

Poetry and Human Biology

Poetry · Practice Test · 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