

**SAMPLE CONTENT**



# CUET (UG)

**COMMON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TEST**

• Based on notified syllabus prescribed by NTA •

**3063 MCQs**

**LOADED WITH AMAZING FEATURES**

- ▶ Hints
- ▶ Model paper with solutions
- ▶ Variety of questions
- ▶ Grammar worksheets
- ▶ Solutions to the 3 latest CUET exam papers

# ENGLISH

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**Target** Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

# CUET (UG)

## English

### Salient Features

- ☞ '3063' MCQs for ample practice
- ☞ Based on the syllabus as prescribed by NTA
- ☞ In accordance with the latest CUET (UG) Question Paper conducted by NTA
- ☞ Includes extensive range of MCQs comprising of various types and level
- ☞ Thorough coverage of diverse question types as per the latest CUET (UG) paper
- ☞ Includes Glossary for Reading Comprehension and Hints wherever necessary
- ☞ Includes solved questions from CUET (UG) Question Papers of 2022 (18<sup>th</sup> August) and 2023 (21<sup>st</sup> May and 1<sup>st</sup> June).
- ☞ Includes Two Grammar Worksheets with solutions for extensive practice
- ☞ Model Question Paper with answer keys provided via Q.R. Code.

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## PREFACE

Common University Entrance Test, CUET (UG) is a pivotal juncture in a student's academic journey. It is a single-window opportunity for the Students to seek admission in the premier higher education institutions.

Target Publications, with more than a decade of experience and expertise in the domain of competitive examination, offers "**CUET (UG) English**" for all the CUET (UG) aspirants. This book is compiled according to the notified syllabus prescribed by NTA for CUET (UG) and on the latest CUET (UG) 2023 paper.

It is a complete preparation and practice book with the unmatched comprehensive amalgamation of theory and MCQs needed to clear the exam successfully.

The chapter begins with easy to understand **Theory**, and is followed by '**Multiple Choice Questions**' (MCQs). **New topics** are included in the book as per the latest CUET (UG) 2023 syllabus.

We understand that practice makes perfect, and with this in mind, we have incorporated two **Grammar worksheets** with solutions to provide students with exhaustive practice. Additionally, we have also designed a **Model Question Paper** based on the CUET paper pattern, accessible alongwith its answer keys via Q.R. code.

We have carefully created a diverse range of questions encompassing various types and levels of complexity, especially in the grammar sections.

The book incorporates **Hints** to assist students in problem-solving process, particularly for complex questions. Additionally, a comprehensive **Glossary** is provided to enrich vocabulary and enhance understanding for Reading Comprehension.

To provide students an insight into the complexity of the CUET (UG) entrance examination, the book includes solved questions from the following CUET papers: 2022–18<sup>th</sup> August (Slot - 2), 2023 – 21<sup>st</sup> May (Slot – 1) and 1<sup>st</sup> June (Slot – 2).

Beyond attaining mastery in the subject matter, this book aims to guide students in accomplishing crucial objectives, including effective time-management and the development of their proficiency in navigating the paper-pattern format.

*We hope the book benefits the learner as we have envisioned.*

Publisher

**Edition:** First

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

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### Disclaimer

This reference book is based on the CUET (UG) syllabus prescribed by National Testing Agency (NTA). We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

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## Syllabus for Section I - Languages (IA & IB)

Sec IA – 13 languages	Sec IB – 20 languages	Syllabus
101 English	201 Arabic	<p><b>Questions from the Language Section will be from the following topics but are not limited to:</b></p> <p><b>1. Reading Comprehension:</b></p> <p>There will be three types of passages (maximum 300-350 words):</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">i. Factual</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">ii. Narrative</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">iii. Literary</p> <p><b>2. Verbal Ability</b></p> <p><b>3. Rearranging the parts</b></p> <p><b>4. Choosing the correct word</b></p> <p><b>5. Synonyms and Antonyms</b></p> <p><b>6. Vocabulary</b></p>
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103 Assamese	203 Chinese	
104 Bengali	204 Dogri	
105 Gujarati	205 French	
106 Kannada	206 German	
107 Malayalam	207 Italian	
108 Marathi	208 Japanese	
109 Odia	209 Kashmiri	
110 Punjabi	210 Konkani	
111 Tamil	211 Maithili	
112 Telugu	212 Manipuri	
113 Urdu	213 Nepali	
	214 Persian	
	215 Russian	
	216 Santhali	
	217 Sindhi	
	218 Spanish	
	219 Tibetan	
	220 Sanskrit	

### Marking Scheme of Examination

For Multiple Choice Questions: To answer a question, the candidates need to choose one option corresponding to the correct answer or the most appropriate answer. However, if any anomaly or discrepancy is found after the process of challenges of the key verification, it shall be addressed in the following manner:

1. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5)
2. Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1).
3. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given no mark (0).
4. If more than one option is found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to only those who have marked any of the correct options.
5. If all options are found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to all those who have attempted the question.

## CUET (UG) Exam Pattern

Subject combinations for each paper, type of questions in each paper, and mode of examination are given in the table below:

Mode of Examination: Computer Based Test (CBT) mode			
Sections	Subjects/ Tests	Question Type	Questions to be Attempted
<b>Section 1A - Languages</b>	There are 13 different languages. Any of these languages may be chosen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language to be tested through Reading Comprehension [based on different types of passages– Factual, Literary and Narrative], Literary Aptitude and Vocabulary</li> <li>• MCQ Based Questions</li> </ul>	40 Questions to be attempted out of 50
<b>Section 1B - Languages</b>	There are 20 Languages. Any of these languages may be chosen.		
<b>Section 2 - Domain</b>	There are 27 Domains specific subjects being offered under this section. A candidate may choose any subject as desired by the applicable University/ Universities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input text can be used for MCQ Based Questions</li> <li>• MCQs as per class 12 syllabus only.</li> </ul>	35/40 Questions to be attempted out of 45/50.
<b>Section 3 - General Test</b>	For any such undergraduate programme / programmes being offered by Universities where a General Test is being used for admission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input text can be used for MCQ Based Questions</li> <li>• General Knowledge, Current Affairs, General Mental Ability, Numerical Ability, Quantitative Reasoning (Simple application of basic mathematical concepts arithmetic/algebra geometry/mensuration /statistics), Logical and Analytical Reasoning.</li> </ul>	50 Questions to be attempted out of 60
<b>Note:</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From the above subjects / languages, the candidate can choose maximum of 10 subjects from all three Sections.</li> <li>2. Examination will be conducted on multiple days in three shifts, depending on the number of Candidates and Subject choices.</li> </ol>			

Candidates are advised to visit the NTA CUET (UG) official website <https://cuet.samarth.ac.in/> for latest updates regarding the Examination.



## Eligibility

For appearing in the CUET (UG) - 2023, there is no age limit for the candidates. The candidates who have passed the class 12 /equivalent examination or are appearing in 2023 irrespective of their age can appear in CUET (UG) - 2023 examination. However, the candidates will be required to fulfill the age criteria (if any) of the University / Institution / Organization in which they are desirous of taking admission.

### Note:

1. For admission in Universities through CUET (UG) - 2023 , the existing policies regarding quota, category, relaxation, reservations, qualification, subject combinations, preferences etc. of the respective University / Institution / Organization shall be applicable.
2. As the eligibility criteria for admission may be unique for every University, the candidates are advised to visit the University website to which they are applying for their respective programs.
3. Candidates are advised to satisfy themselves before applying that they possess the eligibility criteria laid down by the University they are applying to.
4. Mere appearance in the Entrance Test or securing pass marks at the test does not entitle a candidate to be considered for admission to the Programme unless he/she fulfils the Programme wise eligibility conditions of the University they are applying to.

## Important Instructions for the Candidates

1. Candidates are advised to report at the Examination Center well in time i.e. 2 hours before commencement of the examination.
2. Candidates should take their seats immediately after the opening of the Examination Hall. If the candidates do not report in time due to any reason i.e. traffic jam, train/bus delay, etc, they are likely to miss some of the important instructions to be announced in the Examination Rooms/Halls. The NTA shall not be responsible for any delay.
3. The candidate must show, on-demand, the Admit Card downloaded/printed from the NTA website for admission in the examination room/hall. The Test Centre Staff on duty is authorized to verify the identity of candidates and may take steps to verify and confirm the identity credentials. Candidates are requested to extend their full cooperation. A candidate who does not possess a valid Admit Card and authorized Photo ID shall not be permitted to take the examination under any circumstances by the Centre Superintendent.
4. A seat indicating Roll Number will be allotted to each candidate. Candidates should find and sit in their allocated seats only. In case a candidate ventures to change his/her seat and does not sit on the seat allotted to him/her could face cancellation of candidature. No plea would be entertained in this regard.
5. The candidate should ensure that the Question Paper available on the computer is as per his/her opted subject indicated in the Admit Card. In case, the subject of the Question Paper is other than his/her opted subject, the same may be brought to the notice of the Invigilator concerned.
6. The candidates may approach the Centre Superintendent/Invigilator in the room for any technical assistance, first aid emergency, or any other information during the course of the examination. For any queries or issues regarding Computer Based Test, the candidates may contact on Helpline Numbers available on the NTA website.
7. In case a candidate, by furnishing false information, appears in more than one shift/date, his candidature will be cancelled and his result will not be declared. 8. For those who are unable to appear on the scheduled date of test for any reason, re-test shall not be held by the NTA under any circumstances.

**Note:** Candidates shall appear at their own cost at the Centre on the Date, Tests/ Subjects and Timing of Examination as indicated in their Admit Card issued by the NTA. Under no circumstances the choice of cities for the Centre and Timing of Examination provided in the Admit Card shall be changed.

### Materials provided for the exam

- ◆ A Desk with a computer terminal
- ◆ White Sheets for rough work

### Rough Work

All calculations/writing work is to be done only in the Rough Sheets provided at the Test Centre in the Examination Room/Hall and on completion of the test, candidates must hand over the Rough Sheets to the Invigilator on duty in the Room/Hall

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Scan the adjacent Q.R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to access Model Question Paper with answer keys



# 02 Verbal Ability

## Figures of speech

A figure of speech is the use of different forms of ideas or expressions to add to the impact or effect of a text. The various types of figures of speech include Metaphor, Personification, Simile, Pun, Oxymoron, Alliteration, and more.

Below are some of the figures of speech with examples:

### Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of consonant or vowel sounds at the beginning of each word for a melodic effect.

e.g. ♦ She sells seashells by the shore.

### Allusion

It is a figure of speech that refers to something or someone famous (like a person, place, or event) either directly or implied indirectly. Each of these can be real or imaginary, referring to anything from fiction to folklore to historical events or texts.

e.g. ♦ He becomes a lovesick Romeo every time he's with her.

### Antithesis

In antithesis, opposite things or ideas are placed in the same sentence by using parallel grammatical structure. It is used to bring out the contrast in the ideas positively or negatively.

e.g. ♦ It was the best of times; it was the worst of times...

### Apostrophe

An apostrophe is used to address someone or something that cannot respond or is not present. For instance, speaking to someone who is dead, absent, an inanimate object, or a concept as though they are present.

e.g. ♦ Goodbye, winter!  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are.

### Euphemism

Euphemism uses mild terms to convey harsh terms or realities like money or death.

e.g. ♦ His grandfather is no longer with us.

### Assonance

The vowel sounds are repeated within a word/phrase/sentence.

e.g. ♦ How now, brown, cow?

### Consonance

In this figure of speech, the consonant sounds are repeated within a word/phrase/sentence.

e.g. ♦ Take a sneak peek!

### Climax

It is a figure of speech, where ideas are arranged in ascending order of importance.

e.g. ♦ I came, I saw, I conquered.

### Anti-climax

It is a figure of speech where ideas are in decreasing order of importance to create a dramatic effect. Or it can also be in ascending order of importance followed by a sudden shift to an unimportant or trivial detail.

e.g. ♦ When you go to Italy, visit Florence, go for dinner at In Roma, and definitely have gelato.

### Epigram

It is a short, clever, and memorable statement, often in the form of verse, which communicates a thought in a witty, absurd, or funny way.

e.g. ♦ Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes.



**Hyperbole**

It is a deliberate exaggeration done to give emphasis or elicit a strong emotional response, like urgency or excitement.

e.g. ♦ That suitcase weighed a ton!

**Irony**

In this figure of speech, you use words to convey the opposite of what they literally mean. It may also be where the meaning of a statement or situation is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea.

Below we have given information about three types of irony for your knowledge. These types are not asked in the questions.

**Verbal Irony** – It represents a contrast between what is said and what is meant.

e.g. ♦ When someone says “Well, that was pleasant!” after coming from a dentist’s appointment. It is irony because the intended meaning of words (it was not at all pleasant) is opposite of the literal words used.

**Dramatic Irony** – It occurs when the audience or the reader knows more about the events than the character. That is, what the character thinks is not the same as what the audience knows.

e.g. ♦ When watching a horror movie, the audience knows what is behind the door, but the actors have no idea.

**Situational Irony** – Refers to the contrast between the actual result of a situation and what was expected to happen.

e.g. ♦ In the book *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, it is assumed by everyone that Oz is very powerful and impressive. But at the end, it turns out to be the opposite – he was an old man without any special powers.

**Interrogation**

It is a figure of speech wherein a rhetorical question is asked to understand the meaning or an idea and not for getting an answer.

e.g. ♦ Who do you think you are acting that way?

**Inversion**

It is a figure of speech wherein the correct grammatical order of a sentence is not followed; the order of the words is rearranged to get a poetic or dramatic effect.

e.g. ♦ Where in the world were you!

**Litotes**

Litotes uses negative wording or terms to convey an affirmation. It is used to create an understatement. It is the opposite of Hyperbole.

e.g. ♦ My brother is not the cleverest person in the world.

The above sentence conveys that the brother is a fool. But it uses negative wording (not clever) to convey an affirmation (a fool).

**Metaphor**

It is the indirect comparison of two things to create vivid imagery. A Metaphor implies that the phrase or sentence is true.

e.g. ♦ The snow is a white blanket.

**Metonymy**

In this figure of speech, a word or phrase is substituted for another for which is it closely associated. It is also known as the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it.

e.g. ♦ They promised their loyalty to the crown.

In the above example, ‘crown’ represents the king or queen.



### Oxymoron

It is a figure of speech where contradictory ideas with opposite meanings are right next to each other in a given sentence.

e.g. ♦ The comedian was seriously funny.

### Onomatopoeia

In this figure of speech, the sound of words that imitate the natural sounds of a thing is used for emphasizing the effect.

e.g. ♦ Silence your cell phone, so that it does not beep during the movie.

### Personification

Personification emphasizes human characteristics to a non-human thing, like an object, animal, idea, or concept.

e.g. ♦ The light danced on the surface of the water.

### Paradox

In a paradox, the statement uses concepts or ideas that are contrary to one another, yet, together the ideas provide a surprising understanding of the life around us.

e.g. ♦ All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

### Pun

It is a play of words, where you purposely use words that have more than one meaning or sound like they mean something else. They are used to create humour or for a rhetorical effect.

e.g. ♦ The box was matchless.

Matchless could mean, 'without a match' or 'incomparable'.

### Repetition

It intentionally uses a word or phrase repeatedly for a pleasing effect. The words or phrases are repeated close to each other.

e.g. ♦ Her ways are ways of gentleness.

### Simile

It is used to compare two things directly by using 'as' or 'like'.

e.g. ♦ She was looking red as a tomato.

### Synecdoche

It is a figure of speech wherein a part is used to refer to a whole (e.g., fifty sail for fifty ships), or the whole for a part (e.g., society for high society).

e.g. ♦ We bow to the crown.

### Tautology

It is the use of different words to say the same thing more than once in a sentence. Thus, it creates redundancy.

e.g. ♦ The money should be adequate enough.

### Transferred Epithet

In this figure of speech, a modifier (usually an adjective) is transferred from the proper word meant to describe to another which is closely related to the proper word.

e.g. ♦ They had a wonderful day today.

**Below are differences between some figures of speech:**

<b>Simile</b>	<b>Metaphor</b>
It is an expression that is used to compare two things using the words 'like' or 'as'.	It is an expression that is used to make comparison between two things.
It is used to indirectly compare two things.	It is used to directly compare two things.
<b>e.g.</b> She is like an open book.	<b>e.g.</b> We enjoyed the silk of the singer's voice.
Its intention is to give a suggestion.	Its intention is to emphasize on the comparison.
<b>Paradox</b>	<b>Antithesis</b>
It uses ideas or statements that are contradictory to each other.	It involves placing opposite things or ideas in the same sentence.
Here, the sentence has contradictory parts that reveal a hidden truth.	Here, an contrasting effect is create through the use of opposite words or ideas.
<b>e.g.</b> Your strength lies in your weakness. Here, strength and weakness are contradictory or opposites. But the statement emphasizes the importance of the idea of being weak or vulnerable.	<b>e.g.</b> Keep your mouth closed and your eyes open. Here, opposite words of close and open are used to create a contrast. The statement emphasizes on the meaning of 'observing more and speaking less'.
<b>Paradox</b>	<b>Oxymoron</b>
It uses ideas or statements that are contradictory to each other.	It combines two words that seem to be the oppostie of each other.
Here, the sentence has contradictory parts that reveal a hidden truth.	These contradictory words are placed near each other in a sentence.
<b>e.g.</b> Your strength lies in your weakness. Here, strength and weakness are contradictory or opposites. But the statement emphasizes the importance of the idea of being weak or vulnerable.	<b>e.g.</b> She must be <u>clearly confused</u> because she could not give us the right directions. Here, the words 'clearly', i.e., being clear and 'confused' are oppsite to each other. But the sentence does not convey any hidden truth.
<b>Irony</b>	<b>Paradox</b>
It uses words in such a way that the intended meaning and the actual meaning are different.	It uses ideas or statements that are contradictory to each other.
It is deliberately saying the opposite of what the speaker is feeling or intends to say.	Here, the sentence has contradictory parts that reveal a hidden truth.
<b>e.g.</b> A man saying "What a lovely day!" in the middle of a hurricane. Here, a hurricane is definitely not a lovely situation but the man describes it as such to emphasize on how bad the situation is.	<b>e.g.</b> Attack is the best form of defense. Here, attack and defense are contradictory but the statement conveys the meaning that attacking first is better than waiting to be attacked.
<b>Apostrophe</b>	<b>Personification</b>
It allows the speaker to address objects that do not exist or are unable to respond.	It gives human qualities to inanimate objects allowing them to have feelings.
<b>e.g.</b> Come on, computer, don't shut down on me! Here, someone (a speaker) is speaking or addressing the computer, which is an inanimate object. Thus, it is unable to respond.	<b>e.g.</b> His doorbell yelled at him in the morning. Here, the doorbell, which is an inanimate object, is given the human quality of yelling.
<b>Hyperbole</b>	<b>Litotes</b>
It uses exaggerated language to create an understatement.	It uses exaggerated language to create an overstatement.
<b>e.g.</b> I am so hungry, I can eat a horse! Here, the speaker wishes to express the extent of their hunger. They cannot nor do they actually want to eat a horse. It is exaggeration.	<b>e.g.</b> It is no minor matter. Here, the speaker wishes to express that it is a major matter. But they are doing so by mentioning its opposite.
Its purpose is to emphasize or heighten the effects.	Its purpose is to express a thought by denying its opposite.



Synecdoche	Metonymy
It is where a word is used to refer to a part of something or a thing itself is used to refer to a part of it.	It is where a word that is associated with the something is used to refer to that thing.
<b>e.g.</b> She showed off her new wheels. Here, the 'wheels' are used to represent a car and the wheels themselves are a part of the car.	<b>e.g.</b> The White House made a decision on the problems. Here, the White House is used to refer to the President.

**Exercises**

**From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression.**

- We've got an Einstein over here.  
(A) Alliteration (B) Metaphor  
(C) Hyperbole (D) Allusion
- Lost, vaded, broken, dead within an hour.  
(A) Climax (B) Anti-climax  
(C) Personification (D) Hyperbole
- Don't open the Pandora's Box.  
(A) Allusion (B) Personification  
(C) Pun (D) Metaphor
- If you'll crash at 60 mph, chances are that you'll buy the farm.  
(A) Interrogation (B) Pun  
(C) Euphemism (D) Metaphor
- He can't sit around all day - someone's got to bring home the bread.  
(A) Personification (B) Euphemism  
(C) Metaphor (D) Pun
- It just wasn't in the cards for me.  
(A) Metaphor (B) Paradox  
(C) Allusion (D) Personification
- Sol sells cell phones.  
(A) Alliteration (B) Oxymoron  
(C) Repetition (D) Paradox
- I would have followed you. My brother, my captain, my king.  
(A) Euphemism (B) Allusion  
(C) Climax (D) Alliteration
- The computer doesn't want to co-operate.  
(A) Personification  
(B) Simile  
(C) Metaphor  
(D) Transferred Epithet
- She's not as young as she used to be.  
(A) Pun (B) Metonymy  
(C) Litotes (D) Irony
- The public comes forward when there is prosperity and moves back when there is adversity  
(A) Repetition (B) Antithesis  
(C) Oxymoron (D) Hyperbole
- We loved our house, but our house didn't love us back.  
(A) Alliteration (B) Litotes  
(C) Apostrophe (D) Personification
- Shoes, my beautiful new shoes. You'll look great with my black plaid skirt!  
(A) Personification (B) Paradox  
(C) Antithesis (D) Apostrophe
- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.  
(A) Alliteration (B) Personification  
(C) Repetition (D) Litotes
- He is between jobs right now.  
(A) Paradox (B) Euphemism  
(C) Antithesis (D) Apostrophe
- You won't be sorry about buying this appliance.  
(A) Litotes (B) Irony  
(C) Antithesis (D) Apostrophe
- In my opinion, they are best – better than all the other ones.  
(A) Repetition (B) Pun  
(C) Tautology (D) Apostrophe
- Grab work and life by the horns.  
(A) Personification (B) Paradox  
(C) Simile (D) Oxymoron
- The factory has fired all the hands including the main executive body.  
(A) Synecdoche (B) Metonymy  
(C) Alliteration (D) Metaphor
- At last, they agreed to disagree.  
(A) Antithesis (B) Hyperbole  
(C) Paradox (D) Oxymoron
- The leader of the opposition party made a fiery speech.  
(A) Simile (B) Metaphor  
(C) Alliteration (D) Metonymy
- Let a man acknowledge his obligations to himself, his family, his country, and his God.  
(A) Climax (B) Oxymoron  
(C) Personification (D) Metonymy



23. My lovely chocolate bar. Who can resist you!  
(A) Apostrophe (B) Personification  
(C) Simile (D) Climax
24. The team needs new blood if it's going to win next season.  
(A) Metonymy (B) Litotes  
(C) Metaphor (D) Oxymoron
25. He is the vulture of the state.  
(A) Transferred Epithet  
(B) Simile  
(C) Personification  
(D) Metaphor
26. The sea was calling out to him.  
(A) Personification (B) Simile  
(C) Hyperbole (D) Oxymoron
27. No matter how much you push the envelope, it will be stationery.  
(A) Oxymoron (B) Personification  
(C) Pun (D) Paradox
28. My sister and I had a friendly fight.  
(A) Oxymoron (B) Paradox  
(C) Alliteration (D) Irony
29. He gave a cry that would raise the dead from their sleep.  
(A) Personification (B) Hyperbole  
(C) Pun (D) Metonymy
30. Hello, darkness. I've come to talk with you again.  
(A) Apostrophe (B) Personification  
(C) Litotes (D) Hyperbole
31. The pen is mightier than the sword.  
(A) Climax (B) Euphemism  
(C) Personification (D) Metonymy
32. He isn't the brightest bulb in the box.  
(A) Irony (B) Alliteration  
(C) Litotes (D) Metonymy
33. She loves not you nor me as all we love her.  
(A) Alliteration (B) Apostrophe  
(C) Consonance (D) Assonance
34. She is smiling like the Cheshire cat.  
(A) Allusion (B) Personification  
(C) Simile (D) Alliteration
35. The trip wasn't a total loss.  
(A) Litotes (B) Paradox  
(C) Irony (D) Hyperbole
36. He lost his family, his car, and his cell phone.  
(A) Anti-climax (B) Hyperbole  
(C) Antithesis (D) Climax
37. I have talked to all and talked in full that they would have to do their work on time.  
(A) Alliteration (B) Repetition  
(C) Climax (D) Consonance
38. If I'm not home by midnight, my car might turn into a pumpkin.  
(A) Metonymy (B) Personification  
(C) Metaphor (D) Allusion
39. In Rome, we saw dilapidated ruins.  
(A) Alliteration  
(B) Transferred Epithet  
(C) Tautology  
(D) Personification
40. Speech is silver but silence is gold.  
(A) Antithesis (B) Alliteration  
(C) Pun (D) Oxymoron
41. It's raining cats and dogs.  
(A) Litotes (B) Oxymoron  
(C) Irony (D) Hyperbole
42. Please out away your paints and practice the piano.  
(A) Repetition (B) Assonance  
(C) Consonance (D) Alliteration
43. They have an unhappy marriage.  
(A) Personification  
(B) Metaphor  
(C) Oxymoron  
(D) Transferred Epithet
44. The light of the fire is a sight.  
(A) Assonance (B) Personification  
(C) Consonance (D) Alliteration
45. One man's junk is another man's treasure.  
(A) Oxymoron (B) Hyperbole  
(C) Repetition (D) Antithesis
46. He seemed bright like the sun when I met him last.  
(A) Simile (B) Alliteration  
(C) Personification (D) Metaphor
47. She's a good swimmer, but she's no Ariel.  
(A) Allusion (B) Irony  
(C) Metonymy (D) Personification
48. It was a free gift that cost nothing at all.  
(A) Repetition (B) Tautology  
(C) Hyperbole (D) Oxymoron
49. It took forever to climb the hill.  
(A) Litotes (B) Alliteration  
(C) Assonance (D) Hyperbole
50. Sarah moved across the podium like a warship sailing into battle.  
(A) Simile (B) Personification  
(C) Onomatopoeia (D) Alliteration



51. Cowards die many times before their death.  
 (A) Paradox (B) Antithesis  
 (C) Oxymoron (D) Epigram
52. I will ask the professor for his unbiased opinion.  
 (A) Antithesis (B) Tautology  
 (C) Oxymoron (D) Hyperbole
53. Graduating from that college was no mean feat.  
 (A) Irony (B) Allusion  
 (C) Tautology (D) Litotes
54. I have to have this operation. It isn't very serious. I have this tiny little tumour on the brain  
 (A) Transferred Epithet  
 (B) Irony  
 (C) Hyperbole  
 (D) Metaphor
55. Jeffery and Tiffany are eating their meal.  
 (A) Consonance (B) Irony  
 (C) Personification (D) Alliteration
56. The swiftest traveller is he that goes afoot.  
 (A) Irony (B) Paradox  
 (C) Pun (D) Hyperbole
57. The soldiers fight for glory and a shilling a day.  
 (A) Pun (B) Allusion  
 (C) Antithesis (D) Anti-climax
58. The chug-a, chug-a, chug-a of the train echoed down the hill, while a cloud of smoke rose up to the blue western sky.  
 (A) Tautology (B) Personification  
 (C) Onomatopoeia (D) Climax
59. "How nice," she said when I told her I had to work all weekend.  
 (A) Hyperbole (B) Irony  
 (C) Tautology (D) Litotes
60. Have you ever played Oculus Rift? It's a virtual reality system.  
 (A) Oxymoron  
 (B) Climax  
 (C) Transferred Epithet  
 (D) Interrogation
61. Only by researching can you solve the problem.  
 (A) Epigram (B) Inversion  
 (C) Irony (D) Pun
62. She took her friends in her new ride.  
 (A) Synecdoche  
 (B) Consonance  
 (C) Transferred Epithet  
 (D) Metonymy
63. The apartment was on the top floor – a small living room, a small dining room, a small bedroom, and a bath.  
 (A) Repetition (B) Alliteration  
 (C) Anti-climax (D) Climax
64. Who would be so wicked so as to slay his own father?  
 (A) Synecdoche (B) Pun  
 (C) Interrogation (D) Irony
65. The cabinet opened with a distinct creak.  
 (A) Onomatopoeia  
 (B) Transferred Epithet  
 (C) Simile  
 (D) Climax
66. I know one thing, that I know nothing.  
 (A) Oxymoron (B) Alliteration  
 (C) Antithesis (D) Paradox
67. Why, man, if the river were dry, I am able to fill it with tears.  
 (A) Irony (B) Hyperbole  
 (C) Apostrophe (D) Personification
68. What an emotional wedding, even the cake was in tiers!  
 (A) Pun  
 (B) Transferred Epithet  
 (C) Personification  
 (D) Irony
69. That's one small step for man and one giant leap for mankind.  
 (A) Alliteration (B) Antithesis  
 (C) Hyperbole (D) Repetition
70. The righteous shall flourish as the palm tree.  
 (A) Synecdoche (B) Metaphor  
 (C) Simile (D) Personification
71. All for one and one for all!  
 (A) Epigram (B) Repetition  
 (C) Hyperbole (D) Alliteration
72. Tyger Tyger, burning bright,  
 In the forests of the night;  
 What immortal hand or eye,  
 Could frame thy fearful symmetry?  
 (A) Personification (B) Climax  
 (C) Anti-climax (D) Consonance
73. The paintball splattered against the windshield.  
 (A) Onomatopoeia  
 (B) Personification  
 (C) Metonymy  
 (D) Transferred Epithet
74. It was the kind of voice that the ear follows up and down.  
 (A) Assonance (B) Synecdoche  
 (C) Anti-climax (D) Pun
75. A host, of golden daffodils.  
 (A) Onomatopoeia (B) Personification  
 (C) Assonance (D) Consonance





76. The prisoner was transferred to the condemned cell.  
(A) Transferred Epithet  
(B) Inversion  
(C) Personification  
(D) Repetition
77. Hear the tolling of the bells – Iron bells!  
What a world of solemn thought their monody compels!  
(A) Inversion  
(B) Repetition  
(C) Irony  
(D) Both (A) and (B)
78. Who is here so vile that will not love his country?  
(A) Metonymy (B) Interrogation  
(C) Pun (D) Irony
79. Pitching pennies with the Pittsburgh Pirates in a pitter-patter of rain outside the Pitti Palace.  
(A) Repetition  
(B) Alliteration  
(C) Onomatopoeia  
(D) Both (B) and (C)
80. The camel is the ship of the desert.  
(A) Allusion (B) Metonymy  
(C) Personification (D) Metaphor
81. True fiction is my favourite genre to read.  
(A) Oxymoron  
(B) Antithesis  
(C) Transferred Epithet  
(D) Irony
82. Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale.  
(A) Transferred Epithet  
(B) Personification  
(C) Simile  
(D) Metaphor
83. He makes no friend who has never made a foe.  
(A) Epigram (B) Hyperbole  
(C) Anti-climax (D) Tautology
84. He put a post on social media complaining how useless social media is.  
(A) Paradox (B) Oxymoron  
(C) Allusion (D) Irony
85. The bullet whizzed by his ear.  
(A) Allusion (B) Onomatopoeia  
(C) Metonymy (D) Synecdoche
86. O Solitude! Where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face?  
(A) Apostrophe (B) Litotes  
(C) Hyperbole (D) Personification
87. The rain in Spain stays mainly on the plains.  
(A) Repetition  
(B) Alliteration  
(C) Assonance  
(D) Both (B) and (C)
88. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.  
(A) Paradox (B) Irony  
(C) Pun (D) Epigram
89. “He shall think differently,” the musketeer threatened, “When he feels the point of my steel.”  
(A) Litotes (B) Synecdoche  
(C) Metaphor (D) Apostrophe
90. Nobody goes to that restaurant, it is too busy.  
(A) Paradox (B) Irony  
(C) Antithesis (D) Oxymoron
91. The tallest building in the town is the library – it has thousands of stories!  
(A) Transferred Epithet  
(B) Irony  
(C) Metaphor  
(D) Pun
92. When will wonderful, winsome words win a restless reader’s recognition?  
(A) Apostrophe (B) Alliteration  
(C) Interrogation (D) Repetition
93. She was so excited she could hardly contain her elation.  
(A) Tautology (B) Pun  
(C) Oxymoron (D) Repetition
94. Parties just aren’t my cup of tea.  
(A) Metaphor  
(B) Personification  
(C) Litotes  
(D) Transferred Epithet
95. She is feeling under the weather today.  
(A) Inversion  
(B) Euphemism  
(C) Personification  
(D) Transferred Epithet
96. The sea looked angry that day.  
(A) Pun  
(B) Personification  
(C) Inversion  
(D) Transferred Epithet
97. The newspaper reported that the White House declined to comment.  
(A) Metonymy (B) Litotes  
(C) Personification (D) Euphemism
98. He was so hungry; he said he could eat a horse.  
(A) Transferred Epithet  
(B) Consonance  
(C) Personification  
(D) Hyperbole



99. Blue moon, you saw me standing alone Without a dream in my heart, without a love of my own  
(A) Apostrophe (B) Consonance  
(C) Hyperbole (D) Personification
100. They could clearly hear the hissing of the snake in the nearby bush.  
(A) Synecdoche (B) Metonymy  
(C) Tautology (D) Onomatopoeia
101. She said, "Thank you for telling my secret to the whole world."  
(A) Euphemism (B) Irony  
(C) Apostrophe (D) Hyperbole
102. Never have I eaten such a flaky croissant.  
(A) Inversion (B) Pun  
(C) Irony (D) Onomatopoeia
103. Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.  
(A) Assonance (B) Antithesis  
(C) Tautology (D) Personification
104. He had a round, circular face.  
(A) Metonymy (B) Litotes  
(C) Oxymoron (D) Tautology
105. O Western wind, when wilt thou blow  
That the small rain down can rain?  
(A) Repetition (B) Tautology  
(C) Apostrophe (D) Both (A) and (C)
106. We talked with each other about each other,  
though neither of us spoke.  
(A) Metonymy (B) Pun  
(C) Paradox (D) Irony
107. He is not the world's best seller.  
(A) Litotes (B) Irony  
(C) Euphemism (D) Tautology
108. The builders were working at a dizzy height.  
(A) Personification  
(B) Irony  
(C) Onomatopoeia  
(D) Transferred Epithet
109. Hollywood has been releasing a surprising amount of sci-fi movies lately.  
(A) Allusion (B) Metonymy  
(C) Metaphor (D) Simile
110. The little turtle tucked into its tiny shelter.  
(A) Metaphor (B) Antithesis  
(C) Consonance (D) Interrogation
111. Why the coat of the horse is not shining like silk?  
(A) Metaphor (B) Epigram  
(C) Interrogation (D) Simile
112. Why does the parrot do nothing but groan?  
(A) Onomatopoeia (B) Inversion  
(C) Interrogation (D) Both (A) and (B)

113. She mused that life is a gift.  
(A) Transferred Epithet  
(B) Metaphor  
(C) Metonymy  
(D) Simile
114. And all our dreams and hopes are within reach  
If we only believe.  
(A) Euphemism (B) Irony  
(C) Epigram (D) Pun
115. As you close your eyes in slumber do you think  
that God would say, You have earned one more  
tomorrow by the work you did today?  
(A) Tautology  
(B) Transferred Epithet  
(C) Interrogation  
(D) Euphemism
116. No stir in the air no stir in the sea.  
(A) Metonymy (B) Pun  
(C) Tautology (D) Repetition
117. Poor men, think I, need not go up  
So much as rich men should come down  
(A) Inversion (B) Euphemism  
(C) Synecdoche (D) Metonymy
118. Still here I carry my old delicious burdens.  
(A) Inversion (B) Paradox  
(C) Antithesis (D) Both (A) and (B)
119. Fade homeward through the humid monsoon  
night.  
(A) Climax  
(B) Hyperbole  
(C) Transferred Epithet  
(D) Epigram

**Match the following lines with the appropriate figure of speech**

120.

	Lines		Figure of Speech
i.	I wrote some lines, once upon a time	a.	Paradox
ii.	In life I just wanted one thing, that I wanted everything	b.	Assonance
iii.	And such too is the grandeur of the dooms	c.	Inversion
iv.	I would tell you a chemistry joke, but I wouldn't get a reaction	d.	Pun

- (A) i – a, ii – d, iii – c, iv – b  
(B) i – c, ii – a, iii – b, iv – d  
(C) i – b, ii – d, iii – a, iv – c  
(D) i – d, ii – c, iii – b, iv – a



121.

	Lines		Figure of Speech
i.	Can I see someone's sorrow and not be in sorrow, too?	a.	Alliteration
ii.	The autumn comes, a maiden fair.	b.	Euphemism
iii.	The great soul has gone to heaven.	c.	Metaphor
iv.	And what is the sound of the birch's bark?	d.	Interrogation

- (A) i - d, ii - c, iii - b, iv - a  
 (B) i - a, ii - b, iii - c, iv - d  
 (C) i - a, ii - c, iii - b, iv - d  
 (D) i - d, ii - b, iii - c, iv - a

122.

	Lines		Figure of Speech
i.	May the poison purify your flesh.	a.	Personification
ii.	And one man in his time plays many parts.	b.	Inversion
iii.	A child gives birth to a mother.	c.	Oxymoron
iv.	The death laid its icy hands on the king.	d.	Paradox

- (A) i - b, ii - a, iii - d, iv - c  
 (B) i - c, ii - d, iii - b, iv - a  
 (C) i - a, ii - b, iii - d, iv - c  
 (D) i - c, ii - b, iii - d, iv - a

123.

	Lines		Figure of Speech
i.	Her heart was again young and happy.	a.	Metonymy
ii.	He left the stage for a desk job.	b.	Anti-climax

iii.	Oh, sweet drink, how I love you! Your medium dark roast allowed me to go through a tough day!	c.	Transferred Epithet
iv.	He is a great philosopher, a member of parliament, and he plays golf well.	d.	Apostrophe

- (A) i - c, ii - a, iii - d, iv - b  
 (B) i - a, ii - d, iii - c, iv - b  
 (C) i - c, ii - b, iii - d, iv - a  
 (D) i - b, ii - a, iii - d, iv - c

124. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression.  
 Betty Botter bought some bitter butter

[18<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, Slot - II]

- (A) Alliteration (B) Simile  
 (C) Oxymoron (D) Pun

125. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression.  
 Both wry with laboured ease of loss

[18<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, Slot - II]

- (A) Personification (B) Oxymoron  
 (C) Simile (D) Pun

126. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression.  
 My alarm clock yells at one 'to get out of my bed'

[18<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, Slot - II]

- (A) Pun (B) Simile  
 (C) Personification (D) Oxymoron

127. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression.  
 The dust settled like a falling veil

[18<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, Slot - II]

- (A) Simile (B) Metaphor  
 (C) Personification (D) Pun

## Answer Key

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (C)  
 11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (B) 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (D)  
 21. (B) 22. (A) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (D) 26. (A) 27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (B) 30. (A)  
 31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (D) 34. (A) 35. (A) 36. (A) 37. (B) 38. (D) 39. (C) 40. (A)  
 41. (D) 42. (D) 43. (D) 44. (A) 45. (D) 46. (A) 47. (A) 48. (B) 49. (D) 50. (A)  
 51. (D) 52. (C) 53. (C) 54. (B) 55. (A) 56. (B) 57. (D) 58. (C) 59. (B) 60. (A)  
 61. (B) 62. (D) 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (A) 66. (D) 67. (B) 68. (A) 69. (B) 70. (C)  
 71. (B) 72. (D) 73. (A) 74. (B) 75. (C) 76. (A) 77. (D) 78. (B) 79. (D) 80. (D)  
 81. (A) 82. (C) 83. (A) 84. (D) 85. (B) 86. (A) 87. (D) 88. (D) 89. (B) 90. (A)  
 91. (D) 92. (B) 93. (A) 94. (C) 95. (B) 96. (B) 97. (A) 98. (D) 99. (A) 100. (D)  
 101. (B) 102. (A) 103. (A) 104. (D) 105. (D) 106. (C) 107. (A) 108. (D) 109. (B) 110. (C)  
 111. (D) 112. (D) 113. (B) 114. (C) 115. (C) 116. (D) 117. (A) 118. (D) 119. (C) 120. (B)  
 121. (A) 122. (D) 123. (A) 124. (A) 125. (B) 126. (C) 127. (A)



## Hints

1. Einstein in the sentence refers to the famous Albert Einstein and is said in reference to an exceptionally smart person.
2. Written by Shakespeare in his 'The Passionate Pilgrim'. The words are arranged in the order of increasing importance where the initial word 'lost' seems better than the last word 'dead'.
3. The allusion is used to refer to doing something that leads to problems later on. Pandora is a Greek mythology character who was the first woman on earth. Out of curiosity she opened an opened a jar or box that had all the evil in the world. Thus, evil was unleashed on Earth.
4. Brought the farm is a phrase is another way of saying that someone is deceased.
5. Bringing home the bread means to earn for a family to live on.
6. The allusion refers to something is not going to happen or not destined to come to pass. The cards here refer to the cards that are used in fortune-telling.
7. The sound of 'ess' is repeated in the sentence when said aloud.
8. Written by J. R. R. Tolkien in 'The Lord Of The Rings'. The words are in increasing order of respect to the person.
9. Here, the computer (non-human) is said to not co-operate (human characteristic).
10. The sentence means that person is not as physically fit as in the youth.
11. Two contrasting ideas of prosperity and adversity are described in the sentence.
12. Here, the house (non-human) is said to not love (human characteristic).
13. The speaker in the sentence is talking directly to the shoes (subject) which is an inanimate object.
14. The sound 'p' is repeated in the sentence when said aloud.
15. 'In between jobs' is a way of saying that the person is unemployed.
16. The phrase 'you won't be sorry' is an understatement which actually means 'You will be very pleased' or 'You will benefit greatly'.
17. The latter half of the sentence 'better than all the other ones' is the meaning of best. It doesn't add anything new to the sentence.
18. The action of grabbing (human) is attributed to work and life (abstract concepts).
19. The word 'hands' are the part which is used to represent the whole of 'all the workers working at the factory'.
20. Two opposite ideas of 'agree' and 'disagree' are used together in the sentence.
21. The word 'speech' is compared to 'fire'. But while comparing, the words like, so, as, etc., are not used.
22. The words 'himself', 'family', 'country', and 'God' are written in increasing order of importance.
23. The character is talking to a chocolate bar, i.e., an inanimate object.
24. The term 'new blood' is used to refer to 'new people' or 'fresh ideas' in the sentence.
25. The person is compared to a vulture without the use of words 'like', 'as', etc.
26. The non-human 'sea' is given the human aspect of 'calling out' or 'talking' to someone.
27. Here, the word 'stationery' is used to replace the word 'stationary'. Both are similar sounding but mean different things.
28. The sentence has combined the two words 'Friendly' and 'fight', which mean the opposite.
29. The cry of the man is exaggerated. A cry cannot raise a dead person.
30. Here, the character is talking to a 'darkness', an abstract concept that cannot respond.
31. The word 'pen' is used to refer to writing and 'sword' is used to refer to military power or violence.
32. The sentence using the negative form to convey the meaning that the man is not so clever.
33. The vowel sound of 'O' is repeated in the sentence.
34. The phrase 'Cheshire cat' means smiling widely. It is the name of the fictional cat in the book Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
35. The sentence uses negative form to say that the trip was mostly bad but with some good aspects.
36. There is a gradual descend in the order of importance from family, car to cell phone.
37. The word 'talked' is repeated to give emphasis on the fact that the message was conveyed.



38. Car turning into pumpkin means needing to go home or to be because it is late at night. It is a reference to the story of Cinderella where Cinderella's carriage was turned back to a pumpkin at midnight.
39. The words 'dilapidated' and 'ruins' mean the same and there is no need to use both.
40. Two opposite ideas are presented in the sentence – to speak is valuable (silver), but keeping silent is even more valuable (gold).
41. The term 'cats and dogs' is an exaggeration to emphasize that there are heavy rains.
42. The sound of 'p' is repeated in the sentence.
43. Marriage is a concept and hence, it cannot be either happy or unhappy. The modifier, 'unhappy' is transferred from the couple in question to the word 'marriage'.
44. The vowel sound of 'i' is repeated in the sentence.
45. There are two contrasting ideas of 'junk' and 'treasure' mentioned in the sentence.
46. The man is being compared to the sun with the help of the word 'like'.
47. The allusion is made to the fairy tale of 'The Little Mermaid' about a mermaid named Ariel. It means she is not as natural in the water as a mermaid is.
48. Both phrases 'free gift' and 'cost nothing at all' mean the same thing. Thus, there was no need to mention both together.
49. The distance climbed by the person is exaggerated to emphasize on they had to climb for a long time.
50. 'Sarah' is being compared to a 'warship' using the word 'like'. It makes readers imagine an old-fashioned ship that is majestic and proud and thus, Sarah as someone who is a commanding figure.
51. It is a witty statement that conveys deep meaning. Dying many times means that cowards lose little strength of character every time they run away from challenges.
52. Two opposing terms 'unbiased' and 'opinion' are combined. Opinions are personal and hence, always biased.
53. The sentence has used negative to mean that it was a major achievement to graduate from the college.
54. The speaker is downplaying the incident. Having a tumour is a big issue and thus, it is an example of irony.
55. The consonant sound of 'ff' is repeated. And the sounds of 'gh' and 'ph' are repeated.
56. The statement is contradictory because when travelling somewhere by walking, it takes the longest time to reach.
57. The words 'glory' and 'shilling' show the decrease in importance or value in a soldier's life.
58. The words 'chug-a' signifies the sound the train makes when moving.
59. The phrase 'how nice' is in contrast to what is said in the latter part of the sentence. Since, it is not nice working on holidays; it is an example of verbal irony.
60. The word 'virtual' means something that is not in the real world. It is paired with the word 'reality' which means the opposite.
61. The words in the sentence are rearranged. They do not follow the correct grammatical structure.
62. The term 'ride' refers 'car' and the former is used in place of the latter.
63. The word 'small' is repeated more than once to emphasize how tiny the apartment is.
64. The question is asked for rhetorical effect. An answer is not expected here, it is given that no one will kill their father.
65. The word 'creak' is used to denote the sound of the door opening.
66. The statement is contradictory, because the speaker says he 'knows' one thing, but follows up by saying he 'knows nothing'. One can either know something or don't know something.
67. The act of filling a river with one's tears is exaggerated. It is said to indicate that the person cried too much.
68. The word 'tiers' is used instead of 'tears'. One sheds tears when emotional, but here the word tiers represent the different cakes stacked on top of each other.
69. The phrases 'small step' and 'one giant leap' are opposite of each other and used to present contrasting ideas.
70. A righteous person is compared to the palm tree with the help of the word 'as'.
71. The words 'all', 'for', 'one', are repeated to create two phrases that have different meanings.
72. The consonant 'r' is repeated in the stanzas to bring a rhythmic quality to the poem.
73. The word 'splattered' is used to denote the sound of paintball hitting the windshield.



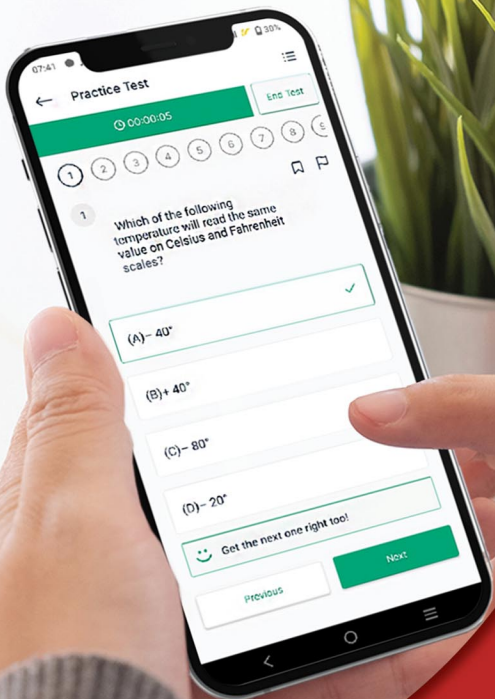


74. The word 'ear' is used as a part of the whole 'the attention of the person'.
75. The words 'host' and 'golden' have a similar sound of 'o'.
76. The quality of 'condemn' is transferred from the prisoner to the cell.
77. The second line of the excerpt is grammatically incorrect. The words are rearranged to emphasize on 'world of solemn thought' and also to rhyme 'bells' and 'compels'. The word 'bells' is repeated to create poetic effect and to give emphasis.
78. The question is asked for rhetorical effect. An answer is not expected, it is given that everyone loves their country.
79. The initial consonant sounds of 'p' are repeated in the sentence. The phrase 'pitter-patter' is used to refer to sounds made by the rain.
80. The 'camel' is compared to being the 'ship of the desert' without using words 'like', 'as', etc. Thus, it does not state one is like the other, but takes it for granted and says as if the two were one.
81. The words 'fiction' and 'true' have opposite meanings. No fiction is true, it is imaginary. Hence, opposite words are used to make a phrase.
82. Here, 'life' is compared to a 'tale' or 'story' with the help of the word 'as'.
83. The phrase suggests that one who never had an enemy, never really has a true friend.
84. It is the opposite of what is expected when one complains about social media where it will be seen by social media users only.
85. The word 'whizzed' is used to denote the sound of the bullet.
86. The speaker is talking to 'Solitude' which is a concept, and thus, cannot respond.
87. The sound of 'ain' is repeated in the sentence. The consonant sound 's' is repeated.
88. It is statement that means only people without good judgement show no hesitation when tackling a situation that even the wisest would avoid.
89. Here, the word 'steel' refers to the 'sword' that the musketeer has (the material used to make the sword is used as a reference).
90. The statement is contradictory because if no one goes to the restaurant how can it be busy?
91. The word 'stories' is used in reference to the library instead of the word 'storey' (floors) which is related to tall buildings.
92. The consonant sounds of 'w' and 'r' is repeated in the start of multiple words in the sentence.
93. Words 'elation' and 'excited' mostly mean the same. Using only one of them will create a greater impact than using both interchangeably.
94. The phrase 'not my cup of tea' means something they don't like or are not interested in. Here, the sentence means to say that there are not interested in parties.
95. 'Under the weather' is a term used to refer to someone who is ill.
96. The inanimate entity 'sea' is given the human quality of 'being angry' or feeling emotions.
97. The White House in the sentence refers to the President of the United States and doesn't literally mean the building named The White House.
98. The man cannot actually eat a horse, but the phrase means that he is extremely hungry.
99. Here, the speaker is talking to the 'blue moon' which is a concept/inanimate object and thus, will not talk back.
100. The word 'hissing' is used to refer to the sound a snake makes.
101. The speaker expresses verbal irony wherein she is thanking for telling her secret but she actually is not thankful.
102. The words are rearranged due to which the sentence is grammatically incorrect. The correct order would have been, 'I have never eaten such a flaky croissant'.
103. The sound of 'e' is repeated in the sentence. E.g., **beside, beneath, trees, breeze**, etc.
104. Words 'round' and 'circular' mean the same. Just using one of them would bring a greater impact.
105. The wind, an inanimate object, is being addressed by the speaker as though it is capable of understanding.
106. The statement is contradictory because initial half says that they talked, but the latter half says they did not speak a word. One cannot talk without speaking.
107. A negative is used to soften the meaning of saying that the person is bad at selling.
108. The term 'height' cannot be dizzy. It is an abstract concept. The builders are the ones who feel dizzy. The wording helps emphasize that the height is so much that they feel dizzy.
109. The term 'Hollywood' is used to represent entertainment business and the movie industry. So, instead of listing the names of film makers, saying just Hollywood suffices.





110. The consonant sound 't' is repeated in the middle of the sentence for poetic effect.
111. The 'coat' of the horse is compared to 'silk' using the word 'like'.
112. The word 'groan' represents the sound made by the parrot. The words are rearranged to create poetic effect.
113. In the sentence, the speaker compares life to a gift.
114. It is a witty statement meaning how if we believe if we can achieve anything.
115. The question is asked to make the reader think whether they have earned another day in the eyes of God.
116. The phrase 'no stir' is repeated to put emphasis on the point being said.
117. The words are rearranged so the sentence structure is changed for poetic effect.
118. 'Burden' is not delicious. The statement seems contradictory. The words are rearranged to create a poetic effect.
119. The adjective of 'humid' is transferred from the 'weather' to the 'night'.
- 120.
- The words of the sentence are rearranged for poetic effect.
  - The sentence is contradictory because 'wanting everything' cannot be just 'one thing' and hence, it creates a paradox.
  - The sound of the vowel 'o' is repeated in the sentence.
  - There is a play of words in the sentence, wherein the word 'reaction' has two interpretations. One is the reaction or response to a joke and second, is the chemical reaction.
- 121.
- The question is asked to make the reader think about the question and not get an answer.
  - The season 'autumn' is being compared indirectly to a 'fair maiden' or 'fair lady'.
  - The phrase 'gone to heaven' is used to speak of 'death' in a mild manner.
  - The sound of 'b' is repeated in the sentence.
- 122.
- The words 'poison' and 'purify' mean opposite things but are placed next to each other.
  - The words are rearranged to produce a poetic effect. The correct grammatical order is 'And one man plays many parts in his time'.
- The concept of child giving birth seems contrary at first. But the phrase means how the woman becomes a mother after giving birth to her child.
  - In the sentence, 'Death' (abstract concept) is given the human quality of placing its hands on the king.
- 123.
- The adjectives 'young' and 'happy' were transferred from the 'man' to the 'heart'.
  - The 'stage' here is a part of the whole representing the 'theatrical profession'.
  - The speaker is addressing a drink, which is inanimate, and cannot respond.
  - The characteristics of the man – a philosopher, a member of parliament, and being good at golf – are arranged in decreasing order of importance.
124. The sound of 'b' is repeated at the beginning of multiple words in the sentence.
125. The words 'laboured' and 'ease' are contradictory words used in the same phrase.
126. An inanimate object 'the alarm clock' is given the human quality of 'yelling'.
127. The word 'like' is used to compare the dust with the falling veil.



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