WASSCE LITERATURE 2015

PAPER ONE

SECTION I

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

PART I: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE IN LITERATURE

1. A speech in a play in which a character speaks his or her thoughts alone is

1. a monologue
2. an aside
3. a soliloquy
4. an epilogue

2. In literature, repetition is used essentially for

1. rhyme
2. suspense
3. allusion
4. emphasis

3. The pattern of a poem without reference to its content is referred to as the

1. limerick
2. metre
3. free verse
4. form

4. The performers in a play constitute the

1. chorus
2. characters
3. audience
4. cast

Read the stanza and answer questions 5 to 7.

Pain, O great pain, to thee
Thus do we sing!
Thou who keep'st chaste and free
As the young spring
Ever be thy honour spake
From that place the morn is broke
To the place day doth unyoke.

5. The stanza is an example of

1. appellation
2. apostrophe
3. euphemism
4. elegy

6. Pain is used here as a/an

1. allusion
2. symbol
3. irony
4. metonymy

7. The rhyme scheme of the stanza is

1. abcabcc
2. ababcdd
3. babaccc
4. bcbccaa

8. A metrical foot in which a stressed syllable is followed by an unstressed syllable is

1. iambic
2. spondaic
3. trochaic
4. dactylic

9. ..... is the location of the action of the plot.

1. setting
2. narrative technique
3. point of view
4. characterization

10. A ballad is essentially a ..... poem.

1. descriptive
2. dramatic
3. pastoral
4. narrative

11. The first four lines of the Shakespearean sonnet rhyme

1. abcd
2. abba
3. abab
4. cdcd

12. A story in which characters or actions represent abstract ideas or moral qualities is

1. an epic
2. a legend
3. an allegory
4. a satire

13. The use of imagery in prose or verse

1. appeals to the senses
2. develops the plot
3. creates confusion
4. obscures meaning

Use the following lines to answer questions 14 and 15.

Our leaders will not compromise freedom
Nor will our heads give us liberty.

14. The lines illustrate

1. soliloquy
2. parallelism
3. dialogue
4. contrast

15. ‘Heads’ in the second line is an example of

1. synecdoche
2. inversion
3. epithet
4. conceit

16. A character that develops in the course of a novel or play is described as

1. flat
2. antagonist
3. round
4. protagonist

17. A dirge is a poem sung

1. to send a child to sleep
2. to make workers happy
3. at a birthday party
4. at a funeral

18. In drama, the ..... creates humour.

1. hero
2. clown
3. villain
4. chorus

19. “Let me not love thee if I love thee not” illustrates

1. metaphor
2. proverb
3. paradox
4. meiosis

20. ..... is a literary device used to express something unpleasant in a more acceptable manner.

1. epilogue
2. epigram
3. euphemism
4. eulogy

PART II: UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the passage and answer questions 21 to 25.

A modest two-room hut built of mud and roofed with straw graciously sheltered the Mensahs. One of the rooms advertised itself as a living room. The kind of earthenware pot willingly kept company with four ever-smiling stools. The pot eternally contained cool water for guests. The second room was a warm-hearted bedroom without a bed. The poor pair had to sleep on bare straw mats on the polished dirty floor. Some overwashed rags deputized for blankets and sheets and pillows. Two strong dry logs, facing each other like bitter rivals, burned themselves out at night, not merely to keep the couple warm but mainly to ward off hungry mosquitoes and other hostile pests. There was no door to ward off the cold night air. Some rude devices, however, were contrived to keep the room quite safe from prying eyes and curious domestic animals. Would any thief ever be tempted to peep into such a rude room of such a poor pair?

21. The writer's attitude to the couple is one of

1. resignation
2. indifference
3. patronage
4. praise

22. The dominant literary device used in the passage is

1. litotes
2. personification
3. simile
4. paradox

23. The rhetorical question that ends the passage stresses the

1. wickedness of thieves
2. poverty of the couple
3. security of the hut
4. filthiness of the surroundings

24. The expression "such a rude room of such a poor pair" illustrates

1. onomatopoeia
2. pun
3. rhyme
4. alliteration

25. The setting is

1. dawn
2. sunset
3. midday
4. night

Questions 26 to 30 refer to a poem that was not included in the supplied text.

[The poem is missing from the material provided. The questions below have been retained as supplied.]

26. The rhyme scheme is

1. aabb ccdd eeff
2. abab ababa aabb
3. abca abca abab
4. abbaabcaababa

27. The theme of the poem is

1. the love of mother
2. invoking the spirit of womanhood
3. admiration for women’s hard work
4. the suffering

28. The literary device used in line 7 is

1. conceit
2. personification
3. hyperbole
4. pathos

29. The poet’s tone is one of

1. sadness
2. joy
3. condemnation
4. sarcasm

30. “They bring forth sons and daughters brave” illustrates

1. paradox
2. zeugma
3. inversion
4. epigram

Note: Obvious OCR/typing errors have been corrected where the intended wording was clear. The missing poem for questions 26–30 has not been reconstructed.