

Results Reporter

Out of 10 questions, you answered 10 correctly with a final grade of 100%

10 correct
(100%)

0 incorrect
(0%)

0
unanswered
(0%)

Your Results:

The correct answer for each question is indicated by a ✓.

1
CORRECT

Often this specialized language enables the author to more clearly convey meaning, making a comparison to something that is more familiar or readily understood.



- A) figures of speech
- B) similes
- C) metaphors
- D) personification

Feedback: In order to read well, you must become a critical reader. This means not only understanding the author's literal meaning, but also the author's implied or inferential meaning. Many authors use figures of speech or figurative language to make their writing more colorful and interesting. These figures of speech are expressions in which words are used regardless of their true meanings in order to create a special meaning or effect. Often this specialized language enables the author to convey meaning more clearly, making a comparison to something that is more familiar or readily understood.

2
CORRECT

A _____ is a figure of speech that compares two dissimilar things. These usually use the words *like*, *as* or *as if* to show the comparisons.



- A) figures of speech
- B) simile

- metaphor
- C) personification
- D) personification

Feedback:

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two dissimilar things. Similes usually use the words *like*, *as* or *as if* to show the comparisons. Both poems and prose contain simile.

3
CORRECT

_____ is a type of figurative language that gives human attributes to a nonhuman subject.

- figure of speech
- A) simile
- B) metaphor
- C) personification
- D) personification

Feedback: Personification is a type of figurative language that gives human attributes to a nonhuman subject.

4
CORRECT

A _____ connects two unlike things directly without using *like*, *as* or *as if*. One thing is spoken of as if it is something else.

- figure of speech
- A) simile
- B) metaphor
- C) personification
- D) personification

Feedback:

A metaphor connects two unlike things directly without using *like*, *as* or *as if*. One thing is spoken of as if it is something else. An *extended metaphor* sustains the comparison for several lines or for the entire poem or story.

5
CORRECT

When words are used conventionally and mean exactly what they say, they are being used

- figuratively.
- A) figuratively.

- ✓ literally.
B) simile.
C) tritely.
D)

Feedback:

When words are used conventionally and mean exactly what they say, they are being used *literally*. In figurative language, the words have been stretched to mean something beyond what they say. Although writers provide clues to the meaning of their figurative expressions, the critical reader must study the entire context of the expression in order to infer the meaning.

6
CORRECT

What does trite mean?

- worn
A) overused
B) hackneyed
C) All of the above.
D)

Feedback:

Comparisons are considered to be *trite* when they are overused. *Trite* means worn, overused, hackneyed, a platitude. When writing, try not to use such worn expressions, and create your own fresh comparisons. Here are examples of trite comparisons: Thin as a rail. Red as a beet. Flat as a pancake. Nutty as a fruitcake. Light as a feather.

7
CORRECT

_____ is a reference to something that is supposed to be common cultural knowledge.

- analogy
A) symbol
B) literary allusion
C) imagery
D)

Feedback:

A literary allusion is a reference to something that is supposed to be common cultural knowledge. Allusions are a technique writers use to quickly express a complex thought or evoke a certain image or reaction. In this sense, they are much like symbols. To fully understand a literary work, you need to be able to recognize and understand the allusions used by the author. Often, research must be done to discover the meaning of an allusion.

8
CORRECT

A writer uses _____ to make something understandable or clear by comparing it to something that is different from it but that does have something in common with it.

- ✓ analogy
A) symbol
B) literary allusion
C) imagery
D)

Feedback:

A writer uses *analogy* to make something understandable or clear by comparing it to something that is different from it but that does have something in common with it.

9
CORRECT

A _____ is a person, object, or event that stands for more than its literal meaning. It represents something else

- ✓ analogy
A) symbol
B) literary allusion
C) imagery
D)

Feedback:

A *symbol* is a person, object, or event that stands for more than its literal meaning. It represents something else. A good symbol captures in a simple form a more complicated reality. For example, a dove symbolizes peace. Writers use symbols to create a particular mood or to reinforce a specific theme.

10
CORRECT

Writers often use _____ to create word pictures. They describe a

person, object, or setting. The words or phrases that they use may emphasize any or all of our five senses- sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell.

- A) analogy
- B) symbol
- C) literary allusion
- D) imagery

Feedback:

Writers often use *imagery* to create word pictures. They describe a person, object, or setting by relying on sensory images. The words or phrases that they use may emphasize any or all of our five senses- sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell. The reader must be able to recognize these images and understand the author's intent in presenting a particular image to us.