

UMMUL-QURA HIGH SCHOOL
AROWONA BUS-STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN

2020/2021 FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS: S.S 2

SUBJECT: LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH

TIME:

SECTION A: General literary Appreciation

Answer all questions.

1. A situation in which the audience knows more than the character does is an instance of
 - A. Comic relief
 - B. Interior monologue
 - C. Dramatic irony
 - D. Poetic license
2. In “My finger click with a snicker
And, chuckling, they knuckle the key”
The dominant figure of speech used is
 - A. Parallelism
 - B. Litotes
 - C. Hyperbole
 - D. Onomatopoeia
3. “Horrendous horrors haunted
Hellen’s happiness” illustrates
 - A. Alliteration
 - B. Rhythm
 - C. Repetition
 - D. Assonance
4. The epistolary form of novel is characterized by
 - A. Dialogues
 - B. Letters
 - C. Monologues
 - D. Phone calls
5. The chorus in drama emanated from the ancient ____ drama
 - A. Egyptian
 - B. English
 - C. Greek
 - D. Roman
6. A tragic flaw is usually found in
 - A. Bad men
 - B. Great men
 - C. Saint
 - D. Villains
7. Comments on the back of or dust jacket of a book is called
 - A. Bibliography
 - B. Blurp
 - C. Commentary
 - D. Preface
8. The different types into which literary works are grouped in relation to form are called
 - A. Branches
 - B. Classes
 - C. Divisions
 - D. Genres
9. Epilogue is a speech made by an actor at the ____ of a play
 - A. Beginning
 - B. End

- C. Middle
D. Staging
10. The situation where a writer steals from another writer's work without acknowledging the latter is called
A. Copying
B. Editing
C. Photocopying
D. Plagiarism
E. Thesis
11. The literary work which elicits ridicule while correcting social ills is referred to as
A. Farce
B. Saga
C. Sarcasm
D. Satire
E. Tale
12. Dramatis personae are
A. Audience watching a play
B. Characters in a play
C. Characters in a prose work
D. Poets in poetic anthology
13. A playwright can otherwise be called a/an
A. Author
B. Clown
C. Dramatist
D. Play director
14. The role of a prompter in a play is to ____ a character who forgets his/her lines
A. Correct
B. Praise
C. Rebuke
D. Remind
15. The literary device contained in "walking along the street of sadness" is
A. Assonance
B. Metaphor
C. Oxymoron
D. Symbolism
16. A poem of fourteen lines is called a/an
A. Epic
B. Octave
C. Sestet
D. Sonnet
17. The dress rehearsal in a play production is meant to
A. Assess costumes for the play
B. Have fashion parade for rehearsal
C. Read dress lines
D. Sow costumes for the play
18. The literary device in "mere negativity became our undoing" is
A. Alliteration
B. Irony
C. Litotes
D. Simile
E. Synecdoche
"Lord of us all
You are you always"
19. The above piece is an example of a/an
A. Couplet
B. Octave
C. Quatrain
D. Sestet
20. The dominant device in the above piece is
A. Apostrophe
B. Imagery
C. Oxymoron
D. Symbolism
E. Synecdoche
21. "it was a crying joy situation when she gave birth" exemplifies the use of

- A. Antonomasia
 - B. Metonymy
 - C. Oxymoron
 - D. Pun
 - E. Synecdoche
22. "The lady is a jewel" illustrates the use of
- A. Apostrophe
 - B. Metaphor
 - C. Oxymoron
 - D. personification
23. A poem of simple life of rural people is
- A. Ballad
 - B. Elegy
 - C. Lullaby
 - D. Pastoral
24. "Nigeria decides to keep a check on human trafficking" is an example of
- A. Metaphor
 - B. Metonymy
 - C. Personification
 - D. Pun
25. The use of first person pronoun is mainly attributed to the ____ method of writing
- A. Autobiography
 - B. Biography
 - C. Stream of consciousness
 - D. omniscient
26. comedy evokes
- A. anxiety
 - B. emotion
 - C. joke
 - D. laughter
27. Which of the following is common to all forms of Literature?
- A. Action
 - B. Chorus
 - C. Language
 - D. Rhythm
28. A poem of four lines is a/an
- A. Couplet
 - B. Octave
 - C. Quatrain
 - D. Triplet
29. All fictional people in literary work are called
- A. Actors
 - B. Characters
 - C. Dancers
 - D. Directors
30. The idea of comic relief in a work of tragedy is to
- A. Complicate plot
 - B. Ease tension
 - C. Increase fear
 - D. Induce tension
31. One of these is not an example of prose
- A. Autobiography
 - B. Criticism
 - C. Epic
 - D. Essay
32. "when she saw the dove soar high above her home, she knew the worst was over" exemplifies the use of
- A. Allegory
 - B. Metaphor
 - C. Symbolism
 - D. Personification
33. A play with exaggerated ridicule and laughter is called
- A. Comedy
 - B. Farce
 - C. Grotesque
 - D. Melodrama
34. A technique whereby supernatural being is suddenly introduced to resolve crisis is a drama is

- A. Coincidence
 - B. Coup de theatre
 - C. Dues ex machine
 - D. Foreshadowing
35. Personification of animals in a literary works is called
- A. Allegory
 - B. Fable
 - C. Journal
 - D. Satire
36. The state of mind of a poet can be described as
- A. Attitude
 - B. Mentality
 - C. Mood
 - D. Tone
37. "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it" is an example of
- A. Euphemism
 - B. Hyperbole
 - C. Irony
 - D. Paradox
38. When a work of art creates images and pictures in the mind off the reader, ____ is used
- A. Allegory
 - B. Imagery
 - C. Symbol
 - D. Meiosis
39. In poetry, another name for enjambment is
- A. Caesura
 - B. Canto
 - C. Run-On-line
 - D. Meter
40. The beauty of poetry lies in its
- A. Language
 - B. Length
 - C. Lines
 - D. Mood

Section 2: Unseen Prose

Use the passage below to answer questions 41-45

The teacher's stomach made a grunting noise like the sliding movement of a snake. His intestines protested the long abstinence imposed on them. Simultaneously, Nebe yawned. A long protracted yawn which brought tears to his eyes. As he put out his hands to wipe the tears, he was stopped right in is track.

41. The angle of narration is a/an
- A. First person
 - B. Second person
 - C. Third person
 - D. Stream of consciousness
42. "... a grunting noise in the passage is a/an
- A. Metaphor
 - B. Onomatopoeia
 - C. Paradox
 - D. Pun
43. Nebe is a/an
- A. Athlete
 - B. Clergyman
 - C. Farmer
 - D. Teacher
44. The mood in tha narration is that of
- A. Deprivation
 - B. Desperation
 - C. Hope
 - D. Determination
45. " ... stomach made a grunting noise" illustrates the use of
- A. Apostrophe
 - B. Metaphor
 - C. Personification

D. Oxymoron

Section 3: Unseen Poetry

Use the poem below to answer question 46-50.

Here stood our ancestral home

The crumbling wall marks the spot

Here, a sheep was led to the slaughter

To appease the gods and atone

For faults which our destiny

Has blossomed into crimes

There, my cursed father once stood

And shouted to us, his children

To come back from our play

To our evening meal and sleep

46. The mood of the poem is

- A. Hopeful
- B. Joyful
- C. Nostalgic
- D. Exciting

47. The sheep was led to the slaughter

- A. To prepare their evening meal
- B. Because it was a troublesome sheep
- C. Because their father was a butcher
- D. As a sacrifice to their gods

48. "To appease the gods..." implies

- A. Seeking the favour of the gods
- B. Offering meals to the gods
- C. Accusing the gods of their misfortune
- D. Reciting incantations

49. The underline means that

- A. They were living in a house with a high wall
- B. Their building is no longer where it used to be
- C. The children had caused the wall to crumble
- D. Their father made pull down the wall

50. The image used in line six is taken from

- A. War
- B. The moon
- C. Flowers
- D. Prison

51. One of these is not a theme in John Osborne's *Look back in anger*

- A. Suffering and complacency
- B. Alienation and loneliness
- C. Anger and hatred
- D. Leadership crises

52. Jimmy uses the terms

"pusillanimous, phlegmantic and sycophantic" to describe Alison because he believes she is a person in need of

- A. Firmness of mind
- B. Small courage
- C. Intelligence
- D. Freedom

53. Jimmy's dominant mood in the play is

- A. Hatred
- B. Apathy
- C. Anger
- D. Suffering

Perhaps, one day, you may want to come back. I shall wait for that day. I want to stand up in your tears and lash about in them and sing. I want

- to be there when you govel. I want to be there, I want to watch it.
54. The above expression in *Look back in anger* point towards the use of
- Allusion
 - Foreshadowing
 - Imagery
 - Symbolism
55. Ada can be said to be a
- An uncooperative housewife
 - A model of African women
 - A comfortable housewife
 - A stubborn housewife
56. One of the following is not a theme in a theme in *Second Class Citizen*
- Joy of motherhood
 - Marriage without love
 - Gender imbalance
 - Greed
57. The poem *The leader and the led* portrays
- Leadership and followership problem
 - Backwardness of African state
 - Animal fight
 - Selfishness in animal kingdom
58. “Like a snake without a head” illustrates the use of
- Imagery
 - Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Repetition
59. Maya Angelou’s “Caged Bird” compares and contrast
- Good and evil
 - Life and death
 - Black and white
 - Freedom and love
60. “Caged Bird” explores the theme of
- Freedom and captivity
 - White and black
 - Freedom and love
 - Conflict between two birds.

PART B: Theory (Answer *four* questions in all)

Section A: Drama

Answer **two** questions

- Discuss any three themes in John Osborne’s *Look Back In Anger*
- Discuss any four characters in John Osborne’s *Look Back in Anger*
- The play *Look back in Anger* can be considered an autobiography of the playwright. Discuss.
- Discuss Osborne’s *Look Back in Anger* as a kitchen sink drama
- Explain the use of symbol in the play *Look Back in Anger*
- Summarize the plot structure of Oyinka’s *The Lion and the Jewel*

Section B: Poetry

Answer any **two** questions from this section

- Discuss any three themes in Maya Angelou’s “Caged Bird”

8. “Caged bird” is a reflection of the African American in the twentieth century America. Discuss.
9. How does Maya Angelou Caged Bird relate to contemporary Nigerian and African issues?
10. Give a detailed account of Niyi Osundare’s “The leader and the led”