Unit 8: Blue (Poem by Brian A. Haycock)

46 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. "Blue" is a poem by
A. Robert Frost B. Emily Dickinson
C. Brian A. Haycock D. William Wordsworth

2. In the poem "Blue", the child was born
A. blind B. deaf C. sick D. lame

3. The narrator of the poem is the child's
A. mother **B. father** C. doctor D. teacher

4. The narrator decided to be his daughter's
A. teacher only B. doctor
C. guard **D. eyes in life and heart of sight**

5. The child once asked her father to explain the colour
A. red **B. blue** C. green D. yellow

6. On her sixteenth birthday the family received good news in a
A. newspaper B. phone call
C. doctor's letter D. gift

7. When the girl opened her eyes, she first saw
A. her mother B. the doctor
C. the sky **D. her father**

8. According to the girl, "Love was the color"
A. blue B. green C. white D. red

9. The central theme of the poem is
A. nature's beauty
B. war
C. money
D. the power of love and the bond between father and daughter

10. Narrative poetry
A. is always a play **B. tells a story in verse**
C. describes only a scene D. has no rhyme at all

11. Narrative poems used rhyme and rhythm originally to
A. sell books B. hide the meaning
C. help people remember stories D. make them longer

12. "Insight" means
A. the capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding
B. blindness
C. doubt
D. carelessness

13. "Evolve" means
A. to stay the same B. to disappear
C. to stop **D. to develop or change over time**

14. "Perspective" means
A. a type of fabric
B. a particular attitude or way of regarding something
C. a tool
D. a size

15. "Whale of a time" means
A. a lonely time B. a quick time
C. an enjoyable time D. a terrible time

16. "Bitter pill to swallow" means
A. an unpleasant fact to accept B. a sweet gift
C. a medicine D. a joke

17. "Cutting corners" means
A. driving fast
B. building houses
C. cutting paper
D. doing something the cheap or easy way, skipping steps

18. Figures of speech are expressions in which words are
A. pronounced silently **B. not taken in their literal senses**
C. taken literally D. spelled wrongly

19. A euphemism is
A. a mild or indirect expression used instead of a harsh one
B. an exaggeration
C. a repeated sound
D. two opposite words together

20. An oxymoron is
A. a mild expression
B. an exaggeration
C. two seemingly contradictory words combined
D. a comparison using like

21. Which is an example of oxymoron?
A. Cold as ice B. Time flies
C. Dancing dolphins **D. Loving hate**

22. Which is an oxymoron?
A. Sick health B. Good health
C. Sad news D. Tall tree

23. Which is a euphemism?
A. He sang loudly. B. He ran fast.
C. He passed away. D. He died horribly.

24. "To the Cuckoo" is a poem by
A. Brian Haycock **B. William Wordsworth**
C. Emily Dickinson D. Robert Frost

25. William Wordsworth lived from
A. 1670 to 1750 B. 1900 to 1980
C. 1870 to 1950 **D. 1770 to 1850**

26. Wordsworth wrote poems portraying nature as
A. worthless B. dangerous
C. divine and spiritual D. boring

27. A clause is
A. the basic unit of grammar with a subject and a verb
B. a type of noun
C. a single letter
D. a punctuation mark

28. A simple sentence has
A. no verbs
B. one independent clause and no subordinate clause
C. one subordinate clause only
D. two independent clauses

29. A complex sentence has
A. one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses
B. no independent clause
C. two independent clauses only
D. only one word

30. A compound-complex sentence has
A. only subordinate clauses
B. no verbs
C. two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses
D. one clause only

31. "Phil has studied hard because the test is tomorrow" is a
A. simple sentence B. compound sentence
C. compound-complex sentence **D. complex sentence**

32. "She can't write her story unless her pencil is sharp" is a
A. compound-complex sentence **B. complex sentence**
C. simple sentence D. compound sentence

33. Coordinating conjunctions include
A. because, although, since B. if, unless, when
C. and, but, or, so, yet D. which, who, that

34. Subordinating conjunctions include
A. comma, colon B. so, yet, for
C. and, but, or **D. because, although, since, unless**

35. A reciprocal pronoun is
A. each other B. everyone
C. himself D. which

36. An interrogative pronoun is
A. somebody **B. who, what, which**
C. this, that D. myself

37. A relative pronoun is
A. each other B. myself
C. who, whom, which, that D. everyone

38. A possessive pronoun is
A. mine, yours, hers, theirs B. me, you, her
C. who D. myself

39. "The car belongs to John. It is _____."
A. himself B. he C. him **D. his**

40. "Jane and Mary are best friends; they know each other very well." "each other" is a
A. reflexive pronoun **B. reciprocal pronoun**
C. relative pronoun D. possessive pronoun

41. In "The playing child is happy", "playing" is a
A. infinitive B. gerund
C. present participle D. past participle

42. In "The broken window was repaired", "broken" is a
A. gerund B. infinitive
C. present participle **D. past participle**

43. In "Swimming in the sea is my favorite activity", the gerund phrase is
A. Swimming in the sea B. in the sea is
C. is my favorite D. favorite activity

44. An infinitive phrase begins with
A. a gerund **B. to + base verb**
C. a past participle D. a preposition only

45. A prepositional phrase begins with a
A. preposition B. noun only
C. verb D. conjunction

46. In "The picture is above the fireplace", the prepositional phrase is
A. is above B. picture is
C. above the fireplace D. The picture