



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 400, 2023/2024
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 418

COURSE TITLE: AFRICAN LITERATURE

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.
Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks, One (1) Mark for Each Question]

Answer all the questions in this section in the answer booklet.

1. What is the primary distinction between traditional oral literature and traditional written literature in African cultures?
 - a) Traditional oral literature is more widespread.
 - b) Traditional oral literature is limited to a smaller geographic area.
 - c) Traditional written literature is more diverse.
 - d) Traditional written literature is an extension of oral traditions.
2. What is the central theme of African literature that explores social issues like gender inequality, political corruption, and economic disparity?
 - a) Exploration of traditional African beliefs
 - b) Challenges of colonialism
 - c) Cultural diversity
 - d) Social justice and inequality
3. In which languages did African writers produce their works during the colonial period?
 - a) African languages only
 - b) European languages only
 - c) A blend of African and European languages
 - d) Asian languages

4. What does African literature aim to challenge and address?
 - a) The dominance of Western literature
 - b) Traditional storytelling techniques
 - c) Stereotypes and fresh perspectives
 - d) Colonial narratives and postcolonial issues
5. What literary style draws inspiration from traditional African folklore and mythology and often combines elements of reality and fantasy?
 - a) Magical realism
 - b) Social realism
 - c) Postcolonial literature
 - d) Diaspora literature
6. What is one of the significant trends in contemporary African literature?
 - a) A return to purely traditional storytelling techniques
 - b) An exclusive focus on pre-colonial African civilizations
 - c) Addressing pressing social, political, and economic issues
 - d) A decrease in international recognition and appreciation
7. What do emerging voices in African literature bring to the literary scene?
 - a) A return to traditional themes
 - b) Fresh perspectives and new narrative styles
 - c) A decline in the diversity of African literature
 - d) A focus on colonial narratives
8. Which literary bloc primarily encompasses works produced in English-speaking countries?
 - a) Francophone Bloc
 - b) Lusophone Bloc
 - c) Anglophone Bloc
 - d) Hispanophone Bloc
9. Which of the following is NOT one of the Francophone Bloc?
 - a) France
 - b) Canada (particularly Quebec)
 - c) Belgium
 - d) Australia

10. The Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) primarily focuses on...
- a) Promoting unity among Portuguese-speaking countries
 - b) Promoting English language and culture
 - c) Economic integration among African nations
 - d) Promoting Spanish language and culture
11. Which of the following countries is NOT part of the Lusophone Bloc or CPLP?
- a) Portugal
 - b) Brazil
 - c) Angola
 - d) South Africa
12. The term "Lusophone" refers to which language?
- a) Spanish
 - b) Portuguese
 - c) French
 - d) Italian
13. Which theme is commonly explored in African literature, reflecting the struggle for freedom and liberation, both personal and collective?
- a) Environmental conservation
 - b) Colonialism and Postcolonialism
 - c) Oral tradition and storytelling
 - d) Pan-Africanism and solidarity
14. What is the central theme explored in African literature?
- a) Mythology and folklore
 - b) Cultural appropriation
 - c) Post-colonialism and identity
 - d) European imperialism
15. What role does education play in the process of colonialism and postcolonial identity in African literary text?
- a) It helps preserve native languages and traditions.
 - b) It reinforces the cultural autonomy of colonized peoples.
 - c) It is a tool used by colonizers to introduce their language and ideologies.
 - d) It has no significant impact on the process.

16. What is the main goal of postcolonial literature, as described in African literary text?
- a) To reinforce colonial ideologies
 - b) To maintain strong connections with the colonizer
 - c) To challenge and critique the colonial discourse
 - d) To ignore the colonial past
17. How does postcolonial literature address the issue of place and displacement?
- a) It ignores these issues entirely.
 - b) It highlights the importance of a strong bond between self and place.
 - c) It encourages people to abandon their native culture and embrace the dominant culture.
 - d) It does not consider these issues relevant.
18. What is one of the relationships between postcolonial literature and the Western literary canon, as discussed in African literary text?
- a) Postcolonial literature is entirely separate from the Western canon.
 - b) Postcolonial literature seeks to replicate the Western canon.
 - c) Postcolonial literature repudiates the Western canon.
 - d) Postcolonial literature is indifferent to the Western canon.
19. How has the scope of postcolonial literature evolved over time, according to African literary text?
- a) It has remained fixed and unchanging.
 - b) It has broadened its references and global relevance.
 - c) It has become more aligned with Western literary traditions.
 - d) It has diminished in importance.
20. What does the anonymity of the protagonist symbolize in the *The Beautiful Ones are Not Yet Born*?
- a) His desire for fame and recognition.
 - b) His representation of the ordinary and honest members of Ghanaian society.
 - c) His involvement in corrupt practices.
 - d) His political aspirations in post-independence Ghana.
21. What is the central conflict in *Kongi's Harvest*?
- a) The struggle for control of a cultural center
 - b) Kongi's desire for power and authority
 - c) Oba's refusal to sacrifice a virgin
 - d) The clash between tradition and progress

22. In the poem '*The Vultures*,' who or what do the vultures symbolize?
 - a) African natives
 - b) British colonizers
 - c) Religious leaders
 - d) Wild animals
23. What is the central theme of "*One Wife for One Man*" by Aig-Imoukhuede, Frank?
 - a) The benefits of divorce in modern marriage
 - b) The impact of colonialism on cultural values
 - c) The importance of equality in marriage
 - d) The advantages of traditional polygamous marriage
24. What is the central theme of the poem "*Building the Nation*" by Christopher Henry Muwanga Barlow?
 - a) Disillusionment with African leaders
 - b) The benefits of colonialism
 - c) The joy of feasting
 - d) The success of nation building
25. According to the poem, *Nightfall in Soweto*, what does nightfall become a mask in Soweto?
 - a) Unity and solidarity
 - b) Songs and dances
 - c) Criminal activities and violence
 - d) Joy and happiness

SECTION B

Answer **three** questions only.

[75 Marks]

1. With references to the literary devices in the poem '*The Vulture*' by David Diop, discuss the theme of Colonialism and its Effect.
2. Examine the structure of the poem '*Building the Nation*' by Christopher Henry Muwanga Barlow.
3. Identify three themes in *Kongi's Harvest* by Wole Soyinka and explain one of these themes in line with the text.

4. Discuss the extent to which you will consider the title of the prose *The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born* by Ayi Kwei Armah as appropriate or inappropriate.
5. Discuss the various figures of speech used in the poem 'Nightfall in Soweto' by Oswald Mtshali Mbuseyini and evidentially demonstrate how these figures of speech help to drum home the poet's message.