



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
END OF YEAR ONE SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, 2020/2021
B.ED. PROGRAMME

TEUP 213: INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

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

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. 'But Obatala, God creation, has a way of consoling the distressed'.

The consolation referred to by the narrator in *The Gods Are Not To Blame* is the

- A. Great peace that reign in the land of Kujute
- B. Subjugation of the warlike people of Ikolu
- C. Birth of Aderopo by Ojuola
- D. Pregnancy of Abero, Odewale second wife

2. 'The let these eyes around me close, Close, close in sleep, close in sleep. That is my word-the mountain always sleeps. Sleep Sleep...sleep...sleep'

These lines from The Gods Are Not To Blame were chanted by

- A. Iya Abero to mesmerize her son
 - B. Baba Fakunle to mesmerize his assailants
 - C. Oldman to mesmerize Odewale
 - D. Odewale to mesmerize his assailants
3. 'No, let them attack me. Is not ignorance that makes the rat attacks the cat? Ten thousand of them-let them...attack me. They have the arms, they have the sword but me...I have only one weapon and this I have used, and mine is the victory...'.
The one weapons the speaker in The Gods Are Not To Blame refers to is
- A. Prophecy
 - B. Truth
 - C. Courage
 - D. Justice
4. In The Gods Are Not To Blame, Odewale became King of Kujute by
- A. Leading Kujute in a war against Ikolu
 - B. Leading Kujute in a war against Ijekum
 - C. Leading in a war against Adetusa
 - D. Divulging the war secrets
5. In the Prologue, the narrator's role to blame
- A. Explains why the gods are not to blame
 - B. Narrates the life history of the hero
 - C. Reminds the principal characters of their functions
 - D. Explain to the audience the mimed actions on stage

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6. Well it wasn't there anyone with him?

Someone who survived? Someone who managed to come home and say what exactly happened, not even a rat?

The lack of precise knowledge concerning the King's fate as outlined in the passage above arose because

- A. All the six bodyguard deserted the King
 - B. Of the seven bodyguards, only one came home
 - C. All the four bodyguards were killed
 - D. Of the five bodyguards, only one came home
7. 'If you think that you can drum for my downfall, and hope that drum will sound then your head is not good'. Odewale says this because
- A. He believes that Aderopo is plotting his overthrow
 - B. He believes that Kujute people are plotting downfall
 - C. He believes Ikolu people are plotting his downfall
 - D. He believes King Adetusa wants to kill him
8. A dominant device which Ola Rotimi (The Gods Are Not To Blame) uses to suggest an authentic background in the play is
- A. Dialogue
 - B. Ritual
 - C. Proverbs
 - D. Songs and dances

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9. What is the significance of Alaka and Gbonka to the plot of the play? (The Gods Are Not To Blame)
- A. Their meeting with Odewale will help assuage his sorrow
 - B. They held vital clues for revealing Odewale's identity
 - C. They were major characters in the play
 - D. They were friends of late Ogundele
10. Kweku Ananse is most featured in what kind of drama?
- A. Legend
 - B. Myth
 - C. non-fiction
 - D. trickster tales
11. What literary device is seen in the expression "Peter piper picked a peck of pickle pepper"?
- A. Alliteration
 - B. Assonance
 - C. Irony
 - D. Repetition
12. A form of literature whose contents are passed on through the word of mouth is known as...
- A. non-fiction
 - B. oral literature
 - C. poetry
 - D. written literature
13. Who is the author of the drama "The Gods are not Blame"?
- A. Chinua Achebe
 - B. Lawrence Dramani

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- C. Ola Rotimi
- D. William Shakespeare

14. The major divisions of drama is known as

- A. Acts
- B. Chapters
- C. Scenes
- D. Stanzas

15. The place or time in which a story is made to take place is called

- A. Plot
- B. Setting
- C. Structure
- D. Subject matter

16. The following are elements of poetry except

- A. paragraph
- B. rhyme
- C. rhythm
- D. stanza

17. Which of the following is a type of drama

- A. didactic
- B. fairy tale
- C. tragedy
- D. trickster tale

18. Who wrote the poem, "A Plea for Mercy"?

- A. Kofi Anyidoho
- B. Kofi Awoonor
- C. Kwesi Brew
- D. Shakespeare

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19. The sequential arrangement of events in a piece of writing is called

- A. plot
- B. setting
- C. structure
- D. subject matter

20. A drama in which actions or characters represent abstract ideas or moral qualities is

- A. An epic
- B. A legend
- C. An allegory
- D. A satire

21. A ballad is essentially a _____ poem

- A. Descriptive
- B. Dramatic
- C. Narrative
- D. Non-narrative

22. _____ is the location of the actions in the plot

- A. Point of view
- B. Narrative technique
- C. Setting
- D. Plotline

23. A poem that celebrates an object, a person or an event is known as

- A. A sonnet
- B. A dirge

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- C. An ode
- D. A ballad
24. Oral literature is part of
- A. Poetry
 - B. Music
 - C. Folklore
 - D. Drama
25. _____ refers to the structure of an art of work.
- A. Form
 - B. Style
 - C. Plot
 - D. Setting

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question from each genre.

Poetry

1. With reference to the poems you have studied in this course, discuss three thematic concern of Africa writers.
2. Citing examples from the poems you have studied in this course, examine three factors that make a poem African.

Prose-Changes(a love story) Ama Ata Aidoo

1. How is a postcolonial African woman portrayed in the text
2. Discuss three effects of urbanization in post-colonial Africa, citing examples from the text.

Drama-Ola Rotimi's The Gods Are Not To Blame

1. Are the gods still not to be blamed?
2. Is 'The Gods Are Not To Blame' a tragedy?