

2024 SHS2 END OF SEMESTER EXAMS – LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH 1
LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH
PAPER 1
OBJECTIVE TEST

PART I

1. The persons created or presented in a literary work are
A. heroes. B. clowns. C. actors. D. characters.
 2. Pick the odd item.
A. Fiction B. Monologue C. Aside D. Soliloquy
 3. A group of lines separated from other groups in a poem is known as
A. verse B. caesura. C. stanza. D. metre.
 4. Dialogue is the predominant feature of
A. genre. B. drama. C. poetry. D. prose.
 5. Pick the odd item.
A. Comedy B. Prose C. Drama D. Poetry
 6. A literary work in which animals are used as characters is a
A. memoir. B. fable. C. biography. D. farce.
- "True wit is nature to advantage drest.
What oft was thought but ne'er so well expressed."
7. The extract is an example of
A. rhythm. B. pun. C. rhyme. D. paradox.
 8. A character who creates humour in a play is a
A. flat character. B. heroine C. round character. D. clown.
 9. A short witty statement in poetry constitutes a/an
A. lyric. B. ode. C. epigram. D. elegy.
 10. A literary work is didactic if it
A. entertains. B. comforts. C. criticizes D. teaches.
 11. Pick the odd item.
A. "Elegy written in a country churchyard" B. "Ulysses"
C. "No coffin, no grave" D. "Ode to the West Wind"
 12. A poem that expresses grief over the death of a notable figure in society is a/an
A. ode. B. ballad. C. limerick. D. elegy.
 13. Pick the odd item.
A. Daniel Defoe B. Thomas Gray C. John Donne D. Alfred Tennyson
 14. A recurrent image in a literary work is the
A. theme. B. motif. C. episode. D. mood.

15. A dominant feature of poetry is its
A. economy of language. B. depiction of scenes. C. use of dialogue D. narration of tales.
16. The position from which a story is presented is the
A. narrative technique. B. point of view. C setting D. plot
17. “For my yoke is easy and my burden is light” illustrates the use of
A. bathos B. euphemism C. paradox D. irony
18. The dominant literary device used in “A drowsing numbness pain my sense” is
A. parallelism B. symbolism C. repetition D. diction
19. Setting has to do with
A. time and place B. incidents and events C. tone and mood D. rhythm and rhyme
20. “And yonder all before us lie.
Deserts of vast eternity” illustrates the use of
A. allegory B. personification C. oxymoron D. allusion

PART II

UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the passage below and answer Questions 21-25.

The fact was that, no sooner had the sickles began to play than, the atmosphere suddenly felt as if cress would grow in it without other nourishment. It rubbed people's cheeks like damp flannel when they walked abroad. There was a gusty, high warm wind: isolated raindrops starred the window-panes at remote distances; the sunlight would flap out like a quickly opened-fan, throw the pattern of the window upon the floor of the room in a milky, colourless shine. and withdraw as suddenly as it had passed.

21. The passage deals with
A. atmosphere. B. temperature. C. scene D. clouds.
22. The passage illustrates the use of..... prose.
A. descriptive B. narrative C. expository D. imaginative
23. The dominant literary device used in the passage is
A. metaphor B. simile C. oxymoron D. hyperbole
24. The last five lines make use of.....imagery.
A. tactile B. auditory C. gustatory D. visual
25. The feeling induced is one of
A. excitement. B. indifference. C. anger D. despondency.

Read the poem below and answer Questions 26-30.

Diligent foot-worker

legs lithe, foot loose

to frantic drums

and frenetic flutes

Acrobat strokes swift in the air

wrought masterly like

a frenzied antelope

Gyrating to the April music

of the lush Savannah

26. The poem describes

A. dancing B. wrestling C. hunting. D. drumming.

27. The atmosphere of the poem is one of

A. anxiety. B. excitement. C. eagerness. D. despair.

28. "frenetic flutes" illustrates the use of

A. hyperbole. B. symbolism. C. metaphor. D. metonymy

29. The dominant literary device in the poem is

A. personification. B. simile C. onomatopoeia. D. alliteration.

30. The poem is an example of a/an

A. lyric B. ode C. pastoral. D. ballad

PART III

Smart Learning Tools

Answer all questions

William Shakespeare "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Read the extract below and answer questions 31 - 35.

X: I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.

Y: O that your frowns would teach my smiles such skill!

X: I give him curses, yet he gives me love.

Y: O that my prayers could such affection move!

X: The more I hate, the more he follows me.

(Act1, Scene 1, Lines 195 – 199)

31. Speaker X is

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

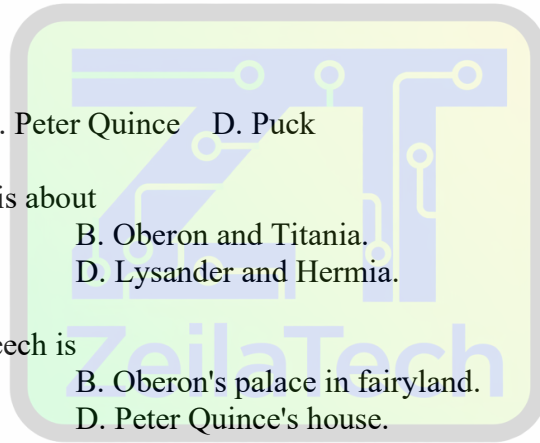
32. Speaker Y is
A. Lysander B. Demetrius C. Helena D. Hermia
33. The character spoken about here is
A. Egeus B. Demetrius C. Lysander D. Theseus
34. The dialogue above shows that sometimes
A. love is kind. B. love goes where love is.
C. love goes where love is not. D. love conquers all.
35. What literary device is used in the expression, *O that your frowns would teach my smiles such skill!?*
A. paradox. B. oxymoron. C. irony. D. metaphor.

Read the extract below and answer questions 36 - 40.

Here is the scroll of every man's name, which is thought fit, through all Athens, to play in our interlude before the duke and the duchess, on his wedding-day at night.

(Act 1, Scene 2, Lines 4-7)

36. Who is the speaker?
A. Nick Bottom B. Snout C. Peter Quince D. Puck
37. The "play in our interlude" is about
A. Pyramus and Thisbe. B. Oberon and Titania.
C. Theseus and Hippolyta. D. Lysander and Hermia.
38. The setting of the above speech is
A. Theseus' palace in Athens. B. Oberon's palace in fairyland.
C. Another part of the wood. D. Peter Quince's house.
39. After this speech, the speaker
A. Says what the play is about and goes back home.
B. Says what the play is about and mentions the roles that each actor is to play.
C. Says that all characters must learn to dance energetically.
D. Says that the characters must smile broadly when they appear on stage.
40. What is the occasion for the "play in our interlude"?
A. The arrival of the new moon.
B. The marriage of Demetrius and Helena.
C. The marriage of Theseus and Hippolyta.
D. The marriage of Cupid and Diana.



Smart Learning Tools