

MATIGO EXAMINATIONS BAORD



Uganda Certificate of Education

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

MARKING GUIDE

1	<p>Either 1. FRANCIS IMBUGA: <i>The Return of Mgofu</i></p> <p>a) <i>Explain what leads to this passage.</i> (05 Marks)</p> <p>Before this passage, <u>Thori arrives</u> at the open market place <u>pushing his wife, Thoriwa in a wheelchair</u>. These <u>messengers from the ancestors</u> (spirit world) carry a <u>message for the living</u> about the <u>causes and effects of the conflict</u> between the two Mndika communities that had once lived in harmony. They start by <u>introducing themselves</u> hence leading to the passage.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 5 events x 01 = 05 marks)</p>	
	<p>b) <i>What are the feelings of Thori and Thoriwa towards society as revealed in this passage?</i> (06 Marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thori feels contempt towards society. He says “These people can’t even say sorry on behalf of their grandfathers, can they?” • They dislike society for its love for war • Resentment • Disappointed • Anger • Pity <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 feelings + reason × 02 = 06 marks)</p>	
	<p>c) <i>What according to the passage are the causes of violence in the society?</i> (03 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust, “pointing accusing fingers at one another” 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greed, “<i>My land... My cat... My maize...</i>” • Arrogance, “These people can’t even say sorry on behalf of their grandfathers, can they?” <p style="text-align: right;">(3 causes + explanation × 01 = 03 marks)</p>	
	<p>d) Briefly explain how the conflicts cited affect the people. (06 Marks)</p> <p>The Mndika conflict leads to <u>loss of lives</u> and <u>property</u>. Many Mndikans, like Mgofu Ngoda are <u>forced into exile</u>, therefore <u>being alienated from their culture</u> and <u>land</u>. For a long time, until the coming to power of Mwami Mhando, <u>Mndika remains underdeveloped</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(6 effects × 01 = 06 marks)</p>	
2	<p>Or 2. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: <i>The Merchant of Venice</i></p> <p>a) What leads to this passage? (06 marks)</p> <p>Before this passage, <u>Portia is saddened by the conditions of her late father’s will</u> decreeing that <u>she cannot marry a man of her own choice</u> but <u>make herself available to all suitors</u> and accept the <u>one who chooses rightly from among three caskets of gold, silver and lead</u>. <u>Nerissa comforts her</u> that whichever man finally chooses right will rightly love her but <u>Portia is uncertain about this</u> since <u>she finds all those who have so far come to Belmont undesirable</u> basing on their individual faults. Fortunately, <u>they have all been unwilling to risk the penalty for choosing the wrong casket</u>, which is, remaining a bachelor for the rest of their lives, hence leading to the passage.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 6 events × 01 = 06 marks)</p>	
	<p>b) Describe Portia’s feelings towards her suitors in the passage. (04 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dislike • Disappointed • Pity • Sympathy <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 2 feelings + reason × 02 = 04 marks)</p>	
	<p>c) “If I could bid the fifth welcome with so good heart as I can bid the other four farewell...” What does Portia mean by this? (04 marks)</p> <p>Portia means that she is not interested in her fifth suitor just as she has not found desirable the other four suitors who she is bidding farewell. She wishes that the fifth suitor being announced, Morocco, leaves as soon as he arrives. She would die than marry him.</p>	

		(Mark as a whole)	
	<p>d) What happens later as a result of this conversation? (06 marks)</p> <p>As a result of this conversation, <u>Prince of Morocco arrives to seek Portia's hand in marriage. He straightforwardly begins courting Portia proudly referring to his dark skin and achievements at war. He agrees to the casket process and is ready for the test. He chooses the wrong casket and leaves disappointed. Later, Bassanio arrives and Portia excitedly welcomes him. He chooses the right casket and the two get married.</u></p> <p>(Any 6 event × 01 = 06 marks)</p>		
3	<p>Or. 3. JOHN STEINBECK: <i>The Pearl</i></p> <p>a) What happens shortly before this passage? (06 Marks)</p> <p>Shortly before this passage, <u>the villagers, neighbours and the local priest visit Kino in turns to express their happiness for him finding the peal of the world. After the priest and the neighbours have long left, the doctor comes to check on Coyotito, but he has actually come to spy on where Kino is hiding his pearl. He viciously poisons Coyotito so that he can return to treat him. He claims the boy is effected by the delayed effects of the scorpion bite. Kino is gripped by fear, suspicion and insecurity, and he buries the pearl near the side post of his brush house. After supper, Coyotito gets sick and the doctor returns to treat him as he had promised. Kino promises to pay him after selling his pearl.</u> Later in the night, <u>a burglar raids Kino's home</u> hence leading to the passage.</p> <p>(Any 6 events × 01 = 06 marks)</p>		
	<p>b) What does the passage show about the character of Kino? (04 Marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He loves his family and does anything to protect it • He is strong • He is taciturn, reticent, and reserved. He and his wife rarely find it necessary to talk • He is also brave or courageous. He manages to ward off the thief who attacks him • He is cautious enough to know that someone might come to steal his pearl and, therefore, buries it in the house in the hole by the side post • Kino is sensitive, instinctive and intuitive. His instincts always come to his rescue as he is able to feel that people will try to steal his pearl and, therefore, takes measures to safeguard it. He is able to feel the evil lurking outside his house and goes out to meet it <p>(Any 2 traits + illustration × 02 = 04 marks)</p>		
	<p>c) Briefly explain any three themes revealed in the passage. (06 Marks)</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict • Greed • Hypocrisy • Fear <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 themes + illustration × 02 = 06 marks)</p>	
	<p>d) What are your feelings towards Kino in the passage? (04 Marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Resentment • hatred • Disgust • Anger • Relief <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 2 feelings + reason × 02 = 04 marks)</p>	
4	<p>Or 4. LAWRENCE DARMANI: Grief Child</p> <p>a) State what happens before this passage. (05 Marks)</p> <p>Before this passage, <u>the whole of Susa village goes to sleep except the restless Adu</u>. In the middle of the night, <u>Adu has a nightmare in which he is chased by a leopard</u>. <u>He is awakened by his father, Nimo, and he almost runs out of the room out of fear</u>. <u>Nimo holds him tight and seats him on the bed</u>, hence leading to the passage.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 5 events × 01 = 05 marks)</p>	
	<p>b) Describe Adu's feelings on this occasion. (04 Marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bewildered/shocked • Scared/frightened/terrified • Worried <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 2 feelings + reason × 02 marks)</p>	
	<p>c) Basing on the events in this passage, describe the character of Nimo. (05 Marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nimo is a responsible parent – he seeks help from Yaro, the village preacher, about Adu's mysterious dream • He is patient and enduring in the way he handles Adu's situation 	

- He is a skilled and knowledgeable farmer and herbalist
- Nimo is tolerant and forgiving of his father and sister who call him a coward
- He is bold to tell his father he cannot get involved in the world of spirits

(Any 2 traits + illustration × 02 = 04 marks + 01 mark)

d) What happens immediately after this passage? (06 Marks)

Immediately after the passage, Nimo decides to consult Yaro. He tells Yaro about Adu's dream and passionately asks him to pray for his young friend Adu. As a result, Yaro prays with Adu for two hours in the night and encourages him to commit himself to Psalms 23. He begins to teach Adu the details of God's protection if he is to follow these footsteps at a later stage in life.

(6 events × 01 = 06 marks)

Subsection (ii)

Attempt only **one** question from this Subsection. If your answer in subsection (i) was on play, now select a novel; but if your answer in Subsection (i) was on a novel, now you **must** select a play.

5

FRANCIS IMBUGA: *The Return of Mgofu*

Either 5. What does the play *The Return of Mgofu* teach the audience? (20 Marks)

➤ Candidate give a general introduction to the play and then state the lessons citing illustrations from the events and themes of the text. Consider the following lessons:

- Good governance is a key factor in natural development, Nderema thrives under good governance while Mndika lags behind because of mismanagement.
- Wars are meaningless and they cause suffering. This is seen with the people of Mndika, some of whom are forced into exile and others murdered. Mgofu Ngoda is forced into exile while Sariku's parents are murdered.
- Change is a factor of life. The brutal and ruthless leaders of Mndika are thrown out in favour of the vibrant young leaders like Mwami Mhando.
- Tradition is only good when it helps the nation to improve the living conditions of people. Women emancipation promotes development.
- Fortune favours the brave. The old blind seer bravely walks with his pregnant wife to Nderema. Although he dies his brave decision saves the wife and the unborn baby who later becomes just like him.
- Experience is the best teacher. Mwami Mhando learns from the experience of the previous leaders and works hard to avoid the repeat of the same corrupt leaders are replaced with reputable characters even when women are added into members of the inner circle.

- Good leadership creates a peaceful environment while bad leadership brings chaos.
- Good will always win over evil. Goodness prevails over Mndika after the past evil is eliminated. Mgofu Ngoda also returns to Mndika which is a sign that the bad past is not forgiven.
- We live by hope. The people of Mndika hope that peace will one day returns. On Remembrance Day Mgofu Ngoda returns with his daughter Norah Ulivaho.
- It is better to live in peace than in conflict. Peaceful coexistence should be encouraged between neighbours as a solution to violence because conflict is destructive. For instance, the people in Nderema live peacefully and are mindful of the welfare of their neighbours. They are good keepers of their neighbours.
- Whatever happens to a society is determined by the decisions its people and leaders make. For instance, Nderema decides to live peacefully while Mndika continuously kills her own and lags behind in terms of development.
- Good always triumphs over evil. People should shun any form of discrimination against humanity.
- Political times call for good people to get involved and a political opponent should be treated as a fellow human being whose life ought to be valued.
- Good governance is key for a nation or community to develop as Nderema thrives under good governance while Mndika remains underdeveloped.
- East or west, home is best. One's ancestry or heritage is very important. This is what compels Mgofu to attend the Remembrance Day celebrations to offer service to his motherland.

(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)

6

Or 6. What is the relevance of the play *The Return of Mgofu* to your society?

(20 Marks)

- *Candidate should give a general background of the play in form of introduction and then show how the events and themes of the play mirror what is happening in their society. Examples or illustrations should be cited from both the play and their society. Among others, consider the following:*
- There are several tribal conflicts between communities or societal conflicts in Uganda, which force a number of people out of their community, for instance, Baganda and Banyala, Bakonzo and Bamba-Babwisi, Amuru-Adjumani district boundary conflict. Iteso and Japadhola in Tororo, Iteso and karamojong, the Bagwere and the Banyoli in Budaka and Butaleja among others. Kenyans have killed each other over election disagreements, etc. all these have caused untold suffering.
- There is reconciliation, for instance, the government of Uganda is currently negotiating reconciliation with the Rwenzururu Kingdom.

- The refugee question as there are many refugee settlements in Uganda. There are refugees in Nderema who flee their country Mndika because of conflicts and bloodshed. This is common in Uganda that hosts refugees from DRC, South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi among others. There are refugee camps in Bidi Bidi, Palabek, Nakivule among others.
- Leaders blaming colonialism for present challenges, for instance, Uganda's land troubles are often associated with the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- Leaders prolonging their stay in power and claim they are compelled by the will of the people.
- Strange traditions and culture exist in our societies even today.
- In the play *The Return of Mgofu*, neighbours accuse others of causing battle that throws Mndika into trouble. This is also seen in our society for example Rwanda accuses Uganda of sponsoring rebels that intend to destabilize their country. This has made Rwanda to close its borders with Uganda.
- The play *The Return of Mgofu* has a number of old fashioned beliefs, norms and practices like not allowing women into leadership but this is changed by leaders like Mhando. The present day society, this has also been done and many women are in leadership position. For example, the Vice President Jessica Alupo, the Prime Minister Robinah Nabanja among others
- In the play *The Return of Mgofu*. The elders discuss the leadership succession after Mwami Mhando's reign. This is the same discussion in the present day Uganda on who will take over from President Museveni.
- The Remembrance day celebrations which organized to remember the dead who were murdered due to conflicts in past is a reminder on how bad conflicts are and why they should be avoided. This is also seen in Rwanda where there is a remembrance day to commemorate the 1994 genocide.

(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)

7

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *The Merchant of Venice*

Either 7. Describe the character of Portia. What is her importance in the play, 'The Merchant of Venice'? (20 Marks)

- *Candidate is expected to introduce Portia and then describe her character traits on one hand. In the second part of the essay, candidate explains how Portia contributes to the understanding of themes, plot, character, symbolic role, source of effect like humour and writer's intention. Consider the following:*
- Portia is the romantic heroine of the play presented with much beauty and intelligence. She is a wealthy heiress from Belmont and an intelligent.
 - She is very unhappy that she must marry only the man who chooses the single casket of three which contains her portrait.
 - She loves Bassanio. She already has given him cause to think that it is possible that he can woo and win her because on an earlier visit to Belmont, Bassanio did "receive fair speechless messages" from her eyes.

- Portia is usually very self-controlled.
 - Portia is also gracious, tactful and sympathetic. Despite her real feelings about the Prince of Morocco, Portia answers him politely and reassuringly.
 - Portia is eloquent, honest, open and natural. She is an epitome of beauty, love, honesty and generosity.
 - Portia is witty and playful. Even when she is complaining to Nerissa about the terms of her father's will, she does so wittily; *"Is it not hard, Nerissa that I cannot choose one nor refuse none?"*
 - She is humorous in the way she imagines dressing like a man and aping the mannerisms of all of the men she has observed in her short life. She bets Nerissa that she can cut-man any man when it comes to swaggering and playing the macho bit; *"I have within my mind/ A thousand raw tricks of these bragging Jacks,/ Which I will practise."*
 - She is a delightful creature, intelligent and captivating heroine.
 - She is loyal to her father's oath ensuring that only the rightful suitor wins her.
 - Although she is unschooled, she is convincing, manipulative and influential as manifested in the casket and trial scenes.
- *This wealthy heiress and lovely beautiful woman courted by many men plays a significant role in the play.*
- Portia plays a key contribution to the development of the themes and ideas in the play. Her encounter with Shylock vividly exposes the human vices greed, malice, extreme hatred, vengeance, Hypocrisy etc.
 - By way of dialogue, contrast, comparison and juxtaposition, Portia helps to bring out the unique character portraits of the other characters in the play such as Bassanio and Shylock.
 - She enhances the plot by provoking actions and events in the play.
 - She is a dependable source of dramatic relief which in the play.
 - She also interjects as a mouth piece of the playwright many occasions.
 - Portia is a symbol of a human compassion, magnanimity, wit etc.
 - Her wealth and beauty drive many men, including Bassanio, to try to win her.
 - Her strict assessment of her suitors helps to characterize the men who court her.
 - Her love and admiration of Bassanio inspires him to select the correct box, thus ensuring their marriage.
 - Her ingenuity in disguising herself as a lawyer helps save Antonio's life.
 - Her taking in Lorenzo and Jessica gives opportunity to the young eloped couple to settle down in marriage.
 - Her trick with the ring, together with Nerissa, tests Bassanio's and Gratiano's loyalty and commitment as husbands.
 - She helps put Shylock in his rightful place, thus ridding the city of a notorious moneylender.

(Marks as a whole: Character $\frac{x}{10}$ marks; Role $\frac{x}{10}$ marks)

8

Or 8. What lessons do you learn from Shylock in the play The Merchant of Venice? (20 Marks)

➤ Candidate should state who Shylock is in the play. They should state lessons drawn from the play making reference to what happens to Shylock at the end of the play. Consider the following:

- Driven by a strong impulse of vengeance, hatred, rivalry and pride, Shylock obstinately insists on executing his bond by extracting a pound of flesh from Antonio.
- Shylock ignores the many pleas to spare Antonio's life, and a trial is called to decide the matter. The duke of Venice, who presides over the trial, announces that he has sent for a legal expert, who turns out to be Portia disguised as a young man of law.
- Portia asks Shylock to show mercy, but he remains inflexible and insists the pound of flesh is rightfully his.
- Bassanio offers Shylock twice the money due him, but Shylock insists on collecting the bond as it is written. Portia examines the contract and, finding it legally binding, declares that Shylock is entitled to the merchant's flesh. Shylock ecstatically praises her wisdom, but as he is on the verge of collecting his due, Portia reminds him that he must do so without causing Antonio to bleed, as the contract does not entitle him to any blood.
- Trapped by this logic, Shylock hastily agrees to take Bassanio's money instead, but Portia insists that Shylock take his bond as written, or nothing at all. Portia informs Shylock that he is guilty of conspiring against the life of a Venetian citizen, which means he must turn over half of his property to the state and the other half to Antonio.
- The duke spares Shylock's life and takes a fine instead of Shylock's property. Antonio also forgoes his half of Shylock's wealth on two conditions: first, Shylock must convert to Christianity, and second, he must will the entirety of his estate to Lorenzo and Jessica upon his death. Shylock agrees and takes his leave.
- There are important lessons from Shylock's attitude in the play.
- The law is an ass, it is capable of cutting like a double-edged sword.
- Excessive greed is dehumanizing in the final analysis.
- It pays to pay heed to sound advice.
- Obstinacy can lead to very regrettable consequences.
- Forgiveness is divine.
- Hatred is a futile sentiment.
- Two wrongs do not make a right.
- Vengeance does not level the ground.
- We learn to be tolerant of other people that do not match our wants
- All that glitters is not gold or appearances are deceptive or never judge a book by its cover
- Think twice before you act
- To love is to sacrifice
- Forgiveness and mercy are virtues

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vengeance is evil, so we should learn to forgive • True love wins • In the world of romantic love and civilisation, people do not need to be very much concerned with money but love and friendship. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
9	<p>JOHN STEINBECK: <i>The Pearl</i></p> <p><i>Either 9. Why does Juana think the pearl is evil? (20 Marks)</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Candidate should introduce who Juana is in the novella and how she comes to talk about the pearl. With illustrations from the text, they should give reasons why she thinks the pearl evil.</i></p> <p>Juana is presented a hard working woman and wife to Kino. Like Kino, she is courageous or brave. Knowing just how much Kino treasures his pearl and the extents he has already gone to preserve it, she calmly takes it intending to throw it back into the sea. Once caught, she lies back and awaits her fate without a murmur. She is determined to have the pearl destroyed or thrown away. She is also the first to realize that the pearl is evil. She thinks the pearl should be thrown away because it will destroy them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coyotito is poisoned by the doctor • A burglar raids their home at night intending to steal the pearl. Kino manages to stab the attacker but he receives a stunning blow on his head and the thief escapes. • They are attacked again the following night. Kino moves out to meet the enemy whom he can feel and he is badly beaten up and crashed to the ground, half conscious. He gets other deep cuts and the thieves manage to search him. • The pearl introduces violence in their lives. Kino assaults her landing a severe blow and a kick on her. Juana lies in the shallow waters of the sea, ready to die at the hands of her husband. • The pearl makes Kino kill, something he would never have done in his old poor days. He stabs one of the attackers to death when attacked as he walks back home after assaulting Juana. He is badly beaten and collapses to the ground unconscious. • The pearl makes them fugitives. They flee into hiding after Kino has killed a man. Now light makes them afraid and they have to seek shadows to hide in. • Their precious canoe is maliciously damaged. Someone punches a hole in it so that they cannot escape with ease as Kino has planned to row away. • They are now without a home as their brush house is set on fire. • They have to walk for a very long distance in terrible weather. The mountains where they end up are “<i>over two hundred miles away</i>”, the equivalent of over 322km. It is a risky journey since “<i>the evils of the night are upon them.</i>” • The pearl brings them to the situation where they feel separation and death are inevitable. • Coyotito, their only son, and on whom Kino has high hopes is shot dead. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	

10

Or 10. Discuss the changes the pearl brings to Kino and his family. (20 Marks)

➤ Candidate should state who Kino is and who his family are. Briefly explain how Kino finds the pearl and then explain the changes it brings about.

- Kino, a pearl diver in La Paz, enjoys his simple, poor but free life until the day his son, Coyotito, is stung by a scorpion. The doctor refuses to treat the child because Kino is not able to raise the Doctor's fee. Kino is humiliated when he is likened to a mere animal to be attended to by a veterinary doctor.
- Kino and his wife Juana are therefore left with one uncertain option to look for a pearl in order to save their ailing baby. However, as luck would have it, they find the pearl of the world and all hell breaks loose. Word spreads quickly in La Paz and beyond. Kino feels he is suddenly rich. Many people plot to steal the pearl from Kino because they believe it is in the wrong undeserving hands.
- Feeling his fortune have risen, Kino begins to get huge dreams about the future, marrying Juana in church; sending Coyotito to school and buying a new rifle to secure himself and his family. Kino feels that education will free his son and his people from the poverty and ignorance that have oppressed them for generations of more than four hundred years.
- The doctor comes to treat Coyotito on leaving about Kino's great pearl and, although the baby is healed by Juana's first aid remedy, the doctor takes advantage of Kino's ignorance. He convinces Kino that the child is still ill and will soon die unless he gets treatment. In the process, the doctor manipulates Kino to reveal where the pearl is hidden. As the doctor leaves, Kino moves the pearl to another place.
- Shortly afterwards, an intruder sneaks into the house rummaging where the pearl should have been.
- When he tries to sell the pearl the next day, Kino is shocked to discover that the buyers have connived to convince him that the pearl is worth very little and is too large. Kino refuses to sell the pearl and instead decides to go to another country and get a fairer deal. Whereas Juan Thomas, his brother, and other people think the plan is foolish, Kino insists.
- Juana warns Kino that the pearl is evil and should be got rid of but Kino stands his ground. That night he strikes Juana when she tries to throw away the pearl in the sea. He also kills a man who attacks him in darkness. His ancestral canoe is destroyed and his bush house burnt.
- As he tries to escape, the assailants track him leading to a confrontation in the mountains where he attacks and kills some. Coyotito is killed by a stray bullet carelessly shot by an assailant.
- Realizing that the pearl is cursed and has destroyed his family, Kino and Juana return to La Paz and throw the pearl back to the sea.
- People begin to take Kino as their enemy and an obstacle to the glorious wealth the pearl promises
- The local priest and the doctor develop keen interest in Kino and his pearl

- Kino begins to think of the various things he will be able to achieve now that he is rich. Most of his wishes have been dreams impossible to achieve.
- The neighbours look at him with envy as they wonder how “*such luck could come to any man.*”
- Kino develops wild desires such as buying a rifle.
- He desires to give his son, Coyotito the best education in the world; “*My son will read and open the books, and my son will write and will know writing. And my son will make numbers, and these things will make us free because he will know – he will know and through him we will know.*”
- It creates fear, suspicion and insecurity to the family
- The priest who has ignored him all along and treated him with contempt and refused to wed him with Juana is now eager to remind him of his religious obligations, interestingly only those that require money.
- The doctor who turned him away and refused to treat his son now claims Kino is his client and he is treating Coyotito. He even visits twice to treat the boy, something he probably has never done for any of the poor clients. It is clear that he is the one who sends thieves to raid Kino’s home.
- Coyotito is poisoned by the doctor
- A burglar raids their home at night intending to steal the pearl. Kino manages to stab the attacker but he receives a stunning blow on his head and the thief escapes.
- They are attacked again the following night. Kino moves out to meet the enemy whom he can feel and he is badly beaten up and crashed to the ground, half conscious. He gets other deep cuts and the thieves manage to search him.
- The pearl introduces violence in their lives. Kino assaults her landing a severe blow and a kick on her. Juana lies in the shallow waters of the sea, ready to die at the hands of her husband.
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- The pearl makes them fugitives. They flee into hiding after Kino has killed a man. Now light makes them afraid and they have to seek shadows to hide in.
- Their precious canoe is maliciously damaged. Someone punches a hole in it so that they cannot escape with ease as Kino has planned to row away.
- They are now without a home as their brush house is set on fire.
- They have to walk for a very long distance in terrible weather. The mountains where they end up are “*over two hundred miles away*”, the equivalent of over 322km. It is a risky journey since “*the evils of the night are upon them.*”
- The pearl brings them to the situation where they feel separation and death are inevitable.
- Coyotito, their only son, and on whom Kino has high hopes is shot dead.

(Mark as a whole $\frac{x}{25}$ marks)

11

LAWRENCE DARMANI: *Grief Child****Either 11. Describe Nimo's character in the novel Grief Child. (20 Marks)***➤ *Candidate should first state who Nimo is before describing his character traits.*

- Nimo is Adu and Yaa's father and husband to Birago. He is a skillful hunter and herbalist who, with his rifle, will bring home antelope meat killed on the farm. He inherited herbal medicine skills and knowledge from his father.
- Nimo is a responsible parent. For instance, he seeks help from Yaro, the village preacher, about Adu's mysterious dream and kindly requests Yaro to pray for his friend, Adu. He also cautions his son, Adu to sharpen his machete carefully as the way he handles it may soon leave him without fingers. He argues with Appiah that children should be disciplined in the right way, not as if one wants to kill them. As a responsible father, he teaches Adu herbal medicines as well as the value of hard work.
- He is also open-minded and liberal for he never says that Yaro is polluting his son, Adu's mind with Christianity the way some other parents do. He, actually, sometimes expresses his need for the things of God and asks Yaro to pray for them. He is humble, polite and gentle. Even when he has had a quarrel with Appiah, he greets him and does not consider him an enemy.
- He is patient and enduring. He ignores all insults he receives upon his decision to stay in Susa. He concentrates on his farm only to become the envy of many and one of the most influential people in the village both as a farmer and herbalist. He also endures Goma's insults and still wants her to stay her full one-week visit.
- Nimo is principled and tough. He warns and teaches his son to be hard working when he arrives at the farm instead of gazing at the sky or going about shooting birds. He also insists on treating the villagers of Susa without taking any payments for his services because that is what their custom decrees. This is why he forces Adu to buy sweets and return them to the boy whose bleeding he had stopped.
- He also is sacrificial. He deprives his own wife to buy a sewing machine for his sister, Goma, who goes out of her way to demean his humble gesture. This also portrays him as supportive since he continues to provide Goma with necessities before she is able to stand on her feet again after her husband's death. He sacrifices his own life to save his son's.
- He is a peace maker or lover. He ignores the nagging or irritating remarks from his sister, Goma, in order to make peace with her. This is also brought out by the way he guides Appiah on how to discipline a child. He advises him that it is important to let a child understand the reason of the punishment before pinning them down on the ground. He also tells Siaka's father that it is not appropriate to scold a person when being treated. He is composed as he does not shout back at Appiah who threatens him about his son, Adu's habit of stealing oranges from his garden.
- Nimo is tolerant and forgiving. He tells Adu that he is not enemies with Appiah who bypasses them without responding to his greeting. Even when Adu thinks Appiah had insulted his father recently, Nimo says Appiah is a good man. He has always forgiven Appiah and made friends with him despite his quarrelsome nature over petty things.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nimo is grateful, generous and selfless. He feels thankful to the people of Susa for their help and support during the period of mourning his wife and daughter despite knowing that nobody or anything can replace them. He heals his people without a single charge even if it is offered out of gratitude. He treats Appiah's wife, Boye's mother of a snake bite and Siaka's dislocated arm without asking for a pay. • Nimo is Adu's loving father. • He is a hardworking father and a renowned herbalist in Susa. • He is a liberal and open minded character • He is a selfless character who deprives his own wife of a sewing machine and buys it for his sister who unfortunately demeans his humble gesture • He is generous and benevolent • He is a good father to Adu and a very good role model. • Nimo is social, friendly and open minded. • He is a concerned husband. He is described in the way his wife is conspicuously silent when she takes for him food in the garden. Her sitting posture on the piece of wood, head in hand and wearing a strange and melancholy expression, is compelled to ask her whether there is something amiss. • Nimo is central to the people's lives no wonder when he dies the entire society of Susa is at the blink of total collapse. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
12	<p>Or 12. Explain how Yaro influences Adu's life in the novel Grief Child. (20 Marks)</p> <p>➤ <i>By way of introduction, candidate should state who Yaro is. They should explain how Yaro influences Adu's character and decision in the novel.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yaro is a farm hand in the neighbourhood of Nimo's household in Susa. He is first presented to us after Adu's gruesome dream when Nimo and Adu go to him to seek interpretation and get prayer. It is at this time it is revealed that Yaro is a preacher of the word of God as well. From this point, Yaro plays very many roles in the life of the young Adu; • Yaro is a friend and a mentor to the young Adu, helping him to gradually understand complex concepts about God and life as a whole. • He provides company to Adu especially those moments when he feels confused and lost. • Yaro is Adu's only link to God, always praying for him whenever life gets too difficult. • He gives hope to Adu, pointing out to him that the meaning of earthly life lies beyond the sphere of the earth. • When Adu tragically loses all his family leaving him dejected, it is Yaro who works hard to comfort the young companion and to give him reason and hope to continue living. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therefore, Yaro is some kind of role model in the life of the young Adu. Even when Adu has left Susa for Buama, the young man always makes reference to Adu's words of encouragement to get around life-threatening situations. His voice ringing in the mind of Adu. • In fact, it is Yaro's voice that stops Adu from committing suicide after he has been brutalized by his aunt Goma, in Buama. On this particular occasion, Adu sees and hears Yaro vividly as though they were standing together. • It would appear, that Yaro and Adu are bonded together for life especially as Yaro's insistence that God will bless Adu with a new life comes to pass towards the end of the novel. • He is the first person to teach Adu the steps of practical faith in God • Yaro is loving and caring to Adu. He gives Adu wise counsel during his most trying times and talks to him differently in comparison to other boys of Adu's age. • He also comforts Adu when he is still thoughtfully grieving over the loss of his mother and sister. Yaro consoles him and tells him that God shows them how good He is whether there is death or not and that God can turn a bad situation into a good one. • Every time Adu is about to submit to evil forces, he remembers Yaro's preaching and takes the correct and wise decision • Despite the fact that he does not openly ask Yaro about his messages during the preaching missions, Adu deeply ponders about them <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
	SECTION B <i>Attempt three questions on three books from this section. One question must be on poetry. No more than one question should be attempted on any one text.</i>	
13	<p>SYLVESTER ONZIVUA: <i>The Heart Soothers</i></p> <p><i>Either 13. Explain the important lessons in the play, <i>The Heart Soothers</i>. (20 Marks)</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Candidate should give a brief background of the play. Consider the following lessons:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money cannot buy everything – Iyaa is inconsolable at the loss of her pot whose experience and value cannot be bought with money nor can it be replaced by a saucepan. Jez tells Jimmy that he is mistaken if he thinks that money is everything to a human being. • Parents should let their children make their own choice of marriage partners. All they can do is to advise their children in matters of love and marriage. Iyaa tries to advise her son to marry the catechist's daughter but Jimmy is not interested • Women need financial emancipation in order to be respected in society. Jimmy disrespects Mini and does not want her to question him about his bank account because he feels his money is his money. He even disrespects her 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can fool one person at a time but you cannot fool everybody at all times. Jimmy is finally discovered by Mini. We should listen to advice given to us but we need to think twice before taking the advice. Mini thinks twice though in the end she heeds to the advice from Florence. Appearances are deceptive, for instance, Florence is not what she seems to be to Mini. She ends up wrecking her family Every woman and her children need the security of a legal marriage in order to be helped by the authorities in case of any misfortune. For instance, Mini is not helped by the police and civil court because there is no valid document for her marriage with Jimmy. Two wrongs do not make a right. Mini tries to revenge but they end up in more confusion Heart soothers are actually not real soothers, instead they are a source of confusion, for example, the relationship between Mini and Jogo instead breeds more confusion than offering soothing services <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
14	<p>Or. 14. Explain the change of Mini's character in the play, <i>The Heart Soothers</i>. (20 Marks)</p> <p>➤ <i>Candidate should state who Mini is in the play. Clearly describe Mini's character showing when and why she changes. Consider the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She is the heroine or protagonist in the play. She finds herself entangled in an unfaithful relationship with her university boyfriend, Jimmy. She is persuaded to cohabit with him as he works and earns enough money to formalise their marriage in respect to her African tradition and culture, Christianity and her parents. She is betrayed when Jimmy becomes unfaithful and goes behind her back to marry another woman. This forces her to become unfaithful out of vengeance. She becomes disrespectful to Jimmy and tradition and culture. She becomes dishonest and unfaithful. She loses her patience and becomes unfaithful and deceitful as she gets involved in an affair with Jogo. Gullible – she easily believes what Jimmy tells her, especially about his love letter. She even goes ahead to delightedly write at the back of the letter as asked by Jimmy and believes that he will deliver it to the lustful secretary with whom he is having an affair. Naïve and unsuspecting – she cannot easily believe that Jimmy is cheating on her even with the glaring evidence of his love letter, indifference, not returning or returning home late and disregarding the family account. She even keeps defending him before Florence and only realises that she has been blind when it is too late. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignorant – she does not know that a man can be sexually active but infertile. This is why she feels guilt and keeps blaming herself for being barren and not being able to give Jimmy children. • Brave or courageous and determined – she openly calls Jimmy a cheap liar and vows to go with him wherever he goes. She defiantly follows him even when he has threatened to beat her up. She also confidently lies to Jimmy that she has invited a new female teacher to give her company as she tries to conceal Jogo's identity. It is an act of courage for her to continuously bring a man into her husband's house. • Vengeful – later on in the play, she becomes unfaithful in order to hit back at Jimmy. She gets into an affair with a taxi driver, Jogo who becomes her pain-killer. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
15	<p>OKIYA OMTATAH OKOITI: <i>Voice of the People</i></p> <p><i>Either 15. Do you find the play Voice of the People relevant to Uganda today? Give reasons. (20 Marks)</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Candidate should give a brief background of the play and then show how what happens in the play happens in their society. Illustrations should be cited from the play and their society.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The play reflects the political activism that has characterised Uganda for quite some time. • In the play the main conflict is centred around the looming sale of Simbi Forest which is similar to the recent saga over Mabira forest. • In both the play and Uganda, a woman is at the forefront of fighting to save the forest. • Boss' talk of introducing free primary education is akin to the universal primary Education that continues to be a centre of controversies in Uganda today. • Uganda government is known to suppress the freedom of the press, sometimes with clamping down some media houses exactly the way Boss is inclined to gag 'The Voice of the People' in the play. • In both cases there are compromising scenarios of pornography and lewd practices especially involving women. • The struggle for women's emancipation rages on in both Uganda and in the play. • The evil of corruption bedevils Uganda just as it is portrayed in the play. • Boss is known to interfere with the work of the judiciary. In the same way, it is widely believed that the judiciary is not independent in Uganda today. • It mirrors the filth in government institutions prevalent in the Ugandan society. • It advances the arguments for improved service delivery by government to the citizens. • It also handles media crackdown, something synonymous with the way the Ugandan government relates with media houses. • Some government functionaries like Sibour use uncouth methods of work like intimidation, threats and blackmail to have things done their way just as it is common in prevalent society. 	

- There is immorality amongst prisoners, for instance, homosexuality
- There is strain and stress on prison facilities – accommodation, latrines etc.
- Patriotism expressed by Nasirumbi is evident amongst some Ugandans today.
- Greedy and selfish leaders are both in the play and in Uganda today.
- There is rampant corruption, bribery, embezzlement, misappropriation of funds in Uganda today as it is in the play.
- Suppression of freedom of the press is common in the play as Boss himself storms the office of Mr. Dalang'i, the publisher of *"The Voice of the People"* and threatens to shutdown the newspaper if it does not stop publishing Nasirumbi's articles. Boss even threatens to kill the editor if he disobeys his wishes. In Uganda, Daily Monitor, NTV, CBS and Red Pepper have been shutdown at different times.
- Women under the umbrella of the Mothers' Front take to the streets to protest the encroachment on Simbi forest in the play. In Uganda women from Acholi recently stripped naked before the Minister of Lands in protest of the land conflict in Amuru.
- Gagging the judiciary and stripping off its independence is both in the play and in Uganda today.
- The promiscuity and immorality in the play as demonstrated by pictures of Indondo and his secretary lying naked on a hotel bed after a hot sexual encounter are common in the Ugandan press. This is meant to blackmail and compromise Indondo on the matter of Simbi forest.
- The scuffle over Simbi forest in the play is similar to the threat to give away Mabira forest that led to many demonstrations.
- The poverty and unemployment in the play is similar to what Ugandans are experiencing.
- The hospitals in the play and in Uganda are in a sorry state.
- Just like in the play, there are some incorruptible journalists in Uganda.

(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)

16

Or 16. What is the importance of Nasirumbi in the play *Voice of the People*?

(20 Marks)

- *Candidate should give a brief background who Nasirumbi is and then show her importance in terms of the plot, themes, character, symbolic role, source of effect and writer's intention.*
- Nasirumbi is a successful and top performing secondary school teacher of Swahili and Maths at St. Bakhita's Academy, an excellent public school. She is a social or civil activist who rises to challenge the establishment of a resort on Simbi forest. She does this as a strong leader of a group of women called the Mothers' Front which is interested in restoring sanity in the governance of their country. In doing this, she is faced with several problems.
- Nasirumbi plays a key contribution to the development of the themes and ideas in the play. Her encounter with the corrupt regime vividly exposes the human vices of impropriety, greed, Corruption, extreme irresponsibility, exploitation, Hypocrisy etc.

- By way of dialogue, contrast, comparison and juxtaposition, Nasirumbi helps to bring out the pathetically unique character traits of the other characters in the play such as Sibour and Boss.
- She enhances the plot by provoking actions and events in the play.
- She is a dependable source of comic relief which gives the play its satirical face.
- She also interjects as a mouth piece of the playwright on some occasions.
- Nasirumbi is a symbol of a roving eye that ultimately turns the tide by unraveling the saga of Simbi Forest.
- She brings out corruption and embezzlement in Boss' leadership – Boss and Siburor are alleged to be extremely rich despite the majority of the citizens being in despair such as the unemployed youth and the Mothers' Front wallowing in poverty.
- She also exposes the public misuse of natural resources, for instance, Boss desires to give out Simbi Forest to foreigners as if it were his personal property.
- Nasirumbi reveals the lack of rule of law as judges are easily influenced by the executive to rule in the favour of the state, the fourth estate (the media) has been silenced with censorship and threats of forced closure
- She exposes inefficiency, negligence and irresponsibility of government as hospitals have become symbols of death instead of relief and health because drugs are either not bought or the budget meant for the purchase is swindled.
- She develops the theme of neocolonialism as there is foreign dominance of the economy which renders the nationals spectators in their own country.
- She cunningly tricks Siburor to believe she needs a bribe and she later poses as a white lady with a child's body for Boss instead of a golden shield of honour.
- She develops patriotism as a theme – she has profound love and selflessness for her country. She struggles to maintain Simbi forest for the nation risking her job and life to go against the powerful state machinery such as the President and Siburor.
- Her heroic risks are unbelievable and breathtaking to the audience, especially as she is dealing with ruthless individuals who are capable of harming her. She refuses to be intimidated by Boss and Siburor. When Boss assaults her, she fights back without fear of any consequences regarding her actions. She shocks everybody when she disguises as a white lady with a body of a child for Boss instead of the golden shield of honour.
- She seeks a court injunction to stop Boss from encroaching on Simbi Forest.

(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)

17

VICTOR BYAMAZIMA: *Shadows of Time*

Either 17. Describe the character of Steve as presented in Shadows of Time. (20 Marks)

➤ *Candidate should state briefly who Steve is in the novel and then explain his character traits.*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steve is the smart young man who becomes Flora's husband and is later killed by Tom. He is in the Diplomatic Service of the country in Zaire. He first meets Flora at the university party which Flora attends with Mike. He is a good friend of Mr. Ruhu and helps Flora get her first job with Mr. Ruhu. He later marries Flora with whom he has a son, Peter. He is recalled from Zaire to come and serve as a Director in the new government after the coup. He is the only educated Director in the new government. Generally, he is presented as; • He is concerned about Flora's safety as he warns her about two men he has overheard planning mischief against her yet she is a stranger to him. • Kind and helpful – takes Flora to be given a job without first sleeping with her like other men • Able to stand up for his rights and those of his girlfriend in a calm and positive way – he is very assertive • Understanding – he does not judge Flora instead he understands the circumstances that lead to her pregnancy • Lively and cheerful character – shares light hearted moments with his wife. • Hardworking and purposeful. • Loving and caring • Humble and calm • Sacrificial • Loyal and patriotic • Educated • Intelligent • Responsible • Compassionate <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
18	<p><i>Or 18. Explain the relevance of the title <i>Shadows of Time</i> to the novel. (20 Marks)</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Candidate should give a brief background of the novel as a way of introduction. They should explain the meaning of the title and proceed to connect it to what happens in the novel. Consider the following views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The title <i>Shadows of Time</i> is chosen to stress the idea that the things we do today have consequences in the future. Flora's original life is filled with recklessness and her mistakes create shadows that come to haunt her in the future. Her past does not release her; it continuously haunts her and finally catches up with her. Therefore, bygones have never really been bygones until we are ourselves bygones. • The first reference made to the title is in the opening chapter as Flora regrets her first meeting with Tom – this is the genesis of her troubles in life. She says, "... there is a day, a single day of all the days of my life, which I wish I could forget." The events of this day, including losing her virginity and innocence to Tom, have haunted and 	

“overshadowed” all her life. She reveals that “It has been a shadow, following me wherever I go. The shadow almost disappeared when the sun of success was at its zenith.”

- Even when Flora succeeds in finding some happiness, her past creeps in and she is back to square one.
- The shadows in the title are symbolic of Flora’s dark past or the evils and sins of her past that stubbornly refuse to let her go. At the time in her life when she feels she now has achieved her life aspirations and ambitions, happily married and living a comfortable life, Tom, the captain of her past and shadows, weighs in. She remorsefully states that “But when the sun walked away to his mother for a night, the shadow, that shadow, grew taller and stronger. It crushed my stature. My horizon of hope dwarfed and I could not see why I should live. I had to die for I could not control my boat any more.”
- The title *Shadows of Time* is a symbolic one. It is a reference to the life and actions of the principal character and narrator, Flora.
- The title eventually means that evils done in the past will always follow us like a shadow, over time and for the rest of our lives.
- This is clearly seen in the novel in the life experiences of Flora, who is haunted by her past till the very end.
- There are a number of things that Flora does at the beginning of the novel that follow her like a shadow.
- Her acceptance to get into a relationship with Tom is the most significant shadow that hangs over her to the very end. Tom gets stuck to her and he stalks her for the rest of her life like a shadow, he disappears at certain moments only to reappear after life’s long test point
- Other than Tom, Flora is also haunted by the shadow of her loose sex life. She gets pregnant and does not know who is responsible.
- There are other references made to the title in the novel such as; “Those eyes from the shadows looking at something but not actually seeing it.”
- “However, the shadow of pregnancy dulled my happiness, especially when I did not even know the man responsible.”
- “What a lot of trouble I had created for myself! What a mess! Well, I had done it just for fun or for enjoyment, really. But I couldn’t sort myself out when it came to the consequences.”
- “Here I am indeed hoping to become the past, running away from the future, let alone the present, and, in my struggles to deceive the beholder, I have involved the beholder in the dirty game.”
- “The eye of my mind opened gradually to accept the dazzling light of the past, and I saw a group of men looking at me. I saw Tom gaping at me with a sneer... Then I saw Mike’s face beaming at me. Mr Lupoi’s face peered at me and shook as if in despair of ever possessing me. He only misused me! Many faces of men came and looked at me then disappeared quickly into oblivion.”
- “I found it difficult to sleep again. I kept my eyes open, looking up at the ceiling; and shadows like cobwebs kept dancing on it.”

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “All of us have lost ourselves, and we have lost our country. That is why these people are committing these crimes. There is nothing to live for. And we, you and I and my student, are mere shadows of time.” • “I looked around and saw the wan faces of the crowd, like scarecrows gazing past my eyes. They looked like shadows with no life in them.” • “Immediately, I saw him standing near me as I looked at dresses in a shop window. I saw him talking to me and his mouth exuding onion smell. I saw him grabbing me in a hotel room and robbing me of my pride, my virginity. He was the first man to know me and I hated him for that.” • “What is all this? Tom in my life again? Why keep on following me wherever I go like a shadow? My God, what can I do to protect my husband, to save my marriage?” • “Could this be the face I saw about five years back? The past began to reopen itself to me. I saw myself dancing with him at our wedding dance. The first dance in our lives as wife and husband.” • “He is not the only one who looks emaciated. Most of the people look like shadows.” <p><i>N.B: Candidate should connect the references to the title as well as the themes, character traits, events and lessons in the novel.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
19	<p>CHINUA ACHEBE: <i>Things Fall Apart</i></p> <p><i>Either 19. “Why should man suffer so grievously for an offence he has committed inadvertently?” Explain the truth in the statement with close reference to Okonkwo’s life. (20 Marks)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Candidate should state who makes the statement and under what circumstances. Then they should give a brief background of Okonkwo and his life in the novel. They should show how he suffers from the point he is banished to Mbanta for accidentally killing a kinsman.</i> <p>This statement is said by Obierika. It is in reference to what befalls Okonkwo. Obierika and others have just completed destroying Okonkwo’s household for he killed a clansman. Obierika being a man of thought is evaluating how a man who commits a crime accidentally could be punished to such a level. This statement is indeed true in view of what happens in Okonkwo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people of Umuofia wake to the death of Ezeudu, he is the one who had advised Okonkwo not to take part in the killing of Ikemefuna. • During his funeral, Okonkwo’s rusty gun explodes a piece of metal kills Ezeudu’s son accidentally. • The only option open to Okonkwo is to flee to his mother land because killing of a clansman is an offence against the earth goddess. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following morning, neighbours including Obierika storm Okonkwo and destroy his homestead as a symbol of cleansing. So, Obierika wonders what kind of ritual would bring about this kind of brutality to him. The crime is accidental and, therefore, the magnitude of punishment given is a bit unfair hence his statement. • Okonkwo's ambitions are brought to an abrupt end by an accident. At the peak of his success, he is exiled from his tribe after his gun goes off and accidentally kills Ezeudu's young son. Ironically, Okonkwo is very poor at using his gun for when he aims at his wife, he misses but when taking part in a celebration, he accidentally kills someone. • He is exiled from Umuofia for seven years yet he has worked hard all his life to take the highest title in the land. Unfortunately, when he is about to achieve this title, his progress is checked permanently. • In Mbanta where he seeks refuge, Okonkwo is well received by his mother's clan. However, he despises them because their men are not warriors like those of Umuofia and he is continuously disturbed by the fact that the exile makes it impossible for him to achieve his dream of taking the highest title in Umuofia. • When he returns from exile, things in Umuofia have changed. The courage and violence of the tribe is no more as a result of the coming of the white man. • In a moment of rash courage against the white man, Okonkwo kills the white man's messenger and instead of joining him, the men of Umuofia wonder why he has done it. • After exile, he believes that his homecoming will be a great occasion to be celebrated with pomp and ceremony. He hopes to reclaim his social position overnight and begin on a program for the titles for himself and his sons. • To escape, Okonkwo commits suicide, a shameful death among the Ibo. He is buried in the evil forest. It is ironical that while avoiding the shameful hanging in the hands of the whites, Okonkwo dies a more shameful and abominable death by suicide. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
20	<p>Or 20. In which way(s) does Ikemefuna influence occurrences in the novel <i>Things Fall Apart</i>? (20 Marks)</p> <p>➤ Candidate should give a brief background of who Ikemefuna is in the novel. They should state and explain the events in the novel that he contributes to, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ikemefuna is the boy given by Mbaino people and a virgin as compensation for the killing of Ogbuefi Udo's wife. Okonkwo is given the responsibility of taking care of the boy until his fate would be decided. Okonkwo entrusts his first wife with the task. The boy lives together with Nwoye. After some time, the oracle orders the clan to kill Ikemefuna. His contribution/importance: • His death opens a whole can of worms for Okonkwo and Umuofia as a whole. Okonkwo after killing Ikemefuna even after being warned against doing it becomes depressed – he falls apart. • Ikemefuna helps in creating a positive impact on Nwoye – and Okonkwo is happy 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His death also devastates Nwoye. The execution of Ikemefuna makes Nwoye affects like the way twins are taken to the evil forest and left to die. • This could be what drives to the Whiteman's religion later on. • The killing of Ikemefuna also brings the cowardice in Okonkwo – the fear of being thought weak. It also portrays him as brutal whereas Obierika's comments to Okonkwo of not taking part in the killing of Ikemefuna was that he is wise and fore-sighted • Etc. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
21	<p>DANIEL MENGARA: <i>Mema</i></p> <p><i>Either 21. What lessons do you learn from the novel, Mema? (20 Marks)</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Candidate should give a brief background of the novel. They should explain lessons basing on the events and themes in the novel.</i></p> <p>The novel, <i>Mema</i>, offers several lessons, both for an individual as well as the community at large. The following and other lessons can be drawn from incidents, characters and the general message of the novel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value the place and role of mothers in our families and lives • Marriage is full of challenges. A husband and wife should avoid conflicts between themselves to avoid the embarrassment of public meetings to discuss private issues. • A wife should respect her husband, and the husband should respect the wife. • A woman should know her place in the home. She should not subdue her husband to make him lose self-respect. • Marriage is between two people but it is of concern to the entire community. • Belief in witchcraft and in the supernatural may bring conflicts in a family or community. • Avoid hasty judgments; in marriage, patience pays – a woman, who takes long to conceive, may not necessarily be barren: she may conceive at the end of the day. • Sometimes those we look down upon turn out to be more successful or useful, a case in point is Osuga-Zame, Mema • We should learn to embrace change since it is a fact of life and inevitable; we must accept and embrace change when and as it comes – it may be for our good. • We must always get the best out of an opportunity; whatever the changes, for example, the narrator in Beyok. • Tragedy does not come singly. Many maybe involved, for instance, the deaths of the narrator's father and sisters. • Emancipation is good for all women • Hard work and determination can lead to success • We ought to struggle and fight for those we love – Mema finally claims her son. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always to heed advice given • It is not an easy thing dealing with in-laws. They can make life very difficult for you • When separation inevitably occurs, it should not be shameful for the fighting couple to reconcile. • The novel is an implication to all African women to work hard and avoid unfair treatment. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
22	<p>Or 22. Why is Mema an unusual person in the novel, Mema? (20 Marks)</p> <p>➤ Candidate should briefly state who Mema is and explain her character traits that make her stand out from the rest of the character in the novel.</p> <p>Mema is the central character, the heroine or protagonist of the novel and the narrator's mother. She is the focus of the narrative because she is the very concern of the narrator who is her youngest child and son. Unlike other characters who are presented more or less like caricatures, Mema is a complete person who possesses both bad and good traits expected of a human being.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confident, bold and daring or brave – she never lets herself be bullied by men in village gathering. She easily speaks her mind, much to the ire of the men and those called to resolve conflicts. • Determined - even though she has to give her son, Elang to Zula, she does not give up hope of getting him back. She determinedly fights off Zula and his family and regains custody of her son. • Eloquent and talkative – she is feared and well known in the whole village for her loud and big mouth as the narrator states that “<i>Mema had a big mouth too. And when I say a big mouth, I mean she really had a big mouth. Not in the physical sense. But in the sense of the things she said, and how she said them.</i>” Mema is too talkative and quite imposing. One would say that she is an outspoken orator who uses proverbs and sayings that make her sound wise. For example, she dominates the talking at the medzo and also in church. • Protective, loving and caring especially to her husband and children – all her actions, despite the controversy, are geared towards the love that she has for her family and willingness to stake her life. She is indeed very protective and tough towards her family and husband. For instance, she fights the tribe and her in-laws when they attempt to withdraw Sima from the Mimbiri doctors. • Hot headed, defiant and quarrelsome – easily grabs a machete upon being angered. Mema is also depicted as defiant and quarrelsome, for example, she rejects all advice against taking her husband to the Mimbiri doctors. She quarrels with anyone in the village at the slightest provocation. • Strong and hardworking – the narrator repeatedly states “<i>Mema was strong, a strong woman indeed.</i>” Mema is portrayed throughout the story as strong both physically and mentally. She easily fights off people who offend her, armed with a machete. She single-handedly manages her family after the death of her husband. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assertive and stubborn – whenever she quarrels with someone, she “<i>would adopt a stubborn demeanour</i>” and threaten mediators with her words. Sometimes she turns abusive and disrespectful calling people animals, “... <i>listen to my side of the story, and after that, go and tell that animal what I have told you here today, do you hear me well?</i>” • Violent, aggressive and feared – when she is overcome with anger, sadness and sorrow, she is avoided by the villagers, even her own husband. Mediators approach her with extreme caution for fear of her mouth which talks “<i>longer and longer, bigger and bigger, and louder and louder, with that high-pitched something that always caused the inside of people shrink, you know, the kind of thing that happens to your insides when you are afraid.</i>” She even fights her husband and humiliates him in public, especially in the eyes of the community. She almost kills Akoure Okang. • Boastful and proud – she believes she is the most intelligent person in the whole world. She always tries to convince others that she is right and will never easily be convinced herself. • Hot tempered – when offended or insulted, she easily loses her temper and she will not hesitate to snatch a machete and run after her aggressors. • Stoical: she painfully accepts her husband’s death and the subsequent humiliation by her in-laws. • Foresighted – though she does not want to let go of her son, she lets Zula take him because she believes it will benefit him and her in future. • Authoritative, overbearing and domineering – she commands a lot of authority, both in her home and in the community. She insults her husband in public and shames him, spilling their private issues in the open. She dominates and subdues her husband in the home. • Charismatic – she always makes the catechist uncomfortable by taking over the preaching during Sunday services. • Superstitious and extremely traditional in habit, outlook and presentation – like others, she believes in the supernatural forces as the cause of all her woes; the delay in giving birth and the misfortune of losing her husband and two daughters at the same time. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole x/20 marks)</i></p>	
23	<p>DAVID RUBADIRI: <i>Growing Up With Poetry</i> <i>Either 23. I, too, sing America</i></p> <p>a) <i>Who is the speaker and who is he addressing?</i> <i>(05 Marks)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The speaker is the <u>first person</u>. He is a <u>black man or American</u> (dark brother), probably a <u>house-help or slave</u> in a white man’s home. He is <u>racially segregated or discriminated</u> against by his master. He is <u>looked down on</u> and <u>despised</u>. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any 5 adjectives × 01 = 05 marks)</i></p>	

	<p>b) <i>Describe the character of the speaker in the poem. (05 Marks)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient • Optimistic • Proud • Happy and contented • Courageous • Indifferent • Ambitious <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any 5 traits + explanation × 01 = 05 marks)</i></p>	
	<p>c) <i>What is the importance of the kitchen? (06 Marks)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The kitchen in this poem is important as a source of energy which will <u>keep the black man strong enough to overcome the injustices</u> meted on him and <u>wait for the future when no one will despise him</u>. Therefore, the white brother only gets a portion of this food while the black man is at the food source. <u>The kitchen is also symbolic of exploitation</u> to show that <u>the black man is a worker or slave in this household</u> and so he is relegated to the kitchen. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Mark as a whole = 06 marks)</i></p>	
	<p>d) <i>What feelings does this poem arouse in you and why? (04 Marks)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pride • Resentment • hatred • Contempt • Disgust • Anger • Love • Sympathy • Admiration • Hope <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any 4 feelings + reason × 01 = 04 marks)</i></p>	

24	<p>Or 24. Select a poem you studied from <i>Growing Up With Poetry</i> on the theme of Identity other than the one in question 23 above and use it to answer the following questions.</p> <p>a) State the title of the poem and the poet's name. (02 Marks)</p> <p>➤ <i>In this response, candidates are expected to correctly state the title of the poem and name of the poet. Failure to do so for example, stating the wrong poem and poet renders the candidate's entire response is null and void. Poems include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'I speak for the bush' by Everett Standa • 'Protest from a Bushman' by Albert Malikongwa • 'Once upon a time' by Gabriel Okara • 'Piano and drums' by Gabriel Okara • Etc. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Title = 01 mark: Poet = 01 mark)</i></p>	
	<p>b) Explain what, according to the speaker, identifies members of his community. (06 Marks)</p> <p>➤ <i>Candidate should show thorough understanding of the poem in describing the identity of the people portrayed in the poem.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any 6 descriptor × 01 = 06 marks)</i></p>	
	<p>c) What makes this poem interesting? (06 Marks)</p> <p>➤ <i>Candidate are expected to appreciate the most outstanding poetic features and briefly explain how these arouse the reader's interest. Such poetic features include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title • Simple/complex language • Relevance of the subject matter • Structure • Strong moral lessons • Repetition/rhyme • Strong feelings aroused in the poem • Images (smiles and metaphors) • Description • Setting 	

		(Any 6 well – explained = 06 marks)	
	<p>d) What lessons have you learnt from this poem? (06 Marks)</p> <p>➤ Lessons should be expressed as universal pieces of wisdom or advice which must be relevant to poem in the selection and entirely and morally correct.</p>	(Any 3 well – explained = 06 marks)	
25	<p>A.D AMATSHE: An Anthology of East African Poetry Either 25. DESTINY</p> <p>a) In what ways is this title Destiny suitable for the poem? (02 Marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The title is suitable as the speaker refers to the ‘road’ and repeatedly mentions her ‘destination’. The fact that her destination is unknown is evidence enough that the title is suitable because we all don’t know what our end will be in life. 	(Mark as a whole = 02 marks)	
	<p>b) How important is the word ‘road’ to the meaning of the poem? (06 Marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘Road’ is important in this poem as it is symbolic of one’s route to their destiny. It clearly shows that life is a journey and the speaker is on a journey going to a destination she is not aware of. 	(Mark as a whole = 06 marks)	
	<p>c) Do you share the speaker’s feelings? Explain your answer. (06 Marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, I share the speaker’s feelings. We all do not know our destiny. We live life one day at a time and we seem to be on a daily journey to the unknown. This poem is very applicable to our daily lives. 	(Mark as a whole = 06 marks)	
	<p>d) Why do you think the poet wrote this poem? (06 Marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To expose the true nature of life To teach readers to be resilient and pursue their dreams even when they are not sure of the end results To reveal that life is a journey – live it. To teach that our destiny is never in our hands, but a work of fate 	(Any 3 + explanation x 02 = 06 marks)	

	<p>Or 26. Select a poem you studied on the theme of Destiny other than the one in question 25 above and use it to answer the following questions.</p> <p>a) State the title of the poem and the name of the poet. (02 Marks)</p> <p>➤ In this response, candidates are expected to correctly state the title of the poem and name of the poet. Failure to do so for example, stating the wrong poem and poet renders the candidate's entire response null and void. (Title = 01 mark: Poet = 01 mark)</p>	
	<p>b) Describe the speaker's attitude to the subject in the poem. (06 Marks)</p> <p>➤ Candidate should state the subject of the poem and then mention how the speaker feels about it. (Subject 03 marks: Any 3 feelings × 01 = 03 marks = 06 marks)</p>	
	<p>c) What makes this poem interesting to you? (06 Marks)</p> <p>➤ Candidate are expected to appreciate the most outstanding poetic features and briefly explain how these arouse the reader's interest. Such poetic features include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title • Simple/complex language • Relevance of the subject matter • Structure • Strong moral lessons • Repetition/rhyme • Strong feelings aroused in the poem • Images (smiles and metaphors) • Description • Setting <p>(Any 6 well – explained = 06 marks)</p>	
	<p>d) How does this poem affect you? (06 Marks)</p> <p>➤ Candidate should state the feelings aroused and give reasons why they feel the way they feel. Consider feelings such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Resentment 	

- Hatred
- Contempt
- Disgust
- Disappointed
- Anger
- Remorse
- Regret
- Love
- Pity
- Sympathy
- Admiration
- Pride
- Despair
- Hope
- Relief
- Elated
- Excitement
- Ecstasy

(Any 6 feelings + reason × 01 = 06 marks)

END

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