

UMMUL-QURA HIGH SCHOOL

AROWONA BUS-STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN

2020/2021 FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS: S.S 1

SUBJECT: LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH

TIME:

Section A: General Knowledge of Literature

Answer all questions in this section

1. Another name for a flat character is
 - A. Minor
 - B. Protagonist
 - C. Stereotype
 - D. Villain
2. The prologue of a play
 - A. Describes the setting
 - B. Introduces the character
 - C. Tells the audience how the play will end
 - D. Tell the audience what they should know
3. In drama, the traditional way of presenting character is through
 - A. Action
 - B. Description
 - C. Exposition
 - D. Narration
4. A tragic flaw is usually found in
 - A. Bad men
 - B. Great men
 - C. Saints
 - D. Villains
5. In poetry, assonance is a form of
 - A. Parody
 - B. Repetition
 - C. Rhyme
 - D. Sound
6. One of the devices in the extract is
 - A. Antithesis
 - B. Hyperbole
 - C. Style
 - D. Pun
7. A situation in which a character says the opposite of what the audience is aware of is
 - A. Dramatic irony
 - B. Lampoon
 - C. Satire
 - D. Verbal irony
8. The effectiveness of conceit as a literary term is that it is based on
 - A. Deception
 - B. Exaggeration
 - C. Humorous statement
 - D. Startling analogy
9. In the line, it cracked and growled, and roared and howled, the device used is
 - A. Alliteration
 - B. Inversion
 - C. Onomatopoeia
 - D. Personification
10. An image that appeals to the sense of touch is described as
 - A. Auditory
 - B. Gustatory
 - C. Tactile
 - D. Visual
11. The general mood permeating a literary work is called
 - A. Atmosphere
 - B. Background
 - C. Scene
 - D. Setting

Read the extract below and answer the question 6-8

He bare him up, he bare him down,
He bare him into an orchard brown

12. Which literary device is used in the expression 'bitter sweet'
 - A. Bathos
 - B. Hyperbole
 - C. Oxymoron
 - D. Synecdoche
13. The hand that sways the king beguiles the state is an example of
 - A. Hyperbole
 - B. Metonymy
 - C. Paradox
 - D. Synecdoche
14. When a writer wants to make his readers uncertain about the outcome of an even in a story, he uses the advice known as
 - A. Dramatic irony
 - B. Flashback
 - C. Situational irony
 - D. Suspense
15. The concept of mimesis suggest that literature is
 - A. Composition
 - B. Inspiration
 - C. Imitation
 - D. Mediation
16. A narrative device that makes use of animals or inanimate objects as human being is
 - A. Allegory
 - B. Fable
 - C. Fiction
 - D. Satire
17. Which of the following is described as an imitation of life
 - A. Criticism
 - B. Drama
 - C. Orator
 - D. Poetry
 - E. Prose
18. The anxiety of readers to know the subsequent development in a literary work is known as
 - A. Catharsis
 - B. Climax
 - C. Conflict
 - D. Denouement
19. The final rehearsal before the main performance is called
 - A. Blocking
 - B. Dress rehearsal
 - C. Prompting
 - D. Props
 - E. Reading
20. When a character does not grow or change of the narrative, he is said to be a ____ character
 - A. Dynamic
 - B. Flat
 - C. Round
 - D. Steady
 - E. Unique
21. "I was not little surprise that you passed" illustrates the use of
 - A. Apostrophe
 - B. Litotes
 - C. Personification
 - D. Simile
22. The state of mind of a poet can be referred to as
 - A. Diction
 - B. Emotion
 - C. Feeling
 - D. Mood
23. The use of "I" in a story implies
 - A. Epistolary
 - B. First person
 - C. Second person
 - D. Stream of consciousness
24. The choice of words to convey the poet's thought is
 - A. Diction
 - B. Mood
 - C. Poetic license
 - D. Tone
25. In a play, a long speech by a single character is called
 - A. Aside
 - B. Epilogue
 - C. Monologue
 - D. Prologue
26. Simile and metaphor are forms of

- A. Comparison
 - B. Contrast
 - C. Imagery
 - D. Irony
27. A literary work in which the protagonist meets an unhappy or a disastrous end is a
- A. Comedy
 - B. Tragedy
 - C. Farce
 - D. Tragic-flaw
28. A poem of four line with alternate rhyme is a/an
- A. Couplet
 - B. Octave
 - C. Quatrain
 - D. Septet
29. Hyperbole in literature means
- A. Bathos
 - B. Comparison
 - C. Contrast
 - D. Exaggeration
30. A tension dousing effect technique in-between serious action is
- A. Bathos
 - B. Comic relief
 - C. Resolution
 - D. Catharsis
31. The picture painted by the writer is one of
- A. Cruelty
 - B. Generosity
 - C. Protection
 - D. Victory
32. The writer presents the subject matter through
- A. Irony
 - B. Paradox
 - C. Pun
 - D. Satire
33. The initiators of these actions are
- A. Hypocrites
 - B. Idealists
 - C. Mercenaries
 - D. Socialists
34. The feeling of this writer is one of
- A. Anxiety
 - B. Bitterness
 - C. Fear
 - D. Hope
35. The literary device used in the last line is
- A. Apostrophe
 - B. Dramatic irony
 - C. Rhetorical question
 - D. Euphemism

UNSEEN PROSE

Read the passage and answer question 16-21

Burning people's farm, poisoning their rivers and killing all their trees and plants as part of an effort to save them from a wicked philosophy. Supplying brother with machine guns and other heavy arms because you want to stop them from slaughtering one another. Making dangerous weapons that can destroy all of the earth in one little minute, in order to maintain peace.

Do these make sense?

Read the poem and answer question 21-25

Death knows no king

Death allows no choice

Death rules as master of all

Death makes a king's palace his home,

Death makes a thatched roof house his home

Death commands king

Death commands the poor

Let all wipe off tears

Let all rejoice

For death knows no king

36. The poem is about
A. Fairness of death
B. Kindness of death
C. Mercy of death
D. Weakness of death
37. Death is portrayed as a
A. Maid
B. Master
C. Messenger
D. Teacher
38. In the above poem, death is

- A. Accepted
B. Condemned
C. Eulogized
D. Personified

39. The last two lines of the poem ____
mankind
A. condemn
B. console
C. depress
D. motivate
40. the dominant poetic device used is
A. assonance
B. imagery
C. simile
D. parallelism

THEORY:

DRAMA: WOLE SOYINKA'S *THE LION AND THE JEWEL*

Answer two questions

1. According to Lakunle, "And now, I know I am the biggest fool". Discuss three incidences in the play why prove Lakunle right
2. Discuss the theme of modernity versus tradition in the play
3. Write short notes on the following
 - (a) Baroka, the ensnarer
 - (b) Lakunle, the fool
 - (c) Sidi, the ensnared
4. Discuss in details, two mimes in the play. In what way do they serve as a flashback?