Part I

Directions: Match each term with the appropriate definition.

1. _______ Rhyme  
   A. Words that are sounds

2. _______ Rhythm  
   B. When an object takes human-like qualities

3. _______ Onomatopoeia  
   C. Compares two unlike things using “like” or “as”

4. _______ Alliteration  
   D. An extreme exaggeration

5. _______ Metaphor  
   E. A group of words that has a different meaning from the meanings of the words by themselves

6. _______ Hyperbole  
   F. Compares two unlike things NOT using “like” or “as”

7. _______ Idiom  
   G. Words or the likeness of sounds are similar

8. _______ Personification  
   H. Repetition of an initial consonant sound

9. _______ Simile  
   I. Flow of words or sounds

Directions: Circle the most appropriate answer and write it on the line.

11. _____C__ Which of the following is an example of assonance?  
   A. The stars danced above the clouds  
   B. He was hit by a bus  
   C. Fleet feet sweep by sleeping geese  
   D. The sun was like a vacation

12. __________ Which of the following is an example of a hyperbole?  
   A. The teddy bear hugged the boy tightly  
   B. The mountain was 300 feet high  
   C. I got to sit in the first row at the concert  
   D. I have a ton of homework

13.________ Which of the following is an example of alliteration?  
   A. Ricky Rhino ran right into Ryan Rooster  
   B. Wally the rooster ducked under the shed  
   C. The toys playfully danced on the floor while Denise was sleeping  
   D. His love is like a warm day at the beach.

14.________ Which of the following is the correct rhyme scheme for the passage?  
   Lord, I love you,  
   Lord of all,  
   I love the way you follow fall  
   With winter and with Christmas time  
   And inspire men like me to rhyme.  
   A. AABBC  B. ABCCC  C. ABABA  D. ABABC
15. ________ Which of the following is an example of personification?
   A. The baby wouldn’t stop crying
   B. The dog slept soundly
   C. The cheese stood on the plate like soldiers
   D. The man whispered to his puppy, “goodnight.”

Directions: Read the following poem and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Grandpa
His eyes glow like pearls in the water
Sitting like a majestic eagle
Staring into nothing—
Dusty old hat that’s seen many years

5     Knobby old cane shines in the sun;
He walks through the small
Sand canyon which was once flat.
The lizard bows to the aging man
For soon he will be gone

10    Like the lady he loves.

Cars zooming by like a trail of ants—
The sounds of kids playing
Like the sound of a storm
He only can hear—

15 The thoughts of the years

16. The poet uses an example of personification. What is it?
   The lizard bows to the aging man

17. What is the rhyme scheme in this poem?
   Free Verse

18. What other kinds of figurative language do you see in this poem?
   Simile, onomatopoeia

Directions: Read the following poem and answer the questions in complete sentences

Annabel Lee by Edgar Allan Poe
It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of ANNABEL LEE;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we
Of many far wiser than we-
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

19. What do you think this poem is about? Use complete sentences.
   A man who is in love with a girl he has known since he was a kid

20. What figurative language or sound devices stick out to you?
   Rhyme, metaphor, alliteration

21. What is the tone of this poem? How does it make you feel?
   Sad and hoping that he always stays in love with Annabel Lee

22. Do you think that this poem has an intended audience? Why or why not? If it does, who would it be?
   Any one who has had a crush on another person
PART II

1. ______ narrative poem, usually with short stanzas
   - e. Haiku
2. ______ a pair of lines that rhyme – like a couple
   - b. Free verse
3. ______ a funny poem that rhymes
   - c. Limerick
4. ______ poetry that has no standard pattern or rhythm
   - f. Rhythm
5. ______ repeating a sound, word, or stanza several times
   - e. Ballad
6. ______ a group of words or paragraphs in poetry
   - g. Couplet
7. ______ a poem about nature (5/7/5)
   - h. Rhyming words
8. ______ the beat
   - i. Stanza
9. ______ words that have the same ending
   - a. Poem

PART III

10. ______ a category of literature characterized by a particular style, form, or content
    - e. Genre
11. ______ stories, myths, legends, & fables that were told orally until they were finally written down
    - k. Folklore
12. ______ can have talking animals & magical powers
    - b. Fantasy
13. ______ a true book about someone written by someone else
    - d. Biography
14. ______ not real, but set in a historical time period
    - f. Historical fiction
15. ______ books that are not real, written for enjoyment
    - c. Science fiction
16. ______ not real, the setting could be in the future, in space, has advance technology
    - h. Fiction
17. ______ a true book written by a person about self
    - a. Autobiography
18. ______ a story coming down from the past
    - i. Legend
19. ______ a true book, books that teach you
    - j. Nonfiction
20. ______ not a real story but sounds like it could be real & happening now
    - g. Realistic fiction
Mark the rhyme scheme for each of the following poems (i.e. AABB, ABAB, ABCB)

1. Whose woods these are I think I know. A
   His house is in the village, though; A
   He will not see me stopping here B
   To watch his woods fill up with snow. A

2. Life has loveliness to sell, A
   All beautiful and splendid things, B
   Blue waves whitened on a cliff, C
   Soaring fire that sways and sings, B
   And children’s faces looking up D
   Holding wonder like a cup. D

Read this poem. Then, underline examples of three different poetry ingredients (rhyme, rhythm, alliteration, onomatopoeia, simile, metaphor, personification) and label them in the space next to the poem.

“Balloons,” by Deborah Chandra

Such swollen creatures
Holding their breath
While they swim
Dreamily from
Room to room, ALLITERATION

Swaying slightly, ALLITERATION
They wander the air-wisps,
Bumping and rubbing along the walls ONOMATOPOEIA
Until they feel their fat backs
Bob against the ceiling, PERSONIFICATION

Wanting nothing,
They drift and sleep – PERSONIFICATION
Bald as babies, SIMILE
Smooth moons of blue and red,
Nodding drowsy, spellbound heads, PERSONIFICATION

Mark the rhyme scheme for each of the following poems (i.e. AABB, ABAB, ABCB)

Basketball’s My Favorite Sport by Kenn Nesbitt
Basketball's my favorite sport. A
I dribble up and down the court. B
The ball goes bouncing off my toes A
and beans the teacher on the nose. B
He stumbles back and grabs his nose B
and hits the wall and down he goes. C
The other players stop and stare. C
They've never heard the teacher swear. C
With no one playing anymore. D
I grab the ball. I shoot. I score. D
I love this game! It's so much fun. D
The teacher cried, but, hey--we won. E
The Eagle

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ringed with the azure world he stands.
The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.

1. Given the tone of the poem, and noting especially the last line, what is the eagle most likely doing in the poem?
   a. dying of old age
   b. hunting prey
   c. learning joyfully to fly
   d. keeping watch over a nest of young eagles

2. To which of the following do the underlined words azure world most likely refer?
   a. a forest
   b. the sky
   c. the cliff
   d. nature

3. In the second stanza, first line, to which of the following does the verb crawls refer?
   a. waves
   b. sunlight on the water
   c. the eagle’s prey
   d. the eagle itself

“Winter” by Nikki Giovanni

1. Frogs burrow the mud
   Snails bury themselves
   And I air my quilts
   Preparing for the cold
   Dogs grow more hair
   And little boys and girls
   Take Dr. John’s Medicine
   Bears store fat
   Chipmunks gather nuts
   And I collect books
   For the coming winter

1. According to the speaker’s comments in “Winter,” which word best describes the way all of the animals behave before winter begins?
   a. Burrowing
   b. Sleeping
   c. Preparing
   d. Collecting
2. To what sense does the following line most appeal to? “Frogs burrow in the mud / snails bury themselves”
   a. Sight
   b. Smell
   c. Taste
   d. Sound

3. What is most likely the mood of this poem?
   a. Anger
   b. Excitement
   c. Depression
   d. Calm

4. In this poem, the speaker is -
   a. taking care of her children
   b. taking care of animals
   c. getting ready for warm weather
   d. reading books and sewing quilts

5. From the poem, what can we conclude about the speaker?
   a. She loves animals
   b. She likes to read books
   c. She enjoys eating oatmeal
   d. She is lazy

6. What is most likely the theme of this poem?
   a. Preparation
   b. Waiting
   c. Seasons
   d. Coldness

7. According to this poem, how is, ‘dogs growing more hair’ similar to ‘mothers making oatmeal’?
   a. They are both used to help children get ready for winter
   b. One happens to dogs and the other is something that humans do
   c. They both help children get ready to go to the doctor
   d. They are both ways to prepare for winter

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“Three Haiku” by Matsuo Basho

1. On sweet plum blossoms
   The sun rises suddenly,
   Look, a mountain path!

2. Has spring come indeed?
   On that nameless mountain lie
   Thin layers of mist.

3. Temple bells die out.
   The fragrant blossoms remain.
   A perfect evening!
1. In these three haiku, the mood might best be described as -
   a. Appreciation
   d. Gloom
   c. Distrust
   d. Confidence

2. Repeated words and details in these haiku show that Japan is a land of -
   a. mountains and blossoms
   b. cities and tall buildings
   c. seasons that are hard to tell apart
   d. forests and fields

3. The diction in these haiku -
   a. uses imagery to create the sounds of nature for the reader to hear
   b. uses imagery to create strong pictures of nature in the reader’s mind
   c. uses alliteration to emphasize the important words in the poem
   d. uses rhythm so the poems have a very musical quality for the reader

4. What conclusion can you draw from the details in these lines by Basho: The sun rises suddenly. / Look, a mountain path!
   a. The speaker is surprised
   b. The speaker is lost
   c. The speaker is angry
   d. The speaker is confused

5. The theme of this poem is most likely -
   a. Nighttime in a forest
   b. The dangers of Japan
   c. Surprises in mountains
   d. The beauty of nature

“Jim” by Gwendolyn Brooks

1There never was a nicer boy
Than Mrs. Jackson's Jim.
The sun should drop its greatest gold
On him.

5Because, when Mother-dear was sick,
He brought her cocoa in.
And brought her broth, and brought her bread.
And brought her medicine.
And, tipping, tidied up her room.

10And would not let her see
He missed his game of baseball
Terribly.
1. What is the meaning of lines 3-4 (underlined) from “Jim”?
   a. The sun should only shine for Jim, nobody else
   b. Jim should be rewarded for his goodness
   c. The sun should keep rain from falling on Jim
   d. Jim should wear a medal the color of the sun.

2. Which lines rhyme in “Jim”?
   a. every line
   b. line 6 and line 8
   c. line 5 and line 7
   d. line 5 and line 6

3. What is the best paraphrase of the last stanza of “Jim”?
   a. Jim hurriedly and carelessly cleans his mother’s room.
   b. Jim, neatening his mother’s room, complains that he cannot play baseball.
   c. Jim walks on tiptoes, cleans up his mother’s room, and misses playing baseball.
   d. Jim cleans his mother’s room quietly so she doesn’t wake up.

4. Which word best describes Jim in this poem?
   a. Depressing
   b. Excited
   c. Thoughtful
   d. Selfish

5. What is most likely the theme of this poem?
   a. You should always obey your parents
   b. The sun rewards nice people
   c. You should take care of yourself first, then others
   d. Kindness is more important than your own interests