

JULY 2023
EBS 308
ORAL LITERATURE IN AFRICA
30 MINUTES

Candidate's Index Number
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
THIRD YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER MID-SEMESTER QUIZ, JULY 2023

26TH JULY 2023

ORAL LITERATURE IN AFRICA

3:00 PM – 3:30 PM

Answer ALL the questions.
(20 MARKS)

For items 1 to 16, each stem is followed by five options lettered A to E. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. Drum language can be used for the following functions **except** for
 - A. historical poems.
 - B. informal news.
 - C. panegyrics.
 - D. proverbs.
2. One of the **most** frequent focus in a dirge is the
 - A. ancestor.
 - B. deceased.
 - C. mourners.
 - D. performers.
3. What is frequently used in drum poetry to provide encouragement and incitement?
 - A. Appellation
 - B. Drumsticks
 - C. Lips
 - D. Proverbs
4. The literary novelty about drum language is that
 - A. drum language requires an expertise for its interpretation.
 - B. it is a genre for public and ceremonial announcements.
 - C. it is a literature for primitive cultures.
 - D. it is a specialized literature with an aesthetic language value.

5. Which of the following is **not** a marked feature of a dirge?
 - A. Drumming
 - B. Keywords
 - C. Performer
 - D. Terse language

6. Which of the following **best** describes a folk-song?
 - A. A peace song for a national development
 - B. A song particular to special social group
 - C. An indigenous song from a particular group of people
 - D. Any religious song

7. Which of the following **best** explains why war songs were collected and studied? War songs
 - A. are reliable source of historical information.
 - B. are symbols of victory.
 - C. were collected and studied to show human civilization.
 - D. were collected on the condition for the ending of widespread warring.

8. Work songs are sung during the following occasions **except**
 - A. durbars.
 - B. hoeing.
 - C. launching a boat.
 - D. weeding.

9. Which of the following is often referred to as court poetry?
 - A. Dirge
 - B. Epic
 - C. Panegyric
 - D. Proverb

10. What forms the basis of panegyric poetry?
 - A. Context
 - B. Embellished language
 - C. Formalized style
 - D. Praise names

11. Which of the following does **not** qualify for a context for the performance of a panegyric poem?
 - A. Durbars
 - B. Festivals
 - C. Rites of passage
 - D. Weeding

12. Which of the following is a marked feature in praise poetry?
 - A. Drumming
 - B. Gestures
 - C. Repetition
 - D. Singing

13. The **most** obvious instances of elegiac poetry are those songs or poems performed at
- A. durbars.
 - B. funerals.
 - C. out-doorings.
 - D. parties.
14. Who among the following are the **most** frequent subjects for panegyric poems?
- A. Hunters
 - B. Kings
 - C. Musicians
 - D. Religious leaders
15. Among the Akans, which people frequently perform or sing dirges?
- A. Children
 - B. Men
 - C. Strangers
 - D. Women
16. How are dirges usually performed or sung?
- A. Choose a wailing voice to match the occasion
 - B. Maintain eye contact with the audience
 - C. Smile intermittently while performing a dirge
 - D. The content of the dirge must be well rehearsed

Items 17 to 20 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False by circling the letter of the correct option.

17. Drum language communicates through both conventional codes and direct language.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. Drumming does not play an important part in war songs.
- A. True
 - B. False
19. Among the Akans of Ghana, praise singing is a preserve for the male gender.
- A. True
 - B. False
20. Drum language is a specialised literature played on drums and certain musical instruments.
- A. True
 - B. False