**UTEC LITERATURE PAPER TWO MARKING GUIDE**

**UACE 2020 P310/2 (Plays and Drama)**

**SECTION A:**

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: Richard III**

1. Place the passage in context. (10marks)

The event above takes place in Act 3 scene 5. Before the passage, Richard initiates a plan to take over power. He plans the murder of Clarence which worsens King Edward`s health. After Edward`s death, he wants to get rid of whoever is not his ally. He is skeptical of Hastings` loyalty since he has been king Edward`s ally. Lord Hastings is beheaded though they must now convince the mayor about his death`s worth. He is invited hence leading to the passage above.

After the passage, Richard directs Buckingham to come along with the mayor and citizens to one of his residences after convincing them about the illegitimacy of King Edward. Meanwhile Scrivener, a professional copier feigns Lord Hastings indictment. Buckingham returns with citizens to beg Richard to become king. He finds him disguising to be praying with two bishops. Richards pretends that he does not want to be king but later accepts.

*5marks for “before” events*

*5 marks for “after”*

*Total (10marks)*

1. Comment on the relationship between Richard and Buckingham as portrayed in the passage. (6marks)

Richard and Buckingham are confidants. They clandestinely plan to falsely accuse Lord Hastings of wanting to murder them.

Their relationship is close. The two convincingly lie to the mayor.

It`s master-servant. Apparently, Buckingham ought to continue manipulating and deceiving everyone for example about Edward`s children bastardy on behalf of his master.

They are friends with benefits. Richard`s aim is to become king by using Buckingham to fulfill his scheme and likewise Buckingham will be rewarded with an earldom. (*Any 3x2 relationships, give - 6marks)*

1. What dramatic techniques are used in the passage? (6marks)

The use of verbal irony. Richard claims that “so dear I loved the man that I must weep”. Yet he never loved the man. This reveals his hypocritical nature.

Flashback is evident. Lord Hastings affair with Shore`s wife is narrated in a flashback. This develops plot.

There is dramatic irony. Buckingham accuses Lord Hastings for plotting to kill them in the council house which is untrue to the audience. His blackmail and deceptive nature is revealed.

There`s disguise in the passage. Richard and Buckingham disguise in character. They portray a good image in front of the mayor and taint Lord Hastings image.

*(any 3x2 techniques, give - 6marks)*

1. Explain the dramatic significance of the passage to the rest of the play. (12marks)

The passage is dramatically significant in developing plot, themes, character, lessons, mood and atmosphere as follows.

For plot development, in the passage, mayor says, “I`ll acquaint our duteous citizens with all your just proceedings in this cause`. Later, he indeed returns to Richard with citizens to beg him become king.

More on plot, in the passage, Richard sends Buckingham to taint the image of the late King Edward and later in the play, this happens successfully as citizens are convinced.

In terms of themes, deception is evident in the passage. They falsely accuse Lord Hastings of treason and wanting to murder them.

Evil Vs good is also developed as a theme. The good mayor is overpowered by the evil lies of Richard.

Manipulation is also revealed by the passage as a theme. Mayor is manipulated into thinking that Hastings was bad.

Greed for power is also revealed as a theme from the passage.

In terms of character revelation, the passage reveals to us the deceptive and manipulative character of Richard. He lies to the mayor about Hastings.

Buckingham is also deceptive and hypocritical in nature. He connives with Richard in all his bad deals.

The mayor is gullible, naïve, innocent and incompetent as revealed by the passage.

The passage also draws lessons such as: Appearances can be deceptive. Richard pretends to be good in front of the mayor.

Never to judge a book by its cover. The mayor easily accepts what Richard tells him yet it`s false.

In terms of Mood and atmosphere, the passage is characterized with agony and sadness.

A mood of surprise is created by the mayor`s reactions towards Hastings` accusations.

*Mark allocation – Plot - 4marks, give two for in and out events.*

*Themes - 2marks*

*Character - 2marks*

*Lessons - 2marks*

*Mood and atmosphere -2marks*

***Total 12marks***

**SECTION B:**

**SOPHOCLES - Oedipus The King**

**3. Examine the character of Teiresias and his role to the development of the play, *Oedipus the king.***

**Approach:**

Give Teiresias` profile in the introduction and then later describe his character as you show how he develops plot, themes character, lessons, mood and atmosphere.

**Clues:**

Teiresias is the blind soothsayer of Thebes who tells Oedipus that he is the Murderer but he initially does not believe.

He can be described as;

* Dedicated/devoted to the truth
* Powerful
* Fearless
* Intelligent and wise
* Arrogant
* Open minded/honest/blunt
* Foresighted

**Plot development**

* When summoned and brought by Creon, Teiresias reveals the truth to Oedipus that changes his life forever.
* He bluntly tells him that he is the cursed polluter of Thebes and that he is living in sinful union with one whom he loves. This entices Oedipus to search for the real truth thus developing the plot.

**Themes;**

Fate Vs free will

Suffering

Pride

**Character revelation.**

Teiresias reveals to us the character of Oedipus as;

* Proud
* Myopic
* Blind
* Rash/impatient
* Contemptuous/ disrespectful
* Greedy

**Lessons**

* Pride comes before a fall
* Never judge a book by its cover
* None can be wiser than the gods
* Elders should be respected

**Mood and atmosphere**

* Bitter
* Confusion
* Worry

*(Mark as a whole - 33marks)*

**4. How far is Oedipus presented as a tragic character in the play, Oedipus the King?**

**Approach:**

The introduction will expound on who Oedipus is and the meaning of a tragic character. Then later show how he is indeed presented as a tragic character in play and how he is also presented as an ordinary character.

**Clues:**

Oedipus is the main character in the play .Born of king Lauis and Queen Merope of Thebes but fate changes his course or he will later kill his father and marry his mother. A tragic character, who is most often called a tragic hero is usually the protagonist in a tragedy with heroic traits that earn him the sympathy of the audience but also has flaws or makes mistakes that ultimately lead to his downfall.

Oedipus is presented as a tragic character in the following ways;

He is a tragic hero of noble birth and this nobility and virtue is evident in the play as follows;

* He is a son of Lauis and Jocasta, king and Queen of Thebes.
* He also believes that he is the son of Polybus and Merope, King and Queen of Corinth.
* Oedipus earns royal respect at Thebes when he solves the riddle of the sphinx.

As a tragic character, Oedipus has tragic flaws i.e. Mistakes, errors or failing such as

* Oedipus` bad tamper and irritability. He runs away from Corinth and on his way to Thebes, he kills strangers including his father at a place where three roads meet.
* He is so impulsive when taking to Teirasias. When he is accused of killing Lauis, his tamper occurs and he insults and also accuses Teiresias for Conniving with Creon to take over his throne.
* He impulsively demands his information from the messenger from Corinth. He becomes intrigued.
* Jocasta tries to stop him but he insists.
* Oedipus` over confidence is also another flaw. He is confident enough that he would find the killer.
* Pride also makes him kill his father.

A tragic character (hero) must experience a fall from grace. This comes at a time when Oedipus is discovered to be the murderer; everyone is looking for Jocasta even confirms this

The tragic character most often evokes a great sense/feeling of pity from the audience. We feel sorry for Oedipus who unknowingly kills his father and marries his mother on the other hand.

Oedipus can also be looked as some what an ordinary character whose tragic traits come along the way.

* He is human and no wonder, he wants to run away from the prophesy.
* He also wants to please the people of Thebes by getting the cursed polluter
* He is also power hungry, that’s why he provokes Teiresias and Creon
* He is provoked like any other character.
* He feels sorry at the end of the play for his mistakes.

*(Mark as a whole - 33marks)*

**HENRIC IBSEN: ADOLL`S HOUSE**

**5. Discuss the portrayal of female characters in the play, ADOLL`S HOUSE.**

The female characters in the play are victims of a society that undermines their worth.The author uses them to portray how rotten the society is at manners as they treat them harshly. They are represented by Norah alongside Mrs. Linde and others

Initially they are;

* Powerless - Materialistic
* Exploited - Sex objects
* Blackmailed - Ignorant and naïve
* Manipulated
* Dominated
* Immature

Later they become;

* Sacrificial
* Independent - foresighted
* Emancipated - understanding
* Bold - sacrificial
* Fighters - hardworking
* Revolutionary

*(Mark as a whole- 33marks)*

**6. What is the role of Torvald in the play, Adoll`s House.**

Torvald is Nora`s husband who has got a new job of Bank manager as the play opens. He is patronizing and treats his wife Norah like a child. His role in the play is evident in plot development, themes. Character revelation, lessons, mood and atmosphere as follows.

**Plot development;**

* His authoritative, demeaning and disrespectful nature towards Norah changes the course of the plot. He makes Norah leave him.
* His reaction after discovering that Norah is in debt.
* His reaction towards the death of his friend Dr. Rank.

**Themes developed by Torvald**

* Deception
* Women Emancipation
* Desire for freedom
* Male Chauvinism
* Love and marriage

**Character revelation**

He reveals to us the character of Nora as intelligent, loving and caring, hardworking, bold and courageous, sacrificial.

He also reveals to us the character of Dr Rank as friendly/sociable and a carefree man.

**Lessons**

* Pride comes before a fall
* Humans should be treated equally
* Never judge a book by its cover
* Love should be reciprocal
* Love and commitment are the basics of a good marriage
* Spouses should be patient with one another

**Mood and atmosphere**

* Tense, contemptuous, relief, bitter and angry

**Fulfillment of author`s intention.**

The autho uses Torvald as a satirical symbol. He uses him to represent men that have failed their husband roles. He criticizes men who undermine their lives and treat them as nothing. *(Mark as a whole - 33marks)*

**SECTION C:**

**WILLIAM WYCHERLEY: The Country wife**

**9. Examine the appropriateness of the title, The country Wife to the play**

**Approach:**

The introduction should highlight a general view of the play and the character (Margery) with which the title of the play reflects. Margery`s profile must therefore be highlighted. Then show how the title greatly develops plot. How the major plot is based on Margery “the Country Wife” Besides plot, show how she contributes to themes and character revelation.

**Clues:**

*The Country Wife* is a play that ridicules certain evils in society thus dubbed a comedy of manners/satire or restoration comedy. Horner, a gallant lies that he is impotent and vey many including “The country wife” fall victim of his schemes which is to sleep with the women. The title is derived from Mr. Pinchwife`s wife (Mrs. Pinchwife Margery) who is supposed to be naïve but ironically turns out to be sharp like the city women. She makes the title appropriate because she leads to the development of major plot, thematic concerns and even character revelation as follows.

**For plot**

* Margery is in town because her husband`s sister, Alithea is getting married to Sparkish. Her arrival in town changes plot greatly as she will be seen at the theatre by Horner. It’s because of this that Horner sees her as a potential victim of his impotency lies. Indeed she becomes a victim later of the major plot.
* Mr. Pinchwife, the husband to Margery is scared of being a cuckold. He is haunted by Horner`s group about his new young wife, the country wife.
* After Mr. Pinchwife revealing it to his wife that she has been seen and admired by a certain man at the theatre, her “country wife” instincts grow and she badly wants to go back.
* The Country Wife is disguised by her husband. She appears as her young brother “The little James”. This is the only way she would go to the theatre.
* Horner and his allies meet “the little James” and Mr. Pinchwife at the theatre. When she discovers that the gentleman who had earlier admired her is present, she gets excited. Horner and the boys even kiss her.
* The country wife is forced to write a hate letter to Horner but instead exchanges it with a love letter which Mr. Pinchwife ironically delivers to Horner.
* The country wife is no longer innocent, she is caught writing to Horner but she pretends by signing off as Alithea.
* As a result, Mr. Pinchwife thinks that indeed it’s Alithea that is in love with Horner. He even organizes to visit Horner with Alithea.
* Margery disguises as Alithea and her husband blindly takes her to Horner
* Her innocence is though portrayed again at the end when she confesses that she loves Horner indeed and that he is not impotent. Quack clarifies this by re-affirming that he is impotent.

The title, ***The Country Wife*** is also appropriate to the play since the Country Wife, Margery contributes to the development of most of the themes such as mistaken identity/appearance vs reality, deception, love and marriage, immorality, male chauvinism and town vs village etc.

Margery also exposes/reveals the character traits of most of the characters in the play such as the over protectiveness of Mr. Pinchwife and the manipulative nature of Horner.

*Introduction: 03marks*

*Body : 30 marks*

*Total : 33marks*

**10. Comment on the theme of mistaken identity in the play, *The country wife*.**

**Approach:** The meaning of mistaken identity should be highlighted in the introduction. Then later show how it is manifested in the play.

**Clues:**

Mistaken identity is when someone or something is mistaken for the other. This can be with people`s physical identity and character. Sometimes it is called appearance vs reality.

* From the beginning, Horner hatches a plan to have access to women without suspicion, so he disguises to be impotent. He will be mistaken for this by husbands such as sir Jusper.
* The virtuous gang i.e. Lady Fidget, Dainty Fidget and Mrs. Squeamish maintain their appearances as virtuous women even when they are sleeping with Horner.
* Mr. Pinchwife makes his wife sit with prostitutes in the theatre so that no body will think that they are married.
* Mr. Pinchwife disguises his wife as “little James” little does he know that Horner will see through this and even kiss Margery.
* Mr. Pinchwife mistakes his wife`s character as innocent. No wonder he even tells her about Horner, the gentleman that liked her at the theatre.
* Margery disguises as Alithea. He is mistaken to be Alithea by Mr. Pinchwife as he takes her along to meet Horner.
* Harcourt disguises as a chaplain (Parson) in order to get closer to Alithea and avoid the official marriage between Alithea and Sparkish

**SECTION D:**

**WOLESOYINKA - Kongi`s Harvest.**

**16. Examine the use of symbolism in the development of the play, Kongi`s Harvest**

**Introduction:**

Symbolism is a literary device that uses words, people, marks, locations or abstract ideas to represent something beyond literal meaning. Symbolism is used in **Kongi`s Harvest** to develop plot, themes, character, lesson etc.

**Symbolic characters and events include;**

* Segi symbolizes fertility and the mother earth
* Daudu is symbolic of the harvest which represents a new life and hope when he presents a giant yam for the harvest festival.
* Oba Danlola is symbolic of love and affection between the leader and his people.
* Kongi represents dictatorship/death/bad leadership.
* The handover of the yam to festival is also symbolic of transition of power centre from traditional rule to dictatorial leadership
* Saromi explains the principle of the serving of the new yam and draws out all the harmful effects the new crop might contain.
* The harvest festival is generally symbolic

The above symbols develop plot, themes, lessons, reveal characters etc

*(Mark as a whole - 33marks)*

**YUSUF SERUNKUMA: The Snake Farmers**

**17. Examine the effectiveness of physical setting in the play, The Snake Farmers.**

Physical setting refers to the places in which the actions of the play take place. It is effective in developing plot, themes, character revelation, lessons, mood and atmosphere.

**Consider these settings**

* The major settings are Sahara and Europe. Others are;
* Kayunga
* England
* London
* Ndeeba
* Oyire`s home
* Matt Brown`s home,
* Mzee Sekadde`s residence/compound
* Chairman Opobo`s home
* BNN
* London park
* The snake farm

The actions that take place within the above places develop plot thus influencing events.

*These places also develop themes* such as Neocolonialism, corruption, bad governance, suffering, imperialism and the effect of foreign aid.

*Characters are also revealed in these places such as;*

Opobo - Responsible, determined, exploitative and manipulative.

Sekadde - Responsible, gullible, corrupt

Matt Brown - Concerned, imperialistic, generous

*From physical setting, we also derive lessons such as;*

* Foreign aid is not sustainable
* Leaders ought to help masses
* A selfish leader is an evil one
* Love your neighbor as you love yourself.
* Every problem has a solution.

*Mood and atmosphere*

* Melancholy
* Nostalgia
* Celebratory
* Concern
* Jovial
* Satisfaction
* Agonyhi
* Worry.

**18. Discuss the use of dramatic contrast in the development of the play, The Snake Farmers.**

Dramatic contrast refers to a marked difference between two or more things placed side by side for dramatic effect. It generally involves a juxtaposition of two unlike things in order to show case their differences.

In *The Snake Farmers*, contrast is used to develop plot, themes, character revelation, lessons, create Mood and atmosphere and reveal the title as follows.

**Contrast in setting**

Sahara Vs England

Kayunga Vs London

Oyire`s home Vs other Africans` home

Matt Brown`s home Vs Africans` homes

**Contrast in characters**

Africans Vs Whites

African leaders Vs White leaders

Opobo Vs Sekadde

African leaders Vs Sekadde

Matt Brown`s Dog Owen Vs Africans

**Contrast in ideology**

Opio attaches the death of Oyire is children to witchcraft while Lutalo attributes it to snake bites.

**Other contrasts**

British government Vs Sahara government

Note: The candidate must show how the above identified contrasts develop plot by showing what happens in a particular place and what it leads to or what a character does and its effect. This will depict plot development (causes and effect). Then also show how the contrasts derive themes, character, lessons, mood and atmosphere.

*Introduction - 3marks*

*Body - 30marks*

*Total - 33marks*

**JOHN RUGANDA - The Floods**

**19. How does the author sustain the readers` interest in the play, The Floods?**

**Introduction:**

***The flood is*** a depiction of the Socio-political developments in the post –independence African countries including Uganda. It exposes African problems after independence. The author sustains the readers’ interest through the use of various dramatic techniques such as;

* Symbolism
* Use of vernacular (local dialect)
* Monologue
* Irony
* Biblical allusion
* Contrast
* Foreshadowing
* Cross purpose talk
* Flash backs
* Reminiscence
* Plays within the play (fantasy projection)

**Note**: It is prudent enough for a candidate to hint on the effectiveness of these techniques as they show how they sustain the readers` interest.

*(Mark as a whole - 33marks)*

**20. Discuss the importance of “the plays within the plays” in advancing the themes of the play, The Floods;**

**Introduction:**

Plays within the plays is a technique that digs deep into the minds of the characters who are involved in imaginary situations. They think through very many actions that unfold through fantasies. This is clearly evident in ***The Floods*** as follows;

* Nankya`s winning of the F. Kennedy literary prize
* Kyeyune`s mental projections and contemplation at the beginning of the third wave.
* Nankya`s mental picture of Bwogo`s attack on the anthill with his umbrella and its consequences.
* Bwogo forees Nankya to enact a road block.

Themes developed by the above;

* Disillusionment
* Political oppression
* Brutality
* Corruption
* Injustice etc

***Mark allocation****: Manifestations of the technique-award -15marks.*

*Themes -award 18marks*

***Total 33marks)***