

Poetry and Human Biology

Poetry · Answer Key · 18 Questions

1. In poetry, a 'caesura' is a pause in a line. In the human body, which organ is most associated with the rhythm of breathing?

- A) Liver
- B) Lungs**
- C) Kidneys
- D) Spleen

2. The term 'meter' in poetry refers to the rhythmic structure. Which part of the body is responsible for pumping blood at a steady, rhythmic rate?

- A) Heart**
- B) Stomach
- C) Brain
- D) Pancreas

3. A 'sonnet' traditionally has 14 lines. How many permanent teeth does a typical healthy adult human have in a full set?

- A) 20
- B) 28
- C) 32**
- D) 40

4. Poets often use 'alliteration' to repeat sounds. Which human sensory organ is primarily used to perceive these sound waves?

- A) Eye
- B) Tongue
- C) Ear**
- D) Nose

5. 'Stanza' is a group of lines in a poem. Which part of the human skeletal system is made up of a group of bones protecting the lungs?

- A) Pelvis
- B) Ribcage**
- C) Skull
- D) Femur

6. Poetry often expresses emotion. Which gland in the human body is primarily associated with the production of tears during an emotional response?

A) Lacrimal gland

- B) Thyroid gland
- C) Adrenal gland
- D) Salivary gland

7. 'Visual poetry' relies on the sense of sight. Which part of the eye focuses light onto the retina to allow us to read poetry?

A) Iris

B) Lens

- C) Pupil
- D) Sclera

8. The 'foot' is a basic unit of poetic meter. How many main bones make up the human foot?

A) 5

B) 12

C) 26

D) 50

9. 'Oral poetry' is recited aloud. Which muscle in the human body is the primary tool for articulating speech and taste?

A) Masseter

B) Tongue

- C) Diaphragm
- D) Biceps

10. A 'couplet' consists of two lines. How many kidneys does a healthy human body typically have?

A) 1

B) 2

- C) 3
- D) 4

11. 'Rhyme' involves matching sounds. Which part of the human brain processes language and auditory information?

A) Cerebellum

B) Temporal lobe

- C) Brain stem
- D) Occipital lobe

12. Many poems describe the skin as a 'canvas.' What is the largest organ of the human body?

A) Liver

B) Skin

C) Large intestine

D) Lungs

13. 'Free verse' poetry lacks a strict structure. Which part of the human body provides structure and protects the spinal cord?

A) Vertebral column

B) Clavicle

C) Patella

D) Humerus

14. A 'trochee' is a poetic foot. Which substance, secreted by the body, acts as the primary energy source for muscles?

A) Glucose

B) Calcium

C) Iron

D) Potassium

15. Poets often write about 'the heart.' What type of muscle is the human heart specifically composed of?

A) Skeletal muscle

B) Cardiac muscle

C) Smooth muscle

D) Striated muscle

16. 'Haiku' poetry is short and precise. Which human organ is responsible for filtering waste products from the blood?

A) Liver

B) Bladder

C) Kidney

D) Stomach

17. Poetry can be performed with 'gestures.' Which fingers on the human hand are controlled by the median nerve?

A) Thumb, index, middle

B) Pinky and ring

C) Only the thumb

D) None of the above

18. A poem's 'tone' can be described as serious. Which system in the human body regulates our mood and emotional tone via hormones?

A) Endocrine system

B) Digestive system

C) Integumentary system

D) Excretory system