

Read Spring Storm and choose the best answer to each question.

## Spring Storm

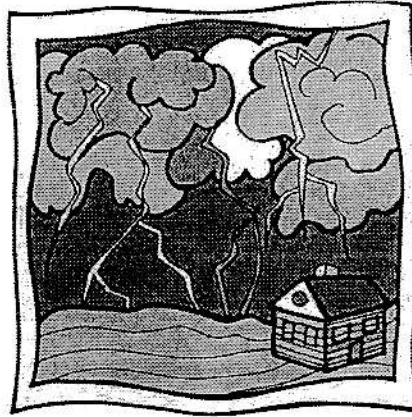
- 1 Pitter, patter,  
puddle, splatter—  
rainwater gathers  
in the street.
- 5 I squish across  
the soggy lawn  
with wet grass  
sticking to my feet.



- The rushing water  
10 runs along,  
straight down the gutter  
to the drain.  
I jump and splash  
and in a flash,  
15 stick out my tongue  
to catch the rain.

What better way  
to spend a day  
than playing  
20 in a springtime storm?  
I may be soaked through  
to the bone,  
but all the movement  
keeps me warm.

25 It isn't long  
before I hear  
my mother shouting  
from the door:



*Come back inside*  
30 *or you'll get sick—*  
And then rain really  
starts to pour.

I race for shelter,  
towel dry.  
35 The sky is low,  
a heavy gray.  
The lightning flashes,  
thunder rolls—  
there's no more going  
40 outside today.

- 1 The italicized words in lines 29 and 30 represent –
- A how the speaker feels about the storm
  - B what the speaker’s mother is thinking
  - C what the speaker is saying
  - D what the speaker’s mother is saying
- 

- 2 Read lines 1 and 2 from the poem.

*Pitter, patter,  
puddle, splatter—*

The poet uses these lines to –

- F create an image of a steady rain
  - G create a tense mood
  - H describe what the speaker’s home is like
  - J show how dangerous the storm is
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- 3 Which words does the poet use to show how wet the ground is?
- A feet and gutter
  - B flash and tongue
  - C squish and soggy
  - D playing and springtime

- 4 Which answer best describes the rhyming pattern in this poem?
- F The last words in the first and second lines of each stanza rhyme.
  - G The last words in the fourth and eighth lines of each stanza rhyme.
  - H The last words in the fifth and sixth lines of each stanza rhyme.
  - J The last words in the first and third lines of each stanza rhyme.
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- 5 According to the poem, the speaker stays warm outside because –
- A it is very warm outside
  - B she is wearing a heavy raincoat
  - C she goes into the house a lot
  - D she is moving around a lot
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- 6 At the end of the poem, the speaker won't go outside again because –
- F it is time for her to go to bed
  - G she sees lightning outside
  - H she doesn't like playing in the rain anymore
  - J she has to go to school

7 Which word means the same as gathers?

- A flows
  - B booms
  - C wets
  - D collects
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8 The poet uses lines 21 and 22 to –

- F explain that the speaker is starting to get sick
  - G show that the speaker fell down into a puddle
  - H show that the speaker is completely wet from the rain
  - J describe how much fun the speaker is having
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9 Lines 35 and 36 are important to the poem because they –

- A show that the storm is getting worse
- B describe what the speaker likes best about rain storms
- C show that the speaker played all day in the rain
- D show how much rain fell during the storm

10 Which answer best describes the mood the poet creates in this poem?

- F Suspense
- G Playfulness
- H Sadness
- J Anger