

P2103 & 1 Nov.  
WASSCE 2011  
LITERATURE-IN-  
ENGLISH 3 & 1  
Prose and Objective  
2¼ hours

# 3 & 1

Name: .....

Index Number: .....

## THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

### West African Senior School Certificate Examination

November 2011

LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH 3 & 1

2 hours 15 minutes

[ 100 marks ]

*Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, write your name and index number in the spaces provided at the top right-hand corner of this booklet and thereafter, read the following instructions carefully.*

*This booklet consists of two papers. Answer Paper 3 which comes first, in your answer booklet and Paper 1 in your Objective Test answer sheet. Paper 3 will last for 1¼ hours after which the answer booklets will be collected. Do not start Paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last for 1 hour.*

PAPER 3

SECTION A

AFRICAN PROSE

*Answer one question only from this section.*

ASARE KONADU: *A Woman in Her Prime*

1. Discuss the relationship between Pokuwaa and Koramoah.
2. Give an account of Yaw Boakye's funeral.

ADICHIE CHIMAMANDA NGOZI: *Purple Hibiscus*

3. What are the causes of conflict between Eugene and his children?
4. Comment on the significance of the Palm Sunday clash.

SECTION B

NON-AFRICAN PROSE

*Answer one question only from this section.*

WILLIAM GOLDING: *Lord of the Flies*

5. Discuss any three symbols used in the novel.
6. Examine the significance of the rivalry between Jack and Ralph.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY: *The Old Man and the Sea*

7. Comment on the conflict between man and nature in the novel.
8. What are the consequences of Santiago's pride in the novel?.

**DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

**YOU WILL BE PENALIZED SEVERELY IF YOU ARE FOUND LOOKING AT THE NEXT PAGE BEFORE YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

**WHILE YOU ARE WAITING, READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.**

PAPER 1

LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH

OBJECTIVE TEST

1 hour

[ 50 marks ]

- Use **HB pencil** throughout.
- If you have got a blank answer sheet, complete its top section as follows.
  - In the space marked *Name*, write in capital letters your **surname** followed by your **other names**.
  - In the spaces marked *Examination*, *Year*, *Subject* and *Paper*, write 'WASSCE', '2011 NOV.', 'LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH' and '1', respectively.
  - In the box marked *Index Number*, write your **index number** vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side. There are numbered spaces in line with each digit. Shade carefully the space with the same number as each digit.
  - In the box marked *Paper Code*, write the digits **210113** in the spaces on the left-hand side. Shade the corresponding numbered spaces in the same way as for your index number.
  - In the box marked *Sex*, shade the space marked **M** if you are **male**, or **F** if you are **female**.
- If you have got a pre-printed answer sheet, check that the details are correctly printed, as described in 2 above. In the boxes marked *Index Number*, *Paper Code* and *Sex*, **reshade** each of the shaded spaces.
- An example is given below. This is for a **male** candidate, whose name is **Chukwuma Adekunle CIROMA**, whose **index number** is **5251102068**, and who is offering **Literature-In-English 1**.

## THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS

Name: CIROMA CHUKWUMA ADEKUNLE Examination: WASSCE Year: 2011 NOV.  
Surname Other Names

Subject: LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH Paper: 1

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SEX
Indicate your sex by shading the space marked <b>M</b> (for Male) or <b>F</b> (for Female) in this box: <b>M</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>F</b> <input type="checkbox"/>

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Use grade **HB pencil** throughout.
- Answer each question by choosing one letter and shading it like this: [A] [B] [C]
- Erase completely any answers you wish to change.
- Leave extra spaces blank if the answer spaces provided are more than you need.
- Do not make any markings across the heavy black marks at the right-hand edge of your answer sheet.

**For Supervisors only.**  
 If candidate is absent shade this space:

Answer **all** the 50 questions: 30 questions from Section A and 20 questions from Section B.

**Each** question is followed by **four** options lettered A to D. Find out the correct option for **each** question and shade in pencil on your answer sheet the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen.

Give only **one** answer to **each** question. Be sure you understand the instructions at the beginning of each section before you try to answer any of the questions that follow them.

Do **not** spend too much time on a question. If you find a question difficult, leave it and come back to it later.

Use **HB pencil** throughout. If you wish to change an answer, erase your first answer completely and shade the appropriate space for the new answer.

An example is given below:

"All the world's a stage," is an example of

- A. metaphor.
- B. paradox.
- C. allusion.
- D. personification.

The correct answer is apostrophe, which is lettered A and, therefore, answer space A would be shaded.

[A]

[ B ]

[ C ]

[ D ]

Now answer the following questions.

SECTION A

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

PART 1

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON LITERARY APPRECIATION

1. The choice and use of words in a literary work is
  - A. style.
  - B. diction.
  - C. vocabulary.
  - D. metaphor.
  
2. A poem in praise of a person or thing is a/an
  - A. ode.
  - B. ballad.
  - C. elegy.
  - D. lyric.

3. Imagery in a literary work
- A. creates suspense.
  - B. accentuates humour.
  - C. heightens the dramatic atmosphere.
  - D. appeals to the senses.
4. Through the device called soliloquy
- A. a play is made to end.
  - B. the audience is made to laugh.
  - C. the theme is highlighted.
  - D. a character's motive is revealed.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of works by different authors
- A. Novel
  - B. Anthology
  - C. Novella
  - D. Trilogy
6. In drama the purposeful use of gestures and actions is
- A. soliloquy.
  - B. mime.
  - C. eulogy.
  - D. aside.
7. The introductory remarks to a literary work is a/an \_\_\_\_\_
- A. foreword.
  - B. prologue.
  - C. epilogue.
  - D. blurb.

8. "...poisonous pleasures of wine" is an example of
- A. synecdoche.
  - B. metonymy.
  - C. metaphor.
  - D. oxymoron.
9. The repetition of identical sounds at the end of the line is
- A. enjambment.
  - B. rhythm.
  - C. mime.
  - D. rhyme.
10. A play that ends in catastrophe is a
- A. tragedy.
  - B. fable.
  - C. masque.
  - D. farce.
11. A question which does not require an answer is
- A. discourse.
  - B. rhetorical.
  - C. ironic.
  - D. flashback.
12. Words used in a particular way to achieve special effects and meanings can be defined as
- A. proverbs.
  - B. pathetic fallacy.
  - C. fiction.
  - D. figurative language.

13. "The stars blinked and the wind wailed" is an example of

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

14. A piece of writing on a tombstone is called

- A. epigraph.
- B. epitet.
- C. epitaph.
- D. epigram.

15. Fiction is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ story.

- A. true
- B. realistic
- C. imaginative
- D. allegorical

16. Identify the odd item

- A. Cast.
- B. Stanza
- C. Cue.
- D. Dialogue.

17. A pair of rhyming lines in poetry is known as a/an

- A. couplet.
- B. octave.
- C. quatrain.
- D. sestet

18. The divisions within the acts of a play are called

- A. episodes.
- B. sections.
- C. scenes.
- D. scenarios.

**Turn over**

19. A piece of writing that celebrates the lives of simple country people is a/an
- A. pastoral.
  - B. ode.
  - C. elegy.
  - D. ballad.
20. A characteristic of romantic poetry is the love of
- A. modern life.
  - B. traditional life.
  - C. nature.
  - D. conceit

PART II

UNSEEN PROSE AND POETRY

*Read the passage and answer questions 21 – 25.*

Stella had to do her midweek shopping. There were four people before her in the queue. She watched the blond at the counter striking feverishly away at the numbers on the cold, light-flickering machine. There seemed to be a raging war between two mechanical contraptions, one, robot-like and the other stationary, but able to respond to the extent of punching, by sharp flickers of red light. It was an all-consuming battle, as a swift left hand positioned the price label of the ceaseless flow of items on the conveyor belt and the right delivered the punches.

The intending owners were mere unnoticed unlookers. Anyway, there is a belated recognition of them in “thank you, call again balance sheet.” It’s all so mechanical, she thought. I mean, any creature– baboon, extraterrestrial being or anything – could as well receive the same treatment as long as the conditions are met – “bring to the counter, labelled items from the shelves.” Where is the human touch? She wondered.

21. The dominant literary device used in the passage is
- A. litotes.
  - B. personification.
  - C. synecdoche.
  - D. onomatopoeia.
22. The narrative technique used in the passage is
- A. omniscient.
  - B. third person.
  - C. flashback.
  - D. first person.



23. The dominant mood in the passage is one of
- A. excitement.
  - B. fear.
  - C. anxiety.
  - D. joy.
24. "...a swift left hand... and the right hand delivered the punches" illustrates
- A. symbolism.
  - B. hyperbole.
  - C. parallelism.
  - D. alliteration.
25. "Where is the human touch?" implies
- A. disappointment.
  - B. expectation.
  - C. discontent.
  - D. admiration.

*Read the poem and answer questions 26 – 30.*

Your world is as big as you make it  
I know for I used to abide  
In the narrowest nest in a corner  
My wings pressing close to my side

But I sighted the distant horizon  
Where the skyline encircled the sea,  
And I throbbed with a burning desire  
To travel this immensity

I battered the cordons around me  
And cradled my wings on the breeze  
Then soared to the uttermost reaches  
With rapture, with power, with ease

26. The poet is
- A. angry.
  - B. frustrated.
  - C. excited.
  - D. indifferent.

**Turn over**

27. "Your world is as big as you make it" illustrates
- A. epigram.
  - B. metonymy.
  - C. paradox.
  - D. simile.
28. The theme of the poem is the
- A. need to overcome limitations.
  - B. joy of travelling.
  - C. the flight of birds.
  - D. the sighting of the sea
29. The poem is best described as a/an
- A. ode.
  - B. epic.
  - C. pastoral.
  - D. lyric.
30. The last stanza is made up of
- A. end-stop lines.
  - B. rhyming couplets.
  - C. alternate rhymes.
  - D. run-on lines.

SECTION B

*Answer all the questions in this section.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *The Tempest*

*Read the extract and answer questions 31 – 35.*

- B. What! I say,  
My foot my tutor? [To Ferdinard] Put thy sword up, traitor;  
Who mak'st a show, but dar'st not strike, thy conscience  
Is so possessed with guilt. Come from thy ward;  
For I can here disarm thee with this stick  
And make thy weapon drop.

*(Act 1, Scene Two, lines 472 – 477)*

31. Speaker B is
- A. Sebastian.
  - B. Prospero.
  - C. Trinculo.
  - D. Alonso.

32. Why does B say 'My foot my tutor?'
- A. He has hit his foot against a stone.
  - B. Ariel has refused to appear when ordered.
  - C. Miranda has tried to intercede.
  - D. Caliban brings in wood for burning.
33. What has Ferdinard just done?
- A. He has drawn his sword to fight Prospero.
  - B. He has kicked Caliban.
  - C. He has kissed Miranda.
  - D. He has disclosed the whereabouts of the others.
34. In this extract, B treats the latter with
- A. dignity.
  - B. love.
  - C. indifference.
  - D. contempt.
35. Why is Ferdinard unable to strike?
- A. He has been charmed.
  - B. He is afraid.
  - C. He respects Prospero.
  - D. He loves Miranda.

Read the extract and answer questions 36 – 40.

X: I'll deliver all:  
And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales,  
And sail so expeditious, that shall catch  
Your royal fleet far off. My Ariel, chick,  
That is thy charge. Then to the elements  
Be free, and fare thou well!

*(Act V, Scene One, lines 312 – 317)*

36. Speaker X is
- A. Miranda.
  - B. Prospero.
  - C. Alonso.
  - D. Ferdinand.
37. The expression 'deliver all' means
- A. produce everything about the island.
  - B. tell the whole story of my life.
  - C. give you what I owe you.
  - D. run errands for you when asked.
38. Which of the following characters is present?
- A. Caliban.
  - B. Stephano.
  - C. Trinculo.
  - D. Sebastian.
39. What is Ariel's assignment at this point?
- A. Provide safe sailing conditions.
  - B. Raise gales that would make the sea rough.
  - C. Bring the royal fleet back to the island.
  - D. Send the sailors away in a storm.

40. What happens after this speech?

- A. Caliban insults Prospero.
- B. Miranda walks in.
- C. Stephano and Trinculo quarrel.
- D. Ariel is freed by Prospero.

*Read the extract and answer questions 41 – 45.*

**Q:** If thou more murmur'st, I will rend an oak,  
And peg thee in his knotty entrails, till  
Thou hast howled away twelve winters.

**R:** Pardon, master.  
I will be correspondent to command,  
And do my spiriting gently.

*(Act I, Scene Two, lines 294 – 299)*

41. Speaker Q is

- A. Ferdinard.
- B. Caliban.
- C. Ariel.
- D. Prospero.

42. Speaker R is

- A. Ariel.
- B. Caliban.
- C. Ferdinard.
- D. Prospero.

43. R has just

- A. complained about his master.
- B. asked for his liberty.
- C. requested for a glass of water.
- D. said that his yoke is heavy.

44. In the speech Q is
- A. ordering R to be obedient.
  - B. telling R to remember his ugly state.
  - C. advising R not to aspire.
  - D. reminding R of his recent release.

45. R's response shows
- A. anger
  - B. rebellion.
  - C. regret
  - D. pride.

*Read the extract and answer questions 46 – 50.*

Stephano: Do I so? Take thou that. [He hits Trinculo] As you like this, give me the lie another time.

Trinculo: I did not give the lie. out o' your wits, and hearing too? A pox o' your bottle! This can sack and drinking do. A murrain on your monster, and the devil take your fingers!

*(Act III, Scene Two, lines 72 – 77)*

46. Why does Stephano ask 'Do I so?'
- A. Trinculo has accused him of stealing.
  - B. He thinks he has heard Trinculo call him a liar.
  - C. He has been accused of shielding Caliban.
  - D. Trinculo has called him a drunkard.
47. Why does Stephano hit Trinculo?
- A. Trinculo has struck Stephano.
  - B. Trinculo has accused Stephano directly.
  - C. Stephano thinks Trinculo has called him a liar.
  - D. Stephano thinks Trinculo has called him a thief.

48. How does Trinculo explain Stephano's behaviour? Stephano is

- A. bewitched.
- B. drunk.
- C. under Ariel's influence.
- D. under Caliban's influence.

49. Who is responsible for Trinculo's plight?

- A. Ariel.
- B. Caliban.
- C. Prospero.
- D. Trinculo.

50. Who is 'your monster'?

- A. Ariel.
- B. Caliban.
- C. Fredinard.
- D. Alonso.

Edukamer