WASSCE LITERATURE 2016

PAPER ONE

SECTION I

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF LITERATURE

1. ..... refers to the structure of a work of art.

1. Form
2. Plot
3. Setting
4. Style

2. Conflict in a literary work begins to unfold with

1. climax.
2. episode.
3. exposition.
4. resolution.

3. The character assumed by the author in his writing is

1. protagonist.
2. chorus.
3. persona.
4. pseudonym.

4. Oral literature is part of

1. drama.
2. folklore.
3. poetry.
4. music.

5. Poetry is written in

1. chapters.
2. paragraphs.
3. scenes.
4. lines.

6. Soliloquy is a ..... technique.

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

7. The ..... produces comic relief in drama.

1. chorus
2. protagonist
3. antagonist
4. clown

8. A short play is also called a

1. farce.
2. novelette.
3. playlet.
4. slapstick.

Read the stanza and answer questions 9 to 11.

For days I wept and felt depressed
The one and all I loved had left
But then on me our Bill impressed
'Your love is where she looks bereft'

9. The rhyme scheme is

1. abab.
2. aaba.
3. abcc.
4. abbe.

10. The lines are iambic

1. pentameter.
2. trimeter.
3. tetrameter.
4. hexameter.

11. The lines constitute

1. an epic.
2. a quatrain.
3. an ode.
4. a sestet.

12. "The sun smiled gently on the scene" illustrates

1. paradox.
2. euphemism.
3. hyperbole.
4. personification.

13. The major part of the Petrarchan sonnet is the

1. quintet.
2. sestet.
3. tercet.
4. octave.

14. A poem that celebrates an object, person or event is

1. a sonnet.
2. a dirge.
3. an ode.
4. a ballad.

15. “That it will rain is not unlikely” illustrates the use of

1. irony.
2. litotes.
3. metaphor.
4. metonymy.

16. An ..... is an indirect and usually unfavourable remark.

1. allusion
2. irony
3. aside
4. innuendo

17. “Many hands make light work” illustrates

1. zeugma
2. hyperbole
3. metonymy.
4. synecdoche.

18. Through ..... the ills of society are criticized with the objective of having them corrected.

1. dramatic irony
2. comic relief
3. satire
4. farce

Read the following lines and answer questions 19 and 20.

The livid waters roared and snarled and flapped
At the poor battered and weeping yacht.

19. The dominant literary device used in the lines is

1. simile.
2. alliteration.
3. assonance.
4. personification.

20. The picture presented is one of

1. quiet sea.
2. dark sky.
3. stormy weather.
4. calm season.

PART II: UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the passage and answer questions 21 to 25.

He was under the siege of three union executive members. There was the Secretary standing over him; there was the Treasurer puffing away at a cigarette; there was the Organizer lounging near the door, a deadpan look plastered on each of their faces like a death mask. Incredulous, he sat in a pensive mood. How could the others do such a thing? His discontent turned to silent anger that simmered.
“I think it is not right,” he said, just managing not to explode from his growing anger.
“You sign that sheet, Mr. President,” ordered the Secretary in a barely audible but stern voice.
“Why are you doing this?” he asked, his voice not giving any hint of the boiling cauldron of screaming anger in his chest.
“Will you sign, Mr. President?”
“All right,” he said, now seething amiably. He took his pen, picked up the sheet of paper and looked over the signatures. Then he proceeded to tear up the paper—into shreds.

21. The attitude of the writer towards the President is one of

1. contempt.
2. disdain.
3. disinterest.
4. approval.

22. The prevailing atmosphere is

1. tense.
2. sad.
3. cordial.
4. wary.

23. The expression “plastered on each of their faces like a death mask” illustrates

1. alliteration and metaphor.
2. simile and personification.
3. personification and alliteration.
4. metaphor and simile.

24. “Screaming anger” is an example of

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

25. The last paragraph illustrates

1. foreshadowing.
2. pathos.
3. bathos.
4. climax.

Read the poem and answer questions 26 to 30.

We have come to the crossroads
And I must either leave or come with you.
I lingered over the choice
But in the darkness of my doubts
You lifted the lamp of love
And I saw in your face
The road that I should take.

26. The theme of the poem is

1. indecision.
2. separation.
3. rejected love.
4. requited love.

27. The speaker is

1. decisive.
2. frustrated.
3. disappointed.
4. angry.

28. The dominant literary device used in the poem is

1. paradox.
2. parody.
3. metaphor.
4. oxymoron.

29. The mood of the poem is

1. jubilant.
2. sad.
3. gloomy.
4. romantic.

30. The poem can be described as

1. an epitaph.
2. a lyric.
3. a lullaby.
4. an elegy.

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