

S2103 & 1 June
WASSCE 2008
LITERATURE-IN-
ENGLISH 3 & 1
 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours

3 & 1

Name:

Index Number:

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

West African Senior School Certificate Examination

June 2008

LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH 3 & 1

2 hours 15 minutes

*Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, write your **name and index number** in the spaces provided at the top right-hand corner of this booklet and thereafter, read the following instructions carefully.*

This booklet consists of two Papers, Papers 3 and 1. Answer Paper 3 which comes first, in your booklet and Paper 1 in your Objective Test answer sheet. Paper 3 will last for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours after which the answer booklet will be collected. Do not start Paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last for 1 hour.

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SECTION A

AFRICAN PROSE

Answer one question only from this section.

BUCHI EMECHETA: *The Joys of Motherhood.*

1. Discuss three instances of conflict in the novel.
2. Discuss Emecheta's narrative technique in the novel.

ISIDORE OKPEWHO: *The Last Duty.*

3. Comment on the theme of rivalry in the novel.
4. Discuss the role of Omonigbo Rukeme in the novel.

SECTION B

NON - AFRICAN PROSE

Answer one question only from this section.

GEORGE ELIOT: *Silas Marner*

5. Discuss the theme of betrayal in the novel.
6. With evidence from the novel, show that "One reaps what one sows."

RICHARD WRIGHT: *Black Boy*

7. Examine the factors that make Richard a distinct personality.
8. Discuss the contributions of Mr. Crane and Mr Olin to the development of the plot.

Answer all the 50 questions: 30 questions from Section A and 20 questions from Section B.

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find out the correct option for each question and shade in pencil on your answer sheet, the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen.

Give only one answer to each question. Be sure you understand the instructions at the beginning of each section before you try to answer any of the questions that follow them.

Do not spend too much time on a question. If you find a question difficult, leave it and come back to it later.

Use **HB pencil** throughout. If you wish to change an answer, erase your first answer completely and shade the appropriate space for the new answer.

An example is given below:

“Farewell, fair cruelty,” is an example of

- A. apostrophe.
- B. metaphor.
- C. allusion.
- D. personification.

The correct answer is apostrophe, which is lettered A and therefore answer space A would be shaded.

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer you wish to change.

Now answer the following questions.

Section A

Answer all the questions in this section.

Part 1

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON LITERARY APPRECIATION

1. A literary work in which action and characters represent ideas is

- A. an allusion.
- B. an epigram.
- C. an allegory.
- D. an innuendo.

2. “Peter’s pretty partner paid the bills” is an example of

- A. alliteration.
- B. rhyme.
- C. satire.
- D. digression.

3. A stanza of four lines in poetry is
- A. a quatrain.
 - B. a sestet.
 - C. an octave.
 - D. an elegy.
4. "O happy torment" is an example of
- A. oxymoron.
 - B. synecdoche.
 - C. innuendo.
 - D. simile.
5. A recurring dominant idea in a work of art is called
- A. setting.
 - B. conflict.
 - C. plot.
 - D. motif.
6. A question which does not require an answer is
- A. discourse.
 - B. rhetorical.
 - C. ironic.
 - D. flashback.
7. A literary work written in form of a letter is
- A. creative.
 - B. romantic.
 - C. tautological.
 - D. epistolary.

8. "The lawyer addressed the bench" illustrates
- metonymy.
 - alliteration.
 - simile.
 - oxymoron.
9. The concluding part of a play where the conflict is resolved is the
- resolution.
 - enjambent.
 - denouement.
 - climax.
10. A character whose flaws combined with external forces lead to his suffering is a
- heroine.
 - tragic-hero.
 - hero.
 - protagonist.
11. Pick the odd item out of the underlisted
- ode
 - elegy
 - sonnet
 - simile
12. "Pregnant clouds" is an example of
- cliché.
 - litotes.
 - metaphor.
 - synecdoche.

13. A writer's choice of words is his
- A. diction.
 - B. mood.
 - C. tone.
 - D. setting.
14. The art of creating fictional personages constitutes
- A. point of view.
 - B. characterization.
 - C. narrative technique.
 - D. symbolism.
15. A deliberate use of exaggeration for the purpose of humour/emphasis is
- A. metaphor.
 - B. irony.
 - C. simile.
 - D. hyperbole.
16. Drama is meant to
- A. teach manners only.
 - B. criticize.
 - C. educate and entertain.
 - D. be read and acted only.
17. A piece of writing which teaches morals is
- A. serious.
 - B. didactic.
 - C. playful.
 - D. analytical.

18. A poem of fourteen lines is

- A. an elegy.
- B. a dirge.
- C. a sonnet.
- D. an ode.

19. Shakespeare's poetry consists mainly of

- A. quatrain.
- B. heroic verse.
- C. blank verse.
- D. couplet.

20. A piece of writing or speech at the beginning of a work of art is the

- A. prologue.
- B. dialogue.
- C. monologue.
- D. epilogue.

PART II

UNSEEN POETRY AND PROSE

Read the poem and answer questions 21 – 25.

At the onset of the rain
The drought-stricken land
Suck up the wetness
And the gates to the field
Are flung widely open.
It is the signal for planting!
It is time for joyous toiling!
At various times of day
The hard and erect hoe
Would thrust and dig deep
Into the receiving wet soil.
Seeds in different quantities
Seeds of varying potency
Are broadcasted in layers
Into the womb of the earth.
With time and much labour
The seed now transformed
Blossoms and grows into new life!

21. The subject matter of the extract is
- A. harvesting.
 - B. rain.
 - C. time.
 - D. farming.
22. The dominant device used in the extract is
- A. metaphor.
 - B. paradox.
 - C. symbolism.
 - D. simile.
23. "The hard and erect hoe" connotes
- A. uprooting of weeds.
 - B. the sowing of seeds.
 - C. digging of the soil.
 - D. farming implement.

24. "Joyous toiling" is an example of
- onomatopoeia.
 - oxymoron.
 - irony.
 - metaphor.
25. The last line of the extract suggests the
- growth of a seed.
 - birth of a child.
 - harvesting of fruits.
 - flourishing of flowers.

Read the passage and answer questions 26 – 30.

Ralph wormed his way through the thicket towards the forest, keeping as far as possible beneath the smoke. Presently, he saw an open space and the green leaves of the edge of the thicket. A smallish savage was standing between him and the rest of the forest, a savage striped red and white, and carrying a spear. He was coughing, and smearing the paint about his eyes with the back of his hand as he tried to see through the increasing smoke.

Ralph launched himself like a cat; stabbed, snarling, with the spear, and the savage doubled up. There was a shout from beyond the thicket and then Ralph was running with the swiftness of fear through the undergrowth. He came to a pig-run, followed it for perhaps a hundred yards and then swerved off. Behind him the ululation swept across the island once more and a single voice shouted three times. He guessed that was the signal to advance and sped away again till his chest was like fire.

Then he flung himself down under a bush and waited for a moment till his breathing steadied. He passed his tongue tentatively over his teeth and lips and heard far off the ululation of the pursuers.

26. The passage is
- narrative.
 - expository.
 - descriptive.
 - argumentative.
27. "Ralph wormed his way" is an example of
- irony.
 - apostrophe.
 - metaphor.
 - allusion.

28. The mood of the passage is
- anger.
 - sarcasm.
 - indifference.
 - fright.
29. The literary device used in “*Ralph launched himself like a cat*” is
- assonance.
 - simile.
 - contrast.
 - personification.
30. The writer’s diction portrays
- repetition.
 - irony.
 - tension.
 - humour.

SECTION B

Answer all the questions in this section.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Hamlet*

Read the extract and answer questions 31 – 35.

It is here,, thou art slain;
 No medicine in the world can do thee good;
 In thee there is not half an hour of life;
 The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
 Unbated and evenom’d: the foul practice
 Hath turn’d itself on me; lo, here I lie,

(Act 5, Scene Two, Lines 298 – 303)

31. The speaker is
- Fortinbras.
 - Guiltenstern.
 - Laertes.
 - Hamlet.
32. The queen has just
- left the scene.
 - died.
 - run away.
 - arrived.

43. "The primrose path of dalliance" means
- a religious life.
 - a reckless life.
 - the way to heaven.
 - the way to hell.
44. The other character who comes on the scene after this is
- the queen.
 - Horatio.
 - Polonius.
 - the king.
45. The setting is
- a room in Polonius' house.
 - a room in the castle.
 - the queen's room.
 - the king's room.

Read the extract and answer questions 46 – 50.

I prithee, when thou seest that act afoot,
 Even with the very comment of thy soul
 Observe mine uncle: if his occulted guilt
 Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
 It is a damned ghost that we have seen...

(Act 3, Scene Two, Lines 73 – 77)

46. The speaker is
- Hamlet.
 - Claudius.
 - the king.
 - the queen.

47. The character being addressed is
- A. Gertrude.
 - B. Ophelia.
 - C. Horatio.
 - D. Claudius.
48. The "uncle" being referred to is
- A. Laertes.
 - B. Claudius.
 - C. Guildenstern.
 - D. Horatio.
49. The "occulted guilt" here means
- A. wizardry.
 - B. love.
 - C. witchcraft.
 - D. conscience.
50. The scene after this consists of the
- A. closet scene.
 - B. dumb show.
 - C. graveyard scene.
 - D. ghost scene.