**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.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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. \_  |

**Compiling such a data bank is an ongoing process.** **Comments and contributions** **are appreciated by those persons who use this resource.**

**Return to** [**Top**](http://mypage.direct.ca/t/tlanning/litt01.htm#top)**.**

**Back to** [**English questions**](http://mypage.direct.ca/t/tlanning/quiz03.htm)**.**

**Back to** [**Homepage**](http://mypage.direct.ca/t/tlanning/index.htm)**.**