**9th Grade Learning Check - September 2016**

1. When two unlike things are compared (without using “like” or “as”), this is called:

A. Personification

B. Hyperbole

C. Metaphor

D. Alliteration

2. When human-like qualities are given to non-human objects, this is called:

A. Irony

B. Metaphor

C. Alliteration

D. Personification

3. When a consonant sound is repeated, usually at the beginning of the word, it is called:

A. Alliteration

B. Metaphor

C. Imagery

D. Hyperbole

4. When an author exaggerates to create an effect, this is called:

A. Hyperbole

B. Alliteration

C. Irony

D. Metaphor

5. When an author uses descriptive language to appeal to the senses, this is called:

A. Alliteration

B. Imagery

C. Metaphor

D. Hyperbole

6. A contrast between expectation and reality is called:

A. Imagery

B. Irony

C. Personification

D. Alliteration

7. Theme is…

A. A lesson

B. A moral

C. An idea

D. All of the above

8. A narrator who is also a character in the story is…

A. Omniscient

B. First person

C. Third Person Limited

D. Unreliable

9. A narrator who knows the thoughts and feelings of any character is…

A. Unreliable

B. Omniscient

C. Third Person Limited

D. First Person

10. Imagery is descriptive language which appeals to

A. Sight

B. Taste

C. Touch

D. All of the five senses

11. If the reader/audience knows something a character doesn’t, this is an example of…

A. Symbolism

B. Verbal irony

C. Situational irony

D. Dramatic irony

12. The story’s main conflict is introduced in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and resolved in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Hook; climax

B. Rising action; falling action

C. Exposition; resolution

D. Climax; hook

13. A Character who undergoes significant change in their thinking is called:

A. Static

B. Round

C. Dynamic

D. Flat

14. If a character says something they do not really mean, this is an example of

A. Situational irony

B. Dramatic irony

C. Verbal irony

D. Hyperbole

15. A narrator who is not a character in the story but has the ability to know the thoughts and feelings of one character is called:

A. Omniscient

B. First person limited

C. Third person limited

D. Unreliable

**9th Grade Learning Check - September 2016 (KEY)**

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