

Name:		Score:	
Gr. & Sec.		Teacher:	

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: Read each question carefully. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. A person who takes part in the events of a poem is called _____.
 - a. Character
 - b. Author
 - c. Reader
 - d. Audience
2. What element of poetry refers to the problem or struggle in a poem?
 - a. Plot
 - b. Conflict
 - c. Mood
 - d. Rhyme
3. Which point of view uses words such as *I*, *me*, and *my*?
 - a. First person
 - b. Second person
 - c. Third person
 - d. Fourth person
4. Which context helps us understand how a poet's life and experiences influenced a poem?
 - a. Historical context
 - b. Sociocultural context
 - c. Biographical context
 - d. Literary context
5. Which context focuses on the beliefs, traditions, values, and social conditions of people?
 - a. Biographical context
 - b. Sociocultural context
 - c. Historical context
 - d. Scientific context

6. What is a *maxim*?
- a. A very long story
 - b. A short, wise saying that gives advice or expresses a truth
 - c. A group of lines in a poem
 - d. A type of character
7. What value is taught by the maxim "*Nothing is difficult for a hardworking person*"?
- a. Laziness
 - b. Being diligent
 - c. Hard work and determination
 - d. Fear
8. What is a *universal truth*?
- a. An idea that is true only for one person
 - b. An idea that can hold true for everyone
 - c. A made-up event
 - d. A rhyme at the end of a line
9. In *Like the Molave*, the strong molave tree represents the importance of
- a. giving up easily
 - b. resilience and hard work
 - c. courage
 - d. avoiding problems
10. What is the first helpful step in finding the meaning of a poem?
- a. Look at the word choices
 - b. Find the theme
 - c. Understand the symbols
 - d. Recognize emotions and tone

11. Which type of poem tells a story and usually has characters, a setting, and a plot?

- a. Lyric poem
- b. Narrative poem
- c. Descriptive poem
- d. Free verse poem

12. What do we call a group of lines in a poem?

- a. Paragraph
- b. Character
- c. Stanza
- d. Sentence

13. A stanza with four lines is called a _____.

- a. couplet
- b. quatrain
- c. paragraph
- d. verse story

14. Why should a writer read a poem aloud during revision?

- a. To make the poem longer
- b. To hear its flow and find awkward lines
- c. To memorize it immediately
- d. To remove all unnecessary words

15. What is the main purpose of publishing a poem?

- a. To hear it loud and clear
- b. To share the poem and its message with others
- c. To make it difficult to understand
- d. To change someone's belief

II. MATCHING TYPE: Match each description in **Column A** with the correct answer in **Column B**. Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank.

Column A

Column B

_____ **16.** A person who takes part in the events of a poem.

a. Theme

_____ **17.** The problem or struggle in a poem.

b. Rhyme

_____ **18.** The series of events in a poem.

c. Historical context

_____ **19.** Similar ending sounds in the lines of a poem.

d. Publishing

_____ **20.** The poet's attitude toward the subject.

e. Mood

_____ **21.** The overall feeling created for the reader.

f. Line

_____ **22.** Context based on the poet's life and experiences.

g. Character

_____ **23.** Context based on past events and the time when the poem was written.

h. Universal truth

_____ **24.** A short, wise saying that gives advice about life.

i. Revision

_____ **25.** An idea that holds true for everyone.

j. Conflict

_____ **26.** The main idea or message of a poem.

k. Maxim

_____ **27.** A single row of words in a poem.

l. Stanza

_____ **28.** A group of lines in a poem.

m. Plot

_____ **29.** Improving a poem by changing words, lines, or organization.

n. Biographical context

_____ **30.** Sharing a finished poem with other people.

o. Tone

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS: Complete each sentence by writing the correct word or phrase on the blank.

- 31. The choice of words used by a poet is called _____.
- 32. The person who tells or speaks in a poem determines its _____.
- 33. The context that shows how society, culture, beliefs, and traditions influence a poem is called the _____ context.
- 34. A poem also has a beat or _____ when you read it aloud.
- 35. Deep thoughts or reflections about life and existence are called _____.
- 36. The main idea or message of a poem is its _____.
- 37. A poem that expresses deep emotions such as love, joy, or sadness is called a _____ poem.
- 38. The pattern of rhyming words at the ends of lines is called the _____.
- 39. A poem that does not follow a fixed rhyme or rhythm is called _____.
- 40. Before publishing a poem, the writer should check spelling, punctuation, and _____.

IV. ESSAY: Answer each question in 2-4 complete sentences. Explain your ideas clearly. (2 points each)

41-42. Why are elements such as character, conflict, rhyme, tone, and mood important in understanding a poem?

43-44. How can knowing a poet's life, the history of the time, or the culture of the people help you understand a poem better?

45-46. What does the maxim "*If you persevere, you will reap the fruits*" mean? How can you apply its message in your life?

47-48. How can the theme, symbols, word choices, lines, stanzas, rhyme, or rhythm help a reader understand a poem's meaning?

49-50. Why is it important to revise a poem before publishing it? Give at least two things a writer should check or improve.

iEnglish 7 - Answer Keys for First Term

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A. Character | 9. B. resilience and hard work |
| 2. B. Conflict | 10. B. Find the theme |
| 3. A. First person | 11. B. Narrative poem |
| 4. C. Biographical context | 12. C. Stanza |
| 5. B. Sociocultural context | 13. B. quatrain |
| 6. B. A short, wise saying that gives advice or expresses a truth | 14. B. To hear its flow and find awkward lines |
| 7. C. Hard work and determination | 15. B. To share the poem and its message with others |
| 8. B. An idea that can hold true for everyone | |

II. MATCHING TYPE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 16. G. Character | 24. K. Maxim |
| 17. J. Conflict | 25. H. Universal truth |
| 18. M. Plot | 26. A. Theme |
| 19. B. Rhyme | 27. F. Line |
| 20. O. Tone | 28. L. Stanza |
| 21. E. Mood | 29. I. Revision |
| 22. N. Biographical context | 30. D. Publishing |
| 23. C. Historical context | |

III. **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 31. Diction | 36. Theme |
| 32. Point of view | 37. Lyric |
| 33. Sociocultural / Socio-cultural | 38. Rhyme scheme |
| 34. Rhythm | 39. Free verse |
| 35. Philosophies | 40. Formatting |

**Note: Accept equivalent answers when the meaning is clearly correct.*

IV. **ESSAY** (Sample Answers)

41-42. These elements help readers understand what is happening and what the poet wants to express. They also help us understand the poem's characters, problems, sounds, feelings, and message.

43-44. Knowing these contexts helps us understand why the poet wrote the poem and what influenced its message. The poet's experiences, historical events, and culture can give the poem a deeper meaning.

45-46. The maxim means that if you keep working hard and do not give up, you can achieve good results. I can apply it by studying regularly and continuing to work even when school tasks are difficult.

47-48. The theme tells us the main message, while symbols and word choices can show deeper ideas. Lines, stanzas, rhyme, and rhythm organize the poem and can make its message and feelings easier to understand.

48-50. Revising helps make a poem clearer and better. A writer should improve word choice and check the spelling, punctuation, organization, and meaning before sharing the poem with others.

**Scoring:*

2 points – Clearly explains the meaning of the maxim and gives an appropriate real-life application.

1 point – Gives a partly correct explanation or application.

0 points – Incorrect, unrelated, or no answer.