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AUSTRALIAN & CANADIAN LITERATURE

- Brief and Intensive Notes
- Long & Short Answers

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AUSTRALIAN & CANADIAN LITERATURE

M.A. II (SEMESTER III)

(As Per NEP Syllabus)



AUSTRALIAN & CANADIAN LITERATURE
(Paper Code: A040904T)

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VI	<p>DOCUMENTARIES/FILM ADAPTATIONS: (Any 4 of the following)</p> <p>Storm Boy (2019) Dir. by Shawn Seet (Adapted from Colin Thiele's Storm Boy) https://youtu.be/fCuoKT5K08c</p> <p>The First Australians Episode 1 and 2 https://youtu.be/TV0vjJkLJkQ https://youtu.be/pFKvIZSZ7CA</p> <p>The Life of Pie (2012) Dir. by Ang Lee (Adapted from Yann Martel's The Life of Pie) https://youtu.be/-2MDjdEosV4</p> <p>One Week (2008) Dir. by Michael McGowan https://youtu.be/Xpyy8EIU8hg</p> <p>Gunless (2010) Dir. by William Phillips https://youtu.be/0HknVP8k-8</p>

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UNIT I

(a) Australian Literature:

Australian literature reflects the nation's history, culture, and landscape, evolving from colonial narratives to contemporary expressions of national identity. It includes works from Indigenous oral traditions, early colonial writings, and more modern developments influenced by multiculturalism, political change, and global perspectives.

(b) Canadian Literature:

Canadian literature is shaped by the country's bilingual (English and French) heritage and multicultural identity. It includes Indigenous oral traditions, French colonial writings, and later English-language literature, addressing themes such as identity, migration, and nature. Canada's literature has grown to embrace diverse voices and global connections.

Aboriginal Narrative & Oral Traditions:

Both Australian and Canadian Indigenous cultures have rich oral traditions, including myths, legends, songs, and stories that preserve history, spirituality, and identity. These narratives have been passed down through generations, serving as vital cultural records long before written literature.

The Century after Settlement (Australia & Canada):

After European settlement in both countries, literature was influenced by colonial experiences, exploration, and the encounters with native peoples. Early works often portrayed the challenges of settlement, landscape, and the tension between old and new worlds.

Nationalism and Expansion:

In both Australia and Canada, as national identities emerged in the 19th and early 20th centuries, literature began reflecting growing nationalism and expanding territories. Writers started to explore local identities, unique landscapes, and the changing political landscapes.

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Literature from 1940 to 1970:

During this period, Australian and Canadian literature reflected social changes, such as the impact of the World Wars, post-war growth, and the rise of urbanization. Writers tackled issues of identity, migration, and political consciousness, often questioning the established order.

Literature from 1970 to 2000:

This era saw a diversification of voices in both Australian and Canadian literature. Indigenous writers, women, immigrants, and minority groups gained prominence, challenging traditional narratives. Themes of postcolonialism, identity, and globalization emerged strongly.

Literature in the 21st Century:

Contemporary literature continues to evolve, marked by globalism, technological advances, and an increasing focus on diverse voices, particularly those from Indigenous, immigrant, and marginalized communities. Issues such as climate change, gender, and politics are central themes.

(b)Canadian Literature

Indigenous Literature:

Both countries have witnessed a resurgence of Indigenous voices reclaiming their stories through literature. Indigenous writers are redefining their cultures and histories, addressing issues of colonization, reconciliation, and cultural revival, using both traditional and modern literary forms.

The French Regime (1535-1763) (Canada):

During this period, Canadian literature consisted of explorers' journals, missionary writings, and reports to France. These early works documented interactions with Indigenous peoples, the land, and colonial life in New France.

After the British Conquest (1763-1830):

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Following the British conquest of New France, literature shifted to reflect British rule. English-language writings began to dominate, and themes of loyalty, settlement, and nation-building emerged.

The Montreal School (1895-1935):

This was a group of French-Canadian poets and writers in Montreal who sought to create a distinctly Canadian literature, often focusing on the French Canadian experience, rural life, and Catholic faith. Their works laid the groundwork for modern Quebec literature.

The Quiet Revolution (Canada):

A period of intense socio-political change in Quebec during the 1960s, which profoundly influenced its literature. Writers explored themes of secularism, identity, and independence, often questioning traditional religious and political structures.

Contemporary Trends:

Contemporary Australian and Canadian literature feature a broad range of voices and themes, often highlighting issues of multiculturalism, reconciliation, global identity, and environmental concerns. Writers experiment with form, blending traditional narratives with innovative techniques. Indigenous authors play a significant role in shaping modern literary landscapes.

Very Short Type Questions / Answers

1. What are Aboriginal oral traditions in Australian literature?

A: Aboriginal oral traditions include myths, legends, songs, and stories passed down through generations, preserving cultural history and spiritual beliefs.

2. How do Canadian Indigenous oral traditions influence literature?

A: Canadian Indigenous oral traditions offer rich narratives about creation, history, and moral teachings, which influence modern Indigenous literature.

3. What themes dominate Australian literature in the century after settlement?

A: Early Australian literature focused on colonial experiences, encounters with Indigenous people, and the harshness of the Australian landscape.

4. How did literature develop in Canada in the century after settlement?

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A: Canadian literature in this period explored themes of exploration, settlement, Indigenous relations, and the struggles of survival in a new land.

5. What role did nationalism play in Australian literature during the 19th century?

A: Nationalism in Australian literature emphasized the uniqueness of Australian identity, landscapes, and the idea of the "Australian character."

6. How did Canadian literature reflect nationalism and expansion?

A: Canadian literature during this time reflected the growth of national consciousness, with themes of territorial expansion and a focus on Canadian identity.

7. What were the key themes in Australian literature from 1940 to 1970?

A: Australian literature from 1940 to 1970 focused on post-war society, urbanization, and questions of national identity.

8. How did Canadian literature evolve from 1940 to 1970?

A: Canadian literature addressed post-war changes, immigration, and identity, often focusing on regionalism and bilingual tensions.

9. What shift occurred in Australian literature between 1970 and 2000?

A: Between 1970 and 2000, Australian literature saw a rise in diverse voices, including Indigenous and immigrant authors, and an emphasis on postcolonial themes.

10. How did Canadian literature change from 1970 to 2000?

A: Canadian literature embraced multiculturalism, feminism, and Indigenous voices, reflecting the country's evolving social and political landscape.

11. What are the main themes of 21st-century Australian literature?

A: 21st-century Australian literature explores globalism, environmental concerns, and the legacy of colonization, with a focus on Indigenous issues.

12. What defines Canadian literature in the 21st century?

A: Canadian literature in the 21st century is marked by diversity, addressing themes of multiculturalism, environmental crisis, and Indigenous rights.

13. How has Indigenous literature influenced modern Australian writing?

A: Indigenous Australian literature reclaims cultural narratives, addressing themes of colonization, identity, and reconciliation.

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14. What impact has Indigenous literature had on Canadian writing?

A: Canadian Indigenous literature has played a critical role in highlighting issues of colonization, cultural revival, and the ongoing impact of residential schools.

15. What characterized literature during the French Regime in Canada (1535-1763)?

A: Literature during the French Regime focused on explorers' reports, missionary writings, and documentation of interactions with Indigenous peoples.

16. How did Canadian literature change after the British Conquest (1763-1830)?

A: After the British Conquest, Canadian literature shifted towards English-language works, focusing on loyalty, settlement, and national identity.

17. What was the Montreal School (1895-1935) in Canadian literature?

A: The Montreal School was a group of French-Canadian writers who sought to create a distinct national literature, focusing on rural life, Catholicism, and Quebec identity.

18. What was the impact of the Quiet Revolution on Quebec literature?

A: The Quiet Revolution in Quebec literature led to a secular, nationalist movement, questioning traditional religious and political structures.

19. What are the contemporary trends in Australian literature?

A: Contemporary Australian literature is marked by the inclusion of Indigenous voices, environmental themes, and a focus on global and local identities.

20. What are the contemporary trends in Canadian literature?

A: Contemporary Canadian literature focuses on multiculturalism, Indigenous reconciliation, and diverse expressions of identity in a global context.

21. What are common themes in Australian literature?

A: Australian literature often explores themes of identity, landscape, colonialism, and Indigenous culture.

22. Who is considered a pioneer of Australian literature?

A: Henry Lawson is a key figure, often regarded as a pioneer of Australian literary tradition.

23. What is the role of Indigenous narratives in Australian literature?

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A: Indigenous narratives highlight Aboriginal perspectives, cultural heritage, and the impact of colonization.

24. What is the oral tradition in Aboriginal culture?

A: It is a method of storytelling to pass down history, laws, and cultural knowledge through generations.

25. Why is storytelling important in Aboriginal culture?

A: Storytelling preserves spiritual, cultural, and environmental wisdom and connects people to the land.

26. How does the oral tradition influence modern Australian literature?

A: It inspires contemporary writers to blend oral storytelling techniques with written forms, creating unique narratives.

27. What defines 21st-century literature?

A: It is characterized by digital innovation, globalization, and the blending of genres.

28. How have global issues influenced 21st-century literature?

A: Topics like climate change, social justice, and identity dominate contemporary literary works.

29. What role do marginalized voices play in 21st-century literature?

A: They challenge dominant narratives and highlight diverse perspectives on identity and history.

30. Who are notable Canadian authors?

A: Margaret Atwood, Alice Munro, and Michael Ondaatje are prominent Canadian writers.

31. What are common themes in Canadian literature?

A: Themes often include nature, multiculturalism, identity, and the tension between tradition and modernity.

32. How does Indigenous literature contribute to Canadian literature?

A: It provides insights into First Nations' cultures, colonization's impact, and the importance of reconciliation.

33. What was the Quiet Revolution?

A: A period of rapid social, political, and cultural change in Quebec during the 1960s.

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34. How did the Quiet Revolution influence literature?

A: It inspired works focusing on Quebec nationalism, secularism, and identity.

35. What are some contemporary trends in literature?

A: Trends include auto-fiction, eco-literature, diverse narratives, and the use of digital platforms for storytelling.

Short Type Question /Answers

1. Discuss the evolution of Australian literature and its reflection of the national identity.

A: Australian literature has evolved significantly, from early colonial works to contemporary narratives. Early texts focused on settler experiences, often romanticizing the harsh Australian landscape. In the 20th century, authors like Patrick White explored psychological and existential themes, winning international acclaim. Modern Australian literature highlights diverse voices, including migrant and Indigenous writers like Alexis Wright, who confront issues of colonialism, identity, and belonging, offering a comprehensive reflection of Australia's multicultural society and complex history.

2. How has Aboriginal oral tradition shaped Australian literature?

A: The Aboriginal oral tradition, with its rich storytelling methods, has profoundly influenced Australian literature. These traditions convey spiritual and cultural knowledge, often tied to the land and Dreamtime stories. Modern Indigenous authors like Bruce Pascoe and Kim Scott incorporate these oral traditions into written forms, preserving cultural heritage while addressing contemporary issues like reconciliation and Indigenous rights. This blend of oral and written traditions has enriched Australia's literary landscape.

3. Explain the characteristics of 21st-century literature and its global impact.

A: 21st-century literature is marked by globalization, technological innovation, and diverse storytelling. The rise of digital platforms has expanded access to literature, fostering new forms like interactive narratives and e-books. Themes often reflect contemporary issues such as climate change, social justice, and cultural identity. Writers like Margaret Atwood explore dystopian futures, while others incorporate marginalized voices, creating a global dialogue that connects diverse experiences and challenges traditional literary norms.

4. Analyze the role of Canadian literature in representing multicultural and Indigenous identities.

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A: Canadian literature serves as a powerful medium for exploring multicultural and Indigenous identities. Writers like Alice Munro and Rohinton Mistry depict immigrant experiences and cultural hybridity. Indigenous authors like Thomas King and Eden Robinson address themes of colonialism, resilience, and reconciliation. By emphasizing storytelling as a means of understanding and healing, Canadian literature portrays a nuanced narrative of the nation's complex identity.

5. How do Indigenous literatures preserve cultural heritage and challenge dominant narratives?

A: Indigenous literatures are vital in preserving cultural heritage, using oral traditions, myths, and personal stories to pass down knowledge. Writers like Louise Erdrich and Alexis Wright challenge dominant colonial narratives by centering Indigenous perspectives, addressing issues like historical erasure and environmental justice. These works not only preserve traditions but also foster understanding and dialogue in a postcolonial context.

6. What was the Quiet Revolution, and how did it shape Quebec literature?

A: The Quiet Revolution (1960s) was a period of significant cultural and political change in Quebec, emphasizing secularism, nationalism, and modernization. This movement inspired authors to explore themes of identity, language, and autonomy. Writers like Michel Tremblay used literature to articulate Quebec's distinct cultural identity and advocate for social reform, making the Quiet Revolution a cornerstone of modern Quebec literature.

7. Examine the intersection of tradition and modernity in contemporary Australian literature.

A: Contemporary Australian literature often explores the tension between tradition and modernity. Indigenous authors like Tara June Winch reflect on the cultural dislocation caused by colonization while reclaiming Indigenous heritage. Meanwhile, authors such as Christos Tsiolkas address urban and globalized issues like sexuality, migration, and multiculturalism. This interplay of traditional and modern perspectives creates a rich, evolving literary tapestry.

8. How has eco-literature emerged as a significant trend in the 21st century?

A: Eco-literature, which focuses on environmental concerns, has gained prominence in the 21st century due to increasing awareness of climate change. Authors like Richard Powers (e.g., *The Overstory*) highlight human interconnectedness with nature, urging ecological responsibility. Indigenous writers bring unique perspectives, emphasizing the sacred relationship between

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people and the environment. Eco-literature fosters a critical dialogue about humanity's role in preserving the planet.

9. What role does reconciliation play in Indigenous literature in Australia and Canada?

A: Reconciliation is a central theme in Indigenous literature, addressing the historical and ongoing impacts of colonization. In Australia, authors like Bruce Pascoe challenge myths of terra nullius, while Canadian authors like Richard Wagamese explore healing and intergenerational trauma. These works promote understanding and advocate for justice, using storytelling as a means to bridge cultural divides and create pathways toward reconciliation.

10. Discuss the impact of digital technology on contemporary literary trends.

A: Digital technology has revolutionized contemporary literature, enabling new forms of storytelling through blogs, social media, and interactive e-books. It has democratized access to literature, allowing marginalized voices to reach wider audiences. Self-publishing and digital platforms like Wattpad have transformed traditional publishing models. However, these changes also raise concerns about intellectual property and the diminishing attention span of readers. Writers now experiment with multimedia and hypertext narratives, redefining the boundaries of literature in the digital age.

LONG TYPE QUESTION /ANSWER

1. How does Australian literature reflect themes of identity, landscape, and post-colonialism?

Answer: Australian literature has long been shaped by the themes of identity, landscape, and the aftermath of colonization. Writers such as Patrick White (Voss) explore the spiritual and psychological connection between individuals and the vast Australian landscape. Aboriginal writers like Kim Scott (That Deadman Dance) address post-colonialism, focusing on the impact of colonization on Indigenous communities and their resistance. Meanwhile, modern works like Tim Winton's Cloudstreet portray family dynamics against the backdrop of urban and rural Australia, examining the coexistence of Indigenous and settler histories. The evolution of Australian literature reflects a growing awareness of shared cultural heritage and reconciliation efforts.

2. How do Aboriginal narratives preserve Indigenous culture while addressing historical injustices?

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Answer: Aboriginal narratives, often rooted in oral traditions, serve as a repository of cultural knowledge and a platform to confront historical injustices. Sally Morgan's *My Place* uncovers personal and collective histories affected by the Stolen Generations, while Bruce Pascoe's *Dark Emu* reexamines pre-colonial Indigenous practices, debunking myths of hunter-gatherer stereotypes. These narratives use storytelling to educate readers about Dreamtime myths, language preservation, and environmental stewardship. They also highlight the trauma of dispossession and systemic oppression while advocating for reconciliation and cultural revival.

3. What role does multiculturalism play in shaping Canadian literature?

Answer: Canadian literature reflects the country's multicultural identity, weaving diverse narratives that explore immigration, cultural hybridity, and inclusion. Writers like Michael Ondaatje (*The English Patient*) explore themes of displacement and cross-cultural relationships. Rohinton Mistry's *A Fine Balance* highlights the immigrant experience and the intersection of Canadian and Indian histories. Indigenous authors such as Thomas King (*Green Grass, Running Water*) critique colonial narratives while celebrating Indigenous resilience. This blending of voices emphasizes Canada's commitment to diversity and challenges the colonial legacy.

4. How do Indigenous literatures across the world explore themes of resistance and cultural resilience?

Answer: Indigenous literatures globally are marked by themes of cultural survival and resistance. In Australia, Alexis Wright's *The Swan Book* addresses climate change and the ongoing impact of colonization on Aboriginal communities. Canadian Indigenous authors like Eden Robinson (*Monkey Beach*) weave oral traditions into contemporary stories of personal and communal survival. In New Zealand, Patricia Grace's *Potiki* focuses on land rights and the resilience of Māori culture. These works resist erasure by reclaiming language, spirituality, and history, while pushing for decolonization and systemic change.

5. How is the experience of World War II depicted in literature from different perspectives?

Answer: World War II literature captures diverse perspectives, from soldiers and survivors to civilians. Anne Frank's *The Diary of a Young Girl* provides an intimate view of survival under Nazi occupation. Richard Flanagan's *The Narrow Road to the Deep North* explores the brutality of Japanese POW camps and the enduring psychological scars on Australian soldiers. Canadian works like Timothy Findley's *The Wars* delve into the moral dilemmas faced by soldiers and the impact of war on society. These narratives highlight universal themes of loss, resilience, and the moral complexities of conflict.

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6. What impact did the Quiet Revolution have on Quebecois literature and identity?

Answer: The Quiet Revolution (1960s) transformed Quebecois literature by fostering a sense of cultural and political identity. Authors like Michel Tremblay (*The Fat Woman Next Door is Pregnant*) embraced themes of working-class struggle and linguistic pride, breaking away from colonial French influences. The movement emphasized secularism, modernism, and the empowerment of Francophone identity. Through poetry, novels, and plays, writers critiqued religious and political institutions while celebrating Quebec's unique culture and autonomy, paving the way for contemporary Francophone literature.

7. How has contemporary literature addressed global issues such as climate change, migration, and technology?

Answer: Contemporary literature has increasingly focused on global issues, using storytelling as a tool for awareness and advocacy. Works like Richard Powers' *The Overstory* tackle climate change through interconnected narratives about environmental activism. In migration literature, Mohsin Hamid's *Exit West* uses magical realism to depict the challenges of displacement and global conflict. Authors like Dave Eggers (*The Circle*) explore the impact of technology on privacy and human relationships. These works highlight humanity's interconnected challenges, urging readers to reflect on their roles in shaping the future.

8. How do contemporary Indigenous writers use literature to reclaim their histories and challenge stereotypes?

Answer: Contemporary Indigenous writers actively reclaim their histories by challenging stereotypes and highlighting authentic voices. In Canada, Cherie Dimaline's *The Marrow Thieves* portrays Indigenous survival in a dystopian future, critiquing colonialism and environmental destruction. In Australia, Melissa Lucashenko's *Too Much Lip* combines humor and family dynamics to address intergenerational trauma. These authors challenge stereotypes of Indigenous people as passive victims, instead celebrating their resilience, activism, and cultural knowledge. Their work not only entertains but also educates readers on the ongoing struggles for justice and equality.

9. How does World War II literature contribute to understanding the human cost of conflict?

Answer: World War II literature humanizes the cost of conflict by portraying individual and collective struggles. Anne Frank's *The Diary of a Young Girl* highlights the emotional toll of

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living in hiding. Australian literature, such as Flanagan's *The Narrow Road to the Deep North*, depicts the physical and moral challenges faced by POWs. Works like Primo Levi's *If This Is a Man* document survival in concentration camps, offering raw insights into human suffering and resilience. These narratives emphasize the importance of remembering history to prevent future atrocities.

10. What are the dominant trends in contemporary literature, and how do they reflect societal changes?

Answer: Contemporary literature reflects societal changes through trends such as intersectionality, environmentalism, and technological themes. Authors like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie (Americanah) explore race, gender, and identity in a globalized world. Speculative fiction, like Margaret Atwood's *The Testaments*, critiques current socio-political issues. Climate fiction (Cli-Fi) is on the rise, with works like Amitav Ghosh's *The Great Derangement* addressing humanity's relationship with the environment. These trends indicate a shift toward literature as a platform for activism, reflecting readers' increasing concern for global and local issues.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. Which of the following best describes Aboriginal and Indigenous oral traditions?

- a) Written histories of colonization
- b) Creation myths, songs, and legends passed down orally
- c) Stories about British settlers
- d) Religious sermons preached to Indigenous people

Answer: b) Creation myths, songs, and legends passed down orally

2. Who is one of the earliest Indigenous Australian poets to bring Aboriginal perspectives into mainstream literature?

- a) Banjo Paterson
- b) Patrick White

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- c) Oodgeroo Noonuccal (Kath Walker)
- d) Alexis Wright

Answer: c) Oodgeroo Noonuccal (Kath Walker)

3. During the century after settlement in Australia, early colonial literature primarily focused on which themes?

- a) Industrialization and urbanization
- b) Survival and adaptation in a foreign land
- c) Exploration of indigenous cultures
- d) Australian nationalism and globalism

Answer: b) Survival and adaptation in a foreign land

4. Which Canadian author is known for documenting early settler experiences in Canada through works like *Roughing It in the Bush*?

- a) Gabrielle Roy
- b) Susanna Moodie
- c) Margaret Atwood
- d) Alice Munro

Answer: b) Susanna Moodie

5. Which two authors are considered key figures in Australia's nationalist literary movement of the late 19th century?

- a) Patrick White and Christina Stead
- b) Henry Lawson and Banjo Paterson
- c) Tim Winton and Alexis Wright
- d) Bruce Pascoe and Helen Garner

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Answer: b) Henry Lawson and Banjo Paterson

6. In Canadian literature, what was the primary theme explored by writers during the 19th century's nationalist and expansion phase?

- a) Urbanization and class struggles
- b) Loyalty to empire and survival in the wilderness
- c) Feminism and women's rights
- d) Postcolonialism and multiculturalism

Answer: b) Loyalty to empire and survival in the wilderness

7. Which author is most associated with Australian post-war literature and won the Nobel Prize in Literature?

- a) Patrick White
- b) Hal Porter
- c) Alexis Wright
- d) Henry Lawson

Answer: a) Patrick White

8. Which of the following Canadian authors explored the tension between English and French Canada in their post-WWII literature?

- a) Margaret Atwood
- b) Mordecai Richler
- c) Hugh MacLennan
- d) Leonard Cohen

Answer: c) Hugh MacLennan

9. Which Indigenous Australian author won the Miles Franklin Award and is known for works exploring Aboriginal identity and culture?

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- a) Alexis Wright
- b) Kim Scott
- c) Bruce Pascoe
- d) David Malouf

Answer: b) Kim Scott

10. The period of the "Quiet Revolution" in Canada is best associated with which region's cultural and literary transformation?

- a) Ontario
- b) Quebec
- c) British Columbia
- d) Newfoundland

Answer: b) Quebec

11. Which Australian literary movement was heavily influenced by themes of mateship and rural identity in the late 19th century?

- a) The Montreal School
- b) The Bulletin School
- c) The Quiet Revolution
- d) Postcolonialism

Answer: b) The Bulletin School

12. The French Regime (1535-1763) in Canadian literature was primarily characterized by what kind of writings?

- a) Romantic poetry and novels
- b) Missionary reports and explorers' accounts

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- c) Satirical essays
- d) Feminist writings

Answer: b) Missionary reports and explorers' accounts

13. Who is one of the leading contemporary Indigenous writers in Australia known for works like *Carpentaria*?

- a) Kim Scott
- b) Alexis Wright
- c) Helen Garner
- d) David Malouf

Answer: b) Alexis Wright

14. Which Canadian writer is known for blending oral traditions with modern literature and for works like *Green Grass, Running Water*?

- a) Margaret Atwood
- b) Thomas King
- c) Michael Ondaatje
- d) Alice Munro

Answer: b) Thomas King

15. Which major theme emerged in Australian literature between 1970 and 2000 as a result of increasing multiculturalism?

- a) Environmentalism
- b) Nationalism and rural life
- c) Postcolonialism and immigrant identity
- d) Religious debates

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Answer: c) Postcolonialism and immigrant identity

16. The Montreal School (1895-1935) in Canada is associated with which literary development?

- a) Indigenous revivalism
- b) Modernist poetry and symbolism
- c) Colonial romance novels
- d) Post-war existentialist literature

Answer: b) Modernist poetry and symbolism

17. What major Canadian event in the 20th century led to a literary transformation focusing on secularism, nationalism, and independence?

- a) The French Regime
- b) The Quiet Revolution
- c) The Canadian Centennial
- d) The War of 1812

Answer: b) The Quiet Revolution

18. Who is considered one of Canada's most internationally acclaimed writers, known for exploring themes of memory, violence, and identity?

- a) Alice Munro
- b) Margaret Atwood
- c) Michael Ondaatje
- d) Robertson Davies

Answer: c) Michael Ondaatje

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19. In the 21st century, which theme has gained increasing prominence in Australian Indigenous literature?

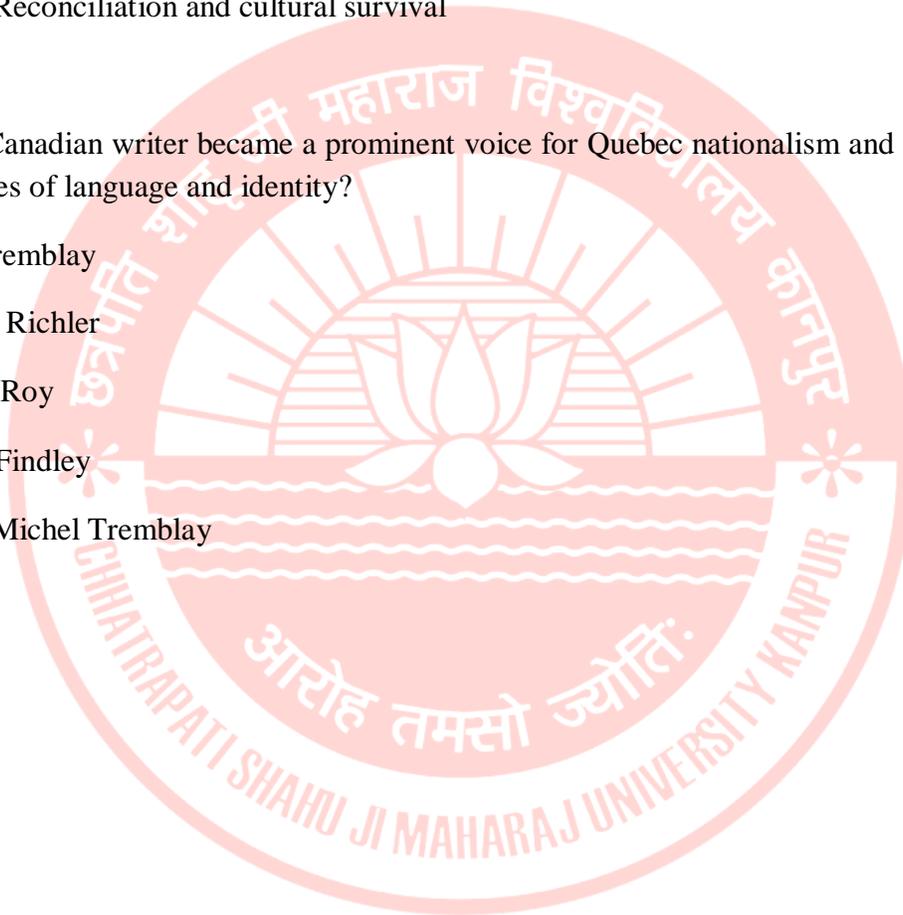
- a) Colonial romance
- b) Reconciliation and cultural survival
- c) Gothic horror
- d) Urban alienation

Answer: b) Reconciliation and cultural survival

20. Which Canadian writer became a prominent voice for Quebec nationalism and used drama to address issues of language and identity?

- a) Michel Tremblay
- b) Mordecai Richler
- c) Gabrielle Roy
- d) Timothy Findley

Answer: a) Michel Tremblay



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UNIT –II

PROSE

Patrick White – Flaws in the Glass:

Flaws in the Glass is a semi-autobiographical work by Patrick White, where the Australian Nobel laureate reflects on his life, career, and personal flaws. The memoir provides insight into his creative process, personal struggles, and views on Australia and the world.

Sally Morgan – My Place:

My Place is an autobiographical account by Indigenous Australian author Sally Morgan. It traces her journey to uncover her Aboriginal heritage and the history of her family. The work is significant for highlighting the experiences of Aboriginal Australians and the legacy of forced assimilation policies.

Susanna Moodie – Roughing It in the Bush:

Susanna Moodie's Roughing It in the Bush (not Brain the Still Hunter) is a classic Canadian text that describes her experiences as an early settler in the Canadian wilderness. The book vividly portrays the hardships and challenges faced by settlers and is an important work in Canadian literature.

M.G. Vassanji – Am I a Canadian Writer?:

In Am I a Canadian Writer?, M.G. Vassanji, a prominent Canadian author of Indian-Tanzanian descent, reflects on his identity as a writer in the context of Canada's multicultural society. The essay explores the complexities of national identity, cultural belonging, and what it means to be a "Canadian" writer.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What genre is Patrick White's Flaws in the Glass?

A: Flaws in the Glass is a semi-autobiographical memoir.

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2. What is the central theme of *Flaws in the Glass* by Patrick White?

A: The central theme is White's self-reflection on his personal flaws, creative process, and views on life.

3. Which Australian writer authored *My Place*?

A: *My Place* was written by Sally Morgan.

4. What is *My Place* by Sally Morgan about?

A: *My Place* is about Sally Morgan's journey to discover her Aboriginal heritage and family history.

5. How does *My Place* contribute to Australian literature?

A: It sheds light on Indigenous identity, the Stolen Generations, and the experiences of Aboriginal Australians.

6. Who wrote *Roughing It in the Bush*?

A: *Roughing It in the Bush* was written by Susanna Moodie.

7. What type of literature is *Roughing It in the Bush*?

A: It is a non-fiction memoir that chronicles the challenges of early Canadian settlers.

8. What major theme does *Roughing It in the Bush* explore?

A: The major theme is the hardship of pioneer life and the isolation of the Canadian wilderness.

9. What is M.G. Vassanji's essay *Am I a Canadian Writer?* about?

A: It explores questions of identity and belonging in relation to Canadian multiculturalism.

10. Where is M.G. Vassanji originally from?

A: M.G. Vassanji was born in Kenya to Indian-Tanzanian parents.

11. What does Patrick White criticize in *Flaws in the Glass*?

A: White criticizes Australian society, his own imperfections, and the literary world.

12. What family secret does Sally Morgan discover in *My Place*?

A: She discovers her family's hidden Aboriginal heritage.

13. Why is *My Place* significant in terms of Aboriginal history?

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A: It highlights the impact of assimilation policies and the Stolen Generations on Aboriginal families.

14. What type of life does Susanna Moodie depict in *Roughing It in the Bush*?

A: She depicts the harsh and isolated life of settlers in 19th-century Canada.

15. How does Vassanji answer the question "Am I a Canadian Writer?"

A: Vassanji reflects on his identity as a writer shaped by multiple cultures, yet deeply connected to Canada.

16. What is a key characteristic of Patrick White's writing in *Flaws in the Glass*?

A: His writing is introspective, often self-critical and philosophical.

17. What historical issue is central to Sally Morgan's *My Place*?

A: The historical issue is the forced removal of Aboriginal children from their families (Stolen Generations).

18. What perspective does Susanna Moodie offer in *Roughing It in the Bush*?

A: She offers a settler's perspective on the challenges of immigrating to and surviving in Canada.

19. What does Vassanji's essay reveal about the complexities of national identity in literature?

A: It reveals that national identity in literature is fluid and shaped by personal, cultural, and societal influences.

20. How does *Flaws in the Glass* differ from Patrick White's fictional works?

A: Unlike his novels, *Flaws in the Glass* is a direct, personal account of his life, revealing his inner thoughts and struggles.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. How does Patrick White explore his personal flaws in *Flaws in the Glass*?

A: In *Flaws in the Glass*, Patrick White openly reflects on his shortcomings, insecurities, and personal contradictions. He criticizes his arrogance, temper, and estrangement from society, giving readers an unfiltered insight into his inner world.

2. What role does Australia play in *Flaws in the Glass*?

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A: Australia serves as both a subject of admiration and criticism. White grapples with his identity as an Australian writer, often expressing frustration with Australian society's insularity, while also finding inspiration in its landscapes and culture.

3. How does *Flaws in the Glass* differ from White's fictional works?

A: Unlike White's complex, symbol-heavy novels, *Flaws in the Glass* is more direct and personal. It lacks the fictional elements and allegory of his novels, focusing instead on his real-life experiences, inner struggles, and candid reflections.

4. What is the significance of White's reflections on his homosexuality in *Flaws in the Glass*?

A: White's reflections on his homosexuality were groundbreaking at the time, as he candidly discusses his relationship with his partner, Manoly Lascaris, in an era when homosexuality was often hidden. This openness is a key aspect of his self-exploration in the memoir.

5. How does Patrick White describe his creative process in *Flaws in the Glass*?

A: White describes his creative process as deeply intertwined with his personal life. He acknowledges that his frustrations, flaws, and life experiences all influence his writing, making his fiction an extension of his inner world.

6. What is the significance of Sally Morgan's journey of self-discovery in *My Place*?

A: Morgan's journey to uncover her Aboriginal heritage is central to *My Place*. The book highlights the long-term effects of colonization on Indigenous identity and the process of reclaiming one's cultural roots, especially after years of denial and concealment.

7. How does *My Place* contribute to the understanding of the Stolen Generations?

A: *My Place* reveals the trauma of the Stolen Generations, where Aboriginal children were forcibly removed from their families. Through her family's story, Morgan brings to light the emotional scars left on Aboriginal families by these assimilation policies.

8. What role do oral histories play in *My Place*?

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A: Oral histories are crucial in *My Place*. Morgan relies on the stories of her mother and grandmother to piece together her family's history, reflecting the importance of oral tradition in preserving Aboriginal culture and passing down knowledge.

9. Why did Sally Morgan's family initially hide their Aboriginal heritage in *My Place*?

A: Morgan's family concealed their Aboriginal heritage due to the social stigma and racism associated with being Indigenous in Australia. This fear of discrimination is a central theme in the book, showcasing the pressure to conform to white society.

10. What impact did *My Place* have on Australian society?

A: *My Place* had a profound impact on raising awareness of Aboriginal history and identity in Australia. It brought Indigenous stories to the forefront of Australian literature and encouraged a broader conversation about reconciliation and cultural recognition.

11. What is the main theme of Susanna Moodie's *Roughing It in the Bush*?

A: The main theme of *Roughing It in the Bush* is the hardship and isolation of pioneer life in Canada. Moodie's memoir provides a vivid account of the struggles faced by early settlers, particularly women, in adapting to the harsh Canadian wilderness.

12. How does Moodie portray the Canadian wilderness in *Roughing It in the Bush*?

A: Moodie portrays the Canadian wilderness as both beautiful and unforgiving. She admires its natural beauty, but also emphasizes the difficulties and dangers it posed to settlers, who often lacked the resources and experience to survive.

13. What role does class consciousness play in *Roughing It in the Bush*?

A: Class consciousness is a recurring theme in *Roughing It in the Bush*. Moodie, who came from a genteel English background, often reflects on the challenges of downward mobility as she and her family are forced to engage in manual labor and live in rough conditions.

14. How does *Roughing It in the Bush* reflect colonial attitudes of its time?

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A: *Roughing It in the Bush* reflects colonial attitudes by portraying Indigenous peoples and settlers with a sense of European superiority. Moodie often expresses the belief that European settlers would "civilize" the land, a common colonial mindset of the time.

15. Why is *Roughing It in the Bush* considered a foundational text in Canadian literature?

A: It is considered foundational because it documents the immigrant experience in early Canada, highlighting the trials of adapting to a new environment. It provides a vivid, personal account of the realities of colonial settlement, which shaped Canadian identity and history.

16. What central question does M.G. Vassanji address in *Am I a Canadian Writer??*

A: Vassanji grapples with the question of national identity, exploring whether he can be considered a Canadian writer given his diverse cultural background. The essay highlights the complexities of belonging in a multicultural society.

17. How does Vassanji view the concept of being a "Canadian writer" in his essay?

A: Vassanji argues that being a "Canadian writer" is not confined to having been born or raised in Canada. He believes it's about contributing to Canadian culture and literature, even if one's background is influenced by multiple cultures and experiences.

18. How does Vassanji's multicultural background influence his perspective on Canadian identity?

A: Vassanji's background as an Indian-Tanzanian immigrant shapes his view that Canadian identity is pluralistic and inclusive. He embraces the idea that a Canadian writer can embody multiple cultural identities, rather than fitting into a singular national narrative.

19. What does Vassanji mean when he discusses the "hyphenated" identity in *Am I a Canadian Writer??*

A: Vassanji refers to the "hyphenated" identity (such as Indian-Canadian or African-Canadian) as an acknowledgment of the multiple cultural influences that shape an individual's identity. He suggests that such identities enrich Canadian literature rather than limit it.

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20. Why is Am I a Canadian Writer? significant in Canadian literary discussions?

A: The essay is significant because it challenges traditional notions of Canadian identity, offering a more inclusive understanding of what it means to be a Canadian writer in a multicultural society. Vassanji's work encourages broader acceptance of diverse voices in Canadian literature.

LONG TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. Discuss the significance of Patrick White's exploration of self-identity in Flaws in the Glass. How does it reflect his relationship with Australia and the world?

A: In Flaws in the Glass, Patrick White delves into his own identity, both as an individual and as an Australian writer. He confronts his personal flaws, including his arrogance and self-isolation, and reflects on how these traits shaped his relationships and creative work. His ambivalence towards Australia is a recurring theme; while he is often critical of its conservative society, which he viewed as insular and stifling, he also draws deeply from its landscapes and cultural history for his literary work. His reflections on his sexuality, his relationship with his partner, and his creative process provide insight into how his personal struggles informed his art. Ultimately, White portrays himself as a complex figure caught between pride and self-loathing, patriotism and alienation, as he grapples with belonging in both Australia and the broader literary world.

2. How does White's candid discussion of his homosexuality in Flaws in the Glass challenge societal norms of his time?

A: White's open discussion of his homosexuality in Flaws in the Glass was bold and groundbreaking at the time. He talks about his lifelong relationship with his partner, Manoly Lascaris, at a time when homosexuality was often hidden due to societal prejudice. By acknowledging this aspect of his identity, White challenges the conservative values of the mid-20th century and highlights the personal struggles of LGBTQ individuals in a repressive society. His willingness to be vulnerable and open about his private life gives readers a more profound understanding of the conflict between his personal identity and public expectations. This also deepens the interpretation of his novels, many of which explore themes of alienation and belonging.

3. How does Sally Morgan's My Place redefine Australian identity by bringing Indigenous perspectives to the forefront?

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A: My Place redefines Australian identity by emphasizing the importance of Aboriginal history and experiences, which were largely marginalized or ignored in mainstream Australian narratives. By tracing her own family's Aboriginal heritage and their experiences with the assimilation policies that led to the Stolen Generations, Morgan's memoir brings attention to the deep-rooted effects of colonization on Indigenous communities. Her work highlights the trauma of having one's culture, language, and identity suppressed, while also celebrating the resilience of Aboriginal people. In rediscovering her Aboriginal roots, Morgan challenges the dominant, white-centric view of Australian identity and advocates for a more inclusive understanding that recognizes the contributions and experiences of Indigenous Australians.

4. Examine the role of oral history in Sally Morgan's My Place and its importance in reconstructing Indigenous identities.

A: In My Place, oral history plays a crucial role in reconstructing Indigenous identities. Much of the Aboriginal past, including Morgan's family history, had been erased or silenced by official records and policies aimed at assimilation. Through the personal stories of her mother, grandmother, and other relatives, Morgan pieces together a history that had been hidden for generations. These oral testimonies challenge the written accounts of history that often excluded Indigenous voices and allow Morgan to reclaim a part of her identity that had been denied. The use of oral history in the narrative highlights the importance of storytelling in Aboriginal culture as a means of preserving traditions, knowledge, and identity, especially in the face of cultural suppression.

5. Analyze Susanna Moodie's portrayal of the Canadian wilderness in Roughing It in the Bush and its impact on the immigrant experience.

A: In Roughing It in the Bush, Susanna Moodie vividly describes the Canadian wilderness as both majestic and menacing. For Moodie and other immigrants, the wilderness represented both opportunity and hardship. While she often marvels at the beauty of the untamed land, she also recounts the many challenges it posed, from harsh winters to isolation and lack of infrastructure. The wilderness, in many ways, becomes a metaphor for the immigrant experience itself: full of promise but also fraught with unexpected difficulties. Moodie's portrayal reflects the resilience required to survive in such an environment and underscores the contrast between the settlers' expectations and the reality of life in early Canada. Her account also conveys a sense of nostalgia for the civilized life she left behind, revealing the tension between the desire to conquer and adapt to the wilderness and the longing for familiarity.

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6. Discuss the social and class dynamics explored in Susanna Moodie's *Roughing It in the Bush*. How does her background influence her view of life in the Canadian colonies?

A: Moodie's *Roughing It in the Bush* provides a unique perspective on the class dynamics of early colonial Canada. Coming from a genteel English background, Moodie is often struck by the class differences in the colonies, where she and her family are forced to perform manual labor and interact with people from different social strata. Her struggles with downward mobility are evident throughout the text, as she frequently contrasts her past life in England with her new, more rugged existence in Canada. This contrast creates a sense of displacement and frustration for Moodie, who finds it difficult to reconcile her previous status with her new reality. At the same time, her background gives her a somewhat condescending attitude towards those she deems lower class, particularly in her descriptions of other settlers and Indigenous people. The tension between her class expectations and the demands of colonial life forms a central theme in her narrative.

7. In *Am I a Canadian Writer?*, how does M.G. Vassanji address the complexities of national identity in a multicultural society?

A: M.G. Vassanji's essay *Am I a Canadian Writer?* addresses the complexities of national identity in a multicultural society by exploring his own experience as an immigrant from East Africa of Indian descent, living and writing in Canada. Vassanji questions the very definition of what it means to be a "Canadian writer," suggesting that Canada's multicultural landscape complicates the traditional notion of a unified national identity. Instead, he argues that Canadian identity is fluid and can accommodate multiple cultures and experiences. He points out that his writing, though influenced by his experiences in Tanzania and India, is equally shaped by his life in Canada, thus making him a Canadian writer in the broader, more inclusive sense of the term. Vassanji's essay highlights the importance of recognizing diverse voices in Canadian literature and challenges the notion that national identity must be monolithic.

8. How does Vassanji's immigrant background shape his views on belonging and identity in *Am I a Canadian Writer?*?

A: Vassanji's immigrant background significantly shapes his views on belonging and identity in *Am I a Canadian Writer?*. Having grown up in Tanzania with roots in India, Vassanji's sense of identity is inherently transnational. In Canada, he faces the challenge of being seen as an outsider despite contributing to the country's literary landscape. His essay reveals the tension between his personal experience as a writer influenced by multiple cultures and the expectation that a Canadian writer must be exclusively shaped by Canadian experiences. Vassanji argues that his unique background enriches his perspective, allowing him to bring a global view to his work,

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which in turn contributes to Canadian literature. His reflections highlight the broader issue of how immigrant writers negotiate their identities within the framework of national literary traditions.

9. What is Vassanji's perspective on the "hyphenated identity" in *Am I a Canadian Writer?*? How does he believe it influences literature?

A: In *Am I a Canadian Writer?*, Vassanji embraces the concept of the "hyphenated identity," such as "Indian-Canadian" or "African-Canadian." He argues that these identities are not limitations but rather enrichments that allow writers to draw on a wider range of cultural experiences. Vassanji believes that the hyphenated identity reflects the reality of life in multicultural societies like Canada, where people often navigate multiple cultural influences. He suggests that this complexity enhances literature, as writers with diverse backgrounds can bring fresh perspectives and stories to the national canon. By embracing these identities, Vassanji contends that Canadian literature can become more inclusive and reflective of the diverse population that makes up the country.

10. In what ways does Vassanji's *Am I a Canadian Writer?* challenge traditional definitions of national literature?

A: Vassanji's *Am I a Canadian Writer?* challenges traditional definitions of national literature by questioning the idea that a writer's work must be rooted solely in the experiences of their country of residence. He argues that in a globalized, multicultural society, writers often draw on a range of cultural influences that transcend national borders. Vassanji's own work, which incorporates elements of his Indian and East African heritage, along with his experiences in Canada, exemplifies this broader view of what constitutes Canadian literature. He challenges the expectation that Canadian writers must conform to a narrow definition of Canadian identity and instead advocates for a more expansive and inclusive understanding of national literature, one that embraces the diversity of voices that make up the Canadian experience.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What genre is *Flaws in the Glass* by Patrick White?

- a) Fiction
- b) Memoir
- c) Poetry

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d) Drama

Answer: b) Memoir

2. In *Flaws in the Glass*, Patrick White openly discusses his relationship with whom?

a) His parents

b) His partner Manoly Lascaris

c) His literary agent

d) His childhood friend

Answer: b) His partner Manoly Lascaris

3. Which of the following themes is central to *Flaws in the Glass*?

a) Love and War

b) Personal reflection and self-critique

c) Historical events

d) The politics of Australia

Answer: b) Personal reflection and self-critique

4. How does White describe his feelings towards Australia in *Flaws in the Glass*?

a) He praises it wholeheartedly

b) He shows both admiration and criticism

c) He entirely rejects it

d) He is indifferent

Answer: b) He shows both admiration and criticism

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5. What does Patrick White reflect upon in his memoir?

- a) His financial success
- b) His creative process and personal flaws
- c) His travels across Europe
- d) His childhood education

Answer: b) His creative process and personal flaws

6. What is the primary focus of My Place by Sally Morgan?

- a) A fictional love story
- b) The discovery of her Aboriginal heritage
- c) The exploration of modern Australian politics
- d) A historical account of British settlers

Answer: b) The discovery of her Aboriginal heritage

7. Which of the following is a major theme in My Place?

- a) Colonial expansion
- b) Family and cultural identity
- c) Environmental degradation
- d) Globalization

Answer: b) Family and cultural identity

8. Sally Morgan's family concealed their Aboriginal heritage for many years. Why?

- a) They were ashamed of it
- b) Due to societal pressure and discrimination
- c) They had forgotten about it

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d) They believed they were European

Answer: b) Due to societal pressure and discrimination

9. How does Sally Morgan reconstruct her family history in My Place?

a) Through written records

b) Through oral histories and personal testimonies

c) By studying archaeology

d) By interviewing government officials

Answer: b) Through oral histories and personal testimonies

10. What was the impact of My Place on Australian society?

a) It encouraged debates about economic policies

b) It raised awareness of the Stolen Generations and Aboriginal identity

c) It created new political parties

d) It had no impact

Answer: b) It raised awareness of the Stolen Generations and Aboriginal identity

11. What is the central focus of Susanna Moodie's Roughing It in the Bush?

a) The British conquest of North America

b) The experience of settlers in early colonial Canada

c) The lives of Indigenous Canadians

d) A political uprising

Answer: b) The experience of settlers in early colonial Canada

12. How does Susanna Moodie depict the Canadian wilderness in Roughing It in the Bush?

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- a) As a paradise
- b) As a harsh and unforgiving landscape
- c) As a modern utopia
- d) As a place of urban development

Answer: b) As a harsh and unforgiving landscape

13. What social issue does Moodie frequently address in her memoir?

- a) Gender inequality
- b) Class differences and downward mobility
- c) The rise of industrialization
- d) Climate change

Answer: b) Class differences and downward mobility

14. Which term best describes Moodie's view of Canadian settlers?

- a) Equal and united
- b) Diverse and conflicted
- c) Privileged
- d) Isolated but self-reliant

Answer: d) Isolated but self-reliant

15. What literary significance does *Roughing It in the Bush* hold in Canadian literature?

- a) It explores the British monarchy's influence
- b) It is one of the earliest accounts of immigrant life in Canada
- c) It is a fictional story about love
- d) It focuses on the American Revolution

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Answer: b) It is one of the earliest accounts of immigrant life in Canada

16. In Am I a Canadian Writer?, what central question does Vassanji explore?

- a) The impact of technology on writing
- b) Whether he belongs in the category of "Canadian writers"
- c) The evolution of Canadian politics
- d) Whether he should write fiction or non-fiction

Answer: b) Whether he belongs in the category of "Canadian writers"

17. What concept is central to Vassanji's essay Am I a Canadian Writer??

- a) Economic inequality
- b) Multiculturalism and national identity
- c) Technological advancement
- d) Colonial expansion

Answer: b) Multiculturalism and national identity

18. How does Vassanji view the label "Canadian writer"?

- a) As an exclusive title for those born in Canada
- b) As a broad and inclusive category that embraces diversity
- c) As irrelevant to modern literature
- d) As a political designation

Answer: b) As a broad and inclusive category that embraces diversity

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19. How does Vassanji's immigrant background influence his writing in Am I a Canadian Writer??

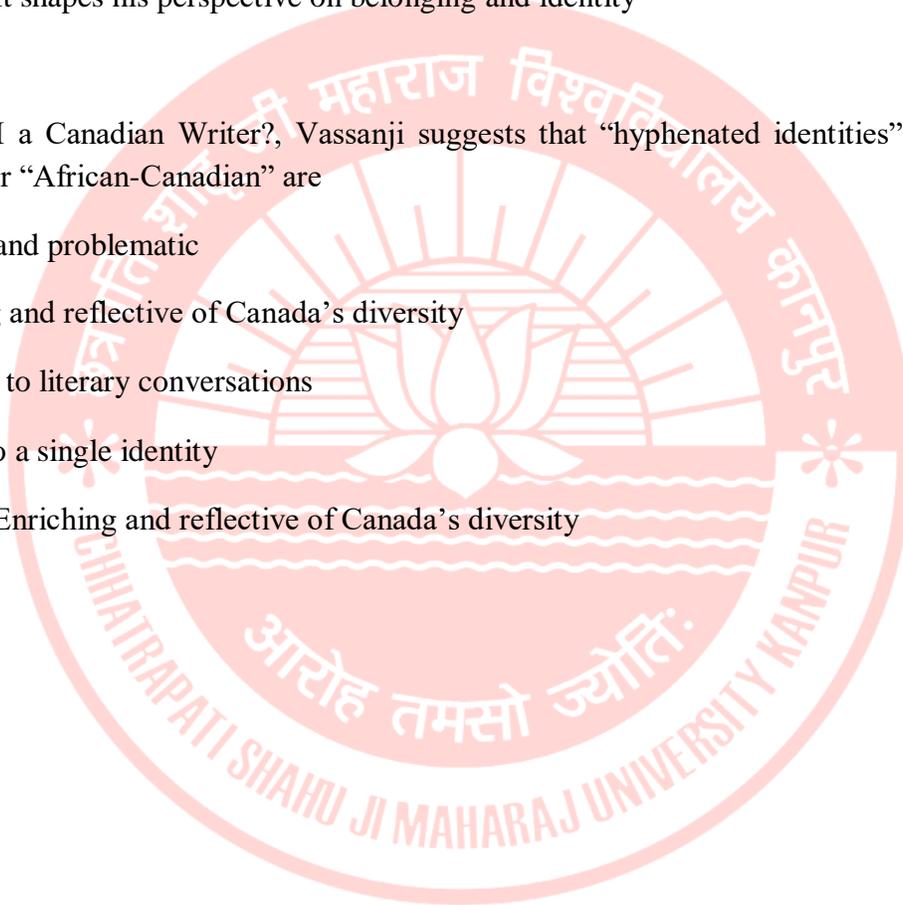
- a) It causes him to reject Canadian culture
- b) It shapes his perspective on belonging and identity
- c) It limits his literary scope
- d) It has no influence

Answer: b) It shapes his perspective on belonging and identity

20. In Am I a Canadian Writer?, Vassanji suggests that "hyphenated identities" like "Indian-Canadian" or "African-Canadian" are

- a) Limiting and problematic
- b) Enriching and reflective of Canada's diversity
- c) Irrelevant to literary conversations
- d) Inferior to a single identity

Answer: b) Enriching and reflective of Canada's diversity



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UNIT III

POETRY

Paterson Waltzing Matilda

Waltzing Matilda is a poem by Australian poet Banjo Paterson, written in 1895. It tells the story of a swagman (a transient worker) who steals a sheep and is pursued by its owner. The poem captures the essence of Australian rural life and has become a national song, symbolizing the country's unique culture and landscape. The term "Waltzing Matilda" refers to traveling with one's belongings wrapped up in a blanket or mat.

A.D. Hope – Australia

A.D. Hope's poem Australia (published in 1966) explores themes of national identity and the relationship between Australians and their landscape. Hope reflects on the country's history, culture, and the often harsh realities of life in Australia, using vivid imagery and metaphors to convey his feelings of both pride and criticism towards his homeland.

Judith Wright – Bullocky

Bullocky, a poem by Judith Wright, captures the life of a bullock driver in the Australian bush. Through rich imagery and emotional depth, Wright conveys the connection between the driver and the land, as well as the broader themes of labor, nature, and the passage of time. The poem serves as a homage to those who work in harmony with the Australian environment.

Michael Ondaatje – The Cinnamon Peeler

The Cinnamon Peeler is a poem by Sri Lankan-Canadian poet Michael Ondaatje. In this sensuous and evocative work, Ondaatje explores themes of love, desire, and identity through the metaphor of cinnamon. The poem reflects on the physical and emotional connections between people and the spaces they inhabit, intertwining personal experiences with cultural memory.

Margaret Atwood – Journey to the Interior

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Journey to the Interior is a poem by Canadian author Margaret Atwood that explores the themes of self-discovery and the complexities of the human psyche. Through vivid imagery and introspective language, Atwood invites readers on a metaphorical journey into the depths of the mind, revealing the intricate landscapes of memory, identity, and the passage of time.

A.L. Purdy – Wilderness Gothic

A.L. Purdy's Wilderness Gothic is a collection of poems that reflects on the Canadian landscape and the human experience within it. The term "Gothic" refers to the dark and eerie elements of nature, as well as the psychological complexities faced by individuals in isolation. Purdy's work often highlights the tension between beauty and terror in the wilderness, exploring themes of solitude, nature, and existential reflection.

Dorothy Livesay – Waking in the Dark

Waking in the Dark is a poem by Canadian poet Dorothy Livesay that delves into themes of awakening, consciousness, and the complexities of the human experience. Through her introspective and lyrical style, Livesay examines personal and collective struggles, often addressing social issues such as gender and identity. The poem serves as a meditation on the transition from darkness to light, both literally and metaphorically, reflecting on the power of insight and awareness. Here are brief definitions for each of the mentioned works and authors:

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What is the main character in Waltzing Matilda?

Answer: A swagman.

2. What does the term "Waltzing Matilda" refer to?

Answer: Traveling with belongings wrapped in a blanket or mat.

3. What is the swagman accused of stealing in the poem?

Answer: A sheep.

4. How does the swagman meet his end in Waltzing Matilda?

Answer: He jumps into a billabong to escape capture.

5. What theme does Waltzing Matilda primarily represent?

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Answer: The spirit of Australian life and culture.

6. What is the central theme of A.D. Hope's poem Australia?

Answer: National identity and the relationship to the landscape.

7. What literary devices does Hope frequently use in his poetry?

Answer: Imagery and metaphor.

8. In which year was Australia published?

Answer: 1966.

9. What aspect of Australia does Hope critique in his poem?

Answer: The harsh realities of life and cultural disconnection.

10. How does A.D. Hope feel about his homeland in the poem?

Answer: He expresses both pride and criticism.

11. What profession does the poem Bullocky focus on?

Answer: A bullock driver.

12. What does Judith Wright emphasize through her imagery in Bullocky?

Answer: The connection between the driver and the land.

13. What themes are prevalent in Bullocky?

Answer: Labor, nature, and the passage of time.

14. How does Wright's poem reflect Australian rural life?

Answer: By highlighting the challenges and beauty of working in the bush.

15. What literary style is characteristic of Judith Wright's poetry?

Answer: Lyrical and evocative.

16. What does the cinnamon in The Cinnamon Peeler symbolize?

Answer: Love, desire, and identity.

17. What is the primary theme of Michael Ondaatje's poem?

Answer: The connection between people and their environment.

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18. How does Ondaatje use sensory imagery in the poem?

Answer: To evoke emotions and physical experiences.

19. What cultural background influences Ondaatje's poetry?

Answer: His Sri Lankan heritage.

20. What is the overall tone of The Cinnamon Peeler?

Answer: Sensuous and reflective.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What is the significance of the swagman in Waltzing Matilda?

A: The swagman represents the archetype of the Australian itinerant worker, embodying the spirit of resilience and independence. Through his struggles and eventual fate, Paterson captures the harsh realities faced by those in rural Australia, making the swagman a symbol of the Australian identity and the romantic notion of bush life.

2. How does Waltzing Matilda reflect Australian culture?

A : The poem captures the essence of Australian bush life, characterized by themes of camaraderie, hardship, and the spirit of adventure. It highlights the unique relationship Australians have with their landscape and folklore, which has led to the song's status as an unofficial national anthem, encapsulating the nation's history and values.

3. What is the narrative structure of Waltzing Matilda?

A: The poem follows a ballad structure, telling the story of the swagman in a rhythmic and narrative style. It features a clear progression from the swagman's carefree life to his tragic end, emphasizing the consequences of his actions while maintaining a light-hearted tone that is characteristic of Paterson's work.

4. What themes are explored in A.D. Hope's poem Australia?

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A: Hope's poem delves into themes of national identity, isolation, and the complex relationship between Australians and their land. He critiques the romanticized view of Australia by highlighting its harsh realities and contradictions, questioning what it means to be Australian amidst cultural and historical challenges.

5. How does Hope use imagery in Australia?

A: Hope employs vivid imagery to evoke the Australian landscape, contrasting its beauty with the starkness of its realities. His use of metaphors and similes enhances the emotional weight of the poem, allowing readers to engage deeply with the themes of longing and disillusionment regarding national identity.

6. In what ways does A.D. Hope's background influence his poetry?

A: As a prominent Australian poet, Hope's experiences and observations of Australian society shape his critical perspective on the nation's identity. His academic background and literary prowess enable him to articulate complex themes related to cultural dislocation and the existential struggles inherent in the Australian experience.

7. What does Judith Wright convey about the bullock driver in Bullocky?

A: Wright portrays the bullock driver as a hardworking individual intimately connected to the land. Through her vivid descriptions, she emphasizes the labor-intensive nature of their work and the profound relationship between the driver, the animals, and the Australian landscape, capturing the essence of rural life.

8. How does Bullocky reflect the theme of connection to nature?

A: The poem emphasizes the symbiotic relationship between humans and nature, portraying the bullock driver as both a participant in and an observer of the natural world. Wright's evocative imagery underscores the beauty and brutality of the Australian environment, illustrating the deep respect the driver has for his surroundings.

9. What literary techniques does Wright use in Bullocky?

A: Wright employs personification, imagery, and alliteration to create a rich, immersive experience for the reader. These techniques enhance the emotional resonance of the poem,

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allowing readers to feel the weight of the bullock driver's labor and the significance of the land he works.

10. What is the central metaphor in *The Cinnamon Peeler*?

A: The cinnamon serves as a metaphor for love, intimacy, and sensuality. Ondaatje uses the spice to illustrate the connections between physicality and memory, exploring how personal experiences are intertwined with cultural heritage and identity.

11. How does Ondaatje explore the theme of identity in *The Cinnamon Peeler*?

Through the lens of love and desire, Ondaatje reflects on the complexities of identity in a multicultural context. The poem addresses how personal and cultural histories shape individual experiences, emphasizing the fluidity of identity and the connections that bind people to their heritage.

12. What stylistic elements characterize Ondaatje's writing in *The Cinnamon Peeler*?

A: Ondaatje's writing is characterized by rich, sensory imagery and lyrical language. His use of metaphor and symbolism enhances the emotional depth of the poem, allowing readers to engage with the themes of love, memory, and cultural connection on multiple levels.

13. What themes does Margaret Atwood explore in *Journey to the Interior*?

A: Atwood explores themes of self-discovery, introspection, and the complexities of the human psyche. The poem serves as a metaphorical journey into the depths of one's mind, highlighting the interplay between external landscapes and internal experiences.

14. How does Atwood use imagery in *Journey to the Interior*?

A: Atwood employs vivid and evocative imagery to depict both the physical and emotional landscapes encountered during the journey. The contrasting elements of nature and the mind create a rich tapestry that reflects the intricate relationship between the two.

15. What does A.L. Purdy convey through *Wilderness Gothic*?

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A: Purdy captures the dark, eerie aspects of the Canadian wilderness, reflecting on themes of isolation, existential struggle, and the sublime beauty of nature. The "Gothic" elements in his poetry evoke feelings of dread and awe, highlighting the tension between humans and the natural world.

LONG TYPE QUESTION /ANSWERS

1. Discuss the significance of Banjo Paterson's *Waltzing Matilda* in Australian culture and literature.

A: Banjo Paterson's *Waltzing Matilda* is one of Australia's most iconic ballads, reflecting the country's colonial history, rural life, and working-class struggles. Written in 1895, the song tells the story of a swagman (itinerant worker) and his confrontation with authority. The use of colloquial language and Australian vernacular, along with vivid imagery of the outback, captures the essence of Australian identity. The ballad symbolizes resilience, rebellion, and a connection to the land, resonating deeply in the national consciousness. Its enduring popularity highlights its role as a cultural artifact representing Australian heritage and folklore.

2. How does A.D. Hope critique Australian identity in his poem *Australia*?

A: A.D. Hope's poem *Australia* offers a satirical and critical perspective on Australian identity and culture. The poem portrays Australia as a "dreary" and "parched" land, juxtaposing its harsh physical environment with a critique of cultural barrenness. Hope describes the nation as lacking intellectual and artistic depth, labeling it a "second-hand Europe." However, beneath this critique, there is a sense of admiration for the land's raw, untamed nature, suggesting its potential for growth. The poem invites readers to reflect on Australia's evolving cultural identity and its struggle to balance tradition with modernity.

3. Analyze Judith Wright's portrayal of history and landscape in *Bullocky*.

A: Judith Wright's *Bullocky* explores the intertwined relationship between Australia's colonial history and its rugged landscape. The poem follows a bullock driver, a symbol of early European settlers, emphasizing the labor and endurance needed to tame the land. Wright uses religious imagery, comparing the bullocky to Biblical figures, to elevate his struggles to a spiritual level. However, the poem also hints at the cost of colonization, including the displacement of Indigenous cultures. Wright's evocative language reflects her deep connection to the Australian landscape and her awareness of its complex history.

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4. How does Michael Ondaatje explore intimacy and sensuality in *The Cinnamon Peeler*?

A: Michael Ondaatje's *The Cinnamon Peeler* is a passionate and evocative poem that uses the metaphor of cinnamon to express love and intimacy. The speaker reflects on the physical and emotional connection with their partner, emphasizing the sensory richness of their relationship. The use of cinnamon as a metaphor symbolizes desire, memory, and permanence, with its scent and taste lingering like love. Ondaatje's lyrical style and use of tactile imagery create a deeply sensual experience for the reader, celebrating the intensity of romantic and physical love.

5. What themes are explored in Margaret Atwood's *Journey to the Interior*, and how does she use imagery to convey them?

A: In *Journey to the Interior*, Margaret Atwood uses the metaphor of a physical journey through a landscape to explore psychological introspection and self-discovery. The poem reflects on the complexity and unpredictability of the human mind, comparing it to an uncharted wilderness. Atwood's use of vivid imagery—forests, mountains, and winding paths—captures the challenges and dangers of navigating one's inner self. Themes of isolation, identity, and uncertainty dominate the poem, emphasizing the difficulties of truly understanding oneself. Atwood's meditative tone invites readers to consider their own psychological journeys.

6. How does Dorothy Livesay address themes of memory and loss in *Waking in the Dark*?

A: Dorothy Livesay's *Waking in the Dark* delves into themes of memory, loss, and the passage of time. The poem reflects on personal and collective histories, exploring the emotional weight of past experiences. Livesay's use of night and darkness as metaphors evokes a sense of introspection and vulnerability. The act of "waking" symbolizes an awakening to the realities of aging, mortality, and the inevitability of change. Livesay's poignant imagery and reflective tone underscore the universal human experience of confronting the impermanence of life.

7. How does *Waltzing Matilda* reflect Australian values and attitudes towards authority?

A: *Waltzing Matilda* reflects a deep-seated Australian value of defiance against authority. The swagman's decision to take his own life rather than surrender to the police highlights the Australian archetype of the "underdog" resisting oppression. The ballad romanticizes the working-class struggle and emphasizes a connection to the land, reinforcing ideals of independence and resilience. The song's enduring popularity shows how it continues to resonate with Australians as a symbol of national identity and cultural pride.

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8. Examine A.D. Hope's use of classical allusions in Australia and their significance.

A: A.D. Hope's Australia incorporates classical allusions to critique and contextualize the nation's cultural identity. References to ancient civilizations, such as Greece and Rome, contrast with Australia's perceived cultural immaturity. By invoking classical ideals, Hope underscores the notion of Australia as a "young" nation still developing its intellectual and artistic identity. These allusions also serve to highlight the potential for cultural growth, suggesting that Australia's harsh environment and unique history could inspire a new, vibrant cultural legacy.

9. How does Judith Wright use religious imagery in Bullocky to elevate the narrative?

A: Judith Wright uses religious imagery in Bullocky to elevate the bullock driver's toil to a spiritual dimension. Comparisons to Biblical figures such as Moses suggest the bullocky's journey mirrors a pilgrimage or divine mission. This imagery transforms the bullocky's labor into an act of devotion, highlighting the sacrifices of early settlers who shaped the nation. Wright's use of such imagery also emphasizes the moral and spiritual cost of colonization, encouraging readers to consider the broader implications of Australia's colonial history.

10. Discuss the interplay of sensuality and nature in Michael Ondaatje's The Cinnamon Peeler.

A: In The Cinnamon Peeler, Michael Ondaatje intertwines sensuality and nature to create a rich tapestry of love and desire. The metaphor of cinnamon—a natural spice with strong sensory associations—represents the physical and emotional connection between the speaker and their partner. Nature imagery, such as water and forests, enhances the poem's sensual tone, suggesting that love is as natural and essential as the elements. Ondaatje's use of tactile language bridges the physical and emotional, portraying intimacy as an intrinsic part of the human experience.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What is the primary setting of Waltzing Matilda?

- A) A city
- B) A farm
- C) The Australian bush
- D) A beach

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Answer: C) The Australian bush

2. What does "Waltzing Matilda" refer to?

- A) A type of dance
- B) Traveling with one's belongings
- C) A style of music
- D) A traditional meal

Answer: B) Traveling with one's belongings

3. What crime does the swagman commit in the poem?

- A) Robbery
- B) Theft of a sheep
- C) Arson
- D) Assault

Answer: B) Theft of a sheep

4. How does the swagman avoid capture?

- A) He hides in the bush
- B) He disguises himself
- C) He jumps into a billabong
- D) He runs away

Answer: C) He jumps into a billabong

5. What is the ultimate fate of the swagman?

- A) He escapes



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- B) He is arrested
- C) He drowns
- D) He is saved by friends

Answer: C) He drowns

6. What theme is prevalent in A.D. Hope's poem Australia?

- A) National identity
- B) Love
- C) Nature
- D) War

Answer: A) National identity

7. What literary device does Hope frequently use in his poetry?

- A) Simile
- B) Irony
- C) Personification
- D) Alliteration

Answer: B) Irony

8. In what year was Australia published?

- A) 1945
- B) 1966
- C) 1978



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D) 1985

Answer: B) 1966

9. What profession is the focus of Judith Wright's poem Bullocky?

A) Farmer

B) Bullock driver

C) Shepherd

D) Fisherman

Answer: B) Bullock driver

10. What is the primary theme of Bullocky?

A) Nature

B) Love

C) Labor

D) War

Answer: C) Labor

11. How does Wright describe the relationship between the bullock driver and the land?

A) Distant

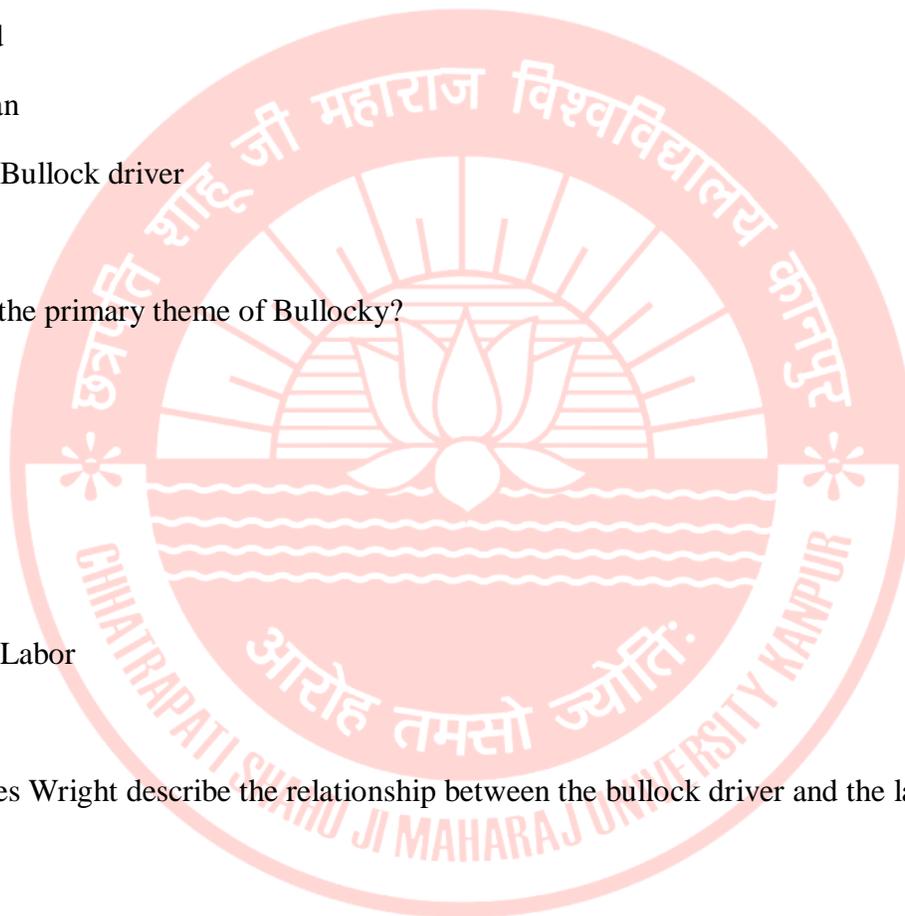
B) Symbiotic

C) Hostile

D) Indifferent

Answer: B) Symbiotic

12. What does cinnamon symbolize in The Cinnamon Peeler?



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- A) Friendship
- B) Love and desire
- C) Anger
- D) Loneliness

Answer: B) Love and desire

13. What is a major theme explored in Ondaatje's poem?

- A) Identity
- B) Betrayal
- C) Death
- D) Conflict

Answer: A) Identity

14. What literary technique is prominently used in *The Cinnamon Peeler*?

- A) Metaphor
- B) Hyperbole
- C) Allusion
- D) Rhyme

Answer: A) Metaphor

15. What is the main theme of Atwood's *Journey to the Interior*?

- A) Exploration of the mind
- B) Love and relationships
- C) Historical events
- D) Nature

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Answer: A) Exploration of the mind

16. How does Atwood represent the landscape in Journey to the Interior?

- A) As hostile
- B) As nurturing
- C) As a reflection of the psyche
- D) As indifferent

Answer: C) As a reflection of the psyche

17. What is a recurring theme in A.L. Purdy's Wilderness Gothic?

- A) Urban life
- B) Nature and isolation
- C) Technology
- D) Family

Answer: B) Nature and isolation

18. Which literary style is associated with Purdy's Wilderness Gothic?

- A) Romanticism
- B) Gothic
- C) Realism
- D) Modernism

Answer: B) Gothic

19. What is the main focus of Livesay's poem Waking in the Dark?

- A) Nature

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- B) Personal reflection and awakening
- C) Historical events
- D) Love

Answer: B) Personal reflection and awakening

20. Which theme is prevalent in Dorothy Livesay's poetry?

- A) Isolation
- B) Feminism
- C) War
- D) Technology

Answer: B) Feminism



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UNIT -IV

DRAMA

Jack Davis – The Dreamers

The Dreamers is a poignant play by Aboriginal Australian playwright Jack Davis that explores themes of identity, cultural dislocation, and the impact of colonialism on Indigenous Australians. The narrative centers around the lives of Aboriginal characters, highlighting their struggles, dreams, and aspirations in a society that marginalizes them. Davis uses a blend of realism and poetic language to convey the depth of the characters' experiences, emphasizing the importance of cultural heritage and community. The play ultimately serves as a powerful commentary on the resilience of Indigenous identity in the face of oppression.

George Ryga – The Ecstasy of Rita Joe

The Ecstasy of Rita Joe is a groundbreaking play by Canadian playwright George Ryga that addresses the struggles of Indigenous people in Canada, particularly focusing on the character Rita Joe, a young Native woman navigating life in an urban setting. The play explores themes of cultural disconnection, identity, and the challenges faced by Indigenous individuals in a predominantly Eurocentric society. Ryga's work sheds light on the impact of colonialism and systemic injustice, portraying the emotional and psychological toll on Indigenous communities. Through Rita's journey, the play highlights the quest for self-identity and the importance of cultural roots, ultimately advocating for understanding and reconciliation between cultures.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What is the main theme of The Dreamers?

A: The main theme is the struggle for identity and cultural survival among Aboriginal Australians.

2. Who is the protagonist of The Dreamers?

A: The protagonist is a young Aboriginal man named "Koori," who grapples with his identity and cultural heritage.

3. What style does Jack Davis employ in The Dreamers?

A: Davis uses a blend of realism and poetic language to convey the characters' emotions and experiences.

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4. How does *The Dreamers* address the impact of colonialism?

A: The play illustrates the negative effects of colonialism on Indigenous identity, culture, and community.

5. What role does family play in *The Dreamers*?

A: Family is depicted as a source of strength and connection to cultural heritage, emphasizing its importance in the characters' lives.

6. How does Davis represent the dreamtime concept in the play?

A: Davis incorporates elements of dreamtime to connect characters to their cultural roots and the spiritual significance of the land.

7. What is the significance of the title *The Dreamers*?

A: The title reflects the hopes and aspirations of the characters as they strive to reclaim their cultural identity.

8. How does the setting influence the narrative of *The Dreamers*?

A: The setting, often depicting the Australian landscape, serves as a backdrop that reinforces the characters' connection to their land and heritage.

9. What is the climax of *The Dreamers*?

A: The climax involves a confrontation between the characters' dreams and the harsh realities of their lives, prompting a reckoning with their identities.

10. How does Jack Davis portray the generational divide in *The Dreamers*?

A: Davis highlights the differing perspectives between older and younger generations regarding cultural identity and assimilation.

11. What is the central theme of *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*?

A: The central theme is the struggle for Indigenous identity and the impact of urbanization on Native individuals.

12. Who is the main character in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*?

A: The main character is Rita Joe, a young Native woman seeking her place in a predominantly white society.

13. How does Rita's journey reflect the experiences of Indigenous people?

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A: Rita's journey illustrates the challenges of cultural dislocation, prejudice, and the search for belonging in a modern urban environment.

14. What role does the police play in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*?

A: The police represent systemic oppression and the injustices faced by Indigenous people within the legal system.

15. How does Ryga use dialogue to convey social issues in the play?

A: Ryga's dialogue is realistic and impactful, showcasing the struggles and voices of Indigenous characters.

16. What is the significance of Rita's relationship with other characters?

A: Rita's relationships reveal the complexities of friendship, loyalty, and the impact of societal pressures on Indigenous individuals.

17. How does *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* address the theme of cultural disconnection?

A: The play highlights Rita's feelings of isolation and loss as she navigates between her Indigenous roots and the dominant culture.

18. What is the climax of *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*?

A: The climax involves Rita's realization of her identity and the painful consequences of societal rejection.

19. How does Ryga depict the role of women in Indigenous communities?

A: Ryga portrays women as strong yet vulnerable, highlighting their struggles against both cultural expectations and societal injustices.

20. What message does *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* convey about reconciliation?

A: The play advocates for understanding, compassion, and the need for reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What is the significance of identity in *The Dreamers*?

A: Identity is central to *The Dreamers*, as it reflects the struggle of Aboriginal Australians to reclaim their cultural heritage in a society that often marginalizes them. The characters grapple

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with their sense of self amidst the pressures of assimilation, illustrating the importance of cultural roots in shaping personal identity.

2. How does Jack Davis portray the relationship between the characters and the land?

A: The land in *The Dreamers* is depicted as a vital part of the characters' identities and cultural beliefs. Davis emphasizes the spiritual connection between Aboriginal people and their land, portraying it as a source of strength and inspiration. This relationship underscores the significance of the dreamtime and the characters' connection to their ancestors.

3. Describe the use of symbolism in *The Dreamers*.

A: Davis employs various symbols in *The Dreamers*, such as the dreamtime stories, which represent the cultural heritage and spiritual beliefs of Aboriginal people. The characters' dreams symbolize their aspirations and desires for a better future, highlighting the contrast between their hopes and the harsh realities they face in contemporary society.

4. What role does family play in *The Dreamers*?

A: Family is portrayed as a source of support and cultural continuity in *The Dreamers*. The characters often rely on their familial bonds to navigate the challenges they face, emphasizing the importance of community and shared heritage. The play illustrates how family ties can strengthen cultural identity and provide resilience against external pressures.

5. How does Davis address the theme of colonialism in *The Dreamers*?

A: Davis critiques the impact of colonialism on Aboriginal identity and culture throughout *The Dreamers*. He highlights the historical injustices faced by Indigenous Australians, portraying the lingering effects of colonization on their lives. The characters' struggles reflect the broader challenges of reconciling their cultural identity with the dominant society's expectations.

6. What challenges does Rita Joe face in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*?

A: Rita Joe faces numerous challenges, including racism, cultural dislocation, and the struggle for personal identity in an urban environment. Her journey represents the difficulties Indigenous

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individuals encounter while navigating a society that often marginalizes their voices and experiences. The play portrays her resilience as she confronts these obstacles.

7. Discuss the theme of cultural disconnection in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*.

A: Cultural disconnection is a prominent theme in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*, as Rita grapples with her Indigenous identity in a predominantly white society. The play illustrates her feelings of isolation and loss as she attempts to reconcile her cultural heritage with the pressures of assimilation. This theme highlights the broader experiences of Indigenous people facing similar struggles.

8. How does Ryga depict the role of women in Indigenous communities?

A: In *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*, Ryga portrays women as both strong and vulnerable, reflecting their complex roles within Indigenous communities. Rita Joe's character embodies the struggles women face as they navigate societal expectations and cultural traditions. The play emphasizes the importance of female voices in the fight for recognition and understanding.

9. What message does *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* convey about systemic oppression?

A: The play critiques systemic oppression by highlighting the injustices faced by Indigenous people, particularly through the character of Rita Joe. It illustrates how societal structures, including the legal system and law enforcement, often perpetuate discrimination and marginalization. Ryga's work advocates for awareness and change regarding these systemic issues.

10. Describe the significance of the title *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*.

A: The title *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* signifies the duality of Rita's experiences—her moments of joy and aspiration contrasted with her struggles and pain. "Ecstasy" suggests a heightened emotional state, reflecting Rita's dreams and desires while also alluding to the ecstatic moments of connection to her culture. This juxtaposition captures the complexity of her journey.

11. How do *The Dreamers* and *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* address the theme of identity?

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A: Both plays focus on the theme of identity, highlighting the struggles of Indigenous characters to maintain their cultural heritage in the face of colonialism and societal pressures. In *The Dreamers*, identity is tied to land and community, while in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*, it reflects the challenges of urbanization and cultural dislocation. Both works emphasize the importance of reclaiming identity amidst adversity.

12. What literary techniques do both authors use to convey their messages?

A: Jack Davis and George Ryga employ various literary techniques, such as symbolism, dialogue, and characterization, to convey their themes. Davis uses poetic language and dreamtime elements to connect characters to their heritage, while Ryga utilizes realistic dialogue to portray the lived experiences of Indigenous individuals. Both authors create impactful narratives that resonate with their audiences.

13. Compare the portrayal of hope in both plays.

A: Hope is a significant element in both *The Dreamers* and *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*. In *The Dreamers*, characters' dreams symbolize their aspirations for a better future and the reclamation of their cultural identity. In contrast, Rita Joe's hope is often met with harsh realities, but her resilience highlights the potential for change. Both plays ultimately suggest that hope is essential for navigating the challenges faced by Indigenous people.

14. How do the settings of the two plays influence the narratives?

A: The settings of *The Dreamers* and *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* significantly influence their narratives. *The Dreamers* is rooted in the Australian bush, reflecting the characters' deep connection to the land and their cultural heritage. In contrast, *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* is set in an urban environment, illustrating the challenges of cultural dislocation and identity loss faced by Indigenous individuals in modern society.

15. What is the overall message both plays convey about Indigenous resilience?

A: Both *The Dreamers* and *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* convey a powerful message about Indigenous resilience. Despite the challenges posed by colonialism, systemic oppression, and cultural dislocation, the characters demonstrate strength, determination, and a desire to reclaim their identities. Both plays emphasize the importance of community, cultural heritage, and the ongoing struggle for recognition and understanding in a changing world.

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LONG TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. Discuss the representation of Aboriginal culture in The Dreamers.

A: In The Dreamers, Jack Davis provides a rich and nuanced representation of Aboriginal culture, emphasizing its depth and resilience. The play features various elements of Indigenous storytelling, including dreamtime narratives that serve to connect the characters with their cultural heritage. Through the characters' dialogues and interactions, Davis illustrates the significance of community, spirituality, and the land, highlighting how these aspects of Aboriginal culture are intertwined with the characters' identities. The use of traditional symbols and references to customs not only enriches the narrative but also serves to educate the audience about the richness of Aboriginal traditions. Overall, Davis's portrayal of Aboriginal culture is both celebratory and critical, reflecting the ongoing struggles faced by Indigenous Australians while asserting the vibrancy of their cultural identity.

2. Analyze the theme of identity and its complexities in The Dreamers.

A: The theme of identity is central to The Dreamers, exploring the complexities that Aboriginal characters face in a society that often undermines their cultural heritage. Jack Davis delves into the internal and external conflicts that arise as characters navigate their sense of self amidst societal pressures to conform. The characters grapple with feelings of dislocation and loss, often reflecting on their familial ties and cultural history. Davis poignantly illustrates the characters' longing to reconnect with their roots, emphasizing that identity is not static but rather a dynamic interplay of personal experiences and cultural influences. Through the struggles of characters like Koori, who seeks to define himself against the backdrop of colonial history, the play ultimately conveys that understanding and reclaiming one's identity is a crucial part of healing and empowerment.

3. How does Jack Davis use symbolism in The Dreamers?

A: Jack Davis employs rich symbolism throughout The Dreamers to convey deeper meanings related to Aboriginal culture, identity, and resilience. The dreamtime stories serve as a potent symbol, representing not only the spiritual beliefs of Aboriginal people but also their connection to the land and ancestors. Additionally, the landscape itself acts as a character, symbolizing both the beauty and the pain of Aboriginal experiences. Objects, such as traditional tools or artworks, represent cultural heritage and the importance of passing down knowledge through generations. Through these symbols, Davis creates a layered narrative that emphasizes the significance of cultural continuity and the struggles of Aboriginal people in a contemporary context. The use of

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symbolism enhances the emotional depth of the play, inviting the audience to engage with the characters' journeys on multiple levels.

4. Examine the role of community in *The Dreamers*.

A: Community plays a vital role in *The Dreamers*, serving as both a source of strength and a site of conflict for the characters. Jack Davis portrays the interconnectedness of Aboriginal people, highlighting the importance of kinship, shared experiences, and cultural practices. The characters rely on their community for support, guidance, and a sense of belonging, which underscores the significance of collective identity in Indigenous culture. However, the play also addresses the challenges within the community, including generational divides and differing perspectives on cultural identity. This complexity adds depth to the portrayal of community, illustrating that while it can be a nurturing force, it can also reflect the broader struggles of Aboriginal society. Ultimately, the play suggests that fostering a strong sense of community is essential for resilience and cultural survival.

5. What are the implications of the title *The Dreamers*?

A: The title *The Dreamers* carries multiple implications, encapsulating the aspirations, struggles, and cultural connections of the characters. It suggests that the characters are dreamers in both the literal and metaphorical sense—dreaming of a future where they can reclaim their identities and cultural heritage. The dreams symbolize hope and the longing for a better life, reflecting the characters' desires to transcend the limitations imposed by colonialism and societal discrimination. Additionally, the title alludes to the dreamtime, a fundamental aspect of Aboriginal spirituality that connects individuals to their ancestors and the land. This duality reinforces the play's central themes of identity, cultural resilience, and the enduring power of dreams in shaping the future.

6. Discuss the portrayal of Indigenous identity in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*.

A: In *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*, George Ryga offers a poignant exploration of Indigenous identity, focusing on the character of Rita Joe as she navigates the challenges of living in an urban environment. The play highlights the complexities of identity formation for Indigenous individuals, particularly in a society that often marginalizes their voices and experiences. Rita's journey reflects her struggle to reconcile her cultural heritage with the pressures of assimilation and urban life. Ryga portrays her as a multifaceted character whose identity is shaped by her past, familial ties, and cultural roots. Through Rita's interactions with other characters, the play underscores the importance of cultural identity as a source of strength and resilience, while also

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addressing the painful realities of disconnection and alienation faced by Indigenous people in contemporary society.

7. Analyze the theme of systemic oppression in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*.

A: Systemic oppression is a pervasive theme in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*, as George Ryga critiques the societal structures that perpetuate discrimination against Indigenous people. The play exposes the injustices faced by Rita Joe, particularly through her interactions with law enforcement and social institutions. Ryga illustrates how systemic racism manifests in various forms, from legal discrimination to social exclusion, creating significant barriers for Indigenous individuals. Rita's experiences serve as a microcosm of the broader struggles faced by Indigenous communities in Canada, highlighting the urgent need for societal change and reconciliation. Through this theme, Ryga advocates for awareness of these systemic issues, urging audiences to confront and challenge the injustices embedded within society.

8. How does Ryga use language and dialogue in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*?

A: George Ryga employs a realistic and impactful use of language and dialogue in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*, which serves to amplify the characters' voices and experiences. The dialogue is often raw and emotive, reflecting the struggles, aspirations, and frustrations of Indigenous individuals in a predominantly white society. Ryga's use of vernacular speech adds authenticity to the characters, allowing the audience to connect with their lived realities. The interplay of dialogue among characters reveals the complexities of their relationships, highlighting themes of solidarity, conflict, and cultural disconnection. By focusing on the power of language, Ryga underscores the importance of voice in the fight for recognition and understanding, illustrating how dialogue can be a tool for both expression and resistance.

9. Examine the significance of setting in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*.

A: The setting of *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* plays a crucial role in shaping the narrative and highlighting the experiences of Indigenous individuals in an urban context. Ryga situates the play in a city environment that represents both opportunity and alienation for Rita Joe. The urban setting underscores the complexities of modern life for Indigenous people, as they navigate the challenges of cultural dislocation while seeking to assert their identity in a foreign landscape. The stark contrast between Rita's rural Indigenous roots and her current urban surroundings reflects the broader theme of disconnection and the impact of colonialism on Indigenous identity. This setting not only serves as a backdrop for the characters' struggles but also acts as a symbol of the societal structures that contribute to their marginalization.

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10. What message does *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* convey about the importance of cultural heritage?

A: *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* emphasizes the critical importance of cultural heritage in shaping identity and resilience among Indigenous people. Through Rita's journey, Ryga illustrates how a strong connection to cultural roots can provide individuals with a sense of purpose and belonging, even in the face of adversity. The play highlights the need for Indigenous individuals to reclaim and celebrate their cultural heritage as a means of empowerment and healing. By showcasing Rita's struggle to maintain her identity amidst societal pressures, Ryga advocates for the recognition and appreciation of Indigenous cultures and traditions. Ultimately, the play conveys that cultural heritage is not only vital for personal identity but also essential for fostering understanding and reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What central theme is explored in Jack Davis's *The Dreamers*?

- A) Industrialization
- B) Aboriginal identity
- C) Urban life
- D) Romantic relationships

Answer: B) Aboriginal identity

2. In *The Dreamers*, which element is used to connect the characters to their cultural heritage?

- A) Technology
- B) Urban settings
- C) Dreamtime stories
- D) European traditions

Answer: C) Dreamtime stories

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3. What role does family play in *The Dreamers*?

- A) It is portrayed as a source of conflict.
- B) It is depicted as a source of support and identity.
- C) It is irrelevant to the characters' lives.
- D) It is seen as a hindrance to progress.

Answer: B) It is depicted as a source of support and identity.

4. Which character in *The Dreamers* actively seeks to reconnect with their cultural roots?

- A) Koori
- B) Tjilpi
- C) Ruth
- D) Nanna

Answer: A) Koori

5. What does the title *The Dreamers* suggest about the characters' aspirations?

- A) They are unrealistic.
- B) They are tied to the past.
- C) They represent hope and resilience.
- D) They are influenced by external forces.

Answer: C) They represent hope and resilience.

6. What is the primary focus of *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*?

- A) A romantic relationship
- B) The struggles of Indigenous identity

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- C) The impact of climate change
- D) Urbanization

Answer: B) The struggles of Indigenous identity

7. How does Rita Joe's character respond to the challenges she faces in the play?

- A) She gives up on her dreams.
- B) She remains passive and accepts her fate.
- C) She fights for her identity and rights.
- D) She isolates herself from others.

Answer: C) She fights for her identity and rights.

8. Which societal issue is highlighted in The Ecstasy of Rita Joe?

- A) Economic prosperity
- B) Systemic oppression and racism
- C) Environmental conservation
- D) Gender equality

Answer: B) Systemic oppression and racism

9. What is the significance of the setting in The Ecstasy of Rita Joe?

- A) It serves as a utopia for Indigenous people.
- B) It highlights the contrast between rural and urban life.
- C) It represents a historical context.
- D) It is irrelevant to the narrative.

Answer: B) It highlights the contrast between rural and urban life.

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10. In *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*, how does Ryga portray the legal system?

- A) As a protective entity
- B) As a source of justice
- C) As a tool of oppression
- D) As a neutral institution

Answer: C) As a tool of oppression

11. Both *The Dreamers* and *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* address themes of:

- A) Economic development
- B) Colonialism and cultural identity
- C) Globalization
- D) Environmental issues

Answer: B) Colonialism and cultural identity

12. Which literary technique is commonly used by both authors to convey their themes?

- A) Magical realism
- B) Symbolism
- C) Surrealism
- D) Science fiction elements

Answer: B) Symbolism

13. In both plays, the characters' journeys are primarily driven by their desire to:

- A) Find wealth and success.
- B) Escape their communities.
- C) Reclaim their cultural identities.

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D) Emigrate to other countries.

Answer: C) Reclaim their cultural identities.

14. How do the protagonists of both plays illustrate resilience?

A) By accepting their fate

B) By striving to overcome adversity and affirm their identities

C) By avoiding conflict

D) By abandoning their cultures

Answer: B) By striving to overcome adversity and affirm their identities

15. What narrative technique is prominently used in both plays?

A) Stream of consciousness

B) Non-linear storytelling

C) Realistic dialogue

D) Epistolary format

Answer: C) Realistic dialogue

16. What do the characters in *The Dreamers* seek to achieve through their dreams?

A) Wealth and fame

B) Connection to their cultural roots and community

C) Political power

D) Academic success

Answer: B) Connection to their cultural roots and community

17. What is a recurring symbol in *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*?

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- A) A tree
- B) A river
- C) The city
- D) A courtroom

Answer: C) The city

18. Which character in *The Dreamers* serves as a bridge between generations?

- A) Nanna
- B) Koori
- C) Ruth
- D) Tjilpi

Answer: A) Nanna

19. How do both plays approach the topic of cultural dislocation?

- A) They ignore it completely.
- B) They romanticize it.
- C) They critically analyze its impact on identity and community.
- D) They portray it as a temporary phase.

Answer: C) They critically analyze its impact on identity and community.

20. What is the ultimate message of both *The Dreamers* and *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* regarding Indigenous peoples?

- A) They should assimilate into mainstream culture.
- B) They have the right to their cultural identity and heritage.
- C) They need to abandon their traditions.

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D) They are better off in urban environments.

Answer: B) They have the right to their cultural identity and heritage.



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UNIT V

FICTION

Thomas Keneally – Schindler's Ark

Schindler's Ark is a historical novel that tells the true story of Oskar Schindler, a German businessman who saved the lives of over a thousand Polish Jews during the Holocaust by employing them in his factories. The novel explores themes of morality, humanity, and the capacity for good in the face of evil, illustrating the complexities of human behavior during one of history's darkest periods. Keneally's work served as the basis for the acclaimed film Schindler's List.

Leonard Cohen – Beautiful Losers

Beautiful Losers is a novel by Canadian poet and musician Leonard Cohen that delves into the themes of love, loss, and the quest for spiritual fulfillment. The narrative centers around a love triangle involving the narrator, his wife, and a young woman named Edith. The book is noted for its lyrical prose and philosophical reflections, blending elements of eroticism, mysticism, and existentialism, ultimately questioning the nature of beauty and the human condition.

Christina Stead – For Love Alone

For Love Alone is a novel by Australian author Christina Stead that tells the story of a young woman, Helen, who grapples with her identity and desires in early 20th-century Sydney. The narrative explores themes of love, independence, and the societal expectations placed on women. Through Helen's journey, Stead critiques the constraints of conventional morality and the sacrifices individuals make for love and personal fulfillment.

Margaret Laurence – The Stone Angel

The Stone Angel is a novel by Canadian author Margaret Laurence that follows the life of Hagar Shipley, an elderly woman reflecting on her past as she confronts her impending death. Through Hagar's memories, the novel explores themes of pride, regret, and the search for identity. Laurence employs rich imagery and deep character development to highlight Hagar's struggles with societal expectations and personal desires, ultimately portraying her as a complex and resilient figure.

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Peter Carey – True History of the Kelly Gang

True History of the Kelly Gang is a fictionalized account of the life of infamous Australian outlaw Ned Kelly, told through a series of letters and journal entries. Peter Carey presents Kelly as a complex character, exploring his motivations, social injustices, and the cultural landscape of 19th-century Australia. The novel examines themes of rebellion, identity, and the clash between the individual and authority, providing a sympathetic portrayal of Kelly as both a criminal and a folk hero.

Margaret Atwood – Surfacing

Surfacing is a novel by Canadian author Margaret Atwood that follows an unnamed narrator who returns to her childhood home in Quebec to search for her missing father. The narrative delves into themes of identity, feminism, and the relationship between humans and nature. As the protagonist grapples with her past and the pressures of modern life, she undergoes a journey of self-discovery, exploring the connections between personal and cultural identity while confronting issues of gender and environmentalism.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTION/ANSWERS

1. What is the main theme of Schindler's Ark?

A: The moral complexities of humanity during the Holocaust.

2. Who is the protagonist of Schindler's Ark?

A: Oskar Schindler.

3. What did Oskar Schindler do to save Jews during WWII?

A: He employed them in his factories.

4. What genre does Schindler's Ark belong to?

A: Historical fiction.

5. Which character is central to the narrative of Beautiful Losers?

A: The narrator, who is unnamed.

6. What themes are explored in Beautiful Losers?

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A: Love, loss, and existentialism.

7. What style of writing is characteristic of Beautiful Losers?

A: Lyrical and philosophical prose.

8. What is the protagonist's name in For Love Alone?

A: Helen.

9. What societal issue does For Love Alone address?

A: The constraints on women and their pursuit of independence.

10. What motivates Helen's journey in the novel?

A: Her desire for love and personal fulfillment.

11. What literary style is For Love Alone known for?

A: Psychological realism.

12. Who is the central character in The Stone Angel?

A: Hagar Shipley.

13. What is a key theme of The Stone Angel?

A: The struggle with pride and identity.

14. What narrative perspective is used in The Stone Angel?

A: First-person perspective through Hagar's memories.

15. What does the stone angel symbolize in the novel?

A: Hagar's rigidity and inability to accept change.

16. Who is the main character in True History of the Kelly Gang?

A: Ned Kelly.

17. What narrative style does Peter Carey employ in the novel?

A: Epistolary format with letters and journal entries.

18. What themes are explored in True History of the Kelly Gang?

A: Rebellion, identity, and social injustice.

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19. How does Carey portray Ned Kelly in the novel?

A: As a complex figure, both a criminal and a folk hero.

20. What is the central quest of the protagonist in *Surfacing*?

A. To find her missing father. 21. What themes does *Surfacing* explore?

A: Identity, feminism, and the connection to nature.

22. What narrative technique is used in *Surfacing*?

A: Stream of consciousness.

23. How does the setting influence the story in *Surfacing*?

A: The natural landscape reflects the protagonist's internal struggles.

24. What common theme is found in the works of Keneally, Cohen, Stead, Laurence, Carey, and Atwood?

A: The exploration of identity and the human condition.

25. What is *Schindler's Ark* about?

A: It recounts the true story of Oskar Schindler, who saved over a thousand Jews during the Holocaust.

26. Why did Thomas Keneally write *Schindler's Ark*?

A: Keneally was inspired by a Holocaust survivor, Poldek Pfefferberg, who shared Schindler's story with him.

27. What is the significance of the title *Schindler's Ark*?

A: The "Ark" symbolizes Schindler's efforts to save Jews, likening him to Noah preserving life.

28. How is Schindler portrayed in the novel?

A: He is shown as a flawed but ultimately heroic figure who used his position to resist Nazi atrocities.

29. What narrative style does Keneally use in *Schindler's Ark*?

A: A blend of historical documentation and novelistic storytelling.

30. What is the central theme of *Beautiful Losers*?

A: The novel explores love, loss, spirituality, and the search for identity.

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31. Who is Catherine Tekakwitha in the novel?

A: A Mohawk saint whose life and martyrdom influence the characters' spiritual journeys.

32. What narrative style is used in Beautiful Losers?

A: A fragmented, experimental style combining prose, poetry, and stream of consciousness.

33. What role does Indigenous culture play in the novel?

It highlights the intersection of colonization, spirituality, and cultural identity.

34. Why is Beautiful Losers considered a challenging read?

A: Its complex structure, explicit content, and philosophical themes demand close attention.

35. Who is Hagar Shipley in The Stone Angel?

A: The protagonist, a 90-year-old woman reflecting on her life and struggles with pride and independence.

36. What does the stone angel symbolize?

A: It represents Hagar's pride, emotional repression, and her family legacy.

37. What is a major theme in The Stone Angel?

A: The conflict between personal independence and the need for human connection.

38. How does the novel address aging?

A: It portrays aging as a time of reflection, regret, and the struggle to maintain dignity.

39. Why is The Stone Angel significant in Canadian literature?

A: It is a classic that explores themes of identity, family, and resilience in the Canadian prairie setting.

SHORT TYPE QUESTION /ANSWERS

1. Discuss the portrayal of heroism and morality in Thomas Keneally's Schindler's Ark.

A: In Schindler's Ark, Thomas Keneally presents a nuanced portrayal of heroism through the character of Oskar Schindler. Schindler is depicted as a flawed individual—a womanizer, opportunist, and profiteer—yet he performs extraordinary acts of courage by saving over 1,200 Jews during the Holocaust. Keneally explores the moral ambiguity of Schindler's actions,

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showing that heroism can emerge from imperfection. The novel also examines the ethical dilemmas faced by those living under oppressive regimes, emphasizing the humanity of Schindler's actions despite his personal flaws. Keneally uses Schindler's story to question conventional notions of morality and highlight the capacity for individuals to defy systemic evil.

2. Analyze the experimental narrative style of Leonard Cohen's *Beautiful Losers* and its impact on the reader.

A: *Beautiful Losers* employs a fragmented, nonlinear narrative combining prose, poetry, and stream of consciousness. This experimental style reflects the chaotic emotional and psychological states of its characters, emphasizing themes of obsession, spirituality, and cultural dislocation. Cohen's use of shifting perspectives and nontraditional storytelling challenges the reader to actively engage with the text, piecing together its meaning. The novel's vivid imagery and interweaving of Indigenous mythology with modern existentialism create a rich, layered narrative. This stylistic complexity highlights the characters' search for identity and meaning in an unstable world, making the novel both challenging and rewarding.

3. How does Margaret Laurence explore the theme of pride in *The Stone Angel*?

A: In *The Stone Angel*, Margaret Laurence examines the destructive and redemptive aspects of pride through the character of Hagar Shipley. Hagar's stubborn pride defines her relationships and decisions, leading to estrangement from her loved ones. Her refusal to show vulnerability or accept help symbolizes her inner struggle to maintain dignity and control. The titular stone angel, a monument to her mother, serves as a metaphor for Hagar's emotional repression and isolation. By the end of the novel, Hagar experiences moments of self-awareness and reconciliation, suggesting that pride can also lead to personal growth and understanding when confronted.

4. Discuss Peter Carey's reimagining of Australian history in *True History of the Kelly Gang*.

A: Peter Carey's *True History of the Kelly Gang* reimagines the life of Ned Kelly, a notorious Australian outlaw, presenting him as a complex and sympathetic figure. Written as a fictionalized autobiography, the novel offers Kelly's perspective, challenging traditional historical accounts. Carey explores themes of colonialism, social injustice, and the myth-making process, portraying Kelly as a victim of systemic oppression. The use of Kelly's voice, with its ungrammatical and raw style, emphasizes his authenticity and humanity. Carey's novel highlights the blurred line between history and fiction, questioning how narratives are constructed and whose voices are amplified.

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5. Analyze the theme of environmental and psychological exploration in Margaret Atwood's *Surfacing*.

A: Margaret Atwood's *Surfacing* explores themes of environmental and psychological exploration through the protagonist's journey to a remote Canadian wilderness. The novel examines the interconnectedness of the natural world and the human psyche, with the protagonist's search for her missing father paralleling her quest for self-discovery. The wilderness serves as both a physical and symbolic space for confronting trauma and alienation. Atwood critiques the impact of modernity on nature and identity, emphasizing the need for balance and authenticity. The protagonist's eventual "surfacing" represents a reconciliation with her past, her body, and the natural world, embodying Atwood's ecological and feminist concerns.

6. How does Schindler's Ark address the complexities of human behavior during the Holocaust?

A: In Schindler's Ark, Thomas Keneally portrays the complexities of human behavior under extreme circumstances. The novel highlights the spectrum of responses to Nazi atrocities, from complicity and indifference to resistance and sacrifice. Oskar Schindler embodies this complexity, evolving from a profit-driven businessman to a savior of Jews. Keneally also examines the motivations of other characters, including the resilience of Holocaust survivors and the cruelty of Nazi officials like Amon Goeth. The novel's historical realism underscores the moral ambiguities faced by individuals in a world dominated by systemic evil, emphasizing both the fragility and resilience of humanity.

7. Examine the role of Indigenous culture and mythology in Leonard Cohen's *Beautiful Losers*.

A: Indigenous culture and mythology are central to *Beautiful Losers*, serving as a counterpoint to Western modernity and existentialism. The novel weaves the story of Catherine Tekakwitha, a Mohawk saint, with the lives of the modern-day characters, exploring themes of martyrdom, redemption, and cultural dislocation. Cohen highlights the spiritual depth of Indigenous traditions, contrasting them with the alienation of contemporary life. By incorporating Indigenous mythology, Cohen critiques colonialism and the loss of cultural identity, while also celebrating the resilience and richness of Indigenous spirituality. This interplay enriches the novel's exploration of love, loss, and transcendence.

8. How does *The Stone Angel* portray the tension between independence and human connection?

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A: In *The Stone Angel*, Margaret Laurence portrays Hagar Shipley's struggle between her fierce independence and her need for human connection. Hagar's pride often prevents her from forming deep, meaningful relationships, leading to estrangement from her family. Her refusal to rely on others symbolizes her desire for autonomy but also isolates her emotionally. Laurence juxtaposes Hagar's memories of her youth with her present reality, emphasizing the consequences of her choices. The novel ultimately suggests that independence and connection are not mutually exclusive, as Hagar's moments of vulnerability in her final days bring her closer to understanding and acceptance.

9. What is the significance of the narrative voice in Peter Carey's *True History of the Kelly Gang*?

A: The narrative voice in *True History of the Kelly Gang* is one of the novel's most distinctive features. Carey adopts a first-person perspective, presenting the story as Ned Kelly's own account in a raw, unpolished style. This voice captures Kelly's character, emphasizing his humanity and authenticity. The ungrammatical, stream-of-consciousness style reflects Kelly's lack of formal education while conveying his passion and resilience. By allowing Kelly to narrate his story, Carey challenges traditional depictions of Kelly as a criminal, instead portraying him as a victim of systemic injustice. The narrative voice invites readers to empathize with Kelly, blurring the line between hero and outlaw.

10. How does Margaret Atwood explore feminist themes in *Surfacing*?

A: Margaret Atwood's *Surfacing* is a powerful exploration of feminist themes, focusing on the protagonist's journey toward self-awareness and autonomy. The novel critiques patriarchal structures through the protagonist's relationships and her rejection of societal expectations. Atwood examines the pressures placed on women to conform to roles of wife, mother, and caretaker, as well as the alienation caused by these expectations. The protagonist's retreat into the wilderness symbolizes a rejection of these constraints and a return to an authentic, unmediated self. Through *Surfacing*, Atwood highlights the intersection of personal and political liberation, emphasizing the importance of reclaiming one's identity.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS :

1. What is the primary focus of *Schindler's Ark*?

A) The life of a soldier during WWII

B) The Holocaust and Oskar Schindler's role in saving Jews

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- C) The history of Nazi Germany
- D) A fictional account of a Jewish family

Answer: B) The Holocaust and Oskar Schindler's role in saving Jews

2. Which of the following best describes Oskar Schindler's transformation in the novel?

- A) He remains selfish throughout
- B) He becomes a villain
- C) He evolves from a businessman to a humanitarian
- D) He is a passive observer

Answer: C) He evolves from a businessman to a humanitarian

3. What narrative style is employed in Beautiful Losers?

- A) Linear storytelling
- B) Fragmented and non-linear
- C) First-person perspective only
- D) Third-person omniscient

Answer: B) Fragmented and non-linear

4. Which theme is predominant in Beautiful Losers?

- A) Historical fiction
- B) The pursuit of material wealth
- C) love and existential despair
- D) Family dynamics

Answer: C) Love and existential despair

5. What is the main character's name in For Love Alone?

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- A) Helen
- B) Edith
- C) Laurance
- D) Margaret

Answer: A) Helen

6. What societal issue does For Love Alone primarily address?

- A) War and conflict
- B) The role of women in society
- C) Economic disparity
- D) Racial injustice

Answer: B) The role of women in society

7. What is Hagar Shipley's main struggle in The Stone Angel?

- A) Financial instability
- B) Acceptance of aging and death
- C) Gaining social status
- d) Finding love

Answer: B) Acceptance of aging and death

8. What symbolizes Hagar's emotional rigidity in the novel?

- A) A river
- B) A stone angel
- C) A family home
- D) A garden

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Answer: B) A stone angel

9. What narrative technique does Peter Carey use in True History of the Kelly Gang?

- A) Third-person omniscient
- B) Epistolary format
- C) Stream of consciousness
- D) First-person journal entries

Answer: D) First-person journal entries

10. What central theme does True History of the Kelly Gang explore?

- A) The American Dream
- B) Social injustice and rebellion
- C) Colonialism
- D) Environmental conservation

Answer: B) Social injustice and rebellion

11. What is the protagonist searching for in Surfacing?

- A) Her missing husband
- B) Her father and her own identity
- C) A lost treasure
- D) A place to live

Answer: B) Her father and her own identity

12. Which theme is prevalent in Surfacing?

- A) Friendship and loyalty

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- B) Consumerism and modernity
- C) Love and marriage
- D) War and conflict

Answer: B) Consumerism and modernity

13. Which author wrote a novel that critiques the societal roles of women in the early 20th century?

- A) Thomas Keneally
- B) Leonard Cohen
- C) Christina Stead
- D) Peter Carey

Answer: C) Christina Stead

14. In which novel does the character Hagar Shipley appear?

- A) Beautiful Losers
- B) True History of the Kelly Gang
- C) For Love Alone
- D) The Stone Angel

Answer: D) The Stone Angel

15. Which of the following novels explores themes of love and existential crisis through a fragmented narrative?

- A) Schindler's Ark
- B) Beautiful Losers
- C) Surfacing
- D) For Love Alone

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Answer: B) Beautiful Losers

16. What does the stone angel represent in Margaret Laurence's *The Stone Angel*?

- A) Hope
- B) Grief
- C) Emotional rigidity
- D) Love

Answer: C) Emotional rigidity

17. In Schindler's *Ark*, which of the following is a key motif?

- A) Wealth
- B) Survival
- C) Revenge
- D) Isolation

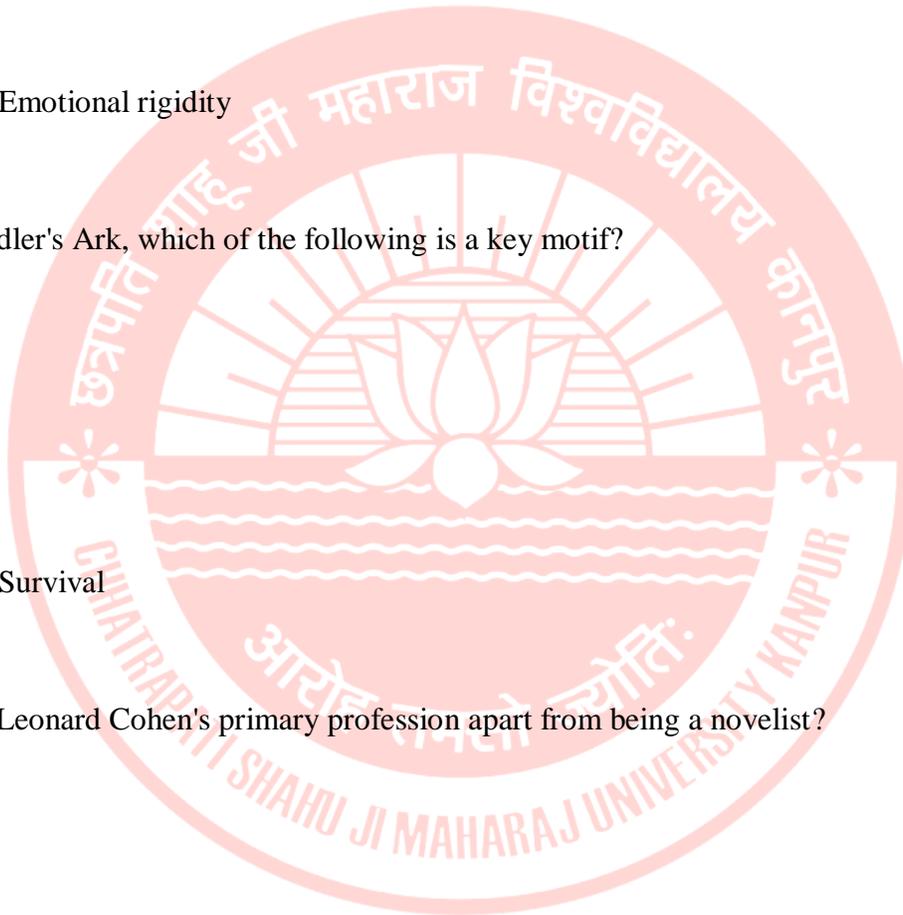
Answer: B) Survival

18. What is Leonard Cohen's primary profession apart from being a novelist?

- A) Painter
- B) Musician
- C) Actor
- D) Playwright

Answer: B) Musician

19. Which book is known for its rich poetic language and exploration of identity in the Canadian context?



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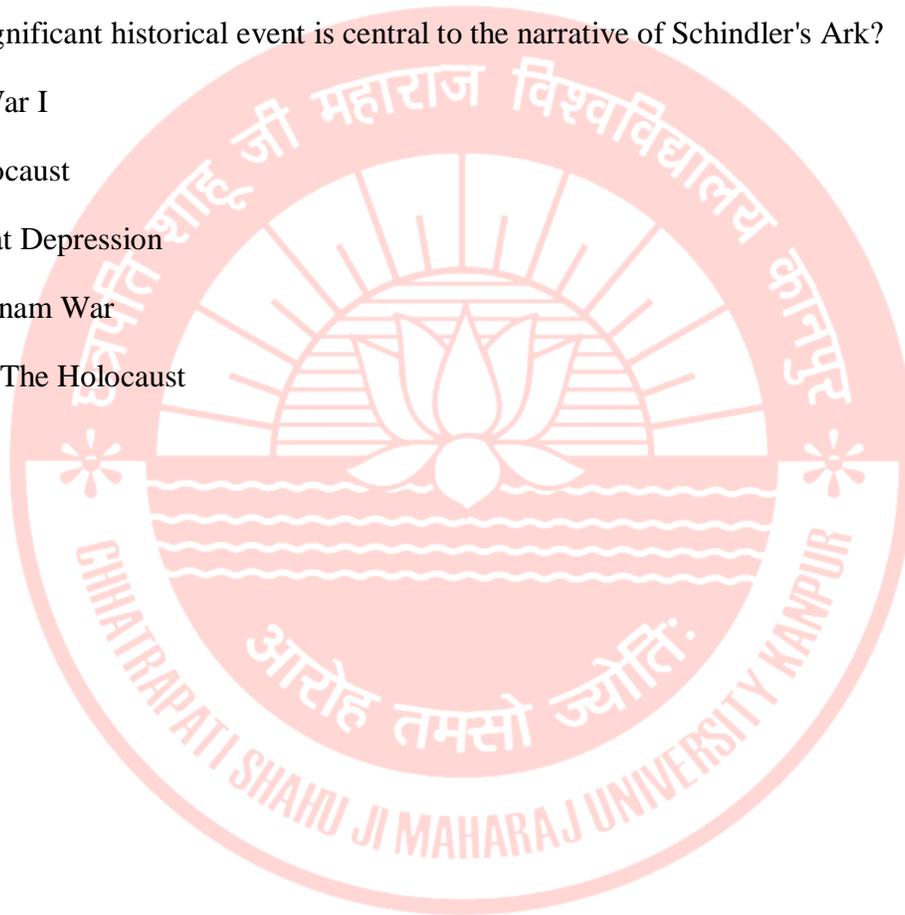
- A) Surfacing
- B) Beautiful Losers
- C) For Love Alone
- D) True History of the Kelly Gang

Answer: B) Beautiful Losers

20. What significant historical event is central to the narrative of Schindler's Ark?

- A) World War I
- B) The Holocaust
- C) The Great Depression
- D) The Vietnam War

Answer: B) The Holocaust



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UNIT VI

DOCUMENTARIES /FILM ADAPTATIONS

Storm Boy (1976)

Storm Boy is an Australian film based on Colin Thiele's novel of the same name. The story follows a young boy named Storm Boy, who lives with his father on the remote South Australian coast. He befriends a pelican named Mr. Percival, and their bond highlights themes of friendship, nature, and the challenges of growing up. The film beautifully captures the Australian landscape and explores the impact of human actions on wildlife.

The First Australians – Episode One: “The First Australians”

This episode introduces the history of Australia’s Indigenous peoples prior to European settlement. It explores the rich cultural heritage, social structures, and spiritual beliefs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The episode sets the foundation for understanding the impact of colonization and the ongoing struggles faced by Indigenous Australians.

The First Australians – Episode Two: “The Invasion”

The second episode delves into the effects of British colonization on Indigenous Australians. It examines the violent conflicts, displacement, and cultural disintegration that followed European arrival. Through personal stories and historical accounts, it highlights the resilience of Indigenous communities and their fight for recognition and rights.

Life of Pi (2012)

Life of Pi is a film directed by Ang Lee, based on Yann Martel's novel. It tells the story of Pi Patel, a young Indian boy who survives a shipwreck and is stranded on a lifeboat in the Pacific Ocean with a Bengal tiger named Richard Parker. The film explores themes of spirituality, survival, and the search for meaning in life, ultimately raising questions about reality and belief.

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One Week (2008)

One Week is a Canadian drama film that follows Ben Tyler, a young man diagnosed with terminal cancer. He embarks on a cross-country motorcycle trip across Canada, reflecting on his life and relationships. The film explores themes of mortality, self-discovery, and the beauty of life, highlighting the diverse landscapes and cultures of Canada.

Gunless (2009)

Gunless is a Canadian Western comedy that follows a notorious American gunslinger, The Montana Kid, who finds himself in a small Canadian town where guns are illegal. Stripped of his weapon, he must navigate the challenges of a peaceful community while attempting to regain his reputation. The film blends humor with themes of honor, masculinity, and cultural differences between Canada and the U.S.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What is the name of the boy in Storm Boy?

Answer: Storm Boy

2. What animal does Storm Boy befriend?

Answer: A pelican named Mr. Percival.

3. Who is Storm Boy's father?

Answer: Mr. Percival's father is a fisherman who lives with him on the coast.

4. What themes does Storm Boy explore?

Answer: Friendship, nature, and growing up.

5. Where is Storm Boy set?

Answer: In South Australia, specifically in the Coorong region.

6. What is the focus of Episode One?

Answer: The history and culture of Indigenous Australians before European settlement.

7. What aspects of Indigenous life are highlighted in this episode?

Answer: Cultural heritage, social structures, and spiritual beliefs.

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8. What significant event does the episode set the stage for?

Answer: The impact of British colonization.

9. How does the episode portray Indigenous peoples?

Answer: As rich in culture and history, with deep connections to the land.

10. What is a key message of Episode One?

Answer: The importance of recognizing and valuing Indigenous culture.

11. What is the primary focus of Episode Two?

Answer: The effects of British colonization on Indigenous Australians.

12. What themes are explored in this episode?

Answer: Displacement, violence, and cultural disintegration.

13. How does the episode depict the response of Indigenous Australians to colonization?

Answer: It highlights their resilience and struggle for rights.

14. What historical events are covered in Episode Two?

Answer: Conflicts between Indigenous peoples and European settlers.

15. What message does Episode Two convey about Indigenous rights?

Answer: The ongoing fight for recognition and justice.

16. Who is the main character in Life of Pi?

Answer: Pi Patel.

17. What happens to Pi after the shipwreck?

Answer: He is stranded on a lifeboat in the Pacific Ocean with a Bengal tiger .

18. What themes are central to Life of Pi?

Answer: Survival, spirituality, and the search for meaning.

19. What unique storytelling aspect does Life of Pi feature?

Answer: The blending of reality and fantasy.

20. How does Life of Pi end?

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Answer: Pi offers two different versions of his story, leaving the interpretation open to the viewer.

21. What triggers Ben Tyler's journey in One Week?

Answer: A diagnosis of terminal cancer.

22. What does Ben do during his trip across Canada?

Answer: He reflects on his life and relationships.

23. What is the main theme of One Week?

Answer: Mortality and self-discovery.

24. What mode of transportation does Ben use?

Answer: A motorcycle.

25. How does the film portray the landscapes of Canada?

Answer: It showcases diverse and beautiful Canadian scenery.

26. What is the name of the main character in Gunless?

Answer: The Montana Kid.

27. What challenge does The Montana Kid face in Canada?

Answer: He is in a town where guns are illegal.

28. What genre does Gunless belong to?

Answer: Western comedy.

29. What themes are explored in Gunless?

Answer: Honor, masculinity, and cultural differences.

30. What humorous situation arises due to the gun ban?

Answer: The Montana Kid must navigate a peaceful community without his weapon.

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SHORT TYPE QUESTION /ANSWERS

1. Describe the relationship between Storm Boy and Mr. Percival.

Storm Boy forms a deep bond with Mr. Percival, a pelican he rescues and raises. Their relationship symbolizes innocence and the connection between humans and nature. Storm Boy learns valuable life lessons through their interactions, highlighting themes of companionship and the impact of human actions on wildlife.

2. What challenges does Storm Boy face in the film?

Throughout the film, Storm Boy grapples with the realities of growing up, including the loss of innocence and the inevitability of change. He faces challenges such as the impending separation from Mr. Percival and the conflict between his father's protective instincts and his desire for freedom.

3. How does the film represent the Australian landscape?

The film beautifully showcases the rugged and pristine Australian coastline, emphasizing its natural beauty. The setting serves not only as a backdrop but also as a character in itself, representing the themes of wilderness and the inherent connection between the land and its inhabitants.

4. What key themes are presented in Episode One?

Episode One focuses on themes such as cultural heritage, identity, and the deep spiritual connection Indigenous Australians have with the land. It emphasizes the complexity of Indigenous societies, showcasing their rich traditions, languages, and social structures that existed before colonization.

5. How does Episode One depict Indigenous Australians before European settlement?

The episode portrays Indigenous Australians as a diverse group with complex social structures, cultural practices, and a profound understanding of the environment. It highlights their connection to the land, showcasing various ceremonies, stories, and the significance of Dreamtime in their culture.

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6. What impact did European arrival have on Indigenous Australians according to Episode One?

The episode sets the stage for the catastrophic changes brought about by European colonization, including the disruption of traditional lifestyles, the loss of land, and the devastating effects of disease and violence. It emphasizes the importance of recognizing this history in understanding contemporary Indigenous issues.

7. What historical events are highlighted in Episode Two?

Episode Two highlights key events such as the establishment of British colonies and the violent conflicts that ensued, including massacres and land dispossession. It illustrates the resistance of Indigenous communities and the tragic consequences of colonization on their way of life.

8. How are the struggles of Indigenous Australians portrayed in Episode Two?

The episode presents personal stories of resilience and resistance among Indigenous Australians, showcasing their efforts to fight for their rights and maintain their cultural identity. It emphasizes the ongoing struggles against marginalization and the importance of land rights.

9. What role do personal testimonies play in Episode Two?

Personal testimonies are central to Episode Two, providing firsthand accounts of the impact of colonization on Indigenous lives. These narratives humanize the historical events, allowing viewers to connect emotionally with the experiences of Indigenous Australians.

10. What philosophical themes are explored in Life of Pi?

Life of Pi delves into philosophical questions about faith, existence, and the nature of reality. Pi's journey on the lifeboat forces him to confront his beliefs and the idea of storytelling as a means of making sense of life's challenges. The film encourages viewers to reflect on their own beliefs and the power of narrative.

11. How does the relationship between Pi and Richard Parker evolve?

Initially, Pi views Richard Parker as a threat, but over time, he comes to see the tiger as a companion and a reflection of his own struggles for survival. Their relationship symbolizes the

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duality of fear and trust, illustrating how Pi learns to coexist with his fears while finding strength within himself.

12. What journey does Ben Tyler undertake in One Week?

After being diagnosed with terminal cancer, Ben embarks on a motorcycle trip across Canada. His journey serves as a form of self-discovery, allowing him to reflect on his life choices, relationships, and the beauty of the world around him. The trip becomes a quest for meaning in the face of mortality.

13. How does the film depict Canadian landscapes?

One Week features stunning cinematography that captures the diverse beauty of Canada, from the Rocky Mountains to serene lakes. The landscapes play a significant role in the narrative, representing both the external journey Ben undertakes and his internal journey of acceptance and reflection.

14. What cultural contrasts are depicted in Gunless?

Gunless highlights the cultural differences between American and Canadian societies, particularly regarding attitudes towards violence and weaponry. The film uses humor to explore themes of masculinity and honor, illustrating how The Montana Kid must navigate a society that operates without guns.

15. How does The Montana Kid's character develop throughout the film?

Throughout Gunless, The Montana Kid evolves from a stereotypical gunslinger to a more nuanced character who learns the value of community and non-violence. His experiences in the Canadian town challenge his perceptions of masculinity and force him to confront his identity beyond being a gunslinger.

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LONG TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. How does the film adaptation of Storm Boy portray the theme of environmental conservation? How is childhood innocence depicted in Storm Boy?

A: The film adaptation of Storm Boy emphasizes the bond between humans and nature through the boy's relationship with Mr. Percival, the pelican. The cinematography captures the pristine Australian coastline, highlighting the need to preserve such environments. While the book uses descriptive prose to evoke the beauty of nature, the film employs visual storytelling, using lingering shots of the coast and wildlife to underscore the fragility of ecosystems. The narrative weaves in subtle commentary on human encroachment and the importance of coexistence, resonating deeply with modern audiences concerned about environmental issues.

In both the novel and the film, Storm Boy depicts childhood innocence through the protagonist's compassionate relationship with Mr. Percival. The boy's untainted view of the world contrasts sharply with the adult characters' practical and often cynical perspectives. The film enhances this theme with soft lighting and close-up shots of the boy and the pelican, emphasizing their bond. The narrative serves as a poignant reminder of the purity of a child's love for nature and the wisdom that often comes from youthful innocence

2. What historical insights does The First Australians provide about Indigenous resistance? What does The First Australians teach about reconciliation?

A: The documentary series The First Australians sheds light on the resilience and resistance of Indigenous Australians to colonization. Through interviews, archival footage, and dramatic re-enactments, it presents key moments such as the frontier wars and the activism surrounding land rights. The series humanizes these struggles by focusing on personal stories, such as that of Vincent Lingiari and the Wave Hill walk-off. This layered storytelling not only educates viewers on historical facts but also fosters empathy by highlighting the emotional and cultural dimensions of resistance.

The First Australians not only educates viewers about the injustices faced by Indigenous Australians but also emphasizes the importance of reconciliation. By documenting both past atrocities and the ongoing struggles for equality, the series advocates for acknowledging historical truths as a foundation for healing. Stories of cultural revival and legal victories, such as the Mabo case, inspire hope. The documentary underscores that reconciliation is not just a political process but a personal and collective journey toward mutual respect and understanding

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3. How does *Life of Pi* explore the theme of survival in its film adaptation?. How does it use symbolism in its storytelling?

A: The film adaptation of *Life of Pi* vividly captures the protagonist's physical and psychological struggle for survival. Director Ang Lee uses visual effects, particularly in scenes with Richard Parker, the Bengal tiger, to symbolize Pi's inner fears and resourcefulness. The storm sequences and oceanic landscapes amplify the isolation and challenges Pi faces. While the novel provides an introspective narrative, the film uses visual metaphors, such as the reflective ocean surface and the bioluminescent sea, to convey Pi's spiritual and emotional journey alongside his fight to survive.

Life of Pi is rich in symbolism, both in the novel and its film adaptation. Richard Parker, the tiger, represents Pi's primal instincts and his will to survive. The lifeboat serves as a microcosm of the world, reflecting humanity's coexistence with nature. The film's use of vibrant colors and surreal imagery, such as the glowing jellyfish and the mysterious carnivorous island, elevates these symbols, making them visually captivating while retaining their deeper allegorical meanings. The dual endings leave the interpretation to the viewer, emphasizing the power of belief and perspective.

4. What role does the journey motif play in *One Week*? How does *Gunless* subvert the traditional Western genre?

A: In *One Week*, the motorcycle journey serves as a metaphor for self-discovery and embracing life's uncertainties. The protagonist, Ben, diagnosed with terminal cancer, uses the road trip to reflect on his relationships and unfulfilled dreams. The Canadian landscapes, captured in sweeping shots, symbolize freedom and the vast possibilities of life. The journey motif aligns with the theme of living authentically, with each stop representing a milestone in Ben's emotional and spiritual growth.

Gunless humorously subverts the Western genre by placing a stereotypical American gunslinger in a peaceful Canadian village. The film challenges tropes of violence and individualism by emphasizing community values and nonviolence. The protagonist's struggle to adapt to the village's customs highlights cultural differences, using humor to critique the glorification of gun culture. By focusing on dialogue and character relationships rather than shootouts, the film redefines what heroism means within the context of a Western narrative.

9. How does *Storm Boy* explore intergenerational relationships? What moral dilemmas are explored in *Gunless* and *Storm Boy*?

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A: In both the book and the film, Storm Boy portrays the bond between the boy and his father, Hideaway Tom, as a central theme. Their relationship, though marked by differences, reflects mutual love and understanding. The father's initial detachment softens as he witnesses his son's care for the pelicans, symbolizing a bridging of generational gaps. The film adaptation deepens this dynamic through emotional performances and visual cues, such as shared quiet moments by the sea, illustrating the transformative power of shared experiences.

Both films tackle moral dilemmas central to their narratives. In Gunless, the protagonist must choose between adhering to his gunslinging ways or embracing the peaceful values of the Canadian village. This decision highlights themes of redemption and cultural adaptation. In Storm Boy, the boy faces the dilemma of whether to release Mr. Percival, balancing his love for the pelican with its need for freedom. These moral struggles are resolved through acts of compassion and personal growth underscoring universal values of kindness and responsibility.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What animal does Storm Boy rescue and raise?

- A) A kangaroo
- B) A pelican
- C) A koala
- D) A dolphin

Answer: B) A pelican

2. Who is Storm Boy's father?

- A) Mr. Percival
- B) Hideaway Tom
- C) The Narrator
- D) Mr. Smith

Answer: B) Hideaway Tom

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3. What major theme is explored in Storm Boy?

- A) War
- B) Friendship and nature
- C) Urban life
- D) Technology

Answer: B) Friendship and nature

4. What is the primary focus of Episode One?

- A) Indigenous arts
- B) Pre-colonial Indigenous cultures
- C) The impact of colonization
- D) Modern Indigenous issues

Answer: B) Pre-colonial Indigenous cultures

5. Which of the following aspects is highlighted in Episode One?

- A) Economic systems
- B) Social structures and spirituality
- C) Warfare
- D) Technological advancements

Answer: B) Social structures and spirituality

6. What term is often used to describe the Indigenous connection to the land?

- A) Urbanization
- B) Dreamtime
- C) Colonization

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D) Industrialization

Answer: B) Dreamtime

7. What significant event is addressed in Episode Two?

A) The establishment of Indigenous rights

B) The British invasion

C) Indigenous art movements

D) The gold rush

Answer: B) The British invasion

8. How does Episode Two depict the response of Indigenous Australians to colonization?

A) Complete acceptance

B) Passive indifference

C) Resistance and resilience

D) Celebration of new cultures

Answer: C) Resistance and resilience

9. What role do personal testimonies play in Episode Two?

A) They are irrelevant to the narrative.

B) They provide emotional depth to historical events.

C) They distract from the main storyline.

D) They are used only for comedic effect.

Answer: B) They provide emotional depth to historical events.

10. What does Pi Patel survive on after the shipwreck?

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- A) A raft
- B) A lifeboat
- C) A fishing boat
- D) A cargo ship

Answer: B) A lifeboat

11. Which animal accompanies Pi on the lifeboat?

- A) A lion
- B) A tiger
- C) A bear
- D) A cheetah

Answer: B) A tiger

12. What is one of the central themes of Life of Pi?

- A) The importance of technology
- B) The search for truth and belief
- C) The role of government
- D) The significance of money

Answer: B) The search for truth and belief

13. What prompts Ben Tyler to embark on his motorcycle journey?

- A) A road trip with friends
- B) A terminal cancer diagnosis
- C) A vacation
- D) A job opportunity

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Answer: B) A terminal cancer diagnosis

14. Throughout his journey, what does Ben primarily reflect on?

- A) His childhood memories
- B) His love for motorcycles
- C) His past relationships and life choices
- D) His career ambitions

Answer: C) His past relationships and life choices

15. What does the Canadian landscape symbolize in One Week?

- A) Danger and chaos
- B) Urbanization
- C) Freedom and self-discovery
- D) Pollution

Answer: C) Freedom and self-discovery

16. What is the central conflict in Gunless?

- A) A bank heist
- B) A feud between families
- C) An American gunslinger in Canada
- D) A journey to the city

Answer: C) An American gunslinger in Canada

17. What cultural aspect does Gunless humorously critique?

- A) Canadian cuisine

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- B) Gun culture
- C) Urban life
- D) Traditional education

Answer: B) Gun culture

18. What is The Montana Kid's initial attitude toward the Canadian town?

- A) Acceptance
- B) Indifference
- C) Hostility
- D) Curiosity

Answer: C) Hostility

19. What overarching theme connects all these films and episodes?

- A) Economic development
- B) The struggle for identity and belonging
- C) The role of technology
- D) Globalization

Answer: B) The struggle for identity and belonging

20. Which of the following is a common motif in these narratives?

- A) The conflict between man and machine
- B) The relationship between humans and nature
- C) The exploration of outer space
- D) The development of urban landscapes

Answer: B) The relationship between humans and nature

AUSTRALIAN & CANADIAN LITERATURE

M. A. (Third Semester)

(NEP) EXAMINATION, Paper Code -A040904T

ENGLISH (Australian and Canadian Literature)

Time: Two Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 75 }

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Note: Attempt questions from all Sections as directed.

Inst. The candidates are required to answer only in serial order. If there are many parts of a question, answer them in continuation.

Section-A (Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 5 marks.

- 1(A): What are the main themes of 21st-century Australian literature?
- (B) What is the oral tradition in Aboriginal culture?
- (C) What is M.G. Vassanji's essay Am I a Canadian Writer? about?
- (D) What is the significance of the swagman in Waltzing Matilda?
- (E) What is a major theme in The Stone Angel?
- (F) What challenges does Rita Joe face in The Ecstasy of Rita Joe?
- (G) What role does family play in The Dreamers?

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(H) What journey does Ben Tyler undertake in One Week?

(I) What themes are central to Life of Pi?

Section-B

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any one question. Each question carries 15 marks.

2. How does Australian literature reflect themes of identity, landscape, and post-colonialism?
3. How does Sally Morgan's My Place redefine Australian identity by bringing Indigenous perspectives to the forefront?
4. How does Judith Wright use religious imagery in Bullocky to elevate the narrative?
5. What message does The Ecstasy of Rita Joe convey about the importance of cultural heritage?

Section-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any one question. Each question carries 15 marks.

6. Discuss the portrayal of heroism and morality in Thomas Keneally's Schindler's Ark.

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7. Analyze the experimental narrative style of Leonard Cohen's Beautiful Losers and its impact on the reader.

OR

How does Margaret Atwood explore feminist themes in Surfacing?

8. How does the portrayal of the male characters in A Thousand Splendid Suns contribute to the overall narrative and experiences of the female protagonist?

9. How does the film adaptation of Storm Boy portray the theme of environmental conservation?



AUSTRALIAN & CANADIAN LITERATURE

A040904T

M. A. (Third Semester)

(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2024-25

ENGLISH

(Australian and Canadian Literature)

(Elective)

Time: Two Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt questions from all Sections as directed.

Inst. The candidates are required to answer only in serial order. If there are many parts of a question, answer them in continuation.

Section-A

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. (A) Define Aboriginal Narrative concept in Australian literature.
- (B) Write a short note on "The Quiet Revolution".
- (C) Briefly discussed the writing style of Sally Morgan.
- (D) Comment on the views advocated by Patrick White on 'Flaws in the Glass'.

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- (E) Briefly discuss the poem "Waltzing Matilda" by Banjo Paterson.
- (F) Write short note on Michael Ondaatje's "The Cinnamon Peeler".
- (G) What is the theme of Jack Davis's "The Dreamer?".
- (H) Write a brief note on the use of imagery in Thomas Keneally's "Schindler's Ark".
- (I) How does Atwood's use of first-person narration affect the reader's understanding of protagonist's inner turmoil in her novel "Surfacing"?

Section B

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any one question. Each question carries 15 marks.

2. Discuss in detail the impact of World War II on Australian and Canadian Literature.
3. Write in detail some of the Major women authors that have significantly contributed to the development of Australian literature.
4. Critically summarise the poem "Waking in the Dark" by Dorothy Livesay.
5. Analyse the themes of isolation and nature in A.L Purdy's 'Wilderness Gothic'.

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Section-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any one question. Each question carries 15 marks.

6. Analyse the significance of dreams in the play "The Dreamers" by Jack Devis. How do the characters' dreams serve as a means of coping with their realities and aspirations?

7. Explain Rita's journey in "The Ecstasy of Rita Joe" reflects Indigenous struggles and highlight themes of resilience and empowerment.

8. Discuss Stead's portrayal of gender roles in "For Love Alone" challenge societal expectations of her time.

Or

How does Hagar Shipley's character in "Stone angel" illustrate the themes of aging and the struggle for identity in a changing world?

9. Discuss about the story "The Life of Pie".