

0535 LITERATURE IN ENGLISH 1

JUNE 2017

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed **“0535 Literature in English 1 - Ordinary Level”**
4. Fill in the information required in the spaces above.
5. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:
Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification Number. Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination

6. Answer **ALL** the 50 questions in this Examination. Choose your questions either exclusively from PART ONE (OLD SYLLABUS) or from PART TWO (NEW SYLLABYS). All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has **FOUR** suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide on which answer is most appropriate. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.

For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:

[A] [B] [C] [D]

8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.
At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH ANY.**

Turn Over

OLD SYLLABUS

SECTION A: DRAMA

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *JULIUS CAESAR*

1. Cassius is angry with Brutus because:
A Brutus insulted him.
B Brutus ignored his pleas to excuse his friend.
C Brutus is exaggerating his faults.
D Brutus asked him for gold.
2. When Brutus says "I am not gamesome." he means:
A He does not like playing games.
B He does not like making jokes.
C He does not like sports.
D He does not like having fun.
3. The lynching of Cinna the poet is a case of:
A Poetic justice.
B Mob justice.
C Mistaken identity.
D Divine justice.
4. Cassius insists on having Brutus as part of the conspiracy because:
A Brutus enjoys a high reputation amongst Romans.
B Brutus will make a better leader.
C Brutus is a better planner.
D Brutus will direct the conspiracy efficiently.
5. When Brutus says "Night hangs upon mine eyes; my bones would rest,..." He makes use of a figure of speech called:
A Synecdoche.
B Metaphor.
C Paradox.
D Euphemism.
6. Decius decides to go to Caesar's house in order to:
A Remind him about the meeting.
B Persuade him to come to the senate.
C Interpret the dream of his life.
D Have dinner with him.
7. When Cassius warns Brutus not to permit Antony speak during Caesar's funeral ceremony, we can conclude that Cassius is:
A Shortsighted.
B Wicked.
C Unpatriotic.
D Foresighted.
8. The character sent by Cassius to drop letters at strategic points in Brutus' residence is:
A Decius.
B Trebonius.
C Casca.
D Cinna.
9. This character is used as a pretext for killing Caesar.
A Publius Cimber
B Popillius Lena
C Lucius Pela
D Decius Brutus
- 10 The quarrel between Brutus and Cassius reveals all but one of the following themes:
A Patriotism.
B Betrayal.
C Corruption.
D Brotherhood.
11. "...Danger knows full well that Caesar is more dangerous than he..." This statement shows that Caesar is:
A Ambitious.
B Stubborn.
C Proud.
D Authoritative.
12. After the thunder and lightening on the Ides of March, Calpurnia says "Caesar, I never stood on ceremonies, Yet now they fright me..." This statement brings out the theme of:
A Fear.
B Superstition.
C Betrayal.
D Death.

SECTION B: AFRICAN LITERATURE

SHADRACH A. AMBANASOM. *SON OF THE NATIVE SOIL*

13. Eziaga titles the exercise book in which he records all what he had spent on Echunjei:
A Echunjei's bride price
B Echunjei's dowry.
C Items spent on Echunjei.
D Dowry on Echunjei.
14. She does not cook her meals on time, sleeps very deeply and snores in her sleep. "She" in the statement refers to:
A Ebito.
B Ungarn.
C Unyo.
D Akeh.

15. When the novel begins Chief Akaya is worried because:
 A His wife Ebito was still sleeping and snoring.
 B Apuya has been beaten by his mother.
 C Chief Umeitoh is claiming the entire Ukob land.
 D His wife Ungam is envious of Ebito.
16. The first person who is asked to speak during Achamba's funeral is:
 A His Principal.
 B Embuta.
 C Chief Akaya.
 D Echunjei.
17. Echunjei's declining interest in Eziaga comes from the fact that:
 A He was seven years older than her.
 B She was still young and foolish.
 C She had passed into Girls' College.
 D Many teachers were interested in her.
18. Achamba takes gifts to the D.O so that Akan detainees in Mbambe can be treated with leniency. This portrays Achamba as:
 A Corrupt.
 B Understanding,
 C Wise.
 D Generous.
19. During his visit to Dudum, the D.O arrived at:
 A 9.am
 B 10.am
 C 11 am
 D 12 am
20. "God was not stupid in my own opinion, to create such a weak animal like the squirrel to serve my people in such a vital way..." This remark is made by----- to -----.
 A Ubeno/ D.O.
 B Achamba/ D.O
 C Abaago/ D.O,
 D Akaya/ D.O.
21. Echunjei would not take more than a bottle of Fanta in one sitting. This shows that she is:
 A Naive.
 B Careful.
 C Shy.
 D Modest.
22. During the D.O's visit to Dudum the Welcome Speech is read by:
 A Anagho.
 B Abaago.
 C Ubeno.
 D Abuma.
23. Young girls of today would consider Echunjei a model because:
 A She is highly educated.
 B She is very beautiful.
 C She refuses to marry an illiterate.
 D She gets married still a virgin.
24. During the meeting at Chief Akaya's palace after the seizure of the Anjong women's hoes, the people agree to:
 A Go to war.
 B Seek a peaceful solution,
 C Ask for government intervention.
 D Take the matter to the D.O.
25. One of the following is not a member of the Anjong peace emissaries.
 A Angang.
 B Usonjim
 C Ebiritu.
 D Ubeno.

SECTION C: POETRY
 SMITH AND WILKINS: *THE SHELDON BOOK OF VERSE BOOK 3*

26. The poem "Crossing the Bar" is written by A
 Lord Tennyson.
 B W. Collins.
 C Thom Gunn.
 D John Manifold.
27. A poem that tells a story is called a (n)
 A Narrative.
 B Elegy.
 C Ballad.
 D Dirge.
28. The poem "From the Woods of Westernmain" is written by:
 A W.H Auden.
 B John Manifold.
 C George Meredith.
 D Robert Frost.
29. The question "Where are the songs of spring?" Is asked in the poem:
 A "The Creditor".
 B "Into Battle"
 C "To Autumn"
 D "To Daffodils"
30. "When a brawny beggar started up Who pulled at his rein". The word "brawny" means:
 A Fat.
 B Short.
 C Muscular.
 D Strong.
31. In the poem "Work" the Hindus have:
 A Long hair and brown skins.
 B Thin hands and long noses.
 C Dark hands and wide eyes.
 D Red lips and brown skins.
32. The poet's attitude in "Crossing the Bar" is that
 A Fear of death.
 B Desire for death.
 C. Regret for death.
 Acceptance of death.

33. In the poem "Ode Written in 1746", the poet's attitude can be said to be:
 A Condemnation of war.
 B Admiration for the heroism of the soldiers. C
 Regret for the death of the soldiers.
 D Praise for the country.
34. In the poem "Work" by D. H Lawrence the poet insists that work should be that which:
 A Absorbs one.
 B Provides fun.
 C Is productive.
 D Is Paid for.
35. "Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness". The season talked about in this line is:
 A Spring.
 B Summer.
 C Autumn.
 D Winter.
36. The beggar in "St Martin and the Beggar" can be described as:
 A Appreciative.
 B Kind.
 C Ungrateful.
 D Talkative.
37. "Fife Tune" is a poem about
 A Love.
 B War.
 C Patriotism.
 D Nature.
- SECTION D: PROSE**
GEORGE ORWELL: ANIMAL FARM
38. Mr. Frederick is the owner of:
 A Manor Farm.
 B Foxwood.
 C Animal Farm.
 D Pinchfield.
39. Orwell says Squealer could "turn black into white". This means squealer is good at:
 A Telling lies.
 B Painting.
 C Decorating,
 D Convincing.
40. The only time the animals see Benjamin excited is:
 A When Boxer is being taken to the knackers.
 B When the Windmill is bombed.
 C When they defeat Jones and his men.
 D When Snowball is ousted from the farm.
41. During the Battle of the Cowshed, Snowball launched his first attack on the men with thirty five pigeons who:
 A Pecked viciously at the calves of the attackers.
 B Muted upon the attackers from mid-air.
 C Rushed forward and prodded the men from side to side.
 D Flew to and fro over the men's heads cooing.
42. The actual building of the Windmill begins in:
 A Early summer.
 B Early spring.
 C Late summer.
 D Late spring.
43. The climax of Animal Farm is when:
 A Snowball and Napoleon compete for power.
 B Squealer emerges to justify Napoleon's policies.
 C Napoleon chases Snowball out of the farm.
 D The animals throw off their human oppressors.
44. Mr. Jones' major weakness is:
 A Not being tactful.
 B Drunkenness.
 C Forgetfulness.
 D Negligence.
45. The animal that discovers the truth about Boxer's destination when he is carried away in the van is:
 A Mollie.
 B Clover.
 C Muriel.
 D Benjamin.
46. "A sly-looking little man with side whiskers" describes:
 A Pilkington.
 B Frederick.
 C Simmonds.
 D Whympur.
47. At the end of the novel Animal Farm, Jones dies in an inebriate's home. "Inebriate's home" here means a home for
 A The poor.
 B Alcoholics.
 C The disabled.
 D The old.
48. Manor Farm is a symbolic representation of
 A Russia.
 B France.
 C England.
 D Ireland.
49. Napoleon is unanimously elected President of Animal Farm in:
 A January.
 B February.
 C March.
 D April.
50. "Mollie, I have something very serious to say to you." The speaker is:
 A Squealer.
 B Moses.
 C Clover.
 D Boxer

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK

NEW SYLLABUS

SECTION A: DRAMA

SHAKESPEARE: AS YOU LIKE IT

1. The statement “for my part, he keeps me rustically at home, or to speak more properly, stays me here at home unkept;” is made by
 - A Adam
 - B Le Beau
 - C Orlando
 - D Dennis
2. The news Charles gives to Oliver in Act One, scene I is Duke
 - A Senior has been overthrown.
 - B Senior’s younger brother has joined forces with Oliver.
 - C Senior has gone on voluntary exile.
 - D Senior has been banished.
3. When Celia and Rosalind first appear on stage, Rosalind is sad because
 - A She and Celia have different fates.
 - B She hates the life at court.
 - C Rosalind’s father has been banished.
 - D She does not get along with Duke Frederick.
4. The Court fool in The play As You Like It is
 - A Touchstone.
 - B Charles.
 - C Adam.
 - D Dennis.
5. One of the persons dressed like Duke Senior in The Forest of Arden is
 - A Le Beau.
 - B Oliver Martext.
 - C Adam.
 - D Amiens.
6. Adam tells Orlando that his enemy intends to
 - A Disinherit him.
 - B Kill him.
 - C Hurt him.
 - D Attack him.
7. Duke Frederick gives Oliver a certain time limit to find his brother. This time is
 - A Six months.
 - B One month.
 - C Three months.
 - D Twelve months.
8. Duke Frederick calls Oliver
 - A A pretender.
 - B An ingrate.
 - C A thief.
 - D A villain.
9. When Charles speaks without the intention of communicating with anyone else, this is called
 - A Soliloquy.
 - B Apostrophe.
 - C Hyperbole.
 - D Aside.

10. At the end of the play Rosalind addresses;
 - A The peasants.
 - B The men.
 - C The women.
 - D The audience.
11. Jacques commands that the horn of the deer caught by the Lord be put on the Lord’s head as a
 - A Conquest
 - B Punishment
 - C Branch of victory
 - D Crown.
12. At the end of her discussion with Oliver, Rosalind faints because she
 - A Was heartbroken
 - B Saw blood on a handkerchief
 - C Has been betrayed.
 - D Is overwhelmed by her fate.
13. The character who ends the play **As You Like It** with an epilogue is
 - A Celia
 - B Oliver.
 - C Touchstone.
 - D Rosalind.

SECTION B: AFRICAN LITERATURE

TAH PROTUS: THE IMMORTAL SEED

14. One of the oldest constables mentioned in Chapter One of the novel **The Immortal Seed** came to Mutengene in
 - A 1972 at the age of 45.
 - B 1978 at the age of 36.
 - C 1975 at the age of 28.
 - D 1977 at the age of 25.
15. “... after, an initial contribution of 500,000frs to buy his admission into the Police Academy,...” The theme brought out in this statement is
 - A Fraud.
 - B Nepotism.
 - C Corruption
 - D Favouritism.
16. The use of letters in a literary work is called
 - A Expository device
 - B Epistolary device
 - C Exposé device
 - D Epistariy device
17. The second encounter between Assi and Akwen is at the
 - A Squares
 - B Market.
 - C Raffia bush.
 - D Church.
18. Yesep-Andang has
 - A Four wives.
 - B Six wives.
 - C Two wives.
 - D Five wives.

19. When Assi says “many young men in his village had grown up to find themselves saddled with a girl...” the phrase “saddled with” implies
A helpless
B unlucky
C burdened
D trouble.
20. The villagers visit Tegum each time they are faced with problems. This shows that they are
A Suspicious
B Superstitious
C Traditionalists
D Cautious
21. Assi pleads with one of the following to accompany him to his plot.
A Tebene
B Ben-Tasi.
C Akwen.
D Tembi.
22. Eposi is not an intelligent student. Yet she is always amongst the first ten in her class because of her relationship with the SDM. This shows that she is
A Intelligent.
B Promiscuous.
C Smart
D opportunistic
23. The meaning of CPP as used by Nzume is
A Cameroonian checkpoint policy
B Cameroon police check point policy
C Cameroon police policy
D Check point policy.
24. After the death of Fon Jiggang, his successor was enthroned as
A Fon Jiggang II
B Fon Mbezuboh II
C Fon Mbezuboh I
D Fon Tebene.
25. The novel The Immortal Seed is divided into
A Six parts and an epilogue
B Four parts and an epilogue.
C Three parts and an epilogue.
D Five parts and an Epilogue.
27. A figure of speech in which an idea or thing is given human qualities is
A Personification
B Euphemism
C Metaphor
D Apostrophe.
28. The author of the poem “To Countryside” is
A Ngongkum Ngong.
B Susan Lwanga.
C Margaret Afuh.
D Fale Wache,
29. The poem “ The Beauty of Exile” is about
A Religion and oppression,
B Culture and love.
C Oppression and victimization.
D Alienation and patriotism.
30. In the poem “Agbor Dancer” the persona expresses
A Sorrow.
B Love.
C Regret.
D Guilt.
31. The child’s skin in the poem “Hunger” is described as
A Pale and taut
B Dry and taut
C Protruding and taut
D Chiselled and taut.
32. The Peom ‘The Bugle Call’ by Samkia Marmo provokes the feeling of
A deceit
B sadness.
C happiness.
D hope.
33. “Then after three scores the Emperor,
In the way of all flesh went.
And the circle of guards turned inward”
The extract above is taken from the poem
A “The Beauty of Exile”
B “The Monument”
C “Lament of a Mother”
D ‘The Bugle call”
34. The author of the poem “ The Face of Hunger” is
A Oswald Mbuyiseni
B Fale Wache
C J. P. Clark
D Koffi Awoonor
35. Ngongkum Ngong in “Wonderful Artist” has no admiration for the
A Invading enemy.
B Presence of man
C Presence of dictators.
D Uninterested observer.

SECTION C: POETRY.

BOLE BUTAKE: CAMEROON ANTHOLOGY OF POETRY

26. In the poem “Spring” by Gerard Hopkins, the poet’s attitude is that of
A Admiration.
B Despair.
C Anxiety.
D Condemnation.

Questions 36 and 37 are based on the statement below: “it

strikes like lightnings to hear him sing”

36. This statement is taken from the poem

- A “Spring”
- B “The Slave Auction”
- C “Songs of Sorrow”
- D “Daybreak”

37. The poetic device used in the statement is

- A Metaphor.
- B Simile.
- C Oxymoron.
- D Personification.

38. The word “Quasar” from the poem “The Teacher” refers to

- A The bright moon.
- B A group of planets.
- C The heavenly bodies.
- D A group of stars.

SECTION D: PROSE

GEORGE ELIOT: SILAS MARNER

39. The time setting of the story **Silas Marner** is the

- A Early years of the 18th century.
- B Mid 19th century.
- C Mid 18th century.
- D Early years of the 19th century.

40. “Since the time the child was sent to me and I’ve come to love her as myself, I’ve had light enough to trusten by”. “The child” in the statement above refers to

- A Eppie.
- B Priscilla.
- C Nancy.
- D Aaron.

41. The greatest man of honour in Raveloe is

- A Squire Cass.
- B Silas Marner
- C Ben Winthrop.
- D Mr. Snell.

42. “Providence” is one of the themes in the novel **Silas Marner**. Another word for “providence” is

- A Luck
- B Coincidence.
- C Fate.
- D Chance.

43. Silas Marner takes his turn in keeping watch over the Deacon who is ill in Lantern Yard. This shows him to be

- A Duty conscious.
- B Hard working.
- C Caring.
- D Active.

44. He is described as a “large jocose-looking man”.

- A Solomon Macey
- B Ben Winthrop.
- C Bob Lundy.
- D Mr Snell.

45. The immediate cause of Silas Marner leaving Lantern Yard is

- A The suspicion against him.
- B The theft of the money.
- C The lots that declare him guilty.
- D Sarah’s engagement to William.

46. When Dunstan steals Silas Marner’s gold, the author says he stepped forward into the darkness. This is an instance of

- A Suspense.
- B Fate.
- C Metaphor.
- D Irony.

47. When **Silas Marner** is falsely accused in Lantern Yard, he

- A begrudges Dane and Sarah.
- B loses faith in God and man.
- C abandoned his old friends.
- D becomes embittered.

48. In Raveloe people fear Silas Marner because of

- A His appearance and vocation.
- B His vocation which they think comes from the devil.
- C He is a stranger and nobody knows where he comes from.
- D He does not associate and mix with the villagers.

49. A sign or warning of something to come or happen is

- A Fate.
- B Suspense.
- C Forelight,
- D Foreshadowing.

50. The real name of the author of **Silas Marner** is

- A Mary Ann George.
- B George Evans.
- C Mary Ann Evans.
- D Mary Ann Eliot.

STOP

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