

Question FBQ1 : African literature has a(n) ----- beginning

Answer: Oral

Question FBQ2 : One major problem of African fiction is -----

Answer: Categorization

Question FBQ3 : African novelists who wrote in colonial and immediate postcolonial era remained ----- to majority of the African people

Answer: Inaccessible

Question FBQ4 : Traditional African ----- chronicled community history

Answer: Griots

Question FBQ5 : Onitsha Market Literature seized to exist in -----

Answer: 1975

Question FBQ6 : African novels set in both rural and urban environments include Buchi Emecheta's -----

Answer: The Joys of Motherhood

Question FBQ7 : Popular African novels that attempt to correct the distorted picture painted of African personality by Europeans include ----- by Chinua Achebe

Answer: Things Fall Apart

Question FBQ8 : Ezeulu in Arrow of God sends his son ----- to the whiteman's church to acquire their power

Answer: Oduche

Question FBQ9 : In A Man of the people, ----- represents the breed of old politicians

Answer: Chief Nanga

Question FBQ10 : In Achebe's Anthills of the Savannah, Bassa is the capital of -----

Answer: Kangan

Question FBQ11 : In Anthills of the Savannah, Chris served as ----- under the military President Sam

Answer: Commissioner for Information

Question FBQ12 : Ikem was Editor of ----- the government newspaper in Anthills of the Savannah

Answer: National Gazette

Question FBQ13 : In Festus Iyayi's Violence ----- is the protagonist

Answer: Idemudia

Question FBQ14 : Class discrimination is seen even in dispensation of ----- in Iyayi's Violence

Answer: Healthcare

Question FBQ15 : For Iyayi, capitalism is ----- and violence must be answered with violence

Answer: Violence

Question FBQ16 : The protagonist in Kill Me Quick by Meja Mwangi is -----

Answer: Meja

Question FBQ17 : The novel The Beggars Strike is written by

Answer: Aminata Sow Fall

Question FBQ18 : Devil on the Cross is a novel written by

Answer: Ngugi wa Thiongo

Question FBQ19 : Novels which attack the imbalance in politics and economy of African societies are -----

Answer: Marxist inclined

Question FBQ20 : Writers of the new novels in Africa unlike early Chinua Achebe, Soyinka, Camara Laye, while reshaping Africa's distorted history, culture and civilization, do not ----- them

Answer: Idealize

Question FBQ21 : ----- the protagonist in Purple Hibiscus acknowledges Amaka's potentials for the future.

Answer: Kambili

Question FBQ22 : Military rule in Nigeria and the regime of ----- is also satirized in Purple Hibiscus

Answer: General Sani Abacha

Question FBQ23 : Rebeka Njau in The Sacred Seed through the African-American ----- preaches reparation

Answer: Ellen

Question FBQ24 : The protagonist in The Sacred Seed, an exposition of patriarchal political dominance in Kenya is -----

Answer: Tesa

Question FBQ25 : Which is not a character in Kaine Agary's Yellow Yellow: Sisi, Sergio, Zuma, Lolo,

Answer: Zuma

Question FBQ26 : Kaine Agary's Yellow Yellow is set in ----- of Nigeria

Answer: Delta Region

Question FBQ27 : The Last Duty is a war novel written by

Answer: Isidore Okpewho

Question FBQ28 : The technical style of narration adopted by the writer of The Last Duty is -----

Answer: collective evidence

Question FBQ29 : Out of Chief Toje, Oshevire, Kambili, Aku, only ----- is not a character in The Last Duty.

Answer: Kambili

Question FBQ30 : The author of the comic tale, Burma Boy is

Answer: Biyi Bandele

Question FBQ31 : Which of Major Ali, Ali Banana and Sergeant Damisa is not a character in Burma Boy?

Answer: Major Ali

Question FBQ32 : The two heroes in Burma Boy are Sergeant Damisa and -----

Answer: Wingate

Question FBQ33 : The protagonist in Burma Boy is 14-year old

Answer: Ali Banana

Question FBQ34 : Negritude was criticized for adulation of

Answer: Blackness

Question FBQ35 : Houseboy is the story about ----- a boy who flees his father's brutality to become a houseboy of a priest

Answer: Toundi Joseph

Question FBQ36 : Characters in Houseboy do not include Father Gilbert, Mendim, El Hadji and M. Moreau

Answer: El Hadji

Question FBQ37 : The writer of Houseboy is -----

Answer: Ferdinand Oyono

Question FBQ38 : Houseboy is structured like a -----

Answer: Diary

Question FBQ39 : Xala is set in ----- the capital of Senegal

Answer: Dakar

Question FBQ40 : Xala is about the wide gap created by western education among Africans. El Hadji represents the -----

Answer: Educated

Question FBQ41 : Maghrebian literature is the literature of three countries namely, Algeria, Tunisia, and -----

Answer: Morocco

Question FBQ42 : 'Maghreb' is Arabic word for -----

Answer: Morocco

Question FBQ43 : ----- wrote Le Passe simple or The Simple Past which was published in 1954

Answer: Driss Charaibi

Question FBQ44 : The protagonist in The Simple Past is

Answer: Driss Ferdi

Question FBQ45 : A strange phenomenon called ----- addresses the protagonist in The Simple Past.

Answer: Thin Line

Question FBQ46 : The author of In the Country of Men is -----

Answer: Hisham Matar

Question FBQ47 : ----- is the narrator of In the Country of Men

Answer: Suleiman

Question FBQ48 : ----- is the author of Hope and Other Dangerous Pursuits

Answer: Laila Lalami

Question FBQ49 : Faten, Murad, Aziz and Halima are characters in Hope and Other -----

Answer: Dangerous Pursuits

Question FBQ50 : In the Country of Men is set in

Answer: Libya

Question MCQ1 : The major problems of classification that confront the African novel are those of ____and____

Answer: Identification and definition

Question MCQ2 : The African novel is reputed to have ____ideological dispositions that trail its identity.

Answer: various

Question MCQ3 : African novelists often made oral tradition and legends their _____

Answer: Springboard

Question MCQ4 : Traditionally, Africans do not radically separate art from_____

Answer: Singing

Question MCQ5 : The African novel unlike its English counterpart was popular for advancing_____

Answer: Subjects relevant to traditional and modern African values

Question MCQ6 : In Festus Iyayi's Violence the capitalist Nigerian employer is represented by_____

Answer: Queen Obofun

Question MCQ7 : Meja Mwangi's Kill Me Quick is set in _____

Answer: Kenya

Question MCQ8 : Marxist attacks on the political anomalies of post-independence African states are spearheaded by writers like Ngugi wa Thiongo in _____

Answer: Devil on the Cross

Question MCQ9 : Debo Kotun's novel _____ reconstructs the Yoruba myth to depict how the military rulers have ravaged and devalued Nigeria.

Answer: Abiku

Question MCQ10 : Debo Kotun experiments with fusing history into fiction as he weaves the story making subtle references to Africa's _____ rulers

Answer: military

Question MCQ11 : Mariama Ba is calling on women to take responsibility for their lives but _____ believes a woman is worth anything if she becomes a mother

Answer: Buchi Emecheta

Question MCQ12 : Okpewho's _____ presents the experiences of actors in Nigeria's Civil War

Answer: The Last Duty

Question MCQ13 : Lusophone African fiction comprises fiction from _____ former colonies

Answer: Portugal's

Question MCQ14 : Lusophone literature does not include those from _____

Answer: Senegal

Question MCQ15 : The cultural placements of women in Senegal are

revealed in ____ by Sembene Ousmane

Answer: God's Bits of Woods

Question MCQ16 : In 'So Long a Letter' ____ presents the ill-treatment of women in the Senegalese society

Answer: Mariama Ba

Question MCQ17 : In Festus Iyayi's Violence, the hero _____ and his friends lay bare the plight of the Nigerian worker

Answer: Idemudia

Question MCQ18 : Depriving the natives of their land led to resistance against the whites in Kenya as depicted in ____ by Ngugi

Answer: A Grain of Wheat

Question MCQ19 : _____ was associated with struggle for freedom in Kenya

Answer: Mau Mau

Question MCQ20 : The protagonist in Ngugi's Weep Not Child is _____

Answer: The young boy Njoroge

Question MCQ21 : In A Man of the People, Odili represents the young politicians while _____ represents the old generation of politicians

Answer: Chief Nanga

Question MCQ22 : Anthills of the Savannah is set in _____

Answer: Kangan

Question MCQ23 : The President of the country where Anthills of the Savannah is set is _____

Answer: Sam

Question MCQ24 : The plight of the new independent government in Anthills... is that the rulers soon _____

Answer: Distanced themselves from the people

Question MCQ25 : Petals of Blood is about anti-colonial disillusionment of _____ after Uhuru .

Answer: Kenyans

Question MCQ26 : The story in Petals of Blood is set in _____, a small remote village

Answer: Ilmorog

Question MCQ27 : The major characters in Petals of Blood include the following except _____

Answer: Ihuoma

Question MCQ28 : The arch-rival of Ezeulu in Arrow of God is _____ the Chief Priest of Idemili

Answer: Nwaka

Question MCQ29 : Ezeulu is the Chief Priest of _____ the god of Umuaro

Answer: Ulu

Question MCQ30 : South African novels until recently presented a society caught in the throes of the evil called apartheid as exemplified in Peter Abraham's _____

Answer: Tell Freedom

Question MCQ31 : Post-Independence African novelists embraced _____ to attack indigenous politicians and their misplacement of values in governance

Answer: Satire

Question MCQ32 : After Independence, African novelists were concerned about how the politicians dwelt in bribery and corruption as Ayi Kwei Armah depicted in _____

Answer: The Beautiful Ones are Not Yet Born

Question MCQ33 : An African rural novel is _____ written by Elechi Amadi who died this year at 97yrs

Answer: The Concubine

Question MCQ34 : The negative impact of colonialism on rural life in Africa is best depicted in Chinua Achebe's _____

Answer: Things Fall Apart

Question MCQ35 : Colonial masters in Africa started developing urban settlements propping up negative vices such as prostitution, a major subject in the novel _____

Answer: Jagua Nana

Question MCQ36 : The urbanization that came as colonialists were settling in Africa led to the writing of novels that depicted city life. _____ was popular for writing 'city novels'

Answer: Cyprian Ekwensi

Question MCQ37 : In African literature pamphleteering was associated with _____

Answer: Market literature

Question MCQ38 : Early African novelists include all but one of the following

Answer: Chimamanda Adichie

Question MCQ39 : Early African novelists started the writing of African _____ as literature

Answer: orature

Question MCQ40 : Epic narratives are among the earliest forms of legendary fictions in Africa. Which of the following is not an example of them?

Answer: Origin of Ulu in Arrow of God

Question MCQ41 : Amos Tutuola's _____ is an embodiment of African orature in the written form

Answer: The Palmwine Drinkard

Question MCQ42 : _____ are animal stories which theme and structure have been largely adopted by writers of African novels

Answer: Fables

Question MCQ43 : Stories about those who founded a community are called _____

Answer: legends

Question MCQ44 : Myths are stories of _____

Answer: Origin/creation

Question MCQ45 : African oral narrative forms has three genres namely:

Answer: What is sung, what is spoken, what is acted

Question MCQ46 : Oral tradition of story-telling is one of the ways of _____

Answer: transmitting African value systems into the coming generations

Question MCQ47 : Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness is an

example of _____

Answer: None of these

Question MCQ48 : Mister Johnson by Joyce Cary is an example of _____

Answer: African fiction by Non Africans

Question MCQ49 : In defining what constitutes African fiction which of the following is totally unacceptable into the categorization?

Answer: None of these

Question MCQ50 : The major disadvantage of writing African fiction in native dialects is that _____

Answer: the works are limited in accessibility