

CHAPTER-5 | The Ball Poem

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Which poetic device is used in the repeated word "What" at the beginning?
A. Metaphor
B. Anaphora
C. Assonance
D. Imagery (B)

Explanation: Repetition of a word at the beginning is called anaphora. In the poem, "What" is repeated for emphasis.

2. Which word is repeated in the line "Balls, balls will be lost always"?
A. Lost
B. Always
C. Balls
D. People (C)

Explanation: The repetition of "Balls" increases the emotional effect and stresses the idea of repeated losses in life.

3. In the poem, the ball mainly symbolizes:
A. Only a toy
B. All loved things and memories
C. A game of cricket
D. Money and wealth only (B)

Explanation: The PDF explains that the ball represents loved things, memories, and even beloved people that may be lost in life.

4. Which poetic device is used in "merrily bouncing down the street"?
A. Irony
B. Personification
C. Oxymoron
D. Hyperbole (B)

Explanation: The ball is described as if it has a joyful human quality, so this is personification.

5. Which poetic device is shown in "buys - ball - back"?
A. Assonance
B. Enjambment
C. Alliteration
D. Simile (C)

Explanation: The repeated b sound in "buys - ball - back" is an example of alliteration.

6. Which vowel sound is prominent in "boy - now - who - lost"?
A. A
B. E
C. I
D. O (D)

Explanation: The repeated o sound in these words is an example of assonance.

7. What does the line "Merrily bouncing down the street" mainly create?
A. Rhyme
B. Imagery
C. Paradox
D. Pun (B)

Explanation: This line creates a clear moving picture in the reader's mind, so it is imagery.

8. In the poem, the ball is also treated as a metaphor for:
A. Childhood and relationships
B. Birds and animals
C. Only money
D. School books (A)

Explanation: The PDF explains that the ball can stand for childhood, relationships, and other things that may be lost.

9. "Desperate eyes" is an example of:
A. Simile
B. Transferred epithet
C. Refrain
D. Irony (B)

Explanation: The eyes are called desperate, but actually the boy is desperate. This is a transferred epithet.

10. "Shaking grief" is an example of:
A. Transferred epithet
B. Metonymy
C. Onomatopoeia
D. Personification (A)

Explanation: Grief itself does not shake; the boy shakes because of grief. So the adjective is transferred from the boy to grief.