

## SECTION A

### LITERARY APPRECIATION

Answer all questions

1. A literary work by an author using a fictitious name is called a/an
  - A. Pseudonym
  - B. Memoir
  - C. Biography
  - D. Autobiography
  - E. Allonym
2. The author of a literary work who is also a character is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ narrator
  - A. Subjective
  - B. Participatory
  - C. Omniscient
  - D. Objective
  - E. Naïve
3. “Oh star, wither thy candle!” is an example of
  - A. Synecdoche
  - B. Personification
  - C. Metonymy
  - D. Apostrophe
  - E. Allusion
4. Poetry is fully realised when
  - A. Written
  - B. Sung
  - C. Recited
  - D. Read
  - E. Acted
5. A temporary period of respite between acts in a play is called
  - A. Prologue
  - B. Interlude
  - C. Flashback
  - D. Conflict
  - E. Chorus
6. The most contributory factor to the music of poetry is
  - A. Onomatopoeia
  - B. Metre
  - C. Consonance
  - D. Assonance
  - E. Alliteration
7. An arrangement of final words to produce beat(s) is called
  - A. Verse
  - B. Rhythm

- C. Rhyme
  - D. Repitition
  - E. Refrain
8. The dominant idea in a literary work is
- A. Theme
  - B. Style
  - C. Setting
  - D. Plot
  - E. Language
9. A figure of speech where words are underplayed is
- A. Pun
  - B. Paradox
  - C. Litotes
  - D. Apostrophe
  - E. Antithesis
10. "The crashing thunder woke me from my sleep" exemplifies the use of
- A. Repitition
  - B. Onomatopoeia
  - C. Consonance
  - D. Assonance
  - E. Alliteration
11. A trilogy is all of these except
- A. Three musical composition
  - B. Set of one-act drama
  - C. Sequence of three plays
  - D. Collections of three poems
  - E. Series of related three stories
12. A novel which focuses on the adventure of a rogue is a/an
- A. Romanesque
  - B. Picturesque
  - C. Picaresque
  - D. Erotesque
  - E. Burlesque
13. "The whole town was present at the wedding ceremony" exemplifies the use of
- A. hyperbole
  - B. Repetition
  - C. Paradox
  - D. Oxymoron
  - E. Onomatopoeia
14. The distinguishing parameter of appraising poetry is
- A. Tone
  - B. Style
  - C. Sound

- D. Setting
  - E. Language
15. A character who does not change in course of even in a play is
- A. Villainous
  - B. Round
  - C. Flat
  - D. Eponymous
  - E. Foil
16. A character whose name is the title of a literary work is
- A. Villainous
  - B. Pseudonym
  - C. Foil
  - D. Eponymous
  - E. Anonymous
17. The earliest form of poetry is
- A. Sonnet
  - B. Panegyric
  - C. Ode
  - D. Limerick
  - E. Ballad
18. "The peacock proceeds in a pompous one-bird possession" exemplifies the use of
- A. Repetition
  - B. Homophone
  - C. Consonance
  - D. Assonance
  - E. Alliteration
19. A clown evokes
- A. Regret
  - B. Joy
  - C. Hatred
  - D. Anger
  - E. Amusement
20. The most important element of drama is
- A. Theme
  - B. Spectacle
  - C. Setting
  - D. Plot
  - E. Characterization
21. Two words of opposite meaning is
- A. Synecdoche
  - B. Personification
  - C. Oxymoron
  - D. Metaphor

- E. Irony
- 22. A panegyric poem is composed of
  - A. Rebuke
  - B. Praise
  - C. Educate
  - D. Condemn
  - E. Abuse
- 23. The rhyming of two-line is a/an
  - A. Tercet
  - B. Sestet
  - C. Quatrain
  - D. Octave
  - E. Couplet
- 24. A romantic poem celebrates
  - A. Wealth
  - B. Nature
  - C. Life
  - D. Feats
  - E. Culture
- 25. Ballad is associated with
  - A. Urban folks
  - B. Rural folks nomads
  - C. Illiterates
  - D. Educated people
  - E. Nomads
- 26. A person's life history written by the person is
  - A. Memoir
  - B. Epistolary
  - C. Biography
  - D. Autobiography
  - E. Documentary
- 27. The Shakespeare's sonnet is sonnet patterned into
  - A. Two quintet and a quatrain
  - B. Three quatrains and a couplet
  - C. One octave three couplets
  - D. One octave and a sestet
  - E. Five couplet and a quatrain
- 28. Which of the following is not a narrative technique?
  - A. Point of view
  - B. Metonymy
  - C. Flashback
  - D. Fable
  - E. Epistolary

29. Imagery in poetry is created by
- A. Physical and emotional disposition
  - B. Narration and explanation
  - C. Description and use of punctuation marks
  - D. Description and use of figurative language
  - E. Description and narration
30. Pastoral poem centres on
- A. Nature
  - B. Country life
  - C. City life
  - D. Love
  - E. Beauty

#### UNSEEN POETRY

Tomorrow is an egg

Laid by a hen

A bit far from a Den

In a season that is wet

The eggs could be ten

If they hatch in present tense

But if in future tense

Would they end as eggs or hens?

If while we hold we fling or thrust

Would it fall on hard floor and break?

If while we pet and pester much

Would it lose warmth or cold to come forth

31. The poem teaches that life is
- A. Predictable
  - B. Ephemeral
  - C. Enjoyable
  - D. Delicate
  - E. Constant
32. The expression “if while we hold we fling or thrust” exemplifies the use of
- A. Rhyme

- B. Reputation
  - C. Consonance
  - D. Assonance
  - E. Alliteration
33. The expression “ Tomorrow is an egg” suggests that tomorrow is
- A. Unknown
  - B. Hopeless
  - C. Gloomy
  - D. Excellent
  - E. Bright
34. The mood of the poem is that of
- A. Nostalgia
  - B. Discouragement
  - C. Despair
  - D. Certainty
  - E. Anxiety
35. The word “egg” as used in the poem is a good example of
- A. Sarcasm
  - B. Pun
  - C. Irony
  - D. Imagery
  - E. Epigram
- UNSEEN PROSE

Use the passage below to answer questions 36-40

The view from the hill over the tiny stream never failed to move her. The majesty of God was represented by the symmetry of the palm trees on the other side of the stream. On a clear day, the leaves shimmered under the glare of the sun and the observant eye could discern since she had . It was ten years since she had left her home as a child bride who, with childish eyes had last beheld the scene. The effect on her was still the same as it had been so many years ago.

Truly, the scene evoked a keen appreciation of Scott's poem, “Patriotism” for even as she gazed on it her heart burned within her.

36. The subject matter is
- A. Reminiscence
  - B. Nature's pride
  - C. Homecoming
  - D. Beauty of nature
  - E. Away from home
37. The expression “her heart burned within her” is an example of
- A. Synecdoche
  - B. Paradox
  - C. Oxymoron

- D. Metaphor
  - E. Hyperbole
38. The underlined expression is an example of
- A. Simile
  - B. Pu
  - C. Irony
  - D. Innuendo
  - E. Antithesis
39. The narrative technique used in the passage is
- A. Expository
  - B. Epistolary
  - C. Eclectic
  - D. Descriptive
  - E. Argumentative
40. The mood in the passage is
- A. Love
  - B. Hatred
  - C. Exaltation
  - D. Confusion
  - E. Admiration

#### Section A: African and Non-African Prose

##### African Prose

Answer only ONE question from this section

1. Give a detailed account of the setting of “Second Class citizen” and comment on its significance
2. Discuss the contributions of three of the following characters to the text (a) Chinese doctor (b) Vicky (c) Janet (d) Cousin Vincent

##### Section B:

##### Non-African Prose

Answer only ONE question from this section

1. Discuss the theme of Pan-Africanism in the novel
2. Linda is a worldly-wise lady. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

## Paper 2

### Section A: African Drama

Instruction: Answer only ONE question in this section

1. Identify two themes in the *Lion and the Jewel* and discuss them in detail
2. Compare and contrast, the effectiveness of tradition and modernity in the play *The Lion and the Jewel*
3. Evaluate the characters of Lamboi and Musa as partners in crime
4. What qualities make Yoko a likeable leader and visionary protagonist

### Section B: Non-African Drama

Instruction: Answer only ONE question in this section

1. What does Jimmy and Alison's playful game of bear and squirrel represent?
2. Discuss Osborne's view of religion in the play
3. What is the relationship between violence and power in *Look back in Anger*?

### Section C: Poetry

#### African-Poetry

Instruction: Answer only ONE question in this section

1. Give a detailed account of the poem "The Leader and the Led"
2. How does the poem give a hint to Africa's Leadership and followership problem?
3. In your own words, retell the story of "The Leader and the Led"

#### Section D: Non-African Poetry

1. Examine the theme of irony in the poem "Caged bird" and express its significance
2. Discuss the importance of the poem "Journey of the Magi"
3. Examine the theme of loss in G.M Hopkins "Binsey Poplars"