**Figurative Language Test 2**

**Directions:** Choose only one answer. You are responsible for making clean marks and erasing your mistakes. Try your best. When you are done, check your answers.

**SECTION 1 – DEFINITIONS:** Match the term with the definition. Shade in the appropriate bubble.

For questions 1 through 4. **Not all of the choices are used.**

| 1. metaphor | A. exaggeration for effect |
| 2. alliteration | B. comparison of two or more things using "like" or "as" |
| 3. simile | C. when one idea or sentence is stretched over two or more lines. |
| 4. hyperbole | D. repeating the same starting sounds of words. |
| | E. comparison of two things **without** using "like" or "as" |

For questions 5 through 8. **Not all of the choices are used.**

| 5. rhythm | A. repeating the same starting sounds of words. |
| 6. repetition | B. when one idea or sentence is stretched over two or more lines. |
| 7. rhyme | C. a regular pattern of stresses, like a beat. |
| 8. enjambment | D. when a poet repeats a word or words to emphasize |
| | E. when two words share the same final sound |

For questions 9 through 12. **Not all of the choices are used.**

| 9. personification | A. when a word's pronunciation imitates its sound |
| 10. onomatopoeia | B. when the outcome of a situation is the exact opposite of what was expected |
| 11. imagery | C. giving human traits or abilities to nonhuman things. |
| 12. irony | D. writing that uses the five senses to create "pictures" |
| | E. exaggeration for effect |
SECTION 2 – EXAMPLES

Directions: Read the following examples of figurative language. Identify the poetic device that is most clearly being used. Choose the best answer. Shade in the appropriate bubble on your Scantron form.

13. O, ride you fast, yet at the last,  
Hate faster rides,  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these

14. A moment since, the office boy,  
Invisible as night,  
Rested on some dim-curtained shelf  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these

15. Would I might mend the tattered fabric of my youth…  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these

16. Three drowsy poppies brooded by the wall,  
Lonely and tall.  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these

17. You need but lift a hand and sigh;  
And all men's hearts must beat for you.  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these

18. The wind and the rain, the wind and the rain  
Tinkle and drip, tinkle and drip—branches drifting apart.  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these

19. The burning fire shakes in the night,  
Silver candles gleam,  
The trees are lost in dream.  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these

20. My heart is like an apple-tree  
Whose boughs are bent with thick-set fruit;  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these

21. This is the hardest question that anyone has ever had to answer.  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these

22. The green and greedy seas have drowned  
That city's glittering walls and towers,  
   a. metaphor      b. personification  c. simile  d. hyperbole  e. none of these
23. When they found him dead,  
His hand was cold as lead.  
a. metaphor  
b. personification  
c. simile  
d. hyperbole  
e. none of these

24. Your eyes are a shadowy sea  
In the starry darkness of night.  
a. metaphor  
b. personification  
c. simile  
d. hyperbole  
e. none of these

25. The water reflects the reeds.  
a. metaphor  
b. personification  
c. simile  
d. hyperbole  
e. none of these

26. She looked across the empty street,  
And saw Death softly watching her  
In the sunshine pale and sweet.  
a. metaphor  
b. personification  
c. simile  
d. hyperbole  
e. none of these

SECTION 3 – WHOLE POEMS: Read the poems and the questions. Choose the BEST answer.

Stupidity  
Amy Lowell

Dearest, forgive that with my clumsy touch  
I broke and bruised your rose.  
I hardly could suppose  
It were a thing so fragile that my clutch  
Could kill it, thus.

It stood so proudly up upon its stem,  
I knew no thought of fear,  
And coming very near  
Fell, overbalanced, to your garment's hem,  
Tearing it down.

Now, stooping, I upgather, one by one,  
The crimson petals, all  
Outspread about my fall.  
They hold their fragrance still, a blood-red cone  
Of memory.

And with my words I carve a little jar  
To keep their scented dust,  
Which, opening, you must  
Breathe to your soul, and, breathing, know me far  
More grieved than you.

Simplicity  
By: Emily Dickinson

How happy is the little stone  
That rambles in the road alone,  
And doesn't care about careers,  
And exigencies never fears;  
Whose coat of elemental brown  
A passing universe put on;  
And independent as the sun,  
Associates or glows alone,  
Fulfilling absolute decree

1. garment: clothing; the speaker is referring to the rose's petals  
2. grieve: to feel deep sorrow or regret  
3. ramble: to walk for pleasure  
4. exigency: an urgent need or demand  
5. elemental: primary or basic  
6. decree: an order

27. Which of the above poems has a stronger rhythm?  
a. Stupidity  
b. Simplicity

28. Which of the above poems use rhyme?  
a. Stupidity  
b. Simplicity  
c. both of these poems  
d. neither of these poems
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Poem A</th>
<th>Poem B</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Neither</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29. Which of the above poems uses simile?</td>
<td>a. Stupidity</td>
<td>b. Simplicity</td>
<td>c. both of these poems</td>
<td>d. neither of these poems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Which of the above poems uses personification?</td>
<td>a. Stupidity</td>
<td>b. Simplicity</td>
<td>c. both of these poems</td>
<td>d. neither of these poems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Which of the above poems uses metaphor?</td>
<td>a. Stupidity</td>
<td>b. Simplicity</td>
<td>c. both of these poems</td>
<td>d. neither of these poems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. In which of the above poems does the speaker use a pleasant or joyful tone?</td>
<td>a. Stupidity</td>
<td>b. Simplicity</td>
<td>c. both of these poems</td>
<td>d. neither of these poems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. In which of the above poems does the poet repeat a line?</td>
<td>a. Stupidity</td>
<td>b. Simplicity</td>
<td>c. both of these poems</td>
<td>d. neither of these poems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Which of these poems uses simile?</td>
<td>a. Approach of Winter</td>
<td>b. The Skaters</td>
<td>c. Both of these</td>
<td>d. Neither of these</td>
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<td>35. Which of these poems uses metaphor?</td>
<td>a. Approach of Winter</td>
<td>b. The Skaters</td>
<td>c. Both of these</td>
<td>d. Neither of these</td>
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<tr>
<td>36. Which of the above poems uses rhyme?</td>
<td>a. Approach of Winter</td>
<td>b. The Skaters</td>
<td>c. Both of these</td>
<td>d. Neither of these</td>
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<td>37. Which of the above poems uses personification?</td>
<td>a. Approach of Winter</td>
<td>b. The Skaters</td>
<td>c. Both of these</td>
<td>d. Neither of these</td>
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<tr>
<td>38. Which of the above poems has more examples of onomatopoeia?</td>
<td>a. Approach of Winter</td>
<td>b. The Skaters</td>
<td>c. Both of these</td>
<td>d. Neither of these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Which of the above poems uses hyperbole?</td>
<td>a. Approach of Winter</td>
<td>b. The Skaters</td>
<td>c. Both of these</td>
<td>d. Neither of these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Which of the above poems maintains a continuous rhythm?</td>
<td>a. Approach of Winter</td>
<td>b. The Skaters</td>
<td>c. Both of these</td>
<td>d. Neither of these</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Approach of Winter**
William Carlos Williams

The half stripped trees
struck by a wind together,
bending all,
the leaves flutter drily
and refuse to let go
or driven like hail
stream bitterly out to one side
and fall
where the salvias\(^1\), hard carmine\(^2\),--
like no leaf that ever was--
edge the bare garden.

1. **salvia**: a plant from the mint family known for bright flowers
2. **carmine**: a bright crimson or red color
3. **impinge**: to touch or affect something in a negative way.

**The Skaters**
John Gould Fletcher

Black swallows swooping or gliding
In a flurry of entangled loops and curves;
The skaters skim over the frozen river.
And the grinding click of their skates as they impinge\(^3\) upon the
surface,
Is like the brushing together of thin wing-tips of silver.