racing through fields
leaving footprints of steel
linking farm and factory
building a nation

In this poem, written about a hundred years ago,
the poet describes her first sight of a—

- A. Horse and wagon
B. Steel bridge
C. Railroad train
D. Steam boat

31. I have to live with myself,
and so, I want to be fit
for myself to know.
I want to be able as
days go by,
always to look myself
straight in the eye.
I don't want to stand
with the setting sun,
and hate myself for
the things I've done.

The poet wants to live an honest life. What
reason does he give for living honestly?

- A. Otherwise he'll go to jail.
B. Otherwise he won't have much money.
C. Otherwise he'll dislike himself.
D. Otherwise he won't be famous.

32. Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.

In this poem, the word hermitage means —

- A. A place to play games
B. A place in which people are punished
C. A peaceful, calm place
D. A dirty, noisy place

33. O, my love is like a red, red rose
That's newly sprung in June.
O, my love is like the melody
That's sweetly played in tune.

You are so fair, my lovely lass,
So deep in love am I,
That I will love you still, my dear,
Till all the seas run dry.

Till all the seas run dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt with the sun,
And I will love you still, my dear,
While the sands of life shall run.

The poem says –

- A. I will always love you.
- B. I will love you only in June.
- C. I don't love you anymore.
- D. I never loved you.

Directions: Read the following poem carefully, and then answer questions 34-39.

Mowing by Robert Frost

There was never a sound beside the wood but one, And that was my long scythe whispering to the ground. What was it it whispered? I knew not well myself; Perhaps it was something about the heat of the sun, Something, perhaps, about the lack of sound-	1 5
And that was why, it whispered and did not speak. It was no dream of the gift of idle hours, Or easy gold at the hand of fay or elf: Anything more than the truth would have seemed too weak To the earnest love that laid the swale in rows, Not without feeble-pointed spikes of flowers (Pale orchises), and scared a bright green snake. The fact is the sweetest dream that labor knows. My long scythe whispered and left the hay to make.	10 14

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| <p>34. What poetic form does Robert Frost use in “Mowing”?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Sonnet B. Ode C. Ballad D. Free verse <p>35. The musings in the poem indicate that the speaker is cutting grass to --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. maintain a lawn properly B. idle away an afternoon C. keep snakes away from crops D. make hay from the cuttings <p>36. The imagery in line 11 appeals to your sense of-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. sound B. touch C. sight D. taste <p>37. Which of the following objects is personified in the poem?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Gold B. Scythe C. Flower D. Snake | <p>38. The poet's style in “Mowing” can be described by his use of-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. frequent similes and sensory language B. contractions and slang words C. witty humor and sarcastic tone D. elaborate sentences and formal diction <p>39. What is the main theme of the poem?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Physical labor is more rewarding than idle behavior. B. The most popular opinion is not always the most accurate. C. Being dull but safe is better than being bold but harmed. D. Accepting love sometimes means accepting loss. |
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