

UNIVERSITY OF UYO, UYO
2006/2007 POST-UME SCREENING EXERCISE
LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

Instructions: from the options lettered A-D pick the correct answer and shade accordingly.

1. White ball of fire tore through dome of the night. It exploded into the branches of a colossal tree of fire – whose stem instantly leap towards the earth. The passage directs its appeal primarily to the sense of (a) hearing (b) sight (c) touch (d) smell

2. What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up

Like a raisin the sun

Or fester like in the sun?

And then run?

In the above lines, the poet achieves special effect by use of

(a) transferred epithet (b) synecdoche (c) alliteration (d) simile

3. She said you just had to make an emotional commitment in marriage. It was like skiing, you couldn't see in advance what would happen but you had to let go. May be that was why I failed, because it didn't know what I had to let go of. For me it hadn't been like skiing, it was more like jumping off a cliff. That was the feeling I had all the time I was married, in the air, going down, waiting for the smash at the bottom. The passage indicates that the author's experience in marriage was (a) exhilarating like skiing (b) steeped in boredom and monotony (c) full of fear of the unknown (d) fraught with grief and despair.

4. ___ her vesper done of all its wreathed peals her hair she frees. Unclasps her warmed jewels one by one; loosens her fragrant bodice; by degrees rich attire creeps rusting to her knees. The passage gives ample evidence of the poet's (a) sensuous description (b) meticulous attention to matters concerning women (c) mastery of the Spenserian stanza (d) sensual feelings and emotions.

5. For I have known them all already, known them all. Have known the evenings, mornings, afternoons, I have measured out my life with coffee spoons. The tone in these lines suggest (a) the author's desire to accomplish more in life (b) anxiety and tension (c) tediousness and boredom (d) anger and exasperation

6. Olu hissed, slammed the door and dashed out screaming. The dominant figure of speech in the above sentence is (a) zeugma (b) oxymoron (c) hyperbole (d) onomatopoeia.

7. A dungeon horrible, on all sides round. As one great furnace flamed, and yet for those flames, on light, but rather darkness visible. The phrase „darkness visible“ in the above lines is an example of (a) metaphor (b) hyperbole (c) oxymoron (d) litotes
8. Was it for this you took such constant care. The bodkin, comb and essence to prepare? For this tort ring iron wreathed round? The dominant figure of speech in above passage is (a) synecdoche (b) rhetorical question (c) parody (d) apostrophe.
9. The early morning smoke had now gone off the eyes of the day. Trees and houses were still wet from last night’s rain, but a cool breeze caressed the world like a gentile hand. The dominant literary device in this passage is (a) metaphor (b) oxymoron (c) synecdoche (d) personification
10. Have you got hands today? No, I am working alone. My helpers are on strike. “Would you like to engage me? My fees are reasonable. „No than you“. In this brief dialogue, the first line contains the device known as (a) synecdoche (b) paradox (c) oxymoron (d) hyperbole
11. An ode is best described as (a) story told in poetic form (b) poetic composition of fourteen lines (c) narration about nature and natural objects (d) lyrical poem addressed to some person or thing.
12. Alliteration is (a) the use of figures of speech to achieve poetic effect (b) the repetition of two or more words having the same initial consonant sound (c) usually employed to set the scene for a conflict.
13. An allegory is a story (a) in which people or things or events have another meaning (b) which aims at teaching a mortal lesson (c) in which allegations are made about the characters (d) told in verse.
14. A couplet is a (a) succession of three rhyming lines (b) succession of two rhyming lines (c) poem of two stanzas (d) poem of three stanzas
15. A sonnet is a poem of (a) fourteen lines (b) ten lines (c) seven stanzas (d) six stanzas
16. An antagonist is the character in an narrative who (a) uses abusive language to antagonize other characters. (b) works against the interest of the protagonist (c) works against the interest of other characters (d) champions the cause of the protagonist
17. The novel, the novella and the short story are the major sub-genres of (a) non-fiction (b) prose-fiction (c) poetry (d) drama
18. Any work of literature which sets out to instruct may be called (a) dialectic (b) decadent (c) definitive (d) didactic

19. The substitution of a mild and pleasant expression for a harsh and blunt one is called (a) ambiguity (b) climax (c) peripety (d) euphemism
20. Caricature is used to (a) ridicule a person by distorting his most prominent features (b) censure an individual by emphasizing his weakness (c) expose the folly in literature (d) elicit the artistic potential of dramatists.
21. Pip's flippant remarks concerning the tombstones in the opening chapter of Great expectations indicate (a) his longing for death (b) the child's inability to understand death (c) his yearning for his parents (d) his fascination of inscriptions of stonework
22. In great Expectations, while Pip was going away from home to take the coach to London, Joe and Biddy, threw old shoes at him because (a) pip had in a haste forgotten to pack those old shoes of his (b) they wanted to play a practical joke on pip for the last time (c) pip had made them angry by his joy to leave home (d) they believed that the act would bring him good luck.
23. His mouth was such a post-office of a mouth that he had a mechanical appearance of smiling. This description in Great expectations refers to (a) Mr. Pumblechoo (b) Mr. Wemmick (c) Estella (d) Mr. Drummle
24. At the very end of great expectations, Estella disclosed to pip that the source of her present maturity and wisdom was (a) the sound education she had at school (b) her pleasant association with Mrs. Harvisham (c) the suffering she had experienced in life (d) her long exposure to high society
25. In great expectations, pip's nursing of Magwitch is significant because it (a) prevents Magwitch from confirming pip as his heir (b) recalls Herbert's nursing of pip (c) recalls Herbert's nursing of pip (d) her long exposure to high society

Answers to 2007/2008 – Literature in English

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

UNIVERSITY OF UYO, UYO
2008/2009 POST-UME SCREENING EXERCISE
LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

Instructions: from the options lettered A-D pick the correct answer and shade accordingly.

1. When he came back from Okperi, I went to his house and he talked like a sane man. I reminded him of saying that a man must dance prevailing in his time ____ the above statement was made by Ofoka about (a) Nwaka (b) Akuebue (c) Ezeulu (d) Obika
2. ____ a man who brings ant-ridden faggots into his hut should expect the visit of lizards __ what does Nwaka refer to as „ant-ridden faggots“ in this context? (a) the visit of the court massager (b) the unexpected consultation of Ezeulu with the Chiefs of Umuaro (c) the friendship between Ezeulu and the white man (d) Ezeulu’s rejection of the kind gesture of some Chiefs of accompany him to Okperi.
3. The lesson which emerges from the fate of Ezeulu is that (a) the will of the priest is the will his god (b) Christianity is superior to traditional religion (c) no man ever won judgement against his clan (d) captain Winterbotton was right after all.
4. Ezeulu sent his son, Oduche to join the Christians because (a) of his great love for the white man (b) he had come to distrust the power of Ulu (c) he did not want Oduche to succeed him as Chief priest (d) he wanted a representative in the group in case they became powerful.
5. Nwaka’s hostility to attributed to (a) his great wealth and sense of importance (b) the rivalry between Umuneora and Umuachala (c) the instigation of Ezeulu’s mysterious powers.
6. Kwesi Brew’s The dry season’s shows that (a) destruction is present in almost every action (b) nature is the sole destructive force (c) animals are the sole destructive force (c) birds are the sole destruction force.
7. ____ and we learn to sing half familiar half strange songs. We learn to half familiar half strange rhythms ____ (a) songs compositional complexity (b) singer’s weakness or perception (c) singer’s cultural problems (d) singer’s innate stupidity

8. ____ Horros were your flowers then, the bright red Bougainville. The above lines from Kwesi Brew's "The Executioner's Dreams" depict the execution's (a) attractiveness (b) beauty consciousness (c) gentleness (d) callousness

9. J. P. Clarks Streamside Exchange, depict an interplay of (a) anxiety and passion (b) ignorance and wisdom (c) excitement and passion (d) anxiety and ignorance

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