



JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD

JUNE 2020 EXAMINATIONS

JUPEB/014

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

ART – J126

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer all questions in this section.

Use the OMR answer sheet provided to answer the questions. Follow the instructions on the OMR sheet.

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer FOUR questions; ONE question from each course.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions in this Section.

1. The introduction of an extraneous element to resolve a naughty plot is
 - A. *deus ex machina*.
 - B. sudden death.
 - C. catastrophic.
 - D. melodramatic.

2. Modern African plays are essentially concerned with
 - A. folklore and tradition.
 - B. economic and political struggles.
 - C. colonial and nationalist struggles.
 - D. cultural and religious debates.

3. As a dramatic theory, realism emphasizes
 - A. abstract, verifiable experience.
 - B. concrete, verifiable experience.
 - C. subjective, verifiable experience.
 - D. personal, verifiable experience.

4. Aristotle's 'unity of time' demands
 - A. four revolution of the sun.
 - B. three revolution of the sun.
 - C. two revolution of the sun.
 - D. one revolution of the sun.

5. Modern tragedy often deals with man's relationship with
 - A. cosmic realities.
 - B. social realities.
 - C. ethereal forces.
 - D. divine forces.

6. In Greek drama, the tragic hero is usually portrayed as
- A. clueless.
 - B. helpless.
 - C. flawless.
 - D. ruthless.
7. A form of comedy characterized by ridiculous exaggeration and distortion is
- A. figuresque.
 - B. burlesque.
 - C. picaresque
 - D. miniaturesque.
8. A work whose major purpose is to give guidance, particularly in ethical and religious matters is
- A. aesthetic.
 - B. moralistic.
 - C. periodic.
 - D. liturgical.
9. The most important dramatic device in a comedy is
- A. irony.
 - B. humour.
 - C. suspense.
 - D. contrast.
10. By referring to a past action that has significance for the present, the playwright uses
- A. flashback.
 - B. foreshadowing.
 - C. contrast.
 - D. irony.
11. A play that deals with stock characters and uses a sensational plot is called
- A. tragedy.
 - B. comedy.

- C. melodrama.
 - D. mystery.
12. A comic form whose actions are hard to believe and discusses trivial themes is called
- A. farce.
 - B. melodrama.
 - C. burlesque.
 - D. parody.
13. Ridicule in a comedy is achieved through
- A. consummation.
 - B. adulteration
 - C. exaggeration
 - D. enunciation.
14. In the six elements of tragedy, thought is the exclusive property of the characters because it
- A. has nothing to do with the audience
 - B. is not what the audience expects.
 - C. is a pattern of spoken words in the play's dialogue
 - D. is the medium of expression
15. Greek comedy developed from
- A. romantic celebrations.
 - B. rebellious celebrations.
 - C. religious celebrations.
 - D. political celebrations.
16. The Father of the English novel is
- A. George Eliot.
 - B. Daniel Defoe
 - C. Henry Fielding.
 - D. Jonathan Swift.

17. A novel that evokes chilling terror by exploiting mystery and a variety of horrors is
- A. sociological
 - B. gothic
 - C. realistic
 - D. magical
18. The milieu of a story may emphasize its
- A. behaviour and action.
 - B. location and time.
 - C. diction and imagery.
 - D. costume and style.
19. Which of these periods of English literature precede the Victorian period?
- A. The Classical period
 - B. The Middle Ages
 - C. The Romantic Period
 - D. The Renaissance period
20. The descriptive language that the author uses to appeal to the readers' sense organs is
- A. setting.
 - B. imagery.
 - C. mood.
 - D. tone.
21. Authors provide clues to suggest a later event through
- A. suspense.
 - B. foreshadowing.
 - C. flashback.
 - D. parable.
22. In which of the following genres did the 18th Century literature achieve its greatest success?
- A. Drama
 - B. Epic poetry

- C. Novel
- D. The essay

23. The 18th century English novel was characterized by the
- A. social concern for socialism.
 - B. love for communalism.
 - C. spirit of realism.
 - D. concept of romanticism.
24. The new generation African writers are more concerned about
- A. colonial exploitation.
 - B. social disillusionment.
 - C. political corruption.
 - D. gender discrimination.
25. The most popular element of modernist poetry is
- A. free verse.
 - B. blank verse
 - C. regular verse
 - D. irregular verse
26. The device used to make reference to events or people is known as
- A. Allegory.
 - B. Allusion.
 - C. Irony.
 - D. Paradox.
27. *Six hands at open door dicing for pieces of silver* is an example of
- A. Oxymoron.
 - B. Paradox.
 - C. Synecdoche.
 - D. Apostrophe.
28. What determines the rhythm of a line?

- A. Number of stress
- B. Patterns of stress
- C. Patterns of sounds
- D. Number of sounds

Read the extract below and answer questions 29-33

Gather ye rose-buds while ye may

Old time is still a-flying

And this same flower that smiles today

Tomorrow will be dying

The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun

The higher he's a-getting

The sooner will his race be run

And nearer he's to setting

(Robert Herrick's "To the Virgins, to make much of Time")

29. The poetic device used in line 5 is called

- A. Hyperbole
- B. Symbolism
- C. Simile
- D. Metaphor

30. *Old time is still a-flying* in the above poem is an example of

- A. Personification
- B. Euphemism
- C. Oxymoron
- D. Synecdoche

31. The rhyme scheme for this expression is

- A. ababcdcd.
- B. abbacddc.
- C. abcabedd.
- D. ababdcdc.

32. *And this same flower that smiles today* is an example of
- A. Pun.
 - B. Personification.
 - C. Simile.
 - D. Metaphor.
33. The focus of the poem is
- A. Flower.
 - B. Life.
 - C. Time.
 - D. Death.
34. Which age in European poetry lays emphasis on emotion, and revitalized interest in medieval subjects?
- A. Romantic
 - B. Medieval
 - C. Classical
 - D. Renaissance
35. A sonnet may be described as traditional poetry because it
- A. conforms to a fixed verse structure.
 - B. has no rhyme scheme and rhythm.
 - C. deals with love and relationships.
 - D. was a favourable form used by Shakespeare.
36. The English sonnet has
- A. 90 syllables.
 - B. 140 syllables.
 - C. 70 syllables.
 - D. 120 syllables.

Use the passage below to answer Questions 37 – 40

I am staring painfully at an image. My image? No! – what is left of what used to be my image. And from my left and right, all about me, I keep hearing chuckles and pantings, wild bedspring creaks, screaming oohs and aahs. They are coming from rooms that are the same as mine, rooms where the same things are done as they are in mine. And in all of them are pretty women like myself, one in each room waiting to be used and abused by strange men. They are all about me. And yet here by myself, alone inside my room, I feel so very, very far away on my own. So friendless, isolated and cold. (From Amma Darko's *Beyond the Horizon*).

37. The dominant imagery in the passage is

- A. auditory.
- B. tactile.
- C. olfactory.
- D. thermal.

38. The expression “*bedspring creaks, screaming oohs and aahs*” exemplifies

- A. Simile.
- B. Oxymoron.
- C. Onomatopoeia.
- D. Personification.

39. The passage uses the

- A. First person narrative point of view.
- B. Third person narrative point of view.
- C. Omniscient narrative point of view.
- D. Limited narrative point of view.

40. The mood of the extract is that of

- A. danger.
- B. pity.
- C. excitement.
- D. indifference

The snow is a white blanket. Oh it is, is it, all right then, you sleep under a six-inch blanket of snow and I'll sleep under a half-inch blanket of unpoetical

blanket material and we'll see which one keeps warm. (From "Very Like a Whale by Ogden Nash")

41. The poem above is
 - A. sarcastic
 - B. ironic.
 - C. angry
 - D. patronizing

42. What type of poem is it?
 - A. Panegyric
 - B. Dramatic
 - C. Ode
 - D. Lyric

43. *The snow is a white blanket* as used in the poem is
 - A. Metaphoric.
 - B. Hyperbolic.
 - C. Paradoxical.
 - D. Ironic.

44. Criticism that deals with the interrelations of the components parts of the text is
 - A. aesthetic.
 - B. historical.
 - C. impressionistic.
 - D. objective.

45. Biographical approach to the evaluation of a text is influenced essentially by the belief that the literary work is
 - A. a reflection of the lives of the audience.
 - B. an expression of the writer's perceptions and feelings.
 - C. free of any influence of the writer's perceptions and feelings.
 - D. an imitation of the lives of the writer and the audience.

46. An assessment of the development of the mind of a character is suggestive of which type of critical approach?
- A. Philosophical
 - B. Psychological
 - C. Sociological
 - D. Biographical
47. *Experience darkness that is visible* is an example of
- A. Synecdoche.
 - B. Oxymoron
 - C. Synesthesia.
 - D. Pun.
48. A basic difference between simile and metaphor is that while the simile
- A. stimulates the imagination, the metaphor recalls memory.
 - B. recalls memory, the metaphor stimulates the imagination.
 - C. merges identities, the metaphor focusses on resemblances.
 - D. focuses on resemblances, the metaphor merges identities.
49. In Greek drama, the chorus ...
- A. once they came on, remained on stage until the end of the play.
 - B. was made of men and women unlike the actors who were men.
 - C. was made up of old men because of their voice.
 - D. sometimes acted as the gods who provided information to the priests.
50. *I stood on the road, looking at the fluffy, dark-red young cattle that seemed to moo at me.*
The device used in the line above is
- A. Metaphor
 - B. Simile
 - C. Personification.
 - D. Onomatopoeia.

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer FOUR Questions; One Question from each Course.

LIT 001: INTRODUCTION TO DRAMA

1. Discuss the theme of rebellion in *Henry IV*. [15 marks]

*As flies to wanton boys, are we to the gods;
They kill us for their sport.
King Lear Act 4 scene 1.*

2. Demonstrate the extent to which the excerpt is dramatized in *King Lear*. [15 marks]

3. Discuss Femi Osofisan's *Once Upon Four Robbers* as a Sociological play. [15 marks]

4. Examine Ngugi's treatment of religion in *I Will Marry When I Want*. [15 marks]

LIT 002: INTRODUCTION TO PROSE FICTION

5. "*Hard Times* is built on irony." Discuss this in relation to characterisation and theme in the novel. [15 marks]

6. Examine gender inequality in *The Mill on the Floss*. [15 marks]

7. In Achebe's *Anthills of the Savannah*, Beatrice is a metaphor of the modern African woman. Discuss. [15 marks]

8. Describe Darko's *Beyond the Horizon* as a prose fiction. [15 marks]

LIT 003: INTRODUCTION TO POETRY

9. In *Hardlines*, Adeoti employs unusual images to buttress his theme. Explain the significance of these images. [15 marks]

10. Discuss Osundare's "Farmer-born" as a romantic poem. [15 marks]

11. Examine John Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale" as a nature poem. [15 marks]

LIT 004: LITERARY APPRECIATION AND PRACTICAL CRITICISM

12. READ THE PASSAGE BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

Me? Steal? My ankles start to wobble, ready to turn me around and go home because my mother did not stay in labour for over ten hours for one small girl to be insulting me! Just because I am a caterer, she thinks that she can talk to me anyhow? Me. My palms press down on my breasts. Me. After all, I studied Agriculture at the polytechnic – even though I didn't finish. I am no illiterate. I start to walk away but two months' rent and maybe a new wheelchair for Biyi make me do a funny about-turn that might look like as awkward dance to Red Lipstick girl who merely quirks a brow. I breathe. I hope she is not around when I am cooking because it will ruin everything. When Biyi's mother annoyed me by asking if I had swallowed her grandchildren, I cooked egusi that tasted vile as cow's vomit even though I didn't cook it different from usual. I do not calculate anything like the people who say ten spoons of salt and five cubes of Maggi; I just add the ingredients until I feel that it is okay. And when I am angry, it ruins everything. (From 'Caterer, Caterer' by Pemi Aguda).

- (a) Identify the technique that enables us to read the speaker's thoughts and examine what it reveals about the persona's character.
- (b) Determine whether the persona should be taken seriously or not.

[15 marks]

13. READ THE POEM BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

Long afterward, Oedipus, old and blinded, walked the roads.
He smelled a familiar smell. It was the Sphinx. Oedipus said, "I want to ask one question. Why didn't I recognize my mother?"
"You gave the wrong answer," said the Sphinx. "But that was what made everything possible," said Oedipus. "No," she said.
"When I asked, what walks on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening, you answered, Man. You didn't say anything about woman."
"When you say Man," said Oedipus, "you include women too. Everyone knows that." She said, "That's what you think."
(From 'Myth' by Muriel Rukeyser)

14. (a) Discuss the type of the poem and its significance.

(b) What do you think the poem is all about?

[15 marks]