



# KIBABII UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (KIBUCO)

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**2014 /2015 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**4<sup>TH</sup> YEAR 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**MAIN EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE CODE: LIT 415**

**COURSE TITLE: STUDIES IN POST-COLONIAL DISCOURSE (I)**

**DATE: 23<sup>RD</sup> JANUARY 2015**

**TIME: 8.00-10.00 A.M**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

Question 1 is compulsory. Attempt any other two questions from the sections provided

***QUESTION ONE (30 marks)***

Redeeming the African culture was the key discourse of the first generation Post-Colonial African writers and this was achieved through appropriation of various African aspects of language. Cite persuasive illustrations from texts covered in this course to write in defense of this statement.

***QUESTION TWO (20 marks)***

“Female writers of Post-Colonial Africa are romantic about the colonial process and experiences of the third world” Cite examples from any female writers covered in this course to argue for or against this assertion.

***QUESTION THREE (20 marks)***

“The subaltern races were responsible for their own subjugation by the imperial powers”. Write in defense of this assertion as you draw ample illustrations from at **least two texts** covered in this course.

***QUESTION FOUR (20 marks)***

“Cite various poems of Claude McKay (if we must Die, America and Mulatto) and show how they are a reflection of Frantz Fanon’s postulation of violence being a therapy for the oppressed.

***QUESTION FIVE 20 MARKS***

Through a recent publication, Homestretch by Velma Pollard seems to borrow heavily from the earlier writers of the Caribbean in the discourse of moving the centre from mother countries. Discuss the validity of this statement while citing examples from various writers of the Caribbean covered in this course.