

AP English Literature and Composition

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A line in a poem is best understood as a unit of...
 - ☐ meaning
 - ☐ rhythm
 - ☐ argument
 - ☐ grammar
2. Select **all** the sources of expectation irony can violate, per the CED.
 - ☐ expectations readers bring to a text
 - ☐ expectations established by the text itself
 - ☐ the author's intentions
 - ☐ the publisher's blurb

Tick every correct option.
3. The CED defines ambiguity in terms of...
 - ☐ vagueness in the writing
 - ☐ different readings by different readers
 - ☐ the poet's uncertainty
 - ☐ missing punctuation
4. A symbol is evidence about the idea it represents and about...
 - ☐ the author
 - ☐ the speaker who reached for it
 - ☐ the reader
 - ☐ the publisher
5. A conceit is a form of...
 - ☐ simile
 - ☐ extended metaphor
 - ☐ allusion
 - ☐ symbol
6. The CED says allusions work because of...
 - ☐ their beauty

- ☐ shared knowledge about the reference
- ☐ their length
- ☐ the poet's fame

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

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

Tick every correct option.

8. Punctuation is often crucial to understanding a poem.

- ☐ True ☐ False

9. When a phrase supports two readings, choose the likelier one.

- ☐ True ☐ False

10. The attitude lives in the _____, not in the object.

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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. **words; ideas; images**

Texts and other intellectual property complete the list.

8. **True**

It is the one reliable guide to where a thought closes.

9. **False**

Picking one throws away half the evidence; state both and say what holding both does.

10. **handling**

Where it sits, how much detail, approached or avoided.