



**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2025/2026 ACADEMIC SESSION**

|         |                       |       |     |                       |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|
| NAME    |                       |       |     |                       |
| SUBJECT | LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH | CLASS | SS1 | DURATION 1:30 MINUTES |

**SECTION A OBJECTIVE**

Answer all the questions in this section.

**PART I**

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF LITERATURE.**

1. A piece of writing that tells a story with characters and plot is called a:  
(A). essay  
(B). poem  
(C). drama  
(D). prose
2. The feeling evoke in any work of art is the same thing as the  
(A). setting  
(B). style  
(C). mood  
(D). plot
3. Pick out the odd item in the list below  
(A). Metaphor  
(B). Epic  
(C). Satire  
(D). Elegy
4. Comic relief in a tragedy is a period of  
(A). poetic justice  
(B). the unravelling of a plot  
(C). an aspect of tragic flaws  
(D). a brief period of laughter.
5. Which of the following is NOT a figure of speech?  
(A). Metaphor  
(B). Simile  
(C). Dialogue  
(D). Personification
6. A literary device which helps to hold the mind of the reader or audience in a state of expectancy is referred to as  
(A). surprise  
(B). apathy  
(C). catharsis  
(D). suspense
7. A speech made by a character speaking to himself alone on the stage is  
(A). a whisper
8. (B). a soliloquy  
(C). an overture  
(D). a dialogue
9. The struggle between two opposing forces in a story is known as:  
(A). theme  
(B). conflict  
(C). plot  
(D). suspense
10. One of the aims of didactic drama is to  
(A). ridicule the society  
(B). entertain  
(C). amuse mankind  
(D). teach a moral.
11. A play with a sorrowful ending is called. (A) tragedy  
(B). tragi-comedy  
(C). farce  
(D). comedy
12. Which of these is an example of onomatopoeia?  
(A). Strong as lion  
(B). The tree whispered  
(C). Buzz,hiss,bang  
(D). Life is a journey
13. A rounded character is  
(A). narrator as a minor character  
(B). an intelligent character  
(C). a character that does not change  
(D). a character that grows and changes in the story
14. The choice of words by a writer is referred to as:  
(A). diction  
(B). mood  
(C). tone  
(D). style
15. A story that teaches a moral lesson with animals as characters is called a:  
(A). myth  
(B). legend  
(C). ballad

(D). diction

15. The main character in a literary work is called the:  
 (A). narrator  
 (B). antagonist  
 (C). protagonist  
 (D). chorus

16. Hyperbole is a figure of speech used for  
 (A). indifference  
 (B). contrast  
 (C). exaggeration  
 (D). humour

17. Which of the these terms refers to the time and place of a story?  
 (A). setting  
 (B). theme  
 (C). mood  
 (D). tone

18. The sequence and logical arrangement of incident in a literary text is  
 (A). diction  
 (B). appreciation  
 (C). plot  
 (D). theme

19. In poetry, a group of lines forming a unit is called a:  
 (A). verse  
 (B). stanza  
 (C). couplet  
 (D). line

20. The lesson or central idea of a literary work is its:  
 (A). theme  
 (B). motif  
 (C). conflict  
 (D). plot

**PART II UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY.**

Read the following prose passage and answer questions 21 to 25

It was a bright Saturday morning. Amaka woke up early and hurried outside. The air was fresh, and the birds were singing on the trees. She had promised her mother to help in the small garden behind their house. With a little hoe in her hand, she began to clear the weeds. Though the work was tiring, she felt happy because she knew her mother would be proud of her.

21. Which day of the week is the story set in?  
 (A). Friday  
 (B). Saturday  
 (C). Sunday  
 (D). Monday

22. Which description best reflects the atmosphere of the morning?  
 (A). Noisy and hot  
 (B). Fresh and peaceful  
 (C). Dark and frightening  
 (D). Busy and crowded

23. What was Amaka supposed to do?  
 (A). Wash clothes  
 (B). Work in the garden  
 (C). Cook food  
 (D). Sweep the house

24. What quality of Amaka's character is shown in the passage?  
 (A). laziness  
 (B). kindness  
 (C). helpfulness  
 (D). anger

25. In the extract, the general mood of the passage is:  
 (A). Sad  
 (B). Happy  
 (C). Fearful  
 (D). Violent

Read the extract below and answer questions 26-30

**The Moon( short anonymous poem)**

The moon shines bright in the quiet sky,  
 It watches the world as night goes by.  
 The stars are twinkling, clear and small,  
 A gentle light covers all.

26. The rhyme scheme of the stanza is  
 (A). abcd  
 (B). aabb  
 (C). abab  
 (D). abba

27. The figure of speech used in "The moon...watches the world" is  
 (A). metaphor  
 (B). simile  
 (C). alliteration  
 (D). personification

28. The stars in the poem are described as :  
 (A). bright and large  
 (B). twinkling and small  
 (C). dark and hidden  
 (D). angry and fierce

29. The mood of the poem can best be described as:  
 (A). angry  
 (B). violent  
 (C). peaceful  
 (D). exciting

30. The main subject of the poem is the:

- (A). sun
- (B). moon
- (C) sky
- (D).stars

31. Costumes as used in drama refer to

- (A) . heroes
- (B). outfits
- (C). actors
- (D). speeches

32. . "He is as eager as a bridegroom " is an example of

- (A). Simile
- (B). personification
- (C). Irony
- (D). metaphor

33. The setting of a story or drama includes

- (A). the plot and the theme.
- (B) the time, place and general atmosphere.
- (C). Imagery, major and minor characters.
- (D). diction, tone and general mood.

34. Which of the following is not a type of poem?

- (A) Symbol
- (B). Sonnet
- (C). Ode
- (D). Ballad

35. A narrative of real events and people is referred to as

- (A). Chronology
- (B). non-fiction
- (C). bibliography
- (D) autograph

36. "The winter wind waved the branches" is an example of

- (A). synonyms
- (B) homonyms
- (C) assonance
- (D) alliteration

37. "She has teeth white as milk" is an example of

- (A) metaphor
- (B) irony
- (C) simile
- (D) metonymy

38. A tragic hero is one who

- (A) has many friends.
- (B) is brave and strong
- (C) is hated by the reader
- (D) suffers much and die unnecessarily

39. The sequential arrangements of events in a story is called

- (A). myth
- (B). parable
- (C). plot
- (D) realism

40. Conflict in drama can be defined as

- (A). a compromise

- (B). a clash of will
- (C) similarity of opinion
- (D) an explanation

41. A relatively short story that teaches moral about how to live a good life is called

- (A) myth
- (B) parable
- (C) proverb
- (D) realism

42. The cause of the downfall of a heroic character due to fate or error of judgement is called

- (A). exaggeration
- (B) suspense
- (C) natural cause
- (D) tragic flaw

43. "O death, where is the sting; O grave where is thy victory?" Is an example of

- (A) apostrophe
- (B) paradox
- (C) euphemism
- (D). flashback

44. An author 's story about himself is a/an

- (A) biography
- (B) essay
- (C) diary

(D) auto-biography

45. Pick the odd item

- (A) Tragedy
- (B) Comedy
- (C) Stanza
- (D) Farce

46. A long narrative which depicts country life is a/an

- (A) ballad
- (B) pastoral
- (C) Epic
- (D) Ode

47. Which of the following is common to all forms of Literature

- (A) language
- (B.) chorus
- (C) action
- (D) narrator

48. The three major forms of Literature are

- (A) tragedy, comedy, trag-i-comedy
- (B) poetry, drama, folktales
- (C) drama, lyric, prose fiction
- (D) poetry, drama, prose

49. The literary term describing the individuals in a work of Literature is

- (A) character
- (B) protagonist
- (C) narrator
- (D) vilian

50. Which type of irony occurs when the reader knows something the character does not?

- (A) Verbal irony
- (B) Dramatic irony
- (C) Situational irony
- (D) Tragic irony

## **SECTION B THOERY**

Answer **FOUR** questions in this section.

1. a. Explain concisely the meaning of Literature → 5 MARKS  
b. State five functions of Literature 5 MARKS
2. a. Discuss in full "prose" as a genre of Literature . 5MARKS  
b. List five elements of drama and critically explain each. 5MARKS
3. List and explain any three features of drama and any two features of prose. 10MARKS
4. What is poetry? 2MARKS  
b. Examine any four elements of poetry. 8 Marks
5. Explain the following figures of speech and give two (2) examples of each.
  - a. Simile
  - b. Hyperbole
  - c. Irony
  - d. Personification
  - e. Alliteration10 MARKS