

2024 WASSCE SUPER MOCK LITERATURE IN ENGLISH 1
LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

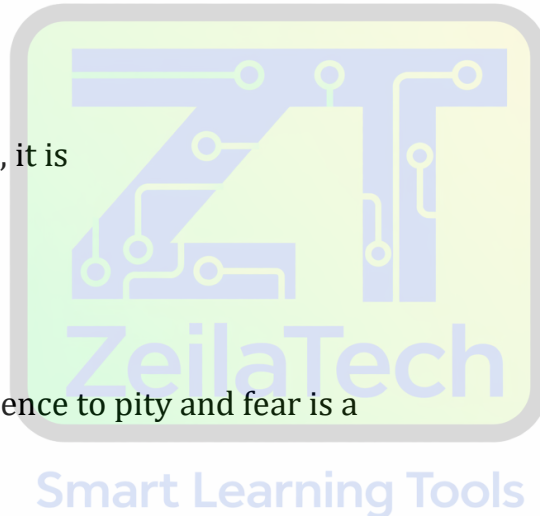
PAPER 1

1 hour

Answer **all** questions.

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find the **correct** option for **each** question. 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.

1. The main character in a play or novel is the
 - A. antagonist
 - B. narrator
 - C. villain
 - D. protagonist
2. A dramatic performance with only bodily movements and no speech is a
 - A. farce
 - B. slapstick
 - C. mime
 - D. burlesque
3. Before a play is performed, it is
 - A. auditioned
 - B. rehearsed
 - C. applauded
 - D. recited
4. A play that moves the audience to pity and fear is a
 - A. tragedy
 - B. farce
 - C. pantomime
 - D. comedy
5. A sonnet has a final couplet when it has
 - A. three quatrains
 - B. an octave
 - C. two sestet
 - D. a sestet.
6. He is my most beloved enemy illustrates
 - A. synecdoche
 - B. metonymy
 - C. oxymoron
 - D. litotes



7. The cast appears at the end of a play for the
- A. musical interlude
 - B. intermission
 - C. curtain call
 - D. introduction
8. Dictation is a writer's choice of
- A. words
 - B. syntax
 - C. rhythm
 - D. style
9. A poem which celebrates simple country life is
- A. an epic
 - B. a dirge
 - C. an ode
 - D. a pastoral

Read the line and answer Question 10.

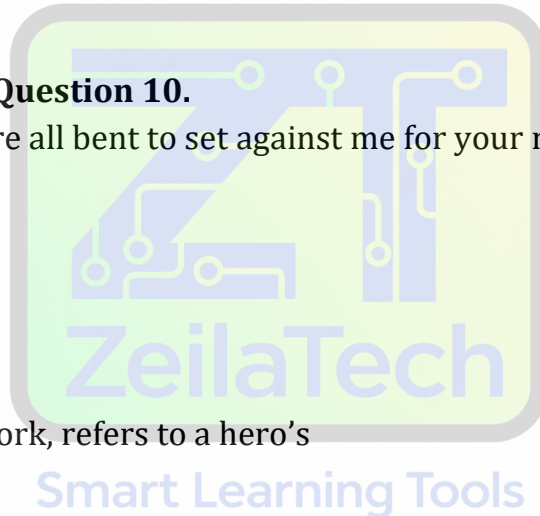
Oh spite! Oh hell! I see you are all bent to set against me for your merits.

10. The line illustrates
- A. epitaph
 - B. apostrophe
 - C. epigram
 - D. allusion
11. Hamartia, in a literary work, refers to a hero's
- A. good works
 - B. inordinate ambition
 - C. strength of character
 - D. tragic flaw

Read the lines and answer Question 12

Who lied in the chapel
Now lies in the Abbey.

12. The dominant device used is
- A. paradox
 - B. chiasmus
 - C. pun
 - D. zeugma



13. A short play performed during a pause between the acts of a longer play is
- A. an interval
 - B. an epilogue
 - C. a prologue
 - D. an interlude
14. Weeping pillow illustrates
- A. dramatic monologue
 - B. transferred epithet
 - C. pathetic fallacy
 - D. dramatic irony

Read the extract and answer Questions 15 to 17.

But the towering earth was tired of sitting in one position. She moved suddenly, and the houses crumbled, the mountains heaved horribly, and the work of a million years was lost.

15. The predominant figure of speech in the extract is

- A. oxymoron
- B. contrast
- C. personification
- D. paradox

16. The extract is about

- A. a storm
- B. a flood
- C. an explosion
- D. an earthquake

17. The effect of the extract is conveyed through the use of

- A. climax
- B. parallelism
- C. conceit
- D. antithesis

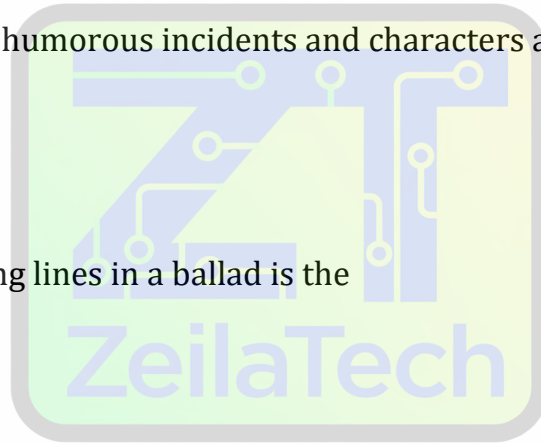
18. *Beware her faintly failing frail health*

And gentle garlands around her speed illustrates.

- A. oxymoron
- B. synecdoche
- C. alliteration
- D. repetition



19. The eight-line part of a Petrarchan sonnet is the
- A. Quatrain
 - B. Octameter
 - C. Octave
 - D. Quartet
20. The material beat in The splendour *fall* on the castle walls is
- A. iambic
 - B. dactylic
 - C. trochaic
 - D. anapaestic
21. In literature work, time and place constitute it's
- A. mood
 - B. structure
 - C. setting
 - D. plot
22. A play that makes use of humorous incidents and characters and ends happily is a
- A. satire
 - B. melodrama
 - C. tragicomedy
 - D. comedy
23. The repetition of recurring lines in a ballad is the
- A. refrain
 - B. rhyme
 - C. stanza
 - D. intermission



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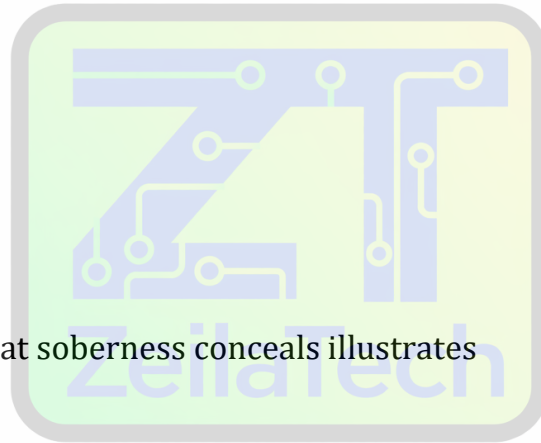
Read the lines and answer Question 24

Fatou is a woman of great virtue.

Fatou is a woman of great vice.

24. The line illustrates
- A. pathos
 - B. antithesis
 - C. burlesque
 - D. parody
25. The epistolary novel is written in the form of a
- A. biography
 - B. diary
 - C. memoir
 - D. letter

26. She is *black, beautiful, brilliant, and benevolent* illustrates
- A. alliteration
 - B. assonance
 - C. conceit
 - D. onomatopoeia
27. *And all my sour-sweet days*
I will lament and love illustrates the use of
- A. conceit
 - B. synecdoche
 - C. paradox
 - D. oxymoron
28. The stanza is made up of
- A. alternate rhyme
 - B. internal rhyme
 - C. end-stopped lines
 - D. rhyme couplets
29. The tone is one of
- A. sympathy
 - B. persuasion
 - C. mockery
 - D. disappointment
30. Drunkenness reveals what soberness conceals illustrates
- A. couplet
 - B. farce
 - C. limerick
 - D. epigram



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SECTION B

Answer all the questions in this section

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: A Midsummer Night's Dream

Read the extract below and answer questions 31 to 35.

X : ...but O, Methinks how slow

This old moon wanes ; she lingers my desires
Like to a step-dame, or a dowager,
Long withering out a young man's revenue.

Y: Four days will quickly steep themselves in night;
Four nights will quickly dream away the time
And then the moon, like to a silver bow
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our solemnities.

31. Speaker X is

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

32. Speaker X is

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

33. ...Our solemnities refer to

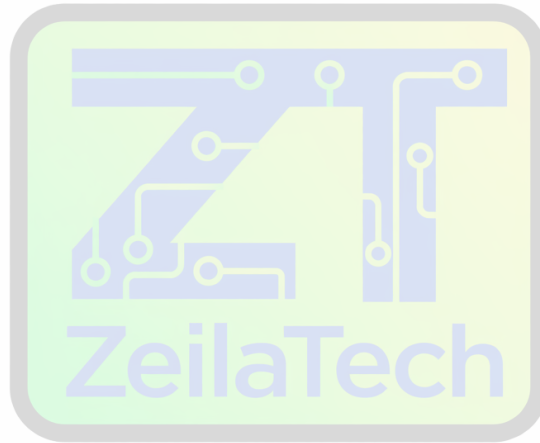
- A. banquets
- B. funerals
- C. revelry
- D. wedding

34. Speaker X is

- A. angry with Puck
- B. inlove with Hermia
- C. the duke of Athens
- D. the king of the fairies

35. Speaker X is

- A. betrothed to Theseus
- B. tall and fair
- C. the daughter of Egeus
- D. the queen of the fairies



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Read the extract below and answer Questions 36 to 40.

The wildest hath not such a heart as you.

Run when you will, the story shall be changed

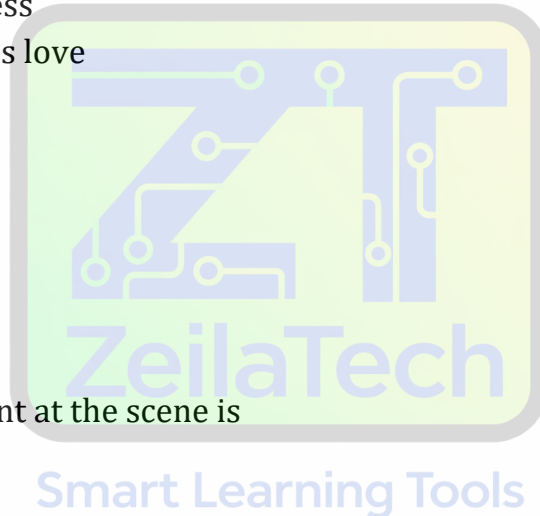
Apollo flies, and Daphne holds the chase

The dove pursues the griffin, the mild hind

Makes speed to catch the tiger, bootless speed,

When cowardice pursues, and valour flies (Act II, Scene One, Lines 229-234).

36. The wildest refers to
- A. good people
 - B. wild beasts
 - C. the least cruel man
 - D. the most deceptive spirit
37. The addressee has
- A. confronted a rival
 - B. pleaded for forgiveness
 - C. rejected the speaker's love
 - D. run into the wood.
38. The speaker is
- A. Helena
 - B. Demetrius
 - C. Lysander
 - D. Titania
39. Another character present at the scene is
- A. Egeus
 - B. Lysander
 - C. Oberon
 - D. Theseus
40. The speech is intended to...the addressee.
- A. confuse
 - B. pacify
 - C. provoke
 - D. reclaim

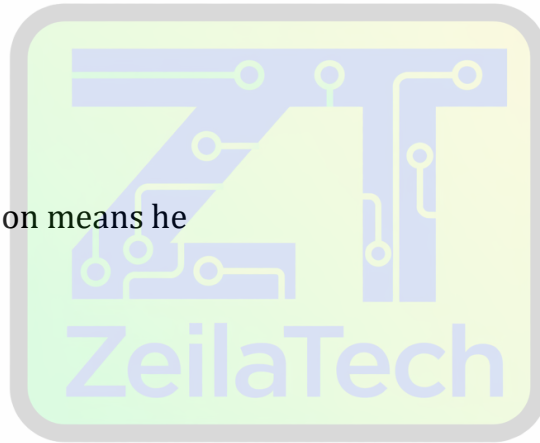


Read the extract below and answer Questions 41 to 45

X: there is no following her in this fierce vein;
Here therefore for a while I will remain
So sorrow's heaviness doth heavier grow
For debt that bankrupt sleep doth sorrow owe,
which now in some slight measure it will pay if
for his tender here I make some stay.

[Act III, Scene Two, Lines 82-87]

41. *Her* in line one refers to
- A. Helena
 - B. Hermia
 - C. Hippolyta
 - D. Titania
42. The speech exemplifies
- A. determination
 - B. resignation
 - C. unrequited love
 - D. vain pursuit
43. The underlined expression means he
- A. has fallen asleep
 - B. has been sleepless
 - C. is in debt
 - D. is in love.
44. The other character at the scene
- A. become sorrowful
 - B. depart immediately
 - C. realize their mistake
 - D. sympathize with him.
45. Demetrius has been
- A. betrayed
 - B. deceived
 - C. under a spell
 - D. under a threat.

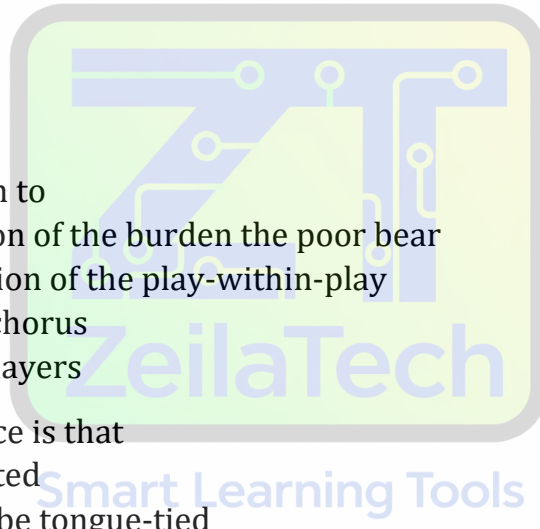


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Read the extract below and answer Questions 46 to 50.

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed
To greet me with premeditated welcomes
Where I have seen them shiver and look pale
Make periods in the midst of sentences
Throttle their practiced accent in their fears,
And in conclusion, dumbly have broken off,
Not paying me a welcome [**Act V, Scene One, Lines 93-99**]

46. The speaker is
- A. Helena
 - B. Hermia
 - C. Philostrate
 - D. Theseus
47. The speaker is addressing
- A. Hippolyta
 - B. Lysander
 - C. Philostrate
 - D. Quince
48. The speech is in reaction to
- A. Hippolyta's rejection of the burden the poor bear
 - B. Philostrate's rejection of the play-within-play
 - C. the address of the chorus
 - D. the arrival of the players
49. The speaker's experience is that
- A. the poor are inhibited
 - B. even the poor can be tongue-tied
 - C. the poor are eloquent
 - D. even the eloquent can falter in their speech.
50. At the end of the speech,
- A. Hippolyta storms out of the place
 - B. Philostrate announces the prologue
 - C. the ladies settle down
 - D. the curtain is drawn.



END OF THE PAPER