

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class/Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Assignment: DUE NOVEMBER 19TH/(REVIEW)Literary  
Devices and Terms

Teacher: Samuels

1 *Time flies when you're having fun* is an example of

- (A) Metaphor
- (B) Idiom
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Hyperbole

2 *Rip* is an example of

- (A) Irony
- (B) Onomatopoeia
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Hyperbole

3 I couldn't understand why she would break up with me. We never had terrible times together.

Which literary device is being used above?

- (A) Alliteration
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Onomatopoeia
- (D) Personification

4 What do you call the part of plot where the reader can tell if the main character will win or lose?

- (A) Climax
- (B) Conflict
- (C) Resolution
- (D) Exposition

5 "The problem in a story."

This definition best defines which literary element?

- (A) Climax
- (B) Resolution
- (C) Conflict
- (D) Setting

6 "The time and place of a story."

This definition best describes which literary element?

- (A) Conflict
- (B) Setting
- (C) Plot
- (D) Climax

- 7 First the girl finds out that she has a half-brother in another town. She travels to the town and finds the brother, after many adventures. The brother is an orphan, so he goes back to the girl's house and her parents adopt him.

This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ of a story.

- (A) Plot
- (B) Resolution
- (C) Climax
- (D) Setting

- 8 "The sequence of events in a story."

What literary element does this phrase best define?

- (A) Irony
- (B) Inciting Incident
- (C) Climax
- (D) Plot

- 9 If you were watching a movie and the main character searches for his past love, who the audience knows is living in the apartment below his, it would be an example of what kind of *irony*?

- (A) Situational Irony
- (B) Verbal Irony
- (C) Dramatic Irony
- (D) None of the Above

- 10 When the man went out to his car after work, he saw a parking ticket on his windshield. "Oh great," he murmured.

His statement is an example of what kind of *irony*?

- (A) Situational Irony
- (B) Verbal Irony
- (C) Dramatic Irony
- (D) None of the Above

- 11 The two car thieves decided to stop at a diner on the way out of town to eat after stealing the car from the city garage. After they ate their food, they came out of the diner to find that their car was missing.

This is an example of what kind of *irony*?

- (A) Situational Irony
- (B) Verbal Irony
- (C) Dramatic Irony
- (D) None of the Above

- 12 Tanya saved all year to buy herself a new television. She finally had enough money and bought it for herself a week before her birthday. On her birthday she unwrapped a large box from her parents. When she peeled away the paper, she saw that it was a television just like the one she had saved for.

This is an example of what kind of *irony*?

- (A) Situational Irony
- (B) Verbal Irony
- (C) Dramatic Irony
- (D) None of the Above

- 13 The man stepped to the side to avoid the sprinkler that came on suddenly, and he landed in a very deep puddle.

This is an example of what kind of *irony*?

- (A) Situational Irony
- (B) Verbal Irony
- (C) Dramatic Irony
- (D) None of the Above

- 14 “A happening that is opposite of what is expected.”

This definition best describes what type of *irony*?

- (A) Situational Irony
- (B) Verbal Irony
- (C) Dramatic Irony
- (D) Metaphorical Irony

- 15 “An occurrence of the audience knowing more than the one of the characters.”

This definition best describes which kind of *irony*?

- (A) Situational Irony
- (B) Verbal Irony
- (C) Dramatic Irony
- (D) Metaphorical Irony

- 16 “A statement that is opposite of what is intended.”

This definition best describes which type of *irony*?

- (A) Situational Irony
- (B) Verbal Irony
- (C) Dramatic Irony
- (D) Metaphorical Irony

- 17 “The use of words to express something different from and often opposite to what is intended or expected.”

What literary technique does this phrase best define?

- (A) Irony
- (B) Hyperbole
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Personification

- 18 “An expression used in everyday language that has a different meaning from the literal meanings of the individual words that make up the expression.”

This definition best describes

- (A) Hyperbole
- (B) Idiom
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Personification

- 19 The mother yelled at her toddler in the sandbox, “I’ve told you a million times to stop eating the sand!”

This sentence is an example of

- (A) Hyperbole
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Simile
- (D) Personification

- 20 I am so hungry I could eat a horse.

This statement can best be defined as a

- (A) Simile
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Personification
- (D) Hyperbole

- 21 If the teacher called on me to answer the question, I knew I would just die!

This is an example of a

- (A) Simile
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Hyperbole
- (D) Personification

- 22 Lisa loved lounging in her pajamas on Sunday morning.

This contains an example of which literary device?

- (A) Onomatopoeia
- (B) Hyperbole
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Personification

- 23 Which of the definitions below best describes *hyperbole*?

- (A) The repetition of the same letter sound in a group of words.
- (B) An exaggeration of the truth that is used for emphasis or effect.
- (C) When a non-living object is given a human characteristic.
- (D) The use of a word that imitates sound.

24 Which of the definitions below best describes *alliteration*?

- (A) The repetition of the same letter sound in a group of words.
- (B) A comparison of two or more unlike things not using the words, *like* or *as*.
- (C) Giving a non-living object a human characteristic.
- (D) The use of a word that imitates sound.

25 Which of the following best describes *onomatopoeia*?

- (A) The repetition of the same letter sound in a group of words.
- (B) An exaggeration of the truth that is used for emphasis or effect.
- (C) A comparison of two or more unlike things using the words, *like* or *as*.
- (D) The use of a word that imitates sound.

26 “The use of a word that imitates sound.”

This definition best describes

- (A) Hyperbole
- (B) Onomatopoeia
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Personification

27 “An exaggeration of the truth that is used for emphasis or effect.”

This definition best describes

- (A) Hyperbole
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Simile
- (D) Personification

28 “When a nonhuman object is given a human characteristic.”

What literary device does this phrase best define?

- (A) Simile
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Personification

29 “The same sound repeated in a series of words.”

This definition best describes

- (A) Simile
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Personification

**30** “A comparison of two or more unlike things NOT using *like* or *as*.”

This definition best describes

- (A) Simile
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Personification

**31** “A comparison of two or more unlike things using the words, *like* or *as*.”

What literary device does this phrase best define?

- (A) Simile
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Personification

**32** “This soup tastes like dirty socks!” is an example of

- (A) simile
- (B) metaphor
- (C) alliteration
- (D) personification

**33** “Those girls sang like song birds,” is an example of

- (A) simile
- (B) metaphor
- (C) alliteration
- (D) personification

**34** “Randy rode really fast right ‘round the rodeo” is an example of

- (A) simile
- (B) metaphor
- (C) alliteration
- (D) personification

**35** “Jim ran like a deer” is an example of

- (A) simile
- (B) metaphor
- (C) personification
- (D) alliteration

**36** “The lonely chair sat sadly in the corner,” is an example of

- (A) simile
- (B) onomatopoeia
- (C) personification
- (D) alliteration

37 “The sun smiled brightly as the children ran through the park” is an example of

- (A) simile
- (B) onomatopoeia
- (C) personification
- (D) alliteration

38 In a FLASHBACK,

- (A) the author retells the same story through a different character
- (B) the author interrupts the story to reveal an event that happened before the opening scene of the literary work
- (C) the author interrupts the story with a simile or metaphor
- (D) the author interrupts the story with his/her own opinion

39 PERSONIFICATION is a figure of speech that:

- (A) compares two unlike things
- (B) uses personal accounts of the real characters
- (C) applies human qualities to animals only
- (D) applies human qualities to objects, ideas and animals

40 METAPHOR can be defined as

- (A) a comparison of two unlike things using *like* or *as*
- (B) a comparison of two things using memories
- (C) a comparison of two unlike things NOT using *like* or *as*
- (D) none of the above

41 Which of the following is an example of *alliteration*?

- (A) Tight eyes like a tiger.
- (B) Her eyes were as wide as the sea.
- (C) Great green gobs of grimy garbage.
- (D) All of the above.

42 ALLITERATION can be defined as

- (A) the repetition of an idea throughout a literary work
- (B) the repetition of a specific letter within a line of poetry or sentence
- (C) the repetition of rhyming words at the end of a line of poetry
- (D) a comparison of two unlike things using the word *like* or *as*

43 SETTING can be defined as

- (A) the time and place in which events occur
- (B) the place in which an event occurs
- (C) the time frame in which the literary work takes place
- (D) the place the author wishes to be most

44 PLOT can best be defined as

- (A) the memorable events that take place in a novel
- (B) the plan of attack the characters come up with in the story
- (C) the time and place in which a literary work takes place
- (D) the sequence of events that take place in a literary work

**45** POINT OF VIEW can be defined as

- (A) the way the characters view the world around them
- (B) the central idea of a literary work
- (C) the angle from which a story is told
- (D) the author's opinion

**46** THEME can be defined as

- (A) the time and place in which events occur
- (B) the central idea of a literary work, the author's message
- (C) the feeling the author wants you to have after the first chapter
- (D) the attitude portrayed by the main character

**47** CHARACTERIZATION can be defined as

- (A) the creation and development of when and where the story takes place
- (B) the creation and development of the author's point of view
- (C) the creation and development of the qualities of the individuals in the story
- (D) the creation and development of the plot

**48** A SIMILE can best be defined as

- (A) a comparison of two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*
- (B) a comparison of two works of literature
- (C) a comparison of two like things using the words *like* or *as*
- (D) a comparison of two unlike things not using *like* or *as*

**49** AUTOBIOGRAPHY can be defined as

- (A) the history of a person's life written by another author
- (B) the history of a person's life written by that person
- (C) the true story of George Washington
- (D) the fictional account of a person's life story