

## Test Review

### **Baseball** by Linda Pastan

When you tried to tell me  
baseball was a metaphor

for life: the long, dusty travail  
around the bases, for instance,

to try to go home again;  
the Sacrifice for which you win

approval but not applause;  
the way the light closes down

In the last days of the season ---  
I didn't believe you.

It's just a way of passing  
the time, I said.

And you said: that's it.  
Yes.

1. What is the tone of this poem?
  - a. Anger
  - b. Grief
  - c. Bittersweet
  - d. Happiness
2. If "Baseball" is a metaphor, what is it being compared to?
  - a. Life
  - b. A road
  - c. Relationships
  - d. Applause
3. The poem is an example of:
  - a. A sonnet
  - b. Simile
  - c. Free verse
  - d. Onomatopoeia
4. "The Sacrifice for which you win/approval but not applause" might refer to:
  - a. How you give your life for something, and no one loves you
  - b. In life, you do the necessary things to get by – for very little recognition
  - c. When someone must be sacrificed for others to achieve greatness
  - d. Being a winner requires sacrifice
5. The author's point with this poem is ultimately that:
  - a. Life is just a game
  - b. Baseball is boring
  - c. We all travel down a dusty road
  - d. Life is just a way of passing time

For each of the following authors, give a little background information and tell something about their style of poetry:

6. Edgar Allan Poe

- a. The Raven
- b. Annabel Lee
- c. A Dream within a Dream
- d. The Conqueror Worm
- e. El Dorado

7. Walt Whitman

- a. I Hear America Singing
- b. When I Heard the Learn'd Astronomer
- c. Song of Myself
- d. O Captain! My Captain!

8. Sylvia Plath

- a. Fever 103
- b. Daddy
- c. Lady Lazarus
- d. Monologue at 3 am.

9. Maya Angelou

- a. Phenomenal Woman
- b. Women's Work
- c. Touched by an Angel
- d. Still I Rise

### Poetry Analysis Practice

Discuss the following poem's rhythm, meter, and use of sound devices and ***underline*** it. Find uses of figurative language and ***circle*** them. What is the poem's meaning? What tone is the author trying to present to us?

#### Love Song

By Dorothy Parker (1893–1967)

My own dear love, he is strong and bold  
And he cares not what comes after.  
His words ring sweet as a chime of gold,  
And his eyes are lit with laughter.  
He is jubilant as a flag unfurled—  
Oh, a girl, she'd not forget him.  
My own dear love, he is all my world,—  
And I wish I'd never met him.

My love, he's mad, and my love, he's fleet,  
And a wild young wood-thing bore him!  
The ways are fair to his roaming feet,  
And the skies are sunlit for him.  
As sharply sweet to my heart he seems  
As the fragrance of acacia.  
My own dear love, he is all my dreams,—  
And I wish he were in Asia.

My love runs by like a day in June,  
And he makes no friends of sorrows.  
He'll tread his galloping rigadoon  
In the pathway of the morrows.  
He'll live his days where the sunbeams start,  
Nor could storm or wind uproot him.  
My own dear love, he is all my heart,—  
And I wish somebody'd shoot him

## Poetry Terms to Know (if you care)

### Structure

1. Stanza: A “paragraph” in poetry
2. Rhyme Pattern: A repetition of sounds, usually at the end of a line. Often shown by using letters of the alphabet. For example – ABAB CDCD EFEF GG (Sonnet)
3. Syllable Pattern: A repeating the number of syllables in a stanza. Often means the same number of syllables being repeated in multiple lines. For example: 9-9-7-7-9 syllable pattern (Limericks)
4. Quatrain: a rhyming four-line stanza
5. Couplet: a rhyming two-line stanza

### Figurative Language

1. Simile: A comparison using the words “like” or “as”. For example – *He eats like a pig*
2. Metaphor: A direct comparison between two things. For example – *He is a house!*
3. Personification: Giving human qualities to something not human. For example: *The flowers danced in the breeze.*

### Sound Devices

1. Alliteration: Repeating the first consonant sound in a line of poetry. For example – *Silly Sally slipped.*
2. Assonance: A repetition of vowel sounds within a line of poetry. For example – *Home alone.*
3. Consonance: A repetition of consonant sounds. For example – *Flowers littered the college.*
4. Onomatopoeia: Words that sound like the sound they are describing. Examples – *Crash, boom, bang.*
5. Rhythm: The musical beat or quality of a poem; created by syllable patterns and repetition.
6. Meter: A rhythmic pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a poem. We have looked at 4 types:
  - a. Iambic: U /
  - b. Trochaic: / U
  - c. Anapestic: U U /
  - d. Dactylic: / U U

### Other Literary Devices and Things to Know

1. Allusion: A reference to something from history, literature, or society.
2. Irony: Where you expect something and the opposite occurs; or when you say something, but mean the opposite.
3. Tone: The attitude or feeling of a poem
4. Haiku: a Japanese poem with a 5-7-5 syllable pattern. Usually doesn't rhyme, and is often about nature
5. Limerick: an Irish poem with a 9-9-7-7-9 or 8-8-6-6-8 syllable pattern, and an A-A-B-B-A rhyme pattern
6. Sonnet: an English poem that has 14 lines, 10 syllables in each line. Has an ABAB CDCD EFEF GG rhyme pattern. Popularized by Shakespeare, who wrote them in iambic pentameter (5 iambs in each line)