

(A United Methodist-Related Institution)
INVESTING IN AFRICA'S FUTURE

## **FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

# FIRST SESSION 2011 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

COURSE CODE	HEN 223
COURSE TITLE	Pan African Studies in Literature
GROUP	B Ed, BA/BSc (Block release)
EXAMINER	Mrs J. Muzamhindo
DATE	December, 2011
DURATION	3 Hours
INSTRUCTIONS	<ol> <li>Answer three questions in all.</li> <li>All questions carry equal marks</li> <li>DO NOT repeat material</li> <li>Write legibly</li> </ol>

#### Question 1.

"Pan-Africanism as a socio-political world view and movement seeks to unify and uplift native Africans and those of the African diaspora" Using this as a starting point, discuss the pertinent issues addressed in Pan-African Literature. Refer to at least two texts of your choice.

### Question 2

"What are we black men who are called French" (Houseboy by Ferdinard Oyono). Using the above quotation as a starting point, what do you consider to be the role of the Pan African movement in independent Africa? In your response, discuss in detail and with relevant examples the threats and challenges addressed by Pan African writers.

#### Question 3

As a subject Africa poses many challenges to the writer, and as a consequence, the writer's effectiveness stand or falls on the language, imagery and symbolism he or she uses to depict the African experience'. Discuss this statement with reference to at least two texts studied on the course.

#### Question 4

Describe and analyse three characters from any novels studied on this course and then through them an analysis of the novel's outcome and evaluate the pre-occupation of the author.

#### Question 5

Comment on the narrative techniques employed in The Slave Girl by Buchi Emecheta.

## Question 6

Discuss the central themes of change and power in The Slave Girl by Buchi Emecheta.

## Question 7

What do you consider to be is Ayi Kwei Armah's vision of independent Ghana?

## Question 8

Write a critical appreciation of the following poem, paying special attention to subject matter, treatment of themes, mood, literary devices employed and the poet's attitude towards the subject matter.

We Have even Lost our Tongues!

#### Look

O heartless ones, look at our dying people today

The freed wife the old woman our mothers, no longer find grains, seeds, tuber to cook to sell.

Uniforms still fill the streets faces harsh eyes restless they are armed soldiers on the beat hungry for anything

Look
O heartless rulers
look at our wretched people
today.

We went to the polls, we won no respect we were losing, losing, losing everything but our mouths. we could curse them

we could curse the day they found oil in her

As we grew more desperate with hunger and thirst embroideries, fancies on their shiny brocades, shimmery silk gowns grew more elaborate and bold, so too tales of more oil they sold.

Like mighty dreaded masquerades they claimed the street, indeed every decent space to themselves, while our people became glum tight – lipped distant spectators waiting, waiting, waiting. The soldiers have come, still we have nothing, nothing, nothing.

(by Ifi Amadiume – Nigeria)

**END OF PAPER**