



Poetry Analysis

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. In Frost's 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening,' what is the rhyme scheme of each stanza?

- A) AABA
- B) ABAB
- C) AABB
- D) ABCB

2. In the line 'The woods are lovely, dark and deep,' which device is most clearly used?

- A) Hyperbole
- B) Imagery
- C) Onomatopoeia
- D) Idiom

3. What is the most likely theme of 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'?

- A) Fear of nature's power
- B) Joy of winter sports
- C) Duty pulling us from beauty
- D) Excitement of speed

4. Emily Dickinson's 'Hope is the thing with feathers' uses which figurative device for hope?

- A) Simile
- B) Hyperbole
- C) Onomatopoeia
- D) Metaphor

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The speaker in 'Stopping by Woods' has 'miles to go before I _____.'
2. The repeated last line in Frost's poem is an example of _____ for emphasis.
3. Dickinson calls hope 'the thing with feathers,' so feathers symbolize a _____.
4. The 'I' or voice telling a poem is known as the _____.
5. When a poem's words carry both literal and deeper meanings, we say they have a _____ meaning.

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Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The speaker in 'Stopping by Woods' has 'miles to go before I sleep.'
2. The repeated last line in Frost's poem is an example of repetition for emphasis.
3. Dickinson calls hope 'the thing with feathers,' so feathers symbolize a bird.
4. The 'I' or voice telling a poem is known as the speaker.
5. When a poem's words carry both literal and deeper meanings, we say they have a symbolic meaning.