

Sebeta Special Needs Education College of Teacher Education Stream of Languages

Fundamentals of Literature [Enla 321] Worksheet for Regular third Year English Focus and fourth year extension of 2020/2012 E.C. academic year.

April, 2020

Max. Mark: 50%

Name _____

Program _____ Id.No. _____

Part I. True/false questions

(Q. 1-8.) Say true if the statement is correct and false if it is wrong according to the information given in Enla 321 Module. (8 points.)

- _____ 1. Fiction is defined as literary work based on fact not on imagination.
- _____ 2. We would see fiction in terms of its length and also its sub-genres.
- _____ 3. Short story is known by its complex plots.
- _____ 4. Fiction is only in written form.
- _____ 5. Literature reflects life wherever or whatever the subject it is.
- _____ 6. Without consistent involvement, in a practical use of a language, there is way to improve language competence.
- _____ 7. There is agreement among the literary theorists and critics on the definition of literature.
- _____ 8. Exposure to various use of literary terms would enhance the enrichment of the capacity of learners.

Part II. Multiple choice

[Q. 9-36.] Choose the Alternative that Best Answers each Question according to the information given in Enla 321 Module. (28 points.)

- _____ 9. Which of the following is/are true about poem?
 - A. Narrative poem stresses action whereas lyric poetry focuses on song.
 - B. Narrative poem stresses on song and lyric does, too.
 - C. Lyric poetry cares about both song and action.
 - D. Narrative poem stresses on nothing.
- _____ 10. Drama is usually performed _____.
 - A. everywhere B. behind the curtain C. on stage D. when the spectators vanish.
- ___ 11. Short story's narrative structure often has _____.
 - A. simple and flexible plot B. complex and flexible plots
 - C. simple and rigid plots D. no plots.
- _ 12. Short story should necessarily involve all except _____.
 - A. Characters B. plot C. point of view D. none.
- _____ 13. The success of drama hugely depends on _____.

- A. the content of the dialogue B. the quality of the dialogue delivered by the actor
C. the team spirit among the spectators D. all but C.
- _____14. In which type of drama is that we commonly get catastrophe to the hero?
A. Comedy B. Tragedy C. Tragic-comedy D. Poetic drama.
- _____15. Short fiction may include _____.
A. short story B. tales C. fables D. all.
- _____16. The main character in any literary work is known as _____ whereas the opponent is _____.
A. protagonist...antagonist B. dynamic...flat C. static...flat D. round...dynamic.
- _____17. Tragedy is _____ drama.
A. one of the modern type B. one of the oldest type
C. one of the latest stage work D. unknown.
- _____18. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of drama?
A. Performance with no dialogue but action B. appeal to only literate
C. impersonation of characters and action. D. the absence of spectators.
- _____19. Dynamic is to _____ as static is to _____.
A. round...flat B. omniscient...first person C. spectators...audience D. lyric...narrative.
- _____20. In different fictional works, suspense is commonly caused in _____.
A. climax B. novel C. flashback D. plot.
- _____21. Drama's script is written in _____.
A. prose B. verse C. poetic verse only D. A and B.
- _____22. _____ foretells the inevitable incidence in fictional works.
A. Flashback B. Foreshadow C. Resolution D. Setting.
- _____23. In different fictions, theme is _____.
A. explicitly stated B. not stated at all C. implicitly stated D. all but B.
- _____24. The characters play role for the significant change in plots is called _____.
A. of and on characters B. passive and active characters
C. dynamic or round characters D. actors and actresses.
- _____25. _____ is the common significant meaning intended to be conveyed by the writer throughout the story.
A. Plot B. Theme C. fiction D. Drama.
- _____26. _____ in fiction refers to the opposition between or with-in character [s].
A. Resolution B. Conflict C. Anecdote D. Protagonist.
- _____27. _____ is a very important element of fictional work in which the characters and conflict could be developed.
A. Climax B. Flashback C. Setting D. Fable.
- _____28. In its characteristic, a typical story _____.
A. is connected to each-other B. worries for the sequences of events
C. doesn't worry for the sequences of events D. all except C.

- _____ 29. Intrinsic approach refers to _____.
 A. one of the ways of studying literature B. laying more emphasis on the interest of authors C. laying more emphasis on the interest of learners D. A and C.
- _____ 30. Which of the following can be given as Reasons for using literature to teach English?
 A. It is a stimulus for language learning B. It makes students abandon their culture.
 C. It is fake material D. It is very discouraging
- _____ 31. The term elements of literature is widely understood to refer to _____.
 A. drawbacks of learning literature B. the fundamental views of short stories
 C. only fictional works D. characteristic features of their classes of genres
- _____ 32. Poetry has been described as _____.
 A. deviating from the norms of language B. with unidentified characteristics
 C. similar with the norms of language D. all.
- _____ 33. Short story is about _____.
 A. the people who have never been alive B. neither about the people who are alive nor who passed away
 C. the people who really exist or life resemblance D. none.
- _____ 34. According to the module [Enla 321], which of the following can literature comprise?
 A. play and poetry B. novel C. short story D. all.
- _____ 35. Literature exposes students to _____.
 A. proficiency of language B. complex themes and fresh C. unexpected uses of language D all.
- _____ 36. _____ Shows the verbal heritage of mankind transmitted from generation to generation.
 A. plays B. fairytales C. Oral literature D. elements of literature

Part III. Matching item

[Q. 37-46.] Match the words or phrases under column A with their definitions and expressions given under column B. [10 points.]

- | A. | B. |
|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ 37. Round character | A. Drama. |
| _____ 38. Flat character | B. Dynamic. |
| _____ 39. Narrative poem | C. Static. |
| _____ 40. Stage performance | D. Lyric of lamentation. |
| _____ 41. Elegy. | E. Stresses action |
| _____ 42. Metaphor | F. Saying lion to mean brave. |
| _____ 43. Proverb | G. a contrasting situation and expression. |
| _____ 44. Denotation | H. Exaggerated way of saying. |
| _____ 45. Hyperbole | I. The dictionary meaning of a word. |
| _____ 46. Irony | J. Shorter witty and playful expressions. |

Part IV. Short answers

[Q. 47-50.] Write the words or phrases that can best complete the given questions [4 points.]

47. If characters represent group instead of oneself, they are called _____.
48. the most popular long fictional work is called _____.
49. In any play, the characters play for insignificant change is known as _____.
50. The type of language constitutes a wide range of language using creativity is called _____.

Set-by, Abeya Bidika
Course instructor.

Oromia Education Bureau
Enla 321 Worksheet 2020
Answer Key

1. False	18. C	35. D
2. True	19. A	36. C
3. False	20. A	37. B
4. False	21. D	38. C
5. True	22. B	39. E
6. False	23. D	40. A
7. False	24. C	41. D
8. True	25. B	42. F
9. A	26. B	43. J
10. C	27. C	44. I
11. A	28. D	45. H
12. D	29. D	46. G
13. D	30. A	47. Stereotype character
14. B	31. D	48. Novel
15. D	32. A	49. Flat Character
16. A	33. A	50. Figurative Language
17. B	34. D	