



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

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

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

#### SECTION B

Answer **three** questions only.

[75 Marks]

- With references to the literary devices in the poem '*The Vulture*' by David Diop, discuss the theme of Colonialism and its Effect.
- Examine the structure of the poem '*Building the Nation*' by Christopher Henry Muwanga Barlow.
- 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 evidently demonstrate how these figures of speech help to drum home the poet's message.