

1-The comparison of two things of unlike nature that have something in common is called

1. metaphor 2. simile 3. metonymy 4. irony

2-A simile is in expression than a metaphor but is than a metaphor.

1. stronger - more common 2. weaker - more outdated
3. weaker - more logical 4. stronger - more logical

3-In "The legs of the table" the major figurative device that is used is

1. metaphor 2. simile 3. dead simile 4. dead metaphor

4-Metaphoric negations in which writers deny that there is a comparison between A and B is called

1. metaphor 2. dead metaphor
3. anti-metaphor 4. dehumanizing metaphor

5-In "Lionel is as handsome as an ape" the major device is

1. ironic metaphor 2. dehumanizing metaphor
3. dead simile 4. ironic simile

6-The kind of comparison in which it is tried to avoid saying things that are regarded as unpleasant or offensive is called

1. metaphoric humanizing 2. metaphoric dehumanizing
3. dead metaphor 4. metaphoric euphemism

7-Metaphoric refers to an aphorism in which a comparison has been either implied or stated.

1. aphorism 2. anachronism 3. expressionism 4. allusion

8-In "O Rose! Thou art sick!" the major device is

1. allusion 2. allegory 3. apostrophe 4. simile

9-The comparison of two apparently dissimilar things to one another is called

1. allusion 2. metonymy 3. conceit 4. metaphor

10-In a type of narrative, called, abstract ideas such as Beauty, Strength, Kinship, Good Deeds are personified.

1. personification 2. allegory of ideas
3. metaphysical conceit 4. concrete allegories

11- *Animal Farm* is regarded as

1. historical novel 2. romantic novel 3. beast fable 4. novel of ideas

12- Beast fables are found in literature.

1. anthropological 2. anthropomorphic
3. anthological 4. archetypal

13- If a priest or preacher tells parable in his sermons it is called

1. anecdote 2. allegory 3. exemplum 4. pilgrimage

14- In Wallace Stevens' poems "blue guitar" stands for

1. writing 2. freedom 3. creativity 4. liberation

15- The sea in Ernest Hemingway's stories symbolizes

1. loneliness
2. overwhelming power of nature
3. creativity
4. life

1. 1, 2 2. 3, 4 3. 1, 3 4. 2, 4

16- The theory of intertextuality holds that literature is a form of

1. recognition 2. repetition 3. understanding 4. understatement

17- Saying the oppsoite of what you mean is called

1. irony 2. metaphor 3. sarcasm 4. parody

18- Mr. Allworthy,, refers to a benevolent charcater in Henry Fielding's novel *Tom Jones*.

1. a misname 2. an apt name 3. a misused name 4. a contronym

19- All the following names are synonyms EXCEPT

1. cosmic irony 2. cosmic determination
3. irony of life 4. socratic irony

20- Irony of refers to a situation in which whatever happens is contrary to our expectation.

1. charcater 2. socratis 3. situation 4. logic

21- An action that brings about, instead of the intended good results, harmful effects to the person who originally performed it is called

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| 1. Romantic Irony | 2. Ironic Logic |
| 3. Boomerang Irony | 4. Dramatic Irony |

22- Which one of the following heros is NOT an Ironic Hero?

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| 1. Don Quixote | 2. Willy Loman |
| 3. Captain Yossarin | 4. Captain Ahab |

23- An imitation of the style, tone and attitude of another writer in order to that writer's style is called parody.

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| 1. elevate | 2. evaluate | 3. ridicule | 4. honor |
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24- Intentional drop from the serious and elevated to the trivial and lowly is called

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| 1. anti-crisis | 2. bathos | 3. travesty | 4. truism |
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25- "In the poet's case

The ear speaks

The Mouth listens".

In the above lines the major literary device is

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| 1. antithesis | 2. truism | 3. flip - flop | 4. oxymoron |
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26- In "what a cruel kindness" the major device that is used is

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| 1. anthithesis | 2. oxymoron | 3. paradox | 4. paraphrase |
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27- "He lost his hat and his temper." The major literary device that is used here is

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| 1. oxymoron | 2. zeugma | 3. hyperbole | 4. personification |
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28- Because ambiguity has gained a negative meaning, some prefer to call it

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| 1. lexical ambiguity | 2. structural ambiguity |
| 3. plurisignation | 4. etymology |

29- Which one of the followings is NOT a type of Pun?

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| 1. homographs | 2. Asteismus | 3. homophones | 4. alliteration |
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30- "Fair is foul and foul is fair" is an example of

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| 1. chiasmus | 2. parallelism | 3. anastrophe | 4. palidrome |
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