Study Guide KEY: Poetry Unit Test

Directions: Read the following poem, mark it up, and use it to answer the questions below.

The West Wind

It’s a warm wind, the west wind, full of birds’ cries;
I never hear the west wind but tears are in my eyes.

For it comes from the west lands, the old brown hills,
And April’s in the west wind, and daffodils.

It’s a fine land, the west land, for hearts as tired as mine;
Apple orchards blossom there, and the air’s like wine.

There is cool green grass there where men may lie at rest;
And the thrushes are in song there, fluting from their nest.

Answer the following questions about the poem “The West Wind.”

1. Which of the following demonstrates the rhyme scheme of the poem?
   A. aa/bb/aa/cc
   B. ab/ab/ab/ab
   C. aa/bb/cc/dd
   D. ab/bc/bc/cd

2. In the first line, what is the literary device in the words “warm wind, the west wind”
   A. onomatopoeia
   B. alliteration
   C. rhyme
   D. rhythm

3. The words “my eyes” uses what sound device?
   A. internal rhyme
   B. alliteration
   C. slant rhyme
   D. repetition

5. In the last line, which word is an example of onomatopoeia?
   A. thrushes
   B. song
   C. fluting
   D. nest

6. Which phrases help establish the peaceful mood of the poem?
   A. birds’ cries, old brown hills, apple orchards bloom
   B. hearts as tired as mine, thrushes are in song
   C. tears are in my eyes, air’s like wine
   D. warm wind, cool grass, men may lie at rest

7. Read the following line from the poem:
   “It’s a fine land, the west land, for hearts as tired as mine,”

Which of the following best describe this line?
   A. a metaphor connecting the speaker to nature
   B. a simile that helps establish the speaker’s grateful tone
   C. a metaphor explaining why the speaker is moving
   D. a simile that adds sensory imagery to the poem
If

By Rudyard Kipling

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
   And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
   Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
   And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;
If you can make one heap of all your winnings
   And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings,
   And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
   To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
   Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
   Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
   If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
   With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
   And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son.

impostors (im-POS-ters) noun: people who pretend to be someone else, in order to deceive; fakes

knaves (nayvs) plural noun: untrustworthy or dishonest people; rascals

pitch-and-toss: an old-fashioned coin game where players line up and take turns tossing coins toward a wall. The winner is the person whose coin lands closest to the wall, and that person gets to keep everyone else’s coins.

sinew (SIN-yoo) noun: a tendon—a strong band of tissue that connects a muscle with a bone; sinew can also mean strength.

virtue (VUR-choo) noun: moral excellence, or behavior that agrees with what is morally right; goodness

foes (fohs) noun: enemies

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Answer the following questions about the poem “If.”

8. What does Kipling personify in lines 3-4, when he writes, “If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster/And treat those two impostors just the same”?
   A. triumph
   B. two imposters
   C. triumph and disaster
   D. dreams

9. Which phrase best represents a possible theme of the poem?
   A. Life is full of challenges.
   B. Make good choices and your life will be good.
   C. It is easier to take the wrong path.
   D. You will not be a man if you make bad choices.

10. From which point of view is the poem told?
    A. First person
    B. Second person
    C. Third-person limited
    D. Third-person objective

11. The poet repeats the phrase “If you can . . .” in order to
    A. Introduce new characters
    B. Emphasize the rhyme scheme of the poem
    C. Connect a series of actions to an overall goal
    D. Establish a mood of uncertainty