Introduction to Literary Devices (Terms 1-20)
Directions: Please match the literary device to the correct definition.

1. _____ Allegory  
   A. a natural pause in the middle of a line
2. _____ Alliteration  
   B. a great moment of insight
3. _____ Assonance  
   C. the repetition of vowel sounds
4. _____ Allusion  
   D. the intentional break in a line for emphasis or to make a point
5. _____ Atmosphere  
   E. informal or conversational language
6. _____ Apostrophe  
   F. a story in which each character is symbolic of an abstract idea
7. _____ Ballad  
   G. loud, harsh, or disagreeable sounds
8. _____ Blank Verse  
   H. a reference to a well-known figure or event
9. _____ Cacophony  
   I. a poem that is meant to be sung
10. _____ Caesura  
    J. a sad and mournful poem for the dead
11. _____ Colloquial Language  
    K. the author or speaker’s choice of words
12. _____ Consonance  
    L. the dictionary or actual definition of a word
13. _____ Connotation  
    M. society’s definition of a word; cultural implications of a word
14. _____ Couplet  
    N. the repetition of consonant sounds at the start of words
15. _____ Denotation  
    O. the repetition of consonant sounds in the middle or at the end
16. _____ Diction  
    P. two lines that rhyme (hint: at the end of a sonnet)
17. _____ Elegy  
    Q. the mood created by a literary work
18. _____ End Rhyme  
    R. referencing someone who is dead or who is imaginary
19. _____ Enjambment  
    S. a poem written in unrhymed iambic pentameter
20. _____ Epiphany  
    T. two or more lines that rhyme with one another

Directions: Select the literary device that BEST explains the example provided. This section is comprehensive.

21. Which literary device is being utilized in the following sentence: He cast an evasive, everlasting, ebony-eyed glance towards Elise as the Eastern sky glistening with the radiance of reviving recurrence?
   A. Consonance  
   B. Enjambment  
   C. Alliteration  
   D. Assonance

22. In William Shakespeare’s “Sonnet 18,” the last two lines are: “So long as men can breathe and eyes can see / So long lives this and this gives life to thee.” What literary device is being implemented in these lines?
   A. Couplet  
   B. Blank Verse  
   C. Ballad  
   D. Allegory

23. If I am reading Alexander Pope’s “Essay on Man,” and I see “///,” I will pause for a moment and continue reading. What literary device am I observing in my reading of the piece?
   A. Caesura  
   B. End Rhyme  
   C. Diction  
   D. Allusion

24. When I am reading a poem and the words are flowing smoothly, this is called euphony. However, when the words are harshly thrown together to elicit a particular mood and set a particular atmosphere, this is called what? An example would be: “’Twas brillig, and the slithy toves / Did gyre and gimble in the wabe.”
   A. Ballad  
   B. Cacophony  
   C. Caesura  
   D. Apostrophe
25. Though there are many ________________ meanings revolving around the term “Hoosier,” many do not know the ________________ meaning of the term.
   A. Denotative/Connotative      B. Connotative/Denotative      C. Allegorical/Connotative      D. Allegorical/Denotative

26. Which literary device is employed within the following question? Do you like blue stew, with a chosen hue, and a napkin that spells out misconstrue?
   A. Alliteration      B. End Rhyme      C. Consonance      D. Assonance

27. Both Zora Neale Hurston and Mark Twain use this in their writing. For example, in Hurston’s “Sweat,” Delia exclaims, “Maw laud, Sykes. Ya sceered me.” Notice how the speaker uses a unique speaking pattern.
   A. Apostrophe      B. Diction      C. Caesura      D. Connotation

28. When Odysseus talks about the grey-eyed goddess in The Odyssey, he is referencing Athena. What literary device is being employed?
   A. Apostrophe      B. Denotation      C. Alliteration      D. Allusion

29. As she listened to the pitter patter of raindrops fall, she pondered the great abyss. This is known as:
   A. Consonance      B. Alliteration      C. Assonance      D. Denotation

30. “O Captain, My Captain!” by Walt Whitman is a sad poem written for the dead. What literary term is used to describe that?
   A. Allusion      B. Elegy      C. Epiphany      D. Enjambment

31. If you are a songwriter and you find a poem that is meant to be sung and you record the song, what type of poem was used?
   A. Ballad      B. Blank Verse      C. Apostrophe      D. Atmosphere

32. When reading “The Scarlet Ibis” by James Hurst, we noted the ________________, which was the somber and melancholy mood that was created by the text.
   A. Colloquial Language      B. Tone      C. Caesura      D. Atmosphere

33. When Juliet calls out, “Oh Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?” she does not know that he is creeping and spying on her beneath the balcony. Since she does not know that be is there, she is essentially speaking to someone who is absent as if they could respond. Schizophrenia aside, what is this literary device?
   A. Colloquial Language      B. Blank Verse      C. Apostrophe      D. Denotation

34. If you begin reading “If” by Rudyard Kipling, you will notice which literary technique? Excerpt: “If you can keep your head when all about you / Are losing theirs and blaming it on you, / If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, / But make an allowance for doubting too…”
   A. Epiphany      B. Cacophony      C. End Rhyme      D. Apostrophe

35. When you read Plato’s The Republic, a story revolves around a cave and each character and object in the story represents an abstract concept. What is that literary device?
   A. Allegory      B. Allusion      C. Epiphany      D. Alliteration