

# Poetry Test Review

## Practice Test Answers Pages 810-813

1. **B is correct.** It is the only metaphor among the answer choices. A and C are incorrect because they describe the setting. D is incorrect because it describes the sower's job.
2. **C is correct.** Each stanza is made up of one complete sentence. A and D are incorrect because each stanza is a complete sentence. B is incorrect because each stanza contains only one complete sentence.
3. **B is correct.** A, C, and D are incorrect because the last two lines of each stanza end with the same sound (bb), not two different sounds (ab or cd).
4. **C is correct.** The consonant sound "d" is repeated at the beginning of "draws" and "dim." A is incorrect because it is an example of consonance. B is incorrect because it is an example of rhyme. D is incorrect because it could be construed as words that create an image.
5. **D is correct.** The words "heav'n" and "sublimely" suggest nobility. A is a weaker answer because it might be inferred from the entire poem but not from the specified lines. B is incorrect because the shadows only enhance the man's stature. C is incorrect because the idea of dreaming cannot be inferred from the passage.
6. **A is correct.** The long "o" sound appears in both words of choice A. B and D are incorrect because they are examples of consonance. The words in C appear unrelated in sound.
7. **A is correct.** Every word in the answer choice describes an action that can be pictured. B, C, and D are weaker answers because they contain at least one word that cannot be pictured: along, soul, through.
8. **B is correct.** The metaphor compares seals swimming in water to people "diving into" their work. A is incorrect because seals are not mentioned in line 3. C is incorrect because the poem does not mention the work habits of seals. D is incorrect because the poem does not say the seals are having fun.
9. **B is correct.** The passage compares the work of the world to mud. A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not express a comparison using "like" or "as"
10. **A is correct.** The repetition of "who" shows the emphasis on the people that willingly choose to work. B is incorrect because the emphasis is on people, not animals. C is incorrect because the speaker is making an analogy and not describing an actual task. D is incorrect because the speaker emphasizes not strength but "massive patience," "muck," and the repetition of tasks, as shown by "again."

11. **B is correct.** The repeated “m” sound emphasizes endurance and accomplishment. A is incorrect because “strain” does not necessarily suggest clumsiness. C and D are incorrect because “who” refers to humans, not animals.
12. **C is correct.** The sound at the beginning of “worth” and “well” shows their connection. A, B, and D are incorrect because no reward, difference, or beginning is mentioned or suggested.
13. **A is correct.** All of the poem’s images relate to concrete, useful tasks. No answer but A relates to the totality of tasks. B, C, and D are incorrect because they describe only details of individual types of work.
14. **C is correct.** The pitcher’s crying is a human activity. A, B, and D are incorrect because the corn, amphoras, and vase do nothing human
15. **B is correct.** Each “The Sower” describes planting; “To Be of Use” describes harvesting. A and C are incorrect because neither building nor fishing are mentioned in “The Sower.” D is incorrect because logging is not mentioned in either poem.
16. **D is correct.** The comment that every gesture seems grand (“The Sower,” lines 19-20) shows that the speaker values work. The remarks about loving hard workers show the speaker of “To Be of Use” to value work. A and B are incorrect because the poems do not mention danger or relationships among workers. C is incorrect because Hugo’s poem does not support that inference.
17. **Words and phrases that help you visualize the time of day:** “twilight grey,” “dim curtain,” “last lone hour of work,” “shadowy farm,” “dreamy haze,” “vapours of the night.”
18. **Line lengths:** “The Sower” has equal lines and stanzas (each stanza states one sentence), reinforcing the sower’s steady progress. “To Be of Use” has variable line and stanza lengths, making up one or two sentences. The lengths underscore the variety of jobs.

**Meter:** “The Sower” has the same meter line to line. The steadiness conveys grandeur, like regal music. The image of the farmer waving an arm underscores steadiness. “To Be of Use” has an uneven meter. The meter reflects different kinds of work.

**Rhyme:** “The Sower” uses a common, predictable rhyme scheme. It soothes as the words suggest a reliable worker. “To Be of Use” relies on alliteration and assonance; these devices also comfort us as we read about what the speaker values.