



SECTION A

Sub Section (I)

Either:

1. FRANCIS IMBUGA: *The Return of Mgofu*

- (a) What happens shortly before this passage?
Before this passage, Mhando confirms that Mgofu Ngonda is alive though very old. He gets a strange recurring dream and he yearns to get an interpreter. His wife is very optimistic. He shares with Mtange and Mnanyi that he needs Mgofu back so as they can benefit from his wisdom.

(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

- (b) Describe the character of Ngonda in the passage.
Mgofu is presented as;

- Respectful
- Intelligent
- Appreciative
- Patriotic
- Concerned
- Traditionalist
- Knowledgeable
- Understanding
- Thoughtful
- Optimistic / hopeful.

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

- (c) Identify and explain two themes in the passage – themes in the scene are:

- Reconciliation
- Tradition
- Change
- Leadership

Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks

- (d) What happens after the passage?

After the extract, Mtange and Mnavi return to Mndika. Mgofu visits Mndika with his daughter Nora. He is treated as a chief guest during a public meeting. Nora promises the people of Mndika that she will visit again even if the father does not make it. Mgofu speaks to the people and all of a sudden he becomes unwell.

(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

Or:

2. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *The Merchant of Venice*

- (a) What events lead to this conversation?

Before the conversation, Jessica plans to elope with Lorenzo. Launcelot delivers a letter from Jessica explaining that she will be waiting at her house disguised as a boy to aid the escape. Shylock cautions his daughter to stay at home. She escapes from home to live as a Christian with Lorenzo. Shylock is furious for having lost his daughter, his gold and his precious jewels to a Christian and learning that Antonio was partially involved.

- (b) Describe the character of shy lock as presented in the extract.

In the extract, shylock is presented as;

- Conservative / Rigid

(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

(4 marks)

- Over presumptuous
- Intolerant
- Cruel
- Merciless
- Malicious
- Revengeful
- Hateful

- (c) Why is Shylock very bitter with Antonio?
- Antonio has disgraced him.
 - He has hindered Shylock's business
 - He has laughed at his losses
 - He has mocked at his gains.
 - He has scorned his nation.
 - He has thwarted his bargains.
 - He has cooled his friends.
 - He has heated his enemies.
 - He has something to do with Jessica's escape.

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

- (d) What happens shortly after this extract? (Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

After this extract, Shylock prefers a pound of flesh from Antonio since he sees him as the source of all miseries and re-affirms his desire to make him pay. Bassanio arrives at court, takes the casket challenge and chooses correctly since he got clues from Portia. Bassanio will marry Portia and it is revealed that Gratiano has fallen in love with Nerissa. Antonio has forfeited his debt to Shylock and now stands to lose a pound of his flesh; Portia offers to pay Shylock Bassanio's debt. She disguises herself and leaves for Venice.

(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

Or

3. JOHN STEINBECK: *The Pearl*

- (a) Briefly describe the events that lead to the passage.

Coyotito is stung by a scorpion and the doctor refuses to treat him. Because Kino does not have money, he goes pearl diving and finds a big beautiful pearl. This discovery attracts attention in the little town. The doctor hurriedly comes to treat Coyotito. Even the priest pays Kino a visit and asks him to be married in church and have his son baptized. The following day, Kino accompanied by his family and neighbours, goes to town to sell the pearl. Kino is attacked by an unknown assailant who attempts to steal the pearl.

(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

- (b) Describe Kino's feelings in the passage.

- Tense
- curious
- apprehensive
- Nervous
- Cautious
- Perplexed
- Worried

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

- (c) What is the character of the dealer in the passage?
The dealer is characterized as:

- cunning / sly
- pretentious
- contemptuous
- condescending
- cautious

- exploitative
- greedy
- Cheat
- Liar / deceitful.

(d) Explain what happens shortly after the passage.

(Any 4 x 1 = 4 mark)

The neighbours contemplate the dealers price and think Kino should accept since he had nothing the previous day. Three other pearl dealers come in and agree with the first that the pearl is worthless. The first dealer insists that his offer of a thousand pesos stands. Kino snatches the pearl from them and declares that they are trying to cheat him. He begins to walk away, even as the dealer offers to raise the price to one thousand five hundred.

Or:

(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

4. LAWRENCE DARMANI: *Grateful Child*

(a) What events lead to this passage?

Before the passage, Yaa is called with her mother in a dream. The mother is anxious to know the identity of the person that called them in her daughter's dream. Birago screams in fright and surprise on seeing Boye's mother. The daughter would also want to know why her mother screamed. Yaa and her mother take food to Nimo and Mahama. Nimo notices worry in the wife and when he tries to inquire from her she declines. Yaa and her mother go to collect firewood.

(b) Describe the character of Yaa in the passage.

(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

- Hardworking
- Obedient
- Observant.
- Unquisitive

(c) Explain two themes brought out in the passage.

(Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks)

- work
- Parenting
- Love

(d) What happens immediately after the passage?

(Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks)

After this passage, Yaa and her mother hurry back home due to the threatening heavy rain. As Birago is trying to catch up with the daughter who was ahead on the way back, she discovers a branch which is breaking above her. She shouts daughter's name and she haults. As Birago hurries to rescue her, they are smashed on the huge bough. Meanwhile Nimo and Mahama get home and search for the wife as well as the daughter at home in vain. He notifies the village - mates and they embark on a search in the rain. Yaa and Birago are finally discovered dead.

Section A - Subsection ii

(Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

FRANCIS IMBUGA: *The Return of Mgofu* Either:

5. Describe the character of Mhando and show his leadership qualities.

Mwami Mhando is the current leader of Mndika and is presented as an intelligent leader as Thori puts it that he has "a good head above his shoulders." He championed the idea of recalling Mndikan refugees from Nderema and other neighbouring countries including the son of the old seer Mgofu Ngonda.

He is a peace loving and benevolent leader. He embraces peaceful means to resolution as well as respecting his neighbours. His decision to invite Mgofu back on rememberance day comes from his strong conviction that it would serve as a "reminder" to the people of where the rain began "to beat us."

He is determined and resolute. Like any other good leader, Mwami Mhando shows great determination and singleness of purpose in his pursuit of good. He sends scouts to Nderema to get information about Mgofu Ngoda and even invites him to the Remembrance Day celebrations. He takes the bull by the horns in preaching peace and reconciliation amongst the people of Mndika.

He is firm and strong in his leadership. Despite the frailty of his wife and her eventual death, he remains focused to the purpose of pursuing lasting peace and building consensus among the people of Mndika.

He is portrayed as intelligent and knowledgeable. He uses his intellect to find a lasting solution to the conflict in Mndika. He asks probing questions into the causes of the old conflict in order to find a lasting solution.

He is presented as eloquent and outspoken. He undertakes to convince the elders of his inner circle about the need for the return of the old seer Mgofu Ngoda. He makes one of the most impassioned speeches in the play during the National Remembrance Day welcoming Mgofu by strongly condemning violence and brutality of the past.

He is portrayed as an epitome of transformational leadership that is needed for any progressive society.

Mwami Mhando is loving and faithful, trustworthy and honest, optimistic / hospitable, ambitious and patriotic.

Or:

6.

Explain the effects of ethnic violence as presented in the play, The return of Mgofu.

Ethnic violence is one of the key issues discussed in the play the Return of Mgofu. Much as the cause of violence is not very clear, these two once friendly communities in Mndika find themselves embroiled in a protracted conflict that comes along with dire consequences including loss of life, property and displacement of people from their homes.

- It leads to senseless loss of life. During the first and second madness in Mndika, several are killed in cold blood. Thori and Toriwa recount nasty scenes of wanton killing of innocent people by the people they once considered their neighbours and friends. The two messengers from beyond are victims of the first madness.
- Mgofu Ngoda, the blind seer is another victim of this wanton killing as a result of ethnic violence. Thori and Thoriwa narrate about how Mgofu Ngoda leaves the shrine with his pregnant wife into the darkness despite the please by the keepers of the shrine. Later on, we learn that, Mgofu having led his pregnant wife across the border into Nderema decides to return to Mndika where he meets his untimely death.
- Ethnic violence also comes along with indiscriminate destruction of property. The two messengers from beyond recount how houses had been set ablaze and how the people were running helter skelter. There is confusion as people run northwards and others eastwards while others simply run in circles.
- Leads to famine and poor yields
- Displacement of people is another effect of ethnic violence in the play. Many people are displaced from their homes and end up in exile in Nderema. Kadesa's shrine is a home camp for the displaced persons from Mndika.
- Leads to social stagnation of Mndika
- Ethnic violence creates fear and suspicion among neighbors. After the first madness in Mndika, there is a lurking fear of uneasiness among the inhabitants that eventually leads to the second madness. It is for this reason that Mude comes to warn Kadesa that she is the suspect cause of the unrest back in Mndika.
- Some people are left traumatized e.g. Aclonija
- Suffering of people is another very important effect of ethnic violence. Norah the pregnant wife of Mgofu is an example of physical suffering.
- Leads to disunity / enmity.

(Mark as a whole: 20 marks)

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *The Merchant of Venice*

Either:

- Explain the role played by Shylock in the development of the play, *The merchant of Venice*.
- Shylock is the antagonist in the play and a father to Jessica. He is a puritan who is controlled by the laws limiting Jews' participation in Venetian society and subject to prejudice and scorn. His role in the development of the play is presented below:
 - As the antagonist, he is as the center of unveiling the major events in the play. The story of the play is centered on the conflict between Shylock and Antonio. When Antonio offers to stand surety for his friend Bassanio, Shylock sees a golden opportunity to execute his revenge against his archenemy, Antonio. He is delighted at the news that Antonio's ships are wrecked at sea. He hastens to court to demand for his pound of flesh.
 - Shylock enhances humour in the play. He is presented as a very ridiculous character throughout the play. His demand for a pound of flesh from Antonio's breast turns out to be one of the most ridiculous contracts ever made in human history. That the court decides in favour of Shylock against his desire for revenge does not only render him disappointed but also exposes him to the ridicule and amusement of the audience.
 - He creates tension in the play.
 - His blind pursuit for revenge teaches very important lessons to the audience. He is obsessed with revenge that he forgets the basic tenets of life, "the respect for human blood". This selfish attitude teaches the audience that revenge is for powers beyond human ability and comprehension.
 - Brings out the author's message.
 - He helps in enhancing the themes in the play, *The merchant of Venice*. His puritanical nature no doubt develops the theme of puritanism in the play.
 - Shylock further plays a symbolic role in the play. He is a symbol of greed and materialism which hinders one from seeing the good in other people.
 - In his interaction with other characters, Shylock helps in the development of other characters such as Antonio, and Jessica.

(Mark as a whole: 20 marks)

Or:

8. Discuss the theme of courtship and love in the play, *The merchant of Venice*.
- The couples in the play are not free to choose suitors at their own will. They are rather given instructions or compelled by other people on the choice of suitors.
 - Portia's experience shows how the father gives her stringent instructions on what kind of person she should marry. He leaves the three caskets from which the intending suitor should choose in order to marry her.
 - Portia has to abide by her father's will though it puts her on tension.
 - Love is sacrificial
 - Jessica's elopement with Lorenzo shows how love can supersede moral boundaries when her father is opposed to her relationship with any man from the Christian faith, Jessica elopes with Lorenzo to show that love is not limited by social boundaries.
 - Love culminates into marriage. The play demonstrates how Bassanio is led / directed by love to choose the right casket bearing Portia's portrait. The prince of Morocco and the Duke of Aragon fail to choose the right casket because they do not have true love for Portia.
 - Bassanio goes out of the way to borrow 3000 ducats from Shylock simply because he is in love with Portia. This shows that love goes beyond social status.

ERIN STEINBECK: *The Pearl*

er:

(Make as a whole: 20 marks)

- Explain the contribution of Juana in the novel, *The Pearl*.
- Juana is Kino's wife and a mother to Coyotito. She is presented as a simple, obedient, submissive house wife. Her role in the play can be described as follows:

- She helps in the development of the plot when she suggests that Coyotito should be taken to the doctor after he is stung by a scorpion.
- Juana helps in bringing out the true character of Kino in the novel. In her interaction with him before and after getting the pearl, he is presented as a chauvinistic, intolerant and violent man.
- Juana tries to throw the pearl back to the sea because she believes that it is evil. This however brings her into direct conflict with Kino who believes that the pearl is his life. He assaults her violently.
- She brings out the theme of religion. She is superstitious when she prays and recites "hail Mary".
- Juana draws a lesson of a **adamancy** begets evil since Kino refuses to listen to her and this takes them to doom.
- She arouses feelings of sympathy when she is beaten by Kino and later when Coyotito is killed by a stray bullet.
- She also arouses pity when she tries to suck poison from the baby.

(Mark as a whole: 20 marks)

Or:

10.

What moral lessons does the reader draw from the story of the novel, The Pearl?
The novel teaches the reader very important moral lessons that include the following:

- Never count your chicks before they are hatched.
- Always consider family first.
- Fore warned is fore armed.
- Greed and materialism may lead to destruction.
- Treat all people equally.
- The love of money is the root cause of all evil.
- Contentment brings happiness.
- People don't want to identify with failure.
- Fortune and luck can change a man's perception of life.
- We should accept being cheated sometimes.
- Life is a song, each event plays a different tune.
- Love and family remains in the face of afflictions.
- One should not try to establish caution but just accept the way things are.
- Not all that glitters is gold.
- Appearance can be deceptive
- A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

(Mark as a whole: 20 marks)

LAWRENCE DARMANI: *Grief Child*

Either:

11. In what ways is the novel Grief child relevant to a Ugandan reader?

- The novel portrays several aspects of Ugandan society. Nimo's skill of herbalism is typical of African culture and tradition.
- Parents in Uganda need to nurture their children with love and in discipline just like Nimo.
- Unity brings about love, peace, hard work and brotherliness; just like in Uganda
- The novel portrays the value of education, like in Uganda today.
- Adu's story depicts the challenges that a growing child in Uganda encounters while he struggles to acquire an education.
- The novel depicts how good overcomes evil. Adu's life is a life claimed by the forces of darkness and counter claimed by the power of goodness; just like many successful Ugandans who come from humble backgrounds.
- It teaches the reader very important lessons such as that there is always light at the end of tunnel.
- Depicts fate, which can happen to any Ugandan readers.
- Exposes the effects of child abuse and deconstructs it as we see in the Ugandan society.
- People in Uganda need to co-exist in harmony like those in *Song of Solomon*.

Or:

12. Describe the character of Goma as presented in the novel, *Grief child*.

Solution:

- She is nagging
- She is intolerant
- She is callous and cold hearted
- She is selfish and egocentric.
- Goma is secretive and mysterious.
- She is greedy and materialistic.
- She is a symbol of evil and darkness.
- She is resentful
- She is abusive and violent.
- She is unappreciative / ungrateful.
- She is deceitful
- She is cruel / harsh
- She is opportunistic.
- She is segregative.

Mark as a whole (20 m.)

SECTION B

SYLVESTER ONZIVUA: *The Heart Soothers*.

Either:

13. Discuss the conflict between tradition and modernity in the play, *The Heart Soothers*.

- Tradition and modernity are two different themes in the play. There is conflict between two aspects of society. The clash is the source of conflict in the play.
- Modernity is represented by Jimmy, Mini, Patrick, Florence, Jez and Jogo.
- Tradition on the other hand is represented by Iyaa, Jimmy's mother.
- Jimmy is torn between following tradition and following modernity.
- Beliefs and traditions are odd. In the modern society, women like Florence, Mini will live independent lives something they do not fully achieve. Their men though claim modern, still want the woman to take orders from them.
- Mini wants their marriage to be blessed by the parents. Jimmy seems not to heed to societal demands and keeps giving excuses.
- There is witchcraft. Modern women like Florence still practice witchcraft to woo husbands. Florence lures mini into practicing witchcraft in order to win Jimmy's fav. Jezo two consult Jaja.
- Iyaa wants to choose a wife for her son, Jimmy. The son on the other hand feels he choose a wife of his own.
- Recho resents the traditional meals prepared by Iyaa
- Men practice extra-material affairs and expect their women to remain loyal to them.
- Education of boys preferred to education of girls.
- To Jimmy men are not supposed to count children as per the tradition.
- Mini breaks Iya's pot and Jimmy suggests they should buy saucepans.
- According to Iyaa, a woman's position in their tradition is to produce children and help husband with household chores.
- Traditional roles are given according to gender.
- Mini uses family planning methods to control pregnancy yet tradition calls for children
- The setting of Jimmy's apartment conflicts with his village.
- When Mini fails to get pregnant, Jimmy starts searching for a replacement. Marriage without children are not entertained in African tradition.

Or:

14. Describe the character of Florence as portrayed in the play, *The Heart soothers*. (Mark As A whole 20 m)

- She is an acquaintance of both Jimmy and mini. She is particularly close to mini confidant as such. She shares intimate moments with mini and gives him

can strengthen her relationship with her fiancée. Unfortunately her advice turns out to be Mini's undoing when she (Mini) is caught by her fiancée with another man in the house.

- She is a hypocrite / pretentious.
- She is portrayed as a typical modern woman who has no sense of humility. She takes pride in herself for successfully playing two men and advises Mini to also find herself another man in case she suspects that Jimmy is cheating on her.
- Persuasive
- Just like Jimmy, Florence believes in getting cheaper and quicker solutions to her marital problems.
- She is traditionalist
- She will do anything to get what she wants, including witchcraft. She advises Mini to get a side dish or take to witchcraft as a far way of solving her marital woes.
- She is materialistic.
- Florence is bad at influencing Mini and Jez. Much as Mini resists her advise at first, the influence remains strong she (Mini) later finds herself another lover, leading to her downfall. It is no coincidence that the man that mini gets turns out to be Florence's brother. Ironically it is the same man she gets for Jez and apparently responsible for Jez's pregnancy.
- Opportunistic
- She is a gossip. She is the one who feeds Mini with news and gossip about the whereabouts of Jimmy.
- She is selfish / self willed.
- Florence is in one way responsible for the conflict between mini and Jimmy. Her strong belief in witchcraft and black magic portrays the typical modern day youths who are always looking out for quick fixes and cheaper solutions.
- She is disrespectful

(Mark as a whole: 20 marks)

OKIYA OMTATAH OKOITI: *Voice of the People*

Either

15. What are the consequences of bad governance as presented in the play, voice of the people (Candidate is expected to present well illustrated essay)

- Corruption and embezzlement.
- Poor service delivery.
- Social injustice.
- Poverty.
- Suffering.
- Displacement.
- Abuse of office.
- Despair among the people.
- Exploitation
- Manipulation and blackmail
- Oppression
- Intolerance.

Mark as a whole (20 Marks)

Or

16. What makes Nasirumbi an admirable character in the play, voice of the people?

- Nasirumbi is a teacher and civil activist who challenges Boss' government. She is against the sell of Simbi forest.
- She is a selfless woman. She risks her job and life for a common good. She even confronts Boss and Sibuor.
- Nasirumbi is intelligent and honest. When Boss donates her money, she is quick to tell him that it will be considered a donation. She says a receipt will be made. She refuses to receive the money as a bribe.
- She is outspoken and resilient. She fights all forces that want to destroy Simbi forest.

- Nasirumbi is full of endurance. She withstands all manner of ill publicity. She does not back down even when Boss and sibuor try to blackmail her.
- She is strongwilled.
- Nasirumbi is a brave woman, She refuses to be intimidated.
- When Boss assaults her, she refuses to be intimidated.
- Nasirumbi has received several honours for her duty as a teacher and a civil activist. This makes her famous and well known.
- She is an epitome of civil activism in the society. She puts her life in line to fight against governance and dictatorship.

(Mark as a whole: 20 marks)

Either:

VICTOR BYAMAZIMA: Shadows of time.

17. Explain the theme of sexual immorality in the novel, Shadows of Time.
 Sexual immorality is sexual act that contravenes the moral standards of the society.
- Flora's relationship with Tom brings sexual immorality.
 - Simon Lupoi the manager of Glass Works who Flora meets at the party engages in amorous acts taking advantage of her desperate need for a job.
 - Lupoi has a habit of sleeping with young ladies who are in search of jobs.
 - At the university, Flora seductively dances with Mr. Ruhu.
 - Kit and Tom connect Flora to a Muzungu with a promise of securing a job in the air force. The Muzungu is always sleeping with young women and gets a new one every night. Flora ends up sleeping with the Muzungu.
 - Flora is raped by an unknown man in the car before handing her over to the Muzungu.
 - Flora also confesses sleeping with her teacher. After this she realises she is pregnant and does not know who exactly is responsible.
 - Women are removed from cars at road blocks and raped from the adjacent tents. This is done by soldiers in broad day light.
 - The death of Flora's friend Jenifer, though not explicitly disclosed, is strongly believed to be attributed to sexual molestation.
 - Once, Tom becomes an important person in government, he uses his position to once again harass Flora sexually.
 - At the beginning of the story, Flora makes it clear that there are many school girls already engaged in sexual immorality.
 - During her outing with Steve, Flora recalls how her mother caught her with a small boy behind the granary, showing each other their private parts.

Mark as a whole (20 marks)

Or:

18. In what ways is Flora to blame for what happens to her in, Shadows of Time?

- Flora loves money so much leading her into the trap of Tom and Kit.
- Flora is desperate for a job making her sleep with any man who promises her a job.
- She is too friendly and social making it easy for any man to take advantage of her.
- Flora fails to detach herself from Tom and Kit even after realizing that they are not good people.
- Her love for luxurious life makes her susceptible to temptations.

Other factors:

- Victim of circumstance. Give her poor background and needy status.
- She is manipulated by people such as Tom, Kit.
- She lives in an immoral / permissive society.
- Bad governance
- She loses her father at a tender age.
- Peer influence
- Colonial prejudices
- The poor education system.

CHINUA ACHEBE: *Things Fall Apart*

Ether:

19. Describe the traditional life of the Igbo people as presented in the novel, *Things Fall Apart*.

Igbo society is a masculine and its failure to adapt to a changing world, help point out the importance of custom and tradition in the novel.

Traditionally, the

- The Igbo defines itself through age-old traditions it practices in *Things Fall Apart*. While some habits mold tribal members' life daily. Other customs are reserved for special ceremonies. For example, the head of a household honours any male guest by sharing Kola nut with him, offering the guest the privilege of breaking the nut.
- Each society has its own leader.
- They drink Palm – wine together with the oldest person taking the first drink after the provider has tasted it.
- The Igbo are an agrarian society / depend on agriculture.
- Ceremonial customs are more elaborate.
The Feast of the New Yam festival. The feast gives the tribe an opportunity to thank Ani, the earth goddess of fertility.
- Story telling is part and parcel of the social pastime.
- Wrestling also portray the traditional life of the Igbo; the entire village meets at the playground or ilo, for drumming dancing and wrestling.
- The evil forest is for punishment of social deviants
- Tribal customs dictate every aspect of life. The tribe determines a man's worth by the number of titles he holds, the number of wives and the number of yams he grows.
- Killing of the twins is a culture that is also practiced.
- Without custom and tradition, the tribe does not exist.
- Some crops are considered to be for men while others are for women.
- Society respects a man with titles, one without is a failure.
- Men without any title are buried in the dark.
- Polygamy is the ideal marriage and a man was powerful through control of women.

Or:

20. How do things fall apart in the novel, *Things Fall Apart*?

Mark as a whole (20 marks)

- These are issues that are unheard of in the Igbo tradition. A candidate is expected to highlight them and illustrate from the book.
- Unmasking the egungun
- Okonkwo beats his wife during the week of peace which was an abomination.
- The disunity that prevails in the society.
- He also kills Ikemefuna who called him father. Thus he expected security not death from him.
- The killing of the sacred python.
- Sacred places and items are abused by Christian converts.
- A village is burnt down after killing a white man on the bicycle.
- Okonkwo accidentally kills a clansman and he is banished from Umuofia much as he was one of their prominent leaders.
- Many people from Mbanta and Umuofia convert to Christianity hence abandoning their tradition.
- Osus and twins are housed by Christians.
- Leaders are forced to pay taxes or else be imprisoned.
- Some elders drop their titles in the name of Christianity.
- Okonkwo's first son Nwoye converts to Christianity and defies the father's orders.
- Okonkwo kills himself.
- The values and customs have all been replaced.

(Mark as a whole) (20 marks)

DANIEL MENGARA: *Mema*

Either:

- What problems do the people in *Mema* face according to the narrator in the novel *Mema*?
- Family wrangles and conflicts between in-laws.
- Disease for example Papa's incurable sickness.
- Marital conflicts. The narrator's parent.
- Belief in witch craft.
- Societal demands and pressure such as having children.
- Widows are harassed by in-laws. Their children are taken away.
- Poverty.
- Negative effects of colonialism.
 - ❖ Expect a well-illustrated essay.

Mark as a whole – 20 m_i

21. How are woman characters portrayed in the novel, *Mema*?

- Women are vulnerable and highly dependent on men.
- They are responsible and strong pillars in the family.
- They play a big role in the family.
- Women are united and whoever one of them abandons the home. They stand together force the men to go and negotiate for the return.
- Many women are outspoken and always have their voices heard in public gatherings.
- Women are loving
- Women are independent
- Women are mothers
- Women are protective.

(Mark as a whole) (20 m_a)

DAVID RUBADIRI: *Growing up with Poetry*

Either:

23. (a) What is the poem about?

The Poem is about the powerful nature of death. It is portrayed as a phenomenon cannot be resisted by any human being. Regardless of one's social status, every succumbs to death. Death is seen an equalizing agent that humbles the mighty and lowly. Even those who torture and kill others eventually succumb to death. However, deeds of good men are remembered even after their death

Any 5 x 1 = 5 m_i

- (b) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases in the poem.

- (i) "...no armour against fate;"
 - no one can be protected from death. **(2 mark)**
- (ii) "And in the dust be equal made"
 - When people die and are buried, they become equal, regardless of their social status. **(2 mark)**
- (iii) "...give up the murmuring breath"
 - Even those who kill others eventually succumb to death. **(2 mark)**

Total = 6 m_a

- (c) How relevant is this poem to society?

- Powerful kings and Queens like Queen Elizabeth eventually died.
- People who kill others like Osama bin Laden, eventually died.
- Even poor people die, like landslide victims in Kasese and Buduuda.
- People who have done good are remembered for their good deeds, e.g. Nelson Mandela.
- All people, rich or poor, are buried in a grave of the same size.

Any 4 x 1 = 04 m_i

- (d) What do you like about this poem?

- The title is captivating.
- The lines are short and easy to memorise.

- The vocabulary is thought provoking.
- It is relevant as it explains the destiny of everybody.
- It teaches many lessons.
- It evokes feelings of fear and anxiety about death.
- The subject matter is familiar.

**Any 5 x 1 = 05 marks
Total = 20 marks**

Or:

24.

- (a) State the title of the poem and the name of the poet. (2marks)

Poems on the theme of SEPARATION

- (i) Letter from a contract worker – Antonio Jacinto.
- (ii) Refugee Blues – W.H Auden.
- (iii) Epilogue – Grace Nichols.
- (iv) The train – Ileso.
- (v) Life is tremulous – Albert Malick Ngongwana.
- (vi) Footpath – Stella Ngallo.
- (vii) Thoughts after work – David Rubadiri.
- (viii) The renegade – David Diop.
- (ix) Yet another song – David Rubadiri.

N.B:

- Wrong title / poem outside separation earns 00 marks all though.
- Correct title, wrong poet = 1 mark
- Poorly stated title, earns a mark as long as it's close to the correct one.
- Wrong spelling of poet can be ignored.

- (b) What does the poem say about separation?

- Candidates should give a summary of the subject matter of the selected poem. (6 marks)

- (c) What lessons do you learn from this poem? (6 marks)

- Lessons should be stated in full sentences and must relate to the poem.
N.B: General lessons without references to the poem earn no marks.
- Lessons on form of proverbs should relate to the poem.

Any 6 x 1 = 6 marks

- (d) Explain why you have chosen this particular poem? (6 marks)

Candidates should give reasons based on the following related to the poem:

- The title being captivating.
- The structure of the poem: stanza, lines.
- Vocabulary or language.
- Stylistic devices used.
- Relevance of the poem to society.
- Lessons drawn from the poem.
- Feelings evolved.
- Familiarity of the subject matter.

**Any 6 x 1 = 6marks.
Total = 20 marks**

A.D. AMATESHE: An Anthology of East African Poetry

Either:

25. (a) What is the poem about?

The poem is about a young man on the eve of his wedding. He contemplates whether he should go ahead and marry the woman of his dreams. He is uncertain

whether the woman is in love with him or just his car and the future she expects to have with him. He wonders if she will stay faithful if the future disappoints, or if she will run away and leave him heart broken. He wishes he had the ability to discern the nature of his bride to be. He concludes that they are both risk takers who try to gain from each other's comfort.

Any 4 x 1 = (04 marks)

- (b) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used into the poem.
- (i) "Crumbles and fades into nothing".
 - If the future turns out to be disappointing. (2 marks)
 - (ii) "to love without hope".
 - To continue loving her even after she has left living with no hope of her return to him. (2 marks)
 - (iii) "Like the clever passenger is a family plane".
 - The woman may be wise and decide to quit the relationship if she senses that it will not work out. (2 marks)
- (c) Describe the speaker's feelings towards his bride.
- Suspicious
 - Mixed feelings
 - Uncertain
 - Adores her physical appearance
 - Pessimistic / doubtful
 - Anxious
 - Fearful
 - Worried
 - Admiration for her physical appearance
- (d) What makes the poem appealing to you?
- The title is emphatic.
 - The lines are short and easy to memorize.
 - The vocabulary / language is very metaphorical.
 - It is relevant as it portrays how many people in society view marriage.
 - It has many lessons to teach people getting into marriage.
 - It evokes feelings of anxiety and apprehension about marriage.
 - The subject matter is a familiar one.

Any 6 x 1 = (6 marks)
Total = 20 marks

Or:

26. (a) State the title of the poem. Poems by Richard S. Mabala. (2 marks)
- (i) The way of the world.
N.B: A poem by Richard S. Mabala which is not the anthology earns 00 marks all through.
N.B: Titles of poems by Richard S. Mabala. In the book need to be identified.
- (b) What is the poem about?
Candidates should explain / summarise the subject matter of the selected poem. (6 marks)
- (c) What lessons do you learn from the poem?
 - Lessons should be stated in full sentences and must relate to the poem.

N.B: General lessons without reference to the poem earn no mark.

- Lesson in form of proverbs or idioms should relate to the poem.

Any 6 x 1 = 06 marks

(d) Why have chosen this particular poem?

Candidates should give reasons based on the following, but related to the poem:

- The title being captivating, straight forward, easy to understand, etc.
- The structure of the poem: stanzas or lines being short and easy to memorise.
- Vocabulary or language being simple or thought provoking.
- Stylistic devices used.
- Relevance of the poem to society.
- Lessons drawn from the poem.
- Feelings evoked.
- Familiarity of the subject matter.
- E.t.c

Any 6 x 1 = (6 marks)

Total = 20 marks

(Total 20 marks)

END