



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
Term End Examination 2020 - 21
Programme – Master of Arts in English
Course Name – Non-British Literature
Course Code - MELS303

Semester / Year - Semester III

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

1. *(Answer any Sixty)*

(i) What is meant by the term “scramble for Africa”

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Fight between small tribal kingdoms in Africa | b) To bring Christianity and civilization to Africa |
| c) Invasion, occupation, division, colonization and annexation of African territories by European powers during the late nineteenth century | d) To strip Germany off its African colonies after World War I |

(ii) What is/are Chinua Achebe’s main argument(s) in his influential essay, “Image of Africa”?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Achebe sheds light on the colonial discourse originating in the West, which portrays Africans as savages, uncivilized and barbaric race, and the colonising Europeans as the upholders and carriers of civilization and progress | b) Achebe points out Conrad’s racist view point in Heart of Darkness |
| c) Achebe presents an image of a civilized Africa by referring to African art, especially the art of the Fang people, which inspired the most avant garde art movement of the modern Europe, known as the Cubist Movement | d) All of these |

(iii) What does Achebe identify as the desire of western psychology?

- a) Set Africa up as a foil to Europe
- b) Mimic African traditions
- c) Travel to Africa
- d) Learn African superstitions

(iv) Why does Achebe consider it important to critique Conrad

- a) He had personal enmity with Conrad
- b) The language of Conrad's text was
- c) He disliked authors writing about Africa
- d) Conrad's text was a "permanent literature"

(v) In Conrad's Africa reason and civilization is defeated by

- a) Africans
- b) triumphant beastiality
- c) traditions
- d) superstitions

(vi) Who is the "eagle-eyed" english critic mentioned in the essay

- a) Matthew Arnold
- b) Samuel Johnson
- c) F.R Leavis
- d) Northrop Frye

(vii) What role does Achebe think Conrad chose?

- a) role of a mediator
- b) role of a guru
- c) role of explorer
- d) role of a purveyor of myths

(viii) What according to Achebe is the most interesting scene of Heart of Darkness?

- a) the ending
- b) representatives of Europe in a steamer going down the Congo encounter the denizens of Africa
- c) Kurtz's death
- d) dead Africans under the tree

(ix) An Image of Africa was originally a

- a) Collection of essays
- b) a monograph
- c) a lecture
- d) an essay

- (x) Which is the most widely read of all African novels
- a) A Man of the people
 - b) No Longer At Ease
 - c) Things Fall Apart
 - d) There was a Country
- (xi) Achebe refers to Heart of Darkness being a reflection of
- a) Conrad's Xenophobia
 - b) Conrad's intense affection for all things African
 - c) Conrad's urge to play explorer
 - d) Conrad's interest about African traditions
- (xii) What is a significant omission in the accounts of Marco Polo
- a) Great Wall of China
 - b) Erhu
 - c) Tea ceremonies
 - d) The chinese courtroom traditions
- (xiii) The image of Africa in Conrad's novel was
- a) A product of his own imagination
 - b) A myth originated in Europe
 - c) A reality
 - d) A dream
- (xiv) The ending of An Image of Africa
- a) asks for complete condemnation of Conrad
 - b) urges readers to be open to lived experiences rather than fictional narratives of outsiders
 - c) a. asks for an alternate African canon
 - d) asks for an apology from uninformed
- (xv) Colonial Violence according to Achebe is perpetrated through
- a) Disrespectful images of Africa
 - b) Tourists visiting Africa to find themselves
 - c) General Tendency to reduce the diverse cultures of an entire continent into a monolith
 - d) Through image of the despised peoples and their language
- (xvi) The Asmara Declaration was given in the conference

- a) Against All Odds: African Languages and Literatures into the 21st Century
- b) Calabar International Conference on African Literature
- c) African Literature Conference
- d) East African Literary and Cultural Studies Conference

(xvii) “Against All Odds: African Languages and Literature into the 21st Century” was significant for

- a) Promoting African Literature
- b) Helping African writers gain a larger audience
- c) Helping African Literature gain an international audience
- d) First conference on African Languages and Literatures to be held in African Soil

(xviii) The way ahead for the growth of African languages and literary traditions depends on

- a) Turning towards English as the saviour
- b) Adopting western norms and modernity
- c) affirming a new beginning by returning to African heritage
- d) forming a new language that would be a both english and colonizer sanctioned regional dialects

(xix) The question of African language, literature, and cultures is closely related to

- a) European benevolence
- b) The colonial past of violence and exploitation
- c) The economic problems created by colonial and neo-colonial forces
- d) The corruption within various African governments

(xx) What is essential for the equal development of African Languages and literature?

- a) Feminism
- b) Communism
- c) Capitalism
- d) Democracy

(xxi) How should African languages deal with gender bias?

- a) Uphold gender bias and work to further
- b) Identify gender bias as a peculiar

the divide

c) Continue as it is since most valuable authors are male

characteristic of African languages

d) Understand that it is a common hurdle in all languages and work to overcome it

(xxii) In which place would the permanent secretariat of the Asmara Declaration be established?

a) Nigeria

b) Liberia

c) Egypt

d) Eritrea

(xxiii) The Asmara declared was translated into

a) All indo-european languages

b) All African Languages

c) Manadarin

d) All the different African dialects

(xxiv) Who among the following writers has championed the need for African writers to write in their own language?

a) T.S Eliot

b) Chinua Achebe

c) Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o

d) Buchi Emecheta

(xxv) Imperialism continues to control

a) Economy

b) Politics

c) Cultures

d) All of these

(xxvi) What about western academia does Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o criticise?

a) Its inclusivity

b) The detached discussions of African issues in the metropolises of the western world

c) The urge to cooperate with Africans

d) The western canon

(xxvii) African political fate is always decided in the

a) languages of Europe

b) African soil with African people's consent

c) Colonies

d) Academia

(xxviii) According to Ngugi wa Thiong'o, African writers are trapped by

- a) linguistic appropriation
- b) linguistic history
- c) linguistic inspiration
- d) linguistic encirclement

(xxix) What was Ngugi wa Thiong'o's birth name

- a) Fred Thompson
- b) James Thiong'o
- c) James Thiong'o Ngugi
- d) Chinua Achebe

(xxx) What two languages have most of Ngugi wa Thiongo's works been written in?

- a) French and Ibo
- b) English and Ibo
- c) English and Gikuyu
- d) Yoruba and French

(xxxii) In which non-fiction work does Ngugi wa Thiong'o argue that colonization destroyed native languages and literatures in Africa?

- a) King Leopold's Ghost
- b) The Curse of Colonization
- c) Decolonizing the mind
- d) How Europe Underdeveloped Africa

(xxxiii) From what African country does Ngugi wa Thiong'o originate?

- a) Kenya
- b) Ethiopia
- c) South Africa
- d) Botswana

(xxxiv) Which of the following African writers have not won the Nobel Prize for Literature

- a) Nadine Gordimer
- b) J.M Coetzee
- c) Ngugi wa Thiong'o
- d) Wole Soyinka

(xxxv) Which author helped Nelson Mandela edit his famous speech "I Am Prepared to Die" during Mandela's trial for treason in 1962?

- a) Denis Brutus
- b) Nadine Gordimer

c) Athol Fugard

d) Alan Paton

(xxxv) Which West African novelist achieved equal fame as a film director?

a) Osumane Sembene

b) Kofi Awanoor

c) Ben Okri

d) Syl Cheney-Coker

(xxxvi) Which South African poet led the international sports boycott against the apartheid government?

a) Denis Brutus

b) Lionel Abhrahams

c) Don Mattera

d) Nadine Gordimer

(xxxvii) What is the verdict for the first case?

a) Someone is sentenced to death

b) Someone is sentenced to one year in prison.

c) There is none because the case is postponed

d) Someone is sentenced to life in prison.

(xxxviii) Who is the terrible animal?

a) The tapster in form of a beast

b) Someone the drinkard has sentenced in court.

c) The owner of the land where the drinkard has planted his crops.

d) The drinkard's son reincarnated.

(xxxix) Adah's sojourn in London reveals that

a) marriage is an equal partnership between spouses

b) her marriage improves

c) Francis is a hardworking man

d) the plight of a black woman does not change

(xl) What was the name of the first organized movement in Caribbean literature?

a) Négritude

b) Afro-Caribbean

c) Shirk The Colonies

d) Embrace Black

(xli) What is the concept of negritude?

a) it seeks to study the experiences of blacks in colonial powers

b) It linked black people across Africa, the Caribbean, and the USA around a set of humanist values that were supposedly held by blacks the world over

c) It was introduced to post-colonial studies by Franz Fanon

d) It was introduced to post-colonial studies by Edward Said.

(xlii) What is Calypso?

a) Jazz style

b) Afro-caribbean music

c) english music

d) blues

(xliii) Calypso evolved into a way of

a) spreading obscenity

b) spreading music

c) spreading news

d) spreading propaganda

(xliv) Which technique was used in Calypso to push governmental boundaries

a) double-speak

b) trash talk

c) violence

d) metaphors

(xlv) Which of the following was not an issue addressed in Calypso music

a) social inequalities

b) racial inequalities

c) economic inequalities

d) rights of the British

(xlvi) Lord Kitchener provided social commentary on which generation?

a) angry young men

b) post world war-ii

c) windrush

d) migrants

(xlvii) Neville Marcano drew inspiration from which famous American

- a) George Washington
- b) Alexander Hamilton
- c) Christopher Colombus
- d) Abraham Lincoln

(xlviii) Kitchener's song Windrush conveyed feelings of

- a) exile
- b) oppresion
- c) inequality
- d) All of these

(xlix) Jazz does not have its root in

- a) Ragtime
- b) Afro-Caribbean culture
- c) Blues
- d) hip-hop

(l) The Jazz Age was in

- a) 1980
- b) 1920
- c) 1890
- d) 1970

(li) Cool Jazz developed in

- a) 1980
- b) 1940
- c) 1989
- d) 1910

(lii) Hard bop had influences from

- a) rhythm and blues
- b) saxophone
- c) gospels
- d) All of these

(liii) Which one of these is not a rhythmic pattern in Jazz

- a) Original Rags
- b) Tresillo
- c) Cinquillo
- d) Habanera

(liv) Blues music originated from

- a) spirituals
- b) field hollers
- c) chanters
- d) All of these

(lv) ____ is a trickster figure in Caribbean myths

- a) Anancy
- b) Oshun
- c) Osiris
- d) Coyotes

(lvi) Mama Dlo is akin to the ____ of European Mythology

- a) The devil
- b) Mermaid
- c) The witch
- d) Death

(lvii) The soucouyant of Caribbean Folklore

- a) sucks the blood of her victims
- b) wages war on distant land
- c) sucks the sap out of trees
- d) steals children

(lviii) Shapeshifters in Caribbean Mythology is called

- a) La Diabliesse
- b) Mama Dlo
- c) Ligahoo
- d) Papa Bois

(lix) Who is NOT a Caribbean writer

- a) Derek Walcott
- b) Earl Lovelace
- c) Olive Senior
- d) Steve Biko

(lx) Reggae originated in

- a) Jamaica
- b) Ghana
- c) Poland
- d) Lagos