

# TNSET-PART-2

## FIGURES OF SPEECH

The following are the major Figures of Speech:

- 1. Simile**—Simile is a Figures of speech in which a coparison is made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common. The comparison is expressed by using words like ‘as’ or ‘like’ or ‘so’.
- 2. Metaphor**—“A Metaphor is a condensed form of simile in which comparison between two different objects is shown without the use of such words as like, as or so.” (Wren)
- 3. Personification**—“In Personification, inanimate objects and abstract notion are spoken of as having life or intelligence.” (Wren)
- 4. Hyperbole**—“In Hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by over statement.” (Wren)
- 5. Onomatopoeia**—“Onomatopoeia is that artifice of language by which the sound of words is made to suggest or echo the sense.” (Nesfield)
- 6. Apostrophe**—“An Apostrophe is a direct address to the dead. To the absent, or to a personified object or idea.” (Wren)
- 7. Oxymoron**—“Oxymoron is a special form of antithesis whereby two contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing.” (Wren)
- 8. Alliteration**—“Alliteration consists in the repetition of the same sound or syllable at the beginning of two or more words.” (Nesfield)
- 9. Irony**—“Irony is a mode of speech in which the real meaning is exactly the opposite of that which is literally conveyed.” (Wren)
- 10. Pun**—“This consists in a play on the various meanings of a word, and is seldom used except as a joke.” (Nesfield)
- 11. Metonymy**—“In Metonymy, an object is designated by the name of something which is generally associated with it.” (Wren)

**12.Synecdoche**—“In Synecdoche, a part is used to designate the whole, or the whole to designate a part.” (Wren)

**13. Antithesis**—“In Antithesis, a striking opposition or contrast of words or sentiments is made in the same sentence. It is employed to secure emphasis.” (Wren)

**14.Transferred Epithet**—“In this figure, an epithet is transferred from its proper word to another that is closely associated with it in the sentence.” (Wren)

**Directions:** In each of the following sentences or verses, a Figure of Speech has been used. You have to choose the correct Figure of Speech out of the four choices given under each:

**Questions WITH ANSWERS AVAILABLE**

**FREE COURIERS CHARGE WITHIN ONE DAY**

இதன் தொடர்ச்சி **QUESTIONS** உள்ளது. விரும்புவர்களுக்கு இந்த எண்ணை (9600736379) தொடர்பு கொள்ளுங்கள்.

### Multiple-Choice Questions

- Rivers of blood flowed on the battlefield:  
(A) Simile (B) Metaphor (C) Hyperbole (D) Alliteration
- Camel is the ship of the desert:  
(A) Metaphor (B) Simile (C) Pun (D) Personification
- ‘O my love’s like a red,red,rose, that’s newly spring in june’:  
(A) Alliteration (B) Metaphor (C) Simile (D) Hyperbole
- “Opportunity knocks at the door but once.”  
(A) Hyperbole (B) Metaphor (C) Antithesis (D) Personification
- “Death lays his icy hand on Kings”?  
(A) Personification (B) Antithesis (C) Metaphor (D) Oxymoron
- “The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves.”  
(A) Hyperbole (B) Alliteration (C) Onomatopoeia (D) Personification
- “Milton ! thou should’st be living at this hour.”  
(A) Personification (B) Apostrophe (C) Alliteration (D) Irony

8. How high his honour holds his haughty head!  
(A) Oxymoron (B) Personification (C) Alliteration (D) Irony
9. "Yet Brutus says he was ambitious, And Brutus is an honourable man."  
(A) Irony (B) Oxymoron (C) Apostrophe (D) Pun
10. Is life worth living? That depends upon the liver.  
(A) Pun (B) Alliteration (C) Irony (D) Metaphor
11. The Pen is mightier that the sword.  
(A) Simile (B) Metaphor (C) Metonymy (D) Irony
12. A reeling road, a rolling road, that rambles round the shire.  
(A) Alliteration (B) Metonymy (C) Personification (D) Apostrophe
13. "The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."  
(A) Oxymoron (B) Synecdoche (C) Transferred Epithet (D) Pun
14. To err is human, to forgive divine :  
(A) Oxymoron (B) Antithesis (C) Transferred Epithet (D) Pun
15. He passed a sleepless night:  
(A) Transferred Epithet (B) Antithesis (C) Synecdoche (D) Oxymoron
16. The best brains assembled there:  
(A) Oxymoron (B) Synecdoche (C) Irony (D) Pun
17. I have many mouths to feed:  
(A) Synecdoche (B) Irony (C) Pun (D) Oxymoron
18. Man proposes, God disposes:  
(A) Synecdoche (B) Antithesis (C) Pun (D) Irony
19. O Death! Where is thy sting?  
(A) Metaphor (B) Oxymoron (C) Personification (D) Apostrophe
20. "Life is a tale told by an idiot, Full of sound and fury....."  
(A) Simile (B) Personification (C) Metaphor (D) Apostrophe
21. "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart."  
(A) Metaphor (B) Personification (C) Simile (D) Onomatopoeia
22. He can devour mountains of food, and drink rivers of whisky.  
(A) Onomatopoeia (B) Hyperbole (C) Metaphor (D) Personification
23. "There Honour come a pilgrim grey"

- (A) Metaphor (B) Apostrophe (C) Personification (D) Onomatopoeia
24. An ambassador is a man who lies abroad for the good of his country  
(A) Metonymy (B) Personification (C) Irony (D) Pun
25. "Husbands had she five on the holy altar"  
(A) Hyperbole (B) Metaphor (C) Irony (D) Pun
26. His honour rooted in dishonour stood:  
(A) Antithesis (B) Oxymoron (C) Irony (D) Personification

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27. "Sceptre and crown must tumble down."  
(A) Metonymy (B) Antithesis (C) Irony (D) Oxymoron
28. A lie has no legs:  
(A) Apostrophe (B) Pun (C) Personification (D) Irony
29. Youth is full of pleasure; Age is full of care:  
(A) Antithesis (B) Pun (C) Metaphor (D) Personification
30. The righteous shall flourish as the palm trees:  
(A) Simile (B) Transferred Epithet (C) Antithesis (D) Synecdoche
31. What Figure of speech is used when a statement is made emphatic by over statement?  
(A) Apostrophe (B) Hyperbole (C) Personification (D) Antithesis
32. What Figure of Speech is used when two contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing?  
(A) Antithesis (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Oxymoron (D) Hyperbole
33. In which Figure of speech the sense is conveyed by the sound of words?  
(A) Metonymy (B) Synecdoche (C) Alliteration (D) Onomatopoeia
34. In which Figure of speech is there a play on the various meanings of a word?  
(A) Pun (B) Metaphor (C) Transferred Epithet (D) Irony

35. Which Figure of Speech is produced when the same sound is repeated more than twice at the beginning of a word?

(A) Onomatopoeia (B) Alliteration (C) Metonymy (D) Synecdoche

36. Which of the following is an example of Onomatopoeia?

(A) Sweet-bitter tears flowed from her eyes (B) The beetle wheels his droning flight  
(C) A load of learning lumbering in his head (D) Fair is that fair does

37. Which of the following is an example of Oxymoron?

(A) There is kind cruelty in the surgeon's knife (B) Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!  
(C) And Brutus is an honourable man! (D) Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India

38. Which of the following is an example of Antithesis?

(A) Who is to blame but you! (B) Fair is foul, and foul is fair!  
(C) As you sow, so will you reap (D) Forget me not!

39. Which of the following is an example of Apostrophe?

(A) Barking dogs seldom bite (B) My misfortune is your fortune  
(C) O Solitude! Where are thy charms? (D) I am the monarch of all I survey

40. Which of the following is an example of Alliteration ?

(A) Sweet are the uses of adversity! (B) Thus idly busy rolls their world away  
(C) He is the heir apparent (D) With beaded bubbles at the brim

### **ANSWERS**

1.(C) 2.(A) 3.(C) 4.(D) 5.(A) 6.(C) 7.(B) 8.(C) 9.(A) 10.(A) 11.(C) 12.(A) 13.(C)  
14.(B) 15.(A) 16.(B) 17.(A) 18.(B) 19.(D) 20.(C) 21.(C) 22.(B) 23.(C) 24.(C)  
25.(C) 26.(B) 27.(A) 28.(C) 29.(A) 30.(A) 31.(B) 32.(C) 33.(D) 34.(A) 35.(B)  
36.(B) 37.(A) 38.(B) 39.(C) 40.(D)

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## TNSET-PART-3

1. During the reigns of which monarchs did Chaucer Live ?  
(A) Edward III and Richard II (B) Edward III and Henry IV  
(C) Richard II and Henry (D) Edward III, Richard II and Henry IV
2. During which sets of dates did Chaucer live?  
(A) 1340-1400 (B) 1345-1400 (C) 1348-1400 (D) 1349-1400
3. The Hundred Years' War began in the  
(A) 11<sup>th</sup> Century (B) 12<sup>th</sup> Century (C) 13<sup>th</sup> Century (D) 14<sup>th</sup> Century
4. In which century did Norman Conquest take place ?  
(A) 10<sup>th</sup> Century (B) 11<sup>th</sup> Century (C) 12<sup>th</sup> Century (D) 13<sup>th</sup> Century
5. 'Black Death' is the name given to  
(A) The great Famine that occurred in Chaucer's Age  
(B) The Epidemic of Plague that occurred in Chaucer's age  
(C) The epidemic of cholera that broke out in Chaucer's Age  
(D) a Mysterious epidemic that swept over England in Chaucer's Age
6. 'The War of Roses' Figures in the works of  
(A) Chaucer (B) Langland (C) Shakespeare (D) Gower
7. The Hundred Years' War was Fought Between  
(A) England and the Rome's (B) The Romans and the Saxons (C) England and France  
(D) The Greeks and the Romans
8. Card man and Cynewulf were two famous poets. They were  
(A) Chaucer's contemporaries (B) Chaucer's Predecessors (C) Chaucer's successors

- (D) The Greeks and the Romans
9. The War of Roses was fought between
- (A) The House of York and the House of Lancaster (B) The Edwardians and the Henries  
(C) The Royalists and the Parliamentarians (D) The Jacobeans and the Tudors
10. In which year was the Globe Theatre built?
- (A) 1588 (B) 1590 (C) 1594 (D) 1599
11. Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne of England in
- (A) 1558 (B) 1550 (C) 1562 (D) 1555

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12. The Jacobean Age covers the period
- (A) 1600-1625 (B) 1610-1620 (C) 1603-1625 (D) 1606-1620
13. The Caroline Age covers the period
- (A) 1620-1640 (B) 1625-1650 (C) 1630-1650 (D) 1625-1649
14. The Commonwealth regime under Cromwell covers the period from
- (A) 1636-1650 (B) 1649-1662 (C) 1640-1656 (D) 1649-1660
15. Charles II was restored to the throne of England in
- (A) 1660 (B) 1655 (C) 1645 (D) 1665

16. Charles I was executed in  
(A) 1648 (B) 1647 (C) 1649 (D) 1646
17. Whose Age is called the Jacobean Age?  
(A) The Age of Charles I (B) The Age of Charles II  
(C) The Age of James I (D) The Age of James II
18. Whose Age is called Caroline Age?  
(A) The Age of Charles I (B) The Age of Charles II (C) The Age of James I (  
D) The Age of James II
19. Who headed the commonwealth regime after the execution of Charles I?  
(A) Charles II (B) Cromwell (C) James II (D) Edward I
20. Who was appointed the Latin Secretary during the Puritan Government?  
(A) Dryden (B) Ben Johnson (C) Bacon (D) Milton
21. The Age of Restoration is so called because the following king was restored to the throne?  
(A) Charles I (B) James I (C) Charles II (D) James II
22. The theatres were closed down during the commonwealth regime in England. In which year were they reopened?  
(A) 1650 (B) 1655 (C) 1649 (D) 1660
23. "The Restoration marks the real moment of birth of our Modern English Prose?" Who makes this observation?  
(A) Dryden (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Addison (D) Ben Jonson
24. The term 'Augustan' was first applied to a School of Poets by  
(A) Pope (B) Dryden (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Matthew Arnold



25. The eighteenth century in English Literature is also called
- (A) The Age of Puritanism (B) The Age of Reason  
(C) The Age of Sentimentalism (D) The Age of Excessive Passion
26. Who called the eighteenth century 'our admirable and indispensable Eighteenth Century'?
- (A) Pope (B) Dryden (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Matthew Arnold
27. who called the eighteenth century 'The Age of Prose and Reason'?
- (A) Matthew Arnold (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Coleridge (D) Hazlitt
28. The epithet 'Augustan' was first applied to Dryden by
- (A) Matthew Arnold (B) Pope (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Coleridge
29. The Neo-classical Age in English Literature follows the models of
- (A) Greek and Roman Literature (B) French Literature (C) Anglo-Saxon Literature  
(D) The Elizabethan Literature
30. The 'Coffee House Culture' flourished in
- (A) The Age of Dr. Johnson (B) The Age of Dryden (C) The Age of Wordsworth  
(D) The Age of Ben Jonson
31. Why is the year 1798 taken to be the year of the beginning of the Romantic Movement?
- (A) Because it was the year of Wordsworth's birth  
(B) Because it was the year in which Thomson's Seasons was published  
(C) Because it was the year of the beginning of the French Revolution  
(D) Because it was the year in which Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads was published

32. "But Europe at that time was thrilled with joy,  
France standing on the top of golden hours  
And human nature seeming born again." Which 'time' is Wordsworth referring to in these lines?
- (A) The Age of Renaissance (B) The beginning of the Industrial Age  
(C) The period of the French Revolution (D) The period of discoveries of new lands
33. "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,  
But to be young was very heaven." These lines occur in Wordsworth's
- (A) Tin tern Abbey (B) The Excursion (C) The Prelude (D) Immortality Ode
34. Who was the intellectual father of the French Revolution?
- (A) Rousseau (B) Hegel (C) Frederic Engels (D) Napoleon
35. After whom did Wordsworth become the Poet Laureate of England?
- (A) Coleridge (B) Walter Scott (C) Robert Southey (D) Dryden
36. After whose refusal the poet Laureateship was conferred of England?
- (A) Walter Scott (B) Coleridge (C) Pope (D) Dr. Johnson
37. Why is the year 1837 taken as the closing year of the Romantic period and beginning of the Victorian Age?
- (A) Because Wordsworth ceased writing by this year  
(B) Because Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne in this year  
(C) Because Tennyson was made the Poet Laureate in this year  
(D) Because almost all the major Romantic poets had died by this year
38. Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne after
- (A) George III (B) George IV (C) William IV (D) Edward VII

39. The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign was celebrated in  
(A) 1837 (B) 1887 (C) 1862 (D) 1901
40. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India in  
(A) 1857 (B) 1876 (C) 1837 (D) 1887
41. Darwin's The Origin of Species by Natural Selection challenges  
(A) Discoveries in the field of Zoology (B) Discoveries in the field of Botany  
(C) Biblical concept of the creation of the world (D) Doctrines of Christianity
42. Tennyson was appointed the poet Laureate after  
(A) Robert Southey (B) William Wordsworth (C) S.T. Coleridge  
(D) Robert Browning
43. The Dynasts is an epic drama written by Hardy. It deals with  
(A) Queen Victoria's Reign (B) The Napoleonic Wars (C) The Industrial Revolution  
(D) Science and Religion
44. In Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities', the two cities referred to are  
(A) Rome and Paris (B) London and Paris (C) Athens and Paris (D) Berlin and Paris
45. The Theme of Tennyson's Idylls of the King is  
(A) The story of King Arthur and His Round Table (B) Helen and the Greek Kings  
(C) Roman Emperors and their Victories  
(D) Kings of England after the Restoration of Charles II
46. Who Succeeded Robert Bridges as the Poet Laureate of England?  
(A) John Masefield (B) W.B. Yeats (C) Rudyard Kipling (D) Rupert Brooke
47. Oh, East is East, and West is West,  
And never the Twain can meet." Who holds this view?

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- (A) A.E. Houseman (B) G.B. Shaw (C) Rudyard Kipling (D) W.B. Yeats
48. In which year was Bernard Shaw awarded the Nobel Prize?
- (A) 1920 (B) 1925 (C) 1930 (D) 1932
49. E.M. Forster's A Passage to India deals with
- (A) Ancient Indian Culture (B) Arrival of the Britishers in India
- (C) Relationship between the Britishers and Indians
- (D) Discovery of the Sea-route to India
50. Who was he lived to be 'a classicist in literature, royalist in politics, and Anglo-Catholic in religion'?
- (A) Ezra Pound (B) Rudyard Kipling (C) George Orwell (D) T.S. Eliot

**Answers**

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (D)
11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (D) 15. (A) 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (D)
21. (C) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (B) 26. (D) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (A) 30. (A)
31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (C) 36. (A) 37. (B) 38. (C) 39. (B) 40. (B)
41. (C) 42. (B) 43. (B) 44. (B) 45. (A) 46. (A) 47. (C) 48. (B) 49. (C) 50. (D)

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