

# Poetry, Drama, and Prose

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10



## Quick Review

The three big kinds of literature have different parts. POETRY uses lines, stanzas, and often rhyme. DRAMA uses character names, dialogue, and stage directions. PROSE uses sentences and paragraphs to tell or describe.

### PART 1 — READ

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

### Three Looks at a Snowy Morning

[Poem]

The snow came soft and slow last night, / A quiet quilt of perfect white. / No bus, no school, no early bell — / Just one round world that's hushed and still.

[Play Script]

(SCENE: A kitchen, early morning. SAM stands at the window. DAD enters, holding a mug.)

SAM: Dad — look! The whole yard is white!

DAD (smiling): I heard on the radio. School is closed today.

SAM (jumping): Yes! Can we build a fort?

DAD: After breakfast. (He hands SAM a hat.) Hat first.

[Story Paragraph]

When Sam looked out the kitchen window on Tuesday morning, the whole backyard was buried in soft white snow. He could not see the steps, the bird feeder, or the bottom half of the fence. His father came in with a mug of coffee and told him school was closed. They ate pancakes together and then, bundled in hats and gloves, they went outside to build a snow fort that lasted three whole days.

### PART 2 — PRACTICE

Use the three short pieces to answer each question.



1. Which structural feature belongs to the POEM but NOT to the play or the story?
  - A. A list of character names followed by their spoken lines.
  - B. Stage directions printed in parentheses for the actors.
  - C. Short lines grouped into a stanza, with end rhymes.
  - D. A paragraph of full sentences that tells the events in order.
2. Which feature is found ONLY in the PLAY script?
  - A. End rhymes that connect the last words of two lines.
  - B. A character's name printed before each line of dialogue.
  - C. A long paragraph of sentences describing one morning.
  - D. Short lines grouped together into a stanza of four.
3. In the play, the words in parentheses — like "(SCENE: A kitchen, early morning.)" and "(smiling)" — are called —
  - A. stage directions.
  - B. stanzas.
  - C. rhymes.
  - D. chapter titles.
4. Which feature is found ONLY in the PROSE story paragraph?
  - A. A line of dialogue marked with the character's name SAM.
  - B. Two short lines whose last words rhyme with each other.
  - C. A stage direction in parentheses about flickering lights.
  - D. A paragraph of full sentences that tells the events of the morning.
5. Which word from the poem rhymes with "night"?
  - A. snow
  - B. white
  - C. world
  - D. bell
6. Which line is the BEST evidence that the poem uses RHYME?
  - A. "(SCENE: A kitchen, early morning.)"
  - B. "They ate pancakes together."
  - C. "The snow came soft and slow last night, / A quiet quilt of perfect white."
  - D. "SAM: Dad — look! The whole yard is white!"



7. What does the prose paragraph give the reader that the poem does NOT?
- A. Specific details, such as eating pancakes and the snow fort lasting three days.
  - B. End rhymes that come at the end of each line.
  - C. Sound and lighting cues directed to actors on a stage.
  - D. A list of character names printed beside their words.
8. Which feature do the PLAY and the PROSE story SHARE that the POEM does NOT?
- A. A counted, regular number of syllables in each line.
  - B. Stanzas that group short lines together.
  - C. A title printed in big letters at the very top.
  - D. Sam and Dad as named characters with dialogue or action.
9. How can you tell, just by LOOKING at the page, whether a piece is a poem, a play, or prose? Give one visual clue for each.

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10. If a writer wanted to show readers a quick, musical FEELING of the snowy morning, which form would work BEST?
- A. A long prose chapter with many paragraphs of description.
  - B. A short poem with rhythm and rhyme.
  - C. A two-act play with stage directions and dialogue.
  - D. A list of stage directions with no dialogue at all.




# Answer Keys

<p>1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p>	<p>6 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>7 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>9 <input type="text" value="See below"/></p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p>
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Explanations	
<b>1. C</b>	Poems are built from lines and stanzas, often with rhyme. A and B describe drama (the play); D describes prose (the story paragraph).
<b>2. B</b>	Plays show WHO is speaking by putting the character's name before each line. A and D are poem features; C is a prose feature.
<b>3. A</b>	Stage directions tell actors and readers what is happening on stage and HOW to say a line. B is a poetry term; C is a poetry sound feature; D belongs to long prose books.
<b>4. D</b>	Prose tells events in connected sentences grouped into paragraphs. A is drama; B is poetry; C is drama.
<b>5. B</b>	Lines 1 and 2 end with "night" and "white" — a clear end rhyme. A starts with the same sound but doesn't rhyme; C and D end with completely different sounds.
<b>6. C</b>	C shows two consecutive lines ending in night/white — the rhyme itself. A is a stage direction (drama); B is a prose sentence; D contains the word "white" but in a single play line, not paired with a rhyming partner.
<b>7. A</b>	Prose has room for many specific details (pancakes, three whole days). B is a poem feature; C and D are drama features.
<b>8. D</b>	Both the play and the prose story name Sam and Dad and give them dialogue or action. A and B are poem features; C is a feature any form might have, not a distinguishing one.
<b>9.</b>	<b>Answer:</b> Strong answers give a different visual clue for each form: "A poem looks like short lines stacked in stanzas. A play has CHARACTER names followed by a colon and lines, plus parentheses for stage directions. Prose looks like full paragraphs of sentences." Also acceptable: poem = white space and indented lines; play = the slugline (SCENE:) at the top; prose = long block of text with no character labels. NOT acceptable: answers that name only one form; clues that describe content/topic rather than visual layout (e.g., "a poem is about feelings"); or vague answers like "a poem is shorter." Look at line breaks, character labels, and parentheses.
<b>10. B</b>	Poems are short, musical, and built to capture a mood in a few lines. A is too slow for a quick feeling; C adds people and action when only mood is wanted; D removes the voices that would create feeling.



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