# 8. Poetry III

**Starter Quiz** ·

AP English Literature and Composition  Name: _____  Score: _____

1. A line in a poem is best understood as a unit of...

   ☐ argument

   ☐ grammar

   ☐ rhythm

   ☐ meaning

2. Select **all** the sources of expectation irony can violate, per the CED.

   ☐ the author's intentions

   ☐ expectations readers bring to a text

   ☐ expectations established by the text itself

   ☐ the publisher's blurb

   *Tick every correct option.*

3. The CED defines ambiguity in terms of...

   ☐ vagueness in the writing

   ☐ the poet's uncertainty

   ☐ missing punctuation

   ☐ different readings by different readers

4. A symbol is evidence about the idea it represents and about...

   ☐ the speaker who reached for it

   ☐ the publisher

   ☐ the author

   ☐ the reader

5. A conceit is a form of...

   ☐ extended metaphor

   ☐ allusion

   ☐ simile

   ☐ symbol

6. The CED says allusions work because of...

   ☐ shared knowledge about the reference

- ☐ the poet's fame
- ☐ their length
- ☐ their beauty

7. Select **all** the obligations an ambiguity thesis carries.

   - ☐ show the text supports reading two
   - ☐ decide which reading is correct
   - ☐ show the text supports reading one
   - ☐ point at where the poem declines to choose

   *Tick every correct option.*

8. Test a closing significance by asking whether the same sentence could end a _____ essay.

   _____

9. Two readings need two _____ sentences, one for each relationship.

   _____

10. Select **all** the things the CED says must be acknowledged.

    - ☐ your own opinions
    - ☐ ideas
    - ☐ words
    - ☐ images

    *Tick every correct option.*

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**Answers** ·

AP English Literature and Composition

1. **rhythm**

   The sentence carries the meaning, and the two often disagree on purpose.

2. **expectations readers bring to a text; expectations established by the text itself**

   Saying which one is violated lifts an answer above naming the device.

3. **different readings by different readers**

   So it is a property of what a phrase makes possible, not a failure to be clear.

4. **the speaker who reached for it**

   The same double reading you learned for comparisons.

5. **extended metaphor**

   One that presents images and associations in **surprising or paradoxical** ways.

6. **shared knowledge about the reference**

   Which makes an allusion also a claim about audience.

7. **show the text supports reading two; show the text supports reading one; point at where the poem declines to choose**

   Deciding is exactly what such a thesis claims the poem does not do.

8. **different**

   If it could, it is a flourish and should be cut.

9. **linking**

   The second is the one students omit.

10. **ideas; words; images**

    Texts and other intellectual property complete the list.