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CoHSS PREZ HOPEFUL'21

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

Which of the following best describes Mwangi's mood?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) Destruction | b) Indolence |
| c) Determination | d) Reconstruction |

Which of the following devices is used in the extract?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a) Simile | b) Pun |
| c) Onomatopoeia | d) Oxymoron |

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
 - b) Rhyme
 - c) Alliteration
 - d) Metre

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.

12. Pick out the odd item

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a) Tragedy | b) Ode |
| c) Epic | d) Ballad |

13. A writer's attitude to the experiences he writes about is called

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| a) Theme | b) Tone |
| c) Flashback | d) Plot |

14.refers to an imaginary story created by a writer.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) Fiction | b) Epic |
| c) Biography | d) Legend |

15. The expression "He is a citizen of no mean city" illustrates the use of

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) Metaphor | b) Litotes |
| c) Euphemism | d) Metonymy |

16. Pastoral poetry portrays the occupation of in a highly idealised way.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Villagers | b) Farmers |
| c) Shepherds | d) Fishermen |

17. Pick out the odd item from the list below.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) Folktales | b) Novel |
| c) Genre | d) Short story |

18. 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 |

**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.

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) Flashforward
 - 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

73. An illustration on a book or government issued
of Dogs by Old
of English by Maud
74. The angle from which a reflected wave and source wave
known as
a) *Incident wave* b) *Plane of wave*
c) *Compton* d) *Specular*
75. The sound of an object is said to
a) *Size* b) *Degree*
c) *Time* d) *Distance*
76. The steps is a
a) *From the middle point*
b) *From the bottom*
c) *From point to middle*
d) *Going of centre to the end*
77. The one of words and meanings associated with
a) *meaning of the things*
b) *Meaning word of the things*
c) *Opposites of the other thing*
d) *Opposites of things*
78. When a writer uses words that have the same sound but
different meanings he is employing
a) *Poem* b) *Prose*
c) *Alliteration* d) *Homophones*
79. Pick out the odd one
a) *Candy* b) *Orange*
c) *Lemon* d) *Apple*

- ates events is
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- III. 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) *Juxtaposition* 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

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| <i>a) Gaiety</i> | <i>b) Chaos</i> |
| <i>c) Confusion</i> | <i>d) Gloom</i> |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>a) Silence</i> | <i>b) Evening</i> |
| <i>c) Dying</i> | <i>d) Night</i> |

120. The epilogue in a work of art is the

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>a) Conclusion</i> | <i>b) Conflict</i> |
| <i>c) Beginning</i> | <i>d) Climax</i> |

121. A scene that reduces tension in a tragedy creates

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>a) Suspense</i> | <i>b) Climax</i> |
| <i>c) Comic relief</i> | <i>d) Anticlimax</i> |

122. The theme of a play is the

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| <i>a) End of the play</i> |
| <i>b) Central idea of the play</i> |
| <i>c) Main character in the play</i> |
| <i>d) Beginning of the play</i> |

123. The climax in a literary work is

- | |
|--|
| <i>a) The middle of the work</i> |
| <i>b) The beginning of the story</i> |
| <i>c) The central part of the dialogue</i> |
| <i>d) The most intense point of the conflict</i> |

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

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*

ents being

*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

out the

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

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

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

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

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 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) Charlautans
 - 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) Honour | 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) Epilogue
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*

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