

G.C.E.PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION

Subject Title:	Literature in English
Paper N° :	1
Subject Code N°:	535

Two and a Half Hour

SECTION A: Poetry

Question 1-4 are based on the following stanza from "I vow to thee my country."

I vow to thee, my country-all earthly things above.
Entire and whole and perfect, the service of my love
The love that asks no questions; the love that stand the test,
That lays upon the alter the dearest and the best
The love that never falters, the love that pays the price,
The love that makes undaunted the final sacrifice.

- 1) The author of the poem is
 - a. S.T Coleridge
 - b. Thomas Hardy
 - c. Sir C spring-Rice
 - d. Kubla Khan
- 2) The rhyme scheme in the stanza above can be described as
 - a. Alternating rhyme
 - b. Rhyming couplet
 - c. Free verse
 - d. Blank verse
- 3) The theme of the poem is
 - a. Love for neighbours
 - b. The dearest and the best
 - c. The final sacrifice
 - d. Patriotism
- 4) The second part of this poem talks about
 - a. Love of God
 - b. Love for one another
 - c. Love for superior country
 - d. Love for the King and an unseen army
- 5) The poem "I vow to thee, my country" is written in the form of
 - a. An ode
 - b. A sonnet
 - c. A ballad
 - d. A narrative poem

Question 6-9 are based on the following stanza

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Return to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod

- 6)** The title of the poem is
- “ode written to the Dead”
 - “On the subjugation of Switzerland”
 - “How sleep the Dead”
 - “Ode written in 1746”
- 7)** “How sleep the brave...”The figure of speech used in this line is
- Personification
 - Irony
 - Euphemism
 - Hyperbole
- 8)** The rhyme scheme can be described as
- Indented
 - Double rhyme
 - Rhyming couplet
 - End rhyme
- 9)** “When spring, with dewy finger returns to deck...”
The figure of speech in this line is:
- Smile
 - Paradox
 - Personification
 - alliteration
- 10)** In the whole poem the poet
- Condemns war
 - Pays homage to dead soldiers
 - Admires those who sleep after brave deeds
 - Praises countries which enjoy spring

Question 11-18 are based on the exact below
Then a mile of warm sea-scented beach;
Three fields to cross till a farm appears;
A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch
And blue spurt of a lighted march,
And a voice less loud, thro' its joy's and fears,
Then the two hearts beating each to each!

- 11)** The extract quoted above comes from the poem.
- “To Autumn”
 - “The warm scented sea”
 - “meeting at Night”
 - “Afterwards”
- 12)** The poem is written by
- Julian Grenfell
 - Robert Browning
 - Thomas Hardy
 - John Manifold

- 13)** The rhyme scheme in the stanza is
- a b a a b a
 - a b a b c a
 - a a b b c c
 - a b c c b a
- 14)** “The pane” in line 3 refers to
- The joy felt by the speaker
 - The pain, felt when he tapped
 - The framed sheet of glass
 - The food he came with
- The stanza portrays
- Anxiety
 - Hatred
 - Fear
 - Joy
- 15)** “Then a mile of sea-scented beach” appeals to one’s sense of
- Hearing
 - Taste
 - Smell
 - humour
- 16)** “Then a mile of sea-scented beach” appeals to one’s sense of
- Hearing
 - Taste
 - Smell
 - Humour
- 17)** Which expression in the extract influences one to confirm that it is night time
- Line 1
 - Line 2
 - Line 3
 - Line 6
- 18)** The poem “FiFe Tune” by John manifold is
- A nature poem
 - A war poem
 - A love poem
 - A musical poem
- 19)** Your choice in question 18 above is because the poem presents
- Soldiers marching to war
 - The speaker’s admiration for a young girl
 - People singing and dancing on the street
 - A young girl admiring nature
- 20)** “All shapes and all size like beads on a string.”
The figure of speech used in the line above is
- Metaphor
 - Smile
 - Metonymy
 - oxymoron
- 21)** “Crossing the Bar” focuses on
- A journey across the sea
 - The passing life
 - The best time for sailing
 - The pilot and his ship

Question 22-25 are based on the extract below
Many a time they kiss and cry, and pray
That both be summoned in the self-same day
And wise man linnet tinkling in his cage
End too with them the friendship of old age,
And all together leave their treasured room
Some bell-like evening when the May's in bloom.

- 22)** The lines above come from the poem
- “meeting at Night”
 - “Almswomen”
 - “Afterwards”
 - “To Autumn”
- 23)** The writer of the poem from which the lines above come is
- Edmund Bluden
 - Julian Grenfell
 - John Keats
 - S.T. Coleridge
- 24)** The six line stanza quoted above can be described as
- A sonnet
 - A lyric
 - A sestet
 - An octave
- 25)** The rhyme pattern in the stanza is the
- Shakespearean sonnet
 - Rhyming couplet
 - Quatrain
 - Alternative rhyme

SECTION B: DRAMA

- 26)** The play Julius Caesar opens at
- The Capitol
 - The market place
 - Near the Arena
 - A street
- 27)** Most of the scenes in the play take place
- Out doors
 - In the capital
 - Indoors
 - In Brutus's home
- 28)** The tribune who calls the common people “blocks” and “stones” is
- Metellus
 - Marullus
 - Flavius
 - Cinna
- 29)** The commoner who uses a pun to confuse and anger the tribunes is a
- Farmer
 - Doctor
 - Carpenter
 - Shoe mender
- 30)** The person who delivers the anonymous messages where Brutus may find is?
- Cinna
 - Cassius
 - Cicero
 - Publius

- 31)** When Caesar says: "Go bid the priest do present sacrifice, And bring me their
- Religious
 - Suspicious
 - Faithful
 - Superstitious
- 32)** When Brutus says: "if then that friend demand why Brutus rose against Caesar, this is my answer. Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more,"
He seeks to portray himself as being
- Selfish
 - Loving
 - Patriotic
 - Concerned
- 33)** Portia does not know about the plot to murder Caesar but she has a feeling that something evil will, happen at the Capital. This feeling is best described as:
- Sentiment
 - Foresight
 - Premonition
 - love
- 34)** The person used by the conspirator as a reason to get close to Caesar is
- Artemidorus
 - Ligarius
 - Publius Cimber
 - Pompey.
- 35)** One of the following omens is seen on the night before Caesar's death
- Dead men walking
 - Lions eating men at market place
 - Night bird in day market place
 - A statue pouring out blood
- 36)** Caesar request Antony to "touch Calurinia in order
- To clean for power of foresight
 - To rid her of her sterility
 - To impregnate her
 - To heal her of her sickness
- 37)** When he arrives at Caesar's body, Antony
- Swear allegiance to Caesar
 - Weeps over the statue of Pompey
 - Shakes hands with the conspirators
 - Plans to kill each of the murderers
- 38)** The feast of lupercal is a feast for
- Welcoming Caesar back from war
 - Running race along the road
 - Celebrating a holiday from work
 - Purification and fertility
- 39)** Brutus can be rightfully described as
- Patriotic foresighted and honest
 - Secretive, convincing and wicked
 - Secretive, credulous and remorseful
 - Honest, loving and easily deceived
- 40)** Caesar's human weakness include:
- Deafness, drinks wine, disobey his wife
 - Dumb and deaf, feats and childlessness
 - Feats, dumb and poor sight
 - Partial deafness, feats and childlessness

G.C.E.PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION

Subject Title:	Literature in English
Paper N° :	2
Subject Code N°:	535

Time Allowed: 2hrs

Instructions:

*Choose **ONE** question from each section*

Section A: Poetry

But such a tide as morning seems asleep
Too full for sound and foam
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

Questions

- a) Give the title and the author of the poem from which the extract has been taken **(2mks)**
- b) Give the meaning of words and expressions used in the extract
- i) Foam
 - ii) Boundless deep
 - iii) Twilight
 - iv) Embark
 - v) Home
- (10mks)**
- c) Pick out **(two)** figure of speech and show how the poet has effectively used each of them **(4mks)**
- d) Give an account of the first part and last part of the extract **(6mks)**
- e) Comment on the poet's use of certain images **(3mks)**
- I- Give a detailed account of the poem "Fife tune" by John manifold and express your feelings about the poet's subject matter. **(25mks)**
- II- Give a brief account of W. Collin "Ode written in 1746" and Julian Grenfell "Into battle" showing their similarities and differences **(25mks)**

SECTION B: DRAMA

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

- 1) A common slave you know him well sight
Held up his left hand, which did flame and burn
Like twenty torches joined, and yet his hand,
Not, sensible of fire, remained unscorched.
Besides I ha'not since put my sword.
Against the capital, I met a lion,
Who glazed upon me and went surly by.
Without annoying. And there were drawn
Upon a heap a hundred ghastly women,
Transformed with their fear, who swore they saw
Men, all'in fire, walk up and down the streets
And yesterday the bird of night did sit
Even at noonday upon the market place,
Hooting and shrieking. When these prodigies
Do so conjointly meet, let not men say,
"These are their reasons, they are natural,"
For I believe they are portentous things
Unto the climate that they point upon.

B: Indeed, it is a strange-disposed time;
But men may construe thing after their fashion,
Clean from the purpose of the things themselves
Come Caesar to the Capitol tomorrow?

- a)** Identify speakers A and B **(2mks)**
b) Where are they? **(1mk)**
c) Pick out any one figure of speech from the passage and show how it has been effectively used. **(2mks)**
d) Explain the following words and expressions as used in the passage
i) Sensible (line 4)
ii) Glaze (line 7)
iii) Prodigious (line 14)
iv) Strange-disposed (line 19)
e) Identify any 4 strange things referred to by speaker A. **(4mks)**
f) Give a detailed account of the rest of the scene.
- 2) "Caesar, beware of Brutus; take heed of Cassius; come not near Casca; have an eye for Cinna
Trust not Trebonius, mark well Metellus Cimber
Decius Brutus loves thee not; thou has wronged

Caius Ligarius. There is but one mind in all these men, and it is bent against Caesar. If thou beest not immortal, look about you: Security gives way to Conspiracy. The mighty gods defend thee. Thy lover."
Here will I stand till Caesar pass along,
And as a suitor will I give him this.
My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of emulation.
If thou read this, thou mayst live;
If not, the fates with traitors do contrive.

- a) Identify the speaker and the person to whom he speaking **(2mks)**
- b) Where are they? **(3mrks)**
- c) Establish the significance of the scene from which this passage is taken to the entire play **(6mks)**
- d) Explain the following words and expressions as used in the passage
 - i) Bent (line 6)
 - ii) Thy lover (line 9)
 - iii) Suitor (line 11)
 - iv) Out of the teeth of emulation (line 13)
- e) Bring out any two aspects of the speaker's character revealed in the passage **(4mrks)**
- f) State any way in which this speech is different from some others in the play **(2mrks)**

SECTIONC: PROSE

- 1) What role does Snowball play in the development of the plot, and other characters in Animal Farm? **(25mks)**
- 2) With reference to three incidents, show how Napoleon is a Dictator. **(25mks)**