

2023 SUPER MOCK 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.

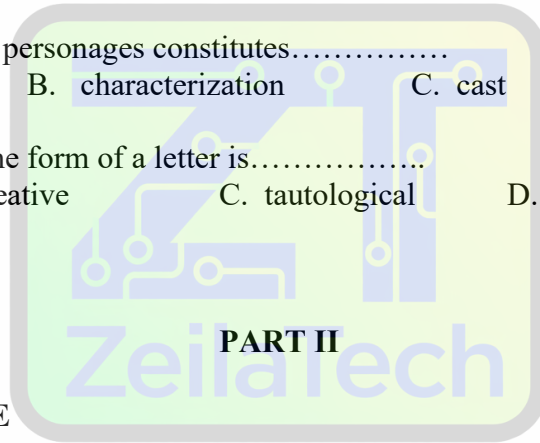
Think carefully before you shade the correct space; erase completely any answer(s) you wish to change.

Do all rough work on this question paper.

Now answer the following questions.

1. A short and witty poem is known as
A. Ballad B. an epigram C. an epic D. a lyric
2. A literary work which extols one's virtues and accomplishments is.....
A. eulogy B. a pastoral C. an elegy D. an allegory
3. The misuse of words that sound somewhat similar is.....
A. Malapropism B. metonymy C. onomatopoeia D. pun
4. In "The breeze blew, the white foam flew, the furrow followed free," the dominant device used is.....
A. Metaphor B. simile C. assonance D. alliteration
5. A non-verbal story telling by a character on stage is.....
A. Mime B. farce C. imitation D. comedy
6. A character whose next line of action can be predicted is acharacter.
A. Flat B. round C. static D. moving
7. An elegy is a poem that usually expresses a state of.....
A. Sorrow and grief B. confusion and grief C. euphoria D. uncertainty
8. A symbolic representation of ideas, situations and actions in a work of art is a/an....
A. Fable B. allegory C. romance D. parody
9. "...the dragon fly hangs like a blue thread loosened from the sky" illustrates.....
A. Simile B. litotes C. contrast D. metaphor
10. The recurrence of rhythmic pattern of stress in a poem is
A. Couplet B. metre C. rhythm D. scansion
11. A humorous imitation of a serious work is a/an.....
A. Ode B. parody C. burlesque D. epitaph
12. The dominant idea used in drama is.....
A. Stage direction B. dialogue C. characterization D. soliloquy

13. A bitter remark intended to wound one's feelings is.....
 A. Satire B. allusion C. sarcasm D. ambiguity
14. A literary device which expresses meaning in its direct opposite is.....
 A. Irony B. aside C. parody D. metaphor
15. Lines of regular occurrence in a poem constitutes a/an.....
 A. Alliteration B. refrain C. assonance D. theme
16. A deliberate violation of the rules of versification constitutes.....
 A. Irony B. poetic license C. comic relief D. comedy
17. A praise poem is.....
 A. A dirge B. an ode C. an ode D. a ballad
18. An individual who acts, appears or plays a part in a literary work is a.....
 A. Villain B. Clown C. cast D. character
19. The art of creating fictional personages constitutes.....
 A. Point of view B. characterization C. cast D. symbolism
20. A literary work written in the form of a letter is.....
 A. Epistolary B. creative C. tautological D. romantic



UNSEEN POETRY AND PROSE

Read the poem and answer questions 21-25. Smart Learning Tools

At the onset of the rain
 The drought-stricken land
 Suck up the wetness
 And the gates to the field
 Are flung widely open.
 It is the signal for planting!
 It is time for joyous toiling!
 At various times of day
 The hard and erect hoe
 Would thrust and dig deep into the receiving wet soil.
 Seeds in different quantities.
 Seeds of varying potency are broadcasted in layers into the womb of the earth.
 With time and much labour.
 The seed now transformed
 Blossoms and grows into new life!

21. The subject matter of the extract is
 A. harvesting. B. rain. C. time. D. farming.
22. The dominant device used in the extract is
 A. metaphor. B. paradox. C. symbolism.
23. "The hard and erect hoe" connotes
 A. uprooting of weeds. B. the sowing of seeds.
 C. digging of the soil. D. farming implement
24. "Joyous toiling" is an example of
 A. onomatopoeia. B. Oxymoron C. irony. D. metaphor.
25. The last line of the extract suggests the
 A. growth of a seed. B. birth of a child. C. harvesting of fruits. D. flourishing of flowers.

Read the passage and answer questions 26-30.

Ralph wormed his way through the thicket towards the forest, keeping as far as possible beneath the smoke. Presently, he saw an open space and the green leaves of the edge of the thicket. A smallish savage was standing between him and the rest of the forest, a savage striped red and white, and carrying a spear. He was coughing, and smearing the paint about his eyes with the back of his hand as he tried to see through the increasing smoke.

Ralph launched himself like a cat: stabbed, snarling, with the spear, and the savage doubled up, there was a shout from beyond the thicket and then Ralph was running with the swiftness of fear through the undergrowth. He came to a pig-run, followed it for perhaps a hundred yards and then swerved off. Behind him the ululation swept across the island once more and a single voice shouted three times. He guessed that was the signal to advance and sped away again till his chest was like fire. Then he flung himself down under a bush and waited for a moment till his breathing steadied. He passed his tongue tentatively over his teeth and lips and heard far off the ululation of the pursuers.

26. The passage is
 A. narrative. B. expository. C. descriptive. D. argumentative.
27. "Ralph wormed his way" is an example of
 A. irony. B. apostrophe. C. metaphor. D. allusion.
28. The passage creates the mood of
 A. anger. B. sarcasm. C. indifference. D. fright.
29. The literary device used in "Ralph launched himself like a cat" is
 A. assonance. B. simile. C. contrast. D. personification
30. The writer's diction portrays
 A. repetition. B. irony. C. tension. D. humour.

SECTION B

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: A Midsummer Night's Dream

Read the extract below and answer questions

Speaker X: I would I had your bond: for I perceive a
A weak bond holds you; I'll not trust your word.

Speaker Y: What, should I hurt her, strike her, kill her dead?
Although I hate her, I'll not harm her so.

36. Who is speaker X?

- A. Lysander B. Demetrius C. Egeus D. Oberon

37. Who is speaker Y?

- A. Lysander B. Demetrius C. Egeus D. Oberon

38. Where is the conversation between the two characters taking place?

- A. Athens B. Woods C. Palace D. Fairies kingdom

39. Who are the two speakers referring to in their conversation?

- A. Titania B. Hermia C. Helena D. Hippolyta

40. What food does Bottom crave after Puck's mischief?

- A. Steak B. Squirrel C. Kidney pie D. Hay

41. Who first thinks of using the love potion on Titania?

- A. Puck B. Oberon C. Bottom D. Cobweb

42. Why does Pyramus kill himself in the craftsmen's play?

- A. Thisbe does not love him.
B Thisbe has been killed by a lion.
C. This be has been killed by her father.
D. Pyramus believes Thisbe has been killed by a lion because he finds her tattered garment at their meeting place.

43. Who speaks with Titania's quartet of attendants?

- A. None of the human characters B. All of the human characters
C. Only Demetrius and Lysander D. Only Bottom

44. Who brings the complaint against Hermia to Theseus in Act 1?

- A. Egeus B. Bottom C. Hippolyta D. Demetrius

45. Why is the flower whose juice Oberon seeks special?

- A. Titania has kissed it. B. One of Cupid's arrows struck it
C. It was a traditional symbol of love in English folklore D. Fairies sleep in it.

46. How does Puck prevent Demetrius and Lysander from fighting?

- A. By freezing them
B. By transforming their weapons into weeds
C. By squeezing the love potion onto their eyelids
D. By mimicking their voices and causing each to get lost in a separate part of the forest

47. Which of the ladies is afraid of fighting?

A. Hippolyta B. Hermia C. Titania D. Helena

48. Whom does Demetrius love at the end of the play?

A Titania B. Hippolyta C. Helena D. Hermia

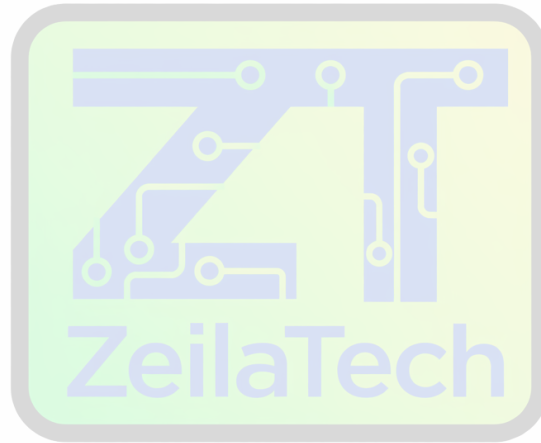
49. What prank does Puck play on Bottom?

A. He transforms him into a bear. B. He steals his clothes
C. He changes his voice into that of a wood D. He changes his head into that of an ass.

50. How many weddings take place before the play-within-a-play?

A 4 B. 2 C. 3 D. 1

END OF PAPER



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