



Name: _____ Level 2nd Bach: _____

Date: _____ English A Language and Literature

Literary Terms POP Quiz

1. 'The snake slowly, silently, slithered towards its prey' is an example of:

- A. Onomatopoeia
- B. Alliteration
- C. Personification
- D. Symbolism
- E. Emotive words

2. The words, 'bang', 'whoosh' and 'bark' are examples of:

- A. Personification
- B. Similes
- C. Alliteration
- D. Onomatopoeia
- E. symbolism

3. 'Her hair is like gold' and 'as strong as an ox' are examples of:

- A. Personification
- B. Symbolism
- C. Metaphors
- D. Similes
- E. Emotive words

4. 'The cruel wind tore off the roof of the house' is an example of:

- A. Personification

- B. Metaphor
- C. Emotive words
- D. Alliteration
- E. Symbolism

5. What kind of word is the capitalised word in this example; 'The vet had to put down the SAVAGE dog.'?

- A. Personification
- B. Simile
- C. Emotive word
- D. Symbolism
- E. Repetition

6. 'The fruit was stacked box upon box' and 'Read my lips: no new taxes, no new taxes' are examples of:

- A. Emotive words
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Repetition
- E. Symbolism

7. 'A dove flew over the, now barren, battlefield' is an example of:

- A. Metaphor
- B. Symbolism
- C. Personification
- D. Alliteration
- E. Emotive words

8. What literary device does the Rodgers and Hammerstein song “Do I love you because you’re beautiful? Or are you beautiful because I love you?” illustrate?

- A. chiasmus
- B. irony
- C. circumlocution
- D. irony

9. Which of these pairs is not a pair of opposites?

- A. asyndeton - polysyndeton
- B. euphony-cacophony
- C. connotation-denotation
- D. epilogue-prologue

10. What figure of speech is represented in the sentence “He was sweating like a racehorse.”

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Onomatopoeia
- D. Nemesis

11. When a word’s vocalization imitates a natural sound, as can be heard in the words *murmur*, *buzz*, and *pop*, what do we call that device?

- A. Oxymoron
- B. Onomatopoeia
- C. Personification
- D. Anaphora

12. The precise, literal meaning of a word.

- A. metaphor
- B. connotation
- C. denotation
- D. simile

13. The associations and impressions carried by a word

- A. connotation
- B. denotation
- C. metaphor
- D. image

14. The making of "pictures in words"

- A. imagery
- B. theme
- C. hyperbole
- D. juxtaposition

15. A reference to a historical or fictional characters, places, or events, or to other works

- A. motif
- B. allusion
- C. paradox
- D. satire

16. Exaggeration or overstatement

- A. hyperbole
- B. onomatopoeia
- C. theme
- D. tone

17. When the audience is aware of a character's situation before the character is

- A. paradox
- B. dramatic irony
- C. satire
- D. mood

B. State the correct literary device (1).

18. The fundamental idea expressed in a literary work by concrete nouns _____

19. The fundamental idea expressed in a literary work by abstract nouns _____

20. Anything that signifies, or stands for, something else _____

21. The attitude of the author toward the reader and the subject _____

22. a statement that appears to contradict itself, but is essentially true. _____

23. Adventure?? Alpaca my bags , is an example of _____

C. Define

24. Epithet _____

25. Euphemism: _____
