Quizlet

29 Multiple choice questions

1.	٠,	a type of question which does not require an answer but is instead used for effect e.g. "Who knows when it will stop raining?"			
	a.	rhetorical question			
	b.	personification			
	c.	allusion			

- 2. a direct comparison in which one thing is said to be another e.g. "The moon is a shining pool of gold tonight."
 - a. cliché
 - b. metaphor

d. connotation

- c. symbol
- d. paradox
- 3. speech or writing that is informal and may contain conversational, slang or offensive words or phrases
 - a. evaluative language
 - b. figurative language
 - c. colloquial language
 - d. emotive language
- 4. a type of common, figurative saying e.g. "I have a frog in my throat."
 - a. simile
 - b. irony
 - c. pun
 - d. idiom
- 5. a play on words alike in sound, but different in meaning, such as "The horse is a very stable animal!"
 - a. pun
 - b. paradox
 - c. idiom
 - d. irony
- 6. a drawing or description that exaggerates the features of the subject
 - a. sarcasm
 - b. caricature
 - c. imagery
 - d. paradox

7.		n the audience knows more than the characters do e.g. when an intruder is hiding from the other characters, in of the audience
	a.	connotation
	b.	allusion
	c.	dramatic irony
	d.	irony
8.	a ref	erence to a well-known figure or event from literature or history
	a.	oxymoron
	b.	allusion
	c.	idiom
	d.	pun
9.	langu	uage that appeals to the emotions, appealing to the feelings of the responder
	a.	evaluative language
	b.	colloquial language
	c.	emotive language
	d.	figurative language
10.		ference between what is said and what is meant e.g. sarcasm such as "You really deserve a medal for nliness", after seeing a messy room.
	a.	idiom
	b.	simile
	c.	pun
	d.	irony
11.	a cor	oversation between two or more characters in a text
	a.	simile
	b.	irony
	c.	dialogue
	d.	idiom
12.	an in	nplied or associated meaning that is suggested in addition to the main meaning
	a.	contrast
	b.	alliteration
	c.	connotation
	d.	juxtaposition

13.	posit	ive or negative language that judges the worth of something
	a.	colloquial language
	b.	evaluative language
	c.	emotive language
	d.	figurative language
14.	a ste	reotyped idea, phrase or expression that has been used so often it has lost its effect e.g. to "turn over a new leaf'
	a.	simile
	b.	cliché
	c.	idiom
	d.	sarcasm
15.	wher	e the sound of the word itself imitates the sound it describes e.g. "BANG!" or "CRASH!"
	a.	oxymoron
	b.	connotation
	c.	onomatopoeia
	d.	imagery
16.		se of language to create word pictures in order to stimulate our senses (sight, sound, tough, smell, taste) or ination e.g. "Glittering white, the blanket of snow covered everything in sight."
	a.	idiom
	b.	imagery
	c.	irony
	d.	simile
17.	giving	g non-human things human-like characteristics e.g. "The guns were angry."
	a.	connotation
	b.	alliteration
	c.	juxtaposition
	d.	personification
18.	word	s that are opposites e.g. sweet sorrow or controlled chaos
	a.	symbol
	b.	irony
	c.	oxymoron
	d.	allusion

19.	writi	ng that gives clues about events that are yet to occur
	a.	connotation
	b.	allusion
	c.	foreshadowing
	d.	paradox
20.	a sta	tement that appears to be contradictory, but may in fact be true e.g. "You have to be cruel to be kind."
	a.	sarcasm
	b.	pun
	C.	paradox
	d.	metaphor
21.	an ite	em that is used to represent an abstract concept or idea e.g. the dove used as a symbol of peace
	a.	simile
	b.	symbol
	c.	oxymoron
	d.	hyperbole
22.	to sa desk	y the opposite of what is meant, often intended to offend e.g. "Don't work too hard!" (to a man relaxing at his
	a.	simile
	b.	sarcasm
	c.	paradox
	d.	caricature
23.	an ex	ccessive overstatement or obvious exaggeration e.g. "I've told you that a million times already"
	a.	hyperbole
	b.	oxymoron
	c.	symbol
	d.	irony
24.	a cor	nparison of two quite different things using the words "like" or "as" e.g. "That sunset is as pretty as a picture!"
	a.	symbol
	b.	idiom
	c.	imagery
	d.	simile

25.	the r	epetition of the same consonant sound, particularly at the beginning of words e.g. "ripe, red raspberry"
	a.	connotation
	b.	juxtaposition
	c.	alliteration
	d.	allusion
26.	the r	epetition of the vowel sound in two or more words
	a.	irony
	b.	sarcasm
	C.	assonance
	d.	simile
27.	to pla	ace together two things that are very different in nature or meaning
	a.	cliché
	b.	sarcasm
	c.	irony
	d.	contrast
28.	langu	age that should not be taken literally and may contain metaphors, similes or personification
	a.	colloquial language
	b.	evaluative language
	C.	figurative language
	d.	emotive language
29.	the p	lacement of words, images or ideas in close proximity in order to highlight their differences and create a contrast
	a.	allusion
	b.	juxtaposition
	C.	alliteration
	d.	connotation