

English Grammar and Figures of Speech Review

English · Answer Key · 31 Questions

1. Which preposition is used for specific house or building numbers?

- A) AT**
- B) ON
- C) IN
- D) BY

2. Which preposition is used for streets, avenues, and roads?

- A) IN
- B) AT
- C) ON**
- D) WITH

3. Which preposition is used for cities, provinces, and countries?

- A) ON
- B) AT
- C) FOR
- D) IN**

4. Which preposition is used for days and dates?

- A) AT
- B) IN
- C) ON**
- D) FOR

5. Which preposition is used for months, years, and seasons?

- A) ON
- B) AT
- C) IN**
- D) FROM

6. According to Rule 1 of Subject-Verb Agreement, if a collective noun is viewed as a group, it takes a _____ verb.

- A) plural
- B) singular**
- C) active
- D) passive

7. According to Rule 1 of Subject-Verb Agreement, if a collective noun is viewed as individual members, it takes a _____ verb.

- A) singular
- B) active
- C) passive
- D) plural**

8. In Rule 2 (A + Preposition + B), if A is a NAMASA word (none, all, most, any, some, a lot of), which word is the subject?

- A) A
- B) B**
- C) The preposition
- D) The article

9. In Rule 3, if A is a portion (fraction/percentage), which word is the subject?

- A) A
- B) The portion
- C) B**
- D) The verb

10. In Rule 4, if A is not NAMASA nor a portion, which word is the subject?

- A) B
- B) The preposition
- C) A**
- D) The phrase

11. According to Rule 5 (Correlative Subjects), if subjects are joined by 'or' or 'nor', the verb agrees with the _____ subject.

- A) farther
- B) nearer**
- C) first
- D) last

12. According to Rule 6 (Intervening Expressions), which phrases should be disregarded when determining the subject?

- A) Phrases with 'and'
- B) Phrases with 'or'
- C) Intervening expressions like 'together with'**
- D) Phrases at the end of the sentence

13. According to Rule 7, adjectives used as subjects are considered _____.

- A) singular
- B) plural**
- C) neuter
- D) abstract

14. A figure of speech that makes a comparison using 'like' or 'as' is called a:

- A) Metaphor
- B) Simile**
- C) Hyperbole
- D) Allusion

15. A figure of speech that makes an implied comparison without using 'like' or 'as' is called a:

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

16. What figure of speech is a brief or indirect reference to something significant?

- A) Metaphor
- B) Simile
- C) Allusion**
- D) Hyperbole

17. Exaggeration or overstatement is a characteristic of which figure of speech?

- A) Irony
- B) Metonymy
- C) Hyperbole**
- D) Synecdoche

18. Addressing a dead person, an absent person, or an inanimate object is known as:

- A) Apostrophe**
- B) Paradox
- C) Oxymoron
- D) Litotes

19. A discrepancy between what seems and what is, is a characteristic of:

- A) Metaphor
- B) Irony**
- C) Synecdoche
- D) Metonymy

20. Using a part to mean the whole or the whole to mean a part is called:

- A) Metonymy
- B) Synecdoche**
- C) Paradox
- D) Oxymoron

21. When words are associated or related to represent something else, it's called:

- A) Synecdoche
- B) Metonymy**
- C) Paradox
- D) Litotes

22. A presentation of true but seemingly contradictory ideas is called:

- A) Oxymoron
- B) Litotes
- C) Paradox**
- D) Anaphora

23. The combination of two contradictory words is called:

- A) Paradox
- B) Oxymoron**
- C) Litotes
- D) Epiphora

24. Affirming something by negating its opposite is called:

- A) Oxymoron
- B) Anaphora
- C) Litotes**
- D) Symploce

25. The repetition of a word or sequence of words at the beginning of successive clauses is called:

- A) Epiphora
- B) Symploce
- C) Anaphora**
- D) Anadiplosis

26. The repetition of a word or phrase at the end of successive clauses is called:

- A) Anaphora
- B) Symploce
- C) Epiphora**
- D) Diacope

27. The combination of anaphora and epiphora is called:

- A) Anadiplosis
- B) Diacope
- C) Epizeuxis

D) Symploce

28. The repetition of the last word from the previous line at the beginning of the next is called:

- A) Anaphora
- B) Epiphora

C) Anadiplosis

D) Epanalepsis

29. The repetition of a word with one or more words between, usually to express deep feeling, is called:

A) Epizeuxis

B) Diacope

C) Epanalepsis

D) Symploce

30. The repetition of the same word, with none between, for vehemence is called:

A) Diacope

B) Epizeuxis

C) Epanalepsis

D) Anadiplosis

31. The repetition of the initial part of a clause or sentence at the end of that same clause or sentence is called:

A) Epizeuxis

B) Epanalepsis

C) Anadiplosis

D) Symploce