

NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENGLISH AND LINGUISTICS (HONOURS)			
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BAEN	LEVEL: 8		
COURSE CODE: LIT811S	COURSE NAME: LITERARY THEORY		
SESSION: JUNE 2022	PAPER: THEORY		
DURATION: 3H00	MARKS: 75		

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER		
EXAMINER(S)	DR. ALETTA MWENENI HAUTEMO	
MODERATOR:	DR. A. SIMATAA	
INSTRUCTIONS		
	 Read all the questions carefully before answering. 	
	2. Number the answers clearly	
	3. Give essay type responses where necessary	
	4. Use blue or black ink only	

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)



This section is compulsory, and it consists of two sub-questions. You must answer all the questions.

QUESTION 1 (25 Marks)

Discuss the postcolonial theory.

- a. Definition
- b. Assumptions
- c. Strategies

QUESTION 2 (25 Marks)

Define ecocriticism as an "earth centred-approach to literary studies," and as the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment.

Explain this in your own words?

SECTION B ELECTIVE QUESTIONS

[25 Marks]

This section consists of two questions. You are required to select ONLY one question to answer.

QUESTION 3 (25 Marks)

 Do you remember the fairy tale Cinderella? Read the story below and analyse it using a feminist lens.

CINDERELLA

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl named Cinderella. She lived with her wicked stepmother and two stepsisters. They treated Cinderella very badly. One day, they were invited for a grand ball in the king's palace. But Cinderella's stepmother would not let her go. Cinderella was made to sew new party gowns for her stepmother and stepsisters, and curl their hair. They then went to the ball, leaving Cinderella at home. Cinderella felt very sad and began to cry. Suddenly, a fairy godmother appeared and said, "Don't cry, Cinderella! I will send you to the ball!" But Cinderella was sad. She said, "I don't have a gown to wear for the ball!" The fairy godmother waved her magic wand and changed Cinderella's old clothes into a beautiful new gown! The fairy godmother then touched Cinderella's feet with the magic wand. And lo! She had beautiful glass slippers! "How will I go to the grand ball?" asked Cinderella. The fairy godmother found six mice playing near a pumpkin, in the kitchen. She touched them with her magic wand and the mice became four shiny black horses and two coachmen and the pumpkin turned into a golden coach.

Cinderella was overjoyed and set off for the ball in the coach drawn by the six black horses. Before leaving. the fairy godmother said, "Cinderella, this magic will only last until midnight! You must reach home by then!"

When Cinderella entered the palace, everybody was struck by her beauty. Nobody, not even Cinderella's stepmother or stepsisters, knew who she really was in her pretty clothes and shoes. The handsome prince also saw her and fell in love with Cinderella. He went to her and asked, "Do you want to dance?" And Cinderella said, "Yes!" The prince danced with her all night and nobody recognized the beautiful dancer. Cinderella was so happy dancing with the prince that she almost forgot what the fairy godmother had said. At the last moment, Cinderella remembered her fairy godmother's words and she rushed to go home. "Oh! I must go!" she cried and ran out of the palace. One of her glass slippers came off but Cinderella did not turn back for it. She reached home just as the clock struck twelve. Her coach turned back into a pumpkin, the horses into mice and her fine ball gown into rags. Her stepmother and stepsisters reached home shortly after that. They were talking about the beautiful lady who had been dancing with the prince.

The prince had fallen in love with Cinderella and wanted to find out who the beautiful girl was, but he did not even know her name. He found the glass slipper that had come off Cinderella's foot as she ran home. The prince said, "I will find her. The lady whose foot fits this slipper will be the one I marry!" The next day, the prince and his servants took the glass slipper and went to all the houses in the kingdom. They wanted to find the lady whose feet would fit in the slipper. All the women in the kingdom tried the slipper but it would not fit any of them. Cinderella's stepsisters also tried on the little glass slipper. They tried to squeeze their feet and push hard into the slipper, but the servant was afraid the slipper would break. Cinderella's stepmother would not let her try the slipper on, but the prince saw her and said, "Let her also try on the slipper!" The slipper fit her perfectly. The prince recognized her from the ball. He married Cinderella and together they lived happily ever after.

2. Feminism concerns equality and justice for all women, and it seeks to eliminate systemic inequality in all aspects of women's lives. Feminisms are inclusive and affirming women; they celebrate women's achievements and struggles and work to provide a positive and affirming stance towards women and womanhood. Do you agree?

Write your answer in essay form. Your answer should have an introduction, body and conclusion.

<u>OR</u>

QUESTION 4 (25 marks)

- 1. Using the Marxist theoretical perspectives, differentiate between the following ideas.
 - a. Ideology and
 - b. Class conflict

(10 marks)

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 A Marxist analysis of a text can give us insights into how a particular society functions and class divisions are created. Do you agree? Support your discussion with examples from the two literary text. (15 marks)

POEM 1

It is we who ploughed the prairies, built the

Cities where they trade

Dug the mines and built the workshops,

Endless miles of railroad laid,

Now we stand outcast and starving.

Mid the wonders we have made

('Solidarity' by Ralph Chaplin)

POEM 2

Equality?

There's no equality!

You see the tyranny of the heart,

The hands that exploit, the mind that steals,

From the hands that make,

From the minds that conceive,

The little ones and the old.

All cease

After time capitalised.

('Equality' by Muhammad Shahab)

