



**CHRIST HIGH SCHOOL PLOT 5, CHS
STREET, KM 32, ABUJA-KEFFI ROAD
UKE, NASARAWA STATE**

**SECOND TERM MOCK
EXAMINATION,
2024/2025 ACADEMIC
SESSION**

**SUBJECT: LITERATURE-IN-
ENGLISH PAPERS 1 & 2
CLASS: SS 3
TIME: 2h30mins.**

NAME:-----

CANDIDATE'S ADMISSION NO:-----

INSTRUCTION

**Write your name and number in the space
provided on your answer booklet. Write
your name on any extra sheet used.**

Answer all questions.

**At the end of the examination, staple all
your work securely together.**

CLASS: SS3B

SUBJECT: LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH

TITLE: SECOND TERM MOCK EXAMINATION 2025.

`EACH QUESTION CARRIES 1 MARK {60 MARKS}

PAPER 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS ON LITERARY PRINCIPLES AND APPRECIATION

1. Literature is studied as a subject at school because
 - A. it exposes students to the realities of life.
 - B. it provides entertainment.
 - C. it merely gives additional work to students
 - D. it teaches the use of words
 - E. it provides a means to kill time
2. The main distinguishing feature of literature is that it
 - A. tells untrue stories.
 - B. is relevant to life.
 - C. deals with exciting and memorable events.
 - D. presents fictional accounts of human experience.
 - E. is dramatic and shortlived.
3. Aesthetics in literature has to do with the creation of
 - A. lines
 - B. themes
 - C. imagery
 - D. beauty
4. An allegory is a story
 - A. in which people or things or events have another meaning.
 - B. which aims at teaching a moral lesson
 - C. in which allegations are made about the characters
 - D. told in verse
 - E. dramatized on stage.
5. The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free
We were the first that ever burst
into the sea....

The dominant figure of speech in the above passage is

- a. paradox
 - b. repetition
 - c. alliteration
 - d. antithesis
 - e. simile
6. If I cannot slaughter other tribesmen
If I do not say my prayer in the morning

If I turn my back on some of your advice...Pardon me

The repetition in the lines above is a poetic device known as

- a. plagiarism
- b. anaphora
- c. paralipsis
- d. alliteration
- e. anagram

7. Sound effects in the theatre are realized through the use of

- A. props
- B. acoustics
- C. proscenium
- D. echos
- E. motif

8. Created half to rise, and half to fall;
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled;
The glory, jest and riddle of the world.

The above lines show a skillful exploitation of the rhetorical device of

- a. zeugma
- b. oxymoron
- c. antithesis
- d. conceit
- e. prognosis

9. Stars, hide your fires;

Let no light see my black and deep desires
The eye wink at the hand yet let them be
Which the eye fears, when it is done to see.

In these lines, Shakespeare uses

- a. hyperbole
- b. metonymy
- c. onomatopoeia
- d. apostrophe
- e. zeugma

10. A situation where an actor addresses the audience without the other actors hearing him is called

- A. soliloquy
- B. chorus
- C. aside
- D. solo
- E. symphony

11. An address to a metaphysical source of inspiration by a poet is called

- A. clairvoyance
- B. inspiration
- C. invocation
- D. nemesis
- E. salutation

12. A statement whose meaning is contrary to that openly expressed is an example of

- A. metaphor
- B. oxymoron
- C. irony
- D. personification
- E. assonance

13. Assonance occurs when

- A. a character speaks eloquently in a play.
- B. similar vowel sounds are repeated in a sentence or line of poetry.
- C. consonants are repeated at the beginning of words.
- D. words rhyme alternately.
- E. a character leaves the stage unexpectedly.

14. O fleeting gleam of noon dream

You incense my clothed cream!

The literary device used in the lines above is

- a. repetition
- b. refrain
- c. consonance
- d. assonance
- e. caesura

15. Blood was prove no solace to the king. The rejection he had suffered at Idama's hands pushed his spirit into a comfortless hole in which, alone with himself, he searched in vain for ways to run from his inner emptiness.

The narrator's attitude to the king is one of

- A. envy
- B. sympathy
- C. suspicion
- D. contempt
- E. nemesis

16. A poem that tells a folk story is

- A. epic
- B. lullaby
- C. dirge
- D. ballad
- E. elegy

17. A primary ballad is associated with

- A. educated people
- B. urban fold

- C. the nomads
- D. rural folk
- E. nature

18. A short narrative or lyrical poem intended to be sung is a

- A. leich
- B. lay
- C. laud
- D. lacterilla
- E. lectic

19. You cannot know

And should not bother

Tide and market come and go

And so shall your mother.

In this verse, the poet uses

- a. alternate rhyme
- b. mono rhyme
- c. couplets
- d. blank verse
- e. internal rhyme

20. A poem without a regular rhyme scheme is a

- A. lyrical poem
- B. traditional poem
- C. blank verse
- D. ballad
- E. rhetoric

21. A burlesque is

- A. an exaggerated mockery of a literary work.
- B. a sentimental comedy.
- C. an account of a famous person's life.
- D. a rhetorical device used for effect in poetry.
- E. a poem of mourning.

22. A metrical pause occurring in the middle of a line in a poem is called

- A. rhythm
- B. tetrameter
- C. assonance
- D. caesura
- E. pantomime

23. Characterisation in a novel means the

- A. list of characters featuring in it.
- B. mode of presenting the fictional individuals.
- C. peculiar mannerisms of the narrator.
- D. resolution of the conflict between the characters.
- E. the central point of the conflict.

24. The main aim of caricature is to
- A. describe
 - B. expose
 - C. emphasize
 - D. ridicule
 - E. sympathize
25. Purgation of emotion, pity and fear in drama is known as
- A. epilogue
 - B. exposition
 - C. catharsis
 - D. catastrophe
 - E. trauma
26. An over-used expression is
- A. a cliché
 - B. a cacophony
 - C. an epigram
 - D. an archetype
 - E. an ovation
27. In the morning, Benjamin complained of a headache;
At noon, he collapsed; by midnight, he was dead and cold as stone.

The dominant literary device in the above statement is

- a. metaphor
 - b. epigram
 - c. climax
 - d. anti-climax
 - e. prolepsis
28. In drama, the term climax is used
- A. as a figure of speech connoting beauty.
 - B. for the point of highest dramatic tension.
 - C. when the crisis in the play is resolved.
 - D. when the hero's tragic flaw is revealed.
 - E. when the play's conflict begins.
29. A funny incident within a serious situation is
- A. tragi-comedy
 - B. tragic hero
 - C. comedy
 - D. comic relief
 - E. comedian
30. The major source of action in any narrative is
- A. exposition
 - B. conflict
 - C. climax
 - D. epilogue

- E. prologue
31. The poetic device that forcefully brings together two seemingly unrelated ideas or concepts is
- A. couplet
 - B. diatribe
 - C. conceit
 - D. contrast
 - E. concordance
32. The exclusive right given to authors to protect their works from unlawful production is
- A. an authority
 - B. an author's right
 - C. a constitutional provision
 - D. a copyright
 - E. an international subscription
33. A couplet is a
- A. succession of three rhyming lines.
 - B. succession of two rhyming lines
 - C. poem of two stanzas
 - D. poem of three stanzas
 - E. a succession of unrhymed lines.
34. Criticism is a literary activity which seeks to
- A. find fault in a literary work.
 - B. analyse and evaluate a literary work.
 - C. compare and contrast novels.
 - D. discover the beauty of a literary work.
 - E. select a literary work.
35. In literary criticism, the vocabulary used by the writer is generally known as
- A. figure of speech
 - B. expression
 - C. diction
 - D. rhythm
 - E. rhyme
36. In a play, *denouement* is the
- A. entry of the central character.
 - B. development of the central conflict.
 - C. introduction of a minor conflict alongside the major conflict
 - D. resolution of the conflicts in the plot.
 - E. resounding joy experienced by the protagonist.
37. A playwright who solves the dilemma of his characters by rescuing them from impossible circumstances using extra human device has employed
- A. deus ex machina
 - B. dramatis personae
 - C. contrived manipulation
 - D. dramatic reversals
 - E. dramatic cast

38. Dialogue is important in drama because
- A. it always makes the audience laugh.
 - B. it is like conversation.
 - C. it reveals the minds of the characters.
 - D. it makes the play last longer on stage.
 - E. it makes the play to be humorous.
39. A didactic piece is one in which the writer
- A. teaches human lesson.
 - B. condemns human foibles.
 - C. dictates to his readers.
 - D. discusses dialectic themes.
 - E. criticizes the clown.
40. A dirge is a
- A. romantic poem
 - B. poem of nature
 - C. poem of expectations
 - D. poem of lament
 - E. poem of succour
41. A play is drama because
- A. it contains characters
 - B. it can be acted on the stage
 - C. it does not contain any story
 - D. it cannot be read silently
 - E. it is entertaining.
42. One of the differences between tragedy and comedy is
- A. there is humour in comedy but not in tragedy.
 - B. there is suffering in tragedy but not in comedy.
 - C. there is feasting in comedy but not in tragedy
 - D. there is happy ending in comedy but not in tragedy.
 - E. there is conflict in tragedy but not in comedy.
43. A technique found in drama in which the audience knows what the actor does not know is called
- A. stage direction.
 - B. dramatic irony.
 - C. setting.
 - D. improvisation.
 - E. prologue.
44. In drama, dramaturge is he who
- A. writes or edits plays
 - B. features in a play
 - C. directs a play
 - D. acts a film
 - E. synchronise a film.
45. A poetic device in which an idea in a line runs into another is called

- A. rhyme scheme
- B. enjambment
- C. end rhyme
- D. pathos
- E. aesthetics.

46. A poem of mourning and dedication written on the death of an individual is called

- A. an elegy
- B. a eulogy
- C. a sonnet
- D. an ode
- E. a ballad

47. When a story is told in a song and passed down by word of mouth, it is called

- A. a sonnet
- B. an epic
- C. a ballad
- D. a singer's story
- E. a lament

48. An epic is a heroic story which includes

- A. ballad
- B. lyric
- C. myth
- D. dialogue
- E. motto

49. A short and witty saying, often involving antithesis or paradox is an

- A. epithet
- B. epigram
- C. invective
- D. analogy
- E. anagram

50. A poem written to celebrate one's wedding is

- A. a pastoral
- B. an epithalamium
- C. a prothalamium
- D. a terza rima
- E. a pentarion

51. Here lies a great and mighty king

Whose promise none relies on

He never said a foolish thing

Nor ever did a wise one.

The lines above could best form an

- a. epistle
- b. episode
- c. epiphany
- d. epitaph

e. eponymous

52. A character whose name is used as the title of the text is

- A. antagonist
- B. round
- C. eponymous
- D. flat
- E. central

53. A formal dignified speech or writing praising a person or a thing for past or present deeds is

- A. premiere
- B. eulogy
- C. anthology
- D. lampoon
- E. laxity

54. The substitution of a mild and pleasant expression for a harsh and blunt one is called

- A. ambiguity
- B. climax
- C. peripetia
- D. euphemism
- E. irony

55. A work which takes place in a non-existent world or which concerns an incredible character is

- A. romance
- B. fantasy
- C. parody
- D. superstition
- E. superfluous

56. But everything does have a beginning, and so if I am to tell this story, I must begin. Yet I do not know the starting point of my tale.

The speaker in this statement writes from thenarrative technique.

- A. first person narrator
- B. protagonist
- C. antagonist
- D. omniscient narrator
- E. second person narrator

57. When a writer refers to past events to throw light on current ones, he is employing

- A. retrospection
- B. flashback
- C. historical drama
- D. dramatic shift
- E. foreshadowing

58. Farce can be described as a dramatic piece marked by

- A. movement from serious to the light-hearted mood.
- B. comic and exaggerated actions.
- C. actions devoid of meaning.
- D. gloomy actions with momentary reliefs.

- E. symphony of sounds.
59. When a character in a literary work exists primarily to enhance, through contrast, the portrayal of the personal traits of another character, that first character is a
- A. protagonist
 - B. antagonist
 - C. mirror character
 - D. foil
 - E. transient
60. A clue to an event that will happen later in a work of art is
- A. flashback
 - B. foreshadowing
 - C. premonition
 - D. digression
 - E. digestive
61. Poems that are not written in meter or regular line length are called
- A. short verses
 - B. rhythmic verses
 - C. free verses
 - D. irregular verses
 - E. unequal verses
62. The overwhelming pride that destroys the tragic hero is called
- A. tragedy
 - B. nemesis
 - C. catharsis
 - D. hubris
 - E. consciousness
63. A deliberate use of exaggeration for humour or emphasis is known as
- A. exclamation
 - B. litotes
 - C. metonymy
 - D. hyperbole
 - E. alliteration
64. The climax in a literary work is the
- A. middle of the work.
 - B. beginning of the story.
 - C. central part of the dialogue.
 - D. most intense point of the conflict.
 - E. the final part of the story.
65. A poem that is shaped in the image of the object it talks about is
- A. concrete.
 - B. lyrical.
 - C. metaphysical.
 - D. romantic.
 - E. pastoral.

SECTION B: CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS DRAWN FROM WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S MID-SUMMER NIGHT DREAM

Read the exact below and answer question 66-70

As the waggish boys in a game themselves foreswear
so the boy Love is perjured everywhere;
For ere Demetrius looked on Hermia's eyne,
He hailed down oaths that he was only mine;
And whwn this hail some heat from Hermia felt,
So he dissolved, and showers of oaths did melt.

66. The speaker is

- A. Demetrius
- B. Egeus
- C. Halena
- D. Hermia
- E. Robin

67. The speech shows that the speaker is

- A. disappointed
- B. in a bad mood
- C. excited
- D. in high spirits
- E. confused

68. The speaker's mood stems from

- A. being rejected by the lover
- B. having to go into the forest
- C. meeting with Hermia
- D. wanting to punish Hermia
- E. being hungry

69. The speaker has just said farewell to

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

70. The speaker resolves to tell

- A. Demetrius of Hermia's flight
- B. Egeus of Hermia's flight
- C. Lysander of Hermia's infidelity
- D. Theseus of Hermia's infidelity
- E. Halena of Hermia's flight

PAPER 2- PROSE

THEORY QUESTIONS.

INSTRUCTION: Answer **TWO** questions in all. One question from each section.

Develop not fewer than five points in your answer

Section A: African PROSE Buchi Emecheta: (Second Class Citizen)

1. Account for the contribution of lawyer Nweze to the development of the plot.
2. Compare Ada and Francis in the novel.

ALEX AGYEI AGYIRI: (UNEXPECTED JOY AT DAWN)

1. How is Massa buried in the novel?
2. How does the expulsion of "aliens" from Nigeria affect Nii in the novel?

Section B: Non-African Prose:

RALPH ELLISON: INVISIBLE MAN

1. Examine the narrator's experience with Kimbro in the novel.
2. How does Ras represent the whiteman's perception and treatment of blacks in the novel?

EMILE BRONTE: WUTHERING HEIGHTS

1. Examine the significance of Lock-wood's second visit to Wuthering Heights.
2. What is the relationship between Cathy and Hareton?