Texas Christian University

2014 TCU APSI for English

The AP Literature MC Test



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1. The headings of the stanzas,, indicate which one of the two is
being/acting/winning/speaking
2. In the poem, which of the following best describes the relationship between and?
3. Which of the following devices is dominant in the first stanza?
4. The notion of an that can and an that can (lines) suggests that
5. In the context of the first stanza, the lines express a longing to be
freed/separated/saved/cured/released
6 Which of the following best sums up what is said in lines?
7. What does line suggest about the nature of?
8. Which of the following best restates the question posed in lines?
9. Linesare best understood to mean that
10. "" (line) refers metaphorically to
11. Which of the following best describes the effect of the metaphor in lines?
12. The last four lines, which extend the length of the last stanza, have the effect of?
13. Which of the following most fully expresses the cleverness of in its impingement on the
14. The primary distinction made in the first paragraph is one between
15. Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the passage?
16. The phrase "" (line) is best read as a metaphor relating to
17. In context, the clause "" (lines) suggests which of the following?
18, According to the passage, writers who are most aware of would be those who
19 In the first paragraph, the author is most concerned with
explaining/berating/defining/developing/summarizing
20. In lines, the repeated linkage of the wordsand can be interpreted as an emphasis on
the
21. According to lines, which of the following would be a and attitude for a young writer
to hold?
22. The author implies that "" (lines) because following it leads to
23. The "" (line) is best understood as that which
24. In line,"" refers to which of the following?
25. In lines, the author refers to "" as an example/a part/evidence
26. Which of the following is implicit before "" (lines)?
27. The function of the quotation in lines is primarily to support/refute/ridicule/show/add
28. The development of the argument can best be described as progressing from the
assertion/summary/statement/criticism/description
29. Taken as a whole, the passage is best described as a narrative/a technical discussion/an
argument/an expository/a descriptive
30. The speaker assumes that the referred to in lines will come proclaiming
31. According to the speaker, the prophet's "" (line) will probably not be heeded
because

32.	In the phrase, "" (line), the speaker is suggesting that
33.	In line the speaker is doing which of the following
ant	icipating/despairing/exchanging/heeding/prescribing
34.	In lines, the speaker is asserting that
35.	The speaker implies that without "" we would
36.	The phrase " (line) implies
	The "" (line) refers to
38.	The phrase "" (line) is best understood as
39.	According to the speaker, we use the images of "" (line), "" (line), and the
"	" (line) literally/as metaphors/as similes/to reinforce/to explain
40.	Which of the following best describes an effect of the repetition of the phrase "" (line
41.	Which of the following best paraphrases the meaning of line
42.	Which of the following best describes the poem as a whole?
43.	Which of the following best describes the "" in the passage?
44.	The opening sentence can best be described as
45.	In line "which" refers to
46.	The speaker contrasts his preferred with which of the following?
47.	In lines, which of the following does NOT modify "" (line)
48.	Which of the following is true about the syntax of the clause ""(lines)
49.	The phrase "" (lines) modifies
50.	In lines "" means which of the following?
51.	The best contrast with the image of "" (lines) is
52.	After line the author's tone becomes more
53.	The most explicit suggestion that is contained in
54.	When the author says, "" (lines) , he is commenting on
55.	Which of the following best describes the passage as a whole?

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1.	The phrase "" (line) is best interpreted to mean that
2.	The phrase "" (lines) evokes
3.	The phrase " " (lines) presents an example of
	had hated her primarily for
5.	The image of "" (line) is a reference to
	In context, which of the following depends on "" (line)
7.	in context, the phrase "" (line) is best interpreted to mean
8.	The parable of (lines) serves primarily to
	believed that the very best characteristic of human nature is
10.	In the parable of, "" (line) most likes represents
11.	It can be inferred that each who "" (line) to see was
	Which of the following best describes at the end of the passage?
13.	The tone of the last two paragraphs (lines) is best described as
	Which of the following best describes how felt about the influence of and on her character?
	All of the following represent figurative language EXCEPT
16.	The pictured in lines is best described as which of the following
17.	The described in lines is pictured chiefly in his role as
18.	The change referred to in line is described as one from " to"
	In line, the phrase "" is best taken to mean which of the following
20.	The relationship between lines and lines is best described by which of the following
21.	In lines, the desire to is seen chiefly as
22.	In lines, the speaker regards himself as
23.	The main point made about and is lines is that
24.	Lines suggest that
25.	Beginning in line, the speaker does which of the following
	In line _ the phrase "" refers to
27.	According to the speaker, "" (line) lack all of the following vices EXCEPT
28.	In lines, the speaker attempts to do which of the following
rec	apitulate/recount/offer/draw/chastise
29.	According to line, the speaker finds value in which of the following aspects of poetry?
30.	According to the speaker, a positive aspect of poetry is its
31.	According to the speaker, poets are despicable if they imitate/become/fail/mock/compose
32.	This excerpt is written in which of the following?
33.	The passage contains all of the following rhetorical devices EXCEPT
34.	It can be inferred from the passage that the speaker would agree with which of the following
	tements about?
	In the passage's second sentence the speaker uses language that might best describe a
	It is most likely that the "" (line) in order to
stu	dy/admit/remind/trick/hide

37.	The speaker'sis concerned that his"s fear may
ma	ke/weaken/subvert/cause/prompt
38.	The comparisons in lines of with the and " " suggest that is
all	of the following EXCEPT
39.	In lines, that speaker suggests that is motivated by
40.	The sentence beginning "" (lines)supports the speaker's proposition that
	is /may/cannot
41.	One could at least partially rebut the implication of lines by noting that a man who is
"	" might
	"They" in line refers to
43.	A more conventional, but still accurate, replacement for "nor" in line would be
44.	"" (lines) appears to be a contradictory statement because
45.	At the conclusion the speaker finds that he
46.	Which of the following seems LEAST compatible with the speaker's?
47.	In the first section of the poem (lines_), the speaker seeks to convey a feeling of
48.	In context, "" (line) suggests that
49.	The speaker give symbolic significance to which of the following?
50.	Lines and ("") are best understood to mean which of the following?
	In lines, the is compared to
52.	Which of the following occurs directly because the is "" (line).
	The speaker's description of the of the emphasizes all of the following
EXC	CEPT its
54.	In lines, "" suggests that
	In line, "" functions as which of the following an adjective modifying/an adverb modifying
56.	in lines, the speaker compares
57.	In the poem, the is, for the speaker, all of the following EXCEPT
	Lines can best be described as a digression/change/counterargument/metaphorical/simile
59.	In the last section of the poem, the speaker implies that to try to the "" (line)
is	
60.	It can be inferred that's attitude toward the speaker's speculations is one of
	The poem is an example of which of the following verse forms?

38.	The basic meter of the poem is
39.	The speaker characterizes the life of the as
40.	In line, "its" refers to
41.	In the first sentence (lines) of the passage is characterized by which of the following
42.	The succession of phrases "" in lines emphasizes the
43.	The antecedent of the word "them" is
44.	The chief effect of the diction in the sentence "" (lines) is to provide
45.	The predominant tone of the speaker toward the is one of
46.	The function of the sentence beginning "" (lines) is to
47.	The description "" (lines) serves to
48.	The description in the sentence (lines) is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
49.	Which of the following indicates the major shift in the development of the speaker's exposition?
50.	In the passage, the functions as
51.	Which of the following is the most logical deduction from the speaker's assertions?
52.	Which of the following are the most prominent images in the passage?

53. The central rhetorical strategy of the passage is to

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
2. In lines, the words "" have which of the following effects? they retard/they
satirize/they highlight/they change/they emphasize
3. Which of the following best describes the effect produced by the repetition of the phrase
"" in lines and
4. It can be inferred from the phrase "" (line) that
5. In lines, the pronoun "it" in the phrase "" refers to
6. The depiction of's "" and's "" (lines
) serves what specific function in the narrative progress of the passage? it diverts/it retards/it
provides/it counters/it offers
7. In context, "" (line), "" line), and "" (line serve to
evoke/situate/highlight/mask/endorse
8. The qualifiers "" (lines) and "" (lines) suggest that
9. The image of "" (line) suggests all of the following EXCEPT
10. The attention the speaker pays to the details of serves primarily to
11. The style of the passage as a whole is characterized by
12. The irony in the passages as a whole rests chiefly on the conflict between
13. The point of view in the passage is that of
14. Which of the following best describes the effect produced by the repetition of the words "'
and "" throughout the passage?
15. The poem dramatizes the moment when the speaker
16. The poem contains which of the following?
17. In the context of the poem, the phrase "" (line)is best paraphrased as
18. Which of the following pairs of words refers to different entities?
19. When the speaker says thewill deny ever having seen him (lines), he means that
20. A principle purpose of the use of "" (line) is to
foreshadow/emphasize/serve/compensate/contrast
21. In the context of the poem, the expression "" (line) is best interpreted to mean
22. Lines describe an example of
23. In line " is best paraphrased as
24. By the expression "" (line), the speaker means that he will have
25. Which of the following pairs of phrases most probably refers to the same moment in the sequence
of events in the poem?
26. In the final stanza, the speaker anticipates
27. Which of the following is LEAST important to the theme of the poem?
28. The tone throughout the poem is best described as one of
29. Which of the following descriptions is an example of the narrator's irony?
30. Which of the following phrases most pointed refers to's character?
31. In context, the adjective "" (line) is best interpreted as meaning
32. The use of the word "" in line is an example of which of the following?

33.	In the context of the sentence, the phrases "" (line) and "" (line) are used
to s	show's
34.	Which of the following terms is (are) meant to be taken ironically?
35.	The passage suggests that, as member of, was
36.	Which of the following statements best defines's relationship with?
37.	Which of the following best describes the effect of the last paragraph?
38.	The narrator attributes's attitude and behavior to which of the following factors?
39.	The style of the passage as a whole can be best characterized as
40.	The narrator's attitude toward can best be described as one of
41.	In the first stanza, theis presented chiefly as
42.	The is most probably called a "" (line) because it
43.	How many reasons does the speaker give to try to explain why the
"	" (line)
44.	The speaker hypothesizes that might be
45.	The diction used to describe in lines suggests that
46,	In line, "" refers to something that
47.	The object of "to" in line is
48.	For the speaker, the and are similar in that they both
49.	In line, the speaker implies that the had/was/understood/preferred
50.	In line the cause of theis described in language most similar to that used by the
spe	aker to describe
51.	In the poem as a whole, the speaker views as being essentially
52.	The speaker makes a categorical assertion at all of the following places in the poem EXCEPT
53.	Which of the following lines contains an example of personification?
54.	Lines have all of the following functions EXCEPT to return/illustrate/link/emphasize/evoke
55.	The's words (lines) convey a sense of

1999 MC Stems

1.	Which of the following is the primary meaning of the word "" as it is used in the passage?
	's first words ("") are surprising because
	prevents/claims/thinks/implies/is not responding
3.	From the context, the reader can infer that "" (line) is
4.	probably calls the quotation in lines "" because he
cor	nsiders/knows/believes/sees
	's view ofmight best be described as
6.	In lines (""), the speaker makes use of all of the following EXCEPT
7.	The primary rhetorical function of the sentence "" (lines) is to
intr	oduce/provide/undermine/distinguish
8.	In line, the "" refers to English
9. '	The second of's two speeches repeats the argument of the first that
10.	Which of the following does explicitly endorse?
11.	From the passage, we can infer that the art would most value would be
cha	racterized by all of the following EXCEPT
12.	In the passage, ridicules all of the following commonly accepted ideas about
	EXCEPT
13.	The comedy of the passage derives chiefly from
14.	The central opposition of the poem is between
15.	The speaker views the,, and the as
	The "" (line) most probably refer to
17.	In line, "" most probably refers metaphorically to
18.	For the speaker, the and the have which of the following in common?
19.	One effect of "" (line) is to emphasize the speaker's feeling of
20.	In line, "" is best understood to mean
	Grammatically, the word "" (line) functions as
22.	The speaker perceives the coming of chiefly in terms of
23.	Which of the following is a subject treated in the poem?
24.	The most conventional, least idiosyncratic aspect of the poem is its
25.	The sentiments expressed in the poem are closest to those expressed in which of the following
quo	otations from other poets?
26.	Throughout the passage, is addressing
	Which of the following adjectives best describes's speech?
	In the simile in line, "" is used to stand for
29.	The phrase "" (line) refers to
30.	Lines are based on which of the following?
	In line, "" means
32.	Which of the following best paraphrases lines("")?
33.	's comment "" (lines) does which of the following?
ass	erts/implies/compares/suggests/contrasts

11

2004 MC stems

1. The narrator's use of the adverbs "" and "" as nouns signifying types of helps to
emphasize thes' essential/concern/style/indifference/sense
2. Thein the passage are characterized chiefly by description of their
In context, "" (line) suggests which of the following about the conversation of the?
4. The use of the sentence "" in line and again in line suggests that the
points of view of the and the are equally
5. From line to line the passage is best described as an example of
6. What do lines suggest about the relationship portrayed between and?
7. The narrator implies that the situation in which the and find themselves is a kind o
8. In line, the word "" might be ironic because the
9. Overall, the passage suggests that immortality
10. The last sentence of the passage is characterized by
11. Both the and the are portrayed as
12. In lines(""), the narrator does which of the following?
suggests/introduces/emphasizes/supplies
13. The and mentioned in the first paragraph primarily serve to
reveal/show/suggest/present/illustrate
14. In line, the author uses the word "" to form a connection between
15. The effect of quoting 's words in line is to
characterize/represent/emphasize/suggest/illustrate
16 submits to having her ""(line) primarily because she
chooses/is/wants
17. Which of the following words associated with best conveys how her would like
her to be?
18. In line, the reference to "" does which of the following? gently
mocks/sincerely endorses/affectionately endorses/scathingly criticizes/ruefully echoes
19. Why is's disturbed by her "" (line)
20could find no comfort in his's developing qualities because
21. Which of the following most aptly describes's interactions with her?
22, In this passage, is presented as
23. In context, which phrase most directly indicates a judgment made by the narrator?
24. The passage employs all of the following contrasts EXCEPT one between
25. The poem is best described as a
26. In lines, the speaker conveys a sense of
27. The phrase "" (line) refers specifically to
28. The images in lines ("") contrast most directly with
29. In line (""), the speaker suggests which of the following?
30. In the context of the poem, the term "" (line) suggests
31. By deciding to "" (line), the speaker in effect does which of the

following? apologizes/accepts/questions/dramatizes
32. The description of the "" (line) most directly suggests that
33. In line, "" probably refers to the's
34. The structure of the poem is determined by the speaker's
emotions/movements/ideas/values/history
35. The main purpose of the passage is to urge/explain/unmask/ridicule/condemn
36. In the context of the passage, the first sentence is best viewed as
37. In line, "" is best understood to mean
38. In the second paragraph, the goddess criticism is portrayed as being
39. In line, "" is best understood to mean
40. Which of the following is personified in the passage?
41. In the third paragraph, the speaker primarily portrays the as being
42. In the passage as a whole, the speaker portraysas being especially
43. The speaker characterizes the as being all of the following EXCEPT
44. It can be inferred from the passage that in the speaker's time were most concerned with
45. In the section of the essay that immediately follows this passage, the speaker probably does which
of the following? shows/gives/discusses/explains/urges
46. Which of the following best describes the speaker's present situation?
47. In the context of the entire poem, it is clear that "" (line) expresses the speaker's
inability/belief/desire/failure/assumption
48. In line, "" means
49. In the poem, the and are characterized as
hostile/indifferent/favorable/exploitable/fickle
50. In context "" (line) refers to
51. Which two lines come closest to stating the same idea?
52. In line, "" refers to the
53. What is the function of the final couplet (lines)?
explains/comments/describes/undercuts/suggests
54. The speaker is best described as displaying which of the following?
55. Taken as a whole, the poem is best described as

2009 MC stems

1. The use of the present tense throughout the poem helps reinforce the speaker's
2. The speaker experiences a tension primarily between
3. The speaker considers her work at the to be
4. Lines seem to suggest the
5. The interjection in line serves primarily to
6. In line, the description of the helps to do which of the following
emphasize/link/convey/cause/show
7. Which of the following lines best conveys the speaker's sense of time which at the?
8. Which two lines come closest to contradicting each other?
9. The speaker and the are portrayed through descriptions of their
mannerisms/attitudes/clothing/relationships/tastes
10. Which of the following literary devices is most used in the poem?
11. In line, "" refers to
12. The first sentence makes use of which of the following literary techniques?
13. The description of the in lines ("") functions as sustained metaphor that
effectively
14. All of the following verbs have the same subject EXCEPT
15. Lines ("") are primarily characterized by
16. Which of the following is true of the sentence "" (lines)?
17. Which of the following best describes the author's figurative treatment of "" (lines)?
18. The description of the "" as "" (line) suggests which of the following?
19. The passage establishes a mood of
20. the primary purpose of the passage is
21. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
22. In line "" most directly means
23. In context, "" (line) suggests which of the following?
24. The brief sentence in line emphasizes the
25. The "" (line) most directly refers to the
26. The central metaphor in the stanza compares the to
27. Which statement best defines the role of thestanza? It shifts/amplifies/reveals/re-
creates/anticipates
28. The image of thein lines is that of both a
29. All of the following convey a striking visual effect produced by the EXCEPT lines
30. "" (lines) emphasizes the's
31. The final line ("") suggest that can
32. The last two lines of each stanza comprise
33. The tone of the speaker is best described as
34. In the context of the paragraph in which it appears, "" (line) connotes all of the
following EXCEPT
35. The reference to "" (lines) serves to introduce/comment/describe/present/establish
(

36. In lines (""), the narrator is most concerned with providing a sense of the	ne
37. The use of the word "" in lines and serves to disparage/emphasize/convey/poi	nt
out/suggest	
38. Lines imply that "" likely experienced feelings of	
39. Lines ("") serve to emphasize/link/signal/develop/juxtapose	
40. The two views described in line can be characterized as	
41. In the paragraph, the response of the to the is best described as	
42. The phrase "" (line) emphasizes which quality of the?	
43. Which of the following best describes how regards his own situation?	
44. The tone of the last paragraph is best described as	
45. Which of the following happens at the end of the passage?	
46. The speaker's question in line is justified based on the logic of	
47. In line, the speaker refers to one who	
48. In context, "" (line) most nearly mean	
49. The second stanza (lines)suggests the relationship between	
50. Which of the following best paraphrases lines?	
51. The " " (line) refers to the 's	
52. In lines, the speaker explains that he would have	
disrespected/disappointed/demeaned/denied/shortchanged	
53. In the final stanza (lines), the speaker claims that he will support/maintain/win/reve	l/try
54. In the final stanza (lines), the speaker's attitude toward his situation is best described	as b
55. The poem can best be described as the speaker's attack/plea/lament/argument/defense	

1982 Exam Poetry and Prose

A Dialogue Between the Soul and Body -- Andrew Marvell (1621-1678) Questions 1 - 13

A selection from Tradition and the Individual Talent -- T.S. Eliot (1888-1965) Questions 14 - 29

Advice to the Prophet - Richard Wilbur (1959) Questions 30 - 42

Walden by Henry David Thoreau -- Chapter 13 - House-Warming (1817-1862) Questions 43 - 55

1987 Exam Poetry and Prose

Their Eyes Were Watching God (selection) - Zora Neale Hurston (1937) Questions 1 - 15

The First Epistle of the Second Book of Horace, imitated (selection) - Alexander Pope (1688 - 1744)

Questions 16 - 32

Meditation VI - John Donne (1572 - 1631) Questions 33 - 46

The Eolian Harp - Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) Questions 47 - 61

1991 Exam Poetry and Prose

White Noise (selection) - Don DeLillo - 1985 -- Questions 1 - 15

Richard II, Act V, scene v - Shakespeare - 1564 -1616 - Questions 16 - 29

Lady with A Falcon - May Sarton - 1978 - Questions 30 - 38

Mountain Beauty - John Ruskin - 1819 -1900 - Questions 39 - 53

1994 Exam Poetry and Prose

Go Tell It on the Mountain (selection) - James Baldwin (1924 - 1987) Questions 1 - 14

My Picture - Abraham Cowley - 1656 - Questions 15 - 28

Vanity Fair (selection) - William Makepeace Thackeray - 1811 - 1863 Questions 29 - 40

A Whippoorwill in the Woods - Amy Clampitt - 1990 - Questions 41 - 55

1999 Exam Poetry and Prose

The Decay of Lying - Oscar Wilde - 1891 - Questions 1 - 13

I dreaded that first Robin - Emily Dickinson - 1862 - Question 14 - 25

Volpone - Ben Jonson - 1601 Questions 26 - 34

Facing It - Yusef Komunyakaa - 1988 - Questions 35 - 43

A New England Nun - Mary E. Wilkins - 1891 - Questions 44 - 55

2004 Exam Poetry and Prose

A Brief Version of Time (article) - Alan Lightman - 1993 - Questions 1 - 11

The Mill on the Floss (selection) - George Eliot - 1860 - Questions 12 - 24

The Albuquerque Graveyard - Jay Wright - 1987 - Questions 25 - 34

The Critic (Part 1) (selection) - Samuel Johnson - 1759 - Questions 35 - 45

Sonnet 90 - William Shakespeare - 1609 - Questions 46 - 55

2009 Exam Poetry and Prose

Patty's Charcoal Drive-in - Barbara Crooker - 1992 - Questions 1 - 10

A Tale of Two Cities: Part 1 Chapter 5 (selection) Charles Dickens -1859 - Questions 11 - 21

The Imaginary Iceberg - Elizabeth Bishop - 1979 - Questions 22 - 33

Jude the Obscure (selection) - Thomas Hardy - 1895 - Questions 34 - 45

To an Inconstant One - Sir Robert Ayton - 1570 - 1638 - Questions 46 - 55

Words	1982	1987	1991	1994	1999	2004	2009
according	4	4					
as a whole	3			4		2	
author	5		1			1	1
best	18	12	6	11	8	9	11
best be described	2	1		1	1		1
best characteristic (ized)		1		1			
best contrast	1						
best conveys						1	1
best defines				1			1
best describe(s)	7	3	2	3	2	1	3
best described	1	3	1	1	1	4	4
best interpreted (as) to mean		2	2	2	2		
best paraphrases (ed)	1			2	1		1
best read	1						
best restates	1		1				
best sums	1	0					
best taken to mean		1					
best understood	3	1			1	2	
best viewed						1	
contrast(s)	2		1	1	2	2	
effect(s)(ively)	3		1	4	2	2	2
express(es)(ed)/expression	2		1	2	2	1	
function(s)	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
image(s)/imagery	2	1	1	1	3	1	1
implicit	1						
imply/implies	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
in context	1	3	1	2		3	2
indicate(s)	1	1	1			1	
infer(red)		3	1	1	2	1	
irony/ironic(ally)			1	3		1	
literally	1						
mean(s)/meaning/meant	3	4	4	5	5	3	2
metaphor(s)/metaphorical(ly)	4	1			1		2

narrator				3	2	4	1
paraphrase(s)(ed)	1			2	1		1
personified/personification				1		1	
phrase(s)	6	6	2	7	1	2	1
primary	1		1		2		
primary purpose							1
purpose			1	1		1	
refers (red)/reference	6	4	4	5	5	5	5
relationship	1	1		1		1	2
speaker	8	21	11	12	8	12	12
suggest/suggesting/suggestion	5	5		4	4	11	6
syntax	1						
tone	1	1	1	1			3
which	25	17	15	15	13	14	17
which of the following	21	17	14	15	13	11	12

a syllogism/1999 assertion/1982/1991/1999 abstract idea/1982/1994 auditory/1999 abstraction/1982/1994 Ballad meter/1987 adjective modifying/1987 Biblical allusions/1982//1991/1994/1999 adverb modifying/1987 biblical story of Noah (allusion)/1982//1991/1994/1999 allegorical /1982/1999/2009 Blank verse1/1987 allegory /1982/1999/2009 capitalization/1999 allegory/1982/1999/2009 categorical assertion/1994 allusion/1982/1994/1999/2009 cause-and-effect analysis/3004 allusion/1982/1994/1999/2009 character/1987 allusion1982/1994/1999/2009 circular reasoning/1999 Amassment of imagery to convey a sense of chaos/1991 classification and comparison/2004 ambiguity/1987 colloquial/1999 ambiguity/1987/2009 comical/2004 analogy/1987 compare/1999 analogy/1999 complex sentence/1994 analysis of a process/2004 complex structure/2004 analysis/1999 conclusive logic2004 anecdotal narrative/1987/1999/2004 concrete evidence/1982 anecdote/1987/1999/2004 connotation/2009 anecdote/1987/1999/2004 contradiction/2009 antecedent/1991 contrast/1982/1987 /1991/1994/1999/2004 anticlimax/2009 contrast/1982/1987 /1991/1994/1999/2004 antithesis/1999/2009 contrast/1982/1987 /1991/1994/1999/2004 antithesis/1999/2009 contrast/1982/1987 /1991/1994/1999/2004 contrast/1982/1987 /1991/1994/1999/2004 apology/2004 apostrophe/1987/1991 contrast/1982/1987 /1991/1994/1999/2004 apostrophic speech/1987/1991 conventional metrical patterns/1991 appositive/1999 counterargument/1987 assert/1982/1991/1999 couplet/1987/2004/2009 assertion (vocabulary/device)/1982/1991/1999 couplet/1987/2004/2009

cynical/1987

Dactylic hexameter/1987

deduction/1991

description/1982/1987 descriptive/1982/1987 diction/1994/1999 diction/1994/1999

dimeter/1991

direct object/1999

discursive memoir/2004 dramatic dialogue/2004

dramatic irony/1987/1999/2009 dramatic irony/1987/1999/2009 dramatic irony/1987/1999/2009 elaborate metaphors/2004

elegiac/2009

elevated romantic atmosphere/1991

emblem/1991/1994 emblem/1991/1994

ends justifying means/2009 end-stopped lines/1982

entreaty/2004

euphemism/1991/1994 euphemisms/1991/1994 evaluative argument/2004

exaggerated description/1987/1994/1999

exaggeration/1987/1994/1999 exaggeration/1987/1994/1999 exclamatory sentence/1994

exposition/1982/1991/1994/1999 exposition/1982/1991/1994/1999 expository sentences/1982/1991/1994/1999

expository/1982/1991/1994/1999

extended allegory/1994 extended definition /1982 extended metaphor/1994 figurative language/1987

first-person who speaks of himself in third-person/1994

foreboding/2009

foreshadow/1994/2009 foreshadow/1994/2009

Free verse/1987

Heroic couplets/1987/2004/2009

hexameter/1991 hyperbole/1991/1999 hyperbole/1991/1999 hypothesis/1982 hypothesizes/1994 hypothetical/2004

iambic pentameter/1982 lambic tetrameter/1987

illustration of an abstract idea by extended definition/1991

image/1982

image/1987/1991/1999/2004/2009 image/1987/1991/1999/2004/2009 image/1987/1991/1999/2004/2009 image/1987/1991/1999/2004/2009 imagery/1987/1991/1999/2004/2009 images/1987/1991/1999/2004/2009

imply/1999

independent clauses/2009

indirect object/1999

insult/1999

interjection/2009 internal rhyme/1982

interpretive sentences/1994 interrelated impressions/1999 ironic commentary/see irony ironic reference/see irony

ironic wit/see irony

ironic/1982/1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 ironic/1982/1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 ironic/1982/1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 ironically/1982/1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 irony/1982/1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 irony/1982/1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 irony/1982/1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009

linkage (vocabulary/device)/1982

lists/1987

logical paradigms/1987

lyric verse/1987 main thesis/1982

metaphor (x)/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 metaphor/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 metaphor/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 metaphor/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 metaphor/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 metaphoric/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 metaphorical/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 metaphorical/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 metaphorically/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009

metaphysical conceits/1991

meter/1999

mixed metaphors/1999 mock heroic style/2009

mood/2009

multiple modifiers/1991 mutual consensus/2009

Narration of a series of events/1991

narrative/1982

nonparticipating spectator/1994

omniscient narrator/1994

opposition/1999

oxymoron/1991/1999 oxymoron/1991/1999 parable/1982/1987 parable/1982/1987

paradox/1987/1991/1999/2009 paradox/1987/1991/1999/2009 paradoxical hyperbole/1999

paradoxical/1987/1991/1999/2009 paradoxical/1987/1991/1999/2009 parallel structures/1987/1991/2004 parallel syntax/1987/1991/2004 parallel syntax/1987/1991/2004

paraphrase(s)(ed)1982/1994/1999/2009 paraphrase(s)(ed)1982/1994/1999/2009 paraphrase(s)(ed)1982/1994/1999/2009

Paraphrase paraphrase(s)(ed)1982/1994/1999/2009

parenthetical/1999

parody/1982

participating observer/1994

pastoral elegy/2004 pathos/1999 pentameter/1991 periodic form and balance/1991 personification/1987/1994//1999/2004/2009 personification/1987/1994//1999/2004/2009 personification/1987/1994//1999/2004/2009 personification/1987/1994/2004/2009 personified/1987/1994/2004/2009 phrase(s) (ed) 1982/1987/1991/1994/1999/2004/2009 poetic drama/2004 point of view/1994 pronoun antecedent/1994 puns/1991 rationalization/2004 reciprocal action/2009 redundant/2004 reference (vocabulary/device)/1982 reflective narrative/2004 refrain/2009 religious imagery/1991 reminiscence/1999 repetition/1982 repetition/1987/1999/2009

repetition/1987/1999/2009

repetitive syntax/1987/1999/2009 reproof/2004 reverse psychology rhetorical facility/1991 rhetorical innovation/1987 rhetorical purpose/1991 rhetorical question/1982 rhetorical shift/1991 Rhyme royal/1987 rhymes/1999/2009 rhymes/1999/2009 rhythm/2009 romantic diction and imagery/1991 sarcasm /1982 /1987/1999 sarcasm /1982 /1987/1999 sarcastic /1982 /1987/1999 sardonic humor/1991/1994 sardonic mood and atmosphere/1991/1994 satire/1982/1994 satirize/1982/1994 scenarios/2009 self-parody/1991 series of sentences similar in style/2009 simile/1982/1987/1999/2009 simile/1982/1987/1999/2009 simile/1982/1987/1999/2009 simile/1982/1987/1999/2009 simple declarative sentence/1994 soliloguy/1987 Specific description to a generalization/1991

subject/1999

22

subtle irony/2004

surrealism/2009

sustained metaphor/2009

symbol/1982/1987/1991/1994/

symbol/1982/1987/1991/1994/

symbol/1982/1987/1991/1994/

symbol/1982/1987/1991/1994/

symbolic/1982/1987/1991/1994/

synecdoche/2009

tactile/1999

technical discussion/1982

Terza rima/1987

tetrameter/1991

theme/1994/2004/2009

theme/1994/2004/2009

theme/1994/2004/2009

thesis/1987/1999

thesis/1987/1999

third-person narrator aware of one character's thoughts/1994

third-person narrator providing insight into several characters' thoughts/1994

tone/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2009

tone/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2009

tone/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2009

tone/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2009

tone/1982 /1987/1991/1994/1999/2009

tone/1982/1987/1991/1994/1999/2009

topic/2004

trial and error/2009

trimeter/1991

understated/1991/1999/2004/2009

understatement and economy/1991

understatement/1991/1999/2004/2009 understatement/1991/1999/2004/2009 understatement/1991/1999/2004/2009 universal symbol/1999 Use of pronoun "it"/2009 versification/1987

witty repartee/1999

abject capricious admonition chaos admonition charlatans adversity chastise chastisement advocacy alienated chronic alienation chronicles altered circumspect altruism clamorous ambiguity complicated ambivalence composure ambivalence compulsion ambivalent conceited ambivalent conciliatory amorous concomitants amorphous condemnation analogous condescending animistic condescension annihilation confinement antiromantic congenital apologetic consolation arbiter constraints ardor contemplation arrogant contemplation artificiality contemporaneity ascetic contentment assail contradict contradictory assuaging assumption conventional astuteness convinced convivial aura corruptible aura criteria autonomy cultivated awe balanced sentence (vocabulary/grammar) cynical berating cynical biases cynicism deceptive brevity dedication brevity deem brilliant defensible cajoles defiance camaraderie deliberate candidly

delicacy epiphany deluded epitomizes delusions equivocating demeaning exhaust denigrating exhortation deposition exploited deprivation exposition derives expounds despicable exultation despondency facade desultory fallibility detachment feigned deterred ferocity devious fluctuating devout foreboding dictates fraudulence didactic frigid didactic frivolity functional didactic digression futility digression glee dilemma gluttony discretion Golden Rule discriminate gratification disdain gullible dismayed habitually disparate hackneyed

dissipation haphazard sentence that scrambles and repeats its topics

diversions (vocabulary/grammar)

hypocritical duality hypocritical duplicitous hysterical dwindles idiosyncratic dynamic idolatrous efficacy idyllic egotism illustrate elegant immobility elusive impartial enchanting impassive enigma impede ennobles impingement enumerate

ephemeral impish epigrammatic implication

implications meditation implicitly meditation inclination melancholy incomprehensible melancholy menace incongruous inconsequential mendacious inconspicuous meticulous incorrigible meticulousness

indignant mirthful Industrial Revolution misconstrued

industriousness mocks

industriousness modifies (vocabulary/grammar)

ineffectualmoldedinexplicablemonotonyinherentlymoral purposeinsensitivitymoralist

insights murmuring insistent muse instability naïveté intact naïveté integral negligible integrity nostalgic interrelated impressions oblique

interrogation obsessed intervening obsession intuitive obsolete invariably ominous ironic ominous ironic omnipotence irrelevant oppressively irrepressible optimism irresistible optimistic irreverent ostentation justification overweening

justification pace

liturgies paradoxical **lustrous** pastoral lute pastoral lyrical patriarch Maladies pedantic malady perceive malicious perception meditation permanence

recluse

philistinism rollicking
Physic ruefully
pinnacles ruination
pious salvage
piousness sarcasm
pitiable sarcasm

plight sarcastic (vocabulary/devise)

plight scathingly pompous scorn possessive pronoun (vocabulary/grammar) seclusion seditiousness pragmatic seductiveness precariously precision segregation self-awareness predictable pristine self-deluded self-demeaning prowess self-effacement pulsating self-indulgence quarry self-respect quasi-religious rabble sensuality recapitulate sensuousness reckless sentimental

reclusive serendipitous appeal

reclusive shift in tense (vocabulary/grammar)

sentimental

refute sinister relevant sinister remorse smug solace remoteness solitude remoteness somber renounce somber repentant soothe repetition

repressing sophistication

reproof sterile stylistic resentment resignation subtlety retribution subtly rhetoric subvert rhymesters summarize ridicule supercilious ridicule superficiality ridiculous suppress

susceptible

syntactically complex (vocabulary/grammar)

systematically

tactfulness

tactile

talon

tedious

temperamental

temporal

tentative

testy

the Golden Age

the Iron Age

the Renaissance

timid

tranquility

tranquility

transience

trite

trivial

triviality

trivializes

ultimatum

understated

undiscriminating

unique

unwavering

vanity

vengefulness

vexes

Victorian

vindictive

vivid

volcanic

whimsical

witty repartee