

Form

The poem is best described as a
The structure of the poem is determined by the speaker's

Diction

The word "seething" (line 33) provides an example of
The author's choice of words in the first paragraph can best be described as
In a connotative sense, the adjective "graying" (line 39) refers to
The shift in diction between the first two paragraphs and the final paragraph can best be described as

Tone

In lines 39-47 the tone can best be described as
With the words "The eye turned . . . in the night before her" (lines 40-47), the speaker's attitude shifts from
The tone of the passage as a whole shifts from

Inference

The reader can infer that the only boy is concerned about nature by the way he
It may be inferred from the first paragraph that in the near future the boy will
The words "where she ran the cries of the coyotes clapped shut as if a door had closed upon them and all was fear and marvel" (lines 52-54) imply that
It may be inferred from the passage beginning with "He got the fire" (line 15) to the words "burning scrim" (line 21) that the main character
The description of the "woman" (line 40) most directly suggests that she

Vocabulary in Context

The word "groundvole" (line 48) refers to a
In the content of the poem, the term "Black limbo" (line 20) suggests

Syntax

The words "The eye turned to the first gave back no light and he closed it with his thumb and sat by her and put his hand upon her bloodied forehead and closed his own eyes that he could see her running . . ." (lines 40-44) serve to show
The author's purpose in using a compound-complex sentence (lines 15-24) is to
The type of subordinate clause used in lines 55-56 is
When the syntax changes from short to longer sentences, this dichotomy in sentence structure best serves to

Main Idea/Purpose

The purpose of the boy's envisioning the wolf running in the mountains (lines 40-53) is to
The boy builds the fire mainly to
The author's main purpose in the first paragraph is to
The primary purpose of the passage is to

Function

- The function of the lines "graying faintly in the east" (lines 38-39) is to show that
- The function of the long sentence in lines 15-24 is to reveal the boy's
- The words "above him where their cries seemed to have no origin other than the night itself" (lines 13-14) serve to
- The words "the sun's coming as yet had not undone the rich matrix of creatures passed in the night before her" serve to
- The words "The eye turned to the fire gave back no light and he closed it" (lines 40-41) primarily serve to

Grammar

- The words "He looked for the horse" (lines 35-36) is an example of a
- The words "where it steamed in the firelight like a burning scrim" (lines 20-21) provide an example of a
- The word "it" (line 17) refers to the
- The first paragraph of the passage is mainly characterized by

Figures of Speech

- The words "with his hands up before him like some dosing penitent" (lines 31-32) is an example of
- The words "it streamed in the firelight like a burning scrim standing in a wilderness" (lines 20-22) contain examples of
- The simile "it steamed in the firelight like a burning scrim" (lines 20-21) serves to

Point of View

- The point of view of the passage is
- The narrator's perspective in the passage as a whole is that of
- The point of view in the passage as a whole shifts from the objective nonparticipant to the