

University of Ibadan, UI Post UTME Past Questions and Answers

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UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN.
POST-UTME PRACTICE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

1. "Conceits more rich in matter than in words/Braggs of his substance, not of ornament" (Act II.SC.IV). The structure of this dramatic speech is an example of (A) paradoxical structure (B) parallel structure (C) circular thought pattern (D) antithesis. D
2. A drama form that teaches godliness, righteousness and goodwill to all men among rulers and ordinary citizens is called----- (A) sentimental comedy (B) heroic tragi-comedy (C) heroic farce (D) satire A
3. A dramatic composition in which many or all the words are sung is called---- (A) Oratorio (B) Opera (C) Comedy (D) Concert B
4. A humorous play based on an unrealistic situation is considered in drama as--- (A) comedy (B) tragedy (C) farce (D) burlesque C
5. A play is a tragedy when----- (A) the author presents life as a hopeless adventure (B) the main character dies before the play ends (C) there is much bloodshed in the play (D) a weakness in the main character leads to his downfall. D
6. A play that ends on a sad note is a ----- (A)tragicomedy (B) comedy (C) tragedy (D) farce C
7. A play that stirs readers to pity, fear and laughter is called (A) tragicomedy (B) farce (C) absurd (D) melodrama A

8. A play that tells a single story, has one setting and takes place within a specified period is said to----- (A) be heavily moralistic (B) be clearly cohesive (C) possess the three unities (D) have tragic elements C
9. A play which emphasizes laughter and amusement at the expense of credibility is called---- (A) cartoon (B) elegy (C) comedy (D) farce D
10. A play with a single character is called (A) solo-drama (B) monodrama (C) play let (D) All of the above. D
11. A tragic figure is a character who is (a) worthy of emulation (b) ennobled though suffering (c) unbending and irredeemable (d) completely transformed. C
12. A type of drama that celebrates or satirizes the follies of characters is called---- (A) comedy (B) tragedy (C) farce (D) tragicomedy A
13. A type of drama that highlights suspense and romantic sentiment, with characters who are usually either clearly good or bad is called ----(A) farce (B) melodrama (C) comedy (D) burlesque B
14. According to Aristotle, the key to tragedy is the concept of (A) catharsis (B) chorus (C) representation (D) plot A
15. Aristotle's word for a tragic hero's shortcoming is (a) hubris (b) hamartia (c) denouement (d) dilemma B
16. As a comic dramatic piece, a farce makes use of improbable situations and characters that are (A) exaggerated (B) extravagant (C) understanding (D) poor A
17. Both comedy and tragedy have ----- (A) climax (B) tragic hero (C) stanza (D) happy ending A
18. 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 reliefs B

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19. In -----, the major character is selfish, devilish, wicked and exploitative. (A) Comedy (B) D Tragicomedy (C) Farce (D) Melodrama
20. In a play, tragic responses are brought to a head through three elements (A) reversal, recognition and suffering (B) weakness, suffering and resolution (C) flaw, fear and recognition (D) reversal, suffering and conclusion. A
21. In de Graft's *Sons and Daughters* James Ofose is treated with (A) ridicule (B) dramatic irony (C) sarcasm (D) melodramatic spectacle B
22. In drama, a flashback occurs when (A) a character's inner mind is revealed (B) the playwright supplies a missing link in a character's past (C) a character drops an idea that hints at the future (D) a character drops an idea that hints at the concealed past. D
23. In drama, light, furniture, custom and make-up are part of (A) stage décor (B) stage architectonics (C) stage proxemics (D) kineasthetics. A
24. In most of Shakespeare's drama, when a character speaks in aside, the act is referred to as (A) stream of consciousness (B) sleep-walking (C) soliloquy (D) monologue. C
25. In *Romeo and Juliet*, Romeo died (A) of self-poison (B) being murdered by Friar Laurence (C) the capulet (D) unknown assassins. A
26. In *Sons and Daughters*, Fosuwa symbolizes (A) tradition and the old order (B) modernity (C) youthful exuberance (D) patriarchy A
27. In *Sons and Daughters*, the character of James Ofose symbolizes (A) poverty (B) old values (C) new values (D) wealth. B
28. In tragedy, everything must be artistically balanced; this means that (A) the setting must be in one place (B) nothing superfluous is included and nothing essential omitted (C) character and action are in equal ratio (D) there should be equal ratio of male and female characters B
29. ----- is a drama form which depicts royal wickedness of English kings and queens. (A) Heroic drama (B) Heroic tragicomedy (C) Heroic farce (D) Satire A
30. ----- is a drama form which ends happily after a number of initial tragic occurrences are resolved (A) Tragicomedy (B) Melodrama (C) Heroic Drama (D) Farce A
31. ----- is the drama form which ends up on a note of happiness after some initial minor problems. (A) Tragedy (B) Farce (C) Heroic drama (D) Comedy D
32. Joe de Graft was a prominent playwright from (A) Ghana (B) Nigeria (C) Cameroon (D) Sierra Leone A
33. Melodrama is the genre of drama which is characterized by emphasis on theatricality over (A) characterization (B) plot (C) setting (D) point of view A
34. One basic feature of melodrama is (A) humour (B) high-spirit (C) triumph of vice over virtue (D) overcome of evil by good C
35. One of the peculiar features of drama in general is ----- (A) humour (B) satire (C) sarcasm (D) action D
36. *Romeo and Juliet* portrays the (A) chaos and passion of being in love (B) moral situation of the society (C) happiness of falling in love (D) inevitability of fate A

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37. The first part of a Greek tragedy is called a prologue and is also a play's (A) envoy (B) exposition (C) rising action (D) climax B
38. The most basic feature of drama is (A) monologue (B) suspense (C) action (D) plot C
39. The play *Romeo and Juliet* begins with (A) serious argument (B) sincere love (C) street fight (D) secret marriage C
40. The play *Romeo and Juliet* is an example of (A) realistic comedy (B) romantic comedy (C) satiric comedy (D) ironic comedy B
41. The term farce is now used to cover a form of drama which employs (A) mistaken identity (B) slapstick (C) reversal of roles (D) romantic plot A
42. The tragic hero's flaw is called (A) hubris (B) harmatia (C) caesura (D) peripeteia. B
43. The word "cast" in a play refers to (A) Three of the actors (B) A few of the actors (C) All the actors (D) An exclusive social class in the play C
44. Theatre of the absurd portrays people whose sufferings seem (A) unfortunate (B) ridiculous (C) indefinite (D) sympathetic B
45. Tragedies developed in which century? (A) 18th (B) 19th (C) 20th (D) 21stC C
46. When a play includes witty and graceful situation, it can be classified as (A) comedy of manners (B) high comedy (C) low comedy (D) comedy of the absurd B
47. When the plot of a play begins in the middle, and only unfolds the past through flashback, it is called (A) complex-plot (B) media res (C) prefiguration (D) None of the foregoing B
48. Which of the following is true of Opera? (A) They are plays with elaborate music (B) They are plays with elaborate songs (C) They are plays with dance (D) A and B. D
49. Which of the following statements best describes comedy? (A) A play in which nobody dies (B) A play which makes us laugh (C) A play in which the hero is a clown (D) A play which ends happily D
50. A story in which the characters are animals but behave like human beings is a (A) fable (B) fairy tale (C) folktale (D) parable A
51. Considering the way Nnu Ego's life ends in *The Joys of Motherhood*, the title of the novel can be said to be (A) ironic (B) ambiguous (C) sarcastic (D) euphemistic A
52. In 'The Old Man and the Medal', when in answer to the question if she had slept well Kelara answered "I counted the matting in the roof", she meant that (A) she slept very well (B) she was awake when she should have been sleeping (C) she was thinking of mending the roof (D) there was a hole in the roof B
53. In a novel, the antagonist is usually called a (A) narrator (B) hero (C) villain (D) clown C
54. In *Nineteen Eighty-four*, the most important character in the story is ____ (A) Winston Smith (B) Julia (C) O'Brien (D) Big Brother A
55. In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, the poet is (A) O'Brien (B) Ampleforth (C) Syme (D) Martin B

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56. In *The Joys of Motherhood*, Nnaife enlisted in the army because (A) he was running away from his wives and children (B) his white employers had gone home to Europe leaving him jobless (C) he wanted to prove that he was a man (D) he was looking for adventure B
57. In *The Joys of Motherhood*, Nnu Ego at one point, tried to commit suicide because (A) someone used witchcraft on her (B) her only child had just died (C) she could not bear the shame of being barren (D) she did not like Nnaife's appearance B
58. In *The Old Man and the Medal*, when in answer to the question if she had slept well Kelara answered "I counted the matting in the roof", she meant that (A) she slept very well (B) she was awake when she should have been sleeping (C) she was thinking of mending the roof (D) there was a hole in the roof B
59. *Nineteen Eighty-four* can be described as a _____ (A) political satire (B) comedy (C) A tragedy (D) chronicle A
60. The expression "to break the leg of an antelope", which is found in *The Old Man and the Medal* means _____ (A) hunting (B) travelling (C) marriage (D) fighting D
61. *The Joys of Motherhood* suggests that (A) sometimes men are irresponsible as fathers and husbands (B) children always grow up to help their parents (C) husbands always appreciate hardworking wives (D) women care for their children but neglect their husbands A
62. The major thematic preoccupation of *Joys of Motherhood* is (A) politics (B) economic emancipation (C) motherhood (D) colonialism C
63. "The piercing chill I feel, My dead wife's comb in our bedroom Under my heel" (trans. By Harold Henderson) What is the form of the above poem? (A) haiku (B) triplet (C) tercet (D) quatrain A
64. A sonnet is a poem of _____ lines (A) 15 (B) 14 (C) 16 (D) 12 B
65. A stanza of three lines linked by rhyme is called a _____ (A) couplet (B) ballad (C) tercet (D) quatrain C
66. From David Rubadiri's "An African Thunderstorm" "Clouds come hurrying with the wind" contains an example of (A) alliteration (B) assonance (C) enjambment (D) rhyme A
67. In poetry, double rhyme can be used to bring out (A) irony (B) unity (C) theme (D) conclusion A
68. The stanzas which make up a ballad usually consists of _____ lines (A) 7 (B) 8 (C) 4 (D) 9 C
69. The tone in 'Heritage of Liberation' is _____ (A) lamentative (B) invocatory (C) explanatory (D) melancholic B
70. The typical rhyme scheme of an English sonnet is (A) abab cdcd efef gg (B) abab cdcd eeff gg (C) abcd abcd efef gg (D) abcc abcd eeff gg A
71. The words "prove" and "above" are examples of the rhyme called (A) exact (B) half (C) eye (D) slant C
72. When words in poetry rise and fall in a measured way, it is referred to as _____ (A) rhyme (B) rhythm (C) repetition (D) euphemism B
73. Which of the following is NOT a form of poetic expression? (A) Octet (B) Lyric (C) Sonnet (D) A Elegy A

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74. _____ is the deliberate use of exaggeration for the sole purpose of humour in poetry (A) Simile (B) Hyperbole (C) Onomatopoeia (D) Oxymoron B
75. A character who remains unchanged in a story is described as (A) round (B) flat (C) stock (D) dynamic B
76. A figure of speech which refers to the repetition of the initial consonant sounds of poetry with a rhythmic effect is called _____ (A) alliteration (B) assonance (C) apostrophe (D) euphemism A
77. A literary work that appropriates matter and/or manner from a previous work is (A) archetype (B) imitation (C) adaptation (D) sub-text. C
78. A tragic plot consists of (A) many people in various disastrous events (B) important incidents (C) noble and ordinary characters (D) a self-contained and concentrated single action. D
79. An expression or word which stands for a whole is called _____ (A) metonymy (B) allegory (C) synecdoche (D) repetition C
80. Assonance refers to the _____ (A) repetition of alphabets in a line of poetry (B) repetition of vowels in a line (C) agreement of vowel sounds in a line (D) agreement of consonant sounds in a line B
81. Characters whose role contribute to the movement of plot are called (A) Minor characters (B) free characters (C) central characters (D) round characters. C
82. Identical vowel sounds create one of the following: (A) euphony (B) cacophony (C) alliteration (D) assonance D
83. Identify the odd one out of the following (A) Aside (B) Costume (C) Narrative (D) Stage C
84. Identify the odd one out of the following: (A) Décor (B) costume (C) Make-up (D) Mime. D
85. In a novel, the location of the story is referred to as the (A) stage (B) exposition (C) subject (D) setting D
86. Point out the odd item: (A) *Macbeth* (B) *Twelfth Night* (C) *The Concubine* (D) *Romeo and Juliet* C
87. Pregnant clouds ride stately on its back The clouds are described as "pregnant" because (A) no one knows what is in them (B) they look like a fat woman (C) they bring rainfall (D) they move clumsily C
88. The antagonist in a tragedy is ----- (A) any character in the tragedy (B) the wife of the protagonist (C) the character who provides comic relief (D) the character set in opposition to the main character D
89. The device whereby the narrator recalls something that happened in the past is (A) foreshadowing (B) flashback (C) epiphany (D) prologue B
90. The first person narrative point of view is characterized by the frequent use of (A) present tense (B) singular nouns (C) past tense (D) the pronouns "I" and "we" D
91. The most mimetic term in critical vocabulary is (A) plot (B) imitation (C) character (D) action. C

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92. The structure of a story which shows the cause and effect of events is the (A) denouement (B) climax (C) imagery (D) plot D
93. When one scene leads to another in inextricable chain of relationships, it is called (A) episodic play (B) caused play (C) metaphysical play (D) All of the above. B
94. "... I would / Love you ten years before the Flood / And you should, if you please, refuse / Till the conversion of the Jews" The literary device used in the above extract is (A) allusion (B) innuendo (C) satire (D) archetype A
95. "That pierced the fearful hollow of thine ear" is an example of (A) relative clause (B) figure of speech (C) personification (D) noun clause D
96. "Wilt thou be gone? It is not yet near day; It was the nightingale and not the lark, That pierced the fearful hollow of thine ear". The first sentence here is an example of (A) interrogative sentence (B) apostrophe (C) rhetorical statement (D) request C
97. From Andrew Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress" Had we but world enough, and time, / This coyness, lady, were no crime. / We could sit down and think which way / To walk, and pass our long love's day. This poem opens in the lines above like a (A) Sonnet (B) praise poem (C) ballad (D) dramatic monologue D
98. Identify the odd term (A) Enjambment (B) Rhyme (C) Plot (D) Alliteration C
99. In the village / Screams of delighted children / Toss and turn / In the din of whirling wind, / Women / Babies clinging on their backs / Dart about / In and out / Madly / The Wind whistles by / Whilst trees bend to let it pass. In the above extract, the movement of the women is (A) leisurely (B) hurried (C) orderly (D) slow B
- 100 Tossing up things on its tail / Like a madman chasing nothing These lines contain an example of a (A) metaphor (B) simile (C) metonymy (D) paradox. B