
AP English Literature and Composition

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Select **all** the channels through which characters reveal perspective and bias.

- ☐ the poem's date of publication
- ☐ the organization of their thinking
- ☐ the details they provide
- ☐ the words they use

Tick every correct option.

2. Structural analysis of a poem means...

- ☐ counting the syllables
- ☐ saying what the relative positions do
- ☐ summarising each stanza
- ☐ naming its form

3. Select **all** the sources of contrast the CED names.

- ☐ rhyme
- ☐ both together
- ☐ juxtapositions
- ☐ shifts

Tick every correct option.

4. An antecedent is...

- ☐ a repeated word
- ☐ a word, phrase or clause that precedes its referent
- ☐ any pronoun
- ☐ a word that follows its referent

5. In *her patience was like a rope*, the comparison subject is...

- ☐ the speaker
- ☐ her patience
- ☐ winter
- ☐ a rope

6. The CED says that in a metaphor, the differences between the two things...

- ☐ prove the metaphor failed
- ☐ may also be revealing
- ☐ must be ignored
- ☐ are the poet's mistake

7. A claim that needs five quotations to defend is probably...

- ☐ too narrow
- ☐ an excellent claim
- ☐ not a claim
- ☐ really two claims that should be split

8. What a speaker leaves out cannot be used as evidence.

- ☐ True ☐ False

9. Select **all** the things the CED says contribute to the development of ideas.

- ☐ the arrangement of lines and stanzas
- ☐ stanza breaks
- ☐ the poem's title page
- ☐ line breaks

Tick every correct option.

10. Select **all** the ways a shift may be signalled.

- ☐ a footnote
- ☐ a word
- ☐ a structural convention
- ☐ punctuation

Tick every correct option.

AP English Literature and Composition

1. **the organization of their thinking; the details they provide; the words they use**

Decisions and actions complete the list; the publication date is outside the text.

2. **saying what the relative positions do**

"It is a sonnet" identifies the shape and stops there.

3. **both together; juxtapositions; shifts**

Rhyme is a sound pattern; it is not itself a source of contrast.

4. **a word, phrase or clause that precedes its referent**

And referents may be pronouns, nouns, phrases or clauses – not only *it* and *she*.

5. **a rope**

The thing being compared is the **main subject**; the thing compared to is the comparison subject.

6. **may also be revealing**

The place where the likeness breaks down is often the sharpest thing in the poem.

7. **really two claims that should be split**

A one-paragraph claim should be defensible with two or three quotations.

8. **False**

The obvious detail another speaker would have mentioned is where a bias usually shows.

9. **the arrangement of lines and stanzas; stanza breaks; line breaks**

All three are structural; a title page is not part of the poem's structure.

10. **a word; a structural convention; punctuation**

A dash, a stanza break, or a *but* – all three are on the CED's list.