WASSCE LITERATURE 2017

PAPER ONE

SECTION I

SECTION A: OBJECTIVES

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

1. A praise poem is

1. a ballad.
2. a panegyric.
3. an allegory.
4. an epigram.

2. A literary work in which the characters are animals is a

1. lampoon.
2. fable.
3. parody.
4. pantomime.

3. A short single-act drama is called a

1. opera.
2. allusion.
3. farce.
4. playlet.

Use the following lines to answer question 4.

Through the trees I'll hear a single
Ringing sound, a cowbell jingle

4. The underlined words are an example of ..... rhyme.

1. end
2. feminine
3. internal
4. masculine

Read the following lines and answer questions 5 to 7.

Yet, let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings

5. The alliteration in "stinks" and "stings" effectively conveys

1. distaste
2. admiration
3. indifference
4. approval

6. The poet's intention is to

1. create humour
2. arouse sympathy
3. create fun
4. show contempt

7. The lines illustrate

1. blank verse
2. end rhyme
3. internal rhyme
4. free verse

8. A play on words for literary effect is

1. a paradox
2. a pun
3. a satire
4. an elegy

9. "It is a matter of sad joy" illustrates

1. metonymy
2. oxymoron
3. euphemism
4. irony

10. The leading character in a literary work is the

1. foil
2. villain
3. antagonist
4. protagonist

11. A long narrative poem that relates heroic exploits is an

1. epilogue
2. epitaph
3. epic
4. epigram

12. "Over the cobbles it clattered and crashed" is an example of

1. oxymoron
2. pun
3. onomatopoeia
4. paradox

13. An essential feature of drama is

1. soliloquy
2. conflict
3. irony
4. aside

14. A humorous poem with five lines, the first two rhyming with the last, is

1. an ode
2. a sestet
3. an octave
4. a limerick

15. “Death be not proud, though some have called thee mighty and dreadful” is an example of

1. euphemism
2. metaphor
3. apostrophe
4. alliteration

16. An essential part of a plot is

1. characterization
2. exposition
3. atmosphere
4. foreshadowing

17. The climax in a literary work is the

1. middle
2. beginning
3. central part of the dialogue
4. peak of the conflict

18. Dramatis personae is the same as

1. chorus
2. prompter
3. foil
4. cast

19. “Ten thousand saw I at a glance” illustrates

1. caesura
2. climax
3. bathos
4. hyperbole

20. Catharsis is normally associated with

1. pantomime
2. tragedy
3. comedy
4. farce

PART II: UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the passage and answer questions 21 to 25.

We did not go to school on that Friday morning. The night before had been rough. It was turbulent and scary. The strange cry “non-indigenes must go” rent the air. Little did I know what it meant; that cry, all the same, haunted me in my sleep. My dreams were horrible. Why was Mum so troubled? Why was Dad suddenly so pale and sickly? That

night Mum and Dad had a foreboding silence. They looked at each other; they did not smile. They were utterly silent. Their silence spoke millions. Fear ruled the night. When the family bell summoned us to the family altar, it seemed that it tolled its last for the humans. Death smelled in the air; death was in the eyes. But why? We were not told. Yes, during the prayer at the family altar, Dad had told us there was trouble in town. No one who was a non-indigene was safe.

21. The dominant feeling in the passage is that of

1. hostility
2. anger
3. anxiety
4. bitterness

22. This feeling is conveyed by the use of

1. long sentences
2. visual images
3. tactile images
4. short sentences

23. “Their silence spoke millions” illustrates

1. oxymoron
2. litotes
3. antithesis
4. assonance

24. “The family bell summoned us” is an example of

1. apostrophe
2. personification
3. allusion
4. euphemism

25. The passage is

1. in first person
2. in third person
3. a dialogue
4. a monologue

Read the poem and answer questions 26 to 30.

I know not, Amina,
When again on your brightness of smile
My eyes will rest awhile.
Nor when again of your softness of voice
My ears will drink by eager choice
When again into the silver moonshine
You early at night or late venture
As is your wont in weather fine
Astute, awake in bed as doters may, I’ll lie
Dreaming of grasping your velvety texture.

26. The first stanza is a

1. tercet
2. couplet
3. quatrain
4. sestet

27. The poem evokes the senses of

1. smell and sight
2. smell and hearing
3. sight and hearing
4. touch and smell

28. The dominant literary device used in the poem is

1. allusion
2. repetition
3. allegory
4. metonymy

29. The poet’s tone is one of

1. anxiety
2. defiance
3. nostalgia
4. regret

30. “My ears will drink by eager choice” illustrates

1. oxymoron
2. onomatopoeia
3. synecdoche
4. meiosis

Note: Obvious OCR and typing errors have been corrected where the intended wording was clear.