WAEC

LITERATURE Objective

Past questions

[SSCE / GCE]

Years:

2010	*2011*	*2012*
2013	*2014*	*2015*

~~**NOT FOR SALE**~~

WAEC past questions **(PDF)** are provided **FREE of charge** for Toppers. To download more free exam materials, click on the link below to visit Toppers Website.

www.toppers.com.ng

2010 WAEC LITERATURE OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

SECTION A

PART 1

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON LITERARY APPRECIATION

1. A short introductory speech delivered as part of a play is called _____

A. a preamble
B. a prologue
C. an introduction
D. an epilogue

2. The limerick _____

A. is written to be sung
B. has a serious subject matter
C. is always light and humorous
D. uses lofty language

3. Unrhymed iambic pentameter lines illustrate _____

A. rhyme scheme
B. heroic couplet
C. blank verse
D. free verse

4. The major distinctive feature of a drama is _____

A. dialogue
B. setting
C. epilogue
D. plot

5. The recurrence of rhythmic pattern of stress in a poem is _____

A. couplet
B. metre
C. consonance
D. strophe

6. A poem written in praise of someone or something is _____

A. a ballad
B. an epic
C. a sonnet
D. an ode

Read the poem and answer questions 7-9

"No longer mourn for me when I am dead
Then you shall hear the surly sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled
From this vile world, with vilest worms to dwell"

7. The mood of the poet is one of _____

A. anger
B. humour
C. melancholy
D. gaiety

8. The poet uses _____

A. eye-rhyme
B. run-on-lines
C. end-stopped-lines
D. internal rhyme

9. The rhyming pattern of the lines is _____

A. abab
B. abba
C. aabb
D. aaab

10. *"But at my back I always hear Time's winged chariot hurrying near"* illustrates _____

A. metaphor
B. apostrophe
C. oxymoron
D. metonymy

11. The central idea of a story or a poem is the ___

A. title
B. climax
C. theme
D. conflict

12. An emphasis placed on a syllable in pronunciation is _____

A. meter
B. rhythm
C. accent
D. rhyme

13. The timing and location of a literary work is _____

A. theme
B. plot
C. setting
D. atmosphere

14. The elegy ___

A. conforms to a fixed pattern of lines
B. is set in the countryside
C. has a mournful tone
D. celebrates heroic deeds

15. The major genres of literature are ___

A. fiction, non-fiction, drama
B. prose, farce, comedy
C. prose, drama, poetry
D. poetry, prose, fiction

16. Pick the odd item out of the options listed.

A. The Joys of Motherhood
B. Sons and Daughters
C. A Man for All Seasons
D. The Last Duty

17. *"My bounty is as boundless as the sea*
My love as deep"

The above lines illustrate ___

A. epigram
B. hyperbole
C. apostrophe
D. parody

18. *"The strong gongs groaning as the guns born far"* illustrates _____

A. metonymy
B. refrain
C. onomatopoeia
D. repetition

19. Pick the odd item out of the options listed

A. euphemism
B. oxymoron
C. hyperbole

D. rhythm

20. *"Poetry gets bored of being alone. It wants to go outdoors to chew on the winds"*

The dominant figure of speech in the above lines is _____

A. paradox
B. pun
C. parallelism
D. personification

PART II
UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the poem and answer the questions 21 – 25

What a morning!
The sound of the guns was everywhere.
The city was trapped.
I heaved a mournful sigh – Rebels!

Boom Boom Boom!
The heart pants at the sound of the blast.
Lord! When will all this end?
This is the fourth day.

You say you are free.
Oh no, you are not.
You are trapped –
A prisoner in your own home.

The song is everywhere.
What next?
Food – Water – a hiding place
Far from the sound of the gun.

21. The theme of the poem is _____

A. peace
B. war
C. love
D. death

22. *"Boom Boom Boom"* is an example of _____

A. symbols
B. onomatopoeia
C. metonymy

D. allusion

23. The atmosphere of the poem implies _____

A. danger and confusion
B. peace and reconciliation
C. happiness
D. hope

24. The second stanza refers to _____

A. the uncertainty of life
B. the pleasures of life
C. the meaning of life
D. the joys of life

25. *"The song is everywhere"* refers to _____

A. freedom
B. anxiety
C. pleasure
D. satisfaction

Read the passage and answer the questions 26 – 30

Here in the station, it is no way different save that the city is busy in its snow. But the old men cling to their seats as though they were symbolic and could not be given up.

Now and then they sleep, their grey old heads resting with painful awkwardness on the backs of the benches.

Also they are not at rest. For an hour they may sleep in the gasping exhaustion of the ill-nourished and aged who have to walk in the night. Then a policeman comes by on his rounds and nudges them upright.

"You can't sleep here", he growls.

A strange ritual then begins. An old man is difficult to wake. One man after a slight lurch, does not move at all, he sleeps on steadily.

Once in a while, one of the sleepers will not wake, he will

have had his wish to die in the great droning centre of the hive rather than in some lonely room.

26. This style of writing is _____

A. argumentative
B. epistolary
C. narrative
D. expository

27. "...on the backs of the benches" illustrates _____

A. synecdoche
B. epithet
C. assonance
D. personification

28. The passage conveys a mood of _____

A. defiance
B. hope
C. fear
D. despair

29. "... gasping exhaustion of the ill-nourished and aged..." infers _____

A. helplessness
B. slowness
C. sadness
D. slowness

30. "droning" and "hive" illustrates _____

A. anecdote
B. epigram
C. allusion
D. epitaph

SECTION B

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet

Read the extract and answer questions 31 – 35

Your leave and favour to return to France
From whence though willingly I came to Denmark,

To show my duty in your coronation.
Yet now, I must confess, that duty done.
My thoughts and wishes bend again toward France.
And bow them to your gracious leave and pardon.

(Act 1, Scene 2, Lines 51-57)

31. The speaker is _____

A. Laertes
B. Polonius
C. Hamlet
D. Claudius

32. The speaker is addressing ____

A. Hamlet
B. Claudius
C. Horatio
D. Marcellus

33. "Duty" in the extract refers to ____

A. job
B. faith
C. loyalty
D. task

34. The speaker intends to return to _____

A. the seaside
B. the warfront
C. Denmark
D. France

35. The other character present at the scene is _____

A. Rosencrantz
B. Ophelia
C. Guildenstern
D. Polonius

Read the extract and answer questions 36 – 40

Do not forget: this visitation
Is but to what thy almost blunted purpose
But, look, amazement as thy mother sits:

O, step between her and her fighting soul:

(Act II, Scene 4, Lines 107-110)

36. The speaker is ____

A. Claudius
B. Ghost
C. Gertrude
D. Horatio

37. The character being addressed is ____

A. Polonius
B. Laertes
C. Ophelia
D. Hamlet

38. The speech is made in the ____

A. Queen's closet
B. Queen's room
C. hall
D. palace

39. "blunted purpose" implies ____

A. inactivity
B. blindness
C. happiness
D. tiredness

40. "fighting soul" implies ____

A. clear conscience
B. hope
C. fear
D. guilty conscience

Read the extract and answer questions 41 – 45

If thou hast any sound, or use of voice,
Speak to me:
If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee do ease and grace to me,
Speak to me:
If thou art privy to thy country's fate,
Which, happily, foreknowing may avoid,

O, speak!
Or if thou has up hoarded in thy life
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,
For which, they say, you spirit oft walk in death
Speak of it:

(Act I, Scene 1, Lines 129 - 139)

41. The speaker is ___

A. Hamlet
B. Marcellus
C. Horatio
D. Claudius

42. The character being addressed is _____

A. the queen
B. the ghost
C. Bernado
D. Reynaldo

43. The speech is made after ___

A. the killing of Polonius
B. Hamlet's arrival at the palace
C. the arrival of the players
D. the appearance of the ghost

44. The speaker's mood is one of ____

A. anger
B. regret
C. anxiety
D. disappointment

45. During the speech, ____

A. the palace soldiers arrived
B. Hamlet attacked the speaker
C. the queen fainted
D. the cock crowed

Read the extract and answer questions 46 – 50

And can you, by no drift of circumstance,
Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating so harshly all his days of quiet

With turbulent and dangerous lunacy?

(Act III, Scene 1, Lines 1-4)

46. The speaker is _____

A. Gertrude
B. Ophelia
C. Claudius
D. Polonius

47. The character being discussed is ___

A. Voltimand
B. Hamlet
C. Ophelia
D. Rosencrantz

48. The characters being addressed are ___

A. Marcellus and Horatio
B. Bernado and Francisco
C. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern
D. Marcellus and Francisco

49. The response given to this speech indicates that the attempt was ___

A. unsuccessful
B. successful
C. progressing
D. dangerous

50. The enquiry is about ___

A. Hamlet
B. Laertes
C. Ophelia
D. Horatio

ANSWERS

1. B **2.** C **3.** C **4.** A **5.** B **6.** D **7.** C **8.** B **9.** A **10.** A **11.** C **12.** A **13.** C **14.** C **15.** C **16.** C **17.** B **18.** C **19.** D **20.** D **21.** B **22.** B **23.** A **24.** A **25.** A

26. C **27.** D **28.** D **29.** A **30.** C **31.** C **32.** A **33.** C **34.** D **35.** D **36.** B **37.** D **38.** A **39.** A **40.** D **41.** C **42.** B **43.** D **44.** C **45.** D **46.** C **47.** B **48.** C **49.** A **50.** A

2011 WAEC LITERATURE OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

SECTION A

PART I

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON LITERARY APPRECIATION

1. The protagonist is the _____

A. author
B. villain
C. hero
D. speaker

2. As chapter is to prose, so ____ is to poetry

A. couplet
B. stanza
C. line
D. chorus

3. Verbal irony occurs when a speaker on stage ____

A. says the opposite of what the speaker means
B. is misunderstood
C. tries to deceive the audience
D. is alone

4. A humorous scene in a play intended to ease tension is ____

A. climax
B. tragic-comedy
C. comedy
D. comic relief

5. A dead metaphor is one that is ____

A. overused and ineffective
B. extended in meaning
C. implied
D. mixed

6. *"My bounty is as boundless as the sea. My love as deep"* is an example of ____

A. hyperbole
B. litotes
C. euphemism
D. paradox

7. Through the trees I'll hear a single ringing sound, a cowbell jingle. The underlined illustrates ___ rhyme.

A. end
B. decasyllabic
C. internal
D. dimeter

8. A literary work is a satire when it ___

A. finds fault
B. humorously criticizes to improve a situation
C. provokes laughter
D. teaches a lesson for social improvement

9. Foreshadowing is a device used to _____

A. prepare the reader for a direction the plot will take
B. introduce the plot
C. shed light on events through background information
D. recall the past

10. *"A mountain of fufu was placed before the hungry visitors"*

The device used above is _____

A. hyperbole
B. euphemism
C. alliteration
D. assonance

11. The pattern of beats to denote movement in poetry is ___

A. refrain
B. metre
C. rhyme
D. scansion

Read the extract and answer questions 12 and 13

Here lies our sovereign Lord the King
Whose word no man relies on
Who never said a foolish thing
And never did a wise one.

12. The extract is an example of a/an ___

A. dirge
B. epigram
C. oxymoron
D. parody

13. The tone of the extract is one of ___

A. anger
B. pity
C. sarcasm
D. indifference

14. A poem whose shape resembles the object described is a/an ___

A. emblematic poem
B. romantic poem
C. elegy
D. sonnet

15. The omniscient narrator is ___

A. all knowing
B. limited
C. realistic
D. always humorous

16. Which of the following does not define a character?

A. The way the character appears
B. What the character says
C. What others say about the character
D. What the character does

17. A bard is a ___

A. novelist
B. playwright
C. poet
D. narrator

18. A literary work that vividly portrays life can be described as ___

A. realistic
B. romantic
C. idealistic
D. sarcastic

19. Which of the following is not a type of play?

A. Tragedy

B. Tragic flaw
C. Comedy
D. Tragi-comedy

20. The attitude of an author towards the subject matter is ___

A. theme
B. tone
C. style
D. setting

PART II
UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the passage and answer the questions 21 – 25

Each profession, intellectual or manual, deserves consideration, whether it requires painful physical effort or manual dexterity, wide knowledge or the patience of an ant.

Ours, like that of the doctor, does not allow for any mistake. You don't joke with life and life is both body and mind. To warp a soul is as much a sacrilege as murder.

Teachers – at Kindergarten level, as at University level – form a noble army accomplishing daily feats, never praised, never decorated.

An army forever on the move, forever vigilant: an army without drums, without gleaming uniforms. This army, thwarting traps and snares, everywhere plants the flag of knowledge and morality.

21. The writer's mood is that of ___

A. excitement
B. optimism
C. indifference
D. frustration

22. The writer of the passage is a ___

A. doctor
B. soldier
C. teacher
D. student

23. The dominant image in the passage is that of ____

A. soldiery
B. medicine
C. religion
D. education

24. The underlined illustrates ____

A. antithesis
B. allusion
C. parallelism
D. parody

25. *"The flag of knowledge and morality"* illustrates _____

A. euphemism
B. litotes
C. metaphor
D. metonymy

Read the poems and answer questions 26 – 30

Here stood our ancestral home
The crumbling wall marks the spot
Here a sheep was led to the slaughter
To appease the gods and atone
For faults which our destiny
Has blossomed into crimes
There my cursed father once stood
And shouted to us, his children
To come back from our play
To our evening meal and sleep

26. The mood of the poem is ____

A. hopeful
B. joyful
C. nostalgic
D. exciting

27. The sheep was led to the slaughter ____

A. to prepare their evening meal

B. because it was a troublesome sheep

C. because their father was a butcher

D. as a sacrifice to their gods

28. *"to appease the gods..."* implies ___

A. seeking the favour of the gods

B. offering meals to the gods

C. accusing the gods of their misfortune

D. reciting incantations to the gods

29. The underlied means that ___

A. they were living in a house with a high wall

B. their building is no longer where it used to be

C. the children had caused the wall to crumble

D. their father made them pull down the wall

30. The image used in line six was taken from ___

A. war

B. the moon

C. flowers

D. prison

SECTION B

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: The Tempest

Read the answer the questions 31 – 35

Be not afeared; the isle is full of noises,
Sounds and sweet airs, that gave delight and hurt not.
Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments
Will hum about mine ears; and sometime voices,
That, if I then had waked after long sleep
Will make me sleep again. And then, in dreaming,
The clouds methough would, and show riches
Ready to drop upon me; that, when I waked,
I cried to dream again.

(Act III, Scene 2, Lines 132-140)

31. the speaker is ___

A. Ferdinand
B. Gonzalo
C. Alonzo
D. Caliban

32. The character addressed is _____

A. Horatio
B. Caliban
C. Stephano
D. Ferdinand

33. The speaker is a _____

A. carnivore
B. savage
C. sailor
D. devourer

34. What are the "noises" in the extract?

A. shouting
B. clapping
C. thunder
D. music

35. Another character present is a ___

A. Trinculo
B. Ferdinand
C. Miranda
D. Prospero

Read the extract and answer questions 36 – 40

Faith, Sir. You need not fear. When we were boys,
Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapped like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallet of flesh? Or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? Which now we find
Each putter-out of five for one will us
Good warrant of.

(Act III, Scene 3, Lines 44-49)

36. The speaker is ___

A. Gonzalo
B. Stephano
C. Ferdinand
D. Caliban

37. The character addressed is ___

A. Sebastian
B. Ferdinand
C. Gonzalo
D. Alonso

38. In the extract, a _____ is laid before them

A. problem
B. banquet
C. bed
D. gift

39. "Dew-lapped like bulls" refers to the _____

A. mountaineering
B. people of the land
C. savages
D. shipwreck

40. What happens to the spirits?

A. They are killed
B. They slay on
C. They serve Prospero
D. They disappear

Read the extract and answer questions 41 - 45

Tell me, heavenly bow,
If Venus or her son, as thou dost know,
Do now attend the queen? Since they did plot
The means that dusky Dis my daughter got,
Her and her blind boy's scandalled company
I have forsworn

(Act IV, Scene 1, Lines 86-91)

41. The speaker is _____

A. Ferdinand
B. Miranda
C. Ceres
D. Iris

42. The character addressed is _____

A. Caliban
B. Iris
C. Ceres
D. Venus

43. The purpose of the gathering is to _____

A. settle a dispute between Prospero and his brother
B. punish Miranda for running away with Stephano
C. set Ariel free from his burden
D. celebrate the betrothal of Ferdinand and Miranda

44. The speaker is a ___

A. sailor
B. king
C. spirit
D. man

45. The "heavenly bow" refers to ___

A. Ceres
B. Iris
C. Ariel
D. Juno

Read the extract and answer questions 46 – 50

...The Duke of Milan
And his more braver daughter could control thee,
If now't were fit to do't. At the first sight
They have changed eyes. Delicate Ariel,
I'll set thee free for this!

(Act I, Scene 2, Lines 441-445)

46. The speaker is ___

A. Miranda
B. Ferdinand

C. Prospero

D. Caliban

47. "Thee" in the line 2 refers to ___

A. Prospero

B. Sebastian

C. Ferdinand

D. Antonio

48. What does "They have changed eyes" mean?

A. They have exchanged looks at each other

B. They have met before

C. They have fallen in love

D. They have lost sight

49. "They" in the extract refers to ___

A. Prospero and Ariel

B. Prospero and Miranda

C. Ferdinand and Miranda

D. Ariel and Ferdinand

50. The character addressed ___

A. Prospero

B. Miranda

C. Sebastian

D. himself

ANSWERS

1. C **2.** B **3.** A **4.** D **5.** B **6.** A **7.** A **8.** B **9.** A **10.** A **11.** B **12.** C **13.** C **14.** A **15.** A **16.** C **17.** C **18.** A **19.** B **20.** B **21.** D **22.** C **23.** D **24.** C **25.** C

26. C **27.** D **28.** A **29.** B **30.** C **31.** D **32.** C **33.** B **34.** D **35.** A **36.** A **37.** D **38.** B **39.** A **40.** D **41.** D **42.** B **43.** D **44.** C **45.** C **46.** C **47.** C **48.** C **49.** C **50.** D

2012 WAEC LITERATURE OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

PART I

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON LITERARY APPRECIATION

1. A story which explains a natural phenomenon is _____

A. legend
B. parable
C. myth
D. fiction

2. A narrative in which the characters and events are invented is ___

A. fiction
B. epistolary
C. autobiography
D. biography

3. Lines and Stanzas are to Poetry as action and dialogue are to ___

A. music
B. prose
C. fiction
D. drama

4. The performers in a play constitutes the ___

A. chorus
B. characters
C. audience
D. cast

Use the following lines to answer questions 5 and 6

Truth may bend but will never break:
It will ever rise above falsehood as oil above water.

5. The alliteration in the first line ___

A. draws attention to the key ideas
B. draws attention to the rhythm of the line
C. makes the idea sound more true

D. makes the line sound more pleasant

6. The simile in the second line ___

A. expresses the idea more vividly
B. tells one that oil is heavier than water
C. makes a comparison between oil and water
D. expresses the idea in a complex manner

7. The types of literary work are ___

A. eras
B. episodes
C. genres
D. cantos

8. The choice of words to create special effects is called ___

A. fallacy
B. atmosphere
C. diction
D. mood

9. A long narrative chronicling a family's heroic deeds is a/an ___

A. opera
B. epistle
C. fable
D. saga

"Those that I fight I do not hate,
Those that I guard I do not love.

10. The above lines illustrates ___

A. paradox
B. euphemism
C. personification
D. metonymy

11. ___ in drama operates against a character who is unaware of a situation which is known to the audience.

A. Verbal irony
B. Dramatic irony
C. Satire
D. Parody

12. The use of dialogue creates a/an _____ effect.

A. humorous
B. poetic
C. ironic
D. dramatic

13. One of the following is not a form of poetry.

A. Sonnet
B. Ode
C. Suspense
D. Lyric

Read the following lines and answer questions 14 – 16

But since, alas! frail beauty must decay
Curled and uncurled, since looks will turn to gray;
Since painted and unpainted, all shall fade.

14. A literary device used in the first line is _____

A. paradox
B. litotes
C. hyperbole
D. metaphor

15. The device used in the second and third lines is _____

A. antithesis
B. pun
C. onomatopoeia
D. euphemism

16. The use of the word "since" illustrates ___

A. alliteration
B. repetition
C. assonance
D. consonance

17. Identify the odd item.

A. Poetry
B. Prose
C. Melodrama
D. Drama

18. The clash of interests that originates from opposing forces in literature is ___

A. climax
B. denouncement
C. conflict
D. aside

19. A major character whose flaws combine with external forces that lead to his downfall is a _____

A. flat character
B. round character
C. romantic hero
D. tragic hero

20. Which of the following is not a drama?

A. Burlesque
B. Resolution
C. Pantomime
D. Opera

PART II

UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the poem and answer questions 21 – 25

I wonder how, you awful parasite
Shall share with me this little bed.
And make me from sweet dreams be lost
By sucking blood from my poor head.

I should but say man has much
Blood, which you and your family do feed
On; for supper, dinner and lunch,
And besides, you do in my bed breed.

Clever thou art, tiny creature;
You attend me when I am deep asleep;
When thou art sure, I can't you capture
Just as the time I snore deep

Tis so strange that before twilight,
The bed clear of you would seem;
For not one of you is in my sight
As if your presence was in a dream.

21. The poem is about a ____

A. nightmare
B. dream
C. raid of bugs
D. raid of mosquitoes

22. The poem is generally made of ____

A. rhyming couplets
B. heroic couplets
C. end-stopped lines
D. run-on lines

23. The poem is a/an ____

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

24. The poet's mood is one of ____

A. sarcasm
B. indifference
C. joy
D. despair

25. The dominant attitude of the poet is one of _____

A. amazement
B. pity
C. regret
D. nonchalance

Read the passage and answer questions 26 – 30

The bright sun continued to smile. Andrew's face beamed with pleasure with every passing moment. Very few of his contemporaries have so succeeded in reaching the top of the ladder.

Andrew, in particular, had been an orphan of storm. His father's death during his third year in secondary school coupled with the physical misfortune which he suffered when a stockfish machine severed his left middle finger, constituted a serious setback but Andrew did not despair.

The courage to fail is very cheap; every fool can afford to fail. But it raises one above the herd of cowards and never-do-wells to be up and struggling. The reward of forbearance in the end is resounding success.

And so it was for Andrew ever since he finished his University education; it had been success galore.

He had got a good job in one of the country's insurance companies. His pay was good, his prospects seem bright. The habitual Thomases in his family found it very hard to believe.

At forty, he had a good car and had already built a house of his own. The world was at his feet.

26. "Orphan of storm" implies that Andrew ___

A. had a good life
B. was orphaned at birth
C. had a difficult early life
D. was not afraid of storms

27. The passage is an example of a/an ___

A. autobiography
B. expository passage
C. descriptive passage
D. Biography

28. The mood of the extract is one of _____

A. love
B. admiration
C. hatred
D. resignation

29. "The world was at his feet" implies that Andrew _____

A. was loving
B. was standing on the world
C. was arrogant
D. achieved results easily

30. "habitual Thomases" is an example of an ___

A. allegory
B. aphorism
C. allusion
D. apostrophe

SECTION B

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: The Tempest

Read the extract and answer questions 31 – 35

P: *Mark his condition, and the event; then tell me.*
If this might be a brother.
Q: *I should sin*
To think but nobly of my grandmother;
Good wombs have borne bad sons.

(Act I, Scene 2, Lines 116-120)

31. Speaker **P** is ___

A. Alonso
B. Antonio
C. Ferdinand
D. Prospero

32. Speaker **Q** is ___

A. Miranda
B. Prospero
C. Sebastian
D. Caliban

33. The dialogue recalls ___

A. their exile to the island
B. the killing of the king
C. their love affairs
D. the grandmother's death

34. The speaker **P** wants his partner to ___

A. pity his condition
B. fight his brother
C. justify his action
D. love him

35. The speakers are ___

A. grandfather and son
B. lovers

C. father and daughter

D. friends

Read the extract and answer questions 36 - 40

At my unworthiness, that dare not offer
What I desire to give, and much less take
What I shall die to want. But this is trifling,
And all the more it seeks to hide itself,
The bigger bulk it shows. Hence, bashful cunning!
And prompt me, plain and holy innocence!

(Act III, Scene 1, Lines 78-83)

36. The speaker is ____

A. Ferdinand
B. Stephano
C. Miranda
D. Prospero

37. The character addressed is ____

A. Prospero
B. Ferdinand
C. Alonso
D. Juno

38. After the speech, the character addressed ____

A. sings
B. dances
C. kneels
D. weeps

39. The speaker is expressing ____

A. love
B. hatred
C. sorrow
D. regret

40. The character who secretly watches and listens is _____

A. Trinculo
B. Stephano
C. Caliban

D. Prospero

Read the extract and answer questions 41 – 45

M: *No, as I am a man.*

N: *There's nothing ill can dwell in such a temple.*
If the ill spirit have so fair a house,
Good things will strive to dwell with't.

41. The speakers are ___

A. arguing
B. in prison
C. dancing
D. in love

42. Speaker **N** _____

A. is attracted to the temple
B. admires speaker M
C. dislikes the spirit in the house
D. dwells in the temple

43. Speaker **M** means to ___

A. defend himself
B. kill himself
C. escape from prison
D. dine with N

44. The other character present is ___

A. Alonso
B. Caliban
C. Prospero
D. Antonio

45. Speaker **M** is a ___

A. prince
B. traitor
C. king
D. sailor

Read the extract and answer questions 46 – 50

X: *Come on then; down and swear.*
Y: *I shall laugh myself to death at this puppy-headed monster.*

A most scurvy monster! I could find in my heart to beat him -

X: *come, kiss.*

(Act II, Scene 2, lines 139-143)

46. Speaker **X** is ___

A. Stephano
B. Ferdinand
C. Miranda
D. Caliban

47. Speaker **Y** is ___

A. Prospero
B. Gonzalo
C. Trinculo
D. Caliban

48. Another character present is ___

A. Francisco
B. Sebastian
C. Adrian
D. Caliban

49. Speaker **Y** is a ___

A. monster
B. musician
C. sea captain
D. jester

50. The setting is ___

A. in front of Prospero's cell
B. on a ship
C. on the seashore
D. another part of the island

ANSWERS

1. C **2.** A **3.** D **4.** D **5.** A **6.** A **7.** C **8.** C **9.** D **10.** A **11.** B **12.** D **13.** C **14.** D **15.** A **16.** B **17.** C **18.** C **19.** D **20.** B **21.** C **22.** D **23.** A **24.** D **25.** A

26. C **27.** D **28.** B **29.** D **30.** C **31.** D **32.** A **33.** A **34.** C **35.** C **36.** C **37.** B **38.** C **39.** A **40.** D **41.** D **42.** B **43.** A **44.** C **45.** A **46.** A **47.** C **48.** D **49.** D **50.** D

2013 WAEC LITERATURE OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

PART I

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON LITERARY APPRECIATION

1. ____ is fundamental to a play or novel.

A. Mime
B. Conflict
C. Flashback
D. Epilogue

2. A long and serious narrative about heroic characters is a/an ____

A. burlesque
B. ballad
C. epic
D. elegy

3. The device used in "light as wind on water laid" is _____

A. rhyme
B. simile
C. onomatopoeia
D. pun

4. "The fire gnawed carelessly at the bark of the tree" illustrates ____

A. personification
B. epithet
C. allusion
D. paradox

5. A hyperbole is also referred to as ____

A. irony
B. paradox
C. exaggeration
D. understatement

This book should fill the memory, rule the heart and guide the feet.

6. The above expression illustrates the use of _____

A. repetition
B. refrain
C. synecdoche

D. metaphor

7. The author's attitude towards the subject being treated is ___

A. mood
B. tone
C. feeling
D. atmosphere

8. One of the following makes use of gesture only.

A. comedy
B. lampoon
C. mime
D. satire

9. An omniscient narrator in a novel ___

A. detaches himself from the story
B. knows nothing about the characters and events
C. knows everything about the characters and events
D. is a character in the story

10. In poetry, ___ is made up of stressed and unstressed syllables.

A. an iambus
B. an anapaest
C. trochee
D. dactyl

11. Blank verse has no ___

A. metre
B. rhyme
C. rhythm
D. imagery

12. A very brief story is an ___

A. allusion
B. autobiography
C. allegory
D. anecdote

13. An epilogue ___

A. introduces a play
B. develops characters
C. sums up a play
D. introduces characters

14. 'The king has joined his ancestors' is an example of ___

A. euphemism
B. eulogy
C. malapropism
D. trilogy

15. In the line 'Season of mist and mellow fruitfulness', the main appeal is to the sense of ___

A. touch
B. sight
C. hearing
D. smell

16. A question used for effect which does not require an answer is ___

A. oratorical
B. antithetical
C. anticlimactic
D. rhetorical

17. "The pen is mightier than the sword" is an example of ___

A. symbol
B. metaphor
C. metonymy
D. oxymoron

18. In a play, unfolding events reach their peak in the ___

A. climax
B. denouement
C. catharsis
D. conflict

19. *"But at my back I always hear Time's winged chariot hurrying near"* illustrates _____

A. metaphor
B. apostrophe
C. oxymoron
D. metonymy

20. A short witty saying is a/an ___

A. epitaph
B. sonnet
C. limerick
D. epigram

PART II
UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the poem and answer questions 21 – 25

As they trooped off down the field with their sullen dogs, the farmer started the tractor up and the cutter blade blurred into life.

Left alone, Grooby sank into a shocked stupor. His mind whirled around like a fly that dared not alight. A blank vacancy held him. He seemed unable to move, even to wipe away the sweat that collected in his eyebrows and leaked down into his eyes.

He sensed that the sun had settled over the earth, so that the air was actually burning gas.

He watch the tractor dwindle in the bottom of the field, as if it were melting into a glittering muddle in the haze.

21. "...the cutter blade blurred into life."

The above expression appeals to the sense of _____

A. hearing
B. touch
C. sight
D. taste

22. "The air was actually burning gas" is a ___

A. personification
B. euphemism
C. metaphor
D. paradox

23. The diction conveys a feeling of _____

A. hope
B. helplessness
C. anger
D. indifference

24. The expression "like fly that dared not alight" is a/an ___

A. simile
B. hyperbole
C. irony
D. alliteration

25. The setting of the extract is ___

A. dawn
B. midday
C. evening
D. night

Read the poem and answer questions 26 – 30

I'm going soldering:
Mad the rhythm runs,
With drumming and with trumpeting
And glory of the guns.

I've come home again:
I know that blood is red;
I know how sodden falls the rain
Where flesh lies dead.

26. The theme of the poem is best described as the _____

A. love of war
B. glory of war
C. excitement of war
D. reality of war

27. "Mad the rhythm runs" is an example of ___

A. pathos
B. oxymoron
C. bathos
D. inversion

28. The dominant sound device in the second stanza is ___

A. alliteration
B. assonance
C. onomatopoeia
D. repetition

29. The rhyme scheme in the first stanza is ___

A. aabb
B. abab
C. abaa
D. aabc

30. The two contrasting moods in the poem are ___

A. sadness and hope
B. bravery and cowardice
C. excitement and disappointment
D. calmness and anxiety

SECTION B

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: The Tempest

Read the extract and answer questions 31 – 35

Thou liest, most ignorant monster! I am in case to justle a constable. Why, thou deboshed fish, thou, was there man a coward that hath drunk so much sack as I today. Will thou tell a monstrous lie, being but half a fish and half a monster.

(Act III, Scene 2, Lines 23-27)

31. The speaker is ___

A. Stephano
B. Caliban
C. Trinculo
D. Adrian

32. The character addressed is ___

A. Trinculo
B. Stephano
C. Sebastian
D. Caliban

33. The "lie" is that the speaker is a/an ___

A. drunkard
B. coward
C. ass
D. idiot

34. The addressee asks that the speaker be ___

A. punished severely
B. hanged on a tree
C. beaten to death
D. bitten to death

35. Later in the scene, the addressee proposed a plot to ___

A. make Trinculo king of the Island
B. kill Prospero
C. steal Miranda
D. rob Prospero of his clothes

Read the extract and answer the questions 36 – 40

You are <u>three men of sin</u>, whom Destiny –
That hath to instrument the lower world
And what is in't – the never-surfeited sea
Hath caused to belch up you; and on this island,
Where man doth not inhabit – you 'mongst men
Being most unfit to live.

(Act III, Scene 3, Lines 53-58)

36. The speaker is ___

A. Prospero
B. Miranda
C. Ariel
D. Gonzalo

37. The "three men of sin" are ___

A. Alonso, Gonzalo and Antonio
B. Alonso, Antonio and Sebastian
C. Antonio, Sebastian and Gonzalo
D. Sebastian, Gonzalo and Antonio

38. In the first line, "Destiny" is ___

A. metaphor
B. personification
C. allusion
D. euphemism

39. The speaker immediately ___

A. reports them to Prospero
B. makes them repent
C. drives them away
D. makes them go mad temporarily

40. A character in the scene whom Prospero admires is ___

A. Ferdinand
B. Gonzalo
C. Adrian
D. Francisco

Read the extract and answer the questions 41 – 45

Look thou be true. Do not give dalliance
Too much the reign. The strongest oaths are straw
To the fire in the blood. Be more abstemious.
Or else, good night your vow!

(Act IV, Scene 1, Lines 51-54)

41. The speaker is ___

A. Alonso
B. Prospero
C. Gonzalo
D. Ferdinand

42. The character addressed is ___

A. Miranda
B. Antonio
C. Ferdinand
D. Sebastian

43. The literary device in line 52 and 53 is ___

A. personification
B. simile
C. metaphor
D. synecdoche

44. Another character present in the scene is _____

A. Caliban
B. Trinculo
C. Stephano
D. Miranda

45. The "oath" referred to in the extract is that ___

A. Miranda shall not give in to Ferdinand

B. Ferdinand shall not have intimate contact with Miranda

C. Miranda shall vow to be faithful to Ferdinand

D. Ferdinand shall not tell his father about Miranda

Read the extract and answer the questions 46 – 50

Oh, a Cherubin
Thou wast that did preserve me.
Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heaven,
When I have decked the sea with drops full salt,
Under my burden groaned; which raised in me
An undergoing stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue.

(Act I, Scene 2, Lines 154-161)

46. The speaker is ___

A. Alonso

B. Gonzalo

C. Prospero

D. Sebastian

47. The character addressed is ___

A. Ferdinand

B. Ariel

C. Caliban

D. Miranda

48. The speaker sees the addressee as a/an ___

A. lover

B. saviour

C. burden

D. antagonist

49. "When I have decked the sea with drops full salt" suggests ___

A. dreaming

B. swimming

C. weeping

D. sleeping

50. Soon after this dialogue appears ___

A. Ariel

B. Ferdinand

C. Gonzalo

D. Caliban

ANSWERS

1. B **2.** C **3.** B **4.** A **5.** C **6.** D **7.** A **8.** C **9.** C **10.** A **11.** B **12.** D **13.** C **14.** A **15.** B **16.** D **17.** B **18.** B **19.** A **20.** D **21.** A **22.** C **23.** B **24.** A **25.** B

26. D **27.** D **28.** D **29.** B **30.** C **31.** C **32.** D **33.** B **34.** D **35.** B **36.** C **37.** B **38.** B **39.** A **40.** B **41.** B **42.** C **43.** C **44.** D **45.** B **46.** C **47.** D **48.** A **49.** C **50.** A

2014 WAEC LITERATURE OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

PART I

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON LITERARY APPRECIATION

1. In drama, comic relief often occurs in _____

A. comedies
B. tragedies
C. historical plays
D. romantic plays

2. A struggle between opposing forces in a story or play is ____

A. denouement
B. conflict
C. comedy
D. tragedy

3. An expression from which one derives a mental picture is ____

A. paradox
B. exaggeration
C. imagery
D. photography

4. The repetition of the same vowel sound in a line is ____

A. alliteration
B. assonance
C. onomatopoeia
D. parallelism

5. A character in the story who narrates what happens to him or her is _____

A. a second person narrator
B. a first person narrator
C. an omniscient narrator
D. a third person narrator

6. An understatement is otherwise called _____

A. litotes
B. conceit
C. pun
D. contrast

7. *the loneliest people live in the most crowded places* illustrates _____

A. paradox
B. anecdote
C. allegory
D. parody

8. A person's life story written by another person is ____

A. a commentary
B. a biography
C. an autobiography
D. an epistolary

9. The term used to depict the freedom of a poet with language is _____

A. poetic diction
B. bathos
C. graphology
D. poetic license

10. A poem in which a lone speaker seems to be addressing someone else is a ____

A. pathetic fallacy
B. verbal irony
C. dramatic irony
D. dramatic monologue

11. A story which explains a natural phenomenon is ____

A. legend
B. parable
C. myth
D. fiction

12. A short poem that expresses an idea in a clever way is ____

A. an epigram
B. a limerick
C. an ode
D. a lyric

13. A literary work that vividly portrays life can be described as _____

A. realistic
B. romantic
C. idealistic
D. sarcastic

14. A character whose actions or qualities serve to heighten those

of the hero through contrast is _____

A. an adversary
B. a protagonist
C. an antagonist
D. a foil

15. One of the following is used to develop character.

A. Climax
B. Atmosphere
C. Setting
D. Dialogue

16. A curtain raiser is an introductory performer that is ___

A. not part of the main play
B. the first part of the main play
C. not separate from the play
D. the first part of the final scene

17. A stanza of four lines is a ___

A. couplet
B. quintet
C. septet
D. quatrain

18. _____ in drama operates against a character who is unaware of a situation which the audience knows about.

A. Verbal irony
B. Dramatic irony
C. Satire
D. Parody

Read the extract and answer the questions 19 and 20

Said the Lion: "On music I dote
But something is wrong with my throat
When I practice a scale,
The listener quail
And flee at the first note".

19. What type of poem is this?

A. Epic
B. Limerick
C. Ode
D. Sonnet

20. The rhyme scheme of the poem is _____

A. aabba
B. ababa
C. ababb
D. abbaa

PART II
UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the extract and answer questions 21 – 25

The goldsmith at work is a priest at the altar. As though he were performing the Eucharist, he is engaged in deliberate motions of reverence.

The small vials of various liquids such as mercury are little vessels of communion wine. The miniscule rings of intricately crafted gold are like miniature wafers.

He dips one tiny ring into a liquid, lifts it up to the sky and presses it onto a space in the glowing lens of necklace. It fits – it is like dipping bread into wine and slipping it between the parted lips of a communicant.

Our lent vigils are not as solemn as the goldsmith's silent solemnity that directs his work. We look on as the wizardry of the silent master craftsman displays itself. We are held in thrall...

21. The subject matter of the passage is ___

A. a goldsmith at work
B. celebrating the Eucharist
C. a priest at the altar
D. communion wine and wafers

22. The dominant devices used are _____

A. personification and irony
B. parallelism and repetition
C. metaphor and simile
D. metonymy and synecdoche

23. The use of the above devices creates an atmosphere of ___

A. fear
B. doom
C. hope
D. awe

24. The writer's attitude is one of ___

A. bewilderment
B. reverence
C. indifference
D. arrogance

25. The narrative technique captures the ___ of the scene.

A. seriousness
B. vividness
C. ordinariness
D. loneliness

Read the poem and answer questions 26 – 30

At dawn must I rise to till the rock
That our land has turned into.
The land where on we'd gleefully harvested paddy
Planted and nurtured and tended on plots marshy
Our woes were bloody woes of accursed revenges
Of the land spirits aggrieved by paltry human respect
For the life of fellow man by his fellow
Kindred blood has counted for less than no value
Brother's wife has been wife to other brother's brother
Communal loot has emptied our country silos
The earth has stopped breathing and sighed
Soldered tears has the moon shed
The earth was scorched by noon-day light
And our land has turned to hoeing rock

26. The theme of the poem is ___

A. famine and disease
B. drought and heat
C. abomination and retribution

D. sickness and health

27. The mood of the poet is one of ___

A. recklessness
B. hopelessness
C. happiness
D. loneliness

28. *"The earth has stopped breathing and sighed"* illustrates _____

A. bathos
B. climax
C. personification
D. paradox

29. The run-on lines convey the speaker's _____

A. indignation
B. lamentation
C. disappointment
D. defiance

30. There is a predominance of words associated with _____

A. celebration
B. nature
C. governance
D. nurture

SECTION B

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: The Tempest

Read the extract and answer questions 31 – 35

CALIBAN: *Ay, that I will; and I'll be wiser hereafter,*
And seek for grace. What a thrice-double ass
Was I, to take this drunkard for a god,
And worship this dull fool!

PROSPERO: *Go to; away!*

ALONSO: *Hence, and bestow your luggage where you found it.*

SEBASTIAN: *Or stole it, rather.*

(Act V, Scene 1, Lines 293-299)

31. What is Caliban promising to do?

A. Carry more wood
B. Behave appropriately for forgiveness
C. Denounce Stephano and Trinculo
D. Confess his part in the conspiracy

32. Prospero has asked Caliban to ___

A. go and bring Miranda
B. go to Prospero's cell
C. fetch more woods
D. learn his language lessons

33. The contents of "your luggage" are ___

A. Alonso's satchel and swords
B. food and water from the ship
C. paddles, fur and a harpoon
D. the clothing put up by Ariel

34. *"this drunkard"* is _____

A. Trinculo
B. Stephano
C. Gonzalo
D. Alonso

35. Sebastian says *"Or stole it, rather"* because the luggage ___

A. does not belong to Caliban
B. belongs to Caliban
C. is not from the ship
D. is from the ship

Read the extract and answer questions 36 – 40

PROSPERO: *Of my instructions*
hast thou nothing bated
In what thou hadst to say.
So, with good life
And observation strange, my meaner ministers
Their several kinds have done. My high charms work,
And these, mine enemies are all knit up
In their distractions. They now are in my power;

And in these fits I leave them,...

(Act III, Scene 3, Lines 85-91)

36. Prospero is speaking to ____

A. Caliban
B. Miranda
C. Ferdinand
D. Ariel

37. The first line means that the addressee ____

A. obeyed Prospero's instructions exactly
B. did not carry out Prospero's instructions
C. modified the instructions of Prospero
D. failed to understand the instructions of Prospero

38. Prospero's enemies include the voyagers but not ____

A. Alonso
B. Antonio
C. Francisco
D. Stephano

39. What has just taken place is that ____

A. the enemies have been tantalized with a banquet
B. Caliban brought home some wood
C. Ferdinand is splitting wood
D. Miranda has offered to help Ferdinand

40. Prospero decides to ____

A. sit back and watch
B. kick Caliban in the mouth
C. go to Ferdinand
D. discharge Ariel

Read the extract and answer questions 41 – 45

X: *So they are.*
My spirits, as in a dream, are all bound up.
My father's loss, the weakness which I feel,

The wrack of all my friends, nor this man's threats
To whom I am subdued, are but light to me,
Might I but through my prison once a day
Behold this maid. All corners else o'th' earth
Let liberty make use of; ...

(Act I, Scene 2, Lines 487-496)

41. The speaker is ___

A. Alonso
B. Ferdinand
C. Gonzalo
D. Boatswain

42. *"this man"* is ___

A. Alonso
B. Trinculo
C. Stephano
D. Prospero

43. *"this maid"* is ___

A. Caribel
B. Miranda
C. Sycorax
D. Dido

44. Those present in this scene are ___

A. Stephano and Trinculo
B. Prospero and Miranda
C. Prospero and Gonzalo
D. Miranda and Alonso

45. *"So they are"* refers to the _____

A. speaker's friends
B. speaker's nerves
C. monster's threats
D. listener's spirits

Read the extract and answer questions 46 – 50

If I speak true! If hollowly, invert
What best is boded me to mischief! I,
Beyond all limits of what else i' the world,

Do love, prize, honour you.

(Act III, Scene 1, Lines 70-73)

46. The speaker is _____

A. Prospero
B. Ferdinand
C. Miranda
D. Gonzalo

47. Who is with the speaker?

A. Miranda
B. Gonzalo
C. Prospero
D. Ferdinand

48. The speaker wants to ____

A. prove his love
B. deny his love
C. prove his innocence
D. affirm his loyalty

49. The speaker is lured to that place by ____

A. Ariel
B. Caliban
C. Miranda
D. Gonzalo

50. The setting is ____

A. another part of the island
B. in the palace
C. on the ship
D. before Prospero's cell

ANSWERS

1. A **2.** B **3.** C **4.** B **5.** B **6.** A **7.** A **8.** B **9.** D **10.** D **11.** C **12.** A **13.** A **14.** A **15.** A **16.** A **17.** B **18.** B **19.** B **20.** B **21.** D **22.** C **23.** B **24.** B **25.** B

26. B **27.** A **28.** C **29.** A **30.** B **31.** A **32.** A **33.** B **34.** C **35.** A **36.** B **37.** A **38.** D **39.** D **40.** D **41.** B **42.** D **43.** A **44.** C **45.** A **46.** B **47.** C **48.** A **49.** C **50.** C

2015 WAEC LITERATURE OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

SECTION A

PART I

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF LITERATURE

1. A speech in a play in which a character speaks his or her thoughts alone is ___

A. a monologue
B. an aside
C. a soliloquy
D. an epilogue

2. In Literature, repetition is used essentially for ___

A. rhyme
B. suspense
C. allusion
D. emphasis

3. The pattern of a poem without reference to its content is referred to as _____

A. limerick
B. metre
C. free verse
D. form

4. The performers in a play constitute the ___

A. chorus
B. characters
C. audience
D. cast

Read the stanza and answer questions 5 – 7

Pan, O great Pan, to thee
Thus do we sing!
Thou who keep'st chaste and free
As the young spring:
Ever be thy honour spake
From that place the morn is broke
To the place day doth unyoke

5. The stanza is an example of ___

A. appellation

B. apostrophe
C. euphemism
D. elegy

6. Pan is used here as ___

A. an allusion
B. a symbol
C. an irony
D. a metonymy

7. The rhyme scheme of the stanza is ___

A. abcabcc
B. ababcdd
C. babaccc
D. bcbccaa

8. A metrical foot in which a stressed syllable is followed by an unstressed syllable is ___

A. iambic
B. spondaic
C. trochaic
D. dactylic

9. ___ is the location of the action of the plot.

A. Setting
B. Narrative technique
C. Point of view
D. Characterisation

10. A ballad is essentially a ___ poem.

A. descriptive
B. dramatic
C. pastoral
D. narrative

11. The first four lines of the Shakespearean sonnet rhyme ___

A. abcd
B. abba
C. abab
D. cdcd

12. A story in which characters or actions represent abstract ideas or moral qualities is _____

A. an epic

B. a legend
C. an allegory
D. a satire

13. The use of imagery in prose or verse _____

A. appeals to the senses
B. develops the plot
C. creates confusion
D. obscures meaning

Use the lines to answer questions 14 and 15

'Our leaders will not compromise freedom
Nor will our heads give up liberty.'

14. The lines illustrate _____

A. soliloquy
B. parallelism
C. dialogue
D. contrast

15. *'heads'* in the second line is an example of _____

A. synecdoche
B. inversion
C. epithet
D. conceit

16. A character that develops in the course of a novel or play is described as _____

A. flat
B. antagonist
C. round
D. protagonist

17. A dirge is a poem sung _____

A. to send a child to sleep
B. to make workers happy
C. at a birthday party
D. at a funeral

18. In drama, the _____ creates humour

A. hero
B. clown
C. villain
D. chorus

19. *'Let me not love thee if I love thee not'* illustrates _____

A. metaphor
B. proverb
C. paradox
D. meiosis

20. ___ is a literary device used to express something unpleasant in a more acceptable manner.

A. Epilogue
B. Epigram
C. Euphemism
D. Eulogy

PART II
UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

Read the passage and answer questions 21 – 25

A modest two-room hut built of mud and roofed with straws graciously sheltered the Messiahs.

One of the rooms advertised itself as a living room. The kind earthenware pot willingly kept company with four ever-smiling stools. The pot eternally contained cool water for guests.

The second room was warm-hearted bedroom without a bed. The poor pair had to sleep on bare straw mats on the polished dirt floor.

Some over-washed rags deputised for blankets and sheets and pillows. Two strong dry logs, facing each other like bitter rivals, burned themselves out at night, not merely to keep the couple warm but mainly to ward off hungry mosquitoes and other hostile pests.

There was no door to ward of the cold night air. Some rude devices, however, were contrived to keep the room quite safe from prying eyes and curious domestic animals.

Would any thief be ever tempted to peep ito <u>such a rude room of such a poor pair</u>?

21. The writer's attitude to the couple is one of _____

A. resignation
B. indifference
C. patronage
D. praise

22. The dominant literary device used in the passage is _____

A. litotes
B. personification
C. simile
D. paradox

23. The rhetorical question that ends the passage stresses the _____

A. wickedness of thieves
B. poverty of the couple
C. security of the hut
D. filthiness of the surroundings

24. The expression *'such a rude room of such a poor pair'* illustrates _____

A. onomatopoeia
B. pun
C. rhyme
D. alliteration

25. The setting is _____

A. dawn
B. sunset
C. midday
D. night

Read the poem and answer questions 26 – 30

Proud mothers of the coming age,
'Tis good to find you now engage
Your minds and time your lives to raise
Above the level of bygone days.

'Tis good to see you play your part
With spirit and undaunted heart,

It gives young African's throbbing soul
A glimpse of a bright and glorious goal

God bless you, mothers of our race,
God cause to shine on your face;
And give you strength and all you crave
To bring forth sons and daughters brave.

26. The rhyme scheme is _____

A. aabb ccdd eeff
B. abab abab aabb
C. abca abbc abab
D. abba abca abab

27. The theme of the poem is _____

A. the love of mother
B. invoking the spirit of womanhood
C. admiration for women's handwork
D. the suffering of women

28. The poet's tone is one of ___

A. sadness
B. joy
C. condemnation
D. sarcasm

29. *"To bring forth sons and daughters brave"* illustrates _____

A. paradox
B. zeugma
C. inversion
D. epigram

SECTION B

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: The Tempest

Read the extract and answer questions 31 – 35

Silence! One word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee, What!
An advocate for an impostor! Hush!

(Act I, Scene 2, Lines 478-480)

31. The speaker is _____

A. Gonzalo
B. Antonio
C. Prospero
D. Alonso

32. The addressee is ___

A. Ariel
B. Ferdinand
C. Caliban
D. Miranda

33. The "impostor" is _____

A. Sebastian
B. Antonio
C. Ferdinand
D. Alonso

34. The "advocate" and the "impostor" are _____

A. conspirators
B. enemies
C. suspicious of each other
D. attracted to each other

35. The speaker's utterance betrays his _____

A. anger
B. pretence
C. hatred
D. sorrow

Read the extract and answer questions 36 – 40

You cram <u>these words</u> into mine ears against
The stomach of my sense. Would I had never
Married my daughter there! For coming thence,
My son is lost, and <u>in my rate</u>, she too.

(Act II, Scene 1, Lines 99-102)

36. The speaker is _____

A. Gonzalo

B. Antonio

C. Sebastian

D. Alonso

37. "these words" refer to _____

A. the shipwreck

B. the son's disappearance

C. the daughter's wedding

D. Prospero's magic

38. Where did the wedding take place?

A. Algiers

B. Milan

C. Tunis

D. Naples

39. The setting is _____

A. outside Prospero's cell

B. on a ship

C. in front of Prospero's cell

D. another part of the island

40. "...in my rate" means ___

A. I'm very certain

B. so far as I can see

C. there is no doubt

D. as it appears

Read the extract and answer questions 41 – 45

ARIEL: *At hail, great master! Grave sir, hail! Come*
To answer thy best pleasure; be't to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride
On the curled clouds, to thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his quality.

(Act I, Scene 2, Lines 189-193)

41. Ariel has 'come' because ___

A. he has been invited by Prospero

B. he wants to make a request

C. he desires a meeting

D. flying is no problem to him

42. Prospero has actually _____

A. raised a storm at sea
B. punished Miranda
C. dismissed Ferdinand
D. commanded Ariel to disappear

43. Before Ariel's entry ___

A. Ferdinand has brought in some wood
B. Prospero had put Miranda to sleep
C. Caliban had been swearing at Prospero
D. Trinculo had discovered Caliban's cloak

44. 'Ariel and all his quality' means Ariel and _____

A. all at his command
B. the quality of the spirit
C. his band of spirits
D. an ability to cause mischief

45. Soon after, Ariel _____

A. flies off to do his duty
B. recounts the confusion on board the ship
C. kneels down to worship Prospero
D. calls Ceres and another spirit

Read the extract and answer questions 46 – 50

X: *We two, my lord,*
Will guard your person while you take your rest,
And watch your safety,

Y: *Thank you. – Wondrous heavy.*

(Act II, Scene 1, Lines 184-187)

46. X and Y are ___

A. Antonio and Alonso
B. Sebastian and Alonso
C. Antonio and Gonzalo
D. Sebastian and Gonzalo

47. "We two" are _____

A. Antonio and Adrian
B. Sebastian and Adrian

C. Sebastian and Francisco

D. Antonio and Sebastian

48. The situation in the extract is highly _____

A. satirical

B. prophetic

C. ironical

D. comical

49. What happened to all the other characters in the scene?

A. They have been made deaf and dumb

B. Ariel has put them all to sleep

C. They have been sent away

D. Prospero has put them to sleep

50. The "two" later plot to _____

A. kill all the other characters

B. escape from the island

C. kill Prospero and Miranda

D. kill Alonso and Gonzalo

ANSWERS

1. C **2.** D **3.** C **4.** D **5.** B **6.** A **7.** C **8.** A **9.** A **10.** D **11.** C **12.** C **13.** A **14.** C **15.** A **16.** C **17.** D **18.** B **19.** C **20.** C **21.** C **22.** B **23.** B **24.** A **25.** D

26. B **27.** C **28.** B **29.** B **30.** A **31.** C **32.** D **33.** C **34.** D **35.** B **36.** D **37.** C **38.** C **39.** D **40.** A **41.** A **42.** A **43.** A **44.** D **45.** A **46.** A **47.** D **48.** C **49.** B **50.** D

~~DISCLAIMER~~

These are NOT expo questions for WAEC but past questions of previous years.

You are advised to study these past questions with the Literature novels and syllabus to be well-prepared for your WAEC Literature paper.

Speaking of which,

Would you like to see or download the current WAEC syllabus and novels for Literature?

Click the link below...

www.toppers.com.ng