

- ① Fill in the names of the stylistic devices that fit the corresponding descriptions and examples.

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Stylistic device	Description	Example(s)
	repetition of a sound at the beginning of neighbouring words	fun fact, weak and weary, live love laugh
	expression of meaning by using language that typically means the opposite	Well done! Now you broke it.
	direct comparison of two different things without using the words <i>as</i> or <i>like</i>	He's a couch potato
	form of parallelism which repeats the same word(s) at the beginning of neighbouring sentences	Come in , I say. Come in and eat with us.
	technique of representing animals or objects as if they were (like) human beings	The city never sleeps .
	a question to which the answer seems obvious and is therefore not necessary	Do birds fly?
	statement in which the true magnitude of an idea or event is presented as less valuable or important than it actually is	Global warming is a bit of a problem.

- ② Match the following stylistic devices and descriptions.

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|-------------------|---|
| onomatopoeia ____ | a) strong exaggeration used for serious or comedic effect |
| hyperbole ____ | b) use of a word which may be understood in multiple different ways |
| synecdoche ____ | c) listing of words, phrases or ideas |
| wordplay/pun ____ | d) apparently contradictory terms appearing together |
| oxymoron ____ | e) comparison using the words <i>as</i> or <i>like</i> |
| simile ____ | f) a part representing the whole or vice versa |
| enumeration ____ | g) use of a word that imitates the sound it refers to |

- ③ Write down two examples each for the following stylistic devices.

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- a) onomatopoeia
- b) personification
- c) parallelism

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