OBJECTIVE TEST SERIES

1. **Which of the following is not a feature of the epic?**
   a) *It has fourteen lines*
   b) *It is a long narrative poem*
   c) *It relates the deeds of mighty warriors*
   d) *It is written in elegant style*

2. **The major divisions of a play constitute the**
   a) *Scenes* b) *Acts*
   c) *Interludes* d) *Settings*

3. **When a writer uses a word which echoes its sound and meaning, he is using the device known as**
   a) *Synonym* b) *Image*
   c) *Onomatopoeia* d) *Irony*

4. **Which of the following is not a feature of the novel?**
   a) *Protagonist* b) *Setting*
   c) *Atmosphere* d) *Prompter*

5. **We call introductory remarks to a book the**
   a) *Bibliography* b) *Foreword*
   c) *Prologue* d) *Epilogue*

6. **A poem that makes a biting criticism of human follies is**
   a) *A satire* b) *An elegy*
   c) *A pastoral* d) *An allegory*

READ THE EXTRACT BELOW AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 7 AND 8

Mwangi planted his feet firmly on the ground and lifted the hoe over his head. He struck the first blow on the too soft earth. He struck another and yet another. Thud, thud, thud, went the hoe, on and on

7. **Which of the following best describes Mwangi's mood?**
   a) *Destruction* b) *Indolence*
   c) *Determination* d) *Reconstruction*

8. **Which of the following devices is used in the extract?**
   a) *Simile* b) *Pun*
   c) *Onomatopoeia* d) *Oxymoron*

9. **Which of the following makes more use of imagery?**
   a) *Novel* b) *Novelette*
   c) *Short story* d) *Poetry*

10. **In drama, the representation of actions without the use of words is called**
   a) *Opera* b) *Miming*
   c) *Farce* d) *Dance*

11. **In novels, when the narrator is also the protagonist his point of view is likely to be**
   a) *Subjective* b) *Objective*
   c) *Sequential* d) *Critical*

12. **The chorus is usually a feature of**
   a) *The novel* b) *Poetry*
   c) *Narrative* d) *Drama*

13. **Pick out the old item**
   a) *Rhyme* b) *Alliteration*
   c) *Metaphor* d) *Assonance*

14. **A story in which animals talk and behave like human beings is called a**
   a) *Satire* b) *Parody*
   c) *Romance* d) *Fable*

15. **Expressions that appeal to the senses are collectively called**
   a) *Devices* b) *Imagery*
   c) *Mental Pictures* d) *Verbal Irony*

16. **An elegy is a poem written to**
   a) *Mourn the dead* b) *Praise kings*
   c) *Celebrate victory* d) *Criticise opponents*

17. **A narrative in which abstract concepts are represented by persons or objects is called**
   a) *An ode* b) *A parable*
   c) *A ballad* d) *An allegory*

18. **A play which ends happily for the hero is called**
   a) *Comedy* b) *Tragedy*
   c) *Ode* d) *Romance*

19. **A speech made by a character who is alone on stage is called**
   a) *Aside* b) *Dialogue*
   c) *Soliloquy* d) *Mime*

20. **A tragic hero falls as a result of..... in his character**
   a) *Fate* b) *a flaw*
   c) *Judgement* d) *a resolution*

21. **In poetry, the repetition of the same vowel sound in a line is called**
   a) *Assonance* c) *Rhyme*
   c) *Alliteration* d) *Metre*

22. **A piece of writing is considered didactic when it sets out to**
   a) *Relate the past*
   b) *Praise heroic deeds*
   c) *Criticise follies of man*
   d) *Teach a moral lesson.*

23. **Pick out the odd item**
   a) *Tragedy*
   b) *Ode*
   c) *Epic*
   d) *Ballad*

24. **A writer's attitude to the experiences he writes about is called**
   a) *Theme*
   b) *Tone*
   c) *Flashback*
   d) *Plot*

25. **.....refers to an imaginary story created by a writer.**
   a) *Fiction*
   b) *Epic*
   c) *Biography*
   d) *Legend*

26. **The expression "He is a citizen of no mean city" illustrates the use of**
   a) *Metaphor*
   b) *Litotes*
   c) *Euphemism*
   d) *Metonymy*

27. **Pastoral poetry portrays the occupation of ..... in a highly idealised way.**
   a) *Villagers*
   b) *Farmers*
   c) *Shepherds*
   d) *Fishermen*

28. **Pick out the odd item from the list below.**
   a) *Folktales*
   b) *Novel*
   c) *Genre*
   d) *Short story*

29. **In a narrative, setting is the**
   a) *Time and place of the story*
   b) *Theme and subject of the story*
   c) *Action of the story*
   d) *Tone of the story*

30. **A novel plainly designed to teach a moral lesson is called..... novel.**

a) *Historical* b) *Moral*
c) *Teaching* d) *Didactic*

31. **A piece of writing which imitates the style of another writer with the intent of poking fun is a**

a) *Farce* b) *Parody*
c) *Comedy* d) *Satire*

32. **Which of the following is not a type of drama?**

a) *Farce* b) *Comedy*
c) *Fiction* d) *Tragi-comedy*

READ THE EXTRACT BELOW AND ANSWER QUESTION 33

I remember the good old days when I used to walk bare-footed on the cobbled pavements without any cares or worries. Those were good old days indeed.

33. **The narrator's mood in the extract is**

a) *Mundane* b) *Ecstatic*
c) *Cheerful* d) *Nostalgic*

34. **"The trees bowed their heads in shame" is an example of**

a) *Repetition* b) *Personification*
c) *Alliteration* d) *Allegory*

35. **A worn-out expression which has lost its original vitality is called**

a) *Cliché* b) *Pun*
c) *Oxymoron* d) *Onomatopoeia*

36. **A humorous scene in a tragedy is called**
a) *Dry humour* b) *Tragi-comedy*
c) *Comic relief* d) *Comedy of situation*

READ THE EXTRACT BELOW AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 37 AND 38

I will complain, yet praise;
I will bewail, approve;
And all my sour-sweet days
I will lament and love.

37. **The dominant device in the poem is**
a) *Contrast* b) *Parody*
c) *Caesura* d) *Litotes*

38. **Line 3 illustrates the use of**
a) *Oxymoron* b) *Onomatopoeia*
c) *Synecdoche* d) *Allusion*

39. **A stanza of four lines is called**
a) *Tercet* b) *Septet*
c) *Quatrain* d) *Octave*

40. **The sequence of events in a play or narrative is the**
a) *Syntax* b) *Coherence*
c) *Plot* d) *Quatrain*

41. **In poetry, rhyme is mainly a device of**
a) *Meaning* b) *Movement*
c) *Sound* d) *Action*

42. **A scene in fiction showing earlier events is called**
a) *Flash forward* b) *Exordium*
c) *Protasis* d) *Flashback*

59. **Which of the following is a feature of the ballad?**
   a) *It is a short narrative poem*
   b) *It is acted by one character*
   c) *It is a dance form*
   d) *It is a song for the dead*

60. **A poem celebrating the lives of simple country people is called**
   a) *An elegy*
   b) *A dirge*
   c) *A pastoral*
   d) *An ode*

61. **In literature, conflict refers to**
   a) *The struggle of opposing forces*
   b) *What causes the downfall of the hero*
   c) *The subject matter of a play*
   d) *The place where the action of the work takes place*

62. **A story written by a novelist about his own life is called**
   a) *A romance*
   b) *An autobiography*
   c) *A biography*
   d) *An epic*

63. **The technique that a writer employs to recall past events is called**
   a) *Repetition*
   b) *Theme*
   c) *Suspense*
   d) *Flashback*

64. **The chief character in a play or novel is called the**
   a) *Villain*
   b) *Antagonist*
   c) *King*
   d) *Hero*

65. **A piece of writing is described as a satire when it**
   a) *Imitates the style of another writer*
   b) *Attacks our follies by making fun of them*
   c) *Praises human deeds*
   d) *Teaches a moral lesson*

66. **The most intense part of the conflict in a play is called its**
a) *Climax* b) *Resolution*
c) *Plot* d). *Tragedy*

67. **An epic hero is the person who**
a) *Appears frequently in folktales*
b) *Conquers many nations*
c) *Overcomes supernatural forces*
d) *Occupies a central position in the history of his people*

68. **Which of the following distinguishes poetry from other forms of literature?**
a) *Economy of words*
b) *It is always metaphorical*
c) *It uses dialogue*
d) *The use of prose*

69. **Being as strong as a rock he was always inflicting injury on others.**
Which of the following is used in the statement above?
a) *Irony* b) *Metaphor*
c) *Personification* d) *Simile*

70. **A speech by an actor to himself in the presence of other characters on stage is called**
a) *Soliloquy* b) *Aside*
c) *Dialogue* d) *Prologue*

71. **Pick out the odd item.**
a) *Poetry* b) *Drama*
c) *Novel* d) *Sonnet*

72. **A character is described as round when he**
a) *Develops with events and situations*
b) *Does not change his stand*
c) *Is a reliable narrator*
d) *Dies at the end of the play or novel*

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c) *Is a reliable narrator*
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73. An inscription on a tomb or gravestone is called

a) Dirge b) Ode
c) Epitaph d) Mask

74. The angle from which a novelist sees and narrates events is known as

a) Realistic narration b) Point of view
c) Commentary d) Style

75. The mood of an elegy is one of

a) Joy b) Regret
c) Fear d) Sadness

76. The dirge is a

a) Poem that celebrates an event
b) Poem on harvest
c) Short poem on journey
d) Song of lament for the dead

77. The use of similes and metaphors involves the

a) Contrasting of two things
b) Direct comparison of two things
c) Exaggeration of an idea by a thing
d) Exaggeration of facts

78. When a writer uses words that have the same sound but different meanings he is employing

a) Pun b) Paradox
c) Alliteration d) Euphemism

79. Pick out the odd item

a) Comedy b) Dirge
c) Mime d) Farce

80. "Her son is the sun of our family"
What literary device has been used in the above statement

a) *Onomatopoeia* b) *Oxymoron*
c) *Pun* d) *Irony*

81. The person or force that opposes the main character in a play is the

a) *Rival* b) *Villain*
c) *Antagonist* d) *Clown*

82. The figure of speech which balances two contrasting ideas, words, phrases or sentences is known as

a) *Paradox* b) *Oxymoron*
c) *Metonymy* d) *Antithesis*

83. Roll on, the deep and dark blue ocean - roll. The figure of speech the writer employs here is

a) *Personification* b) *Apostrophe*
c) *Allusion* d) *Synecdoche*

84. In drama what a character says in an undertone directly to the audience is known as

a) *Aside* b) *Monologue*
c) *Prologue* d) *Climax*

85. "Our dear enemy is a wise fool" illustrates the use of

a) *Oxymoron* b) *Hyperbole*
c) *Bathos* d) *Euphemism*

86. Which of the following is not a sound device?

a) *Alliteration* b) *Onomatopoeia*
c) *Assonance* d) *Allusion*

87. The line, "The broad Sun above laughed a pitiless laugh" is an example of a

a) *Metaphor* b) *Simile*
c) *Pathos* d) *Bathos*

88. **Identify the odd item among the following**
a) *Dramatist* b) *Novelist*
c) *Poet* d) *Hero*

89. **"Kwesi's ugly words shredded the fabric of their friendship", illustrates the use of**
a) *Metaphor* b) *Simile*
c) *Personification* d) *Allusion*

90. **"My father died, my brother died**
They passed like fleeting dreams".
The use of "passed" in the above lines is an example of
a) *Metaphor* b) *Euphemism*
c) *Personification* d) *Alliteration*

91. **A line of poetry consisting of five metrical feet is known as**
a) *Caesura* b) *Alexandrine*
c) *Trochee* d) *Pentameter*

92. **Which of the following is not a name of a metrical foot?**
a) *Anapest* b) *Iambic*
c) *Caesura* d) *Dactyl*

93. **Which of the following does not apply to an ode?**
a) *It is a very short poem*
b) *It expresses noble feelings*
c) *It is a lyric poem*
d) *It is written in grand style*

94. **An introduction to a play, a novel or a poem is called**
a) *Setting* b) *Epilogue*
c) *Plot* d) *Prologue*

95. **Subject matter is the**
a) *Background of a study*
b) *Use of language in a story*
c) *Place where an action takes place*
d) *Actual story*

96. In a play, the conversation between two characters is called
a) *Monologue* b) *Dialogue*
c) *Aside* d) *Drama*

97. A character that does not develop with events is called a..... character
a) *Flat* b) *Lazy*
c) *Heroic* d) *Round*

98. The device used by an author to raise the reader's interest in the outcome of future events is called
a) *Metaphor* b) *Flashback*
c) *Suspense* d) *Personification*

99. The central idea of a poem is referred to as
a) *Mood* b) *Setting*
c) *Metaphor* d) *Theme*

100. A play which ends sadly and whose hero suffers a change in fortune is called
a) *Epic* b) *Farce*
c) *Tragedy* d) *Comedy*

101. A long narrative poem that relates the deeds of mighty warriors is known as
a) *Pun* b) *Sonnet*
c) *Epic* d) *Fable*

102. The cultural background against which events are narrated in a novel is called
a) *Mood* b) *Atmosphere*
c) *Setting* d) *Symbolism*

103. Which of the following is exclusively associated with the novel
a) *Flashback* b) *Point of view*
c) *Hero* d) *Imagery*

104. A play that ends happily for the chief character is called

a) *Comedy* b) *Tragi-comedy*
c) *Melodrama* d) *Romance*

105. Plot in a work of art refers to

a) *Location*
b) *Action in a play*
c) *Mode of Characterisation*
d) *Sequence of events*

106. The chief female character in a novel or play is called

a) *Queen* b) *Antagonist*
c) *Heroine* d) *Foil*

107. What distinguishes a play from other forms of literature is that it

a) *Is performed*
b) *has a plot*
c) *Makes use of dialogue*
d) *Has many characters*

108. The wrong move made by a character as result of a flaw is called:

a) *Hubris* b) *Hamartia*
c) *Dénouement* d) *Allegory*

109. "Cowards die many times before their death" contains

a) *A genre* b) *An apostrophe*
c) *An anachronism* d) *An irony*

110. Early clues about what will happen later in a narrative or play may be referred to as

a) *Motif* b) *Background*
c) *Flashback* d) *Foreshadowing*

111. **The angle or perspective from which a story is told is the**
   a) *Periphrasis* b) *Point of view*
   c) *Situational irony* d) *Stereotype*

112. **In every cry of every man ... In every voice, in every ban The above lines make use of**
   a) *Parallelism* b) *Sarcasm*
   c) *Catharsis* d) *Free verse*

113. **The resolution of the conflicts following the climax of a plot is called**
   a) *Emphathy* b) *Dénouement*
   c) *Juxaposition* d) *Setting*

114. **A literary work intended to be serious but which turns out to be light and frivolous produces the effect of**
   a) *Pathos* b) *Parody*
   c) *Bathos* d) *Climax*

115. **The background against which the action of a literary work takes place is called**
   a) *Setting* b) *Plot*
   c) *Environment* d) *Mood*

116. **A protagonist is the**
   a) *Major subject of a story*
   b) *Major theme of a story*
   c) *Major character of a story*
   d) *Message of a story*

117. **The term used in a play to mark the point at which the protagonist recognises an important truth which had been hidden all along is known as**
   a) *Crisis* b) *Aside*
   c) *Discovery* d) *Dénouement*

READ THE EXTRACT BELOW AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 118 AND 119

This Silent evening holds more pain than night
Dead are the dead, but dying seems so long

118. The dominant atmosphere in the extract is

a) *Gaiety*
b) *Chaos*
c) *Confusion*
d) *Gloom*

119. From the extract the poet does not fear death. What does he fear?

a) *Silence*
b) *Evening*
c) *Dying*
d) *Night*

120. The epilogue in a work of art is the

a) *Conclusion*
b) *Conflict*
c) *Beginning*
d) *Climax*

121. A scene that reduces tension in a tragedy creates

a) *Suspense*
b) *Climax*
c) *Comic relief*
d) *Anticlimax*

122. The theme of a play is the

a) *End of the play*
b) *Central idea of the play*
c) *Main character in the play*
d) *Beginning of the play*

123. The climax in a literary work is

a) *The middle of the work*
b) *The beginning of the story*
c) *The central part of the dialogue*
d) *The most intense point of the conflict*

73. **An inscription on a tomb or gravestone is called**

a) *Dirge* b) *Ode*
c) *Epitaph* d) *Mask*

74. **The angle from which a novelist sees and narrates events is known as**

a) *Reliable narration* b) *Point of view*
c) *Commentary* d) *Style*

75. **The mood of an elegy is one of**

a) *Joy* b) *Regret*
c) *Fear* d) *Sadness*

76. **The dirge is a**

a) *Poem that criticises society*
b) *Poem on heroism*
c) *Short poem on beauty*
d) *Song of lament for the dead*

77. **The use of simile and metaphor involves the**

a) *Contrasting of two things*
b) *Direct comparison of two things*
c) *Representation of an idea by a thing*
d) *Exaggeration of facts*

78. **When a writer uses words that have the same sound but different meanings he is employing**

a) *Pun* b) *Paradox*
c) *Alliteration* d) *Assonance*

79. **Pick out the odd item**

a) *Comedy* b) *Tragedy*
c) *Mime* d) *Farce*

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79. **Pick out the odd item**
   a) *Comedy* b) *Tragedy*
   c) *Mime* d) *Farce*

124. **Which of the following is not a type of drama**
a) *Burlesque* b) *Complication*
c) *Tragedy* d) *Comedy*

125. **A play that thrives on exaggeration of humour, plot and character is known as**
a) *Drama* b) *Tragi-comedy*
c) *Farce* d) *Satire*

126. **Take me to You, imprison me, for I**
Except You enthral me, never shall be free
The main device used in the above lines is
a) *Paradox* b) *Sarcasm*
c) *Euphemism* d) *Hyperbole*

127. **A long narrative poem that celebrates the deeds of one or more great heroes, or of a nation's past history is known as**
a) *An ode* b) *A dramatic monologue*
c) *An epic* d) *A biography*

128. **Which is the odd item among the following**
a) *Tragedy* b) *Novel*
c) *Epic* d) *Character*

129. **Which of the following statements about subject matter is true?**
a) *The subject matter concerns the plot of a work*
b) *The writer's choice of words is known as subject matter*
c) *The subject matter is the hero of the work*
d) *The writer develops his theme through the subject matter*

130. **A reversal of fortune in a work of art implies**
a) *Sudden change of the fate of the hero*
b) *The success of the central character*
c) *Reward of the hero for his courage*
d) *Rise to fame by the hero*

131. **Two lines that rhyme in a poem make up a**
a) *Double* b) *Duo*
c) *Couplet* d) *Tercet*

132. **The grouping of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry is known as**
a) *Intonation* b) *Metre*
c) *Rhyme* d) *Alliteration*

133. **When a character assumes a false appearance and pretends to be what he is not, we say he is**
a) *Obstructing justice*
b) *Veiling someone else*
c) *Wearing a disguise*
d) *Hiding a role*

134. **The primary function of satire is**
a) *Imitation of real life for amusement*
b) *Ridiculing of people*
c) *Correction of Social ills*
d) *Imitation of another work of art*

135. **We can tell a poet's attitude towards his subject from his use of**
a) *Words* b) *Rhyme*
c) *Simile* d) *Literary devices*

136. **The technique of raising and holding the reader's or audiences interest in keen readiness for the outcome of events is known as**
a) *Comic situation* b) *Suspense*
c) *Disguise* d) *Dramatic irony*

137. **The highest point in the plot of a story is known as**
a) *Conflict* b) *Anticlimax*
c) *Resolution* d) *Climax*

8. **The chief character in a story or play is known as the**
   a) *Antagonist* b) *Protagonist*
   c) *Machinator* d) *Foil*

9. **The subject matter of a poem can be called its**
   a) *Diction* b) *Theme*
   c) *Mood* d) *Setting*

10. **A poem which deals with incidents and scenes of simple life is called ..... poem**
   a) *Satirical* b) *An allegorical*
   c) *A pastoral* d) *An elegiac*

11. **A poem of fourteen lines is known as**
   a) *A sonnet* b) *An ode*
   c) *A lyric* d) *An epic*

12. **A type of comedy designed to provoke the audience to simple hearty laughter is known as**
   a) *Farce* b) *Comic relief*
   c) *Melodrama* d) *Monologue*

13. **In fiction, exposition is one method of**
   a) *Evaluation* b) *Narration*
   c) *Dramatisation* d) *Characterisation*

14. **Literary works are usually classified into**
   a) *Genres* b) *Terms*
   c) *Archetypes* d) *Modes*

15. **..... is a story traceable to an early civilisation**
   a) *An epic* b) *A myth*
   c) *A ballad* d) *A fable*

146. **As far as the sepulchre of Christ**
whose soldiers now, under whose blessed cross
we are impressed and engaged to fight
The above lines contain

a) *An onomatopoeia* b) *An allusion*
c) *Pun* d) *An irony*

147. **One of the important elements of drama is .....**

a) *Conflict* b) *Love*
c) *Bathos* d) *Hatred*

148. **When a factory manager talks about his "factory hands", he is using ....**

a) *Metonymy* b) *Personification*
c) *Euphemism* d) *Synecdoche*

149. **The omniscient ..... sees the effect of the events being related in a story**

a) *Narrator* b) *Hero*
c) *Villain* d) *Clown*

150. **A satire is a kind of literature that.....**

a) *Ridicules human follies with the aim of transforming them*
b) *Uses bitter and cutting speeches intended to bring pain to persons addressed*
c) *Praises the virtues of society just to create humour*
d) *Uses symbols and images to mirror society*

151. **An implied comparison between two things without the use of as or like is known as**

a) *Personification* b) *Metaphor*
c) *Irony* d) *Simile*

152. **A statement or expression so surprisingly self-contradictory as to make us seek another sense or context in which it would be true is known as**

a) *Simile* b) *Onomatopoeia*
c) *Paradox* d) *Personification*

153. **The figure of speech by which animals, abstract ideas, or inanimate things are referred to as if they were human, is known as**

a) *Simile* b) *Personification*
c) *Metaphor* d) *Irony*

READ THE EXTRACT BELOW CAREFULLY AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 154 - 156

The gods do this in shame of cowardice;
Caesar should be a beast without a heart,
If he should stay at home today for fear.
No Caesar shall not. Danger knows full well
That Caesar is more Dangerous than he:
We are two lions littered in one day;
And I the elder and more terrible;
And Caesar shall go forth.

154. **Which of the following figures of speech is used in line 6?**

a) *Irony* b) *Paradox*
c) *Hyperbole* d) *Metaphor*

"..... Danger knows full well
that Caesar is more dangerous than he"

155. **Which literary device is present in the lines above?**

a) *Metaphor* b) *Personification*
c) *Simile* d) *Satire*

156. **From the extract, Caesar could be described as a..... person**

a) *Terrible* b) *Cowardly*
c) *Mature* d) *Bold*

157. **Which of the following are true about poetry?**

i. *Poets conceal deep truths in very simple language*
ii. *A poet can develop his theme through the use of symbolism*
iii. *All poems are 14 lines*
iv. *A poem can be read at two levels*

a) *i, ii and iii only* b) *i, ii and iv only*
c) *ii, iii and iv only* d) *i, iii and iv only*

158. **A long story which tells of the actions of heroes and divine beings is called**

a) *A folktale* b) *An epic*
c) *A fable* d) *An ode*

159. **Which of the following are functions of literature?**

i. *Prolonging lives* ii. *Mirroring society*
iii. *Correcting social ills* iv. *Amusing and teaching*

a) *i, iii and iv* b) *i, ii and iii*
c) *ii, iii and iv* d) *i, ii and iv*

160. **A building in which plays are performed is called**

a) *A cinema* b) *A study*
c) *A theatre* d) *An auditorium*

161. **The angle from which events are seen and narrated by a novelist is known as**

a) *Point of view* b) *Diction*
c) *Imagery* d) *Symbolism*

READ THE EXTRACT BELOW AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 162 TO 166

Napoleon was now never spoken of simply as "Napoleon". He was always referred to in formal style as "our leader, comrade Napoleon", and the pigs liked to invent for him such titles as Father of all Animals, Terror of Mankind, Protector of the Sheepfold, Duckling's Friend, all the like. In his speeches squealer would talk with the tears rolling down his cheeks of Napoleon's wisdom, the goodness of his heart, and the deep love he bore to all animals everywhere, even and especially the unhappy animals who still lived in ignorance and slavery on other farms. It had become usual to give Napoleon the credit for every successful achievement and every stroke of good fortune. You would often hear one hen remark to another, "Under the guidance of our leader, Comrade Napoleon, I have laid five eggs in six days". Or two cows, enjoying a drink at the pool, would exclaim, "Thanks to the leadership of Comrade Napoleon, how excellent this water tastes".

162. The extract illustrates the genre called the

a) *Folklore* b) *Allegory*
c) *Fable* d) *Masque*

163. From the extract, we form the impression that Napoleon is regarded as a

a) *Socialist* b) *Coward*
c) *Farmer* d) *Politician*

164. The word used in the extract to suggest that Napoleon's relationship with the others may not be very friendly is

a) *Father* b) *Comrade*
c) *Formal* d) *Protector*

165. Squealer and the two cows are

a) *Sycophants* b) *Unfriendly*
c) *Charlatans* d) *Confusionists*

166. **The writer's attitude is**
a) *Playful* b) *Sincere*
c) *Serious* d) *Satirical*

167. **An address directed at oneself on a stage is called**
a) *A ballad* b) *A soliloquy*
c) *An aside* d) *A dialogue*

168. **A play which ends sadly is known as**
a) *Farce* b) *Tragedy*
c) *Melodrama* d) *Comedy*

169. **Which of the following terms is not a figure of speech?**
a) *Caesura* b) *Simile*
c) *Metaphor* d) *Personification*

170. **An explicit comparison between two different things, actions, or feelings, using the words "as" or "like", is called**
a) *Metaphor* b) *Euphemism*
c) *Simile* d) *Personification*

171. **The concept of mimesis suggests that literature is**
a) *Meditation* b) *Imitation*
c) *Inspiration* d) *Composition*

172. **Catastrophe is a term used in**
a) *Tragedy* b) *The novel*
c) *Comedy* d) *Satire*

173. **A tragic flaw is usually found in**
a) *Saints* b) *Bad men*
c) *Great men* d) *Villains*

174. **In a Tragedy, which of the following is out of place?**
a) *Pity* b) *Fear*
c) *Flaw* d) *Joy*

175. **A burlesque is a**

a) *Parody* b) *Paradox*
c) *Prosody* d) *Parable*

READ THE EXTRACT BELOW AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 176 TO 181

Then the tragedy of his first son had occurred. At first it appeared as if it might prove too great for his spirit. But it was a resilient spirit, and in the end Okonkwo overcame his sorrow. He had five other sons and he would bring them up in the way of the clan. He sent for the five sons and they came and sat in his obi. The youngest of them was four years old. "You have all seen the great abomination of your brother. Now he is no longer my son or your brother. I will only have a son who is a man, who will hold his head up among my people. If anyone of you prefers to be a woman let him follow Nwoye now while I am alive so I can curse him. If you turn against me when I am dead I will visit you and break your neck."

176. **The mood of the passage is that of**

a) *Satire* b) *Sadness*
c) *Homour* d) *Anxiety*

177. **Okonkwo's idea of a man is one who**

a) *Is brave and loyal to the clan*
b) *Will follow the crowd*
c) *Is weak-minded in the clan*
d) *Commits abominations in the clan*

178. **Okonkwo receives the news of Nwoye's action with**

a) *Mixed feelings* b) *Sadness*
c) *Hope* d) *Nostalgia*

179. **The narration at the beginning of the passage changes into:**

a) *Flashback* b) *Reflection*
c) *Authorial comments* d) *Direct address*

180. Okonkwo's feeling towards Nwoye is that of

a) *Loyalty* b) *Elation*
c) *Betrayal* d) *Indifference*

181. From the passage, Okonkwo can be described as

a) *Stern* b) *Humane*
c) *Merciless* d) *Disciplined*

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT AND THEN ANSWER QUESTIONS 182 TO 185

Jew: *Sir, you are disposed to mock me...*
Albert: *You dog! I kill my father,*
Dare you hint a thing so foul to me...
Quick, Ivan seize the rascal
Jew: *Sir knight, have mercy!*
I meant no harm...
Albert: *Out of my house, you dog!*
(Exit Jew)

182. The extract is an example of

a) *Apostrophe* b) *Soliloquy*
c) *Flashback* d) *Dialogue*

183. The mood of Albert is that of

a) *Vengeance* b) *Anger*
c) *Despair* d) *Fear*

184. What is Albert's attitude towards Jew?

a) *Contempt* b) *Indifference*
c) *Compassion* d) *Sarcasm*

185. The expression "Exit Jew" illustrates the term

a) *Prompting* b) *Epiloguen*
c) *Stage direction* d) *Dramatic Irony*

186. **In poetry, assonance is a form of**
a) *Repetition* b) *Rhyme*
c) *Asyndeton* d) *Parody*

187. **In literature, a flashback is a**
a) *Photographic technique which flashes words into images*
b) *Story told from the end to the beginning*
c) *Forward movement in a play or novel*
d) *Scene depicting events before the beginning of the story*

188. **The moment in a story at which a crisis reaches its highest point is called**
a) *Climax* b) *An Anticlimax*
c) *An Epitasis* d) *Protasis*

189. **A farce is a form of**
a) *Comedy* b) *Melodrama*
c) *Tragedy* d) *Satire*

190. **The expression "Man proposes, God disposes" is a good example of**
a) *Antithesis* b) *Paradox*
c) *Pun* d) *Alliteration*

191. **A poem essentially sung in honour of the dead is called**
a) *A Dirge* b) *An Ode*
c) *A Pastoral* d) *A Melody*

192. **In drama, dramatic irony is**
a) *Knowledge held by the audience and the characters*
b) *Knowledge held by the characters but unknown to the Audience*
c) *Information known to the audience but hidden from the characters*
d) *Information unknown to both the audience and the characters*

193. **A long narrative poem woven around the exploits of a hero is known as**

a) *A Lullaby* b) *An Epic*
c) *Elegy* d) *A Ballad*

194. **Which of the following is exclusively associated with the novel?**

a) *Flashback* b) *Point of view*
c) *Hero* d) *Imagery*

195. **A playwright or novelist develops his work towards a**

a) *Start* b) *Subject matter*
c) *Theme* d) *Climax*

196. **In a play, which of the following serves mainly as commentator on characters and events?**

a) *Chorus* b) *Hero*
c) *Villain* d) *Antagonist*

197. **In drama, when conflicts are finally settled we have a**

a) *Climax* b) *Catharsis*
c) *Finale* d) *Resolution*

198. **The background or environment against which characters live out their lives in a novel is the**

a) *Setting* b) *Plot*
c) *Tone* d) *Suspense*

199. **The interruption of a serious work, especially a tragedy, by a short humorous episode is termed**

a) *Comic relief* b) *Climax*
c) *Resolution* d) *Tension*

200. **A far-fetched or elaborate metaphor or simile presenting a surprisingly apt similarity between two apparently dissimilar things or feelings is called**

a) *Conceit* b) *Parallelism*
c) *Personification* d) *Concord*

201. **The difference between a foreword and a preface to a work is that a foreword is written**

a) *For entertainment*
b) *For a moral lesson*
c) *By the author*
d) *By someone else*

202. **An anthem is a song of**

a) *Love* b) *Praise*
c) *Dedication* d) *Relaxation*

203. **The collective term for figures of speech is**

a) *Symbolism* b) *Diction*
c) *Imagery* d) *Versification*

204. **Dialogue is as basic to drama as..... is to poetry.**

a) *line* b) *Rhyme*
c) *Caesura* d) *Enjambement*

205. **In "He rests at ease beneath some peasant weed," the literary device used is**

a) *Assonance* b) *Personification*
c) *Alliteration* d) *Onomatopoeia*

206. **The name for a chant embodying a prayer for the dead is a/an**

a) *Eulogy* b) *Epigram*
c) *Elegy* d) *Requiem*

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a) *Eulogy* b) *Epigram*
c) *Elegy* d) *Requiem*

207. When a single dominant trait or feature is exaggerated, the result is a

a) *Hero* b) *Clown*
c) *Caricature* d) *Villain*

208. Which of the following is not a poem of lamentation

a) *Dirge* b) *Elegy*
c) *Monody* d) *Monologue*

209. One's exclusive legal right to publish or reproduce for sale a work of literature or art is called

a) *Blurb* b) *Copyright*
c) *Playwright* d) *Edition*

210. The expression, "It is no easy matter" is an

a) *Oxymoron* b) *Antithesis*
c) *Allegory* d) *Understatement*

211. When Aba got married, the earth stood still. The device used is

a) *Paradox* b) *Irony*
c) *Hyperbole* d) *Contrast*

212. A play may be divided into acts but an act is divided into

a) *Sections* b) *Scenes*
c) *Scenarios* d) *Episodes*

213. The various elements that unite a piece of writing in order to add to the whole meaning is called

a) *Plot* b) *Element*
c) *Structure* d) *Theme*

214. The odd item in the following is

a) *Memoir* b) *Diary*
c) *Autobiography* d) *Biography*

215. **A soliloquy**
   a) *Brings a play to an end*
   b) *Makes the audience laugh*
   c) *Highlights the theme*
   d) *Reveals a character's motives.*

216. **An extended narrative delivered uninterrupted and exclusively by one person is called**
   a) *Drama* b) *Monologue*
   c) *Mime* d) *Panegyric*

217. **A poem of lamentation, sometimes intended to be sung, in which one individual grieves and mourns for another is called**
   a) *Monody* b) *Pun*
   c) *Mimesis* d) *Eulogy*

218. **The combination of a strong stress and the associated weak stress or stresses which make up the recurrent metric unit of a line of poetry is called**
   a) *Dimetre* b) *Pentametre*
   c) *Foot* d) *Rhyme*

219. **The excessive pride that constitutes the protagonist's tragic flaw and which leads to his downfall is called**
   a) *Pantomime* b) *Hubris*
   c) *Monologue* d) *Farce*

220. **A short popular saying of unknown authorship, expressing some general truth or superstition is referred to as**
   a) *Proverb* b) *Simile*
   c) *Euphemism* d) *Plot*

ANSWERS (OBJECTIVES)

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

109.	D
110.	D
111.	B
112.	A
113.	B
114.	C
115.	A
116.	C
117.	D
118.	D
119.	C
120.	A
121.	C
122.	B
123.	D
124.	B
125.	C
126.	D
127.	C
128.	D
129.	D
130.	A
131.	C
132.	B
133.	C
134.	C
135.	A
136.	B
137.	D
138.	B
139.	B
140.	C
141.	B
142.	A
143.	B
144.	A
145.	B
146.	B
147.	A
148.	D
149.	A
150.	A
151.	B
152.	C
153.	B
154.	D
155.	B
156.	D
157.	B
158.	B
159.	C
160.	C
161.	A
162.	C
163.	A
164.	C
165.	A
166.	D
167.	B
168.	B
169.	A
170.	C
171.	B
172.	A
173.	C
174.	D
175.	A
176.	D
177.	A
178.	A
179.	D
180.	C
181.	A
182.	D
183.	B
184.	A
185.	C
186.	A
187.	D
188.	A
189.	A
190.	A
191.	A
192.	C
193.	B
194.	B
195.	D
196.	A
197.	D
198.	A
199.	A
200.	A
201.	D
202.	C
203.	C
204.	B
205.	A
206.	D
207.	C
208.	D
209.	B
210.	D
211.	C
212.	B
213.	C
214.	D
215.	D
216.	B
217.	A
218.	C
219.	B
220.	A