**Critical Reading** Identify the letter of the choice that best answers the question.

___ 1. In “Thumbprint,” what does the speaker stress most about her thumbprint?
   A. It is slim and beautiful.
   B. It is strong and thick.
   C. It is smooth and unlined.
   D. It is one of a kind.

___ 2. To what does the speaker in “Thumbprint” compare her thumbprint?
   A. a signature
   B. a gold mine
   C. an atom bomb
   D. a math problem

___ 3. Which word from “Thumbprint” is an example of onomatopoeia?
   A. whirls
   B. treasure
   C. universe
   D. atom

___ 4. What does the word **imprint** mean in the context of these lines from “Thumbprint”?
   Imprint my mark upon the world,
   Whatever I shall become.
   A. publish
   B. leave
   C. use block letters
   D. travel

___ 5. Which of these statements best sums up “The Drum”?
   A. It is about the achievements of Martin Luther King, Jr.
   B. It is about a drum that was made in Africa and brought to America.
   C. It is about the drums of war.
   D. It tells of some associations that the poet has with drums.

___ 6. What does “The Drum” tell us about Kunta Kinte?
   A. He beat a drum as he led the rats from town.
   B. He played a drum when he recited poetry.
   C. He said, “I was a Drum Major for peace.”
   D. He was making a drum when he was captured.
7. In “The Drum,” what examples of onomatopoeia help capture the sound of a drum?
   A. *pa-Rum* and *rat-tat-tat*
   B. *oompah* and *rat-a-tat*
   C. *pa-dum* and *boom boom boom*
   D. *ba-da-da* and *boom*

8. Why does the poet mention the Pied Piper, Kunta Kinte, Thoreau, and King in “The Drum”?
   A. They all played drums.
   B. They used or spoke about drums.
   C. They were each drummed out of town.
   D. They were drum majors.

9. For what occasion are the bells ringing in “Ring Out, Wild Bells”?
   A. a wedding
   B. a funeral
   C. the new year
   D. Easter

10. What does the speaker of Tennyson’s poem mean by the expression “ring out” in the following line?
    Ring out the old, ring in the new,
    A. squeeze dry
    B. grow silent
    C. welcome
    D. send away

11. What does the word *want* mean in the context of this line from “Ring Out, Wild Bells”?
    Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
    A. desire
    B. need
    C. value
    D. immorality

12. Which word in “Ring Out, Wild Bells” is an example of onomatopoeia?
    A. ring
    B. wild
    C. grief
    D. rhymes
13. Which poem in this collection uses a regular pattern of rhyme at the ends of lines?
A. “Thumbprint”
B. “The Drum”
C. “Ring Out, Wild Bells”
D. none of the above

Vocabulary and Grammar

14. Which word is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word strife?
A. joy
B. opening
C. silence
D. misery

15. What kind of subject complement is used in the following sentence?
That drum seems louder.
A. predicate noun
B. predicate pronoun
C. predicate adjective
D. none

Essay

16. Write a short essay in which you explain how the speaker in “Thumbprint” feels about her thumbprint. Tell what the thumbprint means to her.

17. Which of the three poems—”Thumbprint,” “The Drum,” or “Ring Out, Wild Bells”—do you think is the most musical? State your opinion in a short essay. Then, support your opinion with examples of the poem’s sound devices, such as alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhythm, and rhyme.

18. Thinking About the Big Question: What is the secret to reaching someone with words? In “Thumbprint,” “The Drum,” and “Ring Out, Wild Bells,” the poets use rhythm or repeated words to make a strong statement. Choose one of the poems, and write a brief essay about how the poet’s use of rhythm or repeated words helps get the message across to the reader.