**WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS**



**MARKING GUIDE**

**Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education**

**UACE November, 2020**

**LITERATURE 310/3**

**SECTION A**

1. **JANE AUSTEN:** *Pride and Prejudice*
2. Briefly describe the context of this passage. (10 marks)

Before the extract Mr. Bingley is engaged with Jane and the news of their intending wedding reaches Lady Catherine de Bourgh who has been told the next will be the marriage of Elizabeth to Mr. Darcy so she makes a very unexpected visit to dissuade Elizabeth from marrying Mr. Darcy. She insists on knowing whether Mr. Darcy is engaged to marry Elizabeth because she is obliged to protect the interests of her daughter who from infancy has been intended for him. She thinks that Elizabeth is of inferior birth, of no importance in the world and is really unallied to the family. She wishes to use this to scare Elizabeth that if she marries Darcy she will be censured, slighted and despised by everyone connected to Darcy and so their alliance will be a disgrace and her name never mentioned in the family. She is determined to carry out her purpose and does not expect Elizabeth to stand in her way. Elizabeth thinks she is ready for being pitiful though she must give her temporary happiness that she is not engaged yet to Darcy.

After the extract, Lady Catherine leaves by her carriage so displeased and determined to contradict the engagement of the two in any way. She declines to send any compliments to Elizabeth’s parents because they don’t deserve any. Mrs. Bennet wants to know straight why the lady has just gone and what their discussion has been. She is forced to tell some falsehood as the substance of her conversation is impossible to acknowledge. She is highly disturbed contemplating about how message had reached Lady Catherine.

1. Describe the mood of the passage (08 marks)

* Anxiety/ uneasiness
* Tension/ pensive
* Uncertainty
* Importune/ pestering
* Bitter/ argumentative

1. How is the theme of class developed in this scene? (06 marks)

Class

- Lady Catherine insults Elizabeth to be of low born who is unfit to marry Mr. Darcy and that her connection with him would disgrace him in the eyes of everybody.

- Lady Catherine thinks that the marriage Liz’s young sister has had to the son of Darcy’s late father’s steward will disgrace Darcy and pollute their estate at Pemberly and should be avoided.

- Darcy should marry his cousin because their fortune is equal and was willed by their parents that they join.

1. Explain the significance of this scene to the rest of the novel. (10 marks)

Plot development

* Darcy returns to Netherfield Park and he is engaged to Elizabeth.

Character Development

**Elizabeth Bennet**

* Heroine of novel
* Intelligent
* Charming
* Perceptive
* Percipient
* Admirable
* Perspicacious
* Head strong

**Lady Catherine**

* Ill-bread
* Materialistic
* Proud
* Heartless
* Superimposing

Thematic Development

The extract builds the themes of:

* Love
* Social status
* Marriage

Mood and Atmosphere

* Anxiety/ uneasiness
* Tension/ pensive
* Uncertainty
* Importune/ pestering
* Bitter/ argumentative

Lessons

* Love should be the basis of marriage and not class.
* True love knows no boundaries.
* The rich would do all they can to maintain their status.

***Mark as a whole 34 marks***

1. **THOMAS HARDY: *Tess of the D’Urbervilles***
2. What relevant events lead to this passage? (08 marks)

The relationship between Tess and Angel Clare has developed into love for marriage. Tess however feels disturbed and haunted by her past but declines to tell Clare that she is not good for him. She is willing but shy to talk to him about it. Her mother advises her against it but feels uncomfortable having double standards. She writes him a letter, puts it under the door but he does not see it. The two decide to always confess their past mistakes and Angel begins. She decides to use this opportunity to tell him what she has always wanted to tell him.

1. Briefly describe the mood of the passage (06 marks)

The mood of the passage is:

* Introspective
* Tense/ obscured
* Anxiety
* Resigned

(Consider any 3)

1. Describe the feelings of both Clare and Tess in this scene. (10 marks)

Tess

* She feels transfigured
* Mischievous naughty
* Guilty
* Relieved
* Tensed

Clare

* Unsettled
* Sullen/ angry
* Afraid/ scared/tensed
* Heartbroken/ disillusioned
* Disturbed/ ill-used

1. How relevant is this scene to the rest of the novel? (10 marks)

Candidate should concentrate on the extract’s contribution to the novel in terms of plot, thematic development, character development, mood and atmosphere as well as the lessons:

Plot Development

* Clare cannot bring himself to the fact that he has shared his woman with another man. He fears what the society will have to say and thinks their children will never have peace. He decides to desert Tess and go to Brazil but he leaves her with some money for upkeep.
* Tess hides the fact of what has happened and moves to the Flint-Comb Ash where she meets with a lot of harsh and terrible conditions. She later buries her pride, visits Clare’s family but she is not received warmly. She makes up her mind to move and look for employment far away but on her way she meets with Alec who has now turned into a preacher of the word.

Character development

Tess

* Compared to a bird caught in the trap, she is too tender and innocent.
* A good woman, loyal and loving to Angel.
* Determined, courageous and daring
* Responsible and committed; she sacrifices a lot for the family.
* Naive, simple minded and submissive; accepts everything like a lamb, does not insist on seeing Mrs. Durbervilles when she meets Alec; and shows less resistance when raped.
* Inconsistent. Runs away from Alec who is concerned and willing to help; e.g. when at Flint-Comb Ash; when the family is thrown out of the house and she keeps talking of Angel who deserted her.
* Vengeful; she kills Alec.
* Callous/ insensitive; after killing a person she goes into a deserted house to fulfill her sexual appetite for six consecutive days.
* She is a stone hearted woman who deserves the legal punishment she gets at the end of the novel. Etc.

Clare

* A rebellious young man set apart from his own family. He is torn between his views on science and religion and rejects his Christian philosophy.
* An independent thinker made a foreigner in his own family. He idealizes Tess; yet Tess is not as good as he thinks.
* He is emotional and irrational; Lacks harmony between his feelings, intellect and values.
* Gentle, impressive and loving; he wins Tess’ admiration.
* To some extent responsible; leaves Tess with some provision as he runs to Brazil.

Thematic Development

Develops themes such as:

* Love
* Disillusionment
* Suffering

Mood and atmosphere

* Anxiety
* Introspective
* Tense

Lessons

* Truth is bitter and has double ages.
* Our past affects our future.

***Mark as a whole 34 marks***

1. **CHARLES DICKENS:** *The Great Expectations*
2. Place the above passage in its context. (10 marks)

Before the extract, it is the day of the escape. Pip fills his bag with only a few necessary things preparing to use their boat to take Uncle Provis (Magwitch) to safety. Pip, Startop, and Herbert set out on the congested Thames. They pick up a thankful Magwitch at Clara’s house. As they row away, Magwitch wants to live on until he has seen his gentleman (Pip) grow into the best gentleman in a foreign country.

After the extract, Pip and his crue feel anxious about being followed and keep looking about. As they stop for the night at a squalid inn, they learn from a servant that a boat has been hovering near the inn. As a precaution, Pip and Magwitch sneak out early in the morning and meet their rowboat further down the river. As they row for the German vessel that can take Magwitch to freedom, they are hailed by another boat and ordered to deliver Magwitch over, as he is under arrest. Magwitch recognizes Compeyson in the other boat, who, frightened by his old partner, tumbles into the water, followed instantly by Magwitch. The two tangle in the water, but only Magwitch surfaces. He says he did not kill

Compeyson, though he would if he could, but Compeyson does not reappear. Magwitch has injured his chest, and Pip notices that his breathing seems troubled. He gets permission to accompany Magwitch to London. By now, Pip feels nothing but gratitude and love for his benefactor and pledges to be true to him. He realizes that officers for the crown will confiscate all of Magwitch’s wealth.

1. How effectively does the writer use dialogue in the passage? (08 marks)

The use of dialogue in the extract achieves the following effect for the writer:

* It makes the narrative sound realistic.
* It emphasizes the social class of Pip and his benefactor, Magwitch.
* It brings out the traits more clearly.
* It interests the reader as it brings action closer to him.
* It establishes the relationship between the characters.

1. Briefly explain the changes in Pip regarding his attitude toward Magwitch. (06 marks)

Pip’s attitude to Magwitch improves in the extract through the following:

* He is committed to playing his part at seeing Magwitch regain his freedom.
* He gradually becomes more friendly and unresentful and enjoys holding conversation with him.
* Their realationship improves to a trusting one and he advises Magwitch now and then and he takes his advice seriously.
* Their relationship grows fonder like of a father and son.

1. How relevant is this passage to the rest of the novel? (10 marks)

* The extract develops themes in the novel: crime and social class.
* It advances the plot; leads to Compeyson’s death and Magwitch’s imprisonment.
* It is instrumental in character development, shows the drastic change that goes over Pip.
* It contributes to mood and atmosphere: terror, anxiety, uncertainty etc.
* It’s instructive as it underlays lessons such as: Being grateful to those that have given us a hand and returning acts of kindness.

**SECTION B**

**MONGO BETI: *The Poor Christ of Bomba***

Either

1. Of what significance is the narrator in the novel The *Poor Christ of Bomba*?

Candidate is expected to analyze the contribution/ significance of the narrator in the novel in terms of thematic development, character development, plot advancement, mood and atmosphere as well as the lessons in the text:

* The narrator, Denis, has become a devout Christian who feeds on every word that proceeds from the mouth of Father Superior Drumont. He is a case in a point who proves the efficacy of the mission civilisatrice. He loves father Drumont more than he loves his own father the very model of the French imperialist strategy of assimilation in which the colonized have to love the French culture better than their own. This naïve narrator helps us see the church’s role in the extension of the French colony.

Thematic development

* Religious hypocrisy
* Imperialism/ assimilation
* Exploitation/ forced labour
* Immorality/ guilt
* Culture versus Catholicism

Character Development

Develops the following characters:

Denis: naïve, guilty, obsequious, hypocrite

Father Drumont: immoral, pretender, power hungry, brutal, hypocritical etc

Plot Advancement

* Tells about the Bomba Mission using the inclusive pronoun to signify the total conversion, not just to Catholicism but also to the culture of the colonizer. Father imposes himself on the converts the same way the French Empire imposes itself on the colonized and rules the parish with an iron fist.
* The Bomba Mission complex of sixa has a school, church and quarters. It raises girls for Christian marriage and students to propel that colonial administration. The place is also headquarter for the tribes controlled and it builds on the French imperialism.
* The students are forced to labour, exploited, whipped as slaves, treated as juveniles and Father connives with colonial administration to exploit the masses. Narrator who is close helps us see all this unfold.

Mood and atmosphere

* Terror/ panic
* Colonial
* Subdued
* Grim
* Alienated

Lessons

* Religion is a tool to subdue the masses into accepting a physical power.
* Abandoning one’s culture is the beginning of getting lost and controlled.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

Or

1. Discuss the response of the whites to the Africans in *The Poor Christ of Bomba.* What is your reaction to this response?

Candidate is expected to analyze how the whites especially father Drumont treat or respond to the Africans in the novel. Emphasis should be put on the policy of assimilation and how it controlled the children and adult Africans. The candidate should then give his own reaction to this treatment:

* Father Drumont in his mission to get more converts, he solists them through fear and misery. This way the whites treat the blacks with contempt, force them to labour, whip them as slaves and exploit them massively.
* The economic implications of this colonialism marginalize the position of the colonized people. They are not treated as human beings on the ethical criterion and are degraded. It is seen that only when they get assimilated can they be more human.
* They are treated as slaves and the whites as slave masters who treat them as juveniles, force them to labour and exploit them.
* They assimilated the converts who they made to undergo social-cultural change – people like the narrator feel so colonized and controlled by their masters and can’t do anything about it. Denis loved Father Drumont better than his own father and explained to the pupils admiring the picture of Christ that resembled the father that Jesus Christ and Father Drumont were the same person.
* The people from the forests of Tala are undermined, treated with contempt and dishonesty and the missionaries see themselves as civilizing these people through their ethical corruption.
* The change of identity in the novel is the picture of conversion from the backward African traditions and this begins with religious invasion of the village of Bomba. People must bow to father because he claims to be Christ himself.
* The Bomba Mission school trains children to fulfill the function as mandated by France’s mission civilisatrice, where students are educated to be used for advancement of the empire, everybody is looked at as a subject of the church and France.
* ***Candidate should now give his or her personal reaction to this treatment of Africans.***

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**NGUGI WA THIONG’O: *Devil on the Cross***

Either:

1. What is the role played by Mwaura in the novel, *Devil on the Cross*?

Candidate is expected to study the character role of Mwaura in the novel, *Devil on the Cross:*

* Advances the plot of the novel
* Introduces and develops other characters including MUturi, Gatuiria, Wangari and Wariinga.
* He drives those characters to the cave which is significant to the story.
* He advances the themes in the novel such as exploitation and greed, suffering, disillusionment, poverty, disillusionment and change.
* Through him we can justify the relevance of the title.
* He advances lessons in the novel.

**Mark as a whole (33 marks)**

Or

1. Discuss the theme of neocolonialism in the novel, *Devil on the Cross*.

Candidate is expected to cite incidences where the theme of neocolonialism has been dwelt on in the novel. Candidate is to portray Ngugi’s combative spirit against neocolonialism agents and their masters in the novel Devil on the Cross. This theme can be analyzed from a number of incidents including:

* Waringa’s nightmare in which the white colonialist devil is crucified by the masses but is later resurrected by the local compradors that are the agents of the white man. This is symbolic of the neocolonialism tendencies in the society.
* The continued class struggles between the rich and the poor where the poor are a representative of the masses and the rich are those agents of colonizers who are local administrators of the white man’s companies built on African soils.
* Also, Waringa is jilted by her boyfriend and thrown out of an apartment for allegedly boxing Kihara’s masters when she gets differences with her bosses. The colonizers will haunt those that go against them up to their personal relationships.
* At Mutala bar, Muturi, Waringa and Mukimai carry invitation cards for a feast to choose the seven cleverest thieves and robbers in Imorog. It turns out that they are looking at modern colonial robberies in the area commemorating the visit of their foreign gangs from America, England, German, France, Italy, Sweeden and Japan each having businesses in Imorog. It becomes a devil’s feast for the national robbers and their allies from abroad hence neo colonialism.
* There is mobilization to fight such theft by the workers, students and other exploited groups. They realize that fighting capitalism is the ideal in defeating these robbers.
* Wariinga’s life ambitions are realized and it goes a long way to expose neocolonialism. He trains as an automobile engineer and struggles as the under previledged in society working hard to achieve his dream, get a garage and begin work to improve himself despite the forces ready to bring them down to nothing. Unfortunately, Boss Kihani and the foreign allies buy the garage and all the land surrounding it for the construction of a tourist hotel shattering the ambitions. These agents like Kihani are ready to shatter the dreams of nationals and make them beggars in their country.
* The plight of the masses in contemporary Africa is depicted through the unfavourable competition between them and the rich local administrators who represent the foreign masters.
* There are odds against people in the novel as the devil appears deeply entrenched. In Waringa’s nightmare it is observed that the devil is not left to suffer and die on the cross, the locals that gain out of it, the rich, fight for it.
* The sophisticated structures springing up in cities call for social class that is occupied by a trifle of people, the ex-colonialist allies who are corrupt and form a formidable barrier to the masses’ share into the national resources. Etc

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**IVAN TUNGENEV: *Fathers and Sons***

Either:

1. Discuss how are the friends, Arkady and Bazarov affected by their meeting with Anna Odintsova in the novel *Fathers and Sons*?

Candidate is expected to discuss the change that happens in Arkady and Bazarov after meeting with the wealth widow, Odintsova in the novel, *Fathers and Sons*:

* Arkady and Bazarov spend a pleasant two weeks in an orderly household of madam Odintsova. Bazarov at first complains that this strictly regulated existence violets his sense of democracy but he is influenced to believe Odintsova that without order in a country life would be conquered by boredom.
* Anna Sergeyevna Odintsova is a wealth widow who is reputed to be advanced and liberal. She notices the differences between the friends and promises Arkady music but knows that music and entertainment can’t tempt Bazarov. Arkady cares for things the nihilist friend depreciates.
* Odintsova encourages Bazarov to share his ideas with her and she wonders how he manages to live without art. She tells him he needs art to understand people but he thinks individual persons are not worth the trouble, they should be taken as a single unit.
* She decides to separate the four of them. Arkady’s unrequited feelings for Odintsova are consoled by making him spend his time with young Katya. The two play the piano, read stories together, and observe nature but Arkardy is determined that no sentimental emotions will influence him.
* Bazarov is maddened by the strong feelings he has for the lady and feels he is totally unable to subdue these emotions. He also occupies her thoughts constantly. This change has come about because the association has made Odintsova argue that man must have order in everything without which life would be erratic and too boring. The nihilist would want to destroy this existing order and replace it with dominant anarchy.
* As he becomes attracted to the person who believes something diametrically opposed to his way of thinking and whose life prevails over his he soon admits that without order he found at her house the visit would not have been prolonged so order contributes to the pleasure of their visit.
* But she also gets more attracted to him because he is different and she needs an experience with the disorder after being in order for so long. The connection of the two is great influence to the boy because he thought he was so smart for it as a nihilist.
* Arkady too is struck by the piano music and realizes his father’s interests are inherent in him too. This brings him closer to Katya until they become engaged.
* Bazarov finally lets his guard of drop and he is affected by something outside himself. Anxiety begins to appear and he changes significantly.
* More of his human aspects of nature is seen when the old servant comes to inquire of him. He dismisses the servant as soon as possible but gets affected by the desire of his parents yet he is expected according to nihilism to be living totally alone, without dependence on any person.
* The two pairs of lovers however seem star-crossed. Arkady thinks his love is for Odintsova but more and more he is attracted by Katya’s charm. He is yet unaware of many things about himself. “Without noticing or confessing to himself that such nonsense interests him too.
* A breach between the friends is heightened as they are separated by the two women as Arkady is jealous that Bazarov is spending good time with Odintsova though he thoroughly enjoys that time he spends himself with Katya.
* Bazarov makes his impassioned declaration of love which takes Madam Odintsova by surprise though she feels for him too that she refuses it as she didn’t expect him to change. He undergoes great change and consequently violets the entire philosophy of nihism.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

Or:

1. How does the philosophy of Nihilism influence the behavior of Bazarov and Arkady in the novel, *Fathers and Sons*?

Candidate is expected to explain that philosophy of nihilism in detail and show how it separately affects the friends:

* Nihilism requires of them to disregard art and nature. However these are things that Arkady loves inherently so he drifts with his friend Bazarov.
* Because of this philosophy, Madam Odintsova remains with Bazarov who she seeks to understand something which hurts Arkardy who loves her as he thinks.
* The separation between the friends determines changes in their considerations and self-search. Arkady gets to know what he loves and though he struggles he falls for Katya and Bazarov declares his love to madam Odintsova who rejects him for his philosophy though the two are really in pain for their love.
* The philosophy makes the two friends endure a lot of pain trying to live disorderly form normal life yet they have human feelings.
* It brings about the vault between parents and children and Bazarov hurts Arkady’s uncle who later falls sick and dies.
* Bazarov dies a sad life but he convinces madam Odintsova to let Arkady marry Katya which she does. The two go to where they deserve, Akardy to art and mirthfulness and Bazarov to a lonely life.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**SECTION C**

**ALEX LA GUMA: *A Walk in the Night.***

Either:

1. Analyze the character of Constable Raalt in the short story, *A Walk in the night*.

Candidate should give background to the character and suggest his traits:

* Raalt is a police constable.
* He is aggressive in witch hunting nonwhite. As a character, he is portrayed as:
* Racist who refers to nonwhites as coloured bastards.
* Ruthless/ violent
* Segregative, he has intentions of hurting nonwhites at earliest opportunity as he swears to hit any ‘bastards’.
* Hot tempered.
* Rash in action, hurries to shoot bullets at coloureds.
* Merciless, refuses to call for an ambulance to save Willieboy yet he is advised to do so by his colleague.
* Irresponsible officer can’t hurry Willieboy to hospital coz he delays at Portuguese restaurant.
* Commands fear and terror amongst members of his district.

***Mark as a whole 33 marks.***

Or:

1. Discuss the theme of crime in *A Walk in the Night.*

Candidate needs to note that the theme of crime alternates between the excesses of authorities and the struggle to survive by the poor dwellers of district 6.

Crime can be examined by highlighting instances of:

* Pretty thefts by the gang members led by foxy
* Injustice unveiled on innocent coloureds like Doughty, Willieboy.
* Murder in cold blood especially by the brutal constables.
* Rape
* Violence
* Oppression of the blacks, etc.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**ES’KIA MPHALELE: *In Corner B***

**Either:**

1. How do the folks in Corner B react to death in the short story, *In Corner B*?

Candidate is expected to show how the community of Corner B handles everything surrounding death using the example of the death of Talita’s husband:

* In corner B, a burial must be on a weekend to give as many people as possible the opportunity to attend it. At least a week should be allowed for the next of kin to come from the farthest part of the country.
* If one dies in the middle of the week, the customary thing is for him to wait for a week and be buried at the first weekend after the seven days.
* The bodies are kept at the government mortuary at a cost till day to the burial when they are brought for view by friends and relatives.
* Death humbles the most unconventional, the hardest rebel. The dead people cannot be just packed off to the cemetery. You are a person because of other human beings you are told. The aunt from a distant province will not forgive you if she arrives and finds the deceased buried before she has seen his lifeless face for the last time.
* Between the death and the funeral, while the body lies in the mortuary, there is a wake each night. Day and night relatives and friends and their friends come and go saying words of consolation to the bereaved.
* All the time, some next of kin must acts as a spokesperson to relate the circumstances of death to all who arrive for the first time.
* Pretty intrigues and dramatic scene, among the relatives as they prepare for the funeral are innumerable, without them, a funeral doesn’t look like one.
* The burial society will make several demands i.e. a marriage certificate.
* There is always singing and praying and preaching in which the deceased is mentioned several times, often in vehement praise of him and his kindness.
* For gruesome murders like this one of Talita’s husband, police is expected to make some arrests. However it seems they care less for black corpses.
* A family member sits with a book to record whoever donates to the funeral and the much they give. This condolences money is meant to meet funeral expenses such as buying tea, coffee, bread and the groceries for meals served to guests who come from far.
* Men drink alcohol together to keep merry and warm through the vigil before they can retire and disperse at midnight.
* Preparations have to be made such as getting a death certificate and a permit for the cemetery, booking a double decker bus, noting the number plate etc and giving such details to authorities.
* After the funeral, there is always a party.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**Or:**

1. Describe the character of Talita in the short story, *In Corner B*.

Candidate is expected to describe Talita giving her character traits. She is wife to the dead man with whom they have lived longer than 15 years. She has the following traits:

* She is possessive and her husband is everywhere called “My man”.
* She is intuitive, even at the death of her husband she muses at how parents bring up such boys that maliciously kill people’s husbands.
* She is strong hearted and calms herself during the week of waiting to bury her husband nursing her pain at a corner in the room.
* She is vivacious
* She is talkative/ cantankerous and hardly ever short of words and prattles on even when her husband is quiet.
* She is loving and caring; loves her man tenderly.
* She is protective and jealous and becomes pensive receiving her husband letter from a mistress Marta. She tracks down this woman.
* She is loyal to the extent that at the death of her husband she keeps his image in front of her as if it were an insult to his memory if the image escaped her for once.
* Assertive – she asks Morena the husband to Marta “chain your bitch. That is my man and mine alone.”
* She is generous and tender especially when loving her man.
* She has self-control/ composed and leaves Marta at her antics at the burial of her husband.
* She is emotional and hurting.
* She is judgmental.
* She is over confident in her feelings for her husband and proud and wonders what other mistresses may be offering.
* Relieved at last though she feels guilty for nagging her husband in life over Marta. ***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**CHINUA ACHEBE: *The Voter***

**Either:**

1. How are politicians and politics portrayed in *The Voter*?

Candidate is expected to analyze the portrayal of politicians and politics in the short story basing on their acts in *The Voter.*

* Politics in the ideal sense is depicted as the ability of one to go against self and sacrifice one’s future for the service of one’s society. This Roof attempts by leaving opportunities in town and staying a poor life in his area.
* Politics however makes people exchange such good values like immense popularity, respect, trust and innocence for corruption. Leaders often look out for a man with such qualities to help them gunner votes from the electorate. It’s for this Marcus contracts Roof as his campaigns manager.
* Politics makes politicians make promises beyond what they can deliver; their point is convincing people to vote for them not to serve them. Roof convinces people that Marcus is an asset for Umofia because once he becomes a minister there will be transformation of the village through provision of electricity, water, hospitals, schools etc.
* Incumbent politicians are judged by the voters depending on their past performance. It is true that the past experience forbade the voters to be sympathetic to Marcus. He had just transformed himself and not the community.
* Politicians are portrayed as corrupt people who bribe voters and make a temporary investment during campaigns that gets them into enjoyment. Marcus draws a salary of four months ahead of elections to corrupt voters.
* Politics is the job for escapees of bad pasts. The professional teacher Marcus involved in a sexual scandal resigns his job and rises in politics to the level of a minister in a short while.
* Politics is a sure way to become rich very fast without sweat. Marcus has accumulated a lot of wealth in a short time, built a bungalow in the village, installed water and electricity and has several long cars at the expense of his voters. These accumulations do not agree with his salary as a Member of Parliament and minister.
* Politicians are depicted to take all chances to see that they are voted into power including using witchcraft to scare away from those that sell their votes not to vote for someone else instead. Maduka’s team makes Roof to swear by witchcraft that he will vote for his man’s opponent.
* Politics has lost value both the politician and the voters are not admirable. Each politician buys his seat into power and the voters push him around the wall for any opportunity to extract from him.
* In politics, campaign managers can fail to vote their own candidates and sabotage the work of looking for the votes by pocketing some of the money prepared for bribing voters.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

Or:

1. What makes *The Voter* an interesting short story?

Candidate should show that for a writer to sustain interest in his audience he uses narrative techniques/ stylistic devices. In creating The Voter Achebe applies a number of devices which must be identified, example given and the effect shown:

* Title – the title statement is both direct and thematic and expresses the unsatisfied poor African voter used by politicians because of money and other promises. He is unable to maintain his loyalty during an election.
* Setting – the setting of this short story is limited to one place, Umofia, a village in a post independent African society, Nigeria challenged by corruption and superstition which dominate post independent politics in most African states.
* Point of view – the story is told in third person omniscient narrator point of view. The author is the mouth piece who seems to know all in the plot including the thoughts of characters like Roof. This makes the story realistic.
* Characterization – the memory of any text is built on the author’s choice of well-built characters. Achebe makes interesting characters whose growth and change affects our perception of society:

1. Rufus Okeke (Roof) – a popular young man who is respected, trusted and poor for his choice to remain in his area to serve his society. When Marcus Ibe chooses him for his campaigns’ manager he changes drastically. He is persuasive, money hungry, corrupt and hypocritical.
2. Marcus Ibe – the politician who was once a teacher. He never returns to do what people want but he amasses a lot of wealth for himself and provides his home with what the masses dream of. He is corrupt, irresponsible, selfish, hypocritical and a betrayer of the masses. He is standing again as the parliamentary flag bearer for PAP.
3. Maduka – the opponent political cabinet for Marcus. Like other politicians, he is not clear of the sins of his opponent. He is corrupt and uses witchcraft to scare off those he bribes to vote for him against Marcus.

* Language style – the language in the story is generally straight forward and simple for the consumption of everyone. This choice of language portrays the everyday language in Umofia and the other contemporary societies.

However, the writer also uses imagery by figures of speech especially hyperbole and simile. In describing Rufus Okeke, we are told “He had become a real expert in election campaign at all levels – village, local, government or national.” This exaggeration is used for emphasis. When the elder Ogbuefi Ezwnwa and his group visits Roof in the night, he says of Marcus, “Our son is a good man; he is not like a mortar which as soon as food comes its way turns its back on the ground.” This creates a comparison for the reader.

* Dialogue/ conversation – this bring the character’s events to life i.e when Maduka’s campaign boys visit Roof this is what ensues:

“You know I work for Marcus,’ he said feebly. “It will be very bad…”

“Marcus will not be there when you put in your paper. We have plenty of work to night; are you taking this or not?”

“I will not be heard outside this room?” asked Roof.

“We are after votes not gossip.”

“Alright” said Roof in English.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**SECTION D**

**JULIUS OKWINYO: *Footprints of the Outsider***

***Either***

1. Referring closely to the novel Footprints of the Outsider, whom do you think is the best representative of the people of Ayer Constituency?

There are three contestants for the Seat of Ayer: Adoli- Awal, the minister and incumbent, Abdul Olwit, the former assistant supretendant of Alaro prison and Luka Apel. Of the three, the narrator sides with Abdul Olwit to be the best representative:

* He grows up in Teboke and from a humble family of a single mother. He learns the problems of the people.
* His opponent Adoli – Awali only comes to the people during election time to seek for their votes.
* Similarly, Luka Apel even has no home in the constituency, he stays in town.
* During the time of famine, it is Abdul Olwit, as an assistant prison supretendant who helps the people of Ayer with food from the prison farm.
* He also partners with an NGO IRDSA and they construct boreholes in various parts of Ayer constituency to curb the water problem.
* He socializes freely with the people at NAMU’s BAR AND RESTAURANT. This is where soldiers influenced by his opponent find him.
* Because the incumbent cannot do anything for the people, he flames Abdul – Olwit to be supporting the rebels and he is arrested. He suffers in prison for helping his people.
* Honourable Adoli has been the area MP for a long time sicnce Amin’s regime, during the reign of general Ragamoi, and now at the time of Uchebi, there is need for new leaders with new ideas.
* The moral standards of Abdul Olwit is better than that of Adoli – Awal. He sleeps with several women and has a sex scandal with Miss House Keeping in Zambia as a minister.
* Abdul, though segregated for being a son of a Gisu, he is down to earth unlike his opponents who are arrogant and proud. A good leader should be humble.
* Adoli – Awali insights violence. At his campaigns he scorns his opponents and his hooligans stone Saida Acolo something that leaves supporters in struggle.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

***Or***

1. Describe the contribution of father Guglielmo in the development of the novel, *Footprints of the Outsider*.

Candidate is expected to analyze Father Gugliemo’s contribution to the development of the novel through its important aspects such as themes, character, lessons, mood and atmosphere as well as the plot:

Thematic advancement

* Colonialism – he grabs people’s land to expand the catholic mission. He uses the president’s respect for him to get this done.
* Religious hypocrisy – he grabs Laban Oculi’s land, tortures him and throws him into prison. This is not expected out of a cleric.
* Immorality – he departs with a Lango woman. It is said that he later quits priesthood and marries her. This shows that he has been having affairs yet he is a celibate.

Character Development

* Oculi and Laban – brave soldiers
* Father – hardworking, immoral, materialistic and grabber, inconsistent etc

Plot development

* Converts many Protestants to Catholicism and brings ministers to church.
* He supports incumbent Adol – Awali whom he maintains in power.

Mood and Atmosphere

* Exploitative, gloom, terror, emotional

Lessons

* Hard work pays
* The poor have no one to run to. ***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**H.R. OLE KULET: *Vanishing Herds.***

***Either***

1. Discuss the view that hell has no fury than an environment destroyed in the novel, *Vanishing Herds*.

Candidate is expected to show that a good environment is the best for man and when this is destroyed society suffers. The novel therefore addresses the issue of environmental degradation and the desire to protect it in the following ways:

* The environment is a source of medicine that treats the Maa people.
* The novel is a representative of the effect that capitalist modernity has on the Masaai ecosystem.
* The couple watches nature on their long journey to Nkararo through the plains, hills, valleys, etc. this they admire and later see how modernity is killing nature and want it conserved.
* The destruction of the environment is decried and the raves of human activity on mother nature.
* Humans have let their greed to prevail upon them such that they destroy the environment, fell trees traditionally preserved for religious and medicinal functions etc.
* Prolonged droughts, flash floods are all coming up because nature has not been protected and its striking back.
* The humans are educated but can’t use their education to preserve the environment.
* Heed must be taken to preserve the environment.
* If nature is not protected everything it supports faces extinction. ***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

***Or***

1. Describe the character of Norpisia in the novel, *Vanishing Herds*.

Candidate is expected to give a background of Norpisia and analyse her character traits in the novel, Vanishing Herds.

* She is the woman who defies the entrenched Maa traditional roles assigned to women and takes up roles such as would be assumed by men. She is mentored in the traditional socializing approach when hyenas attack and kill the sheep belonging to her grandmother. Her grandmother admonishes her for doing nothing about it and calls her a good for nothing girl. Unknown to her grandmother, Norpisia takes up the challenge and in a few days manages to kill several hyenas feeling vindicated for her negligence. In the novel she has the following traits:
* Brave
* Keen/ observant
* Determined/ daring
* Friendly
* Inspiring
* Loving/ caring
* Strong willed
* Hardworking
* Liberated
* Intelligent
* Romantic/ loves nature. Etc

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**OSI OGBU:** *The Moon Also Sets.*

1. What experiences does Oby go through in her life at University? How do they change her perspective toward life?

**Candidates are required to show the changes in Oby’s life and how they change her perspective toward life**

Oby is the main character in the text. She holds on to her cherished dream of education but realizes that this is going to have to go through a great deal of challenges. When she gets to Embakassi University, she realizes there is a lot more than she had thought:

**Changes**

* She loses her virginity to Chike
* She gets into a relationship with Chike and creates a great friendship with his friends.
* She slowly becomes estranged from her mother
* She realizes that education and the search for independence are indeed tough routes to walk on.
* She loses the respect she had for university lecturers.
* She realizes there is more to love than just sex.
* Oby gives in to drinking and partying and the reserved girl in her totally dies out.
* She starts questioning her morals and catholic faith especially after the pregnancy.

**Effects**

* She gets pregnant
* Later on, she realizes Chike did not mean well for her. She turns to Chris for support in her hardest time.
* Mama Oby and Oy become far and distant. In a way, her independence starts to scare her mother.
* Oby ends up becoming the rumour subject on campus and this destroys her esteem.
* She feels betrayed by Chike especially when he starts suggesting an abortion, she realizes he did not love her but only wanted to use her.

**Mark as a whole: 33 marks**

1. How justifiable is the ending of the novel *The Moon Also Sets*?

**Candidates are required to show how justifiable the ending of the novel is:**

* At the end of *The Moon Also Sets,* Oby realizes that there is a lot more to life than just what she has been told. She is pregnant and finds her comfort in Chris. Chike has abandoned her and finally she realizes the meaning of the mad man at the beach’s statement: The moon also sets.
* Oby has become a woman and has to find her way in life as a woman and not as a girl any more.
* She has realized the folly of sex before marriage and the importance of sexual purity. It is no wonder that Chris at the end of the text makes more sense to her than Chike.
* Oby chooses to make the right choice about her baby and this keeps her in the moral position as the heroine of the text.
* Despite her studies being disrupted, Oby knows that there are consequences for every one of her actions and she chooses to face her actions and their consequences squarely.
* Oby has not gotten married to the chief and has held on to the traditions of her people by not marrying an osu.
* Pa Okolo who thought he would use weird ways of getting to the top ends up dying not only disgraced but he also does not get to the positions her wanted.
* Mama Oby is able to give her daughter the chance to study without any faltering. She becomes Oby’s role model and a model for readers to learn from.
* Oby is able to realize what true love means and can now separate it from infatuation and sex.
* It lets her reflect on her life, ambitions and goals and whether she has gotten the best out of it. Oby reflects on her family and mother regarding this relationship and must make choices whether to stay in it or not.
* Oby is able to distinguish between honesty and hypocrisy, something that she did not have as a young girl in love.
* Oby’s pregnancy opens her up to the cruelties of men. She seemingly gets closer to God at the end of the novel as she starts to deeply reflect on the life ahead of her.

**Mark as a whole: 33 marks**

**END**