

2023 MOCK 2 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH 1**PAPER 1****1 hour****[50 marks]**

*Answer **all** the questions.*

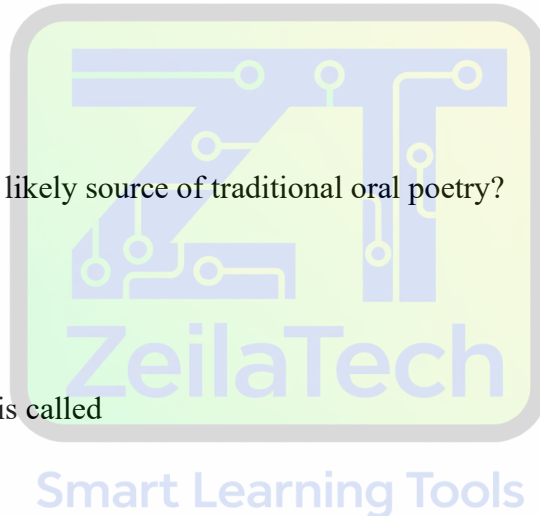
Each question is followed by **four** options lettered *A* to *D*. Find out the correct option for **each** question and shade **in pencil** on your answer sheet, the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only **one** answer to **each** question.

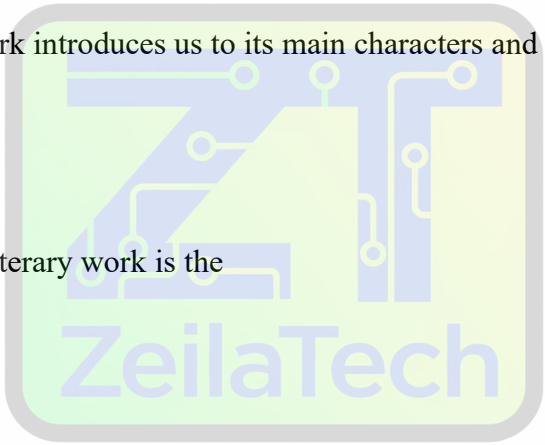
Think carefully before you shade the correct space; erase completely any answer(s) you wish to change.

Do all rough work on this question paper.

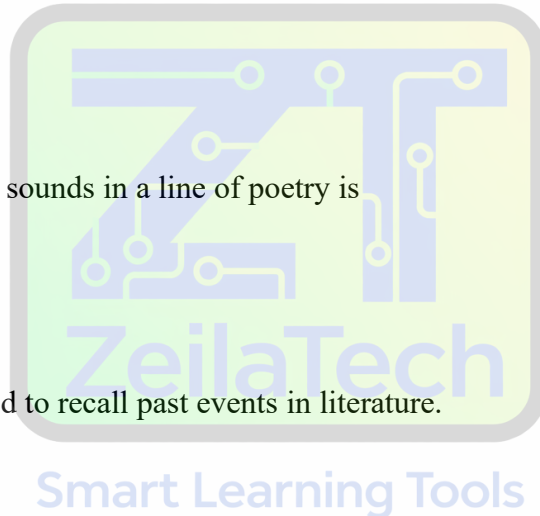
Now answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following is common to all forms of literature?
 - A. Language
 - B. Chorus
 - C. Action
 - D. Narrator
2. Which of the following is a likely source of traditional oral poetry?
 - A. Theatre
 - B. Fiction
 - C. Books
 - D. Songs
3. A group of actors in a play is called
 - A. characters
 - B. cast
 - C. chorus
 - D. narrators
4. A novel is written in
 - A. prose
 - B. verse
 - C. scenes
 - D. chapters
5. A poem of four lines is known as
 - A. sonnet
 - B. couplet
 - C. quatrain
 - D. sestet
6. Any expression which creates a mental picture is known as
 - A. alliteration
 - B. imagery
 - C. assonance
 - D. pun

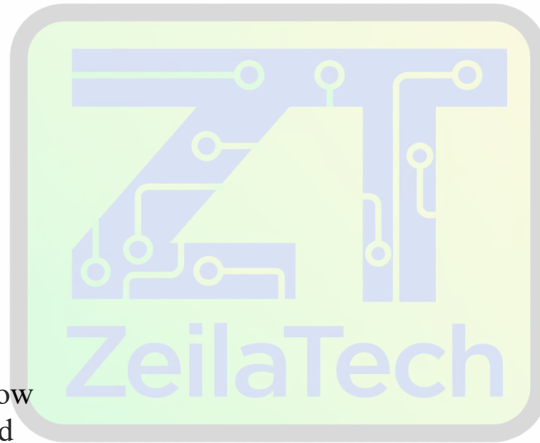


7. A literary device which focuses on the vices of society is
A. A satire
B. an ode
C. an epitaph
D. a comedy
8. A character who works against the interest of others in a literary work is a
A. villain
B. protagonist
C. hero
D. foil
9. The _____ is the chronological order of events in a literary work.
A. sequence
B. plot
C. setting
D. climax
10. The _____ of a literary work introduces us to its main characters and the setting.
A. setting
B. introduction
C. exposition
D. summary
11. The leading character in a literary work is the
A. antagonist
B. protagonist
C. villain
D. clown
12. A _____ is a literary work which uses animals as characters.
A. satire
B. mime
C. myth
D. fable
13. In drama, comic relief usually occurs in
A. comedies
B. tragedies
C. mimes
D. romantic plays
14. The term which gives poets freedom with language is known as
A. poetic license
B. poetic justice
C. poetic freedom
D. apostrophe
- 

15. A person's life story written by themselves is an
A. autography
B. authograph
C. authobiography
D. autobiography
16. A _____ is a story which explains a natural phenomenon.
A. myth
B. legend
C. fable
D. fiction
17. A character that develops in the course of a novel or play is described as
A. flat
B. round
C. free
D. unusual
18. A lullaby is a poem sung
A. at a funeral
B. to make people happy
C. to put a child to sleep
D. at churches
19. The repetition of consonant sounds in a line of poetry is
A. assonance
B. rhyme
C. stress
D. alliteration
20. _____ is the technique used to recall past events in literature.
A. Foreshadow
B. Flashback
C. Reversal
D. Rewind
21. The most intense part of the conflict is the
A. exposition
B. rising action
C. climax
D. falling action
22. The choice and use of words in a literary work is
A. diction
B. speech
C. vocabulary
D. syntax
23. Consistent _____ leads to a good performance of a play.
A. appreciation
B. rehearsal
C. practice
D. audition



24. Form refers to the _____ of a work of art.
A. appearance
B. style
C. setting
D. structure
25. Poetry is written in
A. lines
B. chapters
C. acts
D. genres
26. A play which ends on a sad note is a
A. tragicomedy
B. tragedy
C. comedy
D. mime
27. A play that moves the audience to fear and pity is a
A. tragedy
B. tragicomedy
C. comedy
D. mime
28. A stanza of two lines is a
A. couplet
B. sonnet
C. doublet
D. couplet
29. Characterization refers to how
A. characters are portrayed
B. characters dress
C. characters see themselves
D. characters are grouped
30. The concluding part of a play where the conflict is resolved is the
A. denouncement
B. climax
C. enjambment
D. resolution



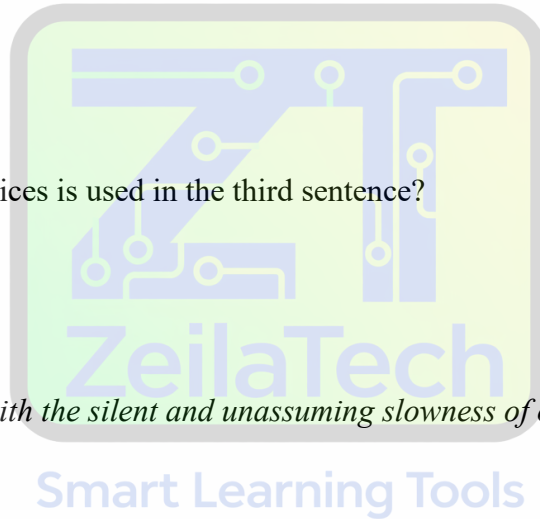
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Unseen prose

Read the passage below and answer questions 36-41

The outlaw was in the crowd. He had waited until the mass closed up so that he could **ooze** in quietly. Even among the poor, there were pockets to pick, handbags to pilfer. **He moved with the silent and unassuming slowness of oil** among the various segments of the crowd. Children jostled his legs but he took no notice of them. **He smiled at strangers**, winked at nubile girls and edged past youthful heads. He brushed past the child who had come out of curiosity, disobeying the parents' orders to remain at home while they attended the demonstration. The child pushed past legs and crept about hoping to the front where there should be a lot to see.

31. The atmosphere of the passage is one of
 - A. fear
 - B. ambiguity
 - C. confidence
 - D. suspense
32. The narrative technique of the passage is
 - A. the first-person
 - B. dramatic
 - C. argumentative
 - D. the third person
33. Which of the following devices is used in the third sentence?
 - A. Onomatopoeia
 - B. Imagery
 - C. Irony
 - D. Paradox
34. The expression *he moved with the silent and unassuming slowness of oil* is an example of
 - A. symbolism
 - B. irony
 - C. imagery
 - D. paradox
35. He took no notice of them suggests the outlaw is
 - A. insensitive
 - B. disrespectful
 - C. proud
 - D. focused



Use the poem below to answer questions 36- 40

Unseen poem

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

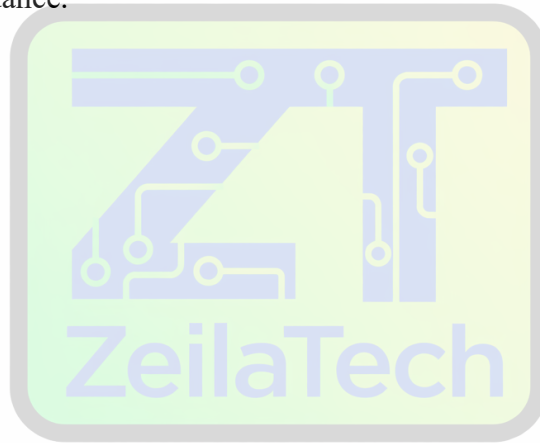
No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like the skies at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

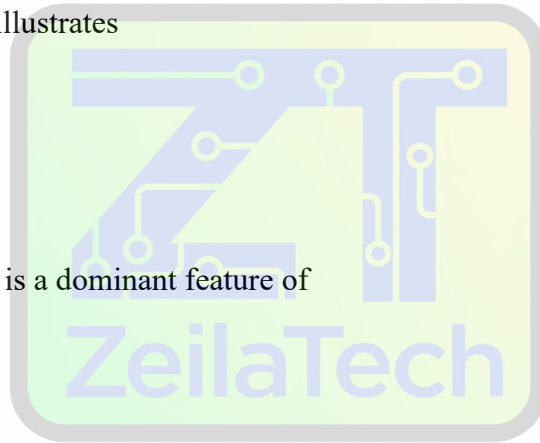
A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no stand and stare.



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36. What is the poem about?
 - A. leisure
 - B. trees
 - C. diligence
 - D. hard work
37. The poem is written in
 - A. couplets
 - B. tercets
 - C. quatrains
 - D. octaves
38. *Streams full of stars, like skies at night* illustrates
 - A. metaphor
 - B. oxymoron
 - C. internal rhyme
 - D. simile
39. Beauty is _____ in the poem.
 - A. personified
 - B. adored
 - C. praised
 - D. disdained
40. According to the poet, life without a good appreciation of nature is
 - A. thrilling
 - B. boring
 - C. affluent
 - D. ecstatic

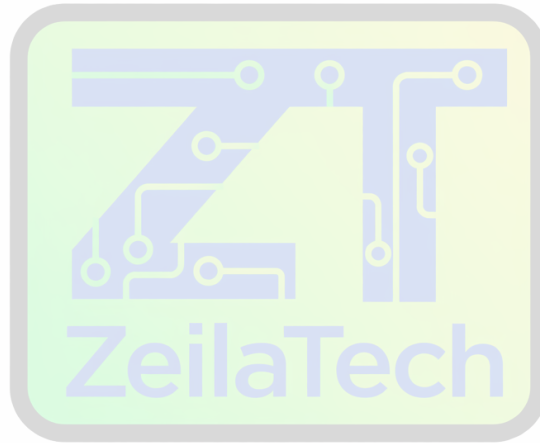
41. The position from which a story is presented is the
 A. point of view
 B. point of narration
 C. point of style
 D. narrative technique
42. A recurrent image in a literary work is the
 A. motif
 B. style
 C. structure
 D. theme
43. A scene in a fiction enacting past events is
 A. foregrounding
 B. foreshadow
 C. flashback
 D. past tense
44. *The sun smiled at us today* illustrates
 A. personification
 B. metaphor
 C. litotes
 D. alliteration
45. Condensed use of language is a dominant feature of
 A. drama
 B. poetry
 C. music
 D. prose
46. The concluding part of a play where the conflict is resolved is the
 A. resolution
 B. end
 C. final lap
 D. climax
47. A struggle between two opposing forces in a story or play is a
 A. misunderstanding
 B. farce
 C. signal
 D. conflict
48. A sonnet is a poem oflines.
 A. eight
 B. fourteen
 C. sixteen
 D. twelve



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49. The Italian sonnet has
- A. two octaves and a sestet
 - B. a quatrain and an octave
 - C. an octave and a sestet
 - D. an octave and a sestet
50. All the following are predominant features of drama except
- A. chorus
 - B. dialogue
 - C. interlude
 - D. caesura

END OF PAPER



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