from “Song of the Open Road”
by Walt Whitman

Afoot and light-hearted, I take to the open road,
Healthy, free, the world before me,
The long brown path before me, leading wherever I choose.

Henceforth¹ I ask not good-fortune—I myself am good fortune;
Henceforth I whimper no more, postpone no more, need nothing.
Strong and content, I travel the open road.

¹Henceforth means “from now on.”
25. Which *best* describes the speaker?
   A  packed and ready
   B  optimistic and confident
   C  barefoot and suntanned
   D  light-hearted and laughing

26. In line 4, what does “I ask not good-fortune” *most likely* mean?
   A  Good fortune is not mine for the asking.
   B  I am not asking for good fortune.
   C  I don’t ask for the good fortune
       I cannot have.
   D  I ask, as never before, for good fortune.

27. Which *best* describes the mood of this poem?
   A  entertaining but instructive
   B  entertaining and humorous
   C  light-hearted and carefree
   D  light-hearted but careful

28. What is *most* important in this poem?
   A  the rhyme scheme
   B  rhythm
   C  the speaker’s feelings
   D  imagery

29. Which experience is *most* similar to the experience in the selection?
   A  An astronaut takes off into space with feelings of strength and joy.
   B  A traveler plans carefully for a long journey before setting out.
   C  A travel writer describes the many pleasures of being on the road.
   D  A barefoot traveler feels good about walking alone down a lonely road.

30. Which of the following statements *best* describes this poem?
   A  The poem tells a story, with a complete plot.
   B  The poem is a haiku that presents a single image.
   C  The poem is a concrete poem in the shape of a road.
   D  The poem is free verse, with no definite pattern of rhythm or rhyme.