

1. A poem that is shaped in the image of the object it talks about is
 - A. concrete
 - B. lyrical
 - C. metaphysical
 - D. romantic
2. *The choir is on wheels to a convention* illustrates
 - A. Hyperbole
 - B. Allusion
 - C. Metonymy
 - D. Personification
3. Which of the following helps best to create and sustain interest in a literary work?
 - A. plot
 - B. rhyme
 - C. rhythm
 - D. suspense
4. The dominant device used in *Macbeth* doth murdered sleep; the innocent sleep is
 - A. alliteration
 - B. conceit
 - C. metonymy
 - D. personification
5. A narrative that extols the deeds of a heroic figure is a
 - A. ballad
 - B. folktale
 - C. panegyric

D. pastoral

6. *Ife is a woman of great virtue*

She is a woman of great vice illustrate

A. antithesis

B. alliteration

C. paradox

D. pathos

7. The overwhelming confidence and pride that lead to the fall of the protagonist is

A. catharsis

B. ego

C. harmatia

D. hubris

8. The major divisions in a play are

A. acts

B. chapters

C. scenes

D. stanzas

9. Read the lines below and answer the question:

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains

My sense, as though of hemlock I have drunk

The metrical pattern is

A. anapestic

B. dactylic

C. iambic

D. trochaic

10. Read the lines below and answer the question:

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains

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The mood of the poet is that of

- A. anger
- B. apathy
- C. drunkenness
- D. sadness

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12. A narrative composed in the form of a letter is

- A. an eponymous novel
- B. an epistolary novel
- C. a novella
- D. a panegyric

13. The device used in *She gave him lots of cash and tender attention* is

- A. bathos
- B. pathos
- C. suspense
- D. zeugma

14. The Shakespearean sonnet differs from the Petrarchan sonnet by ending with a

- A. couplet

B. quatrain

C. sestet

D. tercet

15. Read the lines below and answer the question:

The closing of the day

Is the beginning of the day

The lines

A. are alliterated

B. are repeated

C. end stop

D. run on

16. One of the important means available to a writer of a literary work is

A. diction

B. fiction

C. stage

D. stanza

17. Read the lines below and answer the question:

The curl of my lips, the swing of my waist, the

The ride of my breast, the stride of my steps, the

Flash of my tech and the palm of my hand

The line is an example of

A. euphemism

B. parallelism

C. personification

D. synecdoche

18. Read the lines below and answer the question:

The curl of my lips, the swing of my waist, the

The ride of my breast, the stride of my steps, the

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The image created in the line appeals to the sense of

- A. sight
 - B. taste
 - C. smell
 - D. touch
19. Characters in a play that the author uses as a vehicle for commentary is
- A. chorus
 - B. dancers
 - C. drummers
 - D. singers
20. The _____ comes after the loose ends of the plot have been tied up.
- A. climax
 - B. denouncement
 - C. epilogue
 - D. epilogue

UNSEEN PROSE

Read the passage and answer the following question

The message was unambiguous: her John was on his way back. For how long had he been gone? Jenny wondered.

She wrung her hands in silent expectation. She stood, turned about, and sat, motionless. [She was listening in the silence of the room](#) and looking into the gloom of the unlit room.

She seemed to pull herself together as she rose to her full height, switched on the light and turned on the TV, to no station in particular, selecting no programme at all. She sat in front of the TV, not watching. Her heart was pounding, slowly, she hoisted herself from the armchair and moved towards the kitchen, like one sleepwalking.

She must get some food ready for the sojourner. Her rapid heartbeat did not show in her slow-motion actions. Her cooking done, Jenny was carrying the dish on a tray to the dining table when the doorbell rang. Jenny dropped the tray.

21. The passage is about

- A. a meeting place
- B. jenny's expert cooking
- C. the disappointment of love
- D. the passion of love

22. The figure of speech used in *she was listening to the silence of the room* is

- A. conceit
- B. irony
- C. oxymoron
- D. zeugma

23. The technique of narration is

- A. First person
- B. Second person
- C. Third person
- D. stream of consciousness

24. In _____ and moved inwards the kitchen, like one sleepwalking, the simile portrays one who is

- A. absent minded
- B. disappointed
- C. passion driven
- D. morose

26. The mood is one of

- A. anxiety
- B. despondency
- C. sorrow
- D. regret

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UNSEEN POETRY

Read the poem and answer the question

My heart was in fearful flight

Pursued by Cupid, arrow poised
Waiting for my flight's end
When I'd turn about
Or I'd fall supine
My fleeing heart to pierce
Enslave or enthrall and ravish hopeless
So, I'm pining and pining away
For you high up there have perched
Out of reach of my now yearning
Which was why my heart'd been fleeing
From cupid's poised arrow

27. The poem is about

- A. unforgettable
- B. sacrificial
- C. unrequited
- D. selfish

28. The lines that provide evidence for what the poem is about are _____

- A. 2 and 3
- B. 7 and 8
- C. 9 and 10
- D. 11 and 12

29. The poem is a

- A. haiku
- B. kenning
- C. limerick
- D. lyric

30. The dominant image is one of

- A. beginning
- B. flying
- C. running
- D. waiting

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31. In the poem, cupid is

- A. an allusion
- B. a metonymy
- C. the persona's mistress
- D. the persona's rival

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: A Midsummer Night's Dream

Read the extract below and answer the question:

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed
To greet me with premeditated welcomes;
Where I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practised accent I their fears,
And in conclusion, dumbly have broken off,
Not paying me a welcome...

32. The speaker is

- A. Helena
- B. Hermia
- C. Philostrate
- D. Theseus

33. The speaker is addressing

- A. Hippolyta
- B. Lysander
- C. Philostrate
- D. Quince

34. The speech is in reaction to

- A. Hippolyta's rejection of the burden the poor bear
- B. Philostrate's rejection of the play-within-the play
- C. the address of the chorus
- D. the arrival of the players

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Read the extract below and answer the question:

So should the murdered look, and so should I,
Pierced through the heart with your stern cruelty;

[Yes you the murdered look so bright in clear](#)

[As yonder, Venus in her, glimmering sphere](#)

35. The speaker's experience is that

- A. the poor are eloquent
- B. even the eloquent can falter in their speech
- C. the poor are inhibited
- D. even the poor can be tongue-tied

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36. At the end of the speech,

- A. Hippolyta storms out of the place
- B. Philostrate announces the prologue
- C. the ladies settle down
- D. the curtain is drawn

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37. The speaker and the addressee are
- A. Demetrius and Lysander
 - B. Hermia and Lysander
 - C. Demetrius and Hermia
 - D. Lysander and Helena
38. Earlier the addressee has accused the speaker of
- A. disloyalty
 - B. infidelity
 - C. murder
 - D. theft
39. In turn, the speaker accuses the addressee of
- A. cruelty
 - B. discrimination
 - C. deceit
 - D. indiscretion
40. The underlined lines portray the addressee as a
- A. coward
 - B. hunter
 - C. painter
 - D. traitor

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41. The setting of the extract is

- A. another part of the wood
- B. Helena's place
- C. the wood
- D. Theseus' palace

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: A Midsummer Night's Dream

Read the extract below and answer the question:

The wildest hath not such a heart as you
Run when you will, the story shall be change;
Apollo flies, and Daphne holds the chase;
The dove pursues the griffin, the mild hind
Makes speed to catch the tiger, bootless speed,
When cowardice pursues, and valour flies.

42. The speaker is

- A. Egeus
- B. Helena
- C. Lysander
- D. Titania

43. The addressee is

- A. Demetrius
- B. Hermia
- C. Oberon
- D. Puck

44. *The wildest* refers to

- A. good people
- B. the least cruel man
- C. wild beasts
- D. the most deceptive

45. The speech is intended to ____ the addressee.

- A. confuse
- B. pacify
- C. provoke
- D. reclaim

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46. Another character present at the scene is

- A. Egeus
- B. Lysander
- C. Oberon
- D. Theseus

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: A Midsummer Night's Dream

Read the extract below and answer the question:

And in the wood, when often you and I

Upon faint primrose-beds were women lie,

Emptying our bosoms of their counsel sweet,

There, my Lysander and myself shall meet,

And these from Athens turn away our eyes

To see new friends and stranger companies

Farewell, sweet playfellow;...

47. ...you and I in the first line refers to

- A. Demetrius and Helena
- B. Hermia and Helena
- C. Hippolyta and Lysander
- D. Oberon and Titania

48. The couple are going to the wood because

- A. it is their favourite spot
- B. they are running away from the Athenian law
- C. they want to have their peace
- D. the wood is romantic

49. The underlined expression means being

- A. careful
- B. faithful
- C. flirtatious
- D. reckless

50. *Farewell, sweet playfellow* refers to

- A. Demetrius
- B. Hermia
- C. Helena
- D. Lysander

51. SECTION A: AFRICAN PROSE

How is conflict in marriage portrayed in the novel?

52. SECTION A: AFRICAN PROSE

Examine the relationship between Adah and Bill.

53. SECTION A: AFRICAN PROSE

Discuss the meeting between Nii Tackie and Tally O

54. SECTION A: AFRICAN PROSE

Examine Nii's rejection of Linda's advances

55. SECTION B: NON-AFRICAN PROSE

How is the epilogue significant to the structure of the novel?

56. SECTION B: NON-AFRICAN PROSE

Comment on the use of blindness as a metaphor

57. SECTION B: NON-AFRICAN PROSE

Why does Heathcliff hate Hindley?

58. SECTION B: NON-AFRICAN PROSE

How does the death of Mr Earnshaw affect the fortunes of Heathcliff?

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