**Literary terms and vocabulary**

**Multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer.**

1. **An "allegory" is**

**a) the repetition of the initial sounds of the words in a line of poetry.   
b) a pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a line of poetry.   
c) a story with a double meaning.   
d) the intervention of nature or the supernatural in a story.**

1. **A story with a double meaning is called**

**a) an allegory.   
b) a simile.   
c) a hyperbole.   
d) a metaphor.**

1. **"Alliteration" is**

**a) the rhyming of words within a line of poetry.   
b) the comparision of two unlike things using "like" or "as".   
c) the use of a word to imitate the sound it describes.   
d) the repetition of the initial (usually consonant) sound in a series of words.**

1. **The repetition of the initial (usually consonant) sound in a series of words is**

**a) simile.   
b) onomatopoeia.   
c) alliteration.   
d) internal rhyme.**

1. **An "aside" is**

**a) a brief speech not heard by the other actors on stage.   
b) the same as a soliloquy.   
c) an opening speech which introduces the play or an act.   
d) any dramatic monologue.**

1. **A brief speech not heard by the other actors on stage is**

**a) an aside.   
b) a soliloquy.   
c) a prologue.   
d) a dialogue.**

1. **A "caesura" is a**

**a) traditional form of Roman literature.   
b) metaphoric compound word used in Old English poetry.   
c) pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a line of poetry.   
d) use of gods as allegorical figures.**

1. **A pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a line of poetry is**

**a) an iamb.   
b) a foot.   
c) a caesura.   
d) a kenning.**

1. **"Chanson de geste" refers to**

**a) a popular form of vernacular literature during medieval times.   
b) an epic about war among Norman gods.   
c) a miracle play set in Paris.   
d) a troubador from France.**

1. **A popular form of vernacular literature during medieval times was**

**a) an iamb.   
b) a *chanson de geste*.   
c) a caesura.   
d) a kenning.**

1. **"Dramatic irony" occurs when**

**a) the speaker says one thing but there is a different meaning to the statement.   
b) the reader knows something which the character in the story does not know.   
c) the expected result of a situation is much different than the actual result.   
d) something is said but nothing is done.**

1. **When the reader knows something which the character in the story does not know,**

**a) this is called "dramatic irony".   
b) this is called "situational irony".   
c) this is called "verbal irony".   
d) this is called "internal irony".**

1. **"Situational irony" occurs when**

**a) the speaker says one thing but there is a different meaning to the statement.   
b) the reader knows something which the character in the story does not know.   
c) the expected result of a situation is much different than the actual result.   
d) something is said but nothing is done.**

1. **When the expected result of a situation is much different than the actual result,**

**a) this is called "dramatic irony".   
b) this is called "situational irony".   
c) this is called "verbal irony".   
d) this is called "internal irony".**

1. **"Verbal irony" occurs when**

**a) the speaker says one thing but there is a different meaning to the statement.   
b) the reader knows something which the character in the story does not know.   
c) the expected result of a situation is much different than the actual result.   
d) something is said but nothing is done.**

1. **When the speaker says one thing but there is a different meaning to the statement,**

**a) this is called "dramatic irony".   
b) this is called "situational irony".   
c) this is called "verbal irony".   
d) this is called "internal irony".**

1. **"Kenning" refers to a**

**a) popular form of vernacular literature during medieval times.   
b) metaphoric compound word used in Old English poetry.   
c) pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a poem.   
d) use of gods as allegorical figures.**

1. **A metaphoric compound word used in Old English poetry is**

**a) an iamb.   
b) a *chanson de geste*.   
c) a caesura.   
d) a kenning.**

1. **A "metaphor" is**

**a) the rhyming of words within a line of poetry.   
b) the comparision of two unlike things using "like" or "as".   
c) the use of a word to imitate the sound it describes.   
d) the direct comparison of two unlike things.**

1. **The direct comparision of two unlike things is**

**a) a simile.   
b) an example of onomatopoeia.   
c) alliteration.   
d) a metaphor.**

1. **"Onomatopoeia" is**

**a) the rhyming of words within a line of poetry.   
b) the comparision of two unlike things using "like" or "as".   
c) the use of a word to imitate the sound it describes.   
d) the direct comparison of two unlike things.**

1. **The use of a word to imitate the sound it describes is**

**a) imagery.   
b) onomatopoeia.   
c) alliteration.   
d) hyperbole.**

1. **The "Prologue" is**

**a) an aside heard by some actors but not by the audience.   
b) the same as a soliloquy.   
c) an opening speech which introduces the play or an act.   
d) the final or closing speech in the play.**

1. **An opening speech which introduces the play or an act is called**

**a) an aside.   
b) a soliloquy.   
c) the prologue.   
d) the denouement.**

1. **A "simile" is**

**a) the rhyming of words within a line of poetry.   
b) the comparision of two unlike things using "like" or "as".   
c) the use of a word to imitate the sound it describes.   
d) the direct comparison of two unlike things.**

1. **The comparision of two unlike things using "like" or "as" is**

**a) a simile.   
b) an example of onomatopoeia.   
c) alliteration.   
d) a metaphor.**

1. **A "soliloquy" is**

**a) an aside heard by some actors but not by the audience.   
b) a speech delivered by an actor alone on stage.   
c) an opening speech which introduces the play or an act.   
d) the final or closing speech in the play.**

1. **A speech delivered by an actor alone on stage is called**

**a) an epilogue.   
b) a soliloquy.   
c) an aside.   
d) an exposition.**

1. **A "device" Shakespeare uses to reveal a character's innermost thoughts is the**

**a) prologue.   
b) soliloquy.   
c) intervention of nature.   
d) supernatural.**

1. **The word "vernacular" refers to**

**a) the use of the Latin language in church rituals.   
b) a *chanson de geste*.   
c) using the language and habits of the common man.   
d) a kenning in Medieval poetry.**

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| Answer key | 1. c | 9. a | 17. b | 25. b | 33. \_ | 41. \_ | 49. \_ |
| 2. a | 10. b | 18. d | 26. a | 34. \_ | 42. \_ | 50. \_ |
| 3. d | 11. b | 19. d | 27. b | 35. \_ | 43. \_ | 51. \_ |
| 4. c | 12. a | 20. d | 28. b | 36. \_ | 44. \_ | 52. \_ |
| 5. a | 13. c | 21. c | 29. b | 37. \_ | 45. \_ | 53. \_ |
| 6. a | 14. b | 22. b | 30. c | 38. \_ | 46. \_ | 54. \_ |
| 7. c | 15. a | 23. c | 31. \_ | 39. \_ | 47. \_ | 55. \_ |
| 8. c | 16. c | 24. c | 32. \_ | 40. \_ | 48. \_ | 56. \_ |

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