

## LITERARY TERMS AND DEVICES

1. Which of the following is the best definition of *hyperbole*?
2. Which of the following is NOT an example of a simile?
3. What is *alliteration*?
4. An author who suggests future events will happen in a story is using
5. The message an author wants the reader to walk away with is known as
6. Which of the following is the best definition of *climax* as it is used in a story's plot?
7. A man wins the lottery, and as he walks out of the bank after cashing his \$10 million check he is hit by a bus and killed. This is an example of
8. The counterpart to the main character in a story and usually the character causing the story's conflict is known as the
9. After reading *Hamlet*, you decide that the main character, Hamlet, is tortured and paranoid. What literary element allows you to make this statement about Hamlet?
10. An author who shows characters conversing with one another is using
11. The atmosphere or general feeling that an author creates in a piece of literature is its
12. A talking donkey is an example of which literary device?
13. First-person, third-person and omniscient are all examples of
14. The narrator in a poem is known as the
15. Which of the following statements about a literary symbol is true?
16. When a story's narrator moves back in time to tell of a past event, the author is using a
17. A story that is symbolic of a universal concept is called a(n)
18. Which of the following is NOT a theme statement?
19. The struggle between opposing forces which drives the plot of a work of fiction is
20. Which of the following is NOT an example of conflict?

21. A poet who describes the speaker's feelings as pictures, sounds and light is using
22. A persistent idea or image in a piece of literature is called a
23. What is an *oxymoron*?
24. The \_\_\_\_\_ of *A Tale of Two Cities* is 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe.
25. When a poet refers to the work of another poet in his work he is using
26. A \_\_\_\_\_ attempts to teach the reader an important moral or lesson.
27. Which of the following statements is true about an unreliable narrator?
28. "Boom", "splat" and "splish" are examples of
29. The main character of a work of fiction is sometimes known as its
30. The final outcome of a story is its
31. A character in a play steps outside of its action to speak directly to the audience. What dramatic device is the playwright using here?
32. "Adam always ate apples in August" is an example of
33. The "beat" in a poem is its
34. A paragraph in a poem is called a
35. Another name for a coming of age story is
36. Sometimes after a narrator has finished telling his or her story, the author will include a section that takes the story forward in time. This literary device is known as
37. In a work of fiction where the narrator is omniscient
38. A character that contrasts with another character and thus shows his unpleasant qualities is known as a
39. An author who interrupts his/her narrative to provide background information necessary to understand the story is using
40. When Daniel describes his dog as "the light of his life" he is using a

41. In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, one of the main characters, Scout, narrates the story. What is the point of view of this novel?
42. The attitude that a poet takes towards the subject of the poem is known as
43. In many works of literature, the main character's pride leads him/her to experience downfall. Pride is an example of a
44. In works of poetry, abba and abcbcd are examples of
45. The actions or events in a work of fiction are known as its
46. The sentence "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" uses
47. What is a *pun*?
48. "Those who do not learn from history are destined to repeat it" is an example of a(n)
49. When a poet begins each line of his poem with the same few words, he is using the literary device known as
50. What is *rising action*?
51. Exposition, rising action, climax and dénouement are all part of a short story's
52. When an author shortens a phrase or omits words that are understood, he is using
53. The quote "To err is human, to forgive divine" is an example of
54. What makes a character static?
55. If an author presents a character as having only one dominant character trait, the character is
56. A round character has \_\_\_\_\_ aspect(s) to his or her personality.
57. The three little pigs and the wolf are \_\_\_\_\_ in the children's story "The Three Little Pigs."
58. In *Les Misérables*, Victor Hugo presents his characters' story within the \_\_\_\_\_ of the French Revolution.
59. In *Don Quixote*, the main character jousts with windmills believing that they are giants. The audience realizes this, but he does not. This is an example of
60. Both Donne and Shakespeare frequently wrote their poetry in

61. What is the term for a poet's sensory descriptions that aim to stir up feelings in the reader?
62. What literary technique is being employed when a narrator speaks to an abstract concept or an absent person or thing?
63. "A happy little baby lamb/ Ran right up to where I am" is an example of a
64. What is the term for two consecutive lines of rhyming iambic pentameter?
65. A murder weapon suddenly falling out of the sky into a detective's lap, thus allowing him to solve a difficult case is an example of
66. "Nate the Great" and "Hagar the Horrible" are both examples of
67. During the exposition of a short story, the
68. A poem written as if the speaker was telling it with natural, spoken language is
69. When a piece of literature begins in the middle of the story, the beginning is known as
70. The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry is called
71. What is the term for an author's pen name or pseudonym?
72. What is the goal of a parody?
73. A long speech given by a character during a play is known as a
74. Referring to Juan's new car as his "wheels" rather than his car is an example of
75. What term is used to refer to the implied meaning of a word or phrase?
76. The literal meaning of a word or phrase is its
77. When a writer refers to the President of the United States as "the leader of the free world," s/he is using a
78. How are mood and tone similar?
79. A poem that has rhyming words within lines (instead of at the end of the lines) is said to have
80. Many authors make references to Biblical passages in their writing. This practice is known as

81. Describing a person who is dead and buried as being “six feet under” is an example of a
82. Which of the following is the best example of *hyperbole*?
83. Which of the following is NOT a type of figurative language?
84. Mystery writers often give the reader clues about the identity of the criminals in their stories. In doing so they are using
85. Which of the following is an example of metonymy?
86. In what genre of writing is onomatopoeia used most frequently?
87. A narrator who exists outside of the story she is telling is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ narrator.
88. Which of the following is NOT a method of characterization?
89. A story within a story is known as a
90. A piece of writing that introduces a larger piece of writing (such as a novel) is called a
91. The grim reaper is a \_\_\_\_\_ of death.
92. Which of the following is NOT a common conflict found in literature?
93. “Icy hot” and “jumbo shrimp” are examples of
94. Which of the following is NOT a reason for an author to use imagery?
95. What is the term for a 14-line poem that is usually written in iambic pentameter?
96. A way of speaking that is unique to a certain geographical area or group of people is called
97. How many lines does a quatrain have?
98. The person or object telling the story in a work of fiction is known as its