

16. "War is not Adere dance", means:
 A War is not easy.
 B War is not pleasant.
 C War is dangerous.
 D War is something to avoid.
17. To stop Achamba from sending his hand into her basket Echunjei warns him that there is:
 A Nothing in her basket.
 B A crab in her basket.
 C A scorpion in her basket.
 D A snake in her basket.
18. The relationship between Ebito and Ungam is:
 A Strained.
 B Unfriendly.
 C Casual.
 D Lukewarm.
19. The Ajei warriors are from:
 A Echunjei's village.
 B Akaya's palace.
 C Umeitoh's palace.
 D Achamba's mother's village.
20. The truth of Achamba's death is known after... years:
 A Two.
 B Six.
 C Seven.
 D Three.
21. The sub division that was expected in Dudum went to:
 A Nkoman.
 B Mhambe.
 C Baja.
 D Tinako.
22. "The D. O felt the bite of Achamba's speech". This is an example of:
 A Sarcasm.
 B Irony.
 C Humour.
 D Personification.
23. After their traditional wedding Achamba offered Echunjei:
 A A poem entitled "You are the best".
 B A new dress, handbag and shoes.
 C A poem entitled "Her Smiles".
 D A promise of eternal love and fidelity.
24. Retributive justice occurs in the novel when:
 A Embuta has a grandson.
 B Akan warriors are detained.
 C Abaago commits suicide.
 D Echunjei loses her husband.
25. Achamba is voted pioneer president of the Dudum Cultural and Development Association by:
 A Show of hands.
 B Acclamation.
 C Ballot.
 D Popular vote.

SECTION C: POETRY

SMITH AND WILKINS: THE SHELDON BOOK OF VERSE BOOK 3

26. When Julia Grenfell says "And who dies fighting has increase." He uses a figure of speech which is:
 A Irony.
 B Metaphor.
 C Paradox.
 D Euphemism.
27. The general mood of the poem "Crossing the Bar" by Lord Tennyson is one of:
 A Fear.
 B Hope.
 C Regret.
 D Excitement.
28. "The Creditors" by Louis MacNeice is about:
 A Paying one's debts.
 B God's love.
 C Sin and repentance.
 D Forgiveness of sins.
29. The characters in the poem: "St Martin and the Beggar" are:
 A A novice, a beggar, and a woman.
 B A soldier, a beggar and a woman.
 C A hypocrite, a beggar and a woman.
 D A priest, a beggar and a soldier.
30. In the poem "Work", D. H Lawrence views manual work with an attitude of:
 A Indifference.
 B Admiration.
 C Condemnation.
 D Dislike.
31. The word "bar" in the poem "Crossing the Bar" by Tennyson means:
 A A gate.
 B A wall.
 C A barrier.
 D A boundary.
32. In the poem "Mowing" by Robert Frost the poet focuses on:
 A The effectiveness of a work tool.
 B His love for a natural environment.
 C The sound and smell of plants.
 D The beauty of plants in summer.
33. An example of the imagination in the poem "Kubla Khan" by ST Coleridge is:
 A The vastness of the garden.
 B The source and path of the River Alph.
 C The setting of the poem.
 D A woman waiting for her common lover.

34. At the beginning of the poem "St Martin and the Beggar" by Thomgunn Martin decides to:
- Go and have a meal in an inn.
 - Go out and live a more active life.
 - Join a religious order.
 - Go out and experience suffering.
35. The poem "Kubla Khan" by ST Coleridge can best be described as a poem on:
- The supernatural.
 - Fantasy.
 - Hallucination.
 - Enchantment.
36. One of the poems below is about the brevity of life. The poem is:
- "To Autumn".
 - "Mowing".
 - "Afterwards".
 - "To Daffodils".
37. In the poem "Work" by D. H Lawrence, the Hindus are said to clothe themselves in:
- White.
 - Brown.
 - Black.
 - Yellow.
- SECTION D: PROSE**
GEORGE ORWELL: ANIMAL FARM
38. One of the following incidents does not bring about a feeling of sympathy in *Animal Farm*:
- The banishment of Snowball.
 - Squealer's fall from the ladder.
 - Boxer's departure from the farm.
 - Napoleon's execution of innocent animals.
39. "No sentimentality, comrade! War is war" This statement is made by:
- Napoleon.
 - Boxer.
 - Benjamin.
 - Snowball.
40. The sheep were taught to chant "Four legs good, two legs bad" to:
- Simplify the rules of animalism.
 - Remind the animals of their freedom.
 - Disrupt meetings that disfavoured the pigs.
 - Give rhythm to the work of the animals.
41. The fate of Boxer shows the pigs':
- Negligence.
 - Betrayed.
 - Wickedness.
 - Hypocrisy.
42. The main literary device that George Orwell uses to portray the nature of the pigs is:
- Satire.
 - Sarcasm.
 - Irony.
 - Contrast.
43. A story in which animals behave as humans beings is called:
- An allegory.
 - A fable.
 - An epic.
 - A fairy tale.
44. At 12 years Old Major says he has had over:
- Four hundred children.
 - Five hundred children.
 - Three hundred children.
 - Two hundred and fifty children.
45. Squealer says Boxer died peacefully in the hospital. This portrays him as a:
- Hypocrite.
 - Liar.
 - Trickster.
 - Criminal.
46. The main instrument of mischief that man uses according to Snowball is:
- The hand.
 - The leg.
 - The mouth.
 - The head.
47. The relationship between Snowball and Napoleon can best be described as:
- Competitive.
 - Strained.
 - Hostile.
 - Indifferent.
48. The animals were inspired to begin planning their rebellion by:
- Squealer.
 - Snowball.
 - Napoleon.
 - Old major.
49. "The blackbirds whistled it in the hedges, the pigeons cooed it in the elms..." The major literary device found in the expression above is:
- Metaphor.
 - Imagery.
 - Onomatopocia.
 - Alliteration.
50. The animals assigned to spread the ideas of the rebellion to the neighbouring farms are:
- The pigeons.
 - The pigs.
 - The sheep.
 - The hens.

STOP

NOW GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

535 LITERATURE IN ENGLISH II

JUNE 2014

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre No. & Name	1395
Candidate No.	5068
Candidate Name	AMENICHIGI SHELLA CHENU

535 LITERATURE IN ENGLISH I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS PAPER
1 HOUR 30 Minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed "Ordinary Level – 535 Literature in English I"
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:
Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number Candidate Number. Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination

6. Answer **ALL** the **50** questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has **FOUR** suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide on which answer is most correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.
For example, if **C** is your correct answer, mark **C** as shown below:
[A] [B] **C** [D]
8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. Mobile phones are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.
12. **You must not take this booklet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.**

Turn Over

SECTION A: DRAMA
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: JULIUS CAESAR

1. When the play *Julius Caesar* opens the action is introduced by:
 - A Marullus, Cobbler, Commoners.
 - B Flavius, Cobbler, Carpenter.
 - C Flavius, Marullus, Carpenter.
 - D Marullus, Flavius, Commoners.
2. Mark Antony refers to Brutus who kills Caesar as "an honourable man". He is making use of a literary device known as:
 - A Metaphor.
 - B Irony.
 - C Paradox.
 - D Satire.
3. Brutus remarks "We shall be called purgers, not murderers". The word "purgers" in this context means:
 - A Liberators.
 - B Cleaners.
 - C Purifiers.
 - D Sanctifiers.
4. "I was born free as Caesar; so were you;" This statement is made by:
 - A Brutus.
 - B Casca.
 - C Cinna.
 - D Cassius.
5. "evil" and "good" are represented in the play *Julius Caesar* by the conspirators and Antony. This is an example of:
 - A Symbolism.
 - B Imagery.
 - C Metaphor.
 - D Dramatic technique.
8. "The Ides of March are come"
 "Ay, ... but not gone"
 This brief exchange takes place
 - A In front of the capitol.
 - B A street in Rome.
 - C In front of Caesar's house.
 - D In a public place.
9. The audience hears much about Caesar before he comes on stage. This is an aspect of:
 - A Suspense.
 - B Dramatic irony.
 - C Dramatic art.
 - D Flash back.
10. Caesar fails to take the soothsayer's warning seriously because:
 - A The soothsayer chooses the wrong place and time.
 - B Caesar is not superstitious.
 - C Caesar thinks the soothsayer is a dreamer.
 - D Caesar does not care at all.
11. The noblest of the conspirators is:
 - A Casca.
 - B Cassius.
 - C Brutus.
 - D Decius.
12. The plot to kill Caesar is conceived:
 - A Before Caesar returns from war.
 - B After the Lupercal games.
 - C After the banishment of Cimber.
 - D Before the Lupercal games.

SECTION B: AFRICAN LITERATURE
SHADRACH A. AMBANASOM: SON OF THE NATIVE SOIL

Questions 6 and 7 are based on the lines below:

"What a blunt fellow is this grown to be!
 He was quick mettle when he went to school."

6. The statement is made by:
 - A Cicero.
 - B Casca.
 - C Brutus.
 - D Cassius.
7. The description "blunt fellow" refers to:
 - A Cassius.
 - B Casca.
 - C Caesar.
 - D Cicero.
13. The D. O.'s reaction to the verdict of the squirrel hunt is that of:
 - A Anger.
 - B Doubt.
 - C Surprise.
 - D Confusion.
14. The quarrel over the front seat in the bus is between:
 - A A gendarme and a magistrate.
 - B A lawyer and a magistrate.
 - C A gendarme and a policeman.
 - D A magistrate and a policeman.
15. "A good father cannot throw glowing coals on his son's nuts" is an example of a:
 - A Simile.
 - B Paradox.
 - C Metaphor.
 - D Proverb.