

2022 LITERATURE IN ENGLISH QUIZ 2

1.

In a novel, the protagonist is

- A. a developed character
- B. a flat character
- C. the main character
- D. the rounded character

2.

A literary work that ridicules the ills of society in order to bring change is a

- A. farce
- B. comedy
- C. mosque
- D. satire

3.

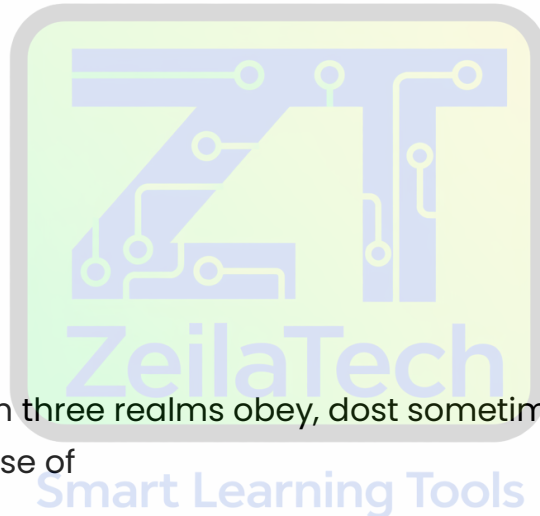
"Hear thou great Anna whom three realms obey, dost sometimes counsel take and sometime tea" depicts the use of

- A. imagery
- B. paradox
- C. irony
- D. bathos

4.

I am a mender of bad soles is an example of ____

- A. Sarcasm
- B. alliteration
- C. metaphor
- D. pun



5.

A short witty statement is an

- A. epistle
- B. eulogy
- C. epigram
- D. anecdote

6.

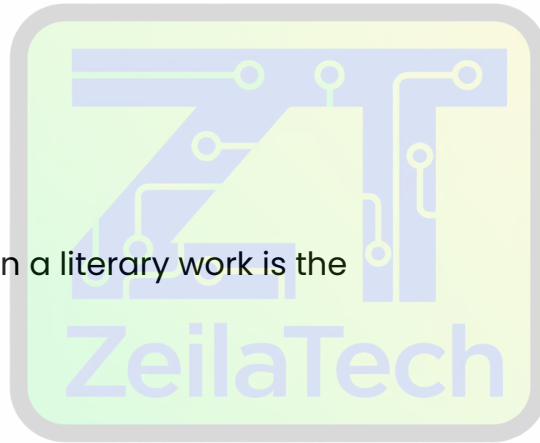
A literary device that creates a mental picture of a situation is

- A. imagery
- B. symbolism
- C. flashback
- D. epilogue

7.

The main female character in a literary work is the

- A. heroine
- B. hero
- C. antagonist
- D. villain



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8.

In a literary work, a clown normally

- A. directs the action
- B. creates comic relief
- C. supports the protagonist
- D. creates the atmosphere

9.

Which of the following is closest to the novel?

- A. fairy tale
- B. short story
- C. legend
- D. allegory

10.

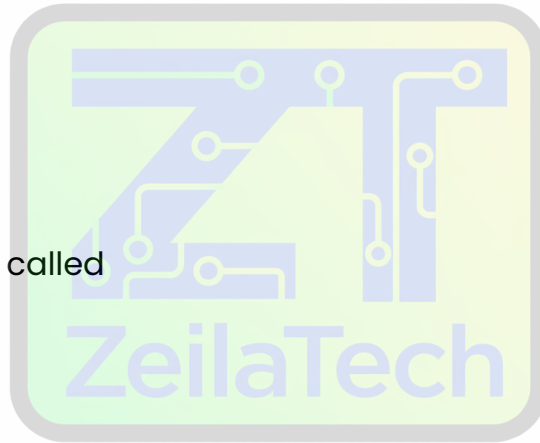
The whole town was present at the marriage ceremony illustrates the use of

- A. hyperbole
- B. oxymoron
- C. onomatopoeia
- D. repetition

11.

A poem which tells a story is called

- A. an ode
- B. a dramatic poem
- C. a narrative poem
- D. sonnet



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12.

Hyperbole is a form of _____

- A. exaggeration
- B. indifference
- C. humor
- D. contrast

13.

Drama is meant to _____

- A. teach manners
- B. criticize only

- C. educate and entertain
- D. be read

14.

A playwright is the same as ____

- A. a critic
- B. a stage director
- C. an actor
- D. a dramatist

15.

Poetry can be defined as _____

- A. the mouthing of words
- B. the ordinary way we speak
- C. the action of two people on stage
- D. an expression of powerful feeling

16.

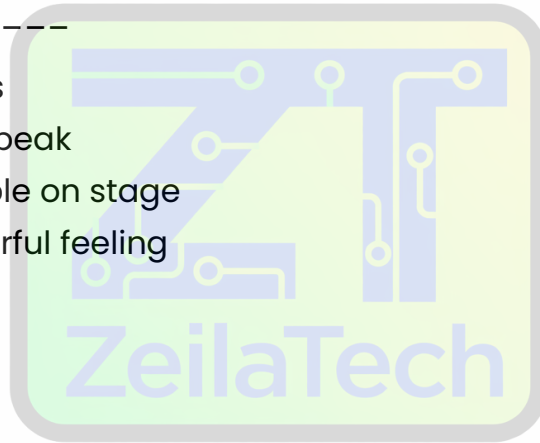
A speech in which a character reveals his inner thoughts to the audience is known as _____

- A. quotation
- B. soliloquy
- C. ballad
- D. pun

17.

A literary work in which human vices are ridiculed with a view of ing them is known as _____

- A. satire
- B. cartoon
- C. farce



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D. comedy

18.

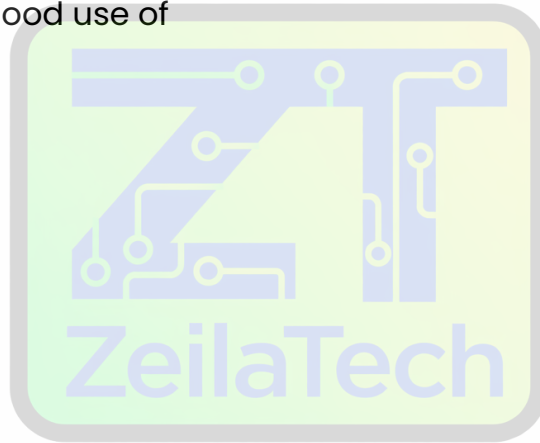
“To follow knowledge like a sinking star” the figure of speech used in the above expression is

- A. irony
- B. simile
- C. paradox
- D. euphemism

19.

Characters in a play make good use of

- A. dialogue
- B. instrument
- C. weapons
- D. improvisation



20.

A play on words is known as -----

- A. pun
- B. antithesis
- C. metonymy
- D. hyperbole

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21.

Which of the following character provides humor in a play? The -----

- A. heroine
- B. villain
- C. hero
- D. clown

22.

My followers! Rejoice at the happy death of our leader. The above phrase is an example of

- A. hyperbole
- B. an oxymoron
- C. an exaggeration
- D. a metonymy

23.

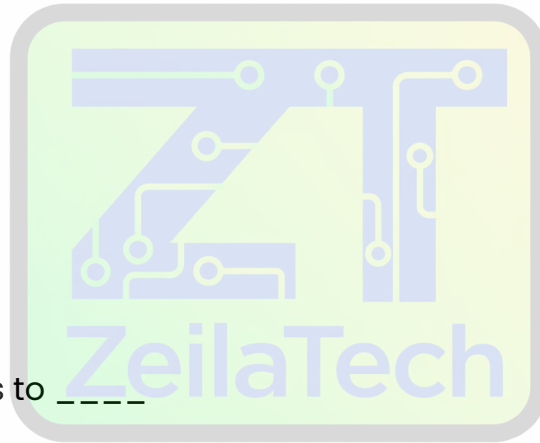
Pick out the odd item in the list below

- A. Elegy
- B. synecdoche
- C. ode
- D. lyric

24.

The primary aim of a dirge is to ----

- A. mourn
- B. teach
- C. console
- D. criticize



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25.

One of the aim of a didactic drama is to

- A. smile
- B. entertain
- C. ridicule the society
- D. teach a moral

26.

The most obvious difference between a short story and the novel is the ____

- A. theme
- B. development of the plot
- C. style of the writer
- D. setting

27.

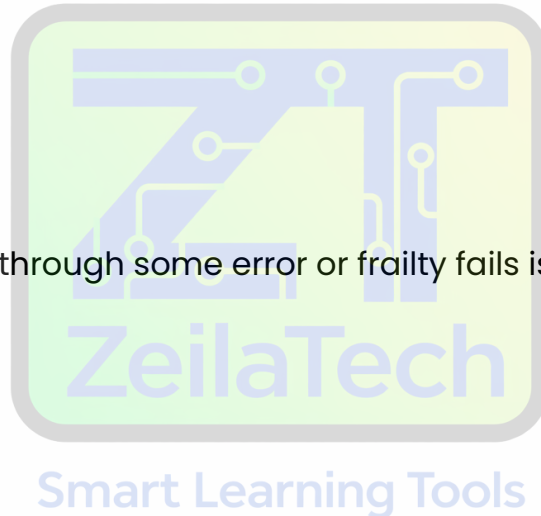
In the discussion of a novel, which of the options below is out of phrase?

- A. incident
- B. character
- C. metre
- D. theme

28.

A great and good man who through some error or frailty fails is a ____

- A. tragic hero
- B. villain
- C. comic hero
- D. victim



29.

The way a novelist develops his ideas is known as_____

- A. subject matter
- B. setting
- C. theme
- D. style

30.

A written account of memorable experience in an authors life is known as _____

- A. memoir
- B. epic
- C. satire
- D. lampoon

31.

The purpose of tragedy is to _____

- A. discourage heroic deeds
- B. arouse the emotions of fear and pity
- C. arouse the emotions of fear and pity
- D. expose wicked protagonists
- E. teach readers elevated language

32.

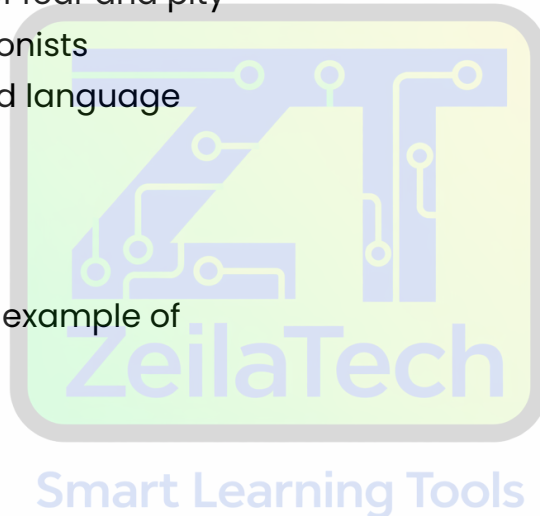
More haste, less speed is an example of

- A. paradox
- B. hyperbole
- C. metaphor
- D. litotes

33.

A distinctive feature of drama is _____

- A. character
- B. setting
- C. dialogue
- D. plot



34.

Run on lines in poetry are also known as _____

- A. enjambment
- B. harmatia
- C. foreground
- D. repetition

35.

The state of mind of a poet can be described as _____

- A. mode
- B. mood
- C. setting
- D. theme

36.

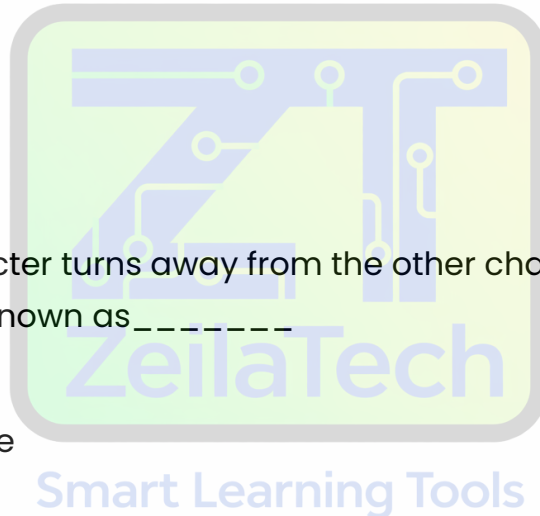
A situation in which a character turns away from the other characters on the stage in order to address the audience is known as _____

- A. an aside
- B. a dramatic monologue
- C. a soliloquy
- D. a revelation

37.

In drama, the chorus _____

- A. comments on the play
- B. acts as a clown
- C. is always pitched against the hero
- D. function only at the end



38.

Sound effect is enhanced by _____

- A. onomatopoeia
- B. antithesis
- C. metonymy
- D. epigram

39.

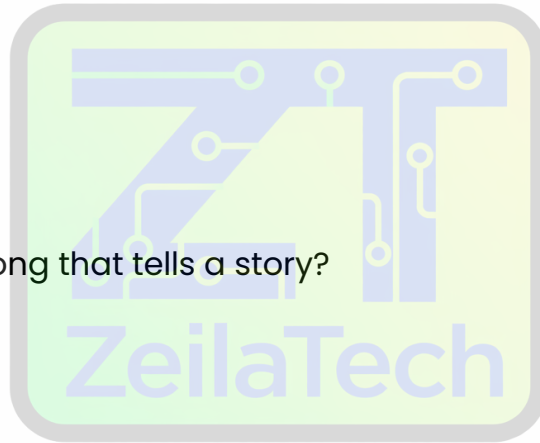
The manner in which a writer handles language is known as _____

- A. style
- B. linguistics
- C. plot
- D. oratory

40.

Which of the following is a song that tells a story?

- A. Ballad
- B. Epigram
- C. Fable
- D. Stanza



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41.

The character matched against the hero of a play is the _____

- A. antagonist
- B. anti-hero
- C. braggart
- D. clown
- E. hypocrite

42.

He bleats like a goat is an example of

- A. hyperdole
- B. irony
- C. personification
- D. pun
- E. simile

43.

An epistolary method of writing a novel is a method whereby a novel is written in the form of

- A. dialogue
- B. drama
- C. essay
- D. letter
- E. monologue

44.

Which of the following is not a genre of literature?

- A. farce
- B. novel
- C. play
- D. poetry
- E. All of the above

45.

A simple story with a deeper meaning is called -----

- A. an allegory
- B. an elegy
- C. an epic
- D. an ode
- E. a romance



46.

A poetic device which exaggerates situations or objects is known as _____

- A. climax
- B. epigram
- C. flashback
- D. hyperbole
- E. paradox

47.

Which of the following is odd in the appreciation of poem?

- A. chapter
- B. rhyme
- C. setting stanza
- D. theme

48.

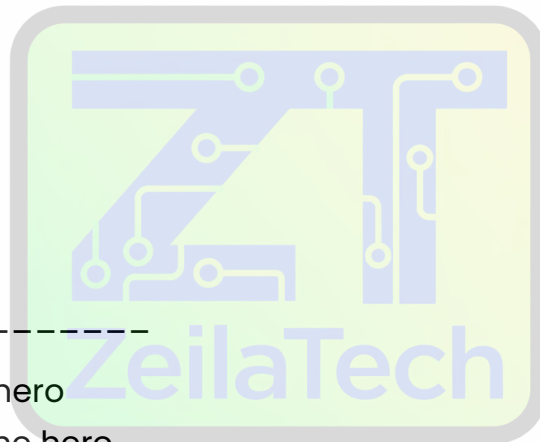
The term tragic flaw means _____

- A. a mistake made by a hero
- B. a moral weakness in the hero
- C. the first act in a play
- D. the prologue
- E. wrong spelling in the play

49.

The first eight lines of a sonnet is called

- A. a couplet
- B. an octave
- C. a quatrain
- D. a sestet
- E. a set

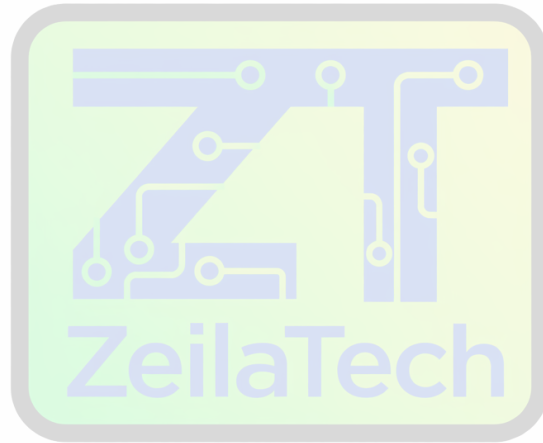


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50.

The last part of a literary work is known as _____

- A. acknowledgement
- B. an epilogue
- C. a prologue
- D. an epitaph



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