GENERAL QUESTIONS ON LITERARY APPRECIATION

1. A bitter remark intended to wound the feelings is

A. a satire.

B. an allusion

C. a sarcasm

D. an ambiguity.

2. "She waited for him for a thousand years' illustrates

A. euphemism.

B. hyperbole.

C. assonance

D. ellipsis.

3. A literary device which expresses meaning in its direct opposite is

A. metaphor.

B. paradox.

C. parody

D. irony.

4. "They also serve who only stand and wait illustrates

A. an epigram

B. a synecdoche

C. a simile

D. an antithesis.

5. Pick the odd item out of the options listed below.

A. Verse

B. Stanza

C. Rhythm

D. Dialogue .

6. In drama, 'denouement' is the same as

A. resolution

B. climax

C. anti-climax.

D. conflict.

7. Which of the following is NOT true of a ballad?

A. They were originally sung.

B. They are mostly part of oral tradition

C. They tell a popular story

D. They are written in iambic metre.

Read the extract and answer Questions 8-12

My heart leaps up when I behold

A rainbow in the sky.

So was it when my life began.

So is it now that I am a man,

So be it when I shall grow.

The child is father of the man

8. The mood of the poem is that of

A. sorrow

B. elation

C. anxiety

D. sarcasm

9. The rhyme scheme of the poem is

A. ab cc ас.

В. ас bc ca.

C. ab ca cc

D. ab ac bc.

10. The subject of the extract is

A. childishness.

B. the adverse effects of the rainbow on man

C. the unchanging cycle of nature

D. the adverse effects of old age.

11. The literary device used in line 1 is

A. simile.

B. alliteration

C. litotes

D. personification.

12. The literary device used in line 6 is an example of

A synecdoche.

B. irony.

C. paradox.

D. hyperbole.

13. "Forty hands descended on the devilish head" illustrates

A. epigram

B. synecdoche

C metonymy

D. allegory.

14. Pick the odd item out of the options listed below:

A. sonnet

B. epic

C allusion

D. ode.

15. A deliberate violation of the rules of versification constitutes

A. imperfect rhyme.

B. poetic license.

C. verbal irony

D. comic relief.

16. A praise poem is

A a dirge

B. an epic

C. a ball

D. an ode.

17. Lines of regular recurrence in a poem constitutes

A. an alliteration

B. a refrain

C. an assonance

D. a theme.

18. An individual who acts, appears or is referred to as playing a part in a literary work is a

A. villain.

B. character.

C. clown

D narrator.

19. A regular group of lines in poetry constitutes

A. stanza.

B. rhythm.

C. verse

D. metre.

20. "A black beautiful brilliant bride" is an example of

A. alliteration

B. assonance

C. onomatopoeia

D. pun.

21. A poem consisting of fourteen lines is

A. a narrative.

B.a sonnet.

C. an ode.

D. an elegy.

22. The attitude of a writer towards the subject matter is the

A. tone.

B. plot.

C. crisis.

D. climax.

23. The pattern of end rhymes in a poem is called

A. intemal rhyme.

B. rhyme scheme.

C. rhythm.

D. scansion.

24. The most exciting and tense part of a story is the

A. epilogue.

B. climax

C. prologue.

D. exposition.

25. Lines of unrhymed poetry are known as

A. blank verse.

B. assonace.

C. consonance.

D. free verse.

26. A dramatic performance with only bodily movements and without words is

A. a mime.

B. an aside.

C. a soliloquy.

D. an opera.

27. "Mathematics is my Achilles' heel" is an example of

A. litotes

B. metonymy

C. allusion.

D. analogy.

28. A short poem lamenting the death of someone is a

A. lyric.

B. sonnet.

C. ballad.

D. threnody.

29. In a story, the adversary of the protagonist is the

A. hero

B. heroine.

C. antagonist.

D. foil.

30. "Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind" illustrates

A. inversion

B. paradox.

C. humour.

D. mood.

31. The art of giving human attributes to non-human objects is

A. personification.

B. allegory.

C. anecdote.

D. allusion.

32. A long narrative poem which deals with heroic deeds is

A. Lyric

B. Epic

C. Ode

D. Euphony

33. A poem of four lines is called

A. quatrain.

B. sestet.

C. sonnet.

D. couplet.

34. 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.

35. The story of a person's life written by another is

A. history.

B. autobiography.

C. biography.

D. anthology.

36. When characters talk to each other, it is referred to as

A. soliloquy.

B. monologue.

C. dialogue.

D. recitation

17. A folktale is a

A. novel.

B. work of fiction.

C. biography.

D. novelette.

38. A poem written in an elaborate style to address or celebrate an object or event is called

A. a ballad.

B. an epic.

C. a dirge.

D. an ode

Read the extract and answer questions 39 - 40

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.

39. The dominant device in the above lines is

A. burlesque.

B. paradox.

C. conflict.

D. irony.

40. The tone of the poem is one of

A. sorrow.

B. sarcasm.

C. happiness.

D. anger.

**Unseen Poetry and Prose**

Read the poem and answer Questions 41-45

Bent-double, like old beggars under sacks,

Knock-kneed, coughing like hags, we curse through sludge.

Till on the haunting flares we turned our backs,

And towards our distant rest began to trudge,

Men marched asleep, many had lost their boots,

But limped on, blood-shed. All went lame, all blind;

Drunk with fatigue, even deaf to the hoots

Of gas-shells dropping softly behind.

41. The extract conveys a mood of

A. dejection

B. desperation

C. resentment

D. resignation

42. The dominant figure of speech in the first stanza is

A. hyperbole

B. simile

C. euphemism

D. pun

43. The expression Drunk with fatigue illustrates

A. metaphor

B. synecdoche

C. litotes

D. irony

44. The rhyme scheme of the first stanza is

A. aabb

B. abab

C. abcd

D. abba

45. Sludge in the extract means

A. water

B. fire

C. snow

D. mud

Read the passage and answer Questions 46 - 50 ...

What were the use of my creation if I were entirely contained here? My great miseries in the world have been Heathcliff's miseries, and I watched and felt each from the beginning. My great thought in living is himself. If all else perished, and he remained, I should still continue to be. And if all else remained, and he were annihilated, the uni- verse would be turned to a mighty stranger - I should not seem a part of it. My love for Linton is like the foliage in the woods, time will change it, I'm well aware, as winter changes the trees. My love for Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath - as source of little visible delight,but necessary. Nelly, I am Heathcliff!. He's always, always in my mind - not as a pleasure to myself, but as my own being....

46. The speaker's love for Heathcliff is

A. platonic.

B indestructible.

C. ephemeral.

D. universal.

47. My love for Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath illustrates

A. metaphor

B. allusion

C euphemism.

D. simile.

48. Annihilated in the extract implies

A. rebirth.

B. death

C. marriage

D. problems.

49. If all else perished and he remained illustrates.

A paradox.

B. irony.

C. bathos.

D. antithesis.

50. The diction of the extract conveys the speaker's

A. contempt.

B. despair.

C. assurance.

D. determination

**THEORY**

Answer only two questions in all.

Section: African Drama

Answer only one question from this section.

Efua Sutherland: **The Marriage of Anansewa**

**1.** Discuss the theme of deception and use of tricks in the play.

2. **C**omment on how the author uses humour and dramatic irony in the play.

Section B: Non-African Drama

Answer only one question from this section.

Robert Bolt: **A Man for All Seasons**

3. Discuss the theme of friendship and betrayal in the play.

4. Examine the play as a conflict between King Henry's desires and More's principles.