

P310/2 LITERATURE

MARKING GUIDE

SECTION A

Richard III-William Shakespeare

How does Richard develop the plot in the play Richard III?

In this question a candidate is supposed to show what the character of Richard does in the story that pushes the story forward. The candidate is not supposed to narrate but rather show the main events that happen because of Richard's role. The candidate is not supposed to highlight Richard's role in developing other literary elements like Themes, other characters, lessons, mood and feelings. The question only calls for plot development.

Answers:

In William Shakespeare's play Richard III, the titular character of Richard is the primary driving force behind the plot's progression. Through his actions, soliloquies, and interactions with other characters, Richard masterfully manipulates events to achieve his ultimate goal of becoming King of England.

Initially, Richard introduces himself as a deformed and bitter individual, seeking revenge against his family for his physical deformity. He sets the tone for the play by declaring, "I am not shaped for sportive tricks / Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass" (Act 1, Scene 1). This soliloquy establishes Richard's motivation and foreshadows his Machiavellian tactics.

Richard's first major move is to manipulate his brother, Clarence, by spreading rumors about him to their brother, King Edward. This leads to Clarence's imprisonment and eventual murder, clearing a path for Richard's ascent. Richard's cunning and deceit are showcased in his conversation with Clarence, where he feigns concern and loyalty while secretly orchestrating his downfall.

Next, Richard sets his sights on marrying Lady Anne, the widow of King Henry VI's son, Edward. He woos her with a clever speech, exploiting her vulnerability and grief. This union solidifies Richard's claim to the throne and eliminates a potential rival.

Richard's most significant manipulation is his orchestration of King Edward's death. He convinces the King to banish Lord Hastings, a loyal supporter, and then uses this as a pretext to declare Hastings a traitor and execute him. This paves the way for Richard to become Lord Protector of the Realm, a position he uses to consolidate power and eventually declare himself King.

Throughout the play, Richard's soliloquies provide insight into his thoughts and plans, allowing the audience to witness his calculated machinations. His famous "Now is the winter of our discontent"

soliloquy (Act 1, Scene 1) sets the tone for his rise to power, while his later soliloquy, "I have no brother, I am like no brother" (Act 4, Scene 2), reveals his growing paranoia and desperation.

Ultimately, Richard's downfall is precipitated by his own hubris and the collective efforts of his enemies, including the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII) and Lady Margaret. However, even in defeat, Richard's character continues to drive the plot forward, as his final soliloquy showcases his unrepentant nature and acceptance of his fate.

In conclusion, the character of Richard III is the primary driver of the plot in Shakespeare's play. Through his clever manipulations, soliloquies, and interactions with other characters, Richard masterfully propels the story forward, creating a sense of tension and inevitability that culminates in his ultimate downfall.

Mark out of 33.

2. To what effect is symbolism used in Richard III?

Yes, I'd be happy to explain symbolism in literature and provide examples from Richard III!

Symbolism in Literature:

Symbolism is a literary device in which an object, color, character, or other element represents an abstract idea, concept, or meaning beyond its literal interpretation. Symbols can convey complex ideas, themes, and emotions, adding depth and layers to a text. They can also create connections between seemingly unrelated elements, enriching the narrative and encouraging interpretation.

Symbols and Symbolism in Richard III:

1. Richard's Deformity: Richard's physical deformity symbolizes his inner evil, corruption, and moral decay. It also represents his feelings of inadequacy and insecurity, which drive his ambition.

2. The Throne: The throne symbolizes power, authority, and legitimacy. Richard's desire to occupy the throne represents his lust for power and control.

3. Blood: Blood symbolizes violence, death, and guilt. The repeated references to blood throughout the play highlight the consequences of Richard's actions and the cycle of violence he perpetuates.

4. Shadows and Darkness: Shadows and darkness symbolize evil, deceit, and concealment. Richard often operates in the shadows, using darkness to hide his true intentions and actions.
5. Dreams: Dreams symbolize the subconscious, guilt, and foreboding. Richard's dreams and the dreams of others in the play foreshadow future events and reveal character motivations.
6. The Crown: The crown symbolizes royalty, authority, and responsibility. Richard's willingness to kill for the crown represents his disregard for the true meaning of kingship.
7. Ghosts: The ghosts of Richard's victims symbolize his guilt, paranoia, and the consequences of his actions. They also represent the supernatural and the idea that Richard's crimes will not go unpunished.
8. The Garden: The garden symbolizes growth, renewal, and innocence. Richard's destruction of the garden represents his corruption of innocence and his desire to eliminate any potential threats to his power.
9. The Sea: The sea symbolizes chaos, turmoil, and the unknown. Richard's comparison of himself to the sea represents his willingness to adapt and navigate treacherous situations to achieve his goals.
10. character symbols like Richard and Queen Margaret.

N.B The learner should show the effectiveness of these symbols in line with plot, themes, feelings, character, mood and lessons.

KING JOHN -WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

1. How does King John develop the themes in the play King John?

In William Shakespeare's play King John, the titular character of King John is a complex and multifaceted figure who drives the plot and develops several key themes throughout the narrative. Through his actions, dialogue, and interactions with other characters, King John explores ideas of power, legitimacy, identity, and morality.

One of the primary themes developed through King John's character is the nature of power and its corrupting influence. John's desire for absolute power and control leads him to engage in ruthless and Machiavellian tactics, including murder, manipulation, and betrayal. This is evident in his treatment of his nephew, Arthur, and his willingness to sacrifice him for the sake of maintaining his own power.

King John's character also raises questions about legitimacy and the right to rule. As the illegitimate son of King Henry II, John's claim to the throne is tenuous at best, and he is constantly challenged by the French and the Church. Through John's struggles to assert his authority, Shakespeare highlights the instability and uncertainty that can arise when legitimacy is in question.

Furthermore, King John's character explores the theme of identity and how it is shaped by circumstance and experience. As the play progresses, John's sense of self becomes increasingly fragmented and unstable, reflecting the turmoil and conflict that surrounds him. This is evident in his famous soliloquy, "Ay, now my sight fails, and my brain is giddy" (Act 4, Scene 3), where he grapples with the consequences of his actions and the disintegration of his own identity.

Finally, King John's character serves as a commentary on morality and the consequences of sin. Through John's downfall and eventual demise, Shakespeare illustrates the idea that sin and corruption will ultimately lead to destruction and chaos. This is reinforced by the character of the Bastard, who serves as a moral compass and voice of reason throughout the play.

In conclusion, the character of King John is a rich and complex figure who drives the plot and develops several key themes in Shakespeare's play. Through his exploration of power, legitimacy, identity, and morality, Shakespeare raises important questions about the nature of leadership, authority, and human experience.

N.B The candidate should highlight the themes in every paragraph.

4. How are dramatic techniques used in the play King John?

Dramatic Techniques:

Dramatic techniques are methods used by playwrights to convey meaning, create tension, and engage audiences in a play. These techniques can include:

1. Soliloquies: Characters speaking their thoughts aloud while alone on stage.
2. Aside: A character's comment to the audience, often revealing their thoughts or intentions.
3. Dialogue: Conversation between characters, revealing their relationships, motivations, and conflicts.
4. Imagery: Vivid descriptions of settings, actions, or emotions, creating mental images for the audience.
5. Metaphor: Comparing two unlike things to convey meaning or create vivid imagery.
6. Irony: Contrasting expectations with reality, often for humorous or dramatic effect.
7. Foreshadowing: Hinting at events yet to come, creating tension or suspense.
8. Symbolism: Using objects, colors, or characters to represent abstract ideas or concepts.
9. Stage directions: Instructions for actors' movements, gestures, and positioning on stage.
10. Dramatic irony: Audience knowledge that contrasts with character knowledge, creating tension or humor.

Examples of Dramatic Techniques in King John:

1. Soliloquy: King John's soliloquy in Act 4, Scene 3, "Ay, now my sight fails, and my brain is giddy," reveals his inner turmoil and fragmentation.
 2. Aside: The Bastard's asides throughout the play provide commentary on the action and characters, offering insight into his motivations and values.
 3. Dialogue: The confrontation between King John and Cardinal Pandulph in Act 3, Scene 1, showcases their conflicting views on power and authority.
 4. Imagery: The description of the bleeding nose in Act 4, Scene 1, creates a vivid image of the chaos and violence.
 5. Metaphor: King John's comparison of himself to a ship in a storm (Act 4, Scene 2) conveys his sense of turmoil and loss of control.
 6. Irony: The irony of King John's downfall, given his initial confidence and arrogance, highlights the play's themes of power and corruption.
 7. Foreshadowing: The Bastard's prediction of King John's demise (Act 3, Scene 4) foreshadows the eventual outcome.
 8. Symbolism: The use of the crown as a symbol of power and authority is evident throughout the play.
 9. Stage directions: The stage directions for the final scene, where King John dies alone, emphasize his isolation and downfall.
 10. Dramatic irony: The audience's knowledge of the true identity of the Bastard contrasts with the characters' ignorance, creating tension and suspense.
- N.B The learner/ candidate should show the effectiveness of these techniques in plot development, thematic concerns, character traits, lessons, feelings, mood and atmosphere.

SECTION B

5. Examine the relationship between Nora and Helmer. What lessons do you learn from this relationship?

A learner should use appropriate adjectives to describe this relationship with examples from the play.

1. Patronizing: Helmer often talks down to Nora, treating her like a child.

Example: "My little lark, my little squirrel" (Act 1)

2. Possessive: Helmer sees Nora as his possession, rather than an equal partner.

Example: "You are my property, my own" (Act 3)

3. Manipulative: Helmer uses guilt and emotional blackmail to control Nora.

Example: "You have ruined all my happiness...you have made me a laughingstock" (Act 3)

4. Distant: The couple lacks emotional intimacy and genuine connection.

Example: Nora's revelation that she has never felt loved by Helmer, only "happy and content" (Act 3)

5. Superficial: Their relationship is built on appearances and social expectations, rather than genuine love and understanding.

Example: Helmer's focus on maintaining a perfect social facade, rather than addressing the underlying issues in their relationship.

6. Restrictive: Helmer limits Nora's autonomy and freedom, treating her like a doll.

Example: Forbidding Nora from eating macaroons, symbolizing his control over her desires and choices.

7. Disrespectful: Helmer often dismisses Nora's thoughts and feelings, showing a lack of respect for her as an individual.

Example: Interrupting Nora and dismissing her concerns, saying "Don't be a child" (Act 2)

8. Emotionally abusive: Helmer's words and actions are emotionally hurtful and damaging to Nora.

Example: Calling Nora a "liar" and a "hypocrite" in front of their friends (Act 3)

9. Suspicious, always suspecting Nora that she has eaten macaroons and sweets.

10. master-servant relationship: Helmer is the master while Nora is the servant who has to do whatever the master tells her to do to the extent that she should not have financial freedom that's why Helmer jumps out of his skin when he finds out that she borrowed money sometime back.

Most candidates only attempted lessons and they never attempted the first part that requires the description of relationships.

Below are the lessons the audience picks from the above relationship.

Here are some lessons we can draw from the relationship between Nora and Helmer, using proverbs, wise sayings, and statements with "should":

1. "Absolute power corrupts absolutely." Helmer's possessiveness and control over Nora ultimately lead to his downfall.

Lesson: Relationships should be built on mutual respect and trust, not control and manipulation.

2. "You can't build a strong relationship on shaky foundations." The Helmers' marriage is built on superficiality and social expectations, rather than genuine love and understanding.

Relationships should be founded on honesty, communication, and emotional intimacy.

3. "Treat others the way you want to be treated." Helmer's patronizing and dismissive behavior towards Nora ultimately leads to her resentment and departure. Partners should treat each other with respect, kindness, and empathy.

4 "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Nora's complete dependence on Helmer for emotional and financial support makes her vulnerable to his manipulation.

Individuals should maintain their own autonomy, interests, and support networks within a relationship.

5. "Honesty is the best policy." The Helmers' lack of honesty and transparency in their relationship leads to its downfall.

Communication should be open, honest, and transparent in a healthy relationship.

6 Love and respect should be freely given, not coerced or manipulated. Helmer's attempts to control and possess Nora

7. "Take responsibility for your own happiness." Nora's realization that she must take control of her own life and happiness leads to her liberation.

8. Individuals should prioritize their own emotional well-being and take responsibility for their own happiness.

E.T.C

6. It is irresponsible and selfish of Nora to walk out of her marriage." Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons

N.B A candidate that agrees with this statement will score 0(zero) because it means that he/she did not understand the book. The book champions Women emancipation from the historical setting point of view, and as literary scholars we should agree that women emancipation is necessary and its something positive.

An example of an essay one can write is below:

While some may view Nora's decision to leave her marriage as irresponsible and selfish, I firmly believe that it is a necessary and empowering act of self-liberation. Through her departure, Nora takes control of her life, challenges societal norms, and prioritizes her own emotional well-being.

In Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, Nora's decision to walk out of her marriage is often criticized as irresponsible and selfish. However, a closer examination of the play reveals that Nora's departure is a necessary act of self-preservation and empowerment as discussed below:

Firstly, Nora's marriage to Helmer is built on a foundation of patronizing and possessiveness. Helmer treats Nora like a child, dictating her every move and dismissing her thoughts and feelings. This toxic dynamic has led to Nora's emotional suffocation, and her departure is a desperate attempt to break free from this oppressive relationship. As Nora herself states, "I

have been performing tricks for you, Torvald, but now I'm done" (Act 3). By leaving, Nora rejects the role of submissive wife and asserts her autonomy.

Secondly, Nora's decision to leave is not taken lightly. She has come to realize that her marriage is a sham, and that she has been living a life dictated by societal expectations rather than her own desires. Nora's famous line, "I have to try to educate myself – I have to discover who I am" (Act 3), highlights her desire for self-discovery and growth. By walking out of her marriage, Nora takes the first step towards self-discovery and independence.

Thirdly, Nora's departure is not selfish; rather, it is a necessary act of self-care. Throughout the play, Nora has been shouldering the emotional burden of her family, sacrificing her own happiness for the sake of others. Her decision to leave is a recognition of her own emotional needs and a desire to prioritize her own well-being. As Nora says, "I am not happy – I have never been happy" (Act 3). By leaving, Nora takes responsibility for her own happiness and emotional fulfillment.

Finally, Nora's departure challenges societal norms and expectations. In a society where women were expected to prioritize their roles as wives and mothers above all else, Nora's decision to leave her marriage is a radical act of defiance. As Ibsen himself stated, "The door slam at the end of the play is a call to arms" – a call to challenge societal norms and fight for individual freedom and autonomy.

In conclusion, Nora's decision to walk out of her marriage is not irresponsible and selfish; rather, it is a necessary act of self-liberation and empowerment. Through her departure, Nora takes control of her life, challenges societal norms, and prioritizes her own emotional well-being. As we reflect on Nora's journey, we are reminded that individual freedom and autonomy are essential to human fulfillment, and that sometimes, the most responsible and selfless act is to prioritize one's own needs and desires.

THE CHERRY ORCHARD-ANTON CHEKHOV

7. Discuss the themes in the Cherry Orchard.

A candidate is required to analyse and present the themes with clear examples in the play

The essay should have an introduction and a logical conclusion

The major themes in The Cherry Orchard by Anton Chekhov include:

1. Decline of the Aristocracy: The play explores the downfall of the Russian aristocracy and the loss of their power and status.

2. Change and Progress: The cherry orchard, a symbol of the past, is sold to represent the inevitability of change and progress.

3. Nostalgia and Sentimentality: Characters like Madame Ranevsky and Gayev are nostalgic for the past and struggle to accept the present.

4. Class Conflict: The play highlights the tensions between the declining aristocracy and the rising middle class, represented by Lopakhin.

5. Love and Relationships: The complex web of relationships between characters, including unrequited love and unhappy marriages, is a significant theme.
6. Memory and the Past: The play explores how characters' memories and perceptions of the past shape their understanding of themselves and their place in the world.
7. Identity and Belonging: Characters struggle to find their place in a changing world, leading to questions about identity and belonging.
8. Economic Reality vs. Emotional Attachment: The play contrasts the economic reality of the cherry orchard's sale with the emotional attachment of the characters to the land and their past.
9. Time and Impermanence: The passing of time and the impermanence of things are recurring themes, symbolized by the cherry orchard's eventual destruction.
10. The Human Condition: Through its characters and their struggles, the play offers a commentary on the human condition, including our flaws, weaknesses, and capacity for growth.

OEDIPUS REX ; SOPHOCLES

9. Comment on the role of the chorus in the play Oedipus the King.

Introduction:

A chorus is a group of actors who comment on the action, provide background information, and express the emotions of the audience. In Sophocles' Oedipus Rex, the chorus plays a vital role in pushing the story forward, developing themes, developing other characters, evoking feelings in the audience, and presenting lessons.

The chorus in Oedipus Rex is a dynamic entity that shapes the narrative, explores themes, and deepens character development. Initially, the chorus sets the tone and establishes the context, introducing the audience to the city of Thebes and its suffering. As the play unfolds, the chorus provides crucial information, filling in gaps in the narrative and offering insights into characters' motivations.

The chorus also develops key themes, such as fate, free will, and the nature of truth. Through their commentary, the chorus highlights the complexities of Oedipus' situation, underscoring the tension between fate and human agency. Additionally, the chorus explores the theme of knowledge, emphasizing the danger of unchecked power and the importance of humility.

Furthermore, the chorus plays a significant role in developing other characters, particularly Oedipus. Through their interactions, the chorus reveals Oedipus' strengths and weaknesses, showcasing his intelligence, determination, and ultimate downfall. The chorus also humanizes Oedipus, evoking sympathy and empathy from the audience.

The chorus is instrumental in evoking feelings in the audience, creating a sense of tension, suspense, and tragic inevitability. Their emotional responses to the events unfolding on stage serve as a conduit for the audience's own emotions, drawing them into the world of the play.

Ultimately, the chorus presents lessons and reflections on the human condition. In the final scenes, the chorus offers a poignant commentary on the transience of human life and the dangers of hubris, underscoring the play's timeless themes.

In conclusion, the chorus in Oedipus Rex is a vital element that drives the story forward, develops themes, deepens character development, evokes emotions, and presents valuable lessons. Through their commentary and insights, the chorus enriches the play, creating a rich and nuanced exploration of the human experience.

10. How does irony develop plot in Oedipus Rex?

This question focuses on plot but candidates were giving other literary elements like themes, and lessons. Teachers guide the candidates accordingly in question interpretation.

Irony plays a crucial role in developing the plot of Sophocles' Oedipus Rex, creating a sense of tension, suspense, and tragic inevitability. Through various forms of irony, Sophocles masterfully weaves together the narrative, revealing the complexities of Oedipus' situation and ultimately leading to the play's devastating conclusion.

Dramatic Irony:

One of the most significant forms of irony in Oedipus Rex is dramatic irony. The audience is aware of Oedipus' true identity and fate from the beginning, while the characters on stage are not. This disparity in knowledge creates a sense of tension and suspense, as the audience waits for the characters to discover the truth. For example, when Oedipus curses the murderer of Laius, the audience knows that he is, in fact, cursing himself. This dramatic irony highlights the tragic nature of Oedipus' situation, underscoring the idea that he is unwittingly contributing to his own downfall.

Verbal Irony:

Sophocles also employs verbal irony, where characters say the opposite of what they mean or intend. Oedipus' declaration, "I will bring the truth to light" (Scene 1), is a prime example. Unbeknownst to him, he is about to uncover a truth that will destroy him. This verbal irony foreshadows the tragic events that will unfold, adding to the sense of impending doom.

Situational Irony:

Situational irony occurs when the opposite of what is expected to happen occurs. Oedipus' journey to discover the truth about his past is a classic example. He sets out to find the murderer of Laius, only to discover that he himself is the culprit. This situational irony underscores the idea that fate is beyond human control, and that Oedipus' actions are ultimately futile.

Cosmic Irony:

Cosmic irony, also known as irony of fate, is the idea that the universe is indifferent to human existence and that fate is inevitable. *Oedipus Rex* is a prime example of cosmic irony, as Oedipus' fate is sealed from the beginning. Despite his efforts to change his fate, Oedipus ultimately succumbs to the prophecy, highlighting the idea that human beings are powerless against the forces of fate.

In conclusion, irony plays a vital role in developing the plot of *Oedipus Rex*. Through dramatic, verbal, situational, and cosmic irony, Sophocles creates a sense of tension, suspense, and tragic inevitability, ultimately leading to the play's devastating conclusion. The use of irony underscores the complexities of Oedipus' situation, highlighting the idea that fate is beyond human control and that human beings are powerless against the forces of fate.

SECTION C

Bernard Shaw- Saint Joan

11. How does irony develop the themes in the play Saint Joan.

The Power of Irony: Unveiling Themes in Saint Joan

In Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan*, irony is a masterful tool used to explore complex themes and ideas. Through various forms of irony, Shaw creates a rich and nuanced narrative that challenges the audience to think critically about the play's central concerns. This essay will examine how irony develops key themes in *Saint Joan*, including appearance vs. reality, hypocrisy, fate vs. free will, mortality and transience, naivety vs. experience, and power dynamics.

1. Dramatic Irony: Highlights the theme of Appearance vs. Reality. The audience knows Joan's true intentions, while the characters on stage do not, showcasing the disparity between appearance and reality.
2. Verbal Irony: Develops the theme of Hypocrisy. Characters like Cauchon and the Inquisitor say the opposite of what they mean, exposing their hypocrisy and highlighting the theme.
3. Situational Irony: Explores the theme of Fate vs. Free Will. Joan's journey to lead the French army to victory is ironic, as she ultimately meets her demise, raising questions about the role of fate and free will.
4. Cosmic Irony: Emphasizes the theme of Mortality and Transience. Joan's fate, despite her divine mission, underscores the idea that human life is fleeting and insignificant in the grand scheme.
5. Irony of Character: Develops the theme of Naivety vs. Experience. Joan's innocence and conviction contrast with the cynicism and corruption of the church officials, highlighting the tension between naivety and experience.

6. Irony of Situation: Highlights the theme of Power Dynamics. The powerful church officials, who claim to serve God, are revealed to be motivated by self-interest, while Joan, a peasant girl, holds the power of conviction and truth.

In conclusion, Shaw's use of irony in Saint Joan masterfully unveils the play's complex themes, inviting the audience to engage with the narrative on a deeper level. Through irony, Shaw challenges our assumptions and forces us to confront the contradictions and paradoxes that underlie human experience.

12. Discuss the techniques used in the play Saint Joan

Dramatic Techniques in Saint Joan

Dramatic techniques are methods used by playwrights to convey meaning, create tension, and engage audiences in a play. These techniques can include:

- Dialogue
- Imagery
- Symbolism
- Irony
- Foreshadowing
- Characterization
- Stage directions
- Soliloquies
- Flashbacks

In Bernard Shaw's Saint Joan, a range of dramatic techniques are employed to explore the complexities of Joan's story and the themes of the play.

One of the primary techniques used in Saint Joan is dialogue. Shaw's use of dialogue reveals character traits, relationships, and motivations, as well as advances the plot. For example, Joan's dialogue with Robert de Baudricourt showcases her determination and conviction.

Imagery is another technique used to create vivid descriptions of settings and actions. Shaw's use of imagery helps the audience visualize the scenes and become immersed in the world of the play. For instance, the description of the battlefield in Scene 4 creates a powerful image of chaos and destruction.

Symbolism is also employed in the play, with Joan herself being a symbol of faith and conviction. Her journey and ultimate martyrdom serve as a symbol of the struggle for justice and the power of individual belief. .

Irony is used throughout the play to highlight the contradictions and paradoxes of Joan's situation. For example, the irony of Joan's fate, despite her divine mission, underscores the theme of mortality and transience.

Foreshadowing is used to hint at events yet to come, creating tension and suspense. Shaw's use of foreshadowing prepares the audience for Joan's eventual downfall, making her fate all the more tragic.

Characterization is a key technique used to develop the characters and their relationships. Shaw's characterization of Joan, Cauchon, and the Inquisitor reveals their complexities and motivations, making them more nuanced and believable.

Stage directions are used to control the pacing and movement of the play. Shaw's stage directions create a sense of urgency and chaos, particularly in the trial scenes.

Soliloquies are used to provide insight into characters' thoughts and feelings. Joan's soliloquy in Scene 6 reveals her doubts and fears, making her a more relatable and human character.

Finally, flashbacks are used to provide background information and context. The use of flashbacks in Scene 3 helps to understand Joan's past and her motivations.

In conclusion, Shaw's use of dramatic techniques in Saint Joan creates a rich and engaging narrative that explores the complexities of Joan's story and the themes of the play. By employing a range of techniques, Shaw challenges the audience to think critically about the play's central concerns and invites them to engage with the narrative on a deeper level.
N.B The learner should show the effectiveness of the above techniques.

The way of the World -William Congreve

13. How does The Way of The World mirror our society?

In this question the learner is supposed to show how the events in the play are similar to what is happening today.

William Congreve's The Way of the World, written in 1700, is a play that continues to resonate with modern audiences. Its exploration of themes such as social manipulation, financial struggles, relationship drama, appearance vs. reality, power dynamics, social class divisions, love and vulnerability, deception and lies, social pressure and conformity, and personal growth and self-discovery remain eerily relevant today.

Social Manipulation: In the play, characters like Mrs. Marwood and Fainall use letters and gossip to manipulate others. For example, Mrs. Marwood forges a letter to deceive Lady Wishfort, highlighting the ease with which people can be manipulated through false information (Act 3, Scene 1). Similarly, today's social media platforms are often used to spread misinformation and influence public opinion.

Financial Struggles: The play's characters face financial difficulties, mirroring modern-day struggles with debt and economic uncertainty. For instance, Fainall's financial woes lead him to scheme against his wife, illustrating the desperate measures people take when faced with financial insecurity (Act 2, Scene 1).

Relationship Drama: The play's complex web of relationships, including love triangles and betrayals, is reminiscent of modern-day reality TV shows and social media drama. The tumultuous relationship between Mirabell and Millamant, marked by misunderstandings and miscommunications, echoes the relationship drama prevalent today (Act 2, Scene 2).

Appearance vs. Reality: Characters in the play hide behind masks of deceit, similar to how people today present curated versions of themselves on social media. Lady Wishfort's pretentiousness and Fainall's hypocrisy exemplify this theme, as they both conceal their true selves behind a facade of respectability (Act 1, Scene 1).

These specific examples from *The Way of the World* demonstrate how the play's themes and events remain relevant today, offering a timeless commentary on human nature and society.

THE COUNTRY WIFE- WILLIAM WYCHERLEY

15. What makes *The Country Wife* a comedy of Manners.?

A candidate is supposed to show the characteristics of the plays that fall under the category of comedy of manners/ restoration comedies and give examples in the play.

Or

The candidate can also show the follis/ human weaknesses that the author satirises like deception, adultery, hypocrisy e.t.c

A Comedy of Manners is a theatrical genre that satirically explores the social norms, etiquette, and morals of a particular class or group, typically the upper or middle class. These plays often feature:

Restoration comedy, a theatrical genre popular in the late 17th century, is characterized by:

1. **Wit and satire:** Quick-witted dialogue and satire are hallmarks of Restoration comedy. In *The Country Wife*, Pinchwife's clever remarks and Horner's satirical comments on marriage and morality exemplify this trait.

2. **Stock characters:** Restoration comedies often feature stock characters, such as the rake, the sot, and the country bumpkin. In *The Country Wife*, Horner is the quintessential rake, while Pinchwife embodies the characteristics of a country bumpkin.

3. **Marriage and relationships:** Restoration comedies frequently explore themes of marriage, love, and relationships. *The Country Wife* revolves around Pinchwife's attempts to protect his wife from Horner's advances, highlighting the societal pressures and expectations surrounding marriage.

4. **Deception and disguise:** Characters often employ deception and disguise to achieve their goals. In *The Country Wife*, Horner pretends to be impotent to gain access to married women, while Pinchwife's wife, Margery, uses her innocence and naivety to deceive her husband.

5. Social class commentary: Restoration comedies often comment on social class and status. *The Country Wife* pokes fun at the middle class, particularly Pinchwife's pretensions and lack of sophistication.

6. Bawdy humor and innuendo: Restoration comedies frequently incorporate bawdy humor and innuendo. *The Country Wife* is no exception, with its numerous references to sex, impotence, and cuckoldry.

7. Fast-paced action and plot twists: Restoration comedies typically feature fast-paced action and unexpected plot twists. *The Country Wife*'s intricate plot, involving mistaken identities, misunderstandings, and unexpected revelations, exemplifies this characteristic.

8. Strong female characters: Restoration comedies often feature strong, independent female characters. In *The Country Wife*, Margery Pinchwife and Alithea exhibit intelligence, wit, and determination, defying the societal expectations of women at the time.

These characteristics, evident in *The Country Wife*, demonstrate the hallmarks of a Restoration comedy, offering a humorous commentary on the social norms and values of the time.

16. Appearances can be deceptive, How is this statement portrayed in *The Country Wife*?

Appearances Can Be Deceptive: Unveiling the Truth in *The Country Wife*

In William Wycherley's Restoration comedy, *The Country Wife*, appearances play a crucial role in shaping the characters' perceptions and interactions. However, as the play progresses, it becomes evident that appearances can be deceptive, hiding the true nature and intentions of the characters. This essay will explore how Wycherley uses the theme of deceptive appearances to comment on the social conventions and hypocrisies of his time, providing examples from the play to illustrate this concept.

One of the primary examples of deceptive appearances is Horner's pretended impotence. Horner's feigned impotence allows him to gain access to married women, who believe him to be harmless. However, this appearance of impotence conceals his true intentions and virility, highlighting the disparity between appearance and reality.

Another example is Pinchwife's wife, Margery, who appears to be a naive and innocent country woman. However, as the play progresses, Margery reveals herself to be intelligent, witty, and determined, defying her husband's attempts to control her. Her appearance of innocence and subservience hides her true nature, demonstrating how appearances can be used to manipulate others.

Furthermore, the character of Alithea appears to be a virtuous and chaste woman, but her willingness to engage in a clandestine affair with Harcourt reveals a more complex and nuanced personality. Her appearance of virtue conceals her true desires and intentions, highlighting the tension between appearance and reality.

The play also explores the theme of social appearances, particularly in the character of Sir Jasper Fidget. Sir Jasper's pretentiousness and affectation of gentility hide his true nature as a social climber, eager to improve his status. His appearance of refinement and sophistication conceals his coarse and vulgar behavior, illustrating how social appearances can be used to deceive others.

ETC

In conclusion, The Country Wife masterfully demonstrates how appearances can be deceptive, hiding the true nature and intentions of the characters. Through the examples of Horner's impotence, Margery's innocence, Alithea's virtue, and Sir Jasper's gentility, Wycherley critiques the social conventions and hypocrisies of his time, offering a witty and insightful commentary on human behaviour.

SECTION D

THE SNAKE FARMERS-YUSUF SSERUNKUMA

A. What are the events that lead to the extract?

- ✓ The snake pandemic is reported on the BNN NEWS network
- ✓ It gets the attention of the whites
- ✓ They arrange a fundraising campaign
- ✓ Brother samson with others arrive in Kayunga
- ✓ They give out the equipment required
- ✓ Soon the snake pandemic is reduced
- ✓ The two leaders Opopo and Ssekakde appear in the newspapers as the leaders who have done everything to curb the pandemic
- ✓ Tito brings the newspapers to them leading to the passage.

B. Discuss the themes in the extract.

- Neo-colonialism
- Materialism/ Greed
- Hypocrisy
- Inefficiency of leaders
- Sexual immorality

N.B The candidate should give examples to back up the above themes

Any 3*2=6

c. How effective are the dramatic techniques used in the extract?

- ❖ Irony
- ❖ Local dialect
- ❖ Contrast between Opopo and Ssekakde
- ❖ Humour
- ❖ Euphemism

N.B The candidate should give the effectiveness of the technique and an example , if the candidate does not do it 0.

D. Discuss the significance of the extract to the rest of the play.

The candidate should give what happens in the extract and relate it to what happens later for example;

The extract is significant in plot development whereby we see Ssekade making a suggestion to Opolo that they should make a snake farm, later on this happens when they start up a sanke farm that compels the whites to come again to help.

THE FLOODS -JOHN RUGANDA

A, What leads to the extract?

Amidst the wreckage, Nankya emerges as a beacon of hope. She is a passionate advocate for social change, particularly focusing on the empowerment of women and the advancement of education. Nankya believes that the flood, while tragic, presents an opportunity to reshape the village's future. She begins organizing initiatives aimed at improving the lives of women and educating the younger generation, envisioning a progressive path forward.

Enter Bwogo, a respected elder and staunch traditionalist. Bwogo is deeply rooted in the village's customs and values, seeing Nankya's reforms as a threat to their cultural heritage. He argues that the flood, while devastating, should not be used as an excuse to abandon the traditions that have long defined their identity. Bwogo becomes a vocal opponent of Nankya's modernizing efforts, rallying those who fear that change will erode their cultural foundation.

b. Discuss the themes in the extract.

-tradition vs modernity

- incompetent leadership
cultural heritage

-socio-economic status

Any 4*2 = 8

THE KONGI'S HARVEST-WOLE SOYINKA

a. What leads to the extract?

A great choice! Here are the main events before Segi and Daudu's dialogue in Kongi's Harvest:

-Kongi declares the annual Harvest Festival, which will feature a wrestling match between his champion, Elesin, and a challenger.

- Elesin, proud and stubborn, prepares for the match, determined to win and prove his worth.

- Elesin's son, Olunde, returns from studying abroad, bringing Western ideas and values that challenge traditional ways.

-Kongi seeks to modernize his kingdom, introducing new technologies and ideas, but faces opposition from traditionalists.

- A group of villagers, led by Scgi and Daudu, protest Kongi's modernization plans, fearing loss of traditional ways and cultural identity.

b. Describe the atmosphere in the extract.

-tense

-apprehensive

-anxious

-confrontational

A candidate should give an example from the extract to back up their claim any 3*2

c. Discuss the themes in the extract.

-power struggle

-change

-traditional vs modernity

A candidate should give an example from the extract.

END