

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 words 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's¹ 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 grieved² than you.

Simplicity

By: Emily Dickinson

How happy is the little stone
That rambles³ in the road alone,
And doesn't care about careers,
And exigencies⁴ never fears;
Whose coat of elemental⁵ brown
A passing universe put on;
And independent as the sun,
Associates or glows alone,
Fulfilling absolute decree⁶
In casual simplicity.

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

29. Which of the above poems uses simile?
 a. *Stupidity* b. *Simplicity* c. both of these poems d. neither of these poems
30. Which of the above poems uses personification?
 a. *Stupidity* b. *Simplicity* c. both of these poems d. neither of these poems
31. Which of the above poems uses metaphor?
 a. *Stupidity* b. *Simplicity* c. both of these poems d. neither of these poems
32. In which of the above poems does the speaker use a pleasant or joyful tone?
 a. *Stupidity* b. *Simplicity* c. both of these poems d. neither of these poems
33. In which of the above poems does the poet repeat a line?
 a. *Stupidity* b. *Simplicity* c. both of these poems d. neither of these poems

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 salvias¹, hard carmine²,--
 like no leaf that ever was--
 edge the bare garden.

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 impinge³ upon the
 surface,
 Is like the brushing together of thin wing-tips of silver.

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.

34. Which of these poems uses **simile**?
 a. Approach of Winter b. The Skaters c. Both of these d. Neither of these
35. Which of these poems uses **metaphor**?
 a. Approach of Winter b. The Skaters c. Both of these d. Neither of these
36. Which of the above poems uses **rhyme**?
 a. Approach of Winter b. The Skaters c. Both of these d. Neither of these
37. Which of the above poems uses **personification**?
 a. Approach of Winter b. The Skaters c. Both of these d. Neither of these
38. Which of the above poems has more examples of **onomatopoeia**?
 a. Approach of Winter b. The Skaters c. Both of these d. Neither of these
39. Which of the above poems uses **hyperbole**?
 a. Approach of Winter b. The Skaters c. Both of these d. Neither of these
40. Which of the above poems maintains a continuous rhythm?
 a. Approach of Winter b. The Skaters c. Both of these d. Neither of these