JAMB

Literature

Past questions

Paper Type: Objective (PT. 6-10)

NOT FOR SALE

Our JAMB past questions (PDF) are FREE for your unlimited download. We only charge for our past questions & ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION which you can download NOW by clicking on the link below:

www.examministry.com

JAMB LITERATURE PAST QUESTIONS (PT.6)

1. ...The usual works you know these things. We'll dangle this babe before the Chief fora price. He will employ her and we can make use of her to get what we want. She will run the errands while we pick the bucks'.

The babe in the excerpt above refers to _____

- A. Ogeyi
- B. Alice
- C. Ochuole
- b. Aloho
- 2. '0! God forgive me. Is this a trap or what? God!

 Poor girl! Whatever is her reason for this dangerous decision.'
- A. Chief
- B. Doctor
- C. Inspector Inaku
- D. ACP Yakubu

Questions **3 – 5** are based on Frank Ogodo Ogbechei's *Harvest* of *Corruption*

- 3. The central setting of the play is _____
- A. Mabu
- B. Gbossa
- C. Darkin
- D. Jabu
- 4. 'Good day (He says without looking up.) See me there by 4 p.m. Okay? Bye!'

There in the excerpt above refers to the _____

- A. Court room
- B. Police station
- C. Airport
- D. Akpara hotel
- 5. Chief Ade Amaka is involved in which of the following crime?
- A. Child trafficking

C. Smuggling relationship between Othello and D. Rigging Desdemona because Questions 6 – 10 are based on A. he prefers lago B. Othello is a Moor Williams Shakespeare's Othello C. Roderigo woos her first D. Desdemona is too young 6. 'ill-starred wench, pale as thy smock, When we shall meet at 9. 'soft you; a word or two before compt.' you go. I have done the state some The device used in the lines above service, and they know't No more of that, I pray you, in is your letters, A. simile When you shall these unlucky B. pun deeds relate ', C. metaphor D. paradox The speech above is made when the speaker is _____ Othello kills Desdemona 7. because the _____ A. travelling B. sick A. former is jealous C. dying B. former's race is insulted D. eloping C. latter is a witch 10. 'O heaven; How got she out? 0 treason of the blood.

www.examministry.com

8. Brabantio is opposed to the

B. Land grabbing

| Father, from hence trust not your | The character being referred to in |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| daughters' minds | the excerpt above is |
| By what you see them act. Is | |
| there not charms | A. Fofo |
| By which the property of youth | B. Baby T. |
| and maidhood may be abused? | C. Odarley |
| | D. Obea. |
| The speaker of the excerpt above | |
| is | 13. The writer of the novel is from |
| | |
| A. Brabantio | |
| B. Othello | A. Germany |
| C. Gratiano | B. Scotland |
| D. Roderigo | C. Ghana |
| | D. Nigeria |
| Question 11 - 13 are based on | |
| Ammadarko's <i>Faceless</i> | Question 14 - 16 are based on |
| | Bayo Adebowale's <i>Lonely Days</i> . |
| 11. The name of Kabria's husband | |
| is | 14. Windows in mourning in Kufi |
| | wear garments that are |
| A. Kwei | |
| B. Kpakpo | A. red |
| C. Adade | B. black |
| D. Ottu | C. white |
| | D. dull |
| 12. 'She was both a child and an | |
| adult and could act like both | 15. In the novel bage cap signifies |
| | everlasting |
| | |

| A. happiness | 19. 'Suppose Mary had not | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| B. sorrow | burned? | | |
| C. freedom | Suppose she was still there, | | |
| D. despair | expose' | | |
| 16. Yaremi's only son is | The dominant literacy device in the excerpt above is | | |
| A. Alani | | | |
| B. Wande | A. apostrophe | | |
| C. Olode | B. euphemism | | |
| D. Deyo | C. syntactical parallelism D. rhetorical question | | |
| Questions 17 - 20 are based on | | | |
| Richard Wright's Native Son | 20. Bigger and the gang ro Negroes because | | |
| 17. Bigger burns Mary body in the | | | |
| | A. they are the same B. it is not a crime | | |
| A. toilet | C. they are helpless | | |
| B. basement | D. it is easier | | |
| C. backyard | | | |
| D. wardrobe | 21. One of the themes in Morris | | |
| | The Proud King is | | |
| 18. Mary's lover is | | | |
| | A. arrogance | | |
| A. Earlone | B. greed | | |
| B. Buckley | C. education | | |
| C. Bigger | D. achievement | | |
| D. Max | | | |
| | | | |

| 22. 'The panic Of growing older | D. the complexities of the |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Spreads fluttering wings from | Western society |
| year to year' | |
| | 25. But such a tide moving seems |
| The dominant figure of speech in | asleep, |
| the lines above from Peters' <i>The</i> | Too full for sound and foam, |
| Panic of Growing Older is | When that which drew from out |
| | the boundless deep |
| A. onomatopoeia | Turns again home.' |
| B. metaphor | |
| C. personification | The rhyme scheme in the excerpt |
| D. apostrophe | above from Tennyson's <i>Crossing</i> |
| | the Bar is |
| 23. Kofi Awoonor is a poet from | |
| | A. abba |
| | B. abab |
| A. Cameroon | C. abed |
| B. Nigeria | D. aabb |
| C. Ghana | |
| D. Kenya | 26. 'So strength first made a way; |
| | Then beauty flowed, then wisdom, |
| 24. Okara's <i>Piano and Drums</i> | honour, pleasure.' |
| symbolizes | |
| | The lines above from Herbert's |
| A. superiority of the white man | The Pulley is an example of |
| B. how Africa is becoming | |
| complex | A. personification |
| C. simplicity of the European | B. paradox |
| society | C. metaphor |
| | |

| D. antitnesis | gun wounds, | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 27. Blake's The School Boy can | Our desert tongues lick the | | | |
| be referred to as | vegetable; blood-the pepper' | | | |
| A. dramatic | From the lines above in | | | |
| B. instructive | Hallowell's The Dining Table , the | | | |
| C. satiric | persona is | | | |
| D. expository | | | | |
| | A. thirsty | | | |
| 28. `If we cry roughly of our | B. displeased | | | |
| torments; | C. hungry | | | |
| Ever increasing from the start of | D. sick | | | |
| things, | | | | |
| What eyes will watch our large | 30. 'blue Peter on empty ships all | | | |
| mouths; | peters with petered out desires.' | | | |
| Shaped by the laughter of big | | | | |
| children | It can be deduced from the lines | | | |
| What eyes will watch our large | above in Adeoti's Ambush that | | | |
| mouths?' | the Peters are | | | |
| The language of the persona of | A. disappointed | | | |
| the above excerpt in Diop's | B. betrayed | | | |
| Vanity is | C. lazy | | | |
| | D. greedy | | | |
| A. inciting | | | | |
| B. submissive | 31. An art that is both literary and | | | |
| C. imploring | theatrical is | | | |
| D. diplomatic | | | | |

| A. prosody | 35. The continuation of meaning | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| B. a prose | without pause, from one line to | | |
| C. drama | the next is | | |
| D. a poem | | | |
| | A. enjambment | | |
| 32. The speech made by a | B. synecdoche | | |
| character to himself on stage is | C. alliteration | | |
| | D. melodrama | | |
| | | | |
| A. epilogue | 36. The plot of a story generally | | |
| B. monologue | refers to the | | |
| C. aside | | | |
| D. soliloquy | A. way in which the writer begins | | |
| | the story | | |
| 33. In literature, a round | B. intrigue made by a character | | |
| character is associated with | against the hero | | |
| | C. way the writer ends the story | | |
| A. change and growth | D. way in which the events of the | | |
| B. simplicity and modesty | story are organized | | |
| C. stability and determination | | | |
| D. running down other characters | 37. A didactic piece is one in | | |
| | which the writer | | |
| 34. In a narrative poem, the post | | | |
| attempts to | A. teaches human lessons | | |
| | B. dictates to the reader | | |
| A. summarize a story | C. condemns human foibles | | |
| B. preach a sermon | D. discuses dialectic themes | | |
| C. describe a place | | | |
| D. tell a story | | | |
| | | | |

| 38. What basically distinguish literature from other disciplines? | With these kisses, let me remove your tears |
|---|---|
| | The ravening clouds shall no |
| A. communication of idea | longer be victorious |
| B. use of creative imagination | They shall no longer possess the |
| C. portrayal of places | sky |
| D. exposition of human | |
| experience | The speaker of the lines is |
| 39. A reward or punishment a | A. pessimistic |
| character receives in a literary | B. optimistic |
| work is | C. helpless |
| | D. carefree |
| A. point of attack | |
| B. poetic justice | 42. 'You see that Benz at the |
| C. popular outcry | rich's end? Ha! That motoka is |
| D. poetic license | motoka, It belongs to the Minister |
| | for fairness. Who yesterday was |
| 40. In literary criticism, the | loaded with a doctorate. At |
| vocabulary or language used by a | Makerere with whisky and I don't |
| writer is generally known as | know what Plus I hear the literate |
| | thighs of an undergraduate |
| A. figure of speech | Theo Luzuka: <i>The Motoka</i> |
| B. diction | |
| C. expression | The excerpt above can be |
| D. rhythm | described as |
| 41. Weep not child, weep not my | A. sad |
| darling, | B. humorous |

- C. strange
- D. serious

Questions 43 to 50 are based on Literary Appreciation.

43. `...for my purpose holds To sail beyond the sunset and the baths; of all the western stars, until I die.

'Tennyson: *Ulysses*.

From the excerpt above, the persona does not intend to _____

- A. undertake dangerous adventure
- B. stop travelling
- C. die
- D. travel at night
- 44. 'And my children left their peaceful nakedness for the uniform of iron and blood.'

David Diop: Loser of Everything.

In the lines above, the imagery depicts a displacement of _____

- A. village life by barrack life
- B. nature by science
- C. innocence by violence

Mock you to your face.'

D. the natural by the artificial

45. 'Now we have come to you,
And are amazed to find
Those you have loved and
respected

Kwesi Braw: **Lest we should Be The Last**

The lines above convey the feeling of _____

- A. satisfaction
- B. hope
- C. disappointment
- D. fear
- 46. The times has come when I can fool myself no more
 I am no man, Sadiku.
 My manhood ended near a week ago.

The lines above reveal that the speaker _____

Nude under and crack.' Nuts A. has become impotent wrinkle and crack.' B. loves women C. is tired of marriage W. Kamera: Poems in Four D. is disgusted with life Parts. One dominant image presented in 47. 'In those days When civilization kicked us in the the lines above is that of face When holy water slapped our A. death cringing brows. B. summer The vultures built in the shadow C. tiredness of their talons." D. spent life 49. When I remember by gone David Diop: **The Vulture.** days The dominant Literary device I think how evening follows used in the lines above is _____ morning So many I loved were not yet A. metaphor dead, So many I love not yet born. B. pun C. simile The period of life the poet has D. personification arrived at is 48. `The leaves are withered Roses fold and shrink A. middle age Dog the panting athlete shows his B. adolescence tongue dwarled C. old age D. early childhood A shadow flees

50. 'Behold her, single in the field You solitary Highland lass!
Reaping and singing by herself
O listen!

For the value profound is overflowing with sound.'

Wordsworth: **The Solitary Reaper.**

The lines above constitute _____

- A. an apostrophe
- B. an aside
- C. an interior monologue
- D. soliloquy

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Would you like to get or confirm the **correct answer(s) with explanations** to any or all of these questions?

Download it NOW!

CLICK HERE

JAMB LITERATURE PAST QUESTIONS (PT.7)

| Question | 1 to 5 | are based on | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|--|--|
| Frank | Ogodo | Ogbeche's | | |
| Harvest of Corruption | | | | |

| 1. Aloho perceives her pregnancy |
|------------------------------------|
| as a form of |
| A. reward |
| B. blessing |
| C. punishment |
| D. injustice |
| 2. The play can be referred to as |
| |
| A. dramatic irony |
| B. allegory |
| C. fable |
| D. satire |
| 3. According to Ochuole, |
| government job is |
| A. a waste of time |
| B. time consuming |
| C. good for hardworking youths |
| D. an avenue to personalize public |
| fund |

- 4. En! En! You have come again... I am not always comfortable when you start dishing out this you born again stuff...'
- A. Ochuole
- B. Aloho
- 5. Aloho is warned about associating with Ochuole because the latter is _____
- A. too sophisticated
- B. proud
- C. mischievous
- D. born-again

Question 6 to 10 are based on William Shakespeare's Othello.

6. She is abused, stol'n from me and corrupted
By spells and medicines bought of mountebanks; .

The excerpt above refers to _____

| A. Brabantio's suspicion | Shall out-tongue his complaints. |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| B. lago's distrust of Emilia | 'Tis yet to know |
| C. Othello's suspicion | Which, when I know that boasting |
| D. Cassio's disaffection for lago | is an honour,' |
| 7. The play is first staged at | The speaker in the excerpt above is |
| A. Liverpool stadium | |
| B. Manchester stadium | A. Brabantio |
| C. Whitehall palace London | B. Othello |
| D. London Theatre | C. Cassio |
| | D. Iago |
| 8. `All's One-Good faith, how | |
| foolish are our minds! | 10. 'O heaven; How got she out? |
| If I do die before thee, prithee, | O treason of the blood |
| shroud me. | Father, from hence trust not your |
| In one of those same sheets.' | daughter's minds |
| | By which the property of youth |
| The plea in the excerpt above is made by | and maidhood May be abused? |
| | The speaker of the excerpt above |
| A. Desdemona to Emilia | is |
| B. Othello to lago | |
| C. Lago to Emilia | A. Brabantio |
| D. Cassio to Bianca | B. Othello |
| | C. Gratiano |
| 9. 'Let him do his spite; | D. Roderigo |
| My services which I have done the | |
| signiory | |
| | |

Question 11 to 13 are based on Amma Darko's Faceless.

| 11. | Sodom | and | Gomorrah | used | in |
|-----|----------|------|------------|------|----|
| the | novel is | an e | example of | | |

- A. mixed metaphor
- B. allusion
- C. synecdoche
- D. euphemism

| 12. | The | novel | focuses | on | |
|-----|-----|-------|---------|----|--|
|-----|-----|-------|---------|----|--|

- A. stubborn children
- B. negligent parents
- C. greedy politicians
- D. peer group influence
- 13. Fofo chooses to spend the night in front of the provision store because _____
- A. it is a Sunday
- B. she is ill
- C. she does not want to risk losing her job
- D. she has nowhere to go

Question 14 to 16 are based on Bayo Adebowale's Lonely Days.

| 14. | Laban | kada | signifies | |
|-----|-------|------|-----------|--|
| | | | | |

- A. wealth and peace
- B. wealth and life
- C. wealth and prosperity
- D. wealth and protection

| 15. | The | women | of | kufi | are |
|-----|-------|-------|----|------|-----|
| pow | erful | | | | |

- A. singers
- B. farmers
- C. traders
- D. widows
- 16. The windows in the land are joined by the loss of _____
- A. love
- B. family
- C. fame and wealth
- D. dignity and status

| Question 17 to 20 are based | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| on Richard Wright's Native | | | |
| Son | | | |
| | | | |
| 17. 'Light flooded the room and | | | |
| revealed a black boy standing in a | | | |
| narrow space between two' | | | |
| | | | |
| The style of the lines above is | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| A. narrative | | | |
| B. dramatic | | | |
| C. descriptive | | | |
| D. expository | | | |
| | | | |
| 18. Bigger kills Mary due to | | | |
| | | | |
| A. fear | | | |
| B. envy | | | |
| C. hatred | | | |
| D. distrust | | | |
| | | | |
| 19. Weekly, Bigger is to be paid | | | |

A. twenty dollars

C. thirty dollars

B. twenty-five dollars

D. thirty-five dollars 20. Mr Dalton is of the opinion that Negroes are happier when they are _____ A. together B. servants in the white family C. educated D. given some respect Question 21 to 30 are based Selected Poems from Johnson, Ret al(eds): New poetry from Vincent, T. (eds): A selection of African Poetry; Gbemisola.: Naked Soles; Hayward, J African Verse. Morris' 21. The Proud King is _____ A. didactic B. pastoral C. traditional

D. lyrical

| 22. Mystic rhythm in the third line | The line above from Herbert's | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| of the first stanza of Okara's | The Pulley is an example of | | | |
| Piano and Drums | | | | |
| | A. synecdoche | | | |
| A. express mood | B. personification | | | |
| B. provides music | C. hyperbole | | | |
| C. carries a definite message | D. simile | | | |
| D. are for pleasurable dancing | | | | |
| | 26. Peter's The Panic of | | | |
| 23. The line above in Adeoti's | Growing Older can be referred | | | |
| Ambush is an example of | to as | | | |
| | | | | |
| A. pun | A. metaphysical | | | |
| B. alliteration | B. philosophical | | | |
| C. metaphor | C. satirical | | | |
| D. simile | D. metaphorical | | | |
| | | | | |
| 24. The mood of the person in | 27. One vivid device in Blake's | | | |
| Tennyson's Crossing the Bar is | The School Boy is | | | |
| that | | | | |
| | A. oxymoron | | | |
| A. pain | B. rhetorical question | | | |
| B. frustration | C. ironical statement | | | |
| C. hope | D. metaphor | | | |
| D. love | | | | |
| | 28. 'and my boots have | | | |
| 25. Having a glass of blessings | suddenly become too reluctant to | | | |
| standing by,' | walk me.' | | | |
| | | | | |

| The persona in the above excerpt | 31. Totality of the effects |
|--|------------------------------------|
| in Hallowell's The Dining Table | produced on a reader of a literary |
| is | work is |
| | |
| A. exhausted | A. tone |
| B. excited | B. mood |
| C. indifferent | C. plot |
| | D. diction |
| 29. The tone of Diopo's Vanity is | |
| one of | 32. An art form in which singers |
| | and musicians performs dramatic |
| A. anger | work combining text and music is |
| B. pity | |
| C. joy | |
| D. scorn | A. concert |
| | B. opera |
| 30. Awoonor's The Anvil and | C. theatre |
| The Hammer presents a picture | D. pantomime |
| of the | |
| | 33. In literature, local colour is |
| A. past and present | |
| B. past and future | |
| C. future | A. universal |
| D. olden days | B. restricted |
| | C. only English |
| Question 31 to 40 are based | D. only American |
| on General Literacy Principles | |
| | |

| 34. A clue to an event that will | D. in pain |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| happen later in a work of art is | |
| | 37. Then I sat myself quiet |
| | For five and forty turbulent years |
| A. flashback | I waited, sapped, famished, |
| B. fore- shadowing | For love to wake from her sickly |
| C. premonition | slumber; |
| D. digression | |
| | The figure of speech in the last |
| 35. Comedy of lower kind in | line above is |
| which believability is sacrificed for | |
| the main objective of exciting | A. assonance |
| laugh is | B. personification |
| | C. metaphor |
| A. farce | D. oxymoron |
| B. comedy | |
| C. melodrama | 38. We have rain but hate to |
| D. tragi comedy | plant |
| | We have the heat and the glory of |
| 36. 'I am on the world's extreme | the rainbow |
| corner.' | But we kill our own suns with |
| Kofi Awoonor: Song of Sorrow. | hurtful glee |
| | |
| The speaker in the lines move is | The poet's feeling can be |
| | described as that of |
| | |
| A. indifferent | A. disappointment |
| B. sad | B. indifference |
| C. angry | C. anxiety |
| | |

| The | period | of | life | the | poet | has |
|-------|----------|----|------|-----|------|-----|
| arriv | ed at is | | | | | |

- A. middle age
- B. adolescence
- C. old age
- D. early childhood
- 40. 'Behold her, single in the field You solitary Highland Lass'
 Reaping and singing by herself
 O listen! for the value profound
 Is overflowing with the sound.'

Words worth: **The Solitary**Reaper

The lines above constitute _____

A. an apostrophe

- B. an aside
- C. an interior monologue
- D. soliloquy

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Would you like to get or confirm the correct answer(s) with explanations to any or all of these questions?

Download it NOW!

CLICK HERE

JAMB LITERATURE PAST QUESTIONS (PT.8)

Questions 1 to 10 are based on General Literacy Principles.

| 1. | Α | literary | work | in | which | the |
|-----|-----|------------|--------|------|---------|------|
| cha | ara | cters and | d even | ts a | are use | d as |
| syı | mb | ols is kno | own as | S | | |

- A. characteristics
- B. allegory
- C. metaphor
- D. parallelism

| 2. | Characterisation | in | а | novel |
|-----|------------------|----|---|-------|
| ref | ers to the | | | |

- A. writer's opinion of the characters
- B. way the characters are revealed to the reader
- C. characters and the way they behave
- D. readers of the characters
- 3. In literacy work, verbal Irony refers to a _____

- A. device in which the speaker means the opposite of what he says
- B. situation in which a Character speaks or acts against the tread of events
- C. difficult situation which defies a local or rational resolution
- D. device in which the actor on stag: means exactly what he says.
- 4. In the theatre, words spoken by a character that are meant to be heard by the audience but not by the other; characters on stage is called _____
- A. aside
- B. soliloquy
- C. acoustic
- D. tone
- 5. Drama is the representation of a complete series of actions by means of _____

| A. movement and gesture for the | B. animals or things are used as |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| screen and audience | characters |
| B. speech, movement and gesture | C. there is an important setting |
| for the stage only | D. the story is told in poetic farm |
| C. speech, movement and gesture | |
| for the stage, screen and radio | 9. The juxtaposition of two |
| D. speech, gesture and movement | contrasting ideas in a line of |
| for the screen and radio | poetry is |
| 6. A poet's use of regular rhythm | A. euphemism |
| is known as | B. synecdoche |
| | C. catharsis |
| A. allegory | D. oxymoron |
| B. assonance | |
| C. metre | 10. The main aim of caricature is |
| D. onomatopoeia | to |
| 7. A literacy genre which directly | A. describe |
| imitates human actions is | B. expose |
| | C. emphasize |
| A. drama | D. ridicule |
| B. comedy | |
| C. prose | Questions 11 to 13 are based |
| D. poetry | on Richard Writer's Native |
| | Son. |
| 8. A fable is a story in which | |
| | 11. Bigger kills Mary due to |
| A. allegations are made about | |
| characters | A. fear |
| | |

| B. envy | B. black |
|---|---|
| C. hatred | C. white |
| D. distrust | D. dull |
| 12. Weekly, Bigger is to be paid ——— | 15. In the novel, bage cape signifies everlasting |
| A. twenty dollars | A. happiness |
| B. twenty-five dollars | B. sorrow |
| C. thirty dollars | C. freedom |
| D. thirty-five dollars | D. despair. |
| 13. Mr Datton is of the opinion that Negroes are happier when | 16. Yaremi's only son is |
| they are | A. Alani |
| | B. Wande |
| A. together | C. Olode |
| B. servants in the white family | D. Deyo |
| C. educated | |
| D. given some respect | Questions 17 to 20 are based |
| | on George Orwell's Nineteen |
| Questions 14 to 16 are based | Eighty-four. |
| on Bayo Adebowale's Lonely | |
| Days. | 17. The novel draws a picture of |
| | |
| 14. Windows in mourning in Kofi | |
| wear garments that are | A. a useless past |
| | B. a totalitarian future |
| A. red | C. an unstable moment |
| | |

| D. a peaceful atmosphere | 21. In the play, the central idea is |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | that gender equality is |
| 18. The power and oppression of | |
| an irresistible evil debased | A. both undesirable and |
| Winston's dreams of | unattainable |
| | B. desirable but unattainable |
| A. freedom and democracy | C. attainable and desirable |
| B. internal security | D. obnoxious but desirable |
| C. wealth and capitalism | |
| D. sovereignty | 22. In their flight, the women |
| | settle at Iyara in order to |
| 19. Room 101 symbolises a place | |
| of | A. cure cross-piece |
| | B. hurt their husbands |
| A. rest | C. forestall reconciliation |
| B. fun | D. seek peace |
| C. humiliation | |
| D. torture | 23. `Great Orators in the |
| | assembly, and poor nannies at |
| 20. The novel can be described as | home:" |
| | |
| | Those being ridiculed here are the |
| A. optimistic | |
| B. antagonistic | |
| C. persuasive | A. husbands |
| D. pessimistic | B. old-women |
| | C. wives |
| Questions 21 to 25 are based | D. spinsters |
| on J.P Clark's Wives Revolt. | |

24. "...Those with full breasts have 26. "ill-starred wench, Pale as thy walked out, and that leaves you, smoke; me, and, the old-girls returned When we shall meet at compt" home on retirement, it's the dry season child." The device used in the line above is _____ The character to whom the words are spoken in the play is in _____ A. simile B. pun A. front of the veranda of Okoro's C. metaphor house D. paradox B. the-kitchen, upstage C. Okoro's front yard, down stage 27. Othello kills Desdemona D. the direction of the kitchen, off because the stage A. former is jealous 25. The mutual exchange B. former's race is insulted of abuse in the play is reminiscent of C. latter is a witch D. latter is an idol A. Ikaki 28. Brabantio is opposed to the B. Udje relationship between Othello and Desdemona because _____ C. Etiyeri D. Ekpe A. he prefers Lago Questions 26 to 30 are based B. Othello is a moor

www.examministry.com

C. Rodgerigo woos her first

D. Desdemona is too young

on Williams's Shakespeare's

Othello.

| 29. "Soπ you; a word or two | A. Bradantio |
|--|---|
| before you go. | B. Othello |
| I have done the state some | C. Gratiano |
| service an,' they know'nt | D. Roderigo |
| No more of that, I pray you, in | |
| your letters, | Use the following excerpt to |
| When you shall these unlucky | answer questions 31 to 33. |
| deeds relate" | |
| | "I wonder how long, you awful |
| The speech above is made when | parasites, |
| the speaker is | Shall share with me this little bed, |
| | And awake me, from my sweet |
| A. travelling | dreams be lost, |
| B. sick | Sucking blood from my poor |
| C. dying | head |
| ъ . | Mbure: "To Bed-Bug" |
| D. eloping | Mbure. 10 bed-bug |
| D. eloping | Mbure. 10 bed-bug |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? | 31. The lines are an example of a |
| | _ |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? | _ |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood! | _ |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood! Father; from hence trust not your | 31. The lines are an example of a |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood! Father; from hence trust not your daughters' minds | 31. The lines are an example of a —— A. limerick |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood! Father; from hence trust not your daughters' minds By what you see them act. Is | 31. The lines are an example of a —— A. limerick B. lampoon |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood! Father; from hence trust not your daughters' minds By what you see them act. Is there not charms | 31. The lines are an example of a —— A. limerick B. lampoon C. light verse |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood! Father; from hence trust not your daughters' minds By what you see them act. Is there not charms By which the property of youth | 31. The lines are an example of a —— A. limerick B. lampoon C. light verse |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood! Father; from hence trust not your daughters' minds By what you see them act. Is there not charms By which the property of youth | 31. The lines are an example of a —— A. limerick B. lampoon C. light verse D. light opera |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood! Father; from hence trust not your daughters' minds By what you see them act. Is there not charms By which the property of youth and maidhood may be abused? | 31. The lines are an example of a A. limerick B. lampoon C. light verse D. light opera 32. The poet persona expresses |
| 30. "O heaven; How got she out? O treason of the blood! Father; from hence trust not your daughters' minds By what you see them act. Is there not charms By which the property of youth and maidhood may be abused? The speaker of the excerpt above | 31. The lines are an example of a A. limerick B. lampoon C. light verse D. light opera 32. The poet persona expresses |

| B. cockroaches | How can I come to the children |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| C. grass coppers | and despise international schools? |
| D. light opera | And Koomson comes; and the |
| | family semi Jesus Christ in him |
| 33. The most dominant figure of | |
| speech in the excerpt is | The feeling conveyed by the |
| | speaker above is one of |
| A. metaphor | |
| B. simile | A. anger |
| C. personification | B. alienation |
| D. hyperbole | C. hope |
| | D. despair |
| 34. <i>You</i> | |
| Your head is like a drum that is | 36. "Hide me now, when night |
| beaten for spirits | children haunt the earth" |
| You | Wole Soyinka: "Night" Night |
| Yours ears are like the fans used | children |
| for blowing fire. | |
| | In the stanza above reflects the |
| The lines above are a good | consciousness of |
| example of | |
| | A. birds |
| A. caricature | B. armed robbers |
| B. ridicule | C. animals |
| C. satire | D. spirit beings |
| D. lampoon | |
| | 37. Serrated shadows, through |
| 35. How can I look at Oyo and | dark leaves |
| say I hate long shiny cars? | |

| Till, bathed in warm suffusion of | J.P Clark: "Causalities" |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| your dapped cells | |
| Sensation pained me, faceless, | The imagery created in the above |
| silent as night thieves | uses |
| Wole Soyinka: "Night" | |
| | A. metaphor |
| The dominant mood in the lines | B. personification |
| above is one of | C. synecdoche |
| | D. metonymy |
| A. apprehension | |
| B. defiance | "I cannot rest from travel: I will |
| C. joy | drink, life to the lees, all times 1 |
| D. indifference | have enjoyed, |
| | Greatly, have suffered greatly". |
| 38. "The drum overwhelmed the | A.L. Tennyson: "Ulysses" |
| guns" | |
| J.P Clark: "Causalities" | 40. The lines above inform the |
| | reader that poet |
| The poet in the excerpt above | |
| uses | A. is determined to suffer |
| | B. has his poetic imagination |
| A. litotes | kindled |
| B. symbolism | C. will cure his soar mood |
| C. onomatopoeia | D. will not drink much |
| D. alliteration | |
| | |
| 39. " They do not see the | |
| funeral piles, | |

At home eating up the forests..."

JAMB LITERATURE PAST QUESTIONS (PT.9)

This Questions (1 to 5) is based on **Femi Osofisan's Women of Owu**.

"....Human beings, it is clear, learn only from suffering and pain.

Already Esu has promised me there'll be

Such confusion at every crossroads

They'll never find their way..."

- 1. Those referred to in the speech are _____
- A. the gods of Owu
- B. Oba Akinjobi's men
- C. women of Owu
- D. Allied Forces
- 2. Erelu is _____
- A. a courtier to the Alaafin of Oyo
- B. the most brilliant woman in Owu
- C. the first wife of the Oba

- D. the oldest wife of the Oba Akinjobi
- 3. The significance of the ritual of releasing the spirits of the dead is to _____
- A. show the weakness of the gods
- B. portray disunity among women
- C. extol the gods
- D. condemn war in totality
- 4. In the war against Owu, those held as captives by the Allied Forces are _____
- A. old men
- B. strangers
- C. female children
- D. male children
- Orisaye describes BalogunKusa as _____
- A. enemy and butcher
- B. friend in need
- C. good leader
- D. great warrior

Questions 6 to 10 are based on William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

'Uncle, this is a Montague, our foe;

A villain that is hither come in spite,

To scorn at our solemnity this night.

- 6. The villian in the except above is _____
- A. holding a sword to commit murder
- B. attempting to steal
- C. attending a feast uninvited
- D. engaging in a shouty match

'What, drawn, and talk of peace? I hate the word

As I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee Have at thee, coward!"

- 7. The lines above reveal the speaker as a _____
- A. trouble shooter

- B. violence seeker
- C. peace maker
- D. real Montague
- 8. Romeo's mood, at the beginning of the play can be described as
- A. gay and elated
- B. melancholic and sentimental
- C. dreamy and hopeful

'death' to banishment.

- D. frustrated and pensive
- 'O deadly sin! O rude unthankfulness!

Thy fault our law calls death, but the kind Prince, taking thy parts, hath rushed aside the law, And turned that black word

- 9. The speaker in the passage above is
- A. Lord Capulet
- B. Lord Montague
- C. Friar Lawrence
- D. Apothecary

| Put up tny swora | A. Episodic |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Or it to part these men with me.' | B. Simple |
| | C. linear |
| 10. The speech above is made | D. convoluted |
| when | |
| | 13. The device used in a play to |
| A. Benvolio tries to seperate the | shed light on the present action is |
| servants of the feuding families | |
| B. Tybalt challenges Romeo to a | |
| duel | A. Climax |
| C. Prince Escalus arrives to make | B. Flashback |
| peace between the families | C. Interlude |
| D. Romeo and Paris engage | D. Catharsis |
| themselves in a fight | |
| | 14. Criticism is a literary activity |
| 11. The repetition of a consonant | which seeks to |
| sound in quick succession for | |
| sound effect is | A. Find faults in a literary work |
| | B. Analyze and evaluate a literary |
| A. Alliteration | work |
| B. Pun | C. compare and contrast novels |
| C. onomatopoeia | D. Discover the beauty of a |
| D. Assonance | literary work |
| 12. A play in which the acts | 15. A situation where an actor |
| succeed one another without | addresses the audience without |
| probable or necessary sequence is | the other actors hearing him is called |
| | |

| A. Soliloquy | B. Liberty the poets take with |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| B. Chorus | language |
| C. aside | C. approval given to poets to |
| D. solo | compose poems |
| | D. honour given to deserving |
| 16. A band of singers and dancers | poets |
| in drama who act as a link | |
| between the play and the | 19. The person who takes the |
| audience is the | leading roles in a play or novel is |
| | the |
| A. Chorus | |
| B. Clown | A. Protagonist |
| C. Playwright | B. Actor |
| D. Cast | C. antagonist |
| | D. Actress |
| 17. A character whose name is | |
| used as the title of the a text is | 20. A form of writing in which the |
| | poet write with nostalgia about |
| | simple village life is |
| A. Antagonist | |
| B. Round | A. Ballad |
| C. Eponymous | B. Romance |
| D. Flat | C. Epic |
| | D. pastoral |
| 18. In poetry, the term <i>license</i> | |
| implies | 21. This question is based on |
| | Amma Darko's Faceless. |
| A. Freedom to sell poems | |
| | |

| Sodom and Gomorrah used in the | B. blessing |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| novel is an example of | C. punishment |
| | D. injustice |
| A mixed metaphor | |
| B. allusion | 24. This question is based on |
| C. synecdoche | Frank Ogodo Ogbeche's |
| D. euphemism | Harvest of Corruption. |
| | |
| 22. This question is based on | The play can be referred to as |
| Frank Ogodo Ogbeche's | |
| Harvest of Corruption. | |
| | A. dramatic irony |
| Aloho is warned about associating | B. allegory |
| with Ochuole because the latter is | C. fable |
| | D. satire |
| | |
| A. too sophisticated | 25. This question is based on |
| B. proud | Selected Poems from Johnson, |
| C. mischievous | R. et a Vincent, T. (eds.): A |
| D. born-again | Selection of African Poetry; |
| | Gbemisola, A. African Verse. |
| 23. This question is based on | |
| Frank Ogodo Ogbeche's | Mystic rhythm in the third line of |
| Harvest of Corruption. | the first stanza of Okara's Piano |
| | and Drums connotes that drum |
| Aloho perceives her pregnancy as | |
| a form of | |
| | A. express mood |
| A. reward | B. provides music |
| | |

| D. rare for pleasurable dancing Sele | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| | ected Poems from Johnson, R. |
| et a | a Vincent, T.(eds.): A Selection |
| 26. This question is based on of . | African Poetry; Gbemisola, A. |
| Selected Poems from Johnson, Afri | ican Verse. |
| R. et a Vincent, T.(eds.): A | |
| Selection of African Poetry; The | e mood of the persona in |
| Gbemisola, A. African Verse. Ter | nnyson's Crossing the Bar is |
| tha | t of |
| One vivid device in Blake's The | |
| School Boy is A. r | pain |
| B. f | frustration |
| A. oxymoron C. h | hope |
| B. rhetorical question D. I | love |
| C. ironical statement | |
| D. metaphor 29. | This question is based on |
| Fra | nk Ogodo Ogbeche's |
| 27. This question is based on Ha i | rvest of Corruption. |
| Selected Poems from Johnson, R. | |
| et a Vincent, T.(eds.): A Selection | cording to Ochuole, |
| of African Poetry: Gbemisola, A. gov | vernment job is |
| African Verse. | |
| A. a | a waste of time |
| Peters' The Panic of Growing B. t | time consuming |
| Older can be referred to as C. g | good for hardworking youths |
| D. a | an avenue to personalize public |
| A. metaphysical fun | d |
| B. philosophical | |
| C. satirical metaphorical | |

| 30. This question is based on | 33. A plot in a literary work is |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Richard Wright's Native Son. | about |
| | |
| Weekly, Bigger is to be paid | A. resolution of conflicts |
| | B. law of poetic justice |
| A. twenty dollars | C. character delineation |
| B. twenty five dollars | D. causal arrangement of events |
| C. thirty dollars | |
| D. thirty five dollars | 34. The metric pattern in a line of |
| | poetry with five stressed and five |
| This question is based on | unstressed syllables is a/an |
| General Literary Principles. | |
| | A. dactylic metre |
| 31. The account of experiences of | B. trochaic decametre |
| an individual during the course of | C. iambic pentammetre |
| a journey is known as | D. anapestic metre |
| | |
| A. a catalogue | 35. A formal dignified speech or |
| B. a memoir | writing praising or a thing for past |
| C. a travelogue | or present deeds is |
| D. an autobiography | |
| | A. anthology |
| 32. Satire employs the use of | B. lampoon |
| | C. premiere |
| | D. eulogy |
| A. onomatopoeia | |
| B. irony | 36. A literary work that teaches |
| C. synecdoche | moral is said to be |
| D. melancholy | |
| | I |

| A. didactic | D. interlude |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| B. instructive | |
| C. corrective | 40. A character that is always |
| D. impressive | against the interest of the |
| | protagonist is |
| 37. A reward or punishment a | |
| character receives in a literary | A. hero |
| work is | B. heroine |
| | C. opposition |
| A. point of attack | D. villian |
| B. popular outcry | |
| C. poetic license | Questions 41 to 50 are based |
| D. poetic justice | on Literary Appreciation. |
| 38. Pun as a literary device deals | 41. He put himself in uniform, |
| with | made one for his five year old and |
| | marched with the from dawn till |
| A. playing on words | noon every market day, in the |
| B. arrangement of words | main road singing 'Kayiwawa |
| C. placing two opposite phrases | beturi' |
| D. placing words side by side | |
| | The persona in the excerpt above |
| 39. A device used by a writer to | is portrayed as |
| recall past event in a literary work | |
| is | A. energetic |
| | B. a policeman |
| A. anti-climax | C. a soldier |
| B. flashback | D. abnormal |
| C. foreshadowing | |
| | |

| 42. He is a faithful liar. | A. Policeman |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | B. madman |
| The line above is an example of | C. sole of a pauper |
| | D. sole of a soldier |
| | 45 11:6 |
| A. epigram | 45. 'Lift not the painted veil which |
| B. oxymoron | those who live call life: though |
| C. euphemism | unreal shapes be picture there, |
| D. antithesis | And it but mimic all we would |
| | believe With colours idly spread, |
| 43. Fights by the book of | behind, lurk fear: |
| arithmetic | — P. B Shelley: Sonner |
| The figure of speech in the line | The stanza above is an example |
| above is | of a |
| | |
| A. hyperbole | A. quatrain |
| B. euphemism | B. sonnet |
| C. litotes | C. couplet |
| D. inneundo | D. sestet |
| 44. And when you trudge on one | Use the following excerpt to |
| horny pads Gullied like the soles | answer questions 46 to 48 |
| of modern shoes Pads that even | • |
| jiggers cannot conquer. | 'I wonder how long, you awful |
| | parasites, Shall share with me |
| | , |

this little bed, And awake me,

from my sweet dreams be lost. By

Horny pads in the lines above is a

reference to a _____

| sucking blood from my poor | Your head is like a drum that is |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| head | beaten for spirits. |
| — Mbure "To a Bed-Bug" | You |
| | Your ears are like the fans used |
| 46. The lines are an example of a | for blowing fire. |
| | The lines above are good example |
| A limarial | The lines above are good example |
| A. limerick | of |
| B. lampoon | |
| C. light verse | A. caricature |
| D. light opera | B. ridicule |
| | C. satire |
| 47. The poet persona expresses | D. lampoon |
| dismay about | |
| | 50. 'This thing you are doing is |
| A. bat | too heavy for you, he said. 'I went |
| B. cockroaches | to school only a little, but I have |
| C. grasshoppers | killed many more years in the |
| D. Bed-bugs | world than you.' |
| | — G. Okara: The Voice |
| 48. The most dominant figure of | |
| speech in the excerpt is | It can be inferred from the |
| | passage above |
| A. metaphor | |
| B. simile | A. listener is wise |
| C. personification | B. speaker is a porter |
| | C. listener is more experienced |
| 49. <i>You</i> | D. speaker is more experienced |
| | |

JAMB LITERATURE PAST QUESTIONS (PT.10)

| 1. "Ten thousand oceans cannot | Question 4 is based on Buchi |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| wash away her sin" is an example | Emecheta's second class |
| of | citizen |
| | |
| A. Irony | 4. The marriage of Adah and |
| B. Paradox | Francis collapses because of |
| C. Oxymoron | |
| D. Hyperbole | A Adah's desire for personal fulfilment |
| 2. Birago Diop is an African poet | B. External pressures on the |
| from | couple |
| | C The influence of British culture |
| A. Nigeria | D Adah's unfaithfulness to Francis |
| B. Congo | |
| C. Senegal | 5. The subject matter of a literary |
| D. Ghana | work is the |
| | |
| 3. Acquah in The Navel of The | A. Structure |
| Soul describes the | B. Plot |
| | C. Setting |
| A. Complications of motherhood | D. theme |
| and child bearing | |
| B. Lack of experienced midwives | 6. In Lawrence's Bat, the poet |
| in the society | compares bats with |
| C. Excesses of the new generation | |
| churches and politicians | A. Swans |
| D. None of the above | B. Swallows |
| | C. Sparrows |

D. Crows

Question 7 is based on AHMED TERIMA'S Attahiru

7. "I wish him luck with his infidel friends, but he must remember that there is only one moon at a time, sun, at a time"

The speaker in the passage above is referring to _____

- A. Unsurper
- B. Slave raider
- C. Muezzin
- D. Moon gazer
- 8. The speech made by a character to himself on stage is

- A. epilogue
- B. aside
- C. monologue
- D. soliloquy

Question 9 is based on WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Romeo and Juliet

- 9. Romero's death becomes inevitable because _____
- A Friar Lawrence's letter is not delivered
- B. Juliet is married to Paris
- C. Juliet has committed suicide
- D. Romea kills Tybatt in a duel
- 10. Thr protagonist of the novel"Faceless" is _____
- A. Fofo
- B. Essie
- C. Kwei
- D. Maa tsuru
- 11. SYMBOLS OF FRUITFULNESS, SYMBOL OF BARRENNESS, MOTHER AND DESTROYER, THE CALM AND STORM! LIFE AND DESIRE AND DREAMS AND DEATH ARE BORN OF THE SEA; THIS SWARMING LAND.

| sea. | Ademiluyi's The New Man. |
|---|---|
| The address to the sea in the lines above is done by the use of | 14. In the novel, Asejire refers to a |
| A. apostrophe | A. Town |
| B. personification | B. Cleric |
| C. symbolism | C. Farmer |
| D. praise | D. River |
| 12. A story that is mostly about ghost is called | 15. "On the sand hill her foot points gleam like a prisoner's |
| | chain" |
| A Horation | |
| B. Gothic story | The lines above from Mohan |
| C. Ephithany | Singh's village girl suggest the |
| D. Ghost story | girl's |
| 13. The major theme of Thomas | A. slow movement |
| Grey's Elegy written in a country | B. psychedelic movement |
| churchyard is that death renders | C. firmness of bearing |
| life | D. difficulty in walking |
| A. meaningless for the rich | 16. "Or else is this the ending of |
| B. meaningful for all | my life |
| C. meaningful for the poor | An no man hence forth shall |
| D. meaningless for all | remember me |
| | |

And a vain name in records shall i be"

William Morris' The proud king.

Identify the theme that can be inferred from the lines above.

- A. Theme of wit and knowledge
- B. Theme of arrogance
- C. Theme of self pity and loathe
- D. Theme of vanity and death
- 17. The speech made at the end of a dramatic performance is generally called _____
- A. a monologue
- B. an epilogue
- C. a prologue
- D. a dirge
- 18. This expression from **William**Morris "Proud King", "is this a dream that my wearied eyes behold?" is an example of _____
- A. symbolism
- B. allegory

- C. rhetorical question
- D. zeugma
- 19. In the poem "Crossing the Bar" by Alfred Tennyson, the notion of _____ is repeatedly emphasized.
- A. Renaissance
- B. Death
- C. Rebirth
- D. Bar
- 20. Which of these is given libation to lick in Adebowale's "Lonely days"?
- A. Dedewe
- B. Rolake
- C. Radeke
- D. Fayoyin

Question 21 is based on Willian Shakespeare's The Tempest

21. Before the shipwreck that occurs at the beginning of the

play, Prospero and his daughter have lived in the island for _____

- A. twenty years
- B. forty years
- C. eighteen months
- D. two decades
- 22. "And the fountain of Tololo is an oasis. It quenches the thirst of travellers. The myraid places of the mind fold their wings, for here too, growth emerges from sleep. From a beginning that was the end of an era."
 - Maliski Kunene: The Ancestors and the Sacred Mountain.

From the excerpt above, it can be said that the poet is being _____

- A. Illogical
- B. Tautological
- C. Paradoxical
- D. Antithetical

- 23. "My song is the root touching other roots In a convenant below the crust"
 - Niyi Osundare; Waiting laughters.

The imagery used in the second line of the extract above is

- A. Auditory
- B. Visual
- C. Tactile
- D. Olfactory
- 24. Pick the odd poet out.
- A. Gbemisola Adeoti
- B. Birage Diop
- C. Lenrie Peters
- D. Alfred Tennyson

Question 25 is based on Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and The Sea.

- 25. The plot of the novel revolves around _____
- A. The adventure of a great fish

- B. A man fights with a great fish
- C. A boy's fight with a great fish
- D. A man's adventure on the sea
- 26. "You do not have to be brutal to be a soldier, or rather you are brutal not because you are a soldier, but because there is a sadist, a rapist, a fascist and a murderer in you who is awaiting for war and army uniforms to give them expression"
 - Festus lyayi: Heroes

The speaker here contends that

- A. Soldiers are characteristically gentle
- B. The latent brutality in man finds expression in war
- C. Soldiers are generally wicked
- D. Human nature has to do with a profession
- 27. Hallowell's **'Dining Table'** paints the picture of _____
- A. Adversaries and revenge

- B. Destruction and pain
- C. Adversities and love
- D. Hunger and colonisation

Question 28 is based on George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four

- 28. Winston Smith begins his rebellion against the power of the state by _____
- A. educating the youth
- B. opposing the law
- C. purchasing arms
- D. keeping a private diary
- 29. What is the strength of a tragic hero?
- A. Ambition
- B. Pride
- C. Nobility
- D. Humility
- 30. A line or a group of lines repeated in the course of a poem is called _____

| A. Repetition | C. soliloquy |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| B. Refrain | D. aside |
| C. Chorus | |
| D. Prologue | 34. The figure of speech in which |
| | the writer means the exact |
| 31. A literary genre which directly | opposite of what he intends to say |
| imitates human action is | is |
| A. Comedy | A. paradox |
| B. Poetry | B. metaphor |
| C. Drama | C. satire |
| D. Prose | D. irony |
| Questions 32 - 36 are based | 35. A paragraph in prose is |
| on General Literary principles | equivalent to |
| 32. A literary work that teaches | A. a verse in poetry |
| moral is said to be | B. stanza in poetry |
| | C. metre in poetry |
| A. instructive | D. trope in poetry |
| B. didactic | |
| C. impressive | 36. A fable is a brief narrative |
| D. corrective | illustrating wisdom and |
| 33. An action without speech in a | A. urgency |
| play is known as a/an | B. origin |
| | C. custom |
| A. epilogue | D. truth |
| B. mime | |
| | |

| B. Farce |
|--|
| C. Tragi-comedy |
| D. Comedy |
| |
| 40. The flat character in a literary |
| work |
| A. is the same as the round character B. cannot be found in an allegory |
| C. always embodies a quality |
| D. is capable of growing |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

A. Masque

DISCLAIMER

These are **not** JAMB expo questions for this year, but past questions of previous years.

You are advised to study these past questions and know their **correct answers** as well as how the answer to each question was gotten to be well-prepared for your JAMB exam.

Speaking of which,

Would you like to download this JAMB Literature past questions & answers with **step-by-step explanation** for each correct answer?

Click on the link below...

www.examministry.com