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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2024.

Third Semester

English — Core

POST-COLONIAL LITERATURE

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The concept of “Centre/Margin” primarily deals with  
(a) Economic disparity (b) Power dynamics  
(c) Technology (d) Religion
2. “Dislocation” in postcolonial studies refer to  
(a) Forced migration (b) Cultural loss  
(c) Political exile (d) Economic gain

3. Ecological imperialism mainly focuses on  
(a) Environmental degradation  
(b) Technological progress  
(c) Political conflicts  
(d) Social reforms
4. Eurocentrism prioritises the history and culture of  
(a) Africa (b) Asia  
(c) Europe (d) Americas
5. Hegemony refers to  
(a) Domination by one social group  
(b) Trade networks  
(c) Scientific achievements  
(d) Religious conversion
6. “The weaver bird” by Kofi Awoonor is a symbol of  
(a) Colonialism (b) Freedom  
(c) Nature (d) Education
7. James Reaney’s poem “Map” explores  
(a) Cartography  
(b) Nature  
(c) Human relationships  
(d) War

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8. The poem "Ruins of a Great House" by Derek Walcott reflects on

- (a) Colonialism                      (b) Love
- (c) War                                (d) Nature

9. "Don't Talk of Me about Matisse" critiques

- (a) Eurocentrism                      (b) Technology
- (c) Religion                            (d) Art

10. Pablo Neruda's "The dictator" condemns

- (a) Oppression                      (b) Love
- (c) Hope                                (d) Nature

11. "Telephone conversation" by Wole Soyinka deals with

- (a) Racism                              (b) Friendship
- (c) Migration                          (d) War

12. Syed Amanuddin's poem "Don't Call Me Indo-Anglian" discusses

- (a) Identity                              (b) Migration
- (c) Technology                          (d) War

13. The central theme of the play *Death and the King's Horseman* is

- (a) Duty                                (b) Love
- (c) Betrayal                            (d) Freedom

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14. The central theme of *Dream on Monkey mountain* is

- (a) Identity                              (b) Technology
- (c) Greed                                (d) Education

15. The novel *Things Fall apart* deals with

- (a) Colonialism                          (b) Trade
- (c) Religion                              (d) Politics

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) Define the concept of "Centre and Margin" in postcolonial theory.

Or

(b) What is meant by "Hegemony" in postcolonial theory?

17. (a) How does Kofi Awoonor use religious imagery in "Easter Dawn" to convey messages of hope and despair?

Or

(b) How does Wikkramsinha use Matisse's art to challenge Western perspectives on art and culture in "Don't Talk to Me about Matisse"?

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18. (a) How does colonial interference affect the events in *Death and the King's Horseman*?

Or

- (b) What is the significance of the mask in *Dream on Monkey Mountain*?

19. (a) How does Syed Amanuddin's "Don't Call Me Indo-Anglian" challenge the labels placed on writers in postcolonial nations?

Or

- (b) Who is Mahak in Derek Walcott's *Dream on Monkey Mountain*? What is his central desire?

20. (a) What is the central argument of Chapter 1 in *The Empire Writes Back*?

Or

- (b) Define the term "Postcolonial literature" as introduced in Chapter 1 of *The Empire Writes Back*.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Analyse the concept of ecological imperialism and its impact in postcolonial societies.

Or

- (b) Discuss how Eurocentrism shapes narratives of history and culture in colonized societies. Use examples from any postcolonial text.

22. (a) Discuss how Derek Walcott addresses the legacy of colonialism and how it complicates the concept of identity in his poem "Ruins of a Great House".

Or

- (b) Discuss how Pablo Neruda's "The Dictators" uses vivid imagery and symbolism to depict the horrors of dictatorship and oppression.

23. (a) Discuss the cultural conflict between British colonial authorities and Yoruba traditions in *Death and the King's Horseman* and how it highlights the central themes of the play.

Or

- (b) Analyse the use of dreams and surrealism in Derek Walcott's *Dream on Monkey Mountain* and how these elements contribute to the exploration of identity and liberation in the play.



24. (a) How does Okonkwo's character reflect the themes of masculinity and pride in *Things Fall Apart*? How do these traits contribute to this downfall?

Or

- (b) Explore the use of satire in "The One About Coyote Going West" and how it serves to undermine colonial narratives.

25. (a) Discuss the concept of "writing back" to the empire as explained in *The Empire Writes Back* and its implications for postcolonial literature.

Or

- (b) How does Chapter I of *The Empire Writes Back* address the issue of language in postcolonial societies? How does it address the tension between adopting the coloniser's language and preserving indigenous languages?
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