

Figures Of Speech

Hello TNPSC Aspirants,

The General English syllabus's next topic is Figure speech from literature portion. This part on English Literature is very important. The Figure of speech will only takes place in the poem. In this article, we would like to discuss and give simple explanation on Figure of speech. Before getting in -deeper, we like to clarify what is '**Figure of Speech**'? It is a word or phrase that has a meaning something different than its literal meaning.

The TNPSC GE Question Paper's figure of speech will be taken from all poems of 6th to 12th Samacheer books. The figure of speech is usually used by poem writer to give the lines more expressive. The figure of speech can be asked from Poem such as

A Psalm of Life - Women's Rights - The Nation United - English words - Snake - The Man He Killed - Off to outer space tomorrow morning - Sonnet No.116 - The Solitary Reaper - Be the Best - O Captain My Captain - Laugh and Be Merry - Earth - Don't quit - The Apology - Be Glad your Nose is on your face - A sonnet for my Incomparable Mother - The Flying Wonder - To a Millionaire - The Piano - Manliness - Going for water - The cry of the Children - Migrant Bird - Shilpi.

Now let us check on different types of Figure of Speech. The Figure of Speech and its example are given below.

List of Figure of Speech:

1. Alliteration

2. Simile
3. Metaphor
4. Idioms
5. Personification
6. Homophones
7. Allusion
8. Oxymoron
9. Onomatopoeia
10. Anaphora
11. Ellipsis

Alliteration:

In a same poetic line, the repetition of the same consonant sound in several words is called as Alliteration. The Alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter of the word in same line.

Example: So we must laugh and drink from the deep blue cup of the sky.

Here the alliteration are **d**rink and **d**eep, where it sounds “**d**”.

Ex: 1 Join the **J**ubilant song.

Ex: 2 **B**etter the world with a **b**low in the teeth of a wrong.

Ex: 3 **P**iles of **P**urple crystals.

Sparkling in the light.

Ex: 4 Yet when a crack causes.

Water to seep slowly through

Simile:

It compares one thing with another thing of a different kind.

The Simile can be found by those two words: “ **as brave as** “ a lion (or) **Like** brave lion

The Poetic line which has simile is given below,

1. Your summer invited me into your fields to be present at your labour, at the birth of **your jewel like fruits.**
2. You appeared to me **like a giant armed with furious tempests.** This line is taken from the Poem “ Earth”.
3. Underneath our heavy eye – lids drooping

The reddest flower would look **as pale as** snow.

This line is taken from the poem “Going for Water”

Metaphor: The Metaphor that compares 2 subjects without the use of ‘like’ and ‘or’

Ex: 1 In the beginning was the word

And the **word was God.**

Ex: 2 Here, **Captain! Dear father!**

Ex: 3 A notes as from a single place, a **Slender tinkling fall** that made.

Ex: 4 Then what gems would we see?

Perhaps a **beautiful heart**.

Idioms:

It is a group of words which has **different meaning from the actual meaning** of it.

Example: Idioms with its meanings are given below

1. A penny for your thoughts – tell me what you're thinking about
2. As good as gold – Very well behaved
3. Drag up a child – bring up a child without proper training.
4. Still waters run deep – Never Judge anything by its appearance.
5. In hot water – in serious trouble

Homophones:

The words that sounds similar, but have different spelling and meaning.

Ex: 1 I thought you guys were going to **desert** me!

The Cherry pie looks so good for **dessert**!

Here **desert means an uninhabited land** and dessert means **eatable at the end of a meal**.

Ex: 2 I'm trying hard to not **lose** patience with her.

The knot might not hold, since it's sort of **loose**.

Now justify the difference by yourself.

Ex: 3 I Had no _____. He gave me a _____ of advise (Piece / Peace)

Answer: Peace , Piece

Personification:

The Non- Human Objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have ability to act like human beings.

In simple words, Human qualities are given to animals, objects or ideas

Example:

1. You pose the **cosmic riddles**
2. Within his **bending sickle's** compass come.

Here do riddles relates to cosmic? No. So it is personification.

We would like to give another 5 more figure of speech in our next article. So please stay withus for General English tips and explanation. The Question will be asked as follows,

1.my manhood is cast down in the flood of remembrance’.

Choose the right answer. The Figure of speech in this line is _____.

- a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Anaphora

Ans: Metaphor

Here Metaphor is flood of remembrance, where it compares memory with flood.

2. More welcome notes to weary bands

a) Alliteration b) Homophones c) Idioms d) Simile

Ans: Alliteration. Here the alliteration is **Welcome** and **Weary** because it has same letter in 2 different words in same line.

3. The delicious cake in a Pastry shop make one's mouth watery.

a) Desire something that one loves to eat.

b) A person who does not fit in.

c) To manage a different situation with courage.

d) Something one may feel to buy it.

Ans: a. It means, tempt to eat.

4. It is the stare to every wand'ring bark

a) Alliteration b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Idioms

Ans: Here Idioms is **wandering bark**. Because it means 'lost boat'.

5. But ranged **as** infantry

And staring face to face

a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Alliteration d) Allusion

Ans: Simile. Here "**as**" is used. So it is simile.

6. While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring

- a) Oxymoron b) Ellipsis c) Personification d) Simile

Ans: Personification. Because it describes victory .

7. The Male candidates have alone received the mail from telecommunication department.

- a) Homophones b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Oxymoron

Ans: Homophones. Because, the male and mail differs in spelling and also has different meaning such as **Male represents a Boy** and **Mail** represents a Electronic mail.

8. I don't know _____ to go for a hike or a swim in the rainy _____ condition.

- a) Wether , whether b) weather , wether c) Whetheir , whether d) whether, weather.

Ans: Whether, Weather.

Hope this article is very informative. For GE figure of speech part II, please make subscription by giving email address and bookmark our page for future reference.

Allusion

The statement refers to something, without mentioning it directly. Allusion is an indirect statement.

Ex: “15mins of fame” – It means someone receive a great deal of media attention.

“Catch 22” – It means defeat.

“Don’t act like Romeo in front of her” – It refers a character named Romeo, who loved Juliet in the Shakespeare play of “Romeo and Juliet” indirectly.

Onomatopoeia

It refers to words which sound similar to the sound they describe.

Ex: 1 – Meow sound of cat

Ex: 2 – Roar sound of Lion

Ex: 3 – Caws sound of crows

Ex: 4 – Rumble sound of Thunder

Poetic line example for Onomatopoeia:

So now it is vain for the singer to burst into clamour

Here the Onomatopoeia is burst into clamour; it means the loud noise made by many people.

Oxymoron

It is a striking opposition or contrast of a word.

Ex: Dark light, Living dead, Mad wisdom & Falsely True.

Here the opposite of dark is light. Likewise, you can see opposite meaning of a word to put together to give sense for the word.

Ex: “ why, then, O brawling love! O Loving hate !

Here loving hate is a figure of speech - Oxymoron. This kind of Oxymoron is used by Shakespeare in his plays. These lines are taken from “**Romeo and Juliet**” Play.

Anaphora

It creates Rhythm. The Anaphora is a Repetition of a word or a phrase at the beginning of a successive clause.

Ex: You blossomed into a nascent loveliness

You ripened into nectar in Fruit – Jars.

Here these two lines look **repeated in same sense** or format. Thus it is Anaphora – Figure of Speech.

Ellipsis

The Ellipsis is a series of dots. That indicate an intentional omission of words. Ellipsis is nothing but using “.....” in between sentences to fill the gaps while reading it out.

The Ellipsis are mostly used to give signal confusion, disapproval, hesitation or to show more to come on the way.

Ex: 1 So.....what happened?

Ex: 2 But if thought he was.....

Mostly this figure of speech didn't cover in our Poem syllabus. But chances are there to ask in exams to confuse the aspirants. So please don't ignore any segment in General English. Knowing new concepts is not wrong. It is also knowledge.

Repetition

From the word 'repetition' itself, one can identify the repeated words in same poetic line.

Ex: But O heart! heart! heart!

Here heart is repeated 3 times, so it comes under Figure of speech - Repetition.

Ex: On a hot, hot day and I in pyjamas for the heat.

This is a poetic line from 'The Snake'. Here hot is repeated twice in same line. So "Hot" is repetition in the above poetic line.

Apostrophes

It is an exclamatory passage in a speech or poem addressed to a person. It is a special form of Personification.

Ex: O Judgement! Though art fled to brutish beast.

Here **O Judgement!** is a special personification in case of Apostrophes

Hyperbola

Hyperbola compasses or describes things in an exaggerated way for the sake of emphasis.

Ex: 'I'm starving' - When one is merely Hungry

I'm Freezing - When one is quite cold.

Type of Questions in TNPSC exam:

1. You loved me with a never - failing love
You gave me strength and sweet security

Find the figure of speech of the above mentioned Poetic line.

- a) Simile b) Personification c) Anaphora d) Repetition

Answer: c

Here You loved me... You gave me... those two lines are same in format. So it is ticked as **Anaphora**.

2. But the young, young children, O my brothers
a) Metaphor b) Allusion c) Repetition d) Ellipsis

Answer: c

Here the word ' young' is repeated twice. So, the figure of speech is **repetition**.

3. Success is failure turned inside out

- a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Hyperbole d) Oxymoron

Answer: b

Here the success and failure are compared without the usage of 'like' and 'as'.
So it is metaphor.

4. We ran as if to meet the moon

- a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Hyperbole d) Oxymoron

Answer: c

Here, the moon is personified. It means; the actual ran is for water, but the poet described as exaggerated as they ran for moon. So it is Hyperbole.

Now you all got cleared on the topic "figure of speech"....

Questions With Explanation

1. "If you can't be a highway, just be a trail

If you can't be the Sun, be a Star

It is not the size that you win or you fail

Be the Best of whatever you are!....." **The Rhyme Scheme in the above**

given lines is

A) aa

B) abab

C) abc

D) aab

Explanation:

These lines were taken from the Poem “Be the Best”. Now here we are going to learn about Rhyme scheme. The Rhyme Scheme is nothing but, each line of the poem must end in rhyming manner.

Example: Here ‘Trail’ & ‘Fail’ and ‘Star’ & ‘are’ – Rhyming words.

Thus let’s consider trail & fail as “**a & a**”. Likewise star & are as “**b & b**”. So, the answer is **B**.

2. Identify the figure of speech used in the following poetic line.

In the world’s broad field of battle

A) Personification

B) Simile

C) Metaphor

D) Oxymoron

Explanation:

These lines were taken from the poem “**The Psalm of Life**”. Here the poet compared the world with the battle field, where life is a temporary camp.

Thus the comparison of world with battle field says that, it’s **Simile**.

Simile means comparison between two objects, where comparison words such as ‘**like**’, ‘**so**’, ‘**as**’ will be used.

But in this line, indirect comparison was used by the poet. So please try to understand and learn the poem with interest, which leads to crack figure of speech in easy manner.

3. Select the correct answer from the options given below:

A statement tells something. But actually it means the opposite is known as

A) Paradox

B) Irony

C) Apostrophe

D) Litotes

Explanation:

Question may ask in this pattern too. So please go through the meaning of all figure of speech terms. Now let's see the meaning of all other 4 options. Here the answer is **B**.

Paradox – A Statement appears to contradict itself.

Example: “You can save money by spending it”

Irony – The expression of one's meaning that normally signifies the opposite.

Example: “Oh great! Now you have broken my new camera.”

Apostrophe – Speaking to an imaginary object or person.

Example: “Twinkle,,twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are”

Litotes – Positive statement expressed by negating its opposite expressions.

Example: “It was not unlike my dream”

It means it was just like my dream.

4. “The reddest flower would look as pale as snow for, all day, we drag our burden tiring”. Mention the figure of speech employed in the above lines.

A) Metaphor

B) Simile

C) Oxymoron

D) Personification

Explanation:

This line was taken from the poem “The Cry of the Children”.

We have earlier discussed about the term **Simile**, if you look at the line, “**as pale as snow**” was used. So obviously it is **Simile** and the answer is **B**.

5. ‘As humble plants by country hedgerows growing that treasure up the rain’.

The figure of speech employed here is

A) Allusion

B) Metaphor

C) Simile

D) Personification

E) Personification

Explanation:

This line was taken from the poem “Women’s Right”. Here **As humble plants** was compared to **Women**. Thus the answer is C. Also ‘as’ was used to conclude that it is **Simile**.

6. Identify the poetic line that differs in figure of speech from the other poetic lines.

A) In solitary confinement as complete as any goal

B) In the bivouac of life

C) Speech that came like leech craft

D) Like a king in exile

Explanation:

The Figure of speech used in option A, C, D is **Simile**, where ‘as’, ‘like’ are used. The direct simile is used, in such a way option B differs from other option.

7. What kind of figure of speech is applied in the following poetic line?

‘Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul’

- A) Simile
- B) Metaphor
- C) Personification
- D) Oxymoron**

Explanation:

This line was taken from the poem “The Noiseless Patient Spider”. The Figure of speech used in the above line is “**Oxymoron**”, which means using contradictory terms i.e. opposite terms.

Here ‘**Fling catch**’ looks like Oxymoron because, fling means **throw**.

Thus throw and catch plays opposite terms. So, the answer is **D**.

8. “Harmonic cacophony to oblivious ears” – Shilpi

Identify the figure of speech employed in this line.

- A) Simile
- B) Metaphor
- C) Alliteration
- D) Oxymoron**

Explanation:

This line was taken from the poem “**Shilpi**”. The Figure of speech used in the above line is “**Oxymoron**”, which means using contradictory terms i.e. opposite terms.

Here '**Harmonic Cacophony**' looks like Oxymoron because, the word **harmonic** means special musical note or pleasant sound and **cacophony** means noise. Thus harmonic cacophony plays opposite terms. So, the answer is **D**.

9 We ran as if to meet the moon.

Identify the figure of speech.

A) Hyperbole

B) Anaphora

C) Ellipsis

D) Simile

Explanation:

This line was taken from the poem "**Going for Water**". The Figure of speech employed in the above line is "**Hyperbole**", which describes things in an exaggerated way for the sake of emphasis.

Here the moon is personified, whereas the actual run is for the water, but the poet described as exaggerated as they ran for moon. So the answer is **A**.

10. Identify the poetic line that differs in figure of speech, from the other lines.

A) In the world's broad field of battle

B) Writhed like lightning and was gone

C) As humble plants by country hedgerows growing

D) In solitary confinement as complete as any goal

Explanation:

Here all four option's figure of speech is **Simile**. But option **A** differs from other, whereas 'as', 'like' are used in option B, C & D. The direct simile is used, in such a way option **A** differs from other option.

11. The rhyme scheme of the following line is

Let us, be up and doing
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing
Learn to labour and to wait.

A) a a a b

B) a b a b

C) a b b b

D) a b c a

Explanation:

Can you identify the rhyme? Yes, look at the poem lines.

'doing' and 'pursuing' sounds same which can be written as '**a a**'. Likewise, 'fate' and 'wait' sounds same which can also be written as '**b b**'. Thus altogether the rhyme scheme can be written as **a b a b**.

12. Identify the figure of speech in the following poetic line.

And hymns in the cosy parlour, the tinkling piano our guide

A) Oxymoron

B) Onomatopoeia

C) Hyperbole

D) Simile

Explanation:

Here the figure of speech for the above line is **Onomatopoeia**, where it denotes the words which produce sound by an act, object, etc.

Here the Onomatopoeia word is “**tinkling**”.

13. Identify the figure of speech in the given poetic line.

A mother like the mom you were to me.

A) Simile

B) Metaphor

C) Ellipsis

D) Allusion

Explanation:

It's very easy to identify that its **Simile**, because the term “**like**” was used. This line was taken from the poem ‘**A Sonnet for my incomparable Mother**’. The poet trying to be a best mom, like her mother – This is how the motherhood was explained in this poem. It's really much interesting!

14. “On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna Smoking”. What type of allusion is used here?

A) Cultural allusion

B) Biblical allusion

C) Geographical allusion

D) Political allusion

Explanation:

First, let's study what is allusion? Allusion means indirect reference to something like object, place, event, etc. Here it refers to a place indirectly. Thus it is **Geographical Allusion**.

Sicily is a place in Italy and **Etna** is a volcano in Sicily. This refers to bowl of the earth was too hot.

15. Find out the figures of speech in the following lines :

“Laugh till the game is played”

A) Simile

B) Metaphor

C) Allusion

D) Oxymoron

Explanation:

This line was taken from the poem “**Laugh and be Merry**”. The figure of speech involved in this line is **Metaphor**.

The comparison between two objects, no comparison words is used in **Metaphor**.

The line says that, “Be happy and positive until the end of your days”.

16. Act – act in the living present !

What is the figure of speech employed here?

A) Anaphora

B) Alliteration

C) Repetition

D) Apostrophe

Explanation:

It was taken from the poem “**The Psalm of Life**”. Repetition refers to repeating words or phrases in consecutive lines or same line. In such manner, ‘**Act – act**’ was used consecutively. The word **Act** was repeated twice. So the answer is option **C**.

17. Don't give up, though pace seems slow”

What is the figure of speech employed here?

A) Assonance

B) Allusion

C) Apostrophe

D) Anaphora

Explanation:

The line was taken from the poem “ Don't Quit”. The figure of speech is **Assonance**, it is similar to alliteration. Repetition of vowel sounds is called Assonance in simple way.

The Repeated vowels found in the above line are follows,

Don't , though , slow.

18. Find out the allusion applied here:

“Dust thou art, to dust returnest ..”

A) Hindu Mythology

B) Rhyme of Ancient Mariner

C) The Bible

D) William Shakespeare

Explanation:

The line is from the Poem “A Psalm of Life”. The Allusion applied here is from **Bible**, Where Dust thou art is from the book of Genesis – God’s word to Adam & Eve were casted from the dust of Eden garden. Likewise, the poet describes that all human beings are the dust. In such a way, the poet refer indirectly to an event.

19. Find out the figure of speech in the following poetic lines :

“O If you can meet with triumph and disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same”.

A) Personification

B) Simile

C) Metaphor

D) Oxymoron

Explanation:

The Answer is **A**. The Personification attributes life to non-living objects. Here both Triumph and disaster are described as **Human**, which personify the human qualities.

Triumph and disaster both are compared to imposters. Both success and failure doesn’t long last. We often deceived in thinking them to be permanent.

20. “Appearances can be deceptive
And to the superficial gaze
The outside looks dull and grey
Plain looking in many ways”.

The Rhyme Scheme used in the above given lines is

A) a b a b

B) a b c b

C) a b b a

D) a c a b

Explanation:

The Rhyming words are 'gaze' and 'ways', which was denoted as 'b b'. The other two line are marked as a & c. Thus the rhyming scheme of the above line is a b c b.

21. Identify the figure of speech used in the following poetic line :

And all day the iron wheels are droning

A) Oxymoron

B) Onomatopoeia

C) Assonance

D) Metaphor

Explanation:

The line is taken from the poem "The Cry of the Children". Here the figure of speech is Onomatopoeia, where **droning** is Onomatopoeia word. The term 'droning' means, low humming sound.

22. Find out the figure of speech used in this line from the options given below:

"He lifted his head from his drinking as cattle do"

A) Alliteration

B) Metaphor

C) Simile

D) Allusion

Explanation:

The figure of speech used in the above line is **Simile** from the poem "Snake". Here simile is identified by 'as' which was used in the above line. Here the snake has been compared to cattle. Thus it was strongly answers as Simile.

23. We ran as if to meet the moon :

Choose the figure of speech from the options given.

- A) Metaphor
- B) Personification
- C) Simile**
- D) Oxymoron

Explanation:

The same poetic line was asked differently in previous paper. So, it is noted that this question can be asked in other form of figure of speech too. The Simile word 'as' is used. The aspirants are asked to check the options first and answer it.

24. Repetition of the same line at the end of each stanza is called

- A) simile
- B) refrain**
- C) alliteration
- D) Metaphor

Explanation:

I do see the enjoy of morning,
Such a lovely beauty of flowers please me
I do see the enjoy of morning,

The above lines is an example of refrain, whereas first & last line are same. Please focus on definition of all figure of speech. Likewise, u can see refrain in the poem "O Captain! My Caption!" by Walt Whitman.

25. "How beautiful you are, Earth and how sublime".

Mention the figure of speech from the options given.

A) Oxymoron

B) Personification

C) Simile

D) Metaphor

Explanation:

Here the Earth was personified. Thus the answer is **B**. The line is from the poem "Earth".

26. Identify the figure of speech used in the following poetic line.

'That hung like clustered stars'

A) Metaphor

B) simile

C) Alliteration

D) Assonance

Explanation:

The word "like" was used in the poem **English words**. Thus it is clear that, the answer is Simile. The collection of English words was compared to the cluster of stars. So this comparison tells that, it belongs to Simile.

27. Identify the figure of speech used in this line :

“Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere O my soul”

- A) Onomatopoeia
- B) Metaphor
- C) Oxymoron**
- D) Assonance

28. Identify the figure of speech employed in the following line.

‘The reddest flower would look as pale as snow’

- A) Metaphor
- B) Simile**
- C) Oxymoron
- D) Personification

29. ‘Be a bush, if you can’t be a tree’

Mention the figure of speech of the above line

- A) Metaphor**
- B) Simile
- C) Alliteration
- D) Personification

Explanation:

The poet just tells that, be the best of whatever you do. In this way, he compared with nature. The metaphor make sense of something big and its corresponding small one in regard to achievement in one’s life. Comparison words are not used in terms of Metaphor. Answer is **A**.

30. "In the beginning was the word And the word was God" What is the allusion made here?

- A) Literary Allusion
- B) Geographical Allusion
- C) Biblical Allusion**
- D) Linguistic Allusion

Explanation:

This line was taken from the Bible – John 1:1 which says through Him all things was made. So the answer is **C**.

31. And sings a melancholy strain', -The Solitary Reaper

The figure of speech used here is —

- A) Apostrophe
- B) Metaphor**
- C) Anaphora
- D) Oxymoron

Explanation:

The word **melancholy** means sad.

The word **strain** means melody tune. The poet is referring to girl's sad song.

Thus it was compared with sad song of a girl. Thus the answer is **B**.

32. The figure of speech used in the line,

"Old age and youth alike **mistaught, misfed**" of the poem – To a Millionaire, is

- A) Personification
- B) Alliteration**
- C) Simile

D) Metaphor

Explanation:

Here the figure of speech is Alliteration, whereas mistaught & misfed starts with the letter “M”. Thus it was concluded as Alliteration. The poet says that, charity starts by loving fellowmen.

33. The repetition of a line or lines through a poem, at given intervals is

A) an alliteration

B) an oxymoron

C) a simile

D) a refrain

34. Choose the best answer given below. “The reddest flower would look as pale as snow”: The figure of speech used is

A) Personification

B) Metaphor

C) Oxymoron

D) Simile

35. Identify the poetic line that differs from others :

A) If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass

B) Guesting a while in the rooms of a beautiful inn

C) O ye wheels stop! Be silent for today!

D) The globe's my world, the cloud is my kin

Explanation:

Option C is answer, Because the figure of speech is **Personification** which was taken from the poem “The cry of the children”. It personifies the life with non-living object i.e wheel.

Other options like A, B, & D are **Metaphor**.

Option A is from the poem “ Be the Best”

Option B is from “Laugh and be Merry”

Option D is from “The Migrant Bird”. In this way, the answer is C.

36. Pick out the words in alliteration in “The barren boughs without the leaves”. Find out the correct answer from the following options :

A) without leaves

B) bough with leaves

C) Barren leaves

D) barren boughs

Explanation:

Alliteration is repeating initial consonant sound in several words in same line.

Here “**Barren boughs**” is apt answer.

37. “I spread my wings through all the din ; Through fears and fright I fly my flight”. Identify the group of words which has alliteration in them - Find out the correct answer from the options given below :

A) through all the din

B) spread my wings

C) through fears

D) through fears and fright I fly my flight

Explanation:

Here the alliteration is **fears, fright & flight**. The option D has repeated initial consonant in 3 words of the poetic line from “Migrant Bird”. So the answer is **D**.

38. ‘O ye wheels’ (breaking out in a mad moaning) ‘Stop ! be silent for today !’
The figure of speech used here is——

- A) Simile
- B) Personification**
- C) Metaphor
- D) Repetition

39. Which figure of speech suits for the underlined word in the given sentence?

The crow caws

- A) Simile
- B) Metaphor
- C) Oxymoron
- D) Onomatopoeia**

Explanation:

The answer is option D, because the harsh cry of cow is said to be **caws**. Thus the word denotes sound is called Onomatopoeia.

40. “And underneath our heavy eyelids drooping, The reddest flower would look as pale as snow”. The figure of speech employed in the above lines is ——
Choose the correct answer from the choices given below

- A) Simile**

- B) Metaphor
- C) Oxymoron
- D) personification

41. Identify the poetic line which is **not** having **Simile** as the figure of speech from the following options:

- A) As humble plants by country hedgerows growing
- B) Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld
- C) Be not like dumb, driven cattle

D) O tongues of fire ! you came devouring

Explanation:

The Option A, B & C are simile. But the question is to find which option is NOT SIMILE, obviously the answer is option D.

The figure of speech of option D is Metaphor, whereas the line was taken from the poem

“ English Words”

42. Complete the given Simile with the apt name of the animal from the given options :

as fast as——.

A) Cheetah

- B) Lion
- C) Lamb
- D) Fox

Explanation:

Here the animal was compared in terms of speed i.e fast. We all know that Cheetah's speed is 70-75 mph and it is called the fastest land animal. Also the term **as** was used. So it is Simile and the answer is option **A**

43. There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock ; The alliterated words here are——: Pick out the correct answer from the options given below :

A) Calendar – Clock

B) Won't be – Calendar

C) There be a clock

D) There be a calendar

Explanation:

The repetition initial consonant of the words calendar and clock is **C**. Thus the answer is option **A**.

44. Identify the poetic line that differs in figure of speech from the other poetic lines; from the options given below :

A) O Winged seeds ! you crossed the furrowed seas

B) Like a golden swarm of fire flies you came

C) He lifted his head from his drinking, as cattle do

D) And our hearts though stout and brave, Still like muffled drums are beating

Explanation:

The Option B, C & D are simile. But the option A is NOT SIMILE. It is Personification. Here it personifies the English word had crossed the seas to settle comfortably in India. Obviously the answer is option A.

45. Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld

Identify the figure of speech employed in the poetic line from the options given below :

- A) Metaphor
- B) Transferred epithet
- C) Personification

D) Simile

Explanation:

Here the term “like” is used. So the answer is **Simile**.

46. Identify the figure of speech employed in the following line : The reddest flower would look as pale as snow

- A) Metaphor
- B) Oxymoron
- C) Simile**
- D) Irony

47. Identify the figure of speech in “And flickered his tongue like a forked night on the air, so black”.

- A) simile**
- B) Metaphor
- C) Alliteration
- D) Oxymoron

Explanation:

Here the term “like” is used. So the answer is **Simile**.

48. 'Love is not love Which alters when it alteration finds' - What is the figure of speech presented in these lines?

A) Personification

B) Alliteration

C) Simile

D) Oxymoron

Explanation:

Alliteration from words:

Love - Love

Which - When

Alters - Alteration

Repetition in initial consonant letters.

49 "And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping, I The reddest ! lower would look as pale as snow". The figure of speech used here is

A) Simile

B) Metaphor

C) personification

D) Allusion

50. In "O Captain My Captain! My Captain our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won",
Captain and ship are examples of

A) Metaphor

B) Allusion

C) Simile

D) Personification

Explanation:

Here the Ship symbolizes the United States of America and the Captain represents Abraham Lincoln.

So the answer is option **A. Metaphor**