I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud
By William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o’er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Besides the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milk way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund\(^1\) company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

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\(^1\) marked by cheerfulness

\(^1\)gay: happy

\(^1\)pensive: the state of being in deep thought, especially over serious matters
1. What poetic device is used in line 12?
   A. Personification
   B. Alliteration
   C. Hyperbole
   D. Metaphor

2. What is the emphasis of the poetic device as used in line 12?
   A. their vibrant colors as they move near the water
   B. the loss of their flowers as the wind blows
   C. their changing appearance in the sunlight
   D. their animated movement in the breeze

3. Which does the author mean by “my heart with pleasure fills, / And dances with the daffodils” in the last stanza?
   A. The memory puts him in a happy mood.
   B. The memory puts him in a pensive mood.
   C. The narrator is able to visualize the daffodils.
   D. The narrator returns to the field of daffodils.

4. Which phrase represents the speaker’s feeling toward daffodils in stanza 3?
   A. He felt friendly because they seemed to wave at him while fluttering and dancing.
   B. He felt worried because they seemed to lack energy while fluttering and dancing.
   C. He felt joyful because they brightened his mood while fluttering and dancing.
   D. He felt angry because they ignored him while fluttering and dancing.

5. Which lines are evidence that the poet enjoys being out in nature?
   A. lines 1-2
   B. lines 11-12
   C. lines 17-18
   D. lines 19-20
Winter Dark
By Lilian Moore

Winter dark comes early
mixing afternoon
and night.
Soon
there’s a comma of a moon,

and each streetlight
along the
way
puts its period
to the end of day.

Now
a neon sign
punctuates the dark
with a bright
blinking
breathless
exclamation mark!

6. What is the impact of the metaphor in stanza in stanza one?
   A It describes the shape of the moon
   B It explains the location of the moon
   C It describes its purpose of a comma
   D It explains its importance of the moon

7. Based on the metaphor in stanza two, what can be inferred about the streetlights?
   A they are too dim to be exclamation points
   B they signal that something has ended
   C they are smaller than the moon
   D they represent a change in activity

8. What is the impact of the use of figurative language in this poem?
   A It creates the mood of the piece
   B It describes each source of light
   C It explains the passage of time
   D It provides structure to the poem

9. The poet’s purpose in writing this poem is to make the reader
   A feel the cold of winter
   B imagine the fading of the light
   C visualize how lights appear on winter nights
   D understand the difference between natural and artificial light
Some people like to put up a fence
hickety rickety white painted pickety
(keep your bikes on your own side)
FENCE
to tell the street where the street should be
to tell the neighbors that side’s you /
this side’s me.

But I am raising a row of sapling green
a ragged row of curving stems
(of rough sweet bark),
of vining twines and branching tangles,
and oh the smallest leaves greening the sun
with their little hands.
(and of bright busybirds neighboring cheerily)
tree to tree /
tree to tree.

10. Read this line from the poem.
(keep your bikes on your own side)

What is the impact of the space in the line above?

A show how fences separate people  
B create a sense of irritation  
C show that two people are talking  
D suggest the speaker is confused

11. Which statement best describes the impact of the word “FENCE” in the poem?

A It describes what a fence looks like  
B It explains where a fence should be  
C It shows how a fence divides space  
D It explains why some people like fences

12. In this selection, how does the description of birds contribute to the theme?

A It shows how they build their nests with leaves  
B It describes how they happily share space in the trees  
C It describes how they bring noise to their surroundings  
D It shows how they quickly move into friendly neighborhoods

13. Which example of repetition in the poem best supports the central idea of sharing?

A “to tell the street / where the street should be”  
B “that side’s you / this side’s me”  
C “raising a row of sapling green / a ragged row of curving stems”  
D “tree to tree / tree to tree”
Johnny Has Gone for a Soldier
(19th Century Folk Ballad)

Here I sit on Buttermilk Hill
Who can blame me, cryin' my fill
And ev'ry tear would turn a mill,
Johnny has gone for a soldier.

Me, oh my, I loved him so,
Broke my heart to see him go,
And only time will heal my woe,
Johnny has gone for a soldier.

I'll sell my rod, I'll sell my reel,
Likewise I'll sell my spinning wheel,
And buy my love a sword of steel,
Johnny has gone for a soldier.

I'll dye my dress, I'll dye it red,
And through the streets I'll beg for bread,
For the lad that I love has fled,
Johnny has gone for a soldier.

14. What statement best describes the tone of the speaker?
   A. Overjoyed at Johnny’s departure
   B. Distraught at Johnny’s departure
   C. Confused at her feelings for Johnny
   D. Unconcerned about her feelings for Johnny

15. What best describes the impact of the repetition at the end of each stanza?
   A. It builds the readers interest in the speaker’s love life.
   B. It asks a question that the poem will answer.
   C. It highlights an important event.
   D. It provides a different opinion on the subject.

16. Which statement best illustrates the purpose of this poem?
   A. to show a woman’s broken heart about lost love
   B. to help someone heal after losing a loved one
   C. to tell about the importance of dying a dress red
   D. to encourage people to sacrifice for their country
One Perfect Rose
By Dorothy Parker

A single flow'r he sent me, since we met.
All tenderly his messenger he chose;
Deep-hearted, pure, with scented dew still wet -
One perfect rose.

I knew the language of the floweret;
'My fragile leaves,' it said, 'his heart enclose.'
Love long has taken for his amulet
One perfect rose.

Why is it no one ever sent me yet
One perfect limousine, do you suppose?
Ah no, it's always just my luck to get
One perfect rose.

17. Which of the following best explains the speaker’s attitude in this selection?
   A. from romantic to angry
   B. from silly to sorrowful
   C. from serious to loving
   D. from romantic to disappointed

18. Which of the following best describes the impact of irony on this selection?
   A. It enhances the mood of the poem
   B. It illustrates the true nature of the speaker’s character
   C. It shows the speaker’s romantic side
   D. It demonstrates the lugubrious effect of “lost love”

19. What best describes the tone of the word “perfect” in line 12?
   A. mockery
   B. sincerity
   C. rage
   D. passion

20. Explain how the tone in the poem changes.
   A. It goes from romantic to angry
   B. It goes from silly to sorrowful
   C. It goes from serious to loving
   D. It goes from romantic to disappointed