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CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0735 Literature in English 1

JUNE 2019 **ADVANCED LEVEL**

Centre No.	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No.	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are iNOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half hours

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 headed0735 Literature in English 1**
4. **Fill in the information required in the spaces above.**
5. **Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:**
   Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification 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 flfty(50) questions in this paper. All questions carry equal marks.**
7. **Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is appropriate. 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 the blank spaces in the question booklet.**
11. **Texts, notes and pre-prepared materials of any kind are also NOT allowed in the examination room.**
12. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

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General Literary Principles (1-10)

1. In a work of literature, plot is constructed on:
   A The principles of conflict.
   B Exciting and memorable episodes.
   C The use of figurative language.
   D Recurring events.

2. The epilogue in a literary composition is:
   A At the beginning.
   B In the middle.
   C Just before the end.
   D At the end.

3. Which of these techniques establishes a direct emotional link between the audience and actors?
   A Aside.
   B Pathos.
   C Soliloquy.
   D Dialogue.

4. Farce can be described as a dramatic piece marked by:
   A Movement from serious to the light- hearted mood.
   B Comic and exaggerated actions.
   C Actions devoid of meaning.
   D Gloomy actions with momentary relief.

5. The account of experiences of an individual during the course of a journey is known as:
   A A travelogue.
   B An autobiography.
   C A journey motif;
   D A memoir.

6. A traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially one with animals as characters or gods as inanimate objects is:
   A An allegory.
   B Picaresque.
   C Fable.
   D Biography.

7. In a narrative poem, the poet sets out to:
   A Summarize a story.
   B Describe a place.
   C Preach a sermon.
   D Tell a story.

8. A metrical foot of two stressed or long syllables is called:
   A A spondee.
   B A trochee.
   C An anapest.
   D An iamb.

9. "Moses lives a distance away from Wum." The part of speech of the phrase, "a distance away" is:
   A Adjective,
   B Verb.
   C Adverb.
   D Preposition.

10. The---------for registration of the G.C.E. examination is February 28th:
   A Dateline.
   B Deadline.
   C Last dateline.
   D Last deadline.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Hamlet*(**11-14)**

.11 , In ***Hamlet***, the two revenge plots revolve around:
   A Ophelia against Hamlet and Laertes against Hamlet.
   B Hamlet against Claudius and Laertes against Hamlet
   C Hamlet against Polonius and Laertes against Claudius.
   D Claudius against Hamlet and Laertes against Gertrude.

12. The death of Polonius can partly be blamed on Hamlet's:
   A Fear.
   B Disenchantment.
   C Anger
   D Procrastination.

13'. Queen Gertrude finally dies:
   A By venomed sword.
   B From a poisoned drink.
   C Of snake bite.
   D Of shock.

14. "Fear it, Ophelia, fear it my dear sister;
   And keep you in the rear of your affection Out of the short and danger of desire." In this excerpt, Laertes wants Ophelia to beware of Hamlet's attentions because:
   A Of his mournful state.
   B The sincerity of his love is in doubt.
   C Of his insanity.
   D Such attentions cannot be given by too young a person.

WILLIAM CONGREVE: ***The Way of the World*** **(15-18)**

15. ***The Way of the World*** was written in:
   A 1700.
   B 1750.
   C 1800.
   D 1650.

Ï6. Lady Wish fort is----------years old:
   A 35.
   B 55.
   C 45.
   D 65.

Ï7. the commendatory verse in the play praises:
   (i) Congreve's ability to write only for the upper class.
   (ii) Congreve's ability to blend comedy and tragedy.

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(iii) Congreve hyperbolically for his wit.
(iv) Congreve's humility in addressing issues in the play:
A i , ii .
B i, ii, iii.
C i, ii, iii, iv.
D . ii, iii.

18. "If we will be happy, we must find the means in ourselves. Men are ever in extremes, either doting or adverse," The theme best exposed by this quote is:
A Women's independence.
B Marriage and its troubles.
C Women's reputation.
D Men's high perception of themselves.

ARTHUR MILLER: *Death of a Salesman* (19-22)

19. In ***Death of a Salesman***, Ben says "The jungle is dark, but full of diamonds, Willy." What Ben means is that
A Treasures are hidden; One must work to find them.
B The jungle represents death; the diamonds are the insurance money.
C Willy did not have the courage Ben had which is why he failed.
D The sales world is a jungle but there are some good companies. Unfortunately Willy worked for a poor company

20. "This is no time for false pride Willy.. .. You've got two great boys, haven't you?" The literary element used here is:
A Understatement.
B Wit.
C Rhetorical question.
D Irony.

21. Willy wants Linda to stop darning socks because:
A He is ashamed that he can't buy new ones.
B Biff believes this is Willy's failed attempt at economy.
C This action reminds him of the stockings he gave to the woman and his subsequent infidelity.
D He doesn't want her to overwork herself.

22. Which one of the following is NOT a repeated motif, praise or gesture in the play?
A Loman's desire to work in the New York Municipality.
B That nothing is planted, and that there is no room in the neighbourhood anymore.
C The laugh of The Woman.
D Biffs desire to work outdoors with his hands.

OLA ROTIMI: *Our Husband Has Gone Mad Again* (23-26)

23. ***Our Husband Has Gone Mad Again*** can be considered drawing room comedy because:
A Lejoka Brown's political ambition is symbolized by his life at home.
B Lejoka Brown's wives draw plans on how to have him each for herself.
C Lejoka Brown has a special room in his house for drawings.
D Most of the action in the play takes place in Lejoka Brown's living room.

24. Lejoka Brown engages in politics because he:
A Is patriotic.
B Wants to get rich.
C Is a retired major and is thus qualified for political office.
D Is greedy and vain.

25. One aspect of Nigerian socio-political life dramatized in the play is:
A Women are equal to men in politics.
B Politics is an arena of thuggery and greed.
C Going into politics is the surest way to wealth.
D Political parties are private property.

26. Liza's presence in Lejoka Brown's house:
A Exposes her determination.
B Reveals the jealousy of Sikira.
C Helps conscientize the other women.
D Reveals Lejoka Brown's double life.

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CHARLES DICKENS: *Hard Times* (27-30)

27. Harthouse settles in Coketown to:
A Explore the beautiful scences
B Advance the interest of his political party.
C Assist in the growth of the industry.
D Rescue Louisa from a failed marriage.

28 All BUT ONE of the following are biographical influences that brought *Hard Times in to being:*
A The imprisonment of Charles Dickens' father, John Dickens.
B The grievances that Charles Dickens nursed against the social ills that the poor around London were subjected to.
C Charles Dickens' experience as a Court reporter that enabled him to be interested in comedy, tragedy and melodrama in law and human predicament in the Witness Box.
D The philosophy of utilitarianism propounded by Jeremy Bentham which was popular during Dickens; days.

29. "...when I was four or five years younger than you, I had worse bruises upon me than, ten oils, twenty oils, forty oils, would have rubbed off." The underlined expressions in context are an example of:
A Personification.
B Metaphor.
C Onomatopoeia.
D Hyperbole.

30. "No little Gradgrind had ever seen a face in the moon." The moon in this line is:
A A direct object.
B An indirect object.
C Object of preposition.
D Subject.

TSITSI DANGAREMBGA: *Nervous Conditions* **(31-34)**

31. The title of Dangarembga's novel alludes to:
(i) The anxiety of the people under colonial rule.
(ii)Tambu's dilemma at her parents' wedding and her refusal to attend it.
(hi) Nyasha being tom between Shona and English ways.
(iv) Babamukuru's anxiety to have his brother properly wedded in church.

A i, iv.
B ii, iii.
C i, ii, iii, iv.
D i, ii, iii.

32. The temporal setting for Tambu's story is the
A 1980s.
B 1940s.
C 1960s.
D 1990s.

33. The climax of the novel occurs when:
A Nhamo dies and Tambu is offered his place at the mission school.
B Tambu resists her uncle by refusing to attend her parents' wedding.
C Tambu is punished and realizes she must take control of her destiny.
D Tambu wins a scholarship to the convent school.

34. Tambu's ancestors lived in:
A Umtali
B Nyamarira.
C Chipinge.
D Salisbury.

JOHN NKEMNGONG NKENGASONG: *Across the Mongolo* **(35-38)**

35. *In Across the Mongolo,* Ngwe is most conscious of his marginal isation through:
A His discussion with Dr. Amboh.
B His being tortured in the *Cinquième.*
C His being laughed at in the lecture halls. D The theft of his money in the train.

36. The plot of the novel is:
A Episodic.
B Linear.
C Parallel.
D Complex.

37. One of the key symbols of the novel is:
A The lecture hall.
B Wysdom college.
C The bridge over the Mongolo.
D Fuandem's shrine.

38. Nkengasong's tone in this novel is one of:
A Sadness.
B Satire.
C Sarcasm.
D Sadism.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER: *The General Prologue* and *The Franklin's Prologue and Tale* **(39-42)**

39. In *The General Prologue,* the pilgrims gather at the:
A Southwark inn.
B Old Bailey.
C Tomb of Saint Thomas a Becket D Tabard inn.

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40. Identify the ODD pair:
A The Knight and the Squire.
B The Parson and the Summoner.
C The Parson and the Miller.
D The Wife of Bath and the Prioress.

41. How does Arvcragus respond when he finds out about the deal between his wife and Aurelius?
A He weeps and reminds Dorigen of her promise.
B He says she must honour her agreement.
C' He vows to kill Aurelius and all of his family.
D He flies into a rage and kills them both.

42. The Knight says he will never be jealous or command his wife as long as she:
A Allows it to appear he is the ruler in their home.
B Never asks him where he goes all day.
C Keeps a clean and welcoming home.
D Pleases him every night.

ALEXANDER POPE: *The Rape of the Lock* **(43-46)**

43. In Pope 's poem, the Salamander refers to:
A Spirits who create intimate relationships with people.
B Spirits who take delight in causing trouble.
C Elemental spirits living in fire.
D Water spirits.

44. Pope s mouthpiece in the poem is:
A Clarissa.
B Ariel.
C The Muse.
D Belinda.

45. Pope magnifies Belinda's grief over the rape of her lock through her:
A Heightened anger at the Baron for this act.
B Pity at the locks divided by two ringlets.
C Anger at being admired by a man.
D Anger at herself for flirting with youthful Lords.

46. How does being a Catholic affect Pope?
A He was exiled.
B He could not get good education.
C He was beaten.
D He was imprisoned.

WOLE SOYINKA (ed). *Poems of Black Africa* **(47-50)**

47. The suffering of the protagonists in Birago Diop's "Vanity," is:
A Caused by circumstances.
B Imposed on them by enemies.
C The act of fate.
D Self-inflicted.

48. In Soyinka's "Dedication", the line "Spin you on the navel of the storm..." implies that the child should:
A Play freely.
B Attack those who do her wrong.
C Be fearless.
D Escape problems skillfully.

49. Which of this set of poems deals with prison?
A "Fado Singer". "Ulysses," "Pardon Me".
B "Purgatory," "Letters from Pretoria Central Prison," "Autopsy 1 & II".
C "Heroic Shields," "Letters From Pretoria Central Prison," "Ulysses".
D "Upheaval," "Purgatory," "Waiting".

50. "His eyes were only tiny particles of light/tiny petals on a mourner's robes." These lines from Dipoko's "Upheaval," refer to the ruler's:
A Pride.
B Anger.
C Penetrating look
D panic

STOP
GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK