**POETRY Test NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. What type of figurative language is used in: I could eat a horse.

a. hyperbole b. metaphor c. simile

1. What type of figurative language is used in: The dog whispered in a sweet voice….

a. hyperbole b. metaphor c. personification

1. What type of literary device is used in: Sally sold seashells by the seashore

a. alliteration b. onomatopoeia c. rhyme

1. What type of literary device is used in: The tweet, tweet of the bird made Sylvester want to eat it

a. alliteration b. onomatopoeia c. rhyme

1. What type of literary device is used in:

I have to go to school

Or I would be a fool

a. alliteration b. onomatopoeia c. rhyme

 6. What type of figurative language is: Death has reared himself a throne.

a. hyperbole b. metaphor c. personification

 7. What type of figurative language is: I will die if I cannot go to the dance.

a. hyperbole b. metaphor c. personification

 8. What type of figurative language is: Thinking of school on a Sunday night is as uncomfortable as getting a filling at the dentist.

 a. hyperbole b. metaphor c. personification

 9. What type of figurative language is: How dreary-to be-Somebody

 How public-like a Frog-

a. hyperbole b. metaphor c. personification

Label the rhyme scheme in the poem below:

10. And the more you spend in blessing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 The poor and lonely and sad, \_\_\_\_\_\_

 The more of your heart’s possessing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Returns to you glad.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. What is a simile?

 A. A comparison that uses the words “like” or “as”.

 B. A comparison that does not use the words “like” or “as.”

 C. A type of poem in which two things are compared

12. Which of the following is a metaphor?

 A. His hair is flame red.

 B. Like a flame, his hair is red

 C. In the sunlight, his hair is flame

13. Sometimes, metaphors can be difficult to decipher. What

 is the best synonym for “decipher”?

1. Compare
2. Focus on
3. Figure out

 14. Why are poems sometimes difficult to understand on the first read?

 A. Poets often have very little to say

 B. Poets like to play with language and meaning

 C. Poets often make up new words, which is confusing

 15. What is the major difference between poetry and prose?

A. Poetry is meant to be read silently; prose is meant to be read aloud.

B. Poetry uses words for their sounds and rhythm; prose usually does not

 C. Prose pieces are always long; poems are always short

**Somehow, Not Only for Christmas by John Greenleaf Whittier**

 16. This poem is mostly about:

 a. shopping for gifts b. giving to other people c. opening presents on Christmas morning I’m **Nobody! Who are you? By Emily Dickenson**

 17. Which of the following statements best summarizes a central idea of the poem?

 a. Sometimes it can be fun to pretend you are invisible

 b. It is better to maintain a private identity that to be put on display in public.

 c. Private living will prevent the spread of gossip.

**Red Boots On by Kit Wright**

 18. What type of poem is Red Boots?

 a. ballad b. ode c. lyric

**Sarah Cynthia Sylvia Stout by Shel Silverstein**

 19. What happened to Sarah Cynthia Sylvia Stout?

 a. She moved out of her house b. She met an awful fate c. She ran away

 21. Which is an example of **onomatopoeia** in the poem:

 a. drippy, gloppy, gooey b. garbage reached across the state c. Sarah Cynthia Sylvia Stout d. halls, walls

 22. Which is an example of a **hyperbole** in the poem:

 a. drippy, gloppy, gooey b. garbage reached across the state c. Sarah Cynthia Sylvia Stout d. halls, walls

 23. Which is an example of **alliteration** in the poem:

 a. drippy, gloppy, gooey b. garbage reached across the state c. Sarah Cynthia Sylvia Stout d. halls, walls

**The Secret Heart:** [***Robert Peter Tristram Coffin***](http://www.poetrynook.com/poet/robert-peter-tristram-coffin)

24. The primary symbol in this poem is the

 a. heart b. father c. hand

**Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind by William Shakespeare**

 25. What is the **theme** of Shakespeare’s poem?

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

26. What type of poetry is also known as concrete or graphic poetry? It was born in the 1950's. Eugen Gomringer from Switzerland, Öyvind Fahlström of Sweden, and Decio Pignatari from Brazil are all considered to be creators of this modern form of poetry. You don't have to worry about rhyme, rhythm, or meter. If you are an artist, this type of poetry was made for you!

a. lyric b. picture c. elegy d. narrative

**Prepositions**

Underline the prepositions and circle the object of the preposition (2)

1. In the morning we left for Florida.

2. Without oxygen she will never make it to the hospital.

3. The book is inside the drawer near the headboard.

4. She went inside the class and sat under her desk.

**Wishing by Ella Wheeler Wilcox- 5 Questions- attached**

**BONUS**: What was your favorite poem, Why? Did you like the theme, the rhythm, rhyme, figurative language, literary devices, word choices, symbolism etc

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_