**SECTION A**

**OBJECTIVES:**  
1. The protagonist is the \_\_\_\_\_\_(a) antagonist (b) villain (c) hero (d) speaker.

2. As chapter is to prose, so \_\_\_ is to poetry. (a) couplet (b) stanza (c) line (d) chorus

3. Verbal irony occurs when a speaker on stage (a) says the opposite of what the speaker means (b) is misunderstood (c) tries to deceive the audience (d) is alone.

4. A humorous scene in a play intended to ease tension is (a) climax (b) tragi-comedy (c) comic relief (d) comedy.

5. A dead metaphor is one that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) overused and ineffective (b) extended in meaning (c) implied (d) not funny.

6. ‘My bounty is as boundless as the sea; My love as deep’ is an example of \_\_\_ (a) hyperbole (b) litotes (c) euphemism (d) metaphor.

7. Through the trees I’ll hear a single ringing sound, a cowbell jingle. The underlined illustrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rhyme. (a) end (b) decasyllabic (c) internal (d) middle rhyme.

8. A literary work is a satire when it \_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) finds fault (b) humorously criticises to improve a situation (c) proves laughter (d) teaches a lesson for social improvement

9. A mountain of fufu was placed before the hungry visitors. The device used above is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) hyperbole (b) euphemism (c) alliteration (d) assonance

10. The omniscient narrator is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) all knowing (b) limited (c) realistic (d) always humorous

11. Which of the following does not define a character? (a) What the character does (b) what the character says (c) what others say about the character (d) the way the character appears

12. Which of the following is not a type of play?(a) Tragedy (b) Tragic flaw (c) Comedy (d) farce.

13. A short introductory speech delivered as a part of a play is called (a) a preamble (b) a prologue (c) an introduction (d) an epilogue

14. Pick the odd one of the option listed. (a) euphemism (b) oxymoron (c) hyperbole (d) rhythm

15. The major distinctive feature of drama is (a) dialogue (b) setting (c) epilogue (d) plot

16. A poem written in praise of someone or something is (a) a ballad (b) an epic (c) a sonnet (d) an ode

17. The central idea of a story or poem is the (a) title (b) topic  (c) theme (d) conflict

18. The timing and location of a literary work is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) theme (b) plot (c) setting (d) atmosphere

19. The elegy \_\_\_\_ (a) conforms to a fixed pattern of lines (b) is set in the countryside (c) has a mournful tone (d) celebrates heroic deeds

20. The major genre of literature are \_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) comedy, drama and prose  (b) prose, farce, comedy (c) prose, drama, poetry (d) poetry, prose, fiction

21. “Poetry gets bored of being alone. It wants to go outdoors to chew on the winds.” The dominant figure of speech in the above lines a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a)paradox(b) pun (c) irony  (d) personification

22. A poem consisting of fourteen lines is \_\_\_\_ (a) a narrative (b) a sonnet (c) an ode (d) an elegy

23. The most exciting and tense part of a story is the (a) epilogue (b) climax (c) prologue (d) exposition

24. Lines of unrhymed poetry are known as\_\_ (a) blank verse (b) assonance (c) consonance (d) free verse

25. A dramatic performance with only bodily movements and without words is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) a mime (b) an aside (c) a soliloquy (d) farce

26. A short poem lamenting the death of someone is a\_\_\_\_ (a) lyric (b) sonnet (c) ballad (d) threnody

27. In a story, the adversary of the protagonist is the \_\_\_(a) hero (b) heroine (c) antagonist (d) foil

28. “Tell me not, sweet, i am unkind” illustrates\_\_\_\_\_ (a) inversion (b) paradox (c) humour (d) satire

29. The art of giving human attributes to non-human object is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) personification (b) allegory (c) anecdote (d) allusion

30. A long narrative poem which deals with heroic deeds is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) lyric (b) epic (c) ode (d) euphony

31. A poem of four lines is called a \_\_\_ (a) quatrain (b) sestet (c) sonnet (d) couplet (e) octave

32. A literary piece used to mock or ridicule a society or practice is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) an allegory (b) a fable (c) a farce (d) a satire

33. The story of a person’s life written by another is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) history (b) autobiography (c) biography (d) anthology

34. When characters talk to each other, it is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) soliloquy (b) monologue (c) dialogue (d) recitation

**Read the extract and answer questions 35 and 36**

I have to thank God I’m a woman,

For in these ordered days a woman only

Is free to be very hungry, very lonely.

35. The dominant device in the above lines is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) burlesque (b) paradox (c) assonance  (d) irony

36. The tone of the poem is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) sorrow (b) sarcasm (c) happiness (d) anger

37. A piece of writing which teaches moral is\_\_\_(a) serious (b) didactic (c) playful (d) satirical

38. “Peter’s pretty partner paid the bills” is an example of\_\_\_ (a) alliteration (b) rhythm (c) satire (d) assonance

39. A character whose flaws combined with external forces lead to his suffering is a \_\_   
(a) heroine (b) tragic-hero (c) hero (d) protagonist

40. A deliberate use of exaggeration for the purpose of humour/emphasis is\_\_\_\_\_ (a) metaphor (b) irony (c) simile (d) hyperbole

Read the poem and answer question 41 – 45

We have come to the crossroads

And I must either leave or come with you

Angered over the choice

But lifted the lamp of love

The road that I should take

41. The theme of the poem is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) indecision (b) separation (c) rejected love (d) requited love

42. The speaker is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) decisive (b) frustrated (c) disappointed (d) angry

43. The dominant literary device used in the poem is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) paradox (b) parody (c) metaphor (d) oxymoron

44. The mood of the poem is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) jubilation (b) sad (c) gloomy (d) romantic

45. The poem can be described as \_\_\_\_\_ (a) an epitaph (b) a lyric (c) a lullaby (d) an elergy

46. The principal female character in a novel is called \_\_\_\_\_ (a) villain (b) actress (c) heroine (d) all of the above

47. A story or legend handed down from one generation to another is called \_\_\_\_\_ (a) roman (b) parable (c) folktales (d) fables

48. In drama, comic relief often occurs in \_\_\_\_\_ (a) comedy (b) tragedy (c) historical plays (d) romantic plays

49. The term used to depict the freedom of a poet with language is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) poetic diction (b) bathos (c) graphology (d) poetic license

50. A story which explains a natural phenomenon is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) legend (b) parable (c) myth (d) fiction

SECTION B: THEORY

Answer any Four questions

1. Discuss “She Walks in Beauty” by Lord Byron as a Romantic poem. 10 marks
2. Discuss two thematic preoccupations in The Stone by Wilfred Wilson 5 marks

b. Comment on the poet’s use of imagery and symbolism to convey their message

5 marks

1. Discuss the use of historical and biblical allusions in Geoffrey Chaucer’s “The Nun’s Priest’s Tale” the poem. 10 marks
2. Discuss the use of poetic devices in Seamus Heaney’s “Digging”. 10 marks
3. Closely examine the theme of pride in blackness in Maya Angelou’s “Still I Rise” 10 marks
4. Examine the use of imagery in The Telephone Call by Fluer Adock. 5 marks

b. Discuss the use of imagery in the poem. 5 marks