

1- In all these sentences metaphor is used EXCEPT in .....

1. sheath thy patience
2. with laughing lips and fresh -faced look we must live
3. my heart is a singing bird
4. every pine wore ermine

2- Dead metaphor is used in all these statements EXCEPT:

1. The bird has flown
2. He was cut down by a machine gun
3. He is a human chameleon
4. with a white wenche's black eye  
shot through the ear with a love song

3- In ..... metaphors, writers ascribe inanimate properties to human beings.

1. illustrative
2. dehumanizing
3. interrogative
4. ironic

4- "Using a less offensive expression instead of the original one which can be more embarrassing, negative or disagreeable" is called .....

1. allusion
2. aphorism
3. euphemism
4. irony

5- All these literary works represent Quotation Titles EXCEPT: .....

1. *Great Expectations*
2. *Vanity Fair*
3. *The Iceman Cometh*
4. *The Sound and the Fury*

6- "Life is a school of probability.

The world is a great cheat".

In the above sentences ..... is used.

1. animated metaphor
2. metaphoric allusion
3. metaphoric euphemism
4. metaphoric aphorism

7- In *apostrophe*, we directly address all of these EXCEPT:

1. abstract idea
2. far-fetched metaphor
3. dead person
4. inanimate object

8- When John Donne compares a flea that has sucked the blood of the lovers to a marriage bed and a marriage temple, he uses .....

1. personification
2. animated metaphor
3. metaphysical conceit
4. Petrarchan conceit

9- All these literary works are allegory of ideas EXCEPT:

1. *The Pilgrim's Progress*
2. *Everyman*
3. *Rip Van Winkle*
4. *It Can't Happen Here*

10- Blank verse consists of .....

1. lines of iambic pentameter which are rhymed.
2. lines of iambic pentameter which are unrhymed.
3. lines of iambic pentameter which rhyme in pairs.
4. lines of prose-like language which are unrhymed.

11- Multiple meaning and plurisignation are alternative associations with word .....

1. imagery
2. pun
3. antithesis
4. ambiguity

12- A play on words that are either identical in sound or very similar in sounds, but have different meanings is called .....

1. alliteration
2. assonance
3. pun
4. multiple meaning

13- "I burn and freeze" and "loving hate" are examples of ..... which is a kind of .....

1. conceit / antonym
2. antithesis / opposition
3. oxymoron / paradox
4. hyperbole / exaggeration

14- The metaphor that has been used for such a long time and has become so common that we have stopped to be aware of the discrepancy between vehicle and tenor is called .....

1. dead metaphore
2. mixed metaphore
3. implicit metaphore
4. explicit metaphore

15- ..... deliberately represents something as much less in magnitude or importance than it really is, or is ordinarily considered to be.

1. hyperbole
2. elegy
3. heroic drama
4. understatement

16- Although there are many different strategies in expression "ambiguity" is either .....

1. fixed or outer
2. lexical or structural
3. Miltonic or Arnoldian
4. linguistic or Shakespearian

17-No wise fish would go anywhere without a porpoise.

The above statement is an examples of .....

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. intentional plurisignation | 2. meaningful plurisignation |
| 3. euphemistic ambiguity      | 4. chiming ambiguity         |

18-Which figure of speech is used in the following sentence?

"Fair is foul, and foul is fair"

- |                |                  |                 |             |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. fast verbal | 2. wording trick | 3. exaggeration | 4. chiasmus |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|

19-..... is the repetition of consonants at the beginning of two or more adjacent words.

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|----------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. sound | 2. eloquence | 3. alliteration | 4. consonance |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|

20-When in rhetoric you talk of " the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginning of successive clauses" you refer to .....

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|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. occurrence | 2. anadiplosis | 3. anaphore | 4. epanalepsis |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|

21-"Better to marry than to burn" in the Bible is realized as .....

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|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. contemplation    | 2. metaphoric allusion |
| 3. refrain allusion | 4. allusive refrain    |

22-"Break, Break, Break

On thy cold grey stones, O sea!"

The above lines represent an example of .....

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|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. apostrophe    | 2. exemplification   |
| 3. metamorphosis | 4. punctuation - pun |

23-..... is a short, short metaphoric story with inanimate objects as the characters and a moral lesson at the end.

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|----------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. fable | 2. anecdote | 3. didacticism | 4. didactic lesson |
|----------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|

24-When you say something but indeed mean something else you are employing .....

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|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. wording | 2. aptonym | 3. sarcasm | 4. irony |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|

25-..... is a poem that expresses a person's nostalgic feelings and longings for life in the country side.

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|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. pathos | 2. eulogy | 3. pastoral | 4. eclogue |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|

26- The following sentence is an example of .....

The food was delicious. I'd rather take it home to my dogs.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. dramatic pun       | 2. verbal irony |
| 3. irony of situation | 4. sarcasm      |

27- "Language is a steed that carries you into a far country"

From figurative point of view ..... in this statement.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. far country and steed are tenors       | 2. language is tenor and steed is vehicle  |
| 3. steed is tenor and language is vehicle | 4. you and a far country both are vehicles |

28- In the following lines, Shakespeare employs ..... as he uses the clock to strike the time.

"Brutus: Peace! count the clock.

Cassius: The clock has stricken three.

Julius Caesar, Act II, scene i : lines 193 – 194

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|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------|
| 1. oxymoron | 2. hyperbole | 3. anachronism | 4. pun |
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29- The deliberate omission of a word or words which is/are readily implied by the context, is called .....

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|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. ellipsis | 2. scheme | 3. restraint | 4. inaccuracy |
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30- Words such as "splash", "bang", "boom", "buzz" and "hiss" are examples of .....

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|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. codes of description | 2. anadiplosis  |
| 3. descriptive codes    | 4. onomatopoeia |