

JUPEB

Literature

Past questions

Paper Type: **Objective (PT. 1-4)**

~~**NOT FOR SALE**~~

Our JUPEB past questions (**PDF**) are **FREE** for your unlimited download. We only charge for our past questions & **ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION** which you can download now by clicking on the link below:

www.examministry.com

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer All Questions.

Time Allowed: 1 hour

1. Aeschylus introduced an actor known as the _____

- A. Antagonist to drama.
- B. Deuteragonist to drama.
- C. protagonist to drama.
- D. tritagonist to drama.

2. In a typical Greek theatre, the altar of the gods is located at the _____

- A. centre of the stage.
- B. right side of the stage.
- C. entrance of the theatre.
- D. orchestra.

3. Exodus in Greek theatre occurs after the _____

- A. parados.

B. epilogue.

C. stasimon.

D. prologue.

4. According to Aristotle, comedy originated from _____

- A. choral songs.
- B. phallic songs.
- C. heroic songs.
- D. satiric songs.

5. One difference between Greek and Renaissance tragedies is that in Renaissance, there is _____

- A. a protagonist who introduces the theme.
- B. the interference of God in the affairs of men.
- C. a prologue which gives the background to the action.
- D. a comic character who douses the tragic tension.

6. A dramatic work with a sensational plot is _____

- A. satiric.
- B. melodramatic.
- C. tragicomedic.
- D. farcical.

7. A plot is linear when the _____

- A. play ends in the same way it begins.
- B. actions are without complications.
- C. incidents progress chronologically.
- D. events are linked by similar characters.

8. Of all the periods, Modern drama pays more attention to _____

- A. character.
- B. plot.
- C. diction.
- D. theme.

9. In drama, *in medias res* is the _____

- A. giving of details in the middle of the exposition.
- B. opening of a plot in the middle of action.
- C. using flashback in the middle of the plot.
- D. resolving conflict in the middle of the play.

10. In Marxist drama, a veritable tool against oppression is _____

- A. unity.
- B. religion.
- C. poverty.
- D. wealth.

11. As reflected in African drama, it may be concluded that the effect of the meeting with Europe on Africa is _____

- A. exploitative.
- B. emancipating.
- C. disappointing.
- D. two-edged.

12. Interlude is a _____

- A. comic play that is sung.
- B. lengthy dramatic composition.
- C. play conveying information.
- D. short dramatic entertainment.

13. Unlike Modern drama, stage setting in Elizabethan theatre was reflected in _____

- A. costume.
- B. directions.
- C. lighting.
- D. dialogue.

14. A defining element of the modern novel is _____

- A. voice
- B. human characters
- C. realism
- D. episodic plot

15. An idea that recurs throughout a story is _____

- A. image.
- B. motif.
- C. subject.
- D. theme.

16. A new generation African novelist is _____

- A. Ayi Kwei Armah.
- B. Ngugi wa Thiong'o.
- C. Uzo Iweala.
- D. Elechi Amadi.

17. What distinguishes literature from other disciplines is the use of human _____

- A. history
- B. imagination
- C. interaction
- D. mystery

18. The dominant figure of speech in the statement "Givers never lack" is _____

- A. consonance.
- B. paradox.
- C. litotes.
- D. oxymoron.

19. A plot that does not show a chain connection between one event and another is _____

- A. organic.
- B. chronological.
- C. linear.
- D. episodic.

20. A prose narrative that ridicules an entity to precipitate change is _____

- A. sarcastic.
- B. ironic.
- C. didactic.
- D. satiric.

21. The Victorian era differs markedly from the Romantic period because in the Victorian period, _____

- A. poetry became most popular.
- B. Criticism became most popular.
- C. Drama became most popular.
- D. Prose became most popular.

22. The novel is developed from an earlier form called _____

- A. novella.
- B. romance.

- C. picaresque.
- D. gothic.

23. A prominent female novelist of the Victorian period is _____

- A. Mary Ann Evans
- B. Edith Wharton
- C. Toni Morrison
- D. Doris Lessing

24. A major shift evident in African post-colonial writing from that of the colonial is reflected in the conflict between _____

- A. African leaders and their people.
- B. men and women.
- C. Colonialists and the colonised.
- D. man and nature.

25. The principle of rewarding and punishing action in drama is called _____

- A. Poetic License.
- B. Poetic Justice.
- C. Poetic Diction.
- D. Poetic Retribution.

26. The term "bathos" is also known as _____

- A. rising action.
- B. climax.
- C. exposition.
- D. anticlimax.

27. A metrical line of four feet is _____

- A. pentametre.
- B. heptametre.
- C. tetrametre.
- D. monometre.

28. Which of these periods is not reflected in the poems studied?

- A. Renaissance.
- B. Victorian.
- C. Modern.
- D. Classical.

29. The predominant theme in T. S. Elliot's 'The Wasteland' concerns _____

- A. death.

B. darkness.

C. dryness.

D. danger.

30. "Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!" The Expression from 'Ode to a Nightingale' illustrates _____

- A. apostrophe.
- B. euphemism.
- C. antithesis.
- D. hyperbole.

Use the poem below to answer the next two Questions

*The royal throne of kings, this
scept'red isle*

*This earth of majesty, this seat of
Mars*

This other Eden, demi-paradise

31. The rhyme scheme is _____

- A. aba.
- B. abc.
- C. abb.
- D. aab.

32. The last line illustrates the use of _____

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

33. The persona in 'Song of Ocol' espouses _____

- A. Western values.
- B. African values.
- C. spiritual values.
- D. moral values.

34. In 'Eye of the Earth', the persona eulogises _____

- A. physical nature.
- B. spiritual forces.
- C. ancestral cord.
- D. romantic love.

Use the extract below to answer the next three Questions

We brought away from battle

And much their land bemoaned them

Two thousand head of cattle

And the head of him who owned them

(Thomas Love Peacock – 'The War Song of Dinas Vawr')

35. The type of rhyme used is _____

- A. enclosed rhyme.
- B. coupled rhyme.
- C. alternate rhyme.
- D. eye rhyme.

36. The second line illustrates _____

- A. euphemism.
- B. paradox.
- C. personification.
- D. litotes.

37. It can be inferred from the poem that the persona is the _____

- A. victim.

- B. vassal.
- C. victor.
- D. villain.

38. The essential elements that define plot are _____

- A. cause and effect.
- B. theme and suspense.
- C. structure and setting.
- D. conflict and climax.

39. Criticism that sees meaning of a text basically through the author's life is _____

- A. philosophical.
- B. sociological.
- C. biographical.
- D. analytical.

40. The systematic study of versification is _____

- A. prosody.
- B. eulogy.
- C. cacophony.
- D. melody.

Use the extract below to answer the next four Questions

The thought that he would drive Anne Murchison home late that night ran like a golden thread through the events of the party that Francis and Julia went to, and he laughed uproariously at dull jokes, dried a tear when Mabel Mercer told him about the death of her kitten, and stretched, yawned, sighed, and grunted like any other man with a rendezvous at the back of his mind.

(Culled from John Cheever – 'Country Husband')

41. The expression "...ran like a golden thread" illustrates _____

- A. metaphor.
- B. simile.
- C. personification.
- D. hyperbole.

42. The expression "...he laughed uproariously at dull jokes" denotes _____

- A. litotes.
- B. hyperbole.
- C. paradox.
- D. irony.

43. "... stretched, yawned, sighed and grunted" contains which images?

- A. Kinesthetic, visual and auditory.
- B. Kinesthetic, thermal and tactile.
- C. Kinesthetic, thermal and olfactory.
- D. Kinesthetic, tactile and auditory.

44. It can be deduced from the passage that the character being described is _____

- A. responsible.
- B. pretentious.
- C. comedic.
- D. bored.

45. A character saying he will not do a thing and then going ahead to do it exemplifies _____

- A. paralipsis.
- B. innuendo.
- C. paradox.
- D. chiasmus.

Use the extract below to answer the next two Questions.

*There was a young lady of Riga
Who smiled when she rode on a tiger
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger*

(Anonymous)

46. The poem is a/an _____

- A. dirge.
- B. epitaph.
- C. allegory.
- D. limerick.

47. The last line in the poem evidences the presence of _____

- A. irony
- B. pun

- C. paradox
- D. antithesis

Use the extract below to answer the next two Questions

"A succession of loud and shrill screams, bursting suddenly from the throat of the chained form, seemed to thrust me violently back."

(Edgar Allan Poe – 'The Cask of Amontillado')

48. The dominant device presented here is _____

- A. personification.
- B. metaphor.
- C. hyperbole.
- D. onomatopoeia.

49. The image evoked from the expression is that of a _____

- A. screaming man.
- B. terrible man.
- C. frightened dog.
- D. barking dog.

50. *Seeing that there's no other way,*

I turn his absence into a chair.

I can sit in it,

gaze out through the window

(Roo Barson – 'After a Death')

To the persona, the chair becomes a symbol of _____

- A. grief.
- B. consolation.
- C. rejection.
- D. loss.

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

*Would you like to get or confirm the **correct answer(s)** to any or all of these questions?*

Download it NOW!

CLICK HERE

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Time Allowed: 1 hour

Answer All Questions.

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 a man's relationship with _____

- A. cosmic realities
- B. social realities
- C. ethereal realities
- D. divine realities

6. In Greek drama, the tragic hero is usually portrayed as _____

- A. clueless
- B. helpless
- C. flawless
- D. ruthless

7. A form of comedy characterised 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 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 reader's 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 references 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 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. abcabcdd
- 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 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 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 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 is above _____

- 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 component 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. Biological

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 the memory
- B. recalls memory, the metaphor stimulates the imagination
- C. merges identities, the metaphor focuses on resemblances
- D. focuses on resemblances, the metaphor merges identities

49. In Greek drama, the chorus _____

- A. once they came on, remained on stage till 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 voices
- 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

JUPEB LITERATURE PAST QUESTIONS (PT. 2)

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Time Allowed: 1 hour

Answer All Questions.

1. According to Aristotle, a well-written play has _____ elements.

- A. five
- B. six
- C. seven
- D. eight

2. The art of dressing up a character for the stage is _____

- A. directing
- B. performing
- C. costuming
- D. assembling

3. Aristotle's *catastasis* is the same as _____

- A. exposition
- B. complication

- C. falling action
- D. climax

4. Many Renaissance tragedies emphasized the _____ world picture.

- A. Elizabethan
- B. Restoration
- C. Romantic
- D. Victorian

5. Comedy as a dramatic form presents men _____ than they are in real life.

- A. better
- B. greater
- C. miser
- D. worse

6. The error or frailty through which the fortunes of a hero are reversed is called _____

- A. peripeteia
- B. hamartia
- C. anagnorisis

D. catharsis

7. As a corrective measure, satire draws blood but uses a _____ sword.

- A. silver
- B. golden
- C. rubber
- D. double

8. The struggle for supremacy that grows out of the interplay of two opposing forces in a play is known as _____

- A. quarrel
- B. rebellion
- C. conflict
- D. confusion

9. A literary composition where characters enact prescribed events and articulate prescribed speeches is _____

- A. prosaic
- B. ecliptic
- C. poetic

D. dramatic

10. Drama in ancient Greece developed out of man's attempt to harmonize with his _____

- A. person
- B. universe
- C. family
- D. society

11. Drama evolved out of man's instinct to _____

- A. dramatize
- B. imitate
- C. write
- D. correct

12. In drama, Oedipus complex is the attachment of the _____

- A. hero to his father
- B. hero to his mother
- C. heroine to her mother
- D. heroine to her father

13. The addition of extemporaneous jokes and clowning makes a play _____

- A. tragic
- B. historical
- C. farcical
- D. mimetic

14. The action of Thespis in Greek drama demonstrates _____

- A. imitation
- B. dialogue
- C. creation
- D. presentation

15. In a tragic play, *anagnorisis* leads to _____

- A. complication
- B. crisis
- C. purgation
- D. resolution

16. The major distinguishing features of prose are _____

- A. narrative and epilogue

B. verse and action

C. narrative and fiction

D. character and dialogue

17. An epistolary novel is conveyed entirely by _____

A. an emphasis on the motives of the characters

B. an exchange of letters between characters

C. a dig into the mind of a character

D. a beginning of conflict between characters

18. A story within the narrative used to give a broader view of events is known as _____

A. conventional plot

B. complex plot

C. sub-plot

D. simple plot

19. Surface level interpretation of meaning would focus on _____

A. thematic structure

- B. plot sequence
- C. narrative technique
- D. subject matter

20. All these novelists are new generational African writers EXCEPT _____

- A. Mukoma wa Ngugi
- B. Chris Abani
- C. Sembene Ousmane
- D. Segun Afolabi

21. The heightened expectation of a reader while engaging a narrative is called _____

- A. suspense
- B. irony
- C. paradox
- D. imagery

22. Who is considered the precursor of the epistolary novel?

- A. George Eliot
- B. Daniel Defoe
- C. Samuel Richardson
- D. Henry Fielding

23. What best describes the subject of most Victorian novels?

- A. Portrayal of mechanized social world in realistic detail
- B. Representation of a mythic world of social fantasy
- C. A surreal exploration of different state of consciousness
- D. An ever-continuing pursuit of fate of men

24. Most neo-colonial prose narratives portray characters who are _____

- A. struggling with dual identities
- B. fighting corruption
- C. in dire need of knowledge
- D. religiously confused

25. A poem of five lines with synonymous words and phrases is called _____

- A. haiku
- B. lyric
- C. cinquains
- D. pastoral

26. A poem with regular meter but no rhyme refers to _____ verse.

- A. free
- B. blank
- C. lyrical
- D. rhetorical

27. A hint at an unfavourable description of a person is known as _____

- A. oxymoron
- B. analogy
- C. metaphor
- D. innuendo

28. One important focus of renaissance was an emphasis on _____

- A. transformation and magic
- B. the literature of Greece and Rome
- C. loyalty of the middle age
- D. importance of nature

29. The expression *pleasing pain, I burn and freeze* connotes _____

- A. paradox
- B. onomatopoeia
- C. assonance
- D. oxymoron

Use the extract below to answer Questions 30 – 33

*The cat went here and there
The moon spun round like a top
And the nearest kin of the moon,
The creeping cat, looked up
Black Minnaloushe stared at the moon*

(W.B Yeats – “The cat and the moon”)

30. What is the rhyme scheme of line 2–5?

- A. abcbc
- B. aabac
- C. abcdc
- D. abbbc

31. Line 2 of the extract is an example of _____

- A. apostrophe

- B. hyperbole
- C. metaphor
- D. simile

32. *Black Minnaloushe* refers to the _____

- A. top
- B. cat
- C. kin
- D. moon

33. *The creeping cat* in line 4 shows the use of _____

- A. assonance
- B. consonance
- C. alliteration
- D. pun

34. *She was not unmindful of her root* is an example of _____

- A. metaphor
- B. oxymoron
- C. litotes
- D. imagery

35. "*But from the earth, this grave, this dust my God shall raise me up, I trust.*" The feeling of the poet is one of _____

- A. hatred
- B. indecision
- C. optimism
- D. sarcasm

36. The examination of versification and metre is called _____

- A. rhythm
- B. verse
- C. prosody
- D. rhyme

Use the passage below to answer Questions 37-40

But the house on Mango Street is not the way they told it at all. It's small and red with tight little steps in front and windows so small you'd think they were holding their breath.

Bricks are crumbling in places, and the front door is so swollen you have to push hard to get in. There is no front yard, only four little elms the city planted by the curb.

(Sandra Cisneros – The House on Mango Street)

37. The tone of the passage is one of _____

- A. astonishment
- B. disappointment
- C. repression
- D. apprehension

38. The atmosphere created by the author is _____

- A. claustrophobic
- B. invasive
- C. degeneration
- D. chaotic

39. "...and windows so small you'd think they were holding their breath" is an example of _____

- A. simile

B. personification

C. metaphor

D. assonance

40. The images employed in the passage are visual and _____

A. auditory

B. tactile

C. kinetic

D. olfactory

Use the extract below to answer Questions 41-43

What the hammer? What the chain?

In what furnace was thy brain?

What the anvil? What dead grasp

Dare is deadly terrors clasp

(William Blake – "The Tyger")

41. The repetition of 'what' in the extract exemplifies _____

A. anaphora

B. apostrophe

C. ambiguity

D. antithesis

42. The rhyme scheme in the extract is _____

- A. aabb
- B. abcd
- C. abab
- D. abba

43. A scansion of the extract indicates that it is largely _____

- A. iambic
- B. trochaic
- C. anapaestic
- D. spondaic

Use the passage below to answer Questions 44 and 45

I should say that I am carrying no money nor am I wearing any jewels; my father has disowned me and will pay no ransom if I am kidnapped; and a letter has been lodged with the Commissioner of Police, my uncle, to be opened in the event of my not being safe at home by morning.

In that letter he will find full details of my journey here, and he will move Heaven and Earth to punish my assailant.

(Salman Rushdie – *The Prophet's Hair*)

44. The tone of the narrator is that of _____

- A. optimism
- B. defiance
- C. confidence
- D. dignity

45. The expression "*...he will move Heaven and Earth to punish my assailants*" is a/an _____

- A. oxymoron
- B. personification
- C. metaphor
- D. hyperbole

46. Pragmatic Criticism is judging a text based on its _____

- A. effects on its audience
- B. connection to its author

- C. reflection of life
- D. practicality of life

47. Aristotelian concept of tragedy exposes which type of criticism?

- A. Pragmatic
- B. Impressionistic
- C. Mimetic
- D. Historical

48. Analysis of a text with reference to its adequacy of representation is _____

- A. mimetic
- B. pragmatic
- C. expressive
- D. objective

49. *I grew, day by day, more moody, more irritable, more regardless of the feelings of others. (Edgar Allan Poe – **The Black Cat**)*

The rhetorical device in the above extract is _____

- A. parallelism
- B. climax
- C. personification
- D. metaphor

50. *That wind goes through this little cold like it ain't even there.*

The images presented here are _____

- A. kinetic and tactile
- B. olfactory and kinetic
- C. gustatory and olfactory
- D. tactile and gustatory

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

*Would you like to get or confirm the **correct answer(s)** to any or all of these questions?*

Download it NOW!

CLICK HERE

JUPEB LITERATURE PAST QUESTIONS (PT. 1)

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Time Allowed: 1 hour

Answer All Questions.

1. Pick the ODD item out in the list.

- A. Euripides
- B. Aeschylus
- C. Henrik Ibsen
- D. Aristophanes

2. The plays written by _____ relied heavily on the use of *deus ex machina*, the unexpected introduction of a god to solve the dilemma of the character and bring the play to their conclusion.

- A. Wole Soyinka
- B. Euripides
- C. Ola Rotimi
- D. Sophocles

3. The play *Lysistrata* is a _____

- A. satire
- B. tragedy
- C. melodrama
- D. farce

4. Sophocles' best known plays are _____

- A. *Oedipus Rex and The Flies*
- B. *Antigone and Oedipus at Colonus*
- C. *Oedipus Rex and Electra*
- D. *Antigone and Electra.*

5. Greek drama originated from _____

- A. festivals
- B. initiations
- C. weddings
- D. dithyrambs

6. Which of these plays does not have an eponymous title?

- A. Hedda Gabler
- B. Macbeth
- C. Fences

D. Lysistrata

7. The generation of incompatible interest often between a character and an opposing character is known as _____

- A. conflict
- B. dramatic irony
- C. dialogue
- D. climax

8. The major feature of drama is _____

- A. action and character
- B. dialogue and action
- C. character and dialogue
- D. action and epilogue

9. Drama is different from poetry because a play _____

- A. uses elevated language
- B. involves tragic elements
- C. exists mainly in actions
- D. uses many characters.

10. A dramatic form whose outcome is funny and its actions rather hard to believe is a type of play called a _____.

- A. poetic drama
- B. comedy
- C. farce
- D. melodrama

11. A tragic flaw in a play refers to the _____

- A. slip made by a character which results in his fall
- B. element of plot whose prominence makes an artistic work faulty
- C. typographical error which recurs in a work of drama
- D. unsuccessful play written by an otherwise remarkable dramatist

12. A literary technique which recalls an earlier scene or incident is called _____

- A. foreshadowing
- B. look-back

C. foreknowledge

D. flashback

13. Who gave the world its first treaty on drama?

A. Sophocles

B. Aeschylus

C. Aristotle

D. Plato

14. The first part of every play is known as a/an _____

A. resolution

B. conflict

C. exposition

D. climax

15. Which one of these is NOT a major theme in Chinua Achebe's *A Man of the People*?

A. The struggle for power

B. The influence of greed

C. The prevailing aura of corruption

D. The excesses of the colonial masters

16. Chief Nanga in Chinua Achebe's *A Man of the People* is used by the novelist as _____

A. the supreme example of power in developing nations

B. the example of a man's rise from obscurity to national fame

C. the greed of the educated elites

D. the death of conscience in post-independence Africa

17. Chinua Achebe's *A Man of the People* was written in _____

A. the first person narrative

B. second person narrative

C. third person narrative

D. omniscient narrative

18. One of the most popular ways to develop characters and move a plot forward in literary works is through _____

A. dialogue

B. metaphor

C. exposition

D. narrative

19. A novella ranges between _____

- A. 10,000 – 60,000 words
- B. 30,000 – 70,000 words
- C. 100,000 -200,000 words
- D. 1,000 -5,000 words

20. The novel is believed to have first been written _____

- A. 16th century
- B. 18th century
- C. 17th century
- D. 19th century

21. What is the end of the central conflict?

- A. Falling action
- B. Resolution
- C. Climax
- D. Rising action

22. The English novel has no _____.

- A. good dialogue
- B. good characterization

C. clear plot

D. rigid framework

23. The author often referred to as the father of the English novel is _____

- A. Daniel Defoe
- B. Henry Fielding
- C. William Blake
- D. Walter crane

24. What is the major thematic preoccupation in Chimamanda Adichie's novel, *Half of a Yellow Sun*?

- A. War
- B. Love
- C. Betrayal
- D. Injustice

25. Complete this quotation in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen: "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a _____."

- A. house
- B. title
- C. wife
- D. dog

26. The Bennet family in Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* live in the village of _____

- A. Pemberley
- B. Longbourn
- C. Rosings
- D. London

27. Mr. Bingley, in Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, when he attends the ball in Meryton, seems to be quite taken in with _____

- A. Elizabeth
- B. Jane
- C. Lydia
- D. Charlotte Lucas

28. Poetry is the language of _____

- A. mind
- B. heart

- C. love
- D. emotions

29. Obscurity of language is mostly associated with _____

- A. prose
- B. poetry
- C. haiku
- D. drama

30. The masked voice in poetry is called _____

- A. speaker
- B. poet
- C. persona
- D. protagonist

31. A lyric poem that celebrates the simple idyllic pleasures of country life is called _____

- A. sonnet
- B. panegyric
- C. myth
- D. pastoral

32. A poem whose speaker addresses one or more silent listeners is called _____

- A. apostrophe
- B. meditation
- C. dramatic monologue
- D. narrative

33. A poem featuring expansive settings, supernatural characters and heroic feats is called _____

- A. ovid
- B. ode
- C. ballad
- D. epic

34. *Paradise Lost* by John Milton is an example of _____

- A. religious poem
- B. legend
- C. myth
- D. epic

35. A poem rooted in oral tradition and meant to be sung is called _____

- A. epic
- B. lyric
- C. ballad
- D. blank verse

36. Epic poems are traditionally divided into _____

- A. lines
- B. stanzas
- C. books
- D. epochs

37. A long lyric poem written in praise of a natural object is called _____

- A. praise poem
- B. ballad
- C. epic
- D. ode

38. In poetry, language that evokes a physical sensation through one or more of the five senses is called _____

- A. tone
- B. symbol

C. imagery

D. emotion

39. Economy of words in poetry is mostly achieved through the use of _____

A. diction

B. language

C. images

D. mood

Read the extract below and answer the questions on it.

And Sango was there, more dead than alive, completely stifled by the sweat and squeeze of bodies. He was almost raving mad with irritation. When the wave of movement began from the foot of the Cathedral, it came in a slow but powerful wave and beat against the spot where Sango stood. The current reminded him of a river overflowing its banks. Before this pressure the strongest man was flung irresistibly backwards *like cork on an angry sea*. Amusa

staggered, off balance. At the same time, he heard a faint cry. A girl in an immaculate white dress was in trouble. She had slipped, and if he did not do something about her, that merciless crowd would trample her to death. And she would be the day's sacrifice to the spirit of De Pereira.

(culled from Cyprian Ekwensi's *People of the City*, p.87).

40. Who is portrayed as a god in the passage?

A. Sango

B. Amusa

C. De Pereira

D. the girl

41. The hero of the extract is _____

A. Sango

B. Amusa

C. De Pereira

D. the crowd

42. The expression '... like a cork on an angry sea', exemplifies _____

- A. simile
- B. oxymoron
- C. metaphor
- D. personification

43. The passage uses _____ narrative view point.

- A. first person
- B. second person
- C. third person
- D. all-knowing

44. The mood of the extract towards the end is that of _____

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

Study the poem below and answer the questions which follow it

If you think me too generous

*With this thing the Lord gave,
freely to me*

*Then you do not know this man-
made life*

*How cruel and stingy it's been to
me*

*You do not know hunger is a god
that gnaws*

*And when it does decency is
ignored*

**(culled from Taiwo
Oloruuntoba-Oju's *Song of the
lady giver*)**

45. What is the subject-matter of this poem?

- A. Food
- B. Wealth
- C. Sex
- D. Talent

46. The poem is written with _____

- A. end rhymes
- B. eye rhymes
- C. blank verse
- D. free verse

47. The Language of the poem is

- A. sarcastic
- B. indifferent
- C. polite
- D. casual

48. The statement, "hunger is a god" is of what literary device?

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Paradox
- D. Apostrophe

49. What does this statement "man-made life" refers to in the above extract?

- A. Earth
- B. Heaven
- C. Labour
- D. Sea

50. The phrase "does decency" is an example of _____

- A. litotes

B. alliteration

C. personification

D. metaphor

~~DISCLAIMER~~

These are **not** JUPEB expo questions for this year, but past questions of previous years.

You are advised to study these past questions and know their **correct answers** as well as how the answer to each question was gotten to be well-prepared for your JUPEB exam.

Speaking of which,

Would you like to download this JUPEB Literature past questions with answers and **step-by-step explanation** for each correct answer?

Click on the link below...

www.exaministry.com