

**Read the poems below then answer the questions that follow.**

**Lines Written in Early Spring by William Wordsworth**

I heard a thousand blended notes,  
While in a grove I sate reclined,  
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts  
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link  
The human soul that through me ran;  
And much it grieved my heart to think  
What man has made of man.

Through primrose tufts, in that green bower,  
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;  
And 'tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopped and played,  
Their thoughts I cannot measure:—  
But the least motion which they made  
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan,  
To catch the breezy air;  
And I must think, do all I can,  
That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,  
If such be Nature's holy plan,  
Have I not reason to lament  
What man has made of man?

**Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.**

**1 What type of stanza is used throughout the poem?**

- A. Couplet
- B. Tercet
- C. Quatrain



D. Quintain

2 The following is a theme of the poem EXCEPT?

- A. Nature
- B. Peace
- C. Spirituality
- D. Friendship

3 What literary device is evident in the transition between lines 14 and 15?

- A. Anaphora
- B. Repetition
- C. Enjambment
- D. Apostrophe

4 Which of the following lines used imagery?

- A. Line 1
- B. Line 11
- C. Line 20
- D. Line 22

5 What do you think is the speaker's behaviour in the poem?

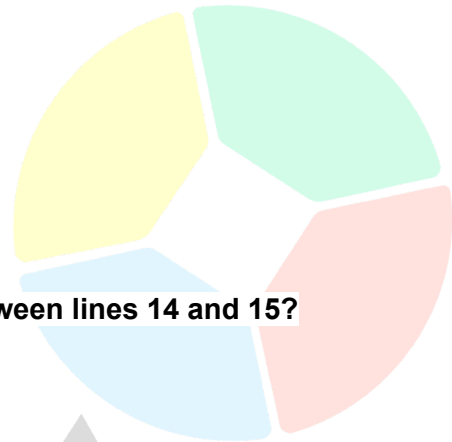
- A. The speaker is in an argument
- B. The speaker is contemplating
- C. The speaker is singing
- D. The speaker is missing someone

6 What can be inferred from lines 5 and 6?

- A. People run after the works of Nature as it is beautiful.
- B. Nature has helped the speaker feel healthy.
- C. The speaker's soul, as a human, races against Nature to establish superiority.
- D. Nature connected the speaker's soul to all the beautiful creatures around him.

7 Which of the following presents the best summary for the last stanza?

- A. If this viewpoint is the plan of Nature, shouldn't the speaker loathe artificial intelligence?
- B. If the speaker truly believes that this is Nature's plan, then they must surely look down on human innovation.



- C. Shouldn't the speaker have hatred for the buildings created by man if the idea in question is that Nature has a plan?
- D. If all the natural delight is heaven-sent and part of nature's divine plan, shouldn't the speaker feel unhappy about what humanity has done to itself?

## 8 What is the message of the poem?

- A. Nature drives the planet. Defeat will cause global turmoil.
- B. To put it simply, nature is the driving force behind everything that happens on Earth. If humanity loses it, mayhem will break out all across the globe.
- C. Nature gives an example of an interconnected harmony between living things to preserve balance. If humans do the same thing, they could enjoy the same peace and balance.
- D. Nature is a powerful force that keeps the globe spinning. If humanity loses it, chaos will spread over the globe.

## The Power of the Dog by Rudyard Kipling

There is sorrow enough in the natural way  
 From men and women to fill our day;  
 And when we are certain of sorrow in store,  
 Why do we always arrange for more?  
 Brothers and Sisters, I bid you beware  
 Of giving your heart to a dog to tear.

5

Buy a pup and your money will buy  
 Love unflinching that cannot lie—  
 Perfect passion and worship fed  
 By a kick in the ribs or a pat on the head.  
 Nevertheless it is hardly fair  
 To risk your heart for a dog to tear.

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When the fourteen years which Nature permits  
 Are closing in asthma, or tumour, or fits,  
 And the vet's unspoken prescription runs  
 To lethal chambers or loaded cannons,  
 Then you will find—it's your own affair—  
 But... you've given your heart to a dog to tear.

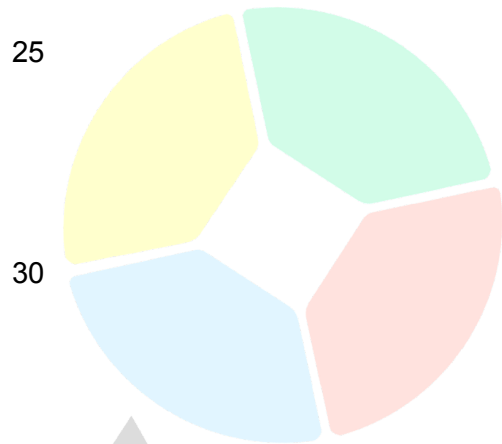
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When the body that lived at your single will,  
 With its whimper of welcome, is stilled (how still!).  
 When the spirit that answered your every mood  
 Is gone—wherever it goes—for good,

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You will discover how much you care,  
And will give your heart to a dog to tear.

We've sorrow enough in the natural way, 25  
When it comes to burying Christian clay.  
Our loves are not given, but only lent,  
At compound interest of cent per cent.  
Though it is not always the case, I believe,  
That the longer we've kept 'em, the more do we grieve: 30  
For, when debts are payable, right or wrong,  
A short-time loan is as bad as a long—  
So why in—Heaven (before we are there)  
Should we give our hearts to a dog to tear?



**Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.**

**9 Which of the following are NOT themes explored in the poem?**

- I. Animal relationships
- II. Sorrow
- III. Loneliness
- IV. Hatred

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. II and IV
- D. III and IV

**10 What figurative language is evident in lines 6, 12, 18, 24 and 34?**

- A. Epistrophe
- B. Anaphora
- C. Enjambment
- D. Metaphor

**11 Which of the following can not be inferred in the lines 27 to 34 ?**

- A. Love is not similar to an interest of a loan wherein it accumulates.
- B. The longer the love exists does not make it stronger.
- C. With time, both money and love should accumulate.
- D. Dogs live a certain lifespan, but our love for them is considerably higher.

**12 What is the poem all about?**

- A. The importance of having support dogs to a human's mental health.
- B. The meaningful connections that humans develop towards their dog companions.
- C. The significant influence a dog can have towards a family's relationship.
- D. The significance of dog companionship to the physical and mental wellness of a human.

**13 What can be inferred in line 6?**

- A. The speaker just hates dogs.
- B. The speaker believes that dogs are hostile which may lead to a human getting hurt.
- C. The speaker is aware of the happiness a dog provides, as well as the pain of losing one.
- D. When a person brings a dog into their lives, they voluntarily are okay to get hurt by the dog.

**14 What can we infer from the third stanza?**

- A. It brings the reader to the passing of a beloved pet.
- B. It takes the reader to 14 years where the puppy already grew into an adult dog.
- C. It brings the reader to reevaluate why he/she gave his/her heart to the dog.
- D. It takes the reader to a time where the human gets sick and might leave the dog soon.

**15 Which of the following summarises lines 21 to 24 most effectively?**

- A. The speaker is talking to himself about how much he regrets letting the dog hurt his heart.
- B. The speaker is talking about the sounds the dog made before its last breath.
- C. The speaker is talking about how silent the dog became when he was gone.
- D. The speaker is talking about the dog's death and how much it pains him to see the dog go.

**16 Which stanza questions why we still want more sorrow in the form of a dog?**

- A. Stanza 1
- B. Stanza 2
- C. Stanza 4
- D. Stanza 5

### **Caged Bird by Maya Angelou**

A free bird leaps  
on the back of the wind  
and floats downstream

till the current ends  
and dips his wing  
in the orange sun rays  
and dares to claim the sky.

But a bird that stalks  
down his narrow cage  
can seldom see through  
his bars of rage  
his wings are clipped and  
his feet are tied  
so he opens his throat to sing.

The caged bird sings  
with a fearful trill  
of things unknown  
but longed for still  
and his tune is heard  
on the distant hill  
for the caged bird  
sings of freedom.

The free bird thinks of another breeze  
and the trade winds soft through the sighing trees  
and the fat worms waiting on a dawn bright lawn  
and he names the sky his own.

But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams  
his shadow shouts on a nightmare scream  
his wings are clipped and his feet are tied  
so he opens his throat to sing.

The caged bird sings  
with a fearful trill  
of things unknown  
but longed for still  
and his tune is heard  
on the distant hill  
for the caged bird  
sings of freedom.

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Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

17 What is the speaker describing in the poem?

- A. The caged bird
- B. The free bird
- C. The cage
- D. The experiences of two birds

18 The following are themes explored in the poem EXCEPT

- A. Nostalgia
- B. Freedom
- C. Captivity
- D. Happiness

19 What is the poem about?

- A. The life of two birds: one is deaf and one is normal.
- B. The experiences of two birds: one is mute and one is able to speak.
- C. The contrasting happenings in the life of two birds: one is confined and suffers from its lack of freedom, whilst the other is unrestricted.
- D. The incidents in the life of two birds: one who has been kept as a pet, one who lives free in nature.

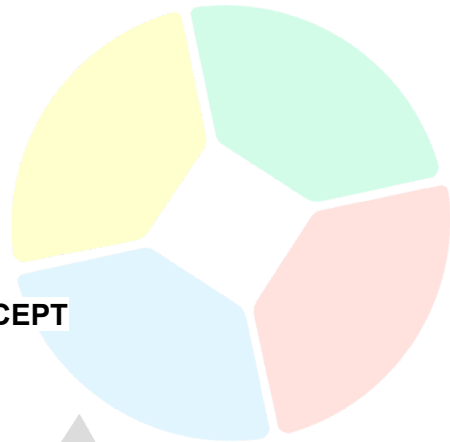
20 What does the “caged” bird symbolise?

- A. People who are mute
- B. Desire for liberation
- C. The longing for change
- D. People who are deaf

21 What is the main message of the poem?

- A. The importance of keeping pets in larger cages.
- B. The importance of equality amidst disabilities.
- C. The importance of freedom.
- D. The importance of acceptance.

22 How is freedom ironic in the poem?



- A. The absence of liberty prompted the confined bird to sing, but the free bird did not.
- B. The absence of sound caused the bird in captivity to sing, but not the bird in freedom.
- C. The loss of his ability to communicate caused the free bird to sing, but not the caged bird.
- D. The tormented free bird sang to mask its anguish, whereas the captive bird did not.

**23 What literary device is prevalent in the transition lines 10 to 11?**

- A. Repetition
- B. Symbolism
- C. Metaphor
- D. Enjambment

**24 What do lines 37 to 38 try to mean?**

- A. The speaker literally suggests that the caged bird sings about freedom.
- B. The speaker implies that even though the caged bird has never experienced freedom, he still sings of it because he was created to experience it.
- C. The speaker points out that the caged bird sings of freedom since it can communicate, whereas the free bird cannot.
- D. The speaker says that the bird in a cage sings of freedom because it can hear, whereas the free bird cannot.

### **Morning Poem by Mary Oliver**

Every morning  
the world  
is created.

Under the orange

sticks of the sun  
the heaped  
ashes of the night  
turn into leaves again

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and fasten themselves to the high branches—  
and the ponds appear  
like black cloth  
on which are painted islands

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of summer lilies.  
If it is your nature



to be happy  
you will swim away along the soft trails

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for hours, your imagination  
alighting everywhere.  
And if your spirit  
carries within it

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the thorn  
that is heavier than lead—  
if it's all you can do  
to keep on trudging—

there is still  
somewhere deep within you  
a beast shouting that the earth  
is exactly what it wanted—

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each pond with its blazing lilies  
is a prayer heard and answered  
lavishly,  
every morning,

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whether or not  
you have ever dared to be happy,  
whether or not  
you have ever dared to pray.

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**Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.**

**25      What literary device is prevalent in lines 1 to 3?**

- A. Repetition
- B. Symbolism
- C. Enjambment
- D. Metaphor

**26      What is the prevailing mood of the poem?**

- A. Optimistic
- B. Curious

- C. Patriotic
- D. Proud

27 Line 5 mentions “sticks of the sun”. What image is inferred by this?

- A. A twig made out of sunlight
- B. A stunning image of sun rays
- C. A flash of sunlight especially through a break in clouds
- D. A jewelled brooch representing a sun surrounded by rays

28 In lines 1 to 4, what does the “morning” symbolise?

- A. Youth
- B. Selflessness
- C. The goodness of life
- D. A fresh start

29 In lines 21 to 24, what does the word “thorn” imply?

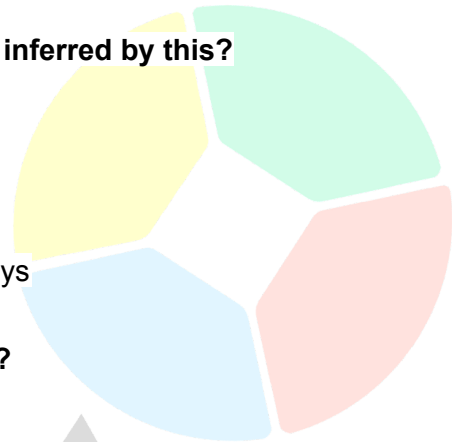
- A. That sin weighs down one's ability to see the beauty that nature has to offer.
- B. That sorrow impairs one's capacity to see the magnificence that nature offers.
- C. That grief weighs down and impairs one's ability to see the beauty that nature has to offer.
- D. That persecutions weigh down and impair one's capability to see the beauty that nature offers.

30 Which of the following summarises lines 33 to 36 most effectively?

- A. The speaker is challenging readers to be joyful and to pray everyday.
- B. The speaker invites readers to look up and soak in the uplifting beauty of nature, even in photographs.
- C. The speaker is encouraging readers to see the positive side of life regardless of their willingness.
- D. The speaker encourages readers to raise their heads and take a look at the uplifting beauty of nature even through photos.

31 The following expresses what the poem is all about EXCEPT

- A. The new beginnings that should be made following a night of gloom and sorrow.
- B. The fresh start one should make after a night of partying.
- C. To be happy and enjoy the lovely and active nature that surrounds you.
- D. How nature may become a teacher for humans, inspiring them to live a life free of gloom and full of passion.



32 What literary device is observed in lines 10 to 11?

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Enjambment

**“Animals” by Walt Whitman**

I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contain'd,  
I stand and look at them long and long.

They do not sweat and whine about their condition,  
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,  
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,  
Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things,  
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago,  
Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.

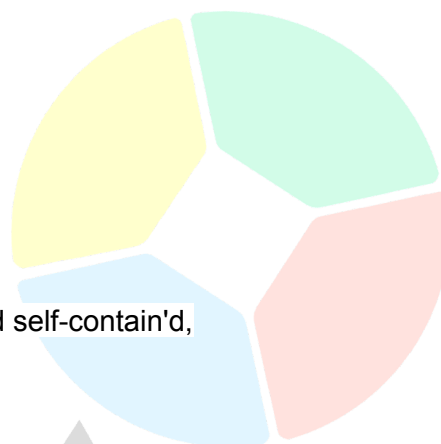
So they show their relations to me and I accept them,  
They bring me tokens of myself, they evince them plainly in their possession.

I wonder where they get those tokens,  
Did I pass that way huge times ago and negligently drop them?  
Myself moving forward then and now and forever,  
Gathering and showing more always and with velocity,  
Infinite and omnigenous, and the like of these among them,  
Not too exclusive toward the reachers of my remembrancers,  
Picking out here one that I love, and now go with him on brotherly terms.

A gigantic beauty of a stallion, fresh and responsive to my caresses,  
Head high in the forehead, wide between the ears,  
Limbs glossy and supple, tail dusting the ground,  
Eyes full of sparkling wickedness, ears finely cut, flexibly moving.

His nostrils dilate as my heels embrace him,  
His well-built limbs tremble with pleasure as we race around and return.

I but use you a minute, then I resign you, stallion,  
Why do I need your paces when I myself out-gallop them?  
Even as I stand or sit passing faster than you.



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Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

33 The following are immoral conducts the poet observe in humans EXCEPT

- I. Greed
- II. Complaining about their conditions
- III. Generosity
- IV. Hypocrisy
- V. Self-centeredness

- A. I, II and III
- B. I only
- C. III only
- D. III, IV and V

34 In lines 10 to 11, the word “tokens” is a metaphor for?

- A. Inner qualities of humans
- B. A visible or tangible representation of a feeling
- C. A voucher that can be exchanged for goods or services
- D. Doing something as a symbolic gesture

35 What figurative language is evident in lines 3 to 5?

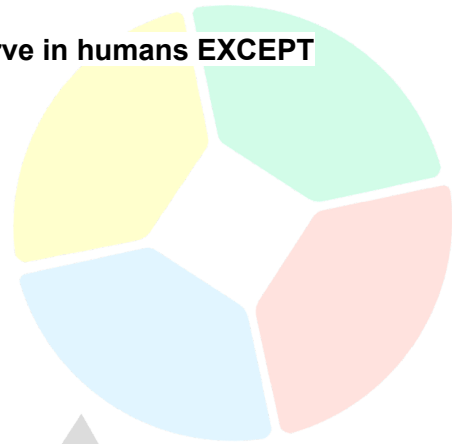
- A. Epistrophe
- B. Enjambment
- C. Alliteration
- D. Anaphora

36 In the first stanza, why does the speaker want to turn himself into an animal?

- A. Because unlike humans, animals have a healthy attitude toward life.
- B. Because unlike humans, animals don't set standards on their bodies.
- C. Because unlike humans, animals do not think.
- D. Because unlike humans, animals don't have to wear clothing.

37 Which of the following summarises lines 6 to 8 most effectively?

- A. In this portion, the poet critiques materialism.
- B. Self-awareness, individual liberty, and present happiness are crucial.



- C. They have little interest in gaining respect in society.
- D. There is always joy in the hearts of animals.

**38 What can be inferred from lines 7 and 8?**

- A. Humans think that all individuals, regardless of age, are equal.
- B. People have no regard for their social standing and believe in living in the moment with joy.
- C. The speaker criticises how humans grovel to one another based on their age, as well as how they base every decision in their lives on the opinions of society.
- D. Additionally, the new generation do not believe in kneeling down to each other, even if one is significantly older than the other.

**39 Which stanza criticises the manner in which humans brag about everything that occurs in their lives?**

- A. Stanza 1
- B. Stanza 2
- C. Stanza 5
- D. Stanza 7

**40 What figurative language is evident in line, “lived thousands of years ago”?**

- A. Simile
- B. Personification
- C. Enjambment
- D. Hyperbole