Literary Terms Test Review
Answer each question by circling the correct response.

1. The atmosphere or feeling in a literary work is called the:
   a. conflict
   b. protagonist
   c. mood
   d. text features

2. Pictures, side bars, bold print, graphs, charts, and captions are examples of:
   a. foreshadowing
   b. text features
   c. personification
   d. alliteration

3. A struggle or problem in the story for the main character is the:
   a. protagonist
   b. metaphor
   c. flashback
   d. conflict

4. A piece of writing that can be found in newspapers and magazines and its purpose is to persuade is:
   a. editorial
   b. feature article
   c. myth
   d. short story

5. A piece of writing that can be found in newspapers and magazines and its purpose is strictly to inform is:
   a. editorial
   b. feature article
   c. myth
   d. short story

6. An ancient Greek story that explains natural occurrences/happenings in the world is:
   a. editorial
   b. feature article
   c. myth
   d. short story

7. The main character is the:
   a. dialect
   b. meter
   c. plot
8. A prediction or hints of what will happen is called:
   a. foreshadowing
   b. personification
   c. alliteration
   d. genre

9. “Life is like a box of chocolates” is an example of:
   a. metaphor
   b. simile
   c. meter
   d. onomatopoeia

10. “My cat is a log” is an example of:
    a. metaphor
    b. simile
    c. meter
    d. onomatopoeia

11. Giving non-human objects human characteristics is called:
    a. foreshadowing
    b. personification
    c. dialect
    d. alliteration

12. When the author takes the reader back in time to a memory, he/she is using the technique called:
    a. foreshadowing
    b. alliteration
    c. flashback
    d. figurative language

13. “Bob built a brilliant boat” is an example of:
    a. foreshadowing
    b. simile
    c. metaphor
    d. alliteration

14. A form of language spoken by people in a particular region is called:
    a. dialect
    b. dialogue
    c. fable
    d. meter

15. A brief story/poem, usually with animal characters, that teaches a lesson/moral is called:
16. A story composed orally and passed down by word of mouth is called a(n):
   a. folk tale
   b. fable
   c. haiku
   d. resolution

17. A type of literature is called:
   a. meter
   b. setting
   c. genre
   d. plot

18. The rhythmical pattern of a poem is called:
   a. figurative language
   b. dialogue
   c. meter
   d. onomatopoeia

19. A 3-line Japanese poem with 17 syllables is called:
   a. folk tale
   b. fable
   c. haiku
   d. myth

20. BAM is an example of:
   a. onomatopoeia
   b. figurative language
   c. genre
   d. plot

21. When characters speak, it is called:
   a. figurative language
   b. dialogue
   c. dialect
   d. mood

22. “That was so good, I could smack my Mammie!” is an example of:
   a. personification
   b. alliteration
   c. figurative language
   d. simile
23. When, where, and the time a story takes place is called the:
   a. plot
   b. setting
   c. resolution
   d. conflict

24. When the climax or conflict is solved it is called the:
   a. plot
   b. setting
   c. resolution
   d. conflict

25. The sequence of events in a story is the:
   a. setting
   b. conflict
   c. resolution
   d. plot