

**MARKING GUIDE FOR LITERATURE P310/3
LITERATURE IN ENGLISH PAPER 310/3 PAPER THREE**

SECTION A

JANE AUSTEN: Pride and Prejudice

1. Discuss the theme of love and marriage as portrayed in the novel, Pride and Prejudice

Candidate is expected to discuss the different types of love and use ample illustration the text(Romantic love and familial/ filial love)

- Pride and Prejudice, Lydia marries out of pure passion and Charlotte marries out of sheer prudence: "Marriage had always been her object," despite not "thinking highly either of men or of matrimony."
- But the novel extols the best marriages as those that balance prudence and passion, sense and sensibility.
- *Pride and Prejudice* contains one of the most cherished love stories in English literature:
- the courtship between Darcy and Elizabeth. As in any good love story, the lovers must elude and overcome numerous stumbling blocks, beginning with the tensions caused by the lovers' own personal qualities.
- Elizabeth's pride makes her misjudge Darcy on the basis of a poor first impression, while Darcy's prejudice against Elizabeth's poor social standing blinds him, for a time, to her many virtues. (Of course, one could also say that Elizabeth is guilty of prejudice and Darcy of pride—the title cuts both ways.)
- Austen, meanwhile, poses countless smaller obstacles to the realization of the love between Elizabeth and Darcy, including Lady Catherine's attempt to control her nephew, Miss Bingley's snobbery, Mrs. Bennet's idiocy, and Wickham's deceit.
- In each case, anxieties about social connections, or the desire for better social connections, interfere with the workings of love. Darcy and Elizabeth's realization of a mutual and tender love seems to imply that Austen views love as something independent of these social forces, as something that can be captured if only an individual is able to escape the warping effects of a hierarchical society.
- Austen does sound some more realist (or, one could say, cynical) notes about love, using the character of Charlotte Lucas, who marries the buffoon Mr. Collins for his money, to demonstrate that the heart does not always dictate marriage.
- Yet with her central characters, Austen suggests that true love is a force separate from society and one that can conquer even the most difficult of circumstances.

2. How does the writer create and sustain the readers' interest in the novel, PrideandPrejudice?

The candidate is expected to identify a narrative technique and relate/ connect it to some literary aspects such as plot, feelings, character, mood and atmosphere, lessons, etc

- Characterisation
- Omnuiscent narrator
- Letters
- Setting
- Vivid description
- Suspense and tension
- Chance and coincidence

3. *Relevance of the novel, Great Expectations to contemporary times.*

- Education is seen as a means to a clear future
- People are left at the altar at weddings
- Wealth separates people from those who are poor
- Poor parents want a great of better life for their children
- There is death and loss of lives
- Some people are driven by envy and jealousy and want nothing good for others
- Many people fail to get over terrible moments in their lives
- We many times hide those we don't want to be arrested.
- Wealth is seen as a stepping stone in society

4. *How satisfactory is the ending of the novel, Great expectations?*

Candidates are required to explain the ending of the novel and how this brings the novel to a logical end.

The novel ends with Pip running into Estella in the garden of Satis House after many years of separation. Estella has been widowed after an unhappy marriage in which her husband “used her with great cruelty”. The ending is satisfactory in many ways

- Pip matures as a character. He is able to see beyond his personal judgments
- Pip and Estella can now finally get together and be married
- Pip comments ambiguously that he “saw the shadow of no parting from her.” After decades of longing for her, it seems possible that Pip will finally get to be with Estella
- Both matured due to the suffering they have experienced.
- Pip’s notorious tendency to misread situations and make false assumptions has ended
- By ending the novel with Pip revealing another wishful fantasy, or “expectation,” Dickens might be subtly undermining just how much his main character has actually matured or evolved.
- Estella asks for Pip’s forgiveness
- Joe is happy with Biddy and their son. Pip notices the power of selfless love in their relationship and he really appreciates it
- The destruction of Satis House is a new beginning for Estella. She is ready to move on.
- Pip finally gets married to the Estella he has longed for always.

THOMAS HARDY: **Tess of the D'Urbervilles**

5. To what extent is she a victim of circumstances in the novel Tess of the d'Urbervilles.

- ✓ Tess is a young woman who tends to find herself in the wrong place at the wrong time. She is a victim, but she is also, at times, irresponsible.
- ✓ She falls asleep while taking the beehives to market, which ends up killing the family horse, Prince.
- ✓ She decides to visit the d'Urbervilles in Trantridge, giving rise to all her future woes, partly out of the guilt and responsibility she feels toward her family. She wants to make good, but in trying to help her family she loses sight of her own safety and her own wants and wishes.
- ✓ She becomes Alec's victim in the forest. She probably should have known not to put herself in such a situation, but she has few other options. Here, it seems as though she is destined to rely on others, even when they are unreliable.
- ✓ Tess is also a strong woman throughout the novel. She stands up for herself and refuses to crumble under pressure.

- ✓ She chastises herself for her weakness after her sexual escapade with Alec. If we agree with her claim that this indiscretion is a moment of w
- ✓ She is hard on herself for letting herself become a victim. At the burial of her child, Sorrow, she weeps but collects herself and moves on as a stronger woman.
- ✓ Overall, her determined attempts to escape her past primarily reflect her strength.

SECTION B

MUNGO BETTI: The Poor Christ of Bomba.

7. Examine the writer's use of setting in the novel, The Poor Christ of Bomba.

A candidate is expected to define what setting and then identify the different settings in the novel. • Below are the different settings in the novel The Poor Christ of Bomba. • The Sixa • The Catholic Bomba mission school. • The Tala Country • Timbo • Mombet • Evindi Show how these different settings are used lead to; (a)Thematic Development.

(b)Character Development.

(c)Plot Advancement.

(d) Mood and Atmosphere

(e)Lessons

The Sixa Setting. • Portrays sexual immorality • Mockery of Catholicism and subversion of African traditional marriage. • It portrays exploitation in form of forced labour and coercion of women.

The Catholic Mission of Bomba

- Portrays Religious hypocrisy. • French imperialism. • Christianity as a tool of colonialism.

The Bomba Mission School. •

Portrays the semblance of Whiteman's education that trains Africans to be exploited.

The Tala Country setting • Portrays the mounting resistance to his self-serving hypocritical Christian conversion project.

Timbo setting • Portrays the Inadequancies that surround Father Drumont's hypocritical conversion project

Mombet Setting. • Portrays the failure of Father Drumont's hypocritical conversion project. • Develops the character of Father Drumont as an arrogant character, he believes that oppression is the only way to salvation. • His hypocritical nature is also developed in this setting, he believes that only the miserable and oppressed can have faith in God.

Evindi Setting • It portrays Hypocritical Christian Conversion/ Artificial Christianity. Father Drumont's converts do not really understand the God they serve, "Jesus Christ...another damn white! Another that I'd like to crush with my left foot..Do I come and tell you about my ancestors."

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT • Develops the character of Zachariah as a hypocrite. He abuses the women of the Sixa sexually, especially Elizabeth. • The Sixa setting develops the character of Elizabeth as an immoral lady who has lost sense of morality to sexuality. She becomes a sex maniac that she even goes to tempt Denis into sex. • Zachariah is further developed as an artificial Christian by the Timbo setting. He confesse to Father Drumont that they joined Christianity just because they wanted to learn the whiteman's secrets. • Father Drumont's character is also portrayed as a hypocritical Character. He believes that force and an iron hand are the only way that can lead to salvation.. PLOT ADVANCEMENT. • The events in the Sixa at Bomba Catholic Mission help to develop themes and characters that propel the plot of the novel, for instance, Zacharoah's immorality with the Sixa women is what brings about his being beaten on one of his journey with the priest. MOOD AND ATMOSPHERE. • A pathetic scenario is what Father Drumont meets on all his missionary journeys. He meets only artificial Christians who feign Christianity whenever they see the Father. LESSONS • Appearance is sometimes deceptive. Zachariah appears a holy man who moves with the Father but sexually harasses Catherine.

MARK AS A WHOLE (33 MARKS)

8. *How is Christianity a tool for colonialism in the novel, The Poor Christ of Bomba?*

Candidates are expected to show how, Christianity headed by Father Drumont uses different tricks and strategies to impose colonial rule on the people. Below are some of the suggested responses to this question

- Father Drumont and M.Vidal have the same agenda of ensuring that the natives surrender completely to the rule of the white man. They meet often to ensure their plans go through.
- Father Drumont is a symbol of Christianity while M.Vidal stands for the colonizers. The Father's role is to make the people submissive to the will of the colonizers especially during the road construction.
- The people of Mombet, Timbo and Evindi confess to this, they do not see Father Drumont's visits to their villages as missionary visits but as ways through which he paves way for colonization.
- At Bomba Father Drumont is antagonized by the natives, they see him as a pretentious white man who is standing hypocritically for M. Vidal.
- Zachariah's confession to Father Drumont that Africans do not come to Christianity to be saved but to learn the White Man's secrets shows how Christianity as a tool for colonialism.
- The people of the Tala country as told by Zacharia hold a negative perception of all whites. They detest Father Drumont and look at him as a Greek Trader. They view him as a materialistic and greedy person who has come to carry gifts from Africans back to their homes.
- Father Drumont is surprised by the fact that M. Vidal imposes Christianity on people who like traditions. To him it is only the softest way of christianizing them that matters.
- M. Vidal comments that if Christianity fails to make sense or gain ground in Bomba, then the civilization he is trying to implant will not bear any fruit.
- Father Drumont realizes that the African resistance against Christianity holds the same weight as that against Colonialism. He witnesses the flogging and beating of Africans by Vidal and this thwarts his colonisation process. He is then forced to close the mission and return to France.

(MARK AS A WHOLE 33 MARKS)

NGUGI WA THIONGO: Devil on the Cross

9. How does Ngugi use the Devil's Feast to propel the plot of the novel, Devil On The Cross?

Candidates are expected to briefly describe the devil's feast and show how it leads to the following;

- Thematic advancement.
- Character development.
- Mood and Atmosphere
- Plot advancement
- Lessons.

Let's consider the following brief examples;

At the Devil's Feast, Warīnga is made to sit and listen to lengthy speeches, during which the various guests all stand and explain why they are eligible to celebrate with foreign extortionists and how they intend to enslave the Black race even more to White colonizers in service of making money for a select few native Africans. They are guilty of exploitative business practices, dehumanizing schemes, and betraying the loyalty of their clans and race. Even so, they freely tell their stories at the party, bragging about the ease of making money through betrayal and framing it as a progression towards modernity. Warīnga is stunned by what they say, but even more importantly, each of the guests is described using grotesque language, which blends the real and fantastical and also draws parallels between these guests and ogres and monsters from Gīkūyū legend.

1. THEMATIC ADVANCEMENT • The theme of Neo Colonialism is advanced through the presence of the foreign delegation of International Robbers and the local thieves. • The theme of exploitation is advanced through the devil's feast. The speeches of the local agents reveal this, they dehumanize people, extort money from the poor, grab the land of the poor etc. • The Master of Ceremony 's speech by alluding to the Biblical text of the TALENTS, indicate the theme of neo colonialism. • The theme of corruption is also advanced through the devil's feast. Depicted through the speeches of the agents. The way the foreign delegations dress, putting on clothes that indicate the currency of their respective countries indicate the biting corruption of the devils and their agents. • The act done by the inspector of Police by taking a bribe from the the robbers and thieves instead of arresting them and letting the feast go on, is a sign of corruption and neocolonialism

2. CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT • Different characters are developed here at the devil's feast. We are introduced to the Master of Ceremonies, GitutuwaGataanguru, KihaahuwaGatheeeca, MwireriwaMukiraai, NditikawaNguunji, Waringa, Muturi, Wangari among other characters are developed in the devil's feast. • Thus through the devil's feast, the reader is able to see the devil's agents as exploitative, extortionists, treacherous, deceptive as well as sadists, and manipulative. This is inferred from their speeches that are full of nothing but

schemes to drill the peasant poor. Thus without the devil's feast, the reader wouldn't have known this, that is why it is significant in developing the novel. • Waringa, Wangari and Muturi are also portrayed as patriotic in both their verbal and inward responses to the speeches of the devil's agents. Waringa is appalled by the speeches and she feels a deep sense of revenge towards the robbers, in a bid to hung the devil on the cross, Wangari herself, as a woman who fought for the independence of her own country and a MAU MAU warrior cannot endure the exploitative bragging of the robbers over stealing from the poor peasants, she storms out to call police to arrest the real robbers and thieves, Muturi, driven by the deep sense and feeling for the exploited working class, goes to amass support and launch a spirited demonstration against those who exploit the working class or the poor peasants. These patriotic characters final emerge into a demonstration that eventually leads the devil to the cross..

3. MOOD AND ATMOSPHERE. • The devil's feast is also significant in creating mood and atmosphere in the novel. It is this created mood and atmosphere that force the protagonist Waringa and her other accomplice like Wangari, Gatuiria, Muturi and the afflicted peasants drag into a demonstration that finally leads to the crucifixion of the devil. For instance, the speeches by robbers and thieves are so elaborate and touching that they create a tense mood among the aforementioned characters, then this tense mood drives a feeling of patriotism in them which pushes them into their actions of calling for police by Wangari and demonstration from the peasants by Muturi.

4. PLOT ADVANCEMENT. • The events that happen in the devil's feast are key to the advancement of the plot, this is because these events do not just end in the feast, but are felt elsewhere in the novel. The demonstration by the poor peasants is a sign of crucifying the devil, later on the tense mood created by the feast, makes Waringa kill Gatuiria's father or the rich old man from Ngorika when she meets him at his home on being introduced her by the son, thus the devil is crucified on the cross. 5. LESSONS. • The reader draws various lessons from the devil's feast. One is able to know that not all wealth is gained through fairways, such as that of the devil's agents. The reader also gets to know that wealth gained through dubious ways will never last. Then those who plant evil will always reap evil.

10. *Examine the role played by the women characters in the novel, Devil on the Cross.*

Candidates are expected to identify the prominent women in the novel and then show how they lead to;

1. Thematic Advancement.
2. Character Development.
3. Plot Advancement.
4. Mood and Atmosphere.

5. Lesson Development

The most prominent women in the novel include Wariinga, and Wangari and the auxiliary women include the Nyakinywa women group and the sugar girls. These women play a vital role in the advancing themes, developing characters, propelling the plot, bringing out moral lessons among other aspects that lead to the understanding of the novel as summarised.

- Through women like Wariinga and Wangari, the author is able to advance the theme of exploitation and corruption. E.g Wangari depicts the corruption of the courts led by whites in Nairobi as well as that of the black police officers.
- Through women like Wariinga, the theme of women emancipation is depicted. She later on owns a workshop and becomes a renown mechanic.
- Through women like Wariinga and Wangari, we are able to realise the theme of neocolonialism, the struggle Wangari goes through in Nairobi as she searches for the job but is hindered by foreigners, shows neo-colonialism. She was once a Mau Mau warrior who has gained nothing but exploitation out of the struggle of her sweat.
- Through women like Wariinga the author is able to develop the characters of men like Boss Kihara and The Rich Old Man from Ngorika. They are exploitative and inhuman.
- The title of the novel, Devil on the Cross is appropriated by mostly the women characters, Wariinga in particular crucifies the devil on the cross. She repulses the advances of Boss Kihara and finally shots The Rich Old Man from Ngorika, there by crucifying the devil on the cross.
- Wangari joins Muturi to call the police and gather the local peasants and University students to attack the devil's agents in the Cave. The disorganization of the devil's feast and its plans, is crucifying the devil on the cross.
- The women group helps the reader identify the deceptiveness of politicians and the rich who use the poor to climb up the social ladder and dump them later.
- The sugar girls help to bring out the theme of moral corruption and immorality of the neocolonial agents.
- The Nyakinywa women group advance the themes of exploitation and corruption by politicians.
- The Nyakinywa women group stand for the exploited African masses, who are used by politicians (Devil's agents) to climb on to political power but in the end they are dumped

MARK AS A WHOLE.....33 MARKS.

SECTION C

13. Examine the different conflicts presented in the novel, *A Walk in the Night*

. Candidates are expected to bring out different conflicts in the novel, ranging from Interpersonal, Personal, Social and Family conflicts as presented in the novel. Candidates must be coherent in their presentations thereby avoiding mixing the different conflicts.

(a) Interpersonal Conflicts.

- Mikey faces interpersonal conflict after killing Uncle Doughty. He gets engrossed in deep thoughts and begins to contemplate deeper about the law that kicks the poor bastards: "What is the law for? To kick us poor brown bastards around. You think they are going to listen to your story; Jesus, and he was a white man, too...well I didn't mean to finish."

- John Abraham suffers interpersonal conflicts after betraying Willieboy and he gets killed from the crime he did not commit. He regrets deeply; "What's it help you, turning on your own people."

- Conflict between Cully and the butcher-shop man and Flippy over the rumour that Cully was messing around with his goose or woman. Cully stabs Flippy with a butcher Knife.

- Conflict between Willieboy and Miss Gipsy over Willieboy's inquiring from her why she lets the foreigners to mess and exploit African girls. Gipsy hits Willieboy expertly behind the ear.

- Conflict between Mikey and the white foreman, it happens when Mikey asks to use the Lavatory, the conflicts costs Mikey his job, and he promises to revenge.

(c) Family Conflict.

- Frank Lorenzo is in conflict with his wife over the question of child birth. Lorenzo accuses the wife for not controlling the birth by drinking the pills, the wife accuses the husband too, for not controlling his pleasure and desire for sex.

- Willieboy talks of how his father used to beat him with his mother and how his mother revenged by beating Willieboy; "His mother beat him at the slightest provocation and he knew that she was wreaking vengeance..."

- Constable Raalt is in conflict with his wife to the level that he plans to kill her. "I'd wring her bloody neck but it's a sin to kill your wife."

(d) Social Conflict.

- There is a blankly social conflict between the Whites and the Black African population in South Africa of the novel, the whites bitterly mistreat and scorn the Africans because of the colour bar.

14. To what extent is A Walk in the Night about transfer of aggression?

Candidates are expected to show their stand point i.eTo a greater or to a lesser extent and then present their points in support of their stand point about the theme of violence/brutality/racism or aggression. There after candidates can bring in other themes. The Examiner should however note that, the novel, is to a greater extent about transfer of aggression.

Aggression or violence is whenever man is treated as a thing rather than a human being, thus aggression or violence is not only physical but also psychological. The Apartheid regime in Africa as seen in the novel, meted a lot of violence against the black population. Aggression or violence appears at three levels in the novel, first colonizers as perpetrators, the oppressed against each other and lastly the revenge. To a greater Extent.

- The firing of Michael Adonis from work just because he answered back to the white foreman. Thus showing a transfer of aggression.
- The killing of Doughty
- The mercilees and ruthless killing of Willieboy is a transfer of aggression. It shows how the whole police structure and system was inconsiderate and aggressive when it came to killing black people. • Police hunted Willieboy, treated him violently and brutally kills him just because he was perceived as responsible for the death of the poor old white man who lived in District Six.
- The police's act of marking suspects in the novel, is questionable. Suspects are marked by color of their cloth and skin. Thus Africans were beaten and killed in connection to being suspected victims. • Raalt wants to lay his hands on a black man who is supposedly messing up with his wife and wring his bloody neck he even calls them, "bastard bushmen."
- The beating of Willieboy by Miss Gipsy. This is a physical form of aggression. Much as Miss Gipsy aimed at stopping the fight, but she mercilessly and violently punished the boy that he almost fainted. • The transfer of aggression is seen when Willieboy's mother beats him after Willieboy's father has beaten her. She does it as a form of vengeance.
- Willieboy harasses Mister Greene as they were both coming from drinking, Willieboy aggressively catches Greene by the front of his coat and asks him to give him money, even when the old man confesses to having no money, Willieboy kicks him down.
- Willieboy goes around everywhere challenging everybody with a knife aggressively. • Disagreement between the group of seamen and Willieboy at Gipsy's bar shows aggression.
- Colonialists call Africans after different names such as Kaffirs, Bushmen and Bastards as a form of dehumanizing them which is a form of psychological aggression or violence. • Richard kills Flippy Isaac in self-defense. • Other themes include injustices, poverty , disillusionment.

11. How is the character of Bazarov exhibited in Fathers and Sons?

Candidate is expected to discuss the character traits of Bazarov and relate/connect them to any of the literary aspects of the novel. i.e. plot, theme, character, feelings, lessons, mood and atmosphere.

- He is a young physician and retired doctor
- Rude
- sarcastic
- strident
-

12. Discuss the techniques used to develop the themes in the novel, Fathers and Sons

- omniscient narrator
- Sustuxtaposition
- setting
- characterization
- Dialogue
- Allusion
- Symbolism
- etc.

6. How effectively does Alec play his role in the novel, Tess of the d'Urbervilles

Cdt are expected to discuss the actions and symbolic representations of Alec that enhance or contribute to the dev't of the aspects of the novel such as plot, character portrayal, theme, lessons, feelings etc.

Alec or Alexander is a member of the stocky d'Urberville family and is largely responsible tragic downfall

- He is a cunning and diabolically slippery character - forges a letter to employ Tess at Trantridge
- Opportunistic schemer - seizes the opportunity of Tess' helplessness to sexually exploit her in the woods
- He abandons his newly found religion upon the discovery of Tess showing his unpredictable and whimsical character
- His determination to have Tess compels him to help her family thus developing the plot
 - Tess' murder of Alec develops the theme of fate
 - Tess is later on executed for the crime of murdering Alec hence developing her tragic end

15 Examine the social evils criticised in The Voter.

Candidate is expected to identify and illustrate the social evils and illustrate from the short story

- Greed for Power
- Corruption
- Dishonesty
- Materialism
- Irresponsible leadership

(Mark as a whole $\frac{2}{3}$)

16 The Voter

How Marcus and Okwes demonstrate irresponsible leadership in The Voter

The candidate is expected to illustrate the character of Marcus and Okwes as irresponsible leaders

• Rufus Okwes (Roaf)

- Protagonist
- Materialistic -
- money minded (greedy) - why he betrays Marcus
-

Marcus Ibe

- Betrayal - does not help his voters
- Corruption - he a corrupt person
- Takes no responsibility for his people
- Hypocrisy - he is a hypocritical leader
- Bribery

(Mark as a whole - 33 marks)

17 What does the writer criticise in the short story Corner B?

Candidate is expected to identify and later illustrate/explain the social ill處ces criticised in the book.

Pick ample illustrations from the text

- suffering
- racial segregation
- immorality
- exploitation
- oppression
- stereotyping
- cruelty

Mark as a whole (X/33)

18 Discuss the narrative techniques used to develop the short story In Corner B.

Candidate is expected to identify the narrative technique and relate it to the literary aspects of the novel such as plot, character, theme, lessons, mood, etc.

Techniques

- omniscient narrator
- dialogue
- setting
- irony
- contrast
- etc.

(Mark as a whole X/33

CONTEXT QUESTION

19. OSI OGBU: The Moon Also Sets

a) Place this extract in its context

before:

- Ndubisi, the chief's son is being wasted abroad
 - the chief wants him settled by getting him a wife
 - the chief goes to Pa Okolo and asks Oby to marry his son
 - Pa Okolo asks for a favour in turn to be added to the council of elders.
 - Pa Okolo goes to Mama Oby and asks her for the marriage to take place.
 - She rejects / is against the marriage because the chief is an OSI
 - Pa Okolo struggles to convince her leading to the extract.
- (Any ~~5~~ x 1 = 08 marks)

After

- Pa Okolo tries to dodge the chief
 - He masters courage and tells him Mama Oby rejected
 - They agree to hurt Mama Oby where it hurts most
 - Pa Okolo goes to Uncle Ben and shares the same plan
 - Uncle Ben agrees and burns Okpara Oby's shop
 - Oby reports to police and investigations lead to Uncle Ben.
- (Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks)

(b) (i) --- I have been crying wolf and dancing with the deaf---"

- It suggests that Pa Okoto has wasted his time on an obstinate person who doesn't heed.

- It portrays Pa Okoto as an insensitive /authentative, etc character and Mama Oby as strong handed /hard strong, independent hence theme of woman emancipation

(ii) --- a woman who wakes up alone every night does not often yield good results---

- It implies that Mama Oby is single/widowed and this affects her reasoning

- It shows Pa Okoto as rude/impolite /obscene/ etc.

- It shows the theme of male chauvinism and injustice against women

(c) How has the character of Pa Okoto been portrayed in this extract?

(The question requires narrative techniques and Xtra traits)

- omniscient narrator --- "concerned with the possibility of being admitted... show ambition/greed for power

- Dialogue --- "a woman who wakes up alone --- this depicts abuse Xtra

- Plot --- In the extract Pa Okoto tries to convince Mama Oby to give daughter's hand to Ndubisi

(Any 4X 2 marks = 0.8 marks)

(d) Show how this extract contributes to the development of the rest of the novel.

* Theme of injustice to women as Pa Okolo plans for a wrong marriage and later on the burning of the shop

→ theme of greed - overambition to join the council of elders. Later he puts the elder attire before committing suicide

* Character portrayal

Pa Okolo is shown to be malicious by arranging such a marriage, later on he tells chief that Mama Oby is after his life

* Lessons

- To be determined / strong willed as Mama Oby
- To be modest / realistic / honest as offered to Pa Okolo

* Feelings

- disgust
- irritation
- hatred

* Mood

- Tense
etc.



NOTE

Candidate should explain one aspect at a time - one aspect in the extract and a corresponding aspect out of the extract later on in the novel

(Mark allocation: For each aspect in and out 2 marks)

Any $4 \times 2 = \underline{\text{of marks}}$

* Plot - In the extract Pa Okolo tries to convince Mama Oby to give Oby's hand to Ndubiri ^{for} marriage. LATER Pa Okolo convinces Uncle Ben to burn her shop.