**Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening**

By Robert Frost

*Whose* ***woods*** *these are I think I know.*

*His* ***house*** *is in the* ***village*** *though;*

*He will not see me* ***stopping*** *here*

*To watch his woods fill up with snow.*

My little horse must think it **queer**

To stop without a farmhouse near

Between the woods and **frozen** lake

The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his **harness** **bells** a shake

To ask if there is some mistake.

The only other sound’s the **sweep**

Of easy wind and **downy** flake.

The woods are lovely, **dark** and **deep,**

But I have **promises** to keep,

And miles to go before I **sleep**,

And miles to go before I sleep.

A, c, a, d  
D, a, c, b  
B, c, b, a

| **Question number/ type** | **Question** | **Type of Question / Evidence** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1  easy | What class of word is ‘Whose’?   1. **Possessive Pronoun** 2. Contracted word 3. Determiner 4. Personal pronoun |  |
| 2  hard | What is odd about the phrase “I think I know”   1. It is using two antonyms 2. The meaning is confusing 3. **You either know something or you don’t** 4. It is missing grammar and punctuation |  |
| 3  med | What effect is created by the narrator when they say “I think I know”?   1. **It creates a sense they are uncertain** 2. It creates a sense that they are nervous 3. It creates a sense that they know it 4. It creates a sense of tension |  |
| 4  easy | Why did the narrator stop in the forest?   1. To hide from somebody 2. To find something specific 3. A sudden feeling 4. **To watch the settling snow** |  |
| 5 | Which one of these statements is true?   1. The horse thinks the narrator’s actions are strange 2. It is midnight 3. It is the last evening of the year 4. **The narrator and his horse are alone** | It is not A because we do not KNOW for CERTAIN (100%) what the horse thinks, we only know that the narrator thinks that |
| 6 | Why might the horse think it ‘queer’ to stop?   1. **There is no good reason to stop during the dark** 2. It is creepy to stop on the darkest night of the year 3. It is unsafe to stop with no farmhouse near 4. It was strange to stop so suddenly to watch a lake |  |
| 7 | Which one of theses descriptions best describes the forest?   1. Dark, bustling with noise 2. Pitch black and stirring with movement 3. **Lightless with no signs of life** 4. Brimming with light and frozen | “The only other sound”  “Without a farmhouse near” tells us there is no sign of life near |
| 8 | What poetic device does the poet use when they write, “the sweep of easy wind”?   1. Simile 2. **Metaphor** 3. Alliteration 4. Analogy |  |
| 9  med/ hard | The poet says “easy wind”. What effect does this create?   1. It builds tension for the reader 2. **It makes the reader picture a gentle wind, rolling over the leaves** 3. It makes the reader imagine the forest being blown by the wind 4. All of the above |  |
| 10 | What does it mean for the narrator when the poet writes “The woods are lovely, dark and deep,  But I have promises to keep”?   1. It means that the narrator just remembered the reason why they were travelling 2. The narrator is declaring he would rather continue his journey than stay 3. **The narrator would rather stay but they understand they have a duty to finish** 4. The narrator is simply stating how he feels and what he must do next |  |
| 11 | What type of word is ‘darkest’ line XXX?   1. Comparative 2. **Superlative** 3. Adverb 4. Article |  |
| 12 | Why does the poet repeat the last line?   1. **The poem extends and continues just like the narrator’s journey** 2. To make the reader feel uneasy about the ending 3. To highlight how far the narrator must travel 4. It is dramatic when poets repeat lines |  |