PiXL Independence:

English Literature - Answer Booklet

KS4

Poetry Anthology

Contents:

i) Multiple Choice Question Answers

i. Multiple Choice Quizzes

Quiz 1 - Poetry Exam AQA

10 credits for completing this quiz

1. How long does your Literature Exam last?

    a) 2 hours
    b) 2 hours 15 minutes
    c) 2 hours 30 minutes

2. How will you be assessed on poetry?

    a) One comparison question on poems from the anthology and one comparison on unseen poems
    b) One comparison question on two poems from the anthology, one question on one unseen poem and one comparison of unseen poems.
    c) Two questions on a poem from the anthology and one on an unseen poem

3. What 'cluster' of poems have you studied?
    Power and Conflict

    _____

4. What does the examiner want to see you talk about (tick all that apply).

    a) The form, structure and language used
    b) The effect of features used in the poems
    c) Similarities and differences between poems
    d) My thoughts and opinions supported with quotes from the poems

5. How long should you spend on the poetry section of your exam?
    Around 1hr15 mins

    _____

6. How many marks is Section B worth?
   30 marks

_____

7. Below are things to consider when thinking about the 'context' of a poem. Write a definition against each one:

   a) Historical: The time in which the poem was written or set.
   b) Geographical: Where the poem is written or set
   c) Cultural: The Cultural background of the poet or the culture referred to by the poet.

8. How many poems will you write about over the whole of section B and C together?
   4

_____

9. What is the job of an introduction to an essay?

   a) To summarise my answer.
   b) To give my opinion.
   c) To give a clear answer to the question and briefly introduce some of my main ideas.

10. Which of the following words can be used to link your ideas (tick all that apply):

   a) Similarly
   b) In contrast
   c) But

Quiz 2 – Poetic Techniques

1. Which of the following poetic techniques affect the <u>sound</u> of a poem when we say it? Select all that apply.

   a) Alliteration
   b) Simile
   c) Hyperbole
   d) Rhyme

2. Describe the effect of *Caesura* in a line of poetry.
   A pause in the line

   _____

3. What defines a regular or rigid form?
   A structure that isn't loose often with similar length lines and stanzas and with a consistent rhythm.

   _____

4. Select the correct definition for free *verse*.

   a) Poetry that rhymes
   b) Poetry that has a regular rhythm or line length
   c) Poetry that doesn't rhyme and has no regular rhythm or line length

5. Name three poetic devices:
   You could have chosen from a huge range that might have included: alliteration, assonance, blank verse, caesura/e, consonance, enjambment, form, half-rhymes, iambic pentameter, iambic tetrameter, imagery, juxtaposition, metaphor, meter, onomatopoeia, oxymoron, personification, rhyming couplet, rhyming triplet, sibilance, simile, stanza, tone, voice.

6. What is a stanza in poetry?
   A group of lines

_____

7. Select the correct definition for *structure:*

    a) Using sound to convey an idea.
    b) The order and arrangement of ideas
    c) The tone of the poem

8. What defines a simile?
    Something is 'as' or 'like' something else.

_____

9. What two things define a *rhyming couplet?*

    a) Lines that are next to each other in the poem
    b) A pair of rhyming lines
    c) They must be at the end of the poem.

10. Give an example of personification

_____

11. Colloquial language is:

    a) Common every day language such as 'mate'.
    b) The correct pronunciation, sometimes known as Standard English
    c) Pronouncing the words as they are phonetically spelt

12. Dramatic monologues have:

    a) Two speakers
    b) No speaker
    c) One speaker or voice

13. Caesurae can be used to:

   a) Create an image
   b) Create flow
   c) Create pauses in the poem

14. Repetition can be used for:

   a) Rhythm
   b) Pauses
   c) Emphasis

15. Enjambment effects the:

   a) Form of the poem
   b) Flow of the poem
   c) Language used in the poem

16. To create images in the reader's mind, poets use (Tick all that apply):

   a) Sensory language
   b) Personification
   c) Rhyme

17. Repeated sounds affect the poem's (tick all that apply):

   a) Tone and Mood
   b) Structure and form
   c) Rhythm

18. Metaphors and Similes add:

   a) Mood and Tone
   b) Description and imagery
   c) Rhythm and Rhyme

19. Phonetic spellings can show a poet's:

a) Accent or dialect
b) Feelings
c) Emotions

20. Direct address is used to:

a) Create vivid images
b) Inform us about a relationship
c) End the poem
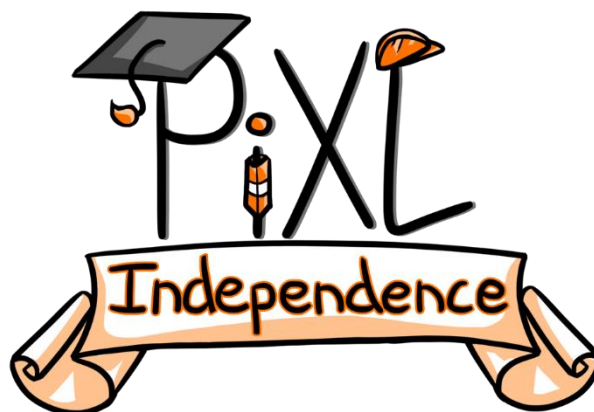
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