SIMPLIFIED BEACON OF LIGHT

Questions and Answers,
An Essential Guide to Literary Devices for Students and Teachers
(815 Questions and Answers)



Education-News Consult

Simplified Beacon of Light

Questions and Answers

A Study Guide for Students and Teachers

Author: Wisdom K.E Hammond

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Mock 1: Get Set Mock	September 23-30, 2025
Mock 2: Success Focus	Oct 27-Nov 3,2025
Mock 3: Self Check	January 19-23, 2026
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Introduction

Welcome to Simplified Beacon of Light: Questions and Answers

This study guide is designed to serve as an invaluable resource for both students and teachers engaging with the anthology, *Beacon of Light*. The goal of this book is to move beyond simple reading comprehension and delve into the rich literary tapestry that makes each story, poem, and play resonate with its readers.

Understanding literary devices is the key to unlocking a deeper appreciation of literature. It allows us to see *how* an author creates meaning, mood, and messages. This guide is structured to build that specific skill.

How to Use This Guide

For each of the 14 chapters in *Beacon of Light*, you will find ten questions. Each question is designed to help you identify a specific literary device at work within the text.

The format for each entry is simple and consistent:

- 1. **Question:** A question asking you to identify a specific literary device in a given context.
- 2. **Answer:** The name of the literary device.
- 3. **Extract:** A direct quote from the chapter where the device is used. The page numbers cited refer to the original *Beacon of Light* reader.
- 4. **Explanation:** A clear and concise explanation of *why* the extract is a perfect example of the literary device, linking its definition to the author's intent and its effect on the reader.

At the back of this guide, you will find a comprehensive glossary defining all the literary devices explored. We encourage you to use it as a reference to solidify your understanding.

For students, this guide will build your confidence in literary analysis, preparing you for examinations and fostering a lifelong love of reading. For teachers, it offers a structured framework for lessons, discussions, and assessments.

Let this book be your companion as you explore the brilliant stories within *Beacon of Light*.

Scheme of Learning: Two-Year Plan

This plan distributes the 15 titles across 6 terms (3 terms per year for two years). The distribution is approximately 2-3 titles per term. Ideal for schools that did not start teaching the Beacon of Light from Basic 7

Year One

- Term One
 - o Kissiwaa the Heroine
 - The Monday Breeze
 - A Beacon of Light
- Term Two
 - o Fly like an Eagle
 - A Medal from Grandpa
- Term Three
 - o The Family That Cared
 - o Dawuni's Dream
 - o A Calabash of Saha

Year Two

- Term One
 - o Forest Gold
 - o Spreading Light

Term Two

- o A Mystic Figure from Ghana
- The Unseen Painter
- o Real Illusioned Beckley

Term Three

- Beyond Light and Shadow
- Oliver Asks For More

Scheme of Learning: Three-Year Plan

This plan distributes the 15 titles across 9 terms (3 terms per year for three years), allowing for a more focused study of approximately 1-2 titles per term. Ideal for schools that start teaching with the Beacon of Light from Basic 7.

Year One

- Term One
 - Kissiwaa the Heroine
 - o The Monday Breeze

Term Two

- o A Beacon of Light
- o Fly like an Eagle

Term Three

o A Medal from Grandpa

Year Two

- Term One
 - The Family That Cared
 - Dawuni's Dream.
- Term Two
 - o A Calabash of Saha
- Term Three
 - o Forest Gold
 - A Mystic Figure from Ghana

Year Three

- Term One
 - Spreading Light
 - o The Unseen Painter

• Term Two

o Real Illusioned Beckley

• Term Three

- o Beyond Light and Shadow
- o Oliver Asks For More

Literary Terms Questions, Answers and Explanations

Chapter 1: Kissiwaa the Heroine

- 1. **Question:** In the line, "The evening air wrapped around Asempayetia like a cool breeze, ignoring the predicted rainstorm," what literary device is used to give the air human-like qualities?
 - **Answer:** Personification
 - Extract: "The evening air wrapped around Asempayetia like a cool breeze, ignoring the predicted rainstorm..." (Page 2).
 - **Explanation:** This is personification because the inanimate "air" is given the human ability to "ignore," as if it has a conscious will.
- 2. **Question:** When Old Soldier says the villagers were "insulting each other *like* politicians on TV," what literary device creates this comparison?
 - o **Answer:** Simile
 - Extract: "You stood here, insulting each other like politicians on TV" (Page 7).
 - Explanation: This is a simile because it uses the word "like" to make a direct comparison between the way the villagers were arguing and the behavior of politicians.
- 3. **Question:** The Nyamedua tree is described as representing "safety, wisdom, and spiritual growth." What literary device is the tree serving as for these abstract concepts?
 - o **Answer:** Symbolism
 - Extract: "For many years, the Nyamedua tree represented safety, wisdom, and spiritual growth..." (Page 2).
 - Explanation: The tree is an example of symbolism because it is a concrete object used to represent abstract ideas—in this case, the core values and spiritual foundation of the community.
- 4. **Question:** The author's descriptions of the "electrifying" air and the cheering fans create a vivid sense of excitement for the reader. What literary term describes this emotional atmosphere?

- **Answer:** Mood
- Extract: "The air was electrifying, filled with excitement as the two players exchanged confident words, their determination building the suspense" (Page 2).
- Explanation: This extract helps establish the mood, which is the emotional feeling a text produces in a reader. The words "electrifying," "excitement," and "suspense" all contribute to this mood.
- 5. **Question:** What literary device is used when Kissiwaa's victory is shown to have a deeper meaning for gender roles in her community?
 - o **Answer:** Theme
 - Extract: "...if Kissiwaa won, it would show them they could succeed in areas usually dominated by men" (Page 3).
 - Explanation: This points to the story's theme, which is the underlying message being explored. In this case, it's the theme of challenging gender norms and female empowerment.
- 6. **Question:** The story is built around the central struggle between Kissiwaa and Bediako. What literary term describes this primary struggle?
 - o **Answer:** Conflict
 - Extract: "Everyone's eyes were on Kissiwaa and Bediako, two superstar players, as they competed in a game of skill and strategy" (Page 2).
 - Explanation: This is the central conflict (specifically, "character vs. character") because it is the main opposition that drives the plot forward.
- 7. **Question:** The description of the traditional victory song, "Obunumankoman, obunumankoman, Odapegyan eee!", adds cultural authenticity. What is the term for this style of informal language specific to a particular region?
 - o **Answer:** Colloquialism
 - Extract: "Obunumankoman, obunumankoman, Odapegyan eee!" (Page 3).

- Explanation: This is a form of colloquialism, representing language used in an informal, traditional context within a specific culture, which makes the setting feel more authentic.
- 8. **Question:** The announcer is described as being "dressed in beautiful traditional clothes." What literary device uses descriptive language to appeal to the senses?
 - **Answer:** Imagery
 - Extract: "The announcer, dressed in beautiful traditional clothes, raised his hands, and the crowd became quiet" (Page 2).
 - Explanation: This is an example of visual imagery, as it uses descriptive words to create a picture in the reader's mind and appeal to the sense of sight.
- 9. **Question:** Bediako's initial belief that no woman could beat him, followed by his defeat, is an example of what literary device?
 - o **Answer:** Irony
 - Extract: "Many thoughts no one, especially a woman, could beat him. But Kissiwaa was determined to prove them wrong" (Page 2).
 - Explanation: This is situational irony, where the outcome is the opposite of what is expected. Bediako's confident expectation is completely overturned by his defeat at the hands of a woman.
- 10. **Question:** The conversation between the players, their fans, and the elders is a key component of the narrative. What is the literary term for a conversation between two or more people?
- o **Answer:** Dialogue
- Extract: "'Kissiwaa is the most accurate!' one fan shouted. 'Bediako is smarter and will win!' another argued" (Page 2).
- Explanation: This is dialogue, a spoken conversation between characters, which is used here to reveal the opinions of the crowd and build the competitive atmosphere.

Chapter 2: The Monday Breeze

- 1. **Question:** The title "The Monday Breeze" suggests a calm experience, while the poem describes chaos. What is the literary term for this contrast between expectation and reality?
 - o **Answer:** Irony
 - o **Extract:** "Screaming voice... Daddy yells... I am late, Daddy yells" (Page 13).
 - Explanation: This is situational irony because the poem's content (screaming, yelling, rushing) is the opposite of what the calm, gentle title suggests.
- 2. **Question:** The first stanza appeals to the reader's sense of hearing. What is the literary term for language that appeals to the senses?
 - o **Answer:** Imagery
 - o **Extract:** "Blurring horns / Screaming voice" (Page 13).
 - Explanation: This is auditory imagery because the words are chosen to create sounds in the reader's mind, establishing a noisy and chaotic atmosphere.
- 3. **Question:** In the line "Running legs," a part of the body is used to represent whole people rushing around. What is this figure of speech called?
 - o **Answer:** Synecdoche
 - o **Extract:** "Running legs" (Page 13).
 - Explanation: Synecdoche is a literary device where a part represents the whole. Here, "legs" stand in for the entire people who are in a hurry.
- 4. **Question:** The words "screaming" and "yells" convey the author's attitude toward the subject. What literary term describes this attitude?
 - o **Answer:** Tone
 - o **Extract:** "Screaming voice... Daddy yells" (Page 13).
 - Explanation: The choice of these words establishes a frantic, stressful, and tense tone, reflecting a negative attitude towards the morning rush.
- 5. **Question:** The poem's focus on domestic chaos illustrates a main idea about modern family life. What is the literary term for this underlying meaning?

- o **Answer:** Theme
- Extract: "I am late, Daddy yells / If you had helped me, we would have been gone" (Page 13).
- Explanation: The poem's focus on hurry and blame points to the theme of the pressures of modern daily routines on family life.
- 6. **Question:** The poem's stanzas are structured in a similar way, listing a series of quick, disconnected actions that create a rhythm. What is this device called?
 - Answer: Parallelism
 - Extract: "Blurring horns / Screaming voice / Running legs / Children settle in van" (Page 13).
 - Explanation: The poem uses a parallel structure of short, action-oriented phrases in several stanzas, creating a consistent, frantic rhythm that reinforces the theme.
- 7. **Question:** The final two lines create a sense of opposition between two characters. What is the literary term for this struggle?
 - o **Answer:** Conflict
 - Extract: "I am late, Daddy yells / If you had helped me, we would have been gone" (Page 13).
 - Explanation: This is an interpersonal conflict, a struggle between two people, revealed through the dialogue of yelling and accusation.
- 8. **Question:** The word "blurring" in "blurring horns" suggests the sound of horns moving fast. What literary device uses words to imitate a sound?
 - o Answer: Onomatopoeia
 - o **Extract:** "Blurring horns" (Page 13).
 - Explanation: "Blurring" evokes the sound of horns moving past quickly. Words that suggest or imitate sounds are a form of onomatopoeia.
- 9. **Question:** The last line, "If you had helped me, we would have been gone," is a spoken sentence. What is the literary term for the words spoken by characters?
 - o Answer: Dialogue
 - **Extract:** "If you had helped me, we would have been gone" (Page 13).

- Explanation: This is dialogue because it represents the speech of one of the characters, giving insight into the conflict and their emotional state.
- 10. **Question:** Daddy's extreme frustration is captured when he yells twice. What is the literary term for repeating a word or action for emphasis?
 - o **Answer:** Repetition
 - Extract: "Daddy yells... I am late, Daddy yells" (Page 13).
 - Explanation: The repetition of "Daddy yells" emphasizes his high level of stress and impatience, making it a key feature of the poem's chaotic mood.

Chapter 3: A Beacon of Light

- 1. **Question:** In the line "Osmond's mind was empty, *like* a desert," what literary device is used to create a comparison?
 - o **Answer:** Simile
 - Extract: "But tonight, Osmond's mind was empty, like a desert, and he couldn't think of any stories to tell" (Page 14).
 - Explanation: This is a simile because it uses the word "like" to make a direct comparison between two different things (a mind and a desert) to emphasize a feeling of emptiness.
- 2. **Question:** Music and light are used throughout the story to represent hope and inspiration. What literary device are they serving as?
 - o **Answer:** Symbolism
 - Extract: "His music was a prayer... Guiding me through the darkest night" (Page 15).
 - Explanation: Music and light are symbols because they are used to represent abstract ideas like hope, beauty, and guidance beyond their literal meanings.