LITERATURE – IN ENGLISH

2010 - 2018

[SCHOOLINGS](https://www.lasu-info.com/)

JAMB Past Questions And Answers

## UTME 2010 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH QUESTIONS

1. Which literature in English Question Paper Type is given to you?
   1. Type A
   2. Type B
   3. Type C
   4. Type D

### Questions 2 to 5 are based on J.C. De Graft's Sons and Daughters

1. „I simply don't understand what's the matter with everybody today. Everybody let me down, and the speaker above is referring to .
   1. Fosuwa and Maidservant
   2. Hannah and George
   3. Aaron and Maanan
   4. Lawyer B and Mrs. B
2. Maanan expresses dislike for Lawyer B because of .
   1. his condemnation of her choice of career
   2. his recent advances towards her
   3. the betrayal of her father's trust
   4. the betrayal of his wife's trust.
3. The traditional order in the play is represented by .
   1. Mrs. B
   2. Hannah
   3. Maanan
   4. Aunt
4. Where does the play take place?
   1. On the street
   2. In George's place
   3. In Aunt's house
   4. In Ofosu's place.

### Questions 6 to 10 based on William Shakes ear's Romeo and Juliet

1. '0' deadly sin!O rude unthankfulness! Thy fault our law calls death, but the kind Prince, Taking thy part, hath rushed aside the law And turned that black word...' Deadly sin refers to the .
   1. suicide of Juliet
   2. suicide of Romeo
   3. murder of Paris
   4. murder of TybaIt
2. The play is mostly written in .
   1. blank verse
   2. free verse
   3. metres
   4. foot.
3. **'0' serpent heart, hid with a flowering face!**' The statement above refers to
   1. Juliet
   2. Romeo
   3. Tybalt
   4. Benvolio.
4. The spatial setting of the play is .
   1. Athens
   2. Verona
   3. Padua
   4. Venice
5. Romeo is banished to Mantua because he .
   1. kills Tybalt in a street duel
   2. marries Juliet without parental consent
   3. attends Capulet's party uninvited
   4. attempts to kill paris his rival. **Questions 11 to 13 are based on Buchi Emecheta's The Joys of Motherhood.**
6. In the novel, the society puts high value on .
   1. egalitarianism
   2. male ascendancy
   3. procreation
   4. gender equity.
7. The medicine man links the lump discovered on the head of Nnu Ego at birth, to the .
   1. possession of physical admirable qualities that makes her an epitome of perfection.
   2. wound inflicted on the slave woman

buried with Agbadi‟s wife

* 1. coming back of the Agunwa to the society to live again
  2. ill-luck and tragic events attributed to a predestined fate

1. The constant companions of Nnaife's family are .
   1. togetherness and happiness
   2. poverty and hunger
   3. sickness and joblessness
   4. disagreement and humiliation

### Questions 14 to 16 are based on Ferdinand Oyano's The Old Man and the Medal.

1. The disagreement between Mvondo and Nti centres on the latter‟s claim to have

.

* 1. assisted Meka in getting the medal
  2. eaten the entire entrails of a sheep
  3. eaten more than his share of the food
  4. been in a white man‟s office

1. Meka can be best be described as .
   1. an egocentric old man
   2. a simple-hearted old man
   3. an impulsive old man
   4. an old religious bigot
2. In the novel, the colonialists treat the Africans with .
   1. Kids‟ gloves
   2. disdain
   3. indifference
   4. honour

**Questions 17 to 20 are based on George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-four**

1. The Ministry of peace is concerned with making \_.
   1. instruments
   2. weapons
   3. wars
   4. reconciliation
2. The subject matter of the novel is .
   1. totalitarian dictatorship
   2. exploitation and cruelty
   3. retributive justice
   4. class segregation.
3. How did Winston start his rebellion against the state .
   1. By engaging in anti-party activities
   2. By keeping a private diary
   3. When he started a secret affair
   4. When he spied on the party. 20.The party seeks power for .
4. the nation
5. its own sake
6. its members
7. peoples' sake

**Questions 21 to 30 are based on selected poems from Ker, D. et al (eds.) New Poetry from African; Soyinka, (ed.) Poems of Black Africa; Senanu K.E. and Vincent T. (eds.): A selection of African Poetry; Umukoro, M et al (eds.) Exam Focus: literature in English; Eruvbetine,**

**A.E. et al (eds.): Longman Examination Guides and Nwoga, D.**

**I. (ed): West African Verse.**

1. As the dancers move through paths strewn with glass chips, the images in Adeoti's Naked Soles change from .
   1. joy to excitement
   2. inaction to action
   3. pain to grief
   4. sorrow to joy.
2. Rubadiris's **An African Thunderstorm**, says that during thunderstorm in the village
   1. women cook their food
   2. children play in the rain
   3. children are delighted while women move in and out
   4. both women and children are delighted.

### 'Yet in their finger upon Our navel

**The midwives of the spirit say They feel a foetal throb.**

The dominant literary device used in the extract above from Acquahs' **In the Navel of the Soul** is A. epigram

B. allegory

C. enjambment

D. rhythm.

1. In Kunene's **A heritage of Liberation**, the poet persona requests that the weapons of warfare be handed to their .
   1. friends
   2. relations
   3. grand children
   4. families
2. The predominant device in Launko's **End of the War** is .
   1. onomatopoeia
   2. antithesis
   3. oxymoron
   4. paradox
3. The theme of the poem **Give Me The Minstrel's Seat** centres on
   1. divorce
   2. fortune
   3. marriage
   4. companionship.
4. The poet persona in Marvell's **To His Coy Mistress** is willing to praise the lady's eyes for
   1. thirty thousand years
   2. six decades
   3. two centuries
   4. a century.
5. In Lawrence's **Bat**, the poet persona mistakes the bats for
   1. owls
   2. swallows
   3. pipistrello
   4. sparrows
6. In Eliot's **Journey of the Magi**, the magi are aided on their journey by
   1. donkeys
   2. horses
   3. camels D chariots.
7. According to Cope‟s Sonnet VII, poetry is basically .
   1. boring
   2. therapeutic
   3. philosophical
   4. inspiring

### Questions 31 to 40 are based on General Literary Principles.

1. A play which mainly aims at provoking excessive laughter is called
   1. tragi-comedy
   2. comedy
   3. a farce
   4. D. satire.
2. Both comedy and tragedy have .
   1. happy ending
   2. climax
   3. tragic hero
   4. stanza
3. A formal dignified speech or writing praising a person or a thing for past or present deeds is
   1. premiere
   2. eulogy
   3. anthology
   4. lampoon
4. The narrative style in which the hero tells his own story directly is the .
   1. objective
   2. subjective
   3. first- person
   4. third-person.
5. The physical, historical or cultural background of a literary work is referred to as
   1. episode
   2. plot
   3. time
   4. setting
6. A plot structure that defies chronology can be described as
   1. open-ended
   2. circular
   3. episodic
   4. organic
7. Pun as a literary device deals with
   1. placing two opposite phrases
   2. placing words side by side
   3. playing on words
   4. arrangement of words
8. In a narrative poem, the poet attempts to
   1. summarize a story
   2. describe a place
   3. preach a sermon
   4. tell a story
9. The account of experiences of an individual during the course of a journey is known as
   1. a travelogue
   2. an autobiography
   3. a catalogue
   4. a memoir
10. Satirical writing employs \_.
    1. epigram
    2. synecdoche
    3. irony
    4. onomatopoeia.

### Questions 41 to 50 are based on Literary Appreciation.

Use the quotation below to answer questions 41 and 42.

1. „**Basha: You dumb skull of a bone head . . . you will face court martial for this. You look everywhere? You search inside toilet bowl? Wole Soyinka: King Baabu**

The person being addressed above is a

* 1. soldier
  2. student
  3. domestic servant
  4. lawyer

1. From the tone of the speech above, the speaker is obviously
   1. enraged
   2. lackadaisical
   3. elated
   4. happy.
2. 'That year the harvest was sad, like a funeral, and many farmers wept as they dug up the miserable yams. One man tied his cloth to a tree branch and hanged himself'**. Chinua Achebe: Things Fall Apart**

The mood conveyed in the excerpt above is one of

* 1. sadness
  2. frustration
  3. sympathy
  4. dilemma.

### 'That age is best which is the first, when youth and blood are warmer, But being spent, the worse, and worst

**Time still succeed the former.**

The rhyme scheme in the excerpt above is

* 1. bbaa
  2. aabb
  3. abab
  4. abba.

### But the towering earth was tired sitting in one position. She moved, suddenly, and the houses crumbled, the mountains heaved horribly, and the work of a million years was lost. The subject matter of the extract above is

* 1. storm
  2. sea waves
  3. house movement
  4. earthquake.

### And your laughter like a flame piercing the shadows Has revealed Africa to me beyond the snow of yesterday.

From the poem above, shadow means

* 1. famine
  2. bleak future
  3. period of sufferings
  4. abstract ideas.

### Don't panic. Be calm, If you are some how upset ...try to regain your exposure.

The speaker in the excerpt above is

* 1. hopeless
  2. uncertain
  3. afraid
  4. confident.

### Use the lines below to answer questions 48 and 49.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 48.**Move him into the sun Gently its** | |
| **touch awoke him once, At home,** | |
| **whispering of fields unsown Always** | |
| **it woke him even in France Until this** | |
| **morning and this snow If anything** | |
| **might rouse him now This kind old** | |
| **sun will know Think how it wakes** | |
| **the seeds Woke, once, the clays of a** | |
| **cold star Are limbs, so dear** | |
| **achieved, are sides Full nerved still** | |
| **swarm too hard to stir Was it, for** | |
| **this the clay grew tall? 0 what made** | |
| **fatuous sunbeams toil To break** | |
| **earth's sleep at all.** | |
| The poem can be described as | |
| A. a lyric | |
| B. an epic | |
| C. a sonnet | |
| D. an elegy. | |
| 49.The theme of the poem is | |
| A. futility of life | |
| B. distortion of life | |
| C. creation of life | |
| D. vanity of life | |
| **50.** | **A cursing rogue with a merry** |
| **farce,** | |
| **A bundle of rags upon a crutch,** | |
| **Stumbled upon that windy place** | |
| **Called cruachan, and it was as much.** | |
| The rhyme scheme of the stanza above | |
| is |  |
| A. aabb | |
| B. abab | |
| C. bbaa | |
| D. abba. | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ANSWER KEYS** | **50.** | B |

1. A

2. A

3. B

4. D

5. D

6. D

7. B

8. B

9. B

10. A

11. C

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **12.** | D |
| **13.** | B |
| **14.** | C |
| **15.** | D |
| **16.** | B |
| **17.** | D |
| **18.** | B |
| **19.** | A |
| **20.** | B |
| **21.** | D |
| **22.** | C |
| **23.** | C |
| **24.** | C |
| **25.** | D |
| **26.** | D |
| **27.** | D |
| **28.** | A |
| **29.** | C |
| **30.** | B |
| **31.** | C |
| **32.** | B |
| **33.** | B |
| **34.** | C |
| **35.** | D |
| **36.** | D |
| **37.** | C |
| **38.** | D |
| **39.** | A |
| **40.** | C |
| **41.** | A |
| **42.** | A |
| **43.** | A |
| **44.** | C |
| **45.** | D |
| **46.** | D |
| **47.** | D |
| **48.** | C |
| **49.** | A |

## UTME 2011 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH QUESTIONS

1. Which Question Paper Type of Literature-in- English is given to you?
2. Type A
3. Type B
4. Type C
5. Type D

### Questions 2 to 5 are based on J. C De Graft’s Sons and Daughters.

1. From it’s resolution of conflicts, the pay can be described as
2. tragedy
3. comedy
4. farce
5. melodrama
6. The prevailing theme of the play is ----
7. love
8. affluence
9. social decadence
10. self-will
11. The final harassment of Maanan takes place in
12. Ofosu’s office
13. Lawyer B’s house
14. Lawyer B’s chamber
15. Ofosu’s house
16. ‘Everything in this room outrages my sense of beauty, undermines my will to create pictures of lasting appeal. ’ The speaker in the quotation

above is

1. happy
2. frustrated
3. excited
4. tired

**Question 6 to 10 are based on William Shakespeare’s Romeo and Juliet.**

1. **‘Farewell – God knows when we shall meet again. I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,**

**That almost freezes up the heat of lie. I’ll call them back again to comfort me.**

**Nurse! – What**

**should she do here? My dismal scene I need act alone. Come, vial’.**

The intention of the speaker above is to

1. commit
2. suicide
3. take a temporary harmful substance
4. escape from harsh realities of life
5. The play reaches the point of denouncement
6. at the family feast
7. when Romeo kills Paris at the tomb
8. at the reconciliation of the feuding families.
9. when Romeo is informed of Juliet’s death
10. The news of Juliet's death is broken to Romeo in Mantua by

A. Balthasar

B. Friar Lawrence C.Boy

D.Friar John

1. In the play, Mercutio can be described as
2. fraudulent
3. quarrelsome
4. gentle
5. kind-hearted
6. The plot of the play is
7. simple
8. complicated C.convoluted D.chronological

### Questions 11 to 13 are based on Ferdinand Oyono's The Old Man and the Medal.

1. The heavy downpour on the night of Meka's investiture symbolizes
2. revelation
3. mockery C.conviction D.blessing
4. Vandermayer's attitude and action towards Meka illustrates the church's

A. despondency B.suspicion

C.infuriation D. hypocrisy

1. *'As he opened and shut his mouth his lower jaw went down and came up, puffing up and then deflating the skin under his chin.*'

The subject of description in the lines above is

1. the high commissioner
2. M. Pipiniakis
3. the white chief
4. M. Fouconi

### Questions 14 to 16 are based on Buchi Emecheta's The Joy of Motherhood.

1. For attempted murder, Nnaife was jailed for
2. four months
3. three months
4. five months
5. two months
6. In the novel, Nwokocha Agbadi is famous for his oratorical powers and
7. height
8. treachery
9. illiteracy
10. wealth
11. In the novel, the handing over of a baby boy in a dream to Nnu Ego by her personal god signifies A. reincarnation

B. future blessing

C. idol worship D.doom

### Questions 17 to 20 are based on George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four

1. The novel draws a picture of
   1. useless past
   2. totalitarian future
2. an unstable moment
3. a peaceful atmosphere
4. The power and oppression of an irresistible evil debased Winston's dreams of .
   1. freedom and democracy
   2. internal security
   3. wealth and capitalism D.sovereignty
5. Room 101 symbolizes a place of
   1. rest
   2. fun C.humiliation D.tour
6. The novel can be described as
   1. optimistic
   2. antagonistic C.persuasive D.pessimistic

### Question 21 to 30 are New Poetry based on selected poems Ker, D. e t al (eds.) Bew Poetry from Africa; Soyinka, (ed.): Poems of Black Africa; Senanu K. E and Vincent, T. (eds.): A Selection of African Poerty; Unukoro, Met al (eds.): Exam Focus: *Literature in English;* Eruvbetine,

**A.E. et al(eds.): *Longman Examination Guides and Nwoga, D.I (ed): West African Verse.***

1. In Naked Soles, Adeoti writes that the carnival of naked soles dances through
   1. scorching sun
   2. a dirty room C.blooming thorns
   3. cloudy atmosphere
2. In Rubadiri's **An African Thunderstorm,**

the thunderstorm begins with

* 1. rain from the west
  2. clouds from the east
  3. rain from the east
  4. clouds from the west

1. The theme of Acquah's **In the Navel of the Soul** is
   1. the conflict of traditions
   2. ensuring that traditions were strictly observed
   3. the futility of man and his tradition
   4. the strength in diversity of culture and traditional views.
2. In Kuene’s **A Heritage of Liberation**, the persona is concerned with the
   1. people's struggle for survival
   2. criticism of modern tradition
   3. intolerance of the new generation
   4. celebration of African tradition. E.
3. Lanko’s **End of the War** portrays the
   1. silence of
   2. usefulness of praise singers
   3. irony of life
   4. arrangement of war
4. *'Woman cannot exist except by man, What is there in that to vex some of them so?*' The statement above from the poem Give Me The Minstrel's Seat exemplifies
   1. litotes
   2. rhetorical question
   3. transferred epithet D.synecdoche
5. Marvell, in To His Co Mistress uses the imagery of Coy death to
   1. appreciate God's power
   2. underscore life's transience C.condemn the lady

D. scare the lady

1. To sustain the interest of readers, Lawrence in ***Bat***

uses

* 1. elision
  2. hyperbole
  3. suspense D.oxymoron

1. *'With a running stream and a water-mill beating the darkness. And three trees on the low sky.*' • In the excerpt above from Eliot's Journey on the Magi, the dominant literary device is
   1. oxymoron
   2. personification
   3. hyperbole D.alliteration
2. The tone of Cope's Sonnet VII is generally
   1. persuasive
   2. humorous C.optimistic D.mournful

### Questions 31 to 40 are based on General Literary Principles.

1. The large space above the proscenium in a theatre from which the scenes are controlled is called
   1. aside
   2. setting C.anachronism D.flies
2. **'Good warriors make others come to them and do not go to others When you induce opponents to**

**come to you, then their force is always empty, like attacking emptiness with fullness is throwing on eggs.' Zhang Yu: The Art of War**.

The theme of the passage above is

* 1. folly of soldiers
  2. inspiration
  3. spurring people to action D.war

1. The repetition of single words or phrases at the beginning of lines is
   1. assonance
   2. parallelism C.onomatopoeia D.alliteration
2. A ballad is meant to be
   1. acted
   2. sung C.discussed D.read
3. In drama, dramaturge is he who
   1. writes or edits plays
   2. feature in a play
   3. directs a play
   4. acts a film.
4. Travelogue is a work of art written
   1. by a famous playwright
   2. before the death of the author
   3. by an unpopular novelist
   4. on a journey
5. Plays are basically meant to
   1. change the world
   2. keep people out of trouble
   3. be ready for pleasure
   4. be presented on stage
6. A character who re-enacts familiar experiences that Leaders easily identify with is
   1. round character
   2. flat character
   3. stock character
   4. static character
7. The plot of a story generally refers to the
   1. intrigue made by a character against the hero
   2. way the writer ends the story
   3. way in which the events of the story are organised
   4. way in which the writer begins the story
8. The metric pattern in a line of poetry with five stressed and five unstressed syllables is
   1. trochaic decametre
   2. dactylic metre
   3. iambic pentameter
   4. anapaestic metre

**Question 41 to 50 are based on literary Appreciation**.

1. Theseus: **Now, fairHippolyta, our nuptial hour.**

**Draws on space four happy days bring in. Another moon. But 0, me thinks 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.** *William Shakespear.* **A midsummer Night's Dream** The literary devices used in the excerpt above are

* 1. personification and smile
  2. irony and suspense
  3. alliteration and synecdoche
  4. rhyme and refrain.

### 'You are the silent code of pleasure locked in wordless wonder. You are the hive of treasure, no

**dragon can plunder'** Gbemisola Adeoti

### :Dream Code.

The excerpt above achieves its rhetorical effect through the use of

* 1. repetition and meiosis
  2. metaphor and rhyme
  3. caesura and hyperbole
  4. alliteration and irony

### It was not yet closing time, but already most staff were trooping out of their offices. The lift was working now and he squeezed himself into it, breathing with difficulty the body odour emitted by one of the passengers. He sighed with relief when they got to the ground floor and tumbled out of the lift.'

Ken Saro-Wiwa: **A Forest of Flowers**

In the excerpt above, the subject's experience in the lift is 

* 1. timely.
  2. comfortable. C.unpleasant D.amusing

### 'Do not thank me, instead, let me ask you one question, Now you have all come here sprawling vomiting, rubbing tears on one another begging me to do my duty and help you. But what about you yourselves? What have you done to help yourselves? Answer. Or is the land at peace? Are not people ailing and dying?'

OIa Rotimi: **The Gods Are Not To Blame**

In the excerpt above, the land is not at peace because of

* 1. chieftaincy tussle
  2. famine and war C.political unrest D.sickness and death

### ‘In those days. When civilization kicked us in the face, when holy water slapped brows. The vultures built in the shadow of their talons.' David Diop: The Vulture

The dominant literary device used in the lines above is

* 1. pun
  2. metaphor C.personification

D.simile

### I am not afraid of anything; he told them. I have done almost everything in this world. I have you can think of an been committed all c y jailed for most of them. I have been in prison more hours than I have been out of it within the last five years.

In recounting his criminal life, the speaker's tone is

* 1. regretful
  2. boastful
  3. subdued D.repentant

### 'I have said too much unto a heart of stone, And laid my honour too unchary on it', There's something in me that reproves my fault,. But such a headstrong potent fault it is That it but mocks reproof.' William Shakespeare: Twelfth Night

*A heart of stone* in the lines above is an example of

* 1. metonymy
  2. litotes
  3. assonance D.metaphor

1. **'Blood was prove no solace to the king. The rejection he had suffered at Idama's hands pushed his spirit into a comfortless hole in which, alone with himself, he searched in vain for ways to run from his inner emptiness.'** Ayi Kwei Armah:

### Two Thousand Seasons

The narrator’s attitude to the king is one of

* 1. envy
  2. sympathy
  3. suspicion D.contempt

### 'Homage to Peregede the triumphant mother of morning radiant in Chameleon's velvet. Let today's dawn bring on its rails trains of good tidings.'

Gbemisola Adeoti: **Salutation to the gods**

The excerpt above is an example of

* 1. invocation
  2. limerick
  3. ode D.elegy

### The wood decay, the woods decay and fall, The vapour weep their burthen to the ground, Man comes and fills the field and lies beneath, And after many a summer dies the swan. The subject matter of the lines above is

* 1. death
  2. rainfall
  3. famine
  4. storm

**ANSWER KEYS**

**1.** D

**2.** B

**3.** D

**4.** D

**5.** B

**6.** B

**7.** C

**8.** A

**9.** B

**10.** D

**11.** B

**12.** D

**13.** D

**14.** A

**15.** D

### 16.

**17.** B

**18.** A

**19.** A

**20.** D

**21.** A

**22.** C

**23.** D

**24.** D

**25.** D

**26.** C

**27.** B

**28.** B

**29.** C

**30.** B

**31.** B

**32.** D

**33.** B

**34.** B

**34.** B

**35.** A

**36.** D

**37.** D

**38.** A

**39.** C

**40.** C

**41.** A

**42.** C

**43.** C

**44.** D

**45.** C

**46.** B

**47.** D

**48.** D

**49.** A

**50.** A

## UTME 2012 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH QUESTIONS

1. Which Question Paper Type of Literature-in- English as indicated above is given to you?
2. Type Green
3. Type Purple
4. Type Red
5. Type Yellow

**Question 2 to 5 are based on J.C. De Graft's *Sons and Daughters.***

1. Who is the paternal aunt to Aaron and Maanan?
2. Mrs Bonu
3. Hannah
4. Fosuwa D.Adwao
5. From the play, George is a
6. laboratory assistant
7. pharmacist
8. nurse
9. medical doctor

**Use the quotation below to answer questions 1 and**

### ‘If you touch me, I shall smash your face with this bottle.’

1. "If you touch me, I shall smash your face with this bottle"

The statement is made by

1. Manaan to lawyer B
2. Manaan to Mrs Bonu
3. James to Awere
4. Awere to Aaron
5. The issue at stake is that
6. Maanan is trying to compromise
7. Lawyer B is trying to kiss Maanan
8. James sees Awere as a bad influence
9. Mrs Bonu is taunting Maanan for loving her husband

***Questions 6 to 10 are based on William Shakespeare’s Romeo and Juliet***

### "From forth the fatal loins of these two foes A pair of star-crossed lovers take their life..."

The lines above suggest that the tragedy in the play

1. could have been averted
2. is predestined
3. is brought on enmity
4. brought misfortune on the lovers

### O she doth teach the torches to burn bright! It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night

**A rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear."** From the lines above, Juliet's beauty is presented

1. in contrast to the dark night
2. as a source of envy to all
3. in terms of riches
4. as being outstanding
5. "The all-seeing sun, Ne'er saw match since first the world begun."

The lines above were spoken by

1. Count Paris in praise of Juliet
2. Romeo in praise of Juliet
3. Romeo in praise of Roseline
4. Lady Capulet in praise of Roseline
5. The major role of Mercutio in the play is to
6. serve as a contrast to Romeo
7. aid and abet Romeo's passion
8. annoy Tybalt
9. accompany Romeo to Friar Lawrence
10. The play shares the feature of classical tragedy through the use of

A.violence on stage B. chorus

C.comic relief

D. flashback

**Questions 11 to 13 are based on Ferdinand Oyono’s *The Old Man and the Medal*.**

### "Meka, kneeling down in his usual fashion with his behind up in the air. Kelara knelt down beside him. Amalia and her husband knelt down as well."

The actions of Meka, Kelara, Amalia and her husband signify A. parade

B. dance

C.prayer

D. celebration

### "He had knocked his toes against so many things that he had no toenails anymore and the yaws he had suffered from his youth had twisted his toes up so that they pointed to the sky"

The description above is in reference to the foot of

1. Kelara
2. Meka
3. Egamba D.Mvondo

### "They said their prayers in a monotonous sing-song, kneeling on their bamboo bed like camels waiting to be loaded."

The dominant figure of speech in the excerpt above is

1. rhetorical question
2. simile
3. metaphor
4. mixed metaphor

### Questions 14 to 16 are based on Buchi Emecheta’s

#### The joy of Motherhood.

1. As a symbol of material success and fulfilment, Ibuzza community places a lot of importance on
2. childbirth
3. wealth
4. male child
5. female child
6. Ona on her dying bed appeals to Agbadi to
7. give her a befitting burial
8. take good care of her children
9. take another wife
10. allow Nnu Ego marry a man of her choice
11. The little money Nnaife makes after returning from Fernando PO is used for
12. expanding Nnu Ego's business
13. taking care of his family
14. sending his children to school
15. getting more wives

### Questions 14 to 16 are based on George Orwell’s Nineteen Eighty-Four.

1. The novel is mainly classified as a
2. metaphor
3. hyperbole
4. satire
5. fiction
6. Winston writes that the hope of the country lies on the

A.ministry of the truth B.proles

C.party

D. children

1. In the novel, two minutes hate is a programme designed for A.parents

B.thought police

C.the community

D. children

1. To drop his philosophy of life and imbibe the tenets of the party, Winston is subjected to all forms of torture and inhuman treatment by

A.O'Brien

B.thought police C.Big Brother

D. Goldstein

**Questions 21 to 30 are based on selected poems from Johnson, R, et al (eds.): *New Poetry from Africa*; Soyinka, W. (ED.): *Poems of Black Africa*; Senanu, K.E. and Vincent, T. (eds.): *A Selection of African Poetry*: U. Maduka, C.T et al: Exam Focus: *Longman Examination Guides;* Nwoga, D.I. (ed.): *West African Verse and* Adeoti G: Naked Soles.**

1. The movement in Adeoti's **Naked Soles** is characterized by
2. hope and agreement
3. freedom and self-determination
4. pricks and tears
5. disappointed and disarray
6. One of the dominant themes if Rubadin's

### An African Thunderstorm is the

A.relationship between man and woman B.activities of man during rainy seasons C.effect of rain on women and children

D. problem of climate change

1. In Kunene's **A Heritage of Liberation**, the weapons are to be preserved for the generation yet unborn by the

A.gods B.elders C.people

D.government

1. **Give Me The Minstrel's Seat** ends on a clarion call for
2. freedom
3. peace
4. rectitude D.commitment

### "...the youthful hue/sits on thy skin like a morning dew..."

The excerpt above from Marvell's To His Coy Mistress is an example of

1. simile
2. anaphora
3. paradox D.onomatopia
4. In Lawrence's **Bat**, the poet compares bats with
5. sparrows
6. swans
7. swallows D.crows
8. Elliot's ***The Journey of the Magi*** could be said to examine the issues of
9. three trees on the low sky
10. empty wine-skins
11. spiritual rebirth
12. holy pilgrimage

### "We would be believing we dreamt it"

The figure of speech in the line above from Acquah's In the **Navel of the Soul** is

1. apostrophe
2. assonance
3. antithesis D.alliteration
4. The casualties in Launko's **End of the War**
5. women
6. children
7. men D.soldiers
8. The theme of Cope's Sonnet VII is
9. art of poetry
10. adventure
11. contempt for literature D.isolation

### Questions 31 to 40 are based on general Literary Principles.

1. A literary work in which the characters and events are used as symbols is known as A.characterization

B.allegory C.metaphor

D. parallelism

1. Characterization in a novel refers to the

A.writer's opinion of the characters

B.way the characters are revealed to the reader C.characters and the way they behave

D. reader's opinion of the characters

1. In literary work, verbal irony refers to a
2. device in which the speaker means the opposite of what he says
3. situation in which a character speaks or acts against the trend of events
4. difficult situation which defies a logical or rational resolution
5. device in which the actor on stage means exactly what he says
6. In the theater, words spoken by a character that are meant to be heard by the audience but not by the other characters on stage is called

A.aside

B.soliloquy C.acoustic

D. tone

1. Drama is the representation of a complete series of actions by means of
2. movement and gesture for the screen and audience
3. speech, movement and gesture for the stage only
4. speech, movement and gesture for the stage, screen and radio
5. speech, gesture and movement for the screen and radio
6. A poet's use of regular rhythm is known as A.allegory

B.assonance C.metre

D. onomatopoeia

1. A literary genre which directly imitates human action is
2. drama
3. comedy
4. prose D.poetry
5. A fable is a story in which
6. allegations are made about characters
7. animals or things are used as characters
8. there is an important setting
9. the story is told in poetic form
10. The juxtaposition of two contrasting ideas in a line of poetry is
11. euphemism
12. synedoche
13. catharsis D.oxymoron
14. The main aim of caricature is to
15. describe
16. expose
17. emphasize D.ridicule

### Questions 41 to 50 are based on Literary Appreciation

1. **O! Ceremony, show me but thy worth What is thy soul of adoration**

The figure of speech in the lines above is

1. antithesis
2. invocation
3. personification D.apostrophe

### "What eyes will watch our large mouths, Shaped by the laughter of big children

**What eyes will watch our large mouths?"**

Birage Diop:***Vanity***

The tone of the lines above is one of

1. sarcasm
2. sacrilege
3. chiasmus D.eulogy

### The old man slept in his favourite chair The wind ran its fingers through his hair He looked like a tree gone dry of sap And his hands were dry upon his lap The rhyme a scheme of the poem above is

1. bbaa
2. aabb
3. abab
4. baba

### Unequal laws unto a savage race, That board, and sleep, and feed....

The lines above show that the speaker

1. detects discrimination
2. is desirous of adventure
3. hates his old wife
4. knows much of his city men

### 45 How can I look at Oyo and say I hate long shiny cars? How can I come to the children and despise international schools? And Koomson comes, and the family sees Jesus Christ in him....

The feeling conveyed by the speaker above is one of

1. anger
2. alienation C.hope

D. despair

1. **"Hide me now, when night children haunt the earth"** Wole Soyinka:***Night*** Night children in the stanza above reflects

the consciousness of A.birds

B.armed robbers C.animals

D. spirit beings

### "Serrated shadows, through dark leaves, Til, bathed in warm suffusion of your

**dapped cells Sensation pained me, faceless, silent as night thieves."** Wole Soyinka: **Night**

The dominant mood in the lines above is one of A.apprehension

B.defiance C.joy

D. indifference

1. **"The drums overwhelmed the guns "** J.P Clark:

### Casualties

The poet in the excerpt above uses A.litotes

B.symbolism C.onomatopoeia

D. alliteration

### ‘. They do not see the funeral piles At home eating up the forests ’

|  |
| --- |
| J.P. Clark:***Casualties*** |
| The imagery created in the above excerpt is achieved |
| through |
| A. metaphor |
| B. personification |
| C. synecdoche |
| D. metonym |
| 50. **"I cannot rest from travel: I will drink** |
| **Life to the lees, all times I have enjoyed** |
| **Greatly, have suffered greatly"** |
| A.L. Tennyson: **Ulysses** |
| The lines above inform the reader that the poet |
| A. is determined to suffer |
| B. has his poetic imagination kindled |
| C. will cure his sour mood |
| D. will not drink much |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ANSWER KEYS | |
| 1. | B |
| 2. | C |
| 3. | D |
| 4. | A |
| 5. | B |
| 6. | B |
| 7. | D |
| 8. | C |
| 9. | A |
| 10. | C |
| 11. | C |

12. B

13. B

14. A

15. D

16. D

17. C

18. A

19. C

20. A

21. B

22. A

23. A

24. D

25. A

26. A

27. C

28. D

29. D

30. A

31. B

32. C

33. A

34. A

35. B

36. C

37. A

38. B

39. D

40. D

41. D

42. A

43. B

44. A

45. A

46. D

47. A

48. C

49. A

50. B

## UTME 2013 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH QUESTIONS

1. Which Question Paper Type of Literature-in- English is given to you?
2. Type B
3. Type I
4. Type B
5. Type U

**Questions 2 to 5 are based on J.C. De Graft's Sons and Daughters.**

**Use the excerpt below to answer questions 2 and 3.**

**James: Let me swear, woman. And I will swear by my father's coffin that if....**

1. The lines depict James as a
2. traditionalist
3. Christian
4. pagan D.Muslim
5. The speaker is referring to
6. Fosuwa
7. Awere
8. Maanan D.Hannah

### Aaron' .All I need really is a place in an Art school, engineering can go hang

**itself.** The dominant figure of speech in the excerpt above is

1. metonymy
2. synecdoche
3. personification D.metaphor
4. From the play, the character of Aaron represents the
5. painters
6. art work
7. new generation
8. old generation

### 'Uncle, this is a Montague, our foe; A villain that is hither come in spite, To scorn at our solemnity this night.'

The villain in the excerpt above is

A. attempting to steal

B. attending a feast uninvited C.engaging in a shouty match

D. holding a sword to commit murder

1. **"What, drawn and talk of peace? I hate the word As I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee Have at thee,coward!"**

Based on William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, the lines above reveal the speaker as a

1. iolence seeker
2. peace maker
3. real Montague
4. trouble shooter
5. Romeo’s mood, at the beginning of the play can be described as
6. melancholic and sentimental
7. dreamy and hopeful
8. frustrated and pensive
9. gay and elated

### "O'deadly sin! O rude unthankfulness! Thy fault our law calls death, but the kind Prince, taking thy part, hath rushed aside the law, And turned that black word "death" to banishment."

The speaker in the passage above is

1. Lord Montague
2. Friar Lawrence C.Apothecary D.Lord Capulet

### " .. Put up thy sword

**Or manage it to part these men with me."**

The speech above was made when

1. Tybalt challenges Romeo to duel
2. Prince Escalus arrives to make peace between the families
3. Romeo and Paris engaged themselves in a fight
4. Benvolio tries to separate the servants of the feuding families

### Questions 11 to 13 are based on Ferdinand Oyono's the Old Man and the Medal

1. For his sacrifices to the church, Meka gets
2. appointed into the church elders' council
3. the privilegde to choose a permanent place to sit
4. a place near an aged leper
5. a land to build a new house

### "Since I came to this country, I have never seen cocoa as well dried as yours."

The speaker above is

1. Nkolo
2. the Commandant
3. the Catechist D.Nua
4. To the white men, the medal that is given symbolizes
5. harmonious relationship
6. love
7. peace D.friendship

### Questions 14 to 16 are based on Buchi Emecheta’s The Joy of Motherhood.

1. Nnu Ego is blamed for the misfortunes of her
2. parents
3. husband
4. siblings D.children
5. According to the novel Nnaife becomes frustrated when
6. Oshiaju secures a scholarship to study abroad
7. he is arrested and charged for attempted murder of his in-law
8. his wife gives birth to female twins
9. he is recruited into the army
10. Adaku remains faithful to Nnaife until she
11. starts keeping unnecesary friends
12. is unable to give birth to a male child
13. is rebuked by the Ibuza society for abusing Nnu Ego
14. becomes rich and powerful

### Questions 17 to 20 are based on George Orwell’s Nineteen Eighty-four

1. The Ministry of Love is concerned with
2. peace and freedom
3. torture and pain
4. joy and peace
5. hatred and pain
6. The instruments of power and torture belong to
7. the government
8. the party
9. the thought police D.individuals
10. The action in the novel is built around

A. Winston Smith

B. O'Brien C.Julia

D.Big Brother

1. Winston Smith works in the Record Department of the Ministry of

A. love

B. truth C.peace D.plenty

**Questions 21 and 30 are based on selected poems from Johnson, R. et al (eds.): New Poetry from Africa; Soyinka,**

**W. (ed.): Poems of Black Africa; Senanu,**

**K.E. and Vincent, T. (eds): A Selection of African Poetry; Umukoro M. et al: Exam Focus: Literature in English; Eruvbetine,**

**A.E. et al (eds.): Longman Examination Guides: Poetry for Senior Secondary Schools NWOGA, D.I. (ed.) West African Verse**

1. The dominant poetic technique employed in Adeoti's **Naked Soles** is
2. zeugma
3. oxymoron C.hyperbole D.onomatopoeia
4. Rubadiri's **An African Thunderstorm**

can be described as

1. didactic
2. dramatic C.traditional D.satirical
3. **'Since it was you who in all these thin seasons."** The device employed in the line above from Kunene's **The Heritage of Liberation**, is an example of
4. apostrophe
5. allusion C.anecdote D.aside

### "Let me ask for what reason or rhyme women refuse to marry?

**Woman cannot exist except by man, what is there in that to vex some of them so?** The lines above from Give Me The Minstrel's Seat is an example of

1. pathetic fallacy
2. chiasmus
3. ironical statement D.rhetorical question

### ‘Time winged chariot’

The line above from Marvell's **To His Coy Mistress**

depicts

1. how fast time flies
2. the usefulness of time
3. the measurement of time
4. how fast events unfold
5. Lawrence's **Bat** opens with the description of the
6. scene
7. creatures
8. bats D.scenery
9. The theme of Eliot's **The Journey of Magi** is
10. quest for salvation
11. escape from persecution
12. nature D.journey
13. Acquah's In The Navel of the Soul describes the
14. lack of experienced midwives in the society
15. excesses of the new generation churches and politicians
16. complications of motherhood and child bearing
17. conflict between the church and tradition

### "Listen...they will tell you...

**to beat drums is mere children's play, the adult's is to start echoes...**

The lines above from Launkos' End of the War, enhance the -----

1. rhyme of the poem
2. rhythm of the poem
3. language of the poem
4. use of imagery
5. The language OF Cope’s Sonnet VII past event in a literary work is
6. complicated
7. simple
8. poetic complicated
9. difficult

### Question 31 to 40 are based on General literacy Principles

1. A device used by a writer to recall past event in a literary work is
2. interlude
3. anti-climax C.flashback D.foreshadowing
4. A paragraph in prose is equivalent to a
5. trope in poetry
6. verse in poetry
7. stanza in poetry
8. meter in poetry
9. A fable is a brief narrative illustrating wisdom and
10. urgency
11. origin C.custom D.truth
12. A device used in poetry to achieve emphasis or stress a point is known as
13. rhyme
14. assonance C.repetition D.alliteration
15. A literary work that ridicules the shortcomings of people or ideas is

A. a masque

B. a satire C.an irony

D.a fable

1. The figure of speech in which the writer means the exact opposite of what he intends to say is
   1. satire
   2. irony C.paradox D.metaphor
2. Action without speech in a play is
   1. soliloquy
   2. aside C.epilogue D.mime
3. A literary work that teaches moral is said to be
   1. impressive

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B. didactic | **Use the quotation below to answer questions 44** |
| C. instructive | **and 45.** |
| D. corrective |  |
|  | **Will no one tell me what she sings** |
| 39. A mistake committed by the hero which leads to | **perhaps the plaintive numbers flow** |
| his downfall is known as | **for old, unhappy, far off things** |
| A. comic relief | **And battles long ago.** |
| B. terse | **Or is it some more humble lay,** |
| C. climax | **Familiar matter of today?** |
| D. tragic flaw | 44. The lines above show that the persona |
|  | A. does not understand the girl's language |
| 40. The speech made by a character to himself on | B. is so much in love with the girl |
| stage is | C. so hates the words of the girl |
| A. monologue | D. understands the girl's songs |
| B. epilogue |  |
| C. aside | 45. The line end in a literary device known as |
| D. soliloquy | A. transferred epithet |
|  | B. rhetorical question |
| **Question is based on Literary Appreciation.** | C. Irony |
|  | D. conceit |
| 41. **"Women as a clam, on the sea's crescent** |  |
| **I saw your jealous eye quench the sea's** | 46. **Oh incomprehensible God!** |
| **Fluorescence, dance on the pulse** | **Shall my pilot be** |
| **incessant.** Wole Soyinka: Night | **My inborn stars to that** |
| The lines above suggest that women are | **Final call to thee...** |
| A. magicians |  |
| B. covetous | The literary device used in the first line is |
| C. dogmatic | A. passion |
| D. seers | B. apostrophe |
|  | C. burlesque |
| **Use the quotation below to answer question 42** | D. rhetoric |
| **and 43.** |  |
| **"Busy old fool** | 47. **"Busy old fool, unruly sun,** |
| **Unruly sun** | **Why dost thou thus."** |
| **Why dost thou thus** | **J. Donne:The Sun Rising** |
| **Through windows** | From the lines above, the poet sees the sun as |
| **And through curtains** | A. a necessary evil |
| **Call on us?"** | B. a light provider |
| J. Donne: **The Sun Rising** | C. illumination after darkness |
| 42. The excerpts above suggests | D. an unnecessary evil |
| A. praise of nature |  |
| B. invitation to the sun | **Use the quotation below to answer questions 48** |
| C. welcoming the sun | **and 49.** |
| D. indictment of the sun |  |
|  | **The body perishes, the heart stays young.** |
| 43. The figure of speech involved in the lines above is | **The platter wears away with serving food.** |
| A. simile | **No log retains its bark when old,** |
| B. personification | **No lover peaceful while the rival weeps.** |
| C. epigram | 48. The theme of the poem above is |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D. pun | A. permanence of love |
|  | B. decaying nature of wood |

|  |
| --- |
| C. non-peaceful nature of love |
| D. diminishing nature of love |
| 49. “No lover peaceful while the rival weeps" means |
| that |
| A. there is true and permanent love |
| B. the two lovers weep together |
| C. the pain of one lover is felt by the other |
| D. there is no permanent love |
| 50. **"Will college make you a better Olokun priest?** |
| **Will it make you serve our ancestors better?** |
| **Look at me. An able-bodied, strong-hearted priest** |
| **of Olokun. Did I go to college?"** |
| Grace Osifo: **Dizzy Angel** |
| The literary device used in the passage above is |
| A. simile |
| B. parallelism |
| C. onomatopoeia |
| D. metaphor |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ANSWER KEYS | |
| 1. | D |
| 2. | A |
| 3. | B |
| 4. | C |
| 5. | C |
| 6. | B |
| 7. | D |
| 8. | C |

9. A

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 30. | A |
| 31. | C |
| 32. | C |
| 33. | D |
| 34. | C |
| 35. | B |
| 36. | B |
| 37. | D |
| 38. | B |
| 39. | D |
| 40. | A |
| 41. | B |
| 42. | D |
| 43. | B |
| 44. | B |
| 45. | B |
| 46. | B |
| 47. | A |
| 48. | A |
| 49. | C |
| 50. | D |

10. D

11. A

12. B

13. D

14. D

15. C

16. A

17. A

18. A

19. A

20. A

21. D

22. C

23. A

24. D

25. A

## UTME 2014 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH QUESTIONS

1. Which Question Paper Type of Literature-in- English is given to you?
2. Type F
3. Type S
4. Type L
5. Type S

### Questions 2 to 5 are based on Femi Osofisan's Women of Owu

1. In the play, the gods are portrayed as
2. helpless
3. architects of man's destiny
4. amorous
5. saviours of mankind
6. Orisaye describes Balogun Kusa as

A. a great warrior

* 1. an enemy and a butcher
  2. a friend in need
  3. a good leader

1. Erelu is
2. the oldest wife of the Oba Akinjobi
3. a courtier to the Alaafin of Oyo
4. the most brilliant woman in Owu
5. the first wife of the Oba
6. Balogun Kusa is killed by a
7. god
8. herbalist
9. lunatic D.soldier

### Questions 6 to 10 are based on William Shakespeare's The Tempest.

1. In the play, Ariel is identified as
2. leader of the spirits
3. Prospero's daughter
4. Alonso's wife

D assistant to Sycorax

1. Before the shipwreck that occurs at the beginning of the play, Prospero and his daughter have lived in the Island for
2. two decades
3. twelve years
4. forty days
5. eighteen months.
6. Caliban's intention to rape Miranda is born out of the desire to
7. destroy the Island
8. compete with Ferdinand
9. populate the Island with Calibans
10. marry her.
11. The character associated with savagery in the play is
12. Ariel
13. Stephano C.Caliban D.Ferdinand
14. Prospero is portrayed as a man who is
15. full of mistrust for everybody
16. more interested in studying than in governance C.dependent on the spirits for his survival D.eager to conquer the world

### Questions 11 to 13 are based on Asare Konadu's A Woman in Her Prime.

1. The novel explores the theme of
2. exploitation of the African woman
3. sex discrimination in Ghana
4. women liberation in Nigeria
5. child quest of an African woman
6. According to the novel, the worst calamity that can befall a woman is
7. inability to bear male
8. inability to marry
9. divorce children D.barrenness.
10. In the novel, Asogo is a game in which
11. fathers narrate animal stories
12. boys abuse girls with music
13. girls sing songs of praise admonition
14. mothers lure their babies to sleep

### Questions 14 to 16 are based on Chimamanda Adiechie’s Purple Hibiscus

1. In the novel, one of the changes introduced into St. Agnes’ church by Father is that
2. there must be fasting every month
3. the Credo must be recited in lgbo
4. the Kyrie must be rendered only in Latin
5. everyone must take holy communion
6. Eugene Achike in the novel is portrayed as
   1. a soft and gentle husband
   2. an uncompromising traditionalist
   3. a fanatical Catholic adherent
   4. a tough retired soldier.
7. In the Achike family, the character who is central to the theme is
   1. Kambili
   2. Mama
   3. Sisi D.Jaja

### Questions 17 to 20 are based on Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea.

1. In the novel, the type of fish caught by Santiago after days of effort is
   1. shark
   2. iris
   3. marlin D.geisha
2. The novel demonstrates the
   1. attempt to catch fish
   2. desire to understand life
   3. influence of the sea on man
   4. struggle of man against-defeat
3. In the novel, the attitude of the old man toward nature is quite
   1. cautious and sceptical
   2. hostile and callous
   3. careless and indifferent
   4. warm and friendly.
4. Santiago's second dream occurs
   1. the night before his fishing expedition
   2. in his house
   3. at the end of the book
   4. when he sleeps on the boat for a few hours.

### Questions 21 to 30 are based on Selected Poems from Ker,D. et al (eds.) New Poetry from Africa; Soyinka, (ed.): Poems of Black Africa; Senanu

**K.E. and Vincent, T. (eds.): A Selection of African Poetry; Umukoro, M et a! (eds.): Exam Focus: Literature in English; Ernubetine, A.E. et al (eds.): Longman Examination Guides and Nwoga, D.1. (ed): West African Verse.**

1. The dominant image in Adeoti's Hard Lines is
   1. auditory
   2. gustatory C.visual D.tactile.
2. The tone of Umeh's Ambassadors of Poverty can be described as
   1. metaphorical
   2. sarcastic C.admonitory D.panegyrical
3. Owonibi's Homeless, not Hopeless, the persona explains that street beggars
   1. always worry about heaven
   2. rarely sleep and dream
   3. attend conferences in towns
   4. are concerned with their daily needs.
4. Cheney-Coker's Myopia is a
   1. dirge
   2. lament C.sonnet D.ballad
5. Jared Angira is an African poet from
   1. Sierra-Leone
   2. Kenya
   3. South Africa D.Ghana.
6. The dominant technique used in Serenade is
   1. metaphor
   2. simile C.oxymoron D.apostrophe
7. The sun in Donne's ***The Sun Rising*** is depicted through the use of
   1. invocation
   2. ellipsis
   3. enjambment D.apostrophe
8. In Raleigh's **The Soul's Errand**, the soul is portrayed as a
   1. friend of suffering masses
   2. fearless message-bearer
   3. restorer of lost glory
   4. messenger of hope and peace.
9. The allusion in Hughes's ***The Negro Speaks of Rivers*** is mainly
   1. biblical
   2. historical
   3. classical D.literary
10. Fletcher's ***Upon An Honest Man's Fortune***

encourages people to

* 1. condemn soothsaying
  2. move in the direction of God
  3. accept soothsaying
  4. accept life as it is.

### Questions 31 to 40 are based on General Literary Principles

1. An action in a play that stimulates the audience to

pity a character is

* 1. pathos
  2. parody
  3. pyrrhic D.props

1. Purgation of emotion, pity and fear is
   1. epilogue
   2. exposition
   3. catharsis D.catastrophe
2. A device in drama where a character speaks alone is
   1. apostrophe
   2. dialogue
   3. soliloquy
   4. aside
3. A plot in a literary work is about
   1. resolution of conflicts
   2. law of poetic justice
   3. character delineation
   4. causal arrangement of events
4. Tone and mood of a poem refer to
   1. setting
   2. space C.locale D.atmosphere
5. A funny incident within a serious situation is
   1. tragicomedy
   2. tragic hero C.comedy D.comic relief
6. In literature, a flat character can be described as one who
   1. dies abruptly
   2. achieves greatness
   3. is undeveloped D.undergoes changes
7. Dramatis personae in a play refers to
   1. cast list
   2. protagonist and antagonist
   3. list of characters
   4. order of appearance
8. The speech made at the end of a dramatic performance is generally called

A. a dirge

B. a monologue

C.a prologue. D.an epilogue

1. Which of the following is central to narrative fiction?
   1. Objectivity
   2. Subjectivity C.Verisimilitude D.Dialogue

### Questions 41 to 50 are based on Literary Appreciation.

1. He put himself in uniform, made one for his five- year-old son, and marched with the infant from dawn till noon every market day, on the main road singing `Kayiwawa beturi…

The persona in the excerpt above is portrayed as

* 1. energetic

B. a policeman

C.a soldier D.abnormal

1. He is a faithful liar

The above is an example of

* 1. epigram
  2. oxymoron
  3. euphemism D.antithesis

1. Fights by the book of arithmetic

The figure of speech in the line above is

* 1. hyperbole
  2. Euphemism
  3. Litotes D.Innuendo

1. And when you trudge on one horny pads Gullied like the soles of modern shoes Pads that even jiggers cannot conquer

Horny pads in the lines above is a reference to a

* 1. policeman
  2. madman
  3. sole of a pauper
  4. sole of a soldier.

1. 'Lift not the painted veil which those who live call life: though unreal shapes be picture there, And it but mimic all we would believe With colours idly spread-behind, lurk fear.'

P.B Shelley: **Sonnet ** The stanza above is an example of a

1. quatrain
2. sonnet
3. couplet D.sestet

### Use the following excerpt to answer questions 46 to 48.

`I wonder how long, you awful parasites, shall share with me this little bed, And awake me, from my sweet dreams be lost, sucking blood from my poor head...' By Mbure: To a Bed-Bug

1. The lines are an example of a
   1. limerick
   2. lampoon
   3. light verse
   4. light opera
2. The poet persona expresses dismay about
   1. bat
   2. cockroaches
   3. grasshoppers D.light opera
3. The most dominant figure of speech in the excerpt is
   1. metaphor
   2. simile C.personification D.hyperbole
4. You

Your head is like a drum that is beaten for spirits. You

Your ears are like the fans used for blowing fire. The lines above are a good example of

* 1. caricature
  2. ridicule C.satire D.lampoon

### 'This thing you are doing is too heavy for you, he said. I went to school only a little but I have killed many many more years in this world than you have'. G. Okara: The voice

It can be inferred from the passage above that the

* 1. listener is wise
  2. speaker is a porter
  3. listener is more experienced

E. speaker is more experienced.

ANSWER KEYS

1. D

2. B

3. B

4. A

5. C

6. A

7. D

8. D

9. C

10. A

11. A

12. D

13. D

14. B

15. C

16. A

17. C

18. D

19. A

20. D

21. C

22. C

23. D

24. B

25. A

26. D

27. D

28. B

29. A

30. D

31. A

32. C

33. C

34. D

35. D

36. D

37. C

38. C

39. D

40. D

41. D

42. B

43. D

44. C

45. A

46. A

47. B

48. C

49. D

50. D

## UTME 2015 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH QUESTIONS

1. **'Busy old fool, unruly sun why windows and through curtains call on us?'** The most vivid figure of speech in the lines above from Donne's *The Sun Rising* is
   1. simile
   2. diction
   3. personification
   4. pun
2. The allusion in *Hughes's The Negro Speaks of Rivers* is mainly
   1. biblical
   2. classical
   3. literary
   4. historical
3. In Adeoti's *Hard Lines, Sodium cyanide*

is

* 1. poisonous
  2. adhesive
  3. sweet
  4. fragrant

1. In owonibi's *Honieless, not Hopeless* the persona explains that street beggars
   1. Always worry about in heaven
   2. Attend conferences towns
   3. are concerned with their daily needs
   4. Rarely sleep and dream
2. The poet persona in Serenade is a
   1. Suitor
   2. Mother
   3. spinster
   4. Passer-by
3. In Cheney-Coker's Myopia, peasants refer to
   1. Under-privileged masses
   2. Politicians
   3. farmers
   4. Rural dwellers
4. In Angira's *Expelled*, the poet persona laments the
   1. Loss of his property
   2. Harrowing experiences from the stranger's visit
   3. presence of the strangers
   4. Problem of his family and their economic implications
5. *Fletcher's Upon An Honest Man's Fortune* achieves its lyrical effect through the use of
   1. Synecdoche
   2. Antithesis
   3. enjambment
   4. Ballad
6. Rhythm is achieved in Raleigh's *The Soul's Errand* through the use of
   1. Metaphor
   2. Alliteration
   3. repetition
   4. Antithesis
7. The title of Umeh's *Ambassador of Poverty* is
   1. Repetition
   2. A simile
   3. an alliteration
   4. An irony
8. The repetition of a consonant sound in quick succession for sound effect is
   1. Alliteration
   2. Pun
   3. onomatopoeia
   4. Assonance
9. A play in which the acts succeed one Another without probable or necessary sequence is
   1. Episodic
   2. Simple
   3. linear
   4. Convoluted
10. A technique by which a previous scene or action can be recalled in a play to shed light on the present action is
    1. Climax
    2. Flashback
    3. interlude
    4. Catharsis
11. Criticism is a literary activity which seeks to
    1. Find faults in a literary work
    2. Analyse and evaluate a literary work C. compare and contrast novels

D. Discover the beauty of a literary work

1. A situation where an actor addresses the audience without the other actors hearing him is called
   1. Soliloquy
   2. Chorus
   3. aside
   4. Solo
2. A band of singers and dancers in drama who act as a link between the play and the audience is the
   1. Chorus
   2. Clown
   3. Playwright
   4. Cast
3. A character whose name is used as the title of the text is
   1. Antagonist
   2. Round
   3. eponymous
   4. Flat
4. In poetry, the term license implies A. Freedom to sell poems

B. Liberty the poets take with language

C. approval given to poets to compose poems

D. Honour given to deserving poets

1. The person who takes the leading role in a play or novel is the
   1. Protagonist
   2. Actor
   3. antagonist
   4. Actress
2. A form of writing in which the poet write with nostalgia about simple village life is
   1. Ballad
   2. Romance
   3. epic
   4. pastoral
3. „**We all make decisions. Sometimes it is wrong, sometimes it is right.'** The speaker in the lines above is
   1. Afraid
   2. Excited
   3. pessimistic
   4. Reassuring
4. **'Her neck is rope-like thin, long and skinny and her face sickly pale.'** Okot p' Bitek: *Song of Lawino.* The style used in the lines is
   1. Narrative
   2. Argumentative
   3. dramatic
   4. Descriptive
5. **'once upon a time son, they used to laugh with their eyes; but now they only laugh with their teeth, while their ice-block-cold eyes search behind my shadow'** G. Okara: Once upon a time The lines above are expressive of
   1. Friendliness
   2. Insincerity
   3. jealousy
   4. Sympathy
6. **'when she opens her heart the savior's image!'** Traditional: Love Song. the allusion in the lines above shows
   1. That the poet is a Christian
   2. That his love had a heart surgery
   3. the climax of love relationship

D the anti-climax of love relationship

1. **'Ay, your times were fine times indeed you have been telling us of them for many a long year. Here we live in an old rumbling mansion, that looks for all the world like an inn, but we never see company.'** Goldsmith: She Stoops to Conquer. The figure of speech in the world like an inn is A. Irony

B. Euphemism

C. simile

D. Metaphor

1. **'She gave out colanuts and together they ate to appease the angry earth and amadioha spoke through lightning and thunder.**‟ The figure of speech in the third line above is
   1. Personification
   2. Simile
   3. hyperbole
   4. Metaphor
2. **'Ay, your times were fine times indeed you have been telling us of them for many a long year. Here we live in an old rumbling mansion, that looks for all the world like an inn, but we never see company.'** Goldsmith: She Stoops to Conquer. The figure of speech in the world like an inn is A. hopeful

B. frustrated

C. regretful

D. Happy

1. **'Her neck is rope-like thin, long and skinny and her face sickly pale.‟** Okot p‟ Bitek:*Song of Lawino.*The style used in the lines is
   1. Ridicule
   2. admonition
   3. anger
   4. sympathy
2. **„Ah. sunflower, weary of time who contests the steps of the sun seeking after that sweet golden clime where the travellers' Journey is done.** The figure of speech in the second line above is
   1. Simile
   2. metaphor
   3. irony
   4. Hyperbole
3. **„There is no art to find the minds construction on the face he was a gentleman on whom I built an absolute trust.'** Shakespeare: Macbeth, The gentleman in the lines above
   1. Annoys the speaker
   2. fights with the speaker
   3. detests the speaker
   4. Betrays the speaker
4. The flourishing fish market in the novel Is located In
   1. St. Louis
   2. Canary Island
   3. Cleveland
   4. Havana
5. In summary, the old man can be described as
   1. A Marxist
   2. an idealist
   3. an optimist
   4. A realist
6. As he struggled with fish and the sharks, the old man constantly talks to himself because 
   1. He is afraid of the sea
   2. that is what all fishermen do
   3. it will make the sharks leave
   4. The boy has left him
7. To the old man, mandolin is
   1. A symbol of oppression B. the cause of the ill-luck
8. a source of encouragement
9. Typical of lazy youths
10. The subject matter of the novel is
    1. Domestic violence
    2. religious zeal
    3. child abuse
    4. Marital infidelity
11. In the Achike family, the character who is central to the theme is
    1. Kambili
    2. mama
    3. sisi
    4. Jaja
12. The novel exposes
    1. Military dictatorship
    2. the travails of a single girl
    3. what happens in a family with a high-handed father
    4. The problem of running a large family

in an urban society

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 38.**'A priest rushed forward and poured** | B. he wants his back, so he can rule |
| **libation,... Having thus appealed to** | again |
| **the keeper of the spirit world, they** | C. he sees his usurpation from one side |
| **waited for results. Moments passed** | D. He is unfair to Miranda |
| **before the bearers could move** | 44.An idea that recurs in the play is |
| **again.'** The incident is the | A. People's love for power |
| A. Sacrifice to make pokuwaa pregnant | B. people's love for money |
| B. burial of Yaw Boakye | C. development of the Island |
| C. search for Yaw Boakye | D. Love at first sight |
| D. Search for the missing black hen | 45.Gonzalo in the play is |
| 39.According to the medicine man, pokuwaa | A. Antonio's brother |
| has miscarriage because | B. a Milan Senator |
| A. Kwadwo often beats her | C. a Neapolitan Councillor |
| B. she is barren from birth | D. Sebastian's co-conspirator |
| C. her mother does not offer | 46.In the play, the gods are portrayed as |
| thanksgiving sacrifice | A. Saviours of mankind |
| D. Kwaswo's mother is a powerful witch | B. architects of man's destiny |
| 40.**'A priest rushed forward and poured** | C. helpless |
| **libation... Having thus appealed to** | D. Amorous |
| **the keeper of the spirit world, they** | 47.In the play, Osofisan shows that war |
| **waited for results. Moments passed** | A. Is destructive |
| **before the bearers could move** | B. is injurious to the gods |
| **again.'** The incident narrated above | C. builds human society |
| takes place | D. Must be fought with patriotic zeal |
| A. On the way to the stream | 48.Orisaye insists that she receives |
| B. at the market place | revelations from |
| C. close to the cemetery | A. Sango |
| D. At the village square | B. Ogun |
| 41.The central theme of the play is | C. Orunmila |
| A. Man and nature | D. Obatala |
| B. heaven and earth | 49.In the play, a General of the Allied |
| C. sin and forgiveness | Forces is |
| D. Slow and steady | A. Okunade |
| 42.In the play, Prospero leaves his | B. Erelu |
| Dukedom of Milan to devote his time to | C. Akinjobi |
| the pursuit of | D. Anlugbus |
| A. Magic | 50.In the play, Oba Asunkungbade is the |
| B. knowledge | A. War leader of Ijebu |
| C. romance | B. Ooni of lfe |
| D. Recreation | C. Monarch of Oyo |
| 43.Prospero's sense of justice is one sided | D. Founder of Owu-Ipole |
| because |  |
| A. While he is angry with Antonio, he |  |
| enslaves Ariel and Caliban |  |

# ANSWERS KEY

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **C** | **46.** | **B** |
| **2.** | **C** | **47.** | **A** |
| **3.** | **B** | **48.** | **D** |
| **4.** | **D** | **49.** | **A** |
| **5.** | **A** | **50.** | **D** |

1. **D**
2. **D**
3. **D**
4. **A**
5. **A**
6. **D**
7. **A**
8. **B**
9. **A**
10. **D**
11. **A**
12. **C**

**18. B**

**19. A**

**20. C**

**21. D**

**22. D**

**23. C**

**24. C**

**25. C**

**26. A**

**27. C**

**28. A**

**29. B**

**30. D**

**31. C**

**32. A**

**33. D**

**34. C**

**35. B**

**36. A**

**37. C**

**38. B**

**39. C**

**40. C**

**41. B**

**42. D**

**43. C**

**44. D**

**45. C**

## UTME 2016 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH QUESTIONS

* 1. Rigging

1. The usual works you know these things. We'll dangle this babe before the Chief fora price. He will employ her and we can make use of her to get what we want. She will run the errands while we pick the bucks'. The babe in the excerpt above refers to
   1. Ogeyi
   2. Alice
   3. Ochuole

b. Aloho

1. '0! God forgive me. Is this a trap or what? God! Poor girl! Whatever is her reason for this dangerous decision.'
   1. Chief
   2. Doctor
   3. Inspector Inaku D.ACP Yakubu

This question is based on Frank Ogodo0gbecheis

#### Harvest of Corruption

1. The central setting of the play is
   1. Mabu
   2. Gbossa
   3. Darkin D.Jabu

This question is based on Frank OgodoOgbeche's ***Harvest of Corruption***

1. ‘Good day (He says without looking up.) See me there by 4 p.m. Okay? Bye!' there in the excerpt above refers to the
   1. Court room
   2. Police station
   3. Airport
   4. Akpara hotel

This question is based on Frank Ogodo0gbeche's

#### Harvest of Corruption

1. Chief Ade Amaka is involved in which of the following crime?
   1. Child trafficking
   2. Land grabbing
   3. Smuggling

### This question is based on Williams Shakespeare's Othello

1. 'ill-starred wench, pale as thy smock, When we shall meet at compt.' The device used in the lines above is
   1. simile
   2. pun C.metaphor D.paradox

This question is based on **Williams Shakespeare's** *Othello*

1. Othello kills Desdemona because the
   1. former is jealous
   2. former's race is insulted
   3. latter is a witch.
2. Brabantio is opposed to the relationship between Othello and Desdemona because
   1. he prefers lago
   2. Othello is a Moor
   3. Roderigo woos her first. D.Desdemona is too young

### This question is based on William Shakespeare's *Othello*

1. 'soft you; a word or two before you go. I have done the state some service, and they know't No more of that, I pray you, in your letters, When you shall these unlucky deeds relate ', The speech above is made. when the speaker is
   1. travelling
   2. sick C.dying D.eloping

### This question is based on William Shakespeare's *Othello*

1. '0 heaven; How got she out? 0 treason of the blood.

Father, from hence trust not your daughters' minds

By what you see them act. Is there not charms By which the property of youth

and maidhood

May be abused?

The speaker of the excerpt above is

* 1. Brabantio
  2. Othello
  3. Gratiano D.Roderigo

This question is based on **Ammadarko's *Faceless***

1. The name of Kabria's husband is
   1. Kwei
   2. Kpakp o C.Adade

D. Ottu

The question is based **on AmmaDarko's Faceless**

1. 'She was both a child and an adult and could act like both

The character being referred to in the excerpt above is

* 1. Fofo
  2. Baby T.
  3. Odarley D.Obea.

1. The question is based on AmmaDarko's

**Faceless**. The writer of the novel is from

* 1. Germany
  2. Scotland
  3. Ghana D.Nigeria

This question is based on BayoAdebowale's

#### Lonely Days.

1. Windows in mourning in Kufi wear garments that are
   1. red
   2. black
   3. white D.dull

This question is based on BayoAdebowale's

### Lonely Days.

1. In the novel bage cap signifies everlasting
   1. happiness
   2. sorrow
   3. freedom D.despair

This question is based on BayoAdebowale's

#### Lonely Days

1. Yaremiss only son is
   1. Alani
   2. Wande C.Olode D.Deyo

This question is based on Richard Wright's

#### Native Son

1. Bigger burns Mary body in the
   1. toilet
   2. basement C.[backyard](https://www.lasu-info.com/2018/02/jamb-questions-answers-download.html) D.wardrobe

This question is based on Richard Wright's

#### Native Son.

1. Mary's lover is
   1. Earlone
   2. Buckley C.Bigger D.Max

This question is based on Richard Wright's

#### Native Son.

1. 'Suppose Mary had not burned? Suppose she was still there, expose’ The dominant literacy device in the excerpt above is
   1. apostrophe
   2. euphemism C.syntactical parallelism D.rhetorical question

This question is based on Richard Wright's

### Native Son

1. Bigger and the gang rob Negroes because
   1. they are the same
   2. it is not a crime
   3. they are helpless
   4. it is easier
2. One of the themes in Morris ***The Proud King*** is
   1. arrogance
   2. greed
   3. education D.achievement.
3. 'The panic

Of growing older

Spreads fluttering wings from year to year'

The dominant figure of speech in the lines above from **Peters' *The Panic of Growing Older*** is

* 1. onomatopoeia
  2. metaphor
  3. personification D.apostrophe

1. Kofi Awoonor is a poet from
   1. Cameroon
   2. Nigeria
   3. Ghana D.Kenya
2. Okara's Piano and Drums symbolizes
   1. superiority of the white man
   2. how Africa is becoming complex
   3. simplicity of the European society
   4. the complexities of the Western society
3. But such a tide moving seems asleep, Too full for sound and foam, When that which drew from out the boundless deep Turns again home.' The rhyme scheme in the excerpt above from Tennyson's ***Crossing the Bar*** is
   1. abba
   2. abab
   3. abed D.aabb
4. 'So strength first made a way; Then beauty flowed, then wisdom, honour, pleasure.' The lines above from Herbert's ***The Pulley*** is an example of
   1. personification
   2. paradox
   3. metaphor D.antithesis
5. Blake's ***The School Boy*** can be referred to as
   1. dramatic
   2. instructive C.satiric D.expository
6. `If we cry roughly of our torments; Ever increasing from the start of things, What eyes will watch our large mouths; Shaped by the laughter of big children What eyes will watch our large mouths?' The language of the persona of the above excerpt in Diop's Vanity is
   1. inciting
   2. submissive C.imploring D.diplomatic
7. 'Dinner tonight conies with; gun wounds, Our desert tongues lick the vegetable; blood-the pepper' From the lines above in Hallowell's **The Dining Table**, the persona is
   1. thirsty
   2. displeased C.hungry D.sick
8. 'blue Peter on empty ships all peters with petered out desires.' It can be deduced from the lines above in Adeoti’s **Ambush** that the **Peters** are
   1. disappointed
   2. betrayed C.lazy D.greedy
9. An art that is both literary and theatrical is
   1. prosody
   2. a prose C.drama

D.a poem

1. The speech made by a character to himself on stage is
   1. epilogue
   2. monologue C.aside D.soliloquy
2. In literature, a round character is associated with
   1. change and growth
   2. simplicity and modesty
   3. stability and determination
   4. running down other characters
3. In a narrative poem, the post attempts to
   1. summarize a story
   2. preach a sermon
   3. describe a place
   4. tell a story
4. The continuation of meaning without pause, from one line to the next is
   1. enjambment
   2. synecdoche
   3. alliteration D.melodrama
5. The plot of a story generally refers to the
   1. way in which the writer begins the story
   2. intrigue made by a character against the hero
   3. way the writer ends the story
   4. way in which the events of the story are organized
6. A didactic piece is one in which the writer
   1. teaches human lessons
   2. dictates to the reader
   3. condemns human foibles
   4. discuses dialectic themes
7. What basically distinguish literature from other disciplines
   1. communication of idea
   2. use of creative imagination
   3. portrayal of places
   4. exposition of human experience
8. A reward or punishment a character receives in a literary work is
   1. point of attack
   2. poetic justice
   3. popular outcry
   4. poetic license
9. In literary criticism, the vocabulary or language used by a writer is generally known as
   1. figure of speech
   2. diction C.expression D.rhythm
10. Weep not child, weep not my darling, With these kisses, let me remove your tears The ravening clouds shall no longer be victorious They shall no longer possess the sky ...The speaker of the lines is
    1. pessimistic
    2. optimistic C.helpless D.carefree
11. 'You see that Benz at the rich's end? Ha! That motoka is motoka,lt belongs to the Minister for fairness. Who yesterday was loaded with a doctorate. At Makerere with whisky and I don't know what Plus I hear the literate thighs of an undergraduate **Theo Luzuka: *The Motoka*** The excerpt above can be described as
    1. sad
    2. humorous C.strange D.serious

### Questions 43 to 50 are based on Literary Appreciation.

1. `... for my purpose holds To sail beyond the sunset and the baths; of all the western stars, until I die.**'Tennyson**: ***Ulysses***. From the excerpt above, the persona does not intend to
   1. undertake dangerous adventure
   2. stop travelling C.die

D.travel at night

1. 'And my children left their peaceful nakedness for the uniform of iron and blood.' David Diop: ***Loser of Everything***. In the lines above, the imagery depicts a displacement of
   1. illage life by barrack life
   2. nature by science C.innocence by violence

D. the natural by the artificial

1. 'Now we have come to you, And are amazed to find Those you have loved and respected Mock you to your face.' **Kwesi Braw**: ***Lest we should Be The***

#### Last

The lines above convey the feeling of

* 1. satisfaction
  2. hope
  3. disappointment

C. fear

1. The times has come when I can fool myself no more I am no man sadiku. My manhood ended near a week ago.

The lines above reveal that the speaker

* 1. has become impotent
  2. loves women
  3. is tired of marriage
  4. is disgusted with life.

1. 'In those days When civilization kicked us in the face When holy water slapped our cringing brows. The vultures built in the shadow of their talons.' David Diop: ***The Vulture.*** The dominant Literary device used in the lines above is
   1. metaphor
   2. pun
   3. simile
   4. personification.
2. ‘The leaves are withered Roses fold and shrink Dog the panting athlete shows his tongue dwarled A shadow flees Nude under and crack.' Nuts wrinkle and crack.’ W. Kamera: Poems in Four Parts. One dominant image presented in the lines above is that of
   1. death
   2. summer
   3. tiredness
   4. spent life
3. When I remember by gone days I think how evening follows morning So many I loved were not yet dead, So many I love not yet born.

The period of life the poet has arrived at is

* 1. middle age
  2. adolescence
  3. old age
  4. early childhood

1. ‘Behold her, single in the field You solitary Highland lass! Reaping and singing by herself

O listen! For the value profound is

overflowing with sound.’ **Words worth**:

#### The Solitary Reaper.

The lines above constitute

* 1. an apostrophe
  2. an aside
  3. an interior monologue
  4. soliloquy

ANSWER KEYS

1. D

2. A

3. B

4. D

5. C

6. A

7. A

8. B

9. C

10. A

11. C

12. A

13. C

14. B

15. C

16. A

17. B

18. A

19. D

20. B

21. A

22. C

23. C

24. B

25. B

26. A

27. C

28. C

29. B

30. B

31. A

32. A

33. A

34. D

35. A

36. D

37. A

38. D

39. B

40. B

41. B

42. B

43. B

44. C

45. C

46. A

47. D

48. A

49. A

## UTME 2017 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH QUESTIONS

C. Othello's suspicion

### Question 1 to 5 are based on Frank Ogodo Ogbeche's Harvest of Corruption

1. Aloho perceives her pregnancy as a form of
   1. reward
   2. blessing
   3. punishment
   4. injustice
2. The play can be referred to as
   1. dramatic irony
   2. allegory
   3. fable
   4. satire
3. According to Ochuole, government job is
   1. a waste of time
   2. time consuming
   3. good for hardworking youths
   4. an avenue to personalize public fund
4. En! En! En! You have come again... I am not always comfortable when you start dishing out this you born again stuff...'
   1. Ochuole
   2. Aloho
5. Aloch is warned about associating with Ochuole be-cause the latter is
   1. too sophisticated
   2. proud
   3. mischievous
   4. born-again

**Question 6 to 10 are based on William Shakespeare's Othello.**

1. **She is abused, stol'n from me and corrupted By spells and medicines bought of mountebanks**; . The excerpt above refers to
   1. Brabantio's suspicion
   2. lago's distrust of Emilia

D. Cassio's disaffection for lago

1. The play is first staged at
   1. Liverpool stadium
   2. Manchester stadium
   3. Whitehall palace London
   4. London Threatre

### `All's One-Good faith, how foolish are our minds! If I do die before thee, prithee, shroud me. In one of those same sheets.'

The plea in the excerpt above is made by

* 1. Desdemona to Emilia
  2. Othello to lago
  3. Lago to Emilia
  4. Cassio to Bianca

### „Let him do his spite; My services which I have done the signiory Shall out-tongue his complaints.'Tis yet to know Which, when I know that boasting is an honour,' The speaker in the excerpt above is

* 1. Brabantio
  2. Othello
  3. Cassio
  4. Lago

1. „O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood Father, from hence trust not your daughter‟s minds

By which the property of youth and maidhood May be abused?

The speaker of the excerpt above is

* 1. Brabantio
  2. Othello
  3. Gratiano
  4. Roderigo

### Question 11 to 13 are based on Amma Darko's Faceless.

1. Sodom and Gomorrah used in the novel is an example of
   1. mixed metaphor
   2. allusion
   3. synecdoche
   4. euphemism
2. The novel focuses on

A. stubborn children B. negligent parents C. greedy politicians D. peer group influence

1. Fofo chooses to spend the night in front of the provision store because
   1. it is a Sunday
   2. she is ill
   3. she does not want to risk losing her job
   4. she has nowhere to go 1

### Question 14 to 16 are based on Bayo Adebowale's Lonely Days.

1. Labankada signifies
   1. wealth and peace
   2. wealth and life
   3. wealth and prosperity
   4. wealth and protection
2. The women of kufi are powerful
   1. singers
   2. farmers
   3. traders
   4. widows
3. The windows in the land are joined by the loss of
   1. love
   2. family
   3. fame and wealth
   4. dignity and status

### Question 17 to 20 are based on Richard Wright's Native Son

1. **'Light flooded the room and revealed a black boy standing in a narrow**

**space between two'** The style of the lines above is

* 1. narrative
  2. dramatic
  3. descriptive
  4. expository

1. Bigger kills Mary due to
   1. fear
   2. envy
   3. hatred
   4. distrust
2. Weekly, Bigger is to be paid
   1. twenty dollars
   2. twenty-five dollars
   3. thirty dollars
   4. thirty-five dollars
3. Mr Dalton is of the opinion that Negroes are happier when they are
   1. together
   2. servants in the white family
   3. educated
   4. given some respect

### Question 21 to 30 are based on Selected Poems from Johnson, Ret al(eds): New poetry from Vincent, T.(eds): A selection of African Poetry; Gbemisola.: Naked Soles; Hayward, J African Verse. Morris'

1. The Proud King is
   1. didactic
   2. pastoral
   3. traditional
   4. lyrical
2. Mystic rhythm in the third line of the first stanza of Okara's **Piano and Drums**
   1. express mood
   2. provides music
   3. carries a definite message
   4. are for pleasurable dancing
3. The line above in Adeoti's Ambush is an example of
   1. pun
   2. alliteration
   3. metaphor
   4. simile
4. The mood of the person in Tennyson's Crossing the Bar is that
   1. pain
   2. frustration
   3. hope
   4. love
5. Having a glass of blessings standing by,' The line above from Herbert's The Pulley is an example of
   1. synecdoche
   2. personification
   3. hyperbole
   4. simile
6. Peter's the Panic of Growing Older can be referred to as
   1. metaphysical
   2. philosophical
   3. satirical
   4. metaphorical
7. One vivid device in Blake‟s **The School Boy** is
   1. oxymoron
   2. rhetorical question
   3. ironical statement
   4. metaphor
8. **„… and my boots have suddenly become too reluctant to walk me.‟** The persona in the above excerpt in Hallowell's The Dining Table is
   1. exhausted
   2. excited
   3. indifferent
9. The tone of Diopo‟s Vanity is one of A. anger

B. pity

C. joy

D. scorn

1. Awoonor's The Anvil and the Hammer presents a picture of the
   1. past and present
   2. past and future
   3. future
   4. olden days

### Question 31 to 40 are based on General Literacy Principles

1. Totality of the effects produced on a reader of a literary work is
   1. tone
   2. mood
   3. plot
   4. diction
2. An art form in which singers and musicians performs dramatic work combining text and music is
   1. concert
   2. opera
   3. theatre
   4. pantomime
3. In literature, local colour is
   1. universal
   2. restricted
   3. only English
   4. only American
4. A clue to an event that will happen later in a work of art is
   1. flashback
   2. fore- shadowing
   3. premonition
   4. digression
5. . . Comedy of lower kind in which believability is sacrificed for the main objective of exciting laugh is
   1. farce
   2. comedy
   3. melodrama
   4. tragi comedy
6. **„I am on the world's extreme corner.'** Kofi Awoonor: Song of Sorrow. The speaker in the lines move is
   1. indifferent
   2. sad
   3. angry
   4. in pain
7. Then I sat myself quiet... for five And forty turbulent years I waited, sapped, famished,

For love to wake from her sickly slumber;

The figure of speech in the last line above is

* 1. assonance
  2. personification
  3. metaphor
  4. oxymoron

1. We have rain but hate to plant

We have the heat and the glory of the rainbow

But we kill our own suns with hurtful glee

The poet's feeling call be described as that of

* 1. disappointment
  2. indifference
  3. anxiety
  4. joy

1. When I remember by gone days

I think how evening follow morning So many I loved were not yet dead, So may I love not yet born

The period of life the poet has arrived at is

* 1. middle age
  2. adolescence
  3. old age
  4. early childhood

1. „Behold her, single in the field You solitary Highland Lass‟ Reaping and singing by herself O listen! for the value profound

Is overflowing with the sound.‟ Words worth: **The Solitary Reaper**

The lines above constitute

* 1. an apostrophe
  2. an aside
  3. an interior monologue
  4. soliloquy

# ANSWER KEYS

1. C

2. C

3. D

4. C

5. C

6. A

7. D

8. A

9. A

10.A

11.B

12.B

13.C

14.C

15.C

16.D

17.C

18.A

19.B

20.B

21.A

22.C

23.B

24.C

25.A

26.A

27.B

28.A

29.A

30.A

31.B

32.B

33.B

34.B

35.A

36.B

37.B

38.A

39.A

40.A

## UTME 2018 LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH QUESTIONS

### Questions 1 to 10 are based on General Literacy Principles.

6. A poet's use of regular rhythm is known as

1. A literary work in which the characters and events are used as symbols is known as
   1. characteristics
   2. allegory
   3. metaphor
   4. parallelism
2. Characterisation in a novel refers to the
   1. writer‟s opinion of the characters
   2. way the characters are revealed to the reader
   3. characters and the way they behave
   4. readers of the characters.
3. In literacy work, verbal Irony refers to a
   1. device in which the speaker means the opposite of what he says
   2. situation in which a Character speaks or acts against the tread of events
   3. difficult situation which defies a local or rational resolution
   4. device in which the actor on stag: means exactly what he says.
4. In the theatre, words spoken by a character that are meant to be heard by the audience but not by the other; characters on stage is called
   1. aside
   2. soliloquy
   3. acoustic
   4. tone
5. Drama is the representation of a complete series of actions by means of
   1. movement and gesture for the screen and audience
   2. speech, movement and gesture for the stage only
   3. speech, movement and gesture for the stage, screen and radio
   4. speech, gesture and movement for the screen and radio
6. allegory
7. assonance
8. metre
9. onomatopoeia.
10. A literacy genre which directly imitates human actions is
    1. drama
    2. comedy
    3. prose
    4. poetry
11. A fable is a story in which
    1. allegations are made about characters
    2. animals or things are used as characters
    3. there is an important setting
    4. the story is told in poetic farm
12. The juxtaposition of two contrasting ideas in a line of poetry is
    1. euphemism
    2. synecdoche
    3. catharsis
    4. oxymoron
13. The main aim of caricature is to
    1. describe
    2. expose
    3. emphasize
    4. ridicule.

### Questions 11 to 13 are based on Richard Writer's Native Son.

1. Bigger kills Mary due to
   1. fear
   2. envy
   3. hatred
   4. distrust
2. Weekly, Bigger is to be paid
   1. twenty dollars
   2. twenty-five dollars
   3. thirty dollars
   4. thirty-five dollars
3. Mr Datton is of the opinion that Negroes are happier when they are
   1. together
   2. servants in the white family
   3. educated
   4. given some respect.

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on Bayo Adebowale's Lonely Days.**

1. Windows in mourning in Kofi wear garments that are
   1. red
   2. black
   3. white
   4. dull
2. In the novel, bage cape signifies everlasting
   1. happiness
   2. sorrow
   3. freedom
   4. despair.
3. Yaremi's only son is
   1. Alani
   2. Wande
   3. Olode
   4. Deyo.

### Questions 17 to 20 are based on George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty- four.

1. The novel draws a picture of
   1. a useless past
   2. a totalitarian future
   3. an unstable moment
   4. a peaceful atmosphere
2. The power and oppression of an irresistible evil debased Winston's dreams of
   1. freedom and democracy
   2. internal security
   3. wealth and capitalism
   4. sovereignty
3. Room 101 symbolises a place of
   1. rest
   2. fun
   3. humiliation
   4. torture
4. The novel can be described as
   1. optimistic
   2. antagonistic
   3. persuasive
   4. pessimistic.

### Questions 21 to 25 are based on

**J.P Clark's Wives Revolt.**

1. In the play, the central idea is that gender equality is
   1. both undesirable and unattainable
   2. desirable but unattainable
   3. attainable and desirable
   4. obnoxious but desirable
2. In their flight, the women settle at Iyara in order to
   1. cure cross-piece
   2. hurt their husbands
   3. forestall reconciliation
   4. seek peace
3. `...Great Orators in the assembly, and poor nannies at home:" Those being ridiculed here are the
   1. husbands
   2. old-women
   3. wives
   4. spinsters
4. …Those with full breasts have walked out, and that leaves you, me, and, the old-girls returned home on retirement, it's the dry season child." The character to whom the words are spoken in the play is in
   1. front of the veranda of Okoro's house
   2. the-kitchen, upstage
   3. Okoro's front yard, down stage
   4. the direction of the kitchen, off stage
5. The mutual exchange of abuse in the play is reminiscent of
   1. Ikaki
   2. Udje
   3. Etiyeri
   4. Ekpe

### Questions 26 to 30 are based on Williams's Shakespeare's Othello.

1. "ill-starred wench, Pale as thy smoke; When we shall meet at compt"

The device used in the line above is

* 1. simile
  2. pun
  3. metaphor
  4. paradox

1. Othello kills Desdemona because the
   1. former is jealous
   2. former's race is insulted
   3. latter is a witch
   4. latter is an idol
2. Brabantio is opposed to the relationship between Othello and Desdemona because
   1. he prefers Lago
   2. Othello is a moor
   3. Rodgerigo woos her first
   4. Desdemona is too young
3. "Soft you; a word or two before you go. I have done the state some service an,' they know' No more of that, I pray you, in your letters, When you shall these unlucky deeds relate" The speech above is made when the speaker is
   1. travelling
   2. sick
   3. dying
   4. eloping
4. "0 heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood!

Father; from hence trust not your daughters' minds

By what you see them act. Is there not charms

By which the property of youth and maidhood

May be abused?

The speaker of the excerpt above is

* 1. Brabantio
  2. Othello
  3. Gratiano
  4. Roderigo

### Use the following excerpt to answer questions 31 to 33.

"I wonder how long, you awful parasites, Shall share with me this little bed,

And awake me, from my sweet dreams be lost,

Sucking blood from my poor head... Mbure: "To Bed-Bug"

1. The lines are an example of a
   1. limerick
   2. lampoon
   3. light verse
   4. light opera.
2. The poet persona expresses dismay about
   1. bat
   2. cockroaches
   3. grass coppers
   4. light opera
3. The most dominant figure of speech in the excerpt is
   1. metaphor
   2. simile
   3. personification
   4. hyperbole
4. You

Your head is like a drum that is beaten for spirits

Your

Yours ears are like the fans used for blowing fire.

The lines above are a good example of

* 1. caricature
  2. ridicule
  3. satire
  4. lampoon.

### How can I look at Oyo and say I hate long shiny cars? How can I come to the children and despise international schools? And Koomson comes; and the family semi Jesus Christ in him...

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The feeling conveyed by the speaker | | 40. The lines above inform the reader |
| above is one of | | that poet |
| A. anger | | E. is determined to suffer |
| B. alienation | | F. has his poetic imagination kindled |
| C. hope | | G. will cure his soar mood |
|  |  | H. will not drink much |
| D. despair | | |
| 36. **"Hide me now, when night children** | | |
| **haunt the earth" Wole Soyinka:** | | |
| **"Night" Night children** in the stanza | | |
| above reflects the consciousness of | | |
| A. birds | | |
| B. armed robbers | | |
| C. animals | | |
| D. spirit beings | | |
| **37.** | **Serrated shadows, through** |  |
| **dark leaves** | | |
| **Till, bathed in warm suffusion of** | | |
| **your dapped cells** | | |
| **Sensation pained me, faceless, silent** | | |
| **as night thieves** | | |
| Wole Soyinka: “**Night**” | | |
| The dominant mood in the lines above is | | |
| one of | | |
| A. apprehension | | |
| B. defiance | | |
| C. joy | | |
| D. indifference | | |
| 38.“**The drum overwhelmed the guns**…” | | |
| J.P Clark: “**Causalities**” | | |
| The poet in the excerpt above uses | | |
| A. litotes | | |
| B. symbolism | | |
| C. onomatopoeia | | |
| D. alliteration | | |
| 39.**“… They do not see the funeral piles,** | | |
| **At home eating up the forests…”** J.P | | |
| Clark: “**Causalities**” The imagery | | |
| created in the above uses | | |
| A. metaphor | | |
| B. personification | | |
| C. synecdoche | | |
| D. metonymy | | |
| “**I cannot rest from travel: I will** | | |
| **drink, life to the lees, all times I** | | |
| **have enjoyed, Greatly, have suffered** | | |
| **greatly”**. A.L. Tennyson: ”**Ulysses**” | | |

|  |
| --- |
| **ANSWER KEYS** |
| 1. B |
| 2. C |
| 3. A |
| 4. A |
| 5. B |
| 6. C |
| 7. A |
| 8. B |
| 9. D |
| 10.D |
| 11.A |
| 12.B |
| 13.B |
| 14.B |
| 15.C |
| 16.A |
| 17.A |
| 18.A |

|  |
| --- |
| 19.D |
| 20.A |
| 21.C |
| 22.B |
| 23.A |
| 24.A |
| 25.B |
| 26.A |
| 27.A |
| 28.B |
| 29.C |
| 30.A |
| 31.A |
| 32.B |
| 33.C |
| 34.D |
| 35.D |
| 36.B |
| 37.A |
| 38.C |
| 39.A |
| 40.B |