

Assessment Practice

DIRECTIONS Read the following selections, and then answer the questions.

The Taxi *by Amy Lowell*

When I go away from you
The world beats dead
Like a slackened drum.
I call out for you against the jugged stars
5 And shout into the ridges of the wind.
Streets coming fast,
One after the other,
Wedge you away from me,
And the lamps of the city prick my eyes
10 So that I can no longer see your face.
Why should I leave you,
To wound myself upon the sharp edges of the night?

ASSESS

Taking this practice test will help you assess your knowledge of these skills and determine your readiness for the Unit Test.

REVIEW

After you take the practice test, your teacher can help you identify any standards you need to review.

COMMON CORE

RL 1 Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

RL 2 Determine a theme or central idea of a text. **RL 4** Determine the figurative meanings of words and phrases as they are used in a text. **W 5** Strengthen writing by revising and editing. **L 6** Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge.

Practice
Test

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KEYWORD: HML10N-840

Reprise

by Ogden Nash

Geniuses of countless nations
Have told their love for generations
Till all their memorable phrases
Are common as goldenrod or daisies.
5 Their girls have glimmered like the moon,
Or shimmered like a summer noon,
Stood like lily, fled like fawn,
Now the sunset, now the dawn,
Here the princess in the tower
10 There the sweet forbidden flower.
Darling, when I look at you
Every aged phrase is new,
And there are moments when it seems
I've married one of Shakespeare's dreams.



Reading Comprehension

Use “The Taxi” (p. 840) to answer questions 1–5.

1. “The Taxi” is an example of —
 - A. concrete poetry
 - B. a ballad
 - C. free verse
 - D. a sonnet
2. What sound devices used in lines 2–3 suggest the thump of a drum?
 - A. Alliteration and consonance
 - B. Rhyme and onomatopoeia
 - C. Assonance and end rhyme
 - D. Repetition and dialect
3. The images in lines 4–5 reinforce the idea that —
 - A. the taxi is traveling too fast
 - B. the speaker is distressed
 - C. nature is full of violence
 - D. the city is a dangerous place
4. Which image best conveys the speaker’s feeling of vulnerability?
 - A. *Streets coming fast, / One after the other*
 - B. *And shout into the ridges of the wind*
 - C. *So that I can no longer see your face*
 - D. *To wound myself upon the sharp edges of the night*
5. The poet presents one image after another in rapid succession to —
 - A. paint a detailed picture of the city
 - B. create a sensation of movement
 - C. express the excitement of traveling
 - D. stress the transient beauty of nature

Use “Reprise” (p. 841) to answer questions 6–10.

6. Which of the following terms best describes the rhymed lines of this poem?
 - A. Couplet
 - B. Iambic pentameter
 - C. Quatrain
 - D. Stanza
7. Which pair of words is an example of alliteration in the poem?
 - A. Girls, glimmered
 - B. Fawn, dawn
 - C. Every, aged
 - D. Seems, dreams
8. Which of the following lines contains a metaphor?
 - A. *Geniuses of countless nations*
 - B. *Are common as goldenrod or daisies*
 - C. *Or shimmered like a summer noon*
 - D. *There the sweet forbidden flower*
9. Line 7, “Stood like lily, fled like fawn,” contains examples of —
 - A. metaphor
 - B. onomatopoeia
 - C. personification
 - D. simile
10. The speaker lists similes and metaphors used by other writers and calls them “memorable phrases” to emphasize that —
 - A. only geniuses can describe love
 - B. love is as common as goldenrod
 - C. love is hard to describe in new ways
 - D. every generation writes about love

Use both selections to answer questions 11 and 12.

11. Which statement accurately compares the emotional state of the speakers in the two poems?
- A. Both speakers are lonely.
 - B. Both speakers are angry.
 - C. One speaker is content and one is unhappy.
 - D. One speaker is frightened and one is optimistic.
12. In these poems, both poets reflect on —
- A. the sorrows that accompany being in love
 - B. the strong feelings of someone in love
 - C. the beauty and uniqueness of the loved one
 - D. nature as a great comfort to those in love

SHORT CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE

Write three or four sentences to answer this question.

13. Why is the taxi a suitable metaphor for the emotions expressed in Lowell's poem? Support your answer with details from the poem.

Write two to three paragraphs to answer this question.

14. Compare and contrast the nature imagery in "The Taxi" and "Reprise." What do these images reveal about the two speakers' attitudes toward love?

Revising and Editing

DIRECTIONS Read the passage, and answer the questions that follow.

(1) Although they are separated by nearly 3,000 years, Homer and hip-hop performers share certain traits. (2) Both has created works that use poetry and singing, for example. (3) In Homer's epics and in hip-hop, poetry is linked to song by rhyme and rhythmically. (4) Like hip-hop artists on tour, poets of the seventh-century B.C. were storytellers who went from town to town. (5) They sang epic works like Homer's *Odyssey* to educate and entertain the crowd. (6) With the advent of the printing press, poetry became more of a written art form. (7) Then, in the 1950s, poetry readings caused a strong resurgence in the oral tradition. (8) Further, energizing spoken poetry were poetry slams and hip-hop music in the 1980s and 1990s. (9) Today, hip-hop has worldwide attention. (10) The United States, France, and Japan are the three largest markets for hip-hop music, but countries in Africa and South America produce and appreciate it as well. (11) Hip-hop music and culture are even studied in universities. (12) Students and scholars are given grants to travel the world, visiting countries such as Senegal, Tanzania, Cuba, Mongolia, and Brazil to research this emerging musical form.

1. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
 - A. Delete the comma
 - B. Change *has* to **have**
 - C. Change *works* to **work's**
 - D. Make no change
2. What is the most effective way to revise sentence 3 so that its elements are parallel?
 - A. In Homer's epics and poetry and in hip-hop, there is a link to song by rhyme and rhythmically.
 - B. In Homer's epics and in hip-hop, poetry is linked to song by rhyming and rhythm.
 - C. In Homer's epics and in hip-hop, poetry is linked to song by rhyme and rhythm.
 - D. Through rhyme and rhythmically, Homer's epics and hip-hop link poetry to song.
3. What is the most effective way to combine sentences 4 and 5?
 - A. Like hip-hop artists on tour, poets of the seventh-century B.C. were storytellers who went from town to town; therefore, they sang epic works like Homer's *Odyssey* to educate and entertain the crowd.
 - B. Like hip-hop artists on tour, poets of the seventh-century B.C. were storytellers who went from town to town when they sang epic works like Homer's *Odyssey* to educate and entertain the crowd.
 - C. Like hip-hop artists on tour, poets of the seventh-century B.C. were storytellers who went from town to town, singing epic works like Homer's *Odyssey* to educate and entertain the crowd.
 - D. Like hip-hop artists on tour, poets of the seventh-century B.C. were storytellers who went from town to town while they were singing epic works like Homer's *Odyssey* to educate and entertain the crowd.

4. Which precise verb could replace *caused* in sentence 7?
- A. Began C. Sparked
B. Induced D. Started
5. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?
- A. Delete comma after *Further*
B. Change *energizing* to *energized*
C. Change *1980s and 1990s* to *1980's and 1990's*
D. Make no change
6. Which precise verb could replace *has* in sentence 9?
- A. Elicits C. Makes
B. Gets D. Gathers
7. What is the most effective way to rewrite sentence 10 so that its elements are parallel?
- A. The three largest markets for hip-hop music are the United States, France, and Japan, but countries in Africa and South America are also producing and appreciating it.
- B. Becoming the three largest markets for hip-hop music are the United States, France, and Japan, but in countries in Africa and South America, hip-hop music is also produced and appreciated.
- C. The United States, France, and Japan are the three largest markets for hip-hop music, but countries in Africa and South America also produce and appreciate it.
- D. The United States, France, and Japan are the three largest markets for hip-hop music, but it is also produced and appreciated in countries in Africa and South America.
8. Which transitional word or phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 11?
- A. As a result,
B. Nevertheless,
C. For example,
D. In fact,
9. What change, if any, should be made to sentence 12?
- A. Insert a comma after *grants*
B. Change *countries* to *country's*
C. Change *such as* to *like*
D. Make no change

