



NOTE TO EXAMINERS

- The following pages are simply a guide into interpretation of candidates' work. You reserve the right in coordination, to add or subtract from it.
- Candidates are expected to show mastery and ability in the literary skills of comprehension, interpretation, analysis, classification, evaluation etc. as well as a deeper insight into the use of language and literiness of the texts.

SECTION I

1.

a) Give the passage a suitable title.

- THE BASIS OF GOOD MARRIAGE:
- SUCCESS OF MARRIAGE:
- COMPONENTS OF THE FAMILY:
- ADJUSTMENTS IN MARRIAGE:

(02 marks)

b) (i) What, according to the older writers, were the three groups that made up a family unit?

The three groups that made up a family unit according to older writers were:

- Societas nuptialis between the husband and wife;
- Societas paterna between the parents and children;
- Societas erilis between the master of the house and his servants.

(03 marks)

(ii) How different was Leibniz from these writers and why does the author support him? 1

2 marks for the difference

The old writers were somewhat subtle and rather academic and dry as dust. They refused to recognize the family itself as a society yet they knew it as a group of federal societies. 1 Leibniz however, was different from them because he thought the family system contained four societies and that it included the family itself, or the family as a whole in addition to the divisions of the older writers. 1

1 mark for why

The writer prefers Leibniz because it seems dangerous to him to merely jump from those three societies to the State as if there was no family that held the three together.

(03 marks)

c) (i) What are the contradictions that exist in marriage?

The writer admits that man and woman are very different from each other yet they are yoked together in a relationship that often lasts their lives. The nuptial society or consortium of marriage exists in its pure or isolated state only during the honey moon.

- The education of marriage involves the adjustment of two personalities and characters to a common way of life.
- Marriage is full of delight and difficulties, disagreement and reconciliation, differences and compromise

... a warm room, with windows happily shut, a good fire, and a pipe of tobacco. Woman loves the singing air, the open window, and the sight of driving clouds.

- Man is apt to think that he is dying whenever he is ill: woman takes illness as something which is all in a day's work, and need not create a fuss.
- Man is always in search of novelty, and always pining to hear or see some new and stirring thing, he has a sovereign and vexing impatience. Woman faces the daily round and common task, and she faces it equably.

Any 3 x 2 = (06 marks)

(ii) Explain the lessons necessary to make marriage work.

Two people who are so different from each other can make their marriage work or a success through the following:

Passage is fully
delight and
difficulties

- Spending time together
- Respecting their differences / Tolerance.
- The need for individuality i.e. there is a necessary 'you and I' Identity of interest.
- Fostering and developing one's own interests
- There should be sympathy and sharing
- Comradeship and cooperation Wed their differences and find the best.

Any 3 x 2 = (06 marks)

d) "Differences in interests and attitudes are the primary reason for a marriage and an important way of keeping the relationship working." Explain.

- People marry because they are different from each other and need their differences. The man is attracted to the woman because they are basically different from one another and he wants to add qualities he doesn't possess in order to complement.
- They need to wed their differences and find the golden mean between them.
- It is a fault in marriage for the two to always act together.

(04 marks)

e) Give the meaning of the words and phrases in bold type as used in the passage:

- | | | |
|-------|----------------|---|
| i) | federal | - union of states with a central government / unity. |
| ii) | fuse | - join together/ merge two things / put together. |
| iii) | palisaded | - fenced / Enclosed. |
| iv) | in harness | - working with other for common goal / in company with. |
| v) | microcosm | - a small model of something big. |
| vi) | dissemble | - conceal / pretend / conceal. |
| vii) | yoked | - connected, bound / joined. |
| viii) | gregariousness | - outgoing; someone who enjoys the company of others / friendliness / social companionship. |
| ix) | felicity | - great happiness / liveness / joy/calm. |
| x) | iridescence | - short lived happiness / temporal way of life / moment of happiness delight. |

(10 marks)

SECTION II

a) What is the passage about?

The passage is about the dizzying speed of change that the Ghanaian society has gone through after attaining independence. This growth is unnatural and

horrible and brings about **repressive feelings** to the narrator who is pessimistic and sees no future but **decay that has been so rapid** to the extent that people have **forgotten their bold talk about of souls and suffering and hope** and are now **sly enough to hide the knowledge of betrayal and deceit**. They are so decayed quickly that they accept corruption without fight.

(7 marks)

b) Identify the narrator in the passage.

First person narrator "I", an idealist, pessimistic concerned citizen.

1

(03 marks)

c) Why is the narrator remembering Aboliga the Frog?

- Aborliga the Frog was his classmate in Standard Five who took special pleasure in showing them true but unexpected sides of the world.
- Aborliga showed them the old man child in a book of freaks and oddities which he loved more that was similar to the current predicament.
- The man child had completed the life cycle in seven years and looked irretrievably old, far more thoroughly decayed than any ordinary man could have looked. It is the same with the current state in Society.

Any 2 x 2 points explained

(04 marks)

d) Examine the aspects of style used in the passage.

(15 marks)

Narrative Device/ style	Illustration / Example	Effectiveness
Symbolism	The man child from the book of freaks and oddities	- brings out the decay the society has seen in the recent leadership. - Reveals narrator's disgust of the weakness of the post independent leadership
Point of view; first person participant/ observant narrator	- The use of personal pronouns and adjectives; I, my, me, myself etc.	- Gives first-hand information - Believable, lively and really personal in description.
Vivid description - Imagery by description - Imagery by figures of speech;- + metaphor	- the wondering and the shaking and the vomiting horror - a man child in its grey old age - a thing that deepened the element of grotesque etc.	- brings out the narrator's bitter attitude towards the new leadership - expresses overriding symbol of decay and immorality of the state because of corruption
Simile - Use of simple language - Long sentences - Short sentences - Use of rhetorical questions - Use of hyperbole. - irony	"Whose victory"	Emphasis

Allegory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decayed society - Aboriga the Frog 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depicts the predicaments of the time people welcomed victory yet they were welcoming defeat.
Contrast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decayed state with the man child - The present society with the past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reveals the narrators's reasons for disillusionment.
Reminiscence/ flash back	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When I was at school, in standard five... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For comparison and emphasis

(5 x 3 = 15marks)

e) Analyze the tone and mood of the passage.

Tone

- Ironical
- Desperate
- Bitter

There is use of an ironical tone.
The speaker is desperate.

Mood

- Tense
- Disappointmentness

Any 1 mentioned and
illustrated 2 marks

(04 marks)

Total for Qn.2 (33 marks)

SECTION III

a) Comment on the appropriateness of the title to the poem.

The title "*Song to Mukokoteni*" is appropriate because the speaker is in praise of the cart which he uses to get his livelihood and it is everything to him.

(03 marks)

b) What is the subject matter of the poem?

The subject matter of the poem is a praise song to a cart in which the speaker acknowledges the vital labour the cart does for him. He identifies himself with it and envisions it as his chariot of fame, an Appolo 9 to the stars, the VC 10 to global capitals and a concord jet- line taking him to unventured places – it brings life changing things and it is his source of discovery.

(06 marks)

c) Explain the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem:

- i) Miraculous automobile
From discarded timber

- Amazing/ wonderful carriage that is made from useless/ deserted wood.

(02 marks)

- ii) My only granary
Of chance cassava for supper

- The only thing that brings uncertain food on his table and his store.
Source of money for food.

(04 marks)

d) Comment on the effectiveness of the poetic devices used in the poem. (15 marks)

Poetic device	Illustration	Effectiveness
- The title	"Song to Mukokoteni"	- Gives an insight into the poet's message, subject / theme – the praise song of the cart that the speaker owes his livelihood.
- Symbolism	- Chariot/ Apollo 9/ VC10/ Concord jet liner - granary of chance cassava	- symbolizes the values of the cart to the speaker - the hope for survival
- Repetition	- Mukokoteni...My...	- Emphasis and beauty
- Language of worship	O my Mukokoteni O my legs of vegetable and metal...	- To show praise/ notion of reverence
- Use of first person speaker.	My...	- Ownership/ emotional attachment
- Local language	Kiswahili words and other languages: Matooke Shambas, Mukokoteni etc	- Creation of identity and localization
- Metaphorical comparisons	My chariot of fame.. My Perennial Mercedes Benz...	- Strong deliberate metaphors for comparison, reverence and praise
- Parallelism	Grammatical parallelism Syntactical parallelism Lexical parallelism	- Grammatically equal lines for orality and emphasis - Cumulative effect/ piling
- Anaphora - Direct Address/ Apotrophe - Personification. - Use Rhetorical question. - Synecdoche - Free verse - Use of hyphens - Contrast. - Mukokoteni	- Repetition of the same word at the start of each line Executive stomachs Entice poem Apollo 9 VC 10.	- Emphasis/ rhythm Bring out the difference in society.

e) What is the attitude the speaker towards Mukoteni?

- Reverence Values.
- Praise respect.
- Gratitude loves.
- Amazement Pride.

(05 marks)

END