

**WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS**  
**MARKING GUIDE**  
**Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education**  
**UACE November, 2020**  
**LITERATURE P310/2**



**SECTION A**

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: Richard III**

1. Discuss the significance of the tower in the play, *Richard III*.
    - *Candidates are expected to identify the tower as a prison whose prominence is mostly sighted during the incarceration and executions of the presumed enemies of the Kingdom. Prominent royals like Lord Hastings and Clarence meet their deaths there. In fact, the tower stands out as a slaughter house for King Richard.*
- Its significance:
- a) Thematic advancement
    - **Hypocrisy** i.e. some of the prisoners of the tower are victims of intrigue, e.g Clarence.
    - **Good versus evil**
    - **Terror**
    - **Retribution**
  - b) Character Development
    - Richard: callous, hypocritical
    - Clarence: Repentant, honest
  - c) Plot advancement
    - The infighting amongst the royals is developed e.g. Richard against King Edward and Clarence.
  - d) Mood and atmosphere
    - Terror
    - Apprehension
    - Suspense
  - e) Lessons
    - Every sin has a price.
    - Good is rewarded as evil is punished.
    - It is so healthy to be repentant.

***Mark as a whole 33 marks***

2. What lessons are drawn in the play, *Richard III*?

***Candidate is expected to acknowledge the fact that this play is not just a pastime narrative but one imbedded with lessons.*** Candidate is expected to define a lesson and identify the virtuous attributes learned from the characters and events in *Richard III*.

- A lesson in literature refers to a collection of conclusive wisdom derived from a text selection to be applied in real life situations. Lessons are warnings that point at something that might happen if what they diagnose has not been put in place. They are virtuous and ethical which may not have been learnt by the reader but present in the text.
- Appearance can be deceptive e.g. Richard who charms his unsuspecting victims.
- You reap what you sow i.e. the villains like Richard and Buckingham.
- The truth always comes out/ cannot be hidden.
- Good always triumphs over evil.
- Hatred is senseless and pointless.
- A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- True love lasts i.e. Richard's marriage to Anne. It is meaningless since it is the work of Richard's selfish schemes. Marriage should be based on love.
- In unity is strength
- For every cloud there is a silver lining.

***Mark as a whole 33 marks***

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: King John**

***Either***

3. Of what significance is the marriage of Luis to Blanche in the play *King John*?

Candidate is expected to relate that Blanche is a niece to King John who marries Luis the Dauphin as a way of stopping the intending attack on Angiers for issues of political legitimacy. The citizens suggest this union in hope that this marriage will save the situation. John accepts to give his niece as dowry all his lands in France, save the town of Angiers. After Blanche consenting to Luis, preliminaries are settled and King Phillip calls upon Angiers to throw her gates open so the marriage can be celebrated in St. Mary's Chapel. John also proposes to make Arthur Duke of Brittany, and bid a messenger to invite him and his mother to the wedding. All this embitters Constance, Arthur's mother greatly.

Its significance

a) Thematic development

- Betrayal – King Philip betrays Constance and Arthur thinking he can secure a good deal for his son Luis; Constance then loses her rights through this marriage contract.
- Rebellion – the marriage is sought to curb down political turmoil and rebellion but soon when pressure is mounted by Cardinal Pandolf rebellions ensue.
- Political legitimacy – Constance believe the Kings are perjure using the marriage for their cling on power that is not legitimately theirs.

b) Character Development

King John – indifferent, generous, power hungry, peace maker.  
Philip – Hypocrite, inconsistent, pragmatic, self-seeker.  
Blanche – loving, flexible, peace loving, decisive, sensitive.  
Luis – hypocrite, cunning, inconsistent.

- c) Plot advancement
  - Leads to King John's clash with the church
  - Luis and Philip turn against John
- d) Mood and Atmosphere
  - Happiness
  - Uncertainty
  - Sorrow and distraught
- e) Lessons
  - There is always a lurid connection between intention and outcome.
  - Opportunists will betray you at the face of the highest bidder.
  - The danger of invasion.
  - The difference between a fit and legitimate leader.

***Mark as a whole 33 marks***

***Or***

4. Discuss the theme of betrayal in the play *King John*.

Candidate is expected to trace betrayal in the play.

- Like Bastard says, in the play *King John*, betrayal almost in every case comes about because of commodity "self-interest" which out ways a person's sense of loyalty to someone the exceptions to this rule are very minimal.
- There is back stabbing – John faces all manners of political double crosses.
- King Philip betrays Constance and Arthur thinking he can secure a good deal for his son Luis.
- He also betrays his new alliance with King John when Cardinal Pandolf brings the pressure of the church to bear on him.
- Hubert betrays King John by failing to kill Arthur. He has no reason for doing it but he feels he loves and pities Arthur.
- English noble men betray King John thinking he has murdered Arthur after joining forces with Luis the Dauphin and making war on King John.
- These learn from Count Melun (who betrays Luis by revealing this information) that he plans to betray them by executing them after the war is over.
- They betray Luis and join backup with King John. E.t.c

***Mark as a whole 33 marks***

## **SECTION B**

5. **HENRIK IBSEN: *A Doll's House***

- a) Place the extract in its context.

Before the extract, Mrs. Linde meets with Krogstad secretly and talks over his predicament of losing his job to her and the possibility of their reunion as former lovers. She offers herself to him since she needs someone to live and care for. She is aware that Krogstad's letter blackmailing Helmer is still in his mail box but changes her mind about him discarding it. She thinks Helmer deserves to know everything – the dreadful secret between Nora and Krogstad such that these lies and evasions come to a stop. She urges him to go to the Helmers when the dance is over to cancel his claims on Helmer in the letter. Meanwhile, when the Helmers meet Mrs. Linde, she speaks to Nora asking her to tell her husband everything.

After the extract, Nora is anxious expecting the knock to be ushering in Krogstad however it is Dr. Rank who has drunk a lot. As he goes away, he hints at a sign of his death which they find present in the cards from him they discover in the mail box. Helmer is saddened by the expected death of his friend but goes on to his bed to read the other letters urged by Nora. She remains tense imagining his reaction to the letter that she anticipates he is reading. He soon calls her over the letter and she does not deny knowledge of its revelation to him. She asks to be let to go because she is aware he can't save her. Helmer says she will stay in the house but will not have access to his children because she is a bad influence to them. He calls her names that she is a hypocrite, liar, worst criminal and just like her dead father with no religion, morals or sense of duty. He is bitter that she has wrecked his happiness and ruined his whole future.

(10 marks)

b) Describe the character of Nora and Helmer as portrayed in the extract.

Helmer

- lighthearted/ gay
- loving and caring
- Appreciative
- Playful
- Spiteful

Nora

- Pretentious
- Secretive
- Loving and caring
- Cunning

(10 marks)

c) Describe the atmosphere prevailing in the extract.

- Celebrative
- Anxiety
- Lighthearted
- Pensive
- Nostalgic

(Any 3×2 = 06 marks)

d) Explain the themes developed in the extract.

- Love/ affection

- Deception of reality

(08 marks)

**Mark as a whole 34 marks**

## 6. ANTON CHEKOV: The Cherry Orchard

- a) Place the extract in its context.

(10 marks)

Before the extract, a Jewish orchestra is playing at the estate amidst growing tension and anxiety of losing the ancestral home at the auction that Leonid has gone to attend. It is the evening of August 22<sup>nd</sup>, the day the estate is expected to be sold for debts. The highest of the absurdity is experienced as Lyuboff Andreevna has decided to hold a dance, spending money on food and the orchestra; money borrowed from Lopakhin, to avoid imagining what might happen at the auction and fend for her sorrow through dancing and chatting. She in the past has been throwing money recklessly. She marries a man who accumulates nothing but debts and he dies from drinking a lot of champagne. She falls in love with another man and shortly her son drowns so she cannot live in face of this pain and goes abroad. She does not want to ever return and see the symbol of her pain. She buys a villa in Menton but her husband is sick for three years so they sell the villa for debts and continue to Paris. But at Paris the man robs her of everything and goes out with another woman. She attempts to poison herself but soon seizes the longing for her old Russia and returns.

After the extract, Lyuboff Andreevna and Trofimoff have a fight but forgive each other. It is soon learnt that the estate has been sold, purchased by Lopakhin. When he appears, Varya throws the house keys at his feet and Lyuboff almost faints into a chair and begins weeping. Later, everyone who used to live at the estate leaves.

- b) Describe the character of Varya as portrayed in the extract.

(08 marks)

Varya

- She is comforting and optimistic
- Zealous and concerned
- Simple minded
- Loving and emotional
- Economical
- Religious

- c) Explain the themes developed in the extract.

(06 marks)

- Social change – aristocracy power wanes as former serfs experience freedom.
- Love/ sentimentality – struggling to contain feelings of love/ Varya passively waits on a proposal from the wealthy Lopakhin, a proposal that may never come.
- Loss and grief – loss of the ancestral home; grief lingers in the mind of Lyuboff.

- d) What are Varya's feelings in the extract and how do they affect what happens elsewhere in the play?

(10 marks)

Varya's feelings

- Grief for the unrequited love
- Anxiety for fear of losing the ancestral home

- Disappointed in the behavior of Lyuboff who is extravagant and in Lopakhin who is not proposing to her.

Effect elsewhere

Plot – her feelings coincides with the actual doom when the ancestral home is purchased by her expected suitor. This breaks her down and she throws the keys at his feet.

Character – it so happens that Lyuboff even at the face of anarchy can't stop being extravagant. She will continue to accumulate debts for her soft life.

Themes – the theme of loss and grief is heightened by her feelings and in the events that ensue.

## 7. **Sophocles: *Oedipus the King***

a) Place the extract in its context.

Before the extract, Jocasta humbles to Lycean Apollo to seek redress about Oedipus' present behavior that is deadly for his position. Meanwhile, a messenger comes in quest of Oedipus' house. He has come from Corinth with good news mixed with a little pain: there is a rumour that the people of Isthmus will choose Oedipus as their King because their old king, Polybus, is dead and buried. This message surprises Jocasta and she straight sends for Oedipus contemplating on the voidness of Oracles of the gods.

After the extract, Oedipus is relieved to learn that Polybus' wife too died and he thinks by this he has jumped the curse of the oracles. He learns from the messenger that Polybus was not his kin by blood but all this puzzles him. However, Jocasta realizes that this messenger received the very baby she and her dead husband Laius wanted and gave him to Polybus as a gift and because he was a childless man, he loved him as his son and he is Oedipus. This messenger received the baby Oedipus from Laius' man and Oedipus wants to know who he is. Jocasta begs Oedipus to stop his inquiry if he needs his life because seeking out this man will bring only ruin. Her own recognition is so tough to bear so she runs into the palace where she commits suicide.

(10 marks)

b) Describe the character of Jocasta and Oedipus in the extract

Jocasta

- She is loving and caring
- She is sanguine
- Intuitive
- Judgmental

Oedipus

- Loving to his wife Jocasta
- Inquisitive
- Optimistic
- Simpleton/ blind/ ignorant
- Fearful

(10 marks)

c) Explain the theme (s) developed in the extract above.

- Fate versus free will
- Blindness/ ignorance
- Self-discovery

(06 Marks)

d) How does Oedipus' mistrust of the gods and their oracles affect his recognition elsewhere in the play?

- He is blinded by self-pride and cannot discern the information he receives.
- He becomes so inquisitive and this desire for more knowledge traps him further into tragedy.
- He is determined at finding the shepherd expecting to clear his name.

(08 marks)

### SECTION C

#### GORGE BERNARD SHAW: Saint Joan

**Either:**

8. Discuss the view that mankind will never accept its saints in the relation to the play, *Saint Joan*.

Candidate is expected to confirm the view that saints are often rejected by mankind. Relate the various reasons Saint Joan is rejected among her people:

- She is only a young country girl known simply as Joan of Arc or the maid with nothing to recommend her.
- She professes that she has heard voices of Saint Margaret and Catherine and she has been told what to do.
- She faces difficulties with the Dauphin because they want nothing to do with wars and fighting.
- When France's military fortunes are reviewed, Joan's demands that something be done to improve France's condition fall on deaf ears.
- The chaplain calls her a witch because he thinks there is no other way to account for the heavy English losses and defeats except by sorcery.
- The church thinks that she is setting up her own private conscience in place of the authority of the church.
- They think she is a bad influence making the people and serfs to pledge allegiance directly to the King instead of through the church.
- The church thinks her victories are making her proud.
- She is imprisoned and interrogated several times about the validity of her 'voices'.
- She is convicted to have received unheavenly sent voices that come from Satan.
- She rejects her punishment and instead she is taken to the stake and burnt as a witch.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**Or:**

9. How are Joan's stunning series of victories a threat to the church in the play, *Saint Joan*?

Candidate should give some of the stunning victories of Saint Joan and explain why the church sees her as a threat.

Church sees her as a threat in the following ways:

- Joan has accomplished many things; won the battle of Orleans and several other battles, inspired the French troops, put courage into Charles and got him crowned as King, etc. these and other events threaten the power of the church.
- She is resented and eventually condemned to death as a heretic for refusing to accept the absolute authority of the church.
- She is mystically connected to the saints in Heaven which compromises the authority of Bishops who don't hear from God and she is killed for it.
- Her private judgment in defiance of authority annoys the church.
- Joan makes the king powerful and so he gets more allegiance which should be a reserve of the church.
- The church is afraid her victories are making her proud and more powerful than the church.
- They think that people will begin to worship her for her great work. Etc

***Mark as a whole 33 marks***

***Mark as a whole 33 marks***

**WILLIAM CONGREVE: The Way of the World**

**Either:**

10. What appeal for female freedom in marriage is made in the play, *The Way of the World*?

Cdt is expected to clarify how the play capitalizes on the independence and freedom of women. Mark that Mistress Millamant gives a long list of conditions her suitor Mirabell must agree too before she can marry him.

- The play is notable for its positive portrayal of independent intelligent women. Several female characters are impressively independent and contribute ideas to the schemes created by Mirabell and Fainall.
- The servant Foible is noted for her wit and quick mind which is unlikely for ladies.
- Mrs. Fainall is eager to destroy the plans of her adulterous husband.
- Mrs. Marwood demands better treatment from a jealous Fainall and also coaxes him to spend money on her.
- Millamant is perhaps the most independent lady in the play, as the belle of the town, and most sought after but she prefers to marry no body.
- She does not want to rush because she needs a man's support to receive her inheritance.
- She proposes a list of terms to Mirabell which indicate that even when she chooses to marry she must be independent. She keeps running away even on the day of her marriage.
- She wants to adhere to her habits and principles raised as an independent woman such that she will rise up late in a day if she wishes.
- She does not intend to just be a wife to her future husband who will be ruled by his dictates, he needs to know that she is her own person.
- The women discuss freely how to find happiness in one another since men provide only fickle distrustful love that cannot be relied upon.
- Women realize that only men without the potential to cheat on them should be considered for partners.
- Marriages are done tactfully not just for love but as a way of giving women money and reputation. Etc.

***Mark as a whole (33 marks)***



**Or:**

10. Describe the character of Mistress Millamant in the play, *The Way of the World*. Considered to be the most generally charming heroine in restoration comedy, Mistress Millamant, a young lady whom Mr. Mirabell and many others love, is of the upper class but cannot receive her inheritance until she can marry a man that her aunt approves. She enjoys the attention of her various suitors and won't give up her independence to marry anyone. Before she agrees to Mirabell's proposal, she creates a long list of terms he must agree to. She has the following traits in the play, *The Way of the World*:

- She is shrewd
- Intelligent/ witty
- Charming
- Proud
- Light hearted
- Principled
- Determined
- Irritating/ infuriating/ nagging
- Strong willed
- Independent
- Teasing
- She is materialistic

***Mark as a whole 33 marks***

**WILLIAM WYCHERLEY: The Country Wife**

Either:

14. Examine the effective use of asides and nomenclature in the play, *The Country Wife*. Candidate should examine the asides and nomenclature giving their dramatic effect to the story.

Asides

The playwright effectively uses asides in the following ways:

- Horner's confession of not being really impotent.
- Pinchwife confesses he is jealous of Horner.
- Margery's confession of her love.
- Alethea also confesses her love for Harcourt.
- Lady fidget and Horner are cuckolding through aside.
- Harcourt makes advances toward Alethea
- Lucy plots the character's meeting at Horner's house which brings about the turning point.
- Sir Fidget mocks Horner's supposed importance.

Nomenclature

This has been used in the following ways:

Althea – like her name suggests stays true to her word/ keeps word of marrying Sparkish despite his stupidity.

Frank Harcourt – like his name suggests is straight forward and openly confesses his love to Alethea.

Mistress Squeamish – like her name suggests is always throwing tantrums.  
The Quack – circulates wrong information and concocts stories around Horner's disease.  
Lucy – means light and she always plots to show her boss Althea the truth.  
Fidget – these are always idle and want always to be entertained.

**Mark as a whole** (33 marks)

**Or**

15. Comment on the importance of Horner to the development of themes in the play, *The Country Wife*.

Candidate is expected to analyze the contribution of the character Horner to the development of various themes in the play:

- He plots with Quack to spread wrong information that he has several diseases which develop the theme of quackery.
- His artful wit accumulating women develops the theme of moral decay.
- His constant company with different women brings out the theme of hypocrisy.
- Deception/ mistaken identity is also brought out through his said importance.
- His persistence in love brings out jealousy
- Sexual immorality as he sleeps around with many different women.

**Mark as a whole** (33 marks)

## SECTION D

**WOLE SOYINKA: Kongi's Harvest**

Either:

16. Of what significance is Segi's sacrificial gift to President Kongi in the play, *Kongi's Harvest*?  
Candidate is expected to relate the story of Segi's presentation of the gift. Note that Daodu wants to show a credible mock treatment to Kongi by participating in the agriculture contest and winning the first prize. He works closely with Segi to give Kongi a humiliating harvest. This comes when Segi's father, a convict who had escaped is caught near the ceremony ground and shot. Segi calmly presents Kongi with the head of the slain man. The harvest disintegrates into chaos and Kongi is deserted by all his confidants including the organizing secretary.

Significance

- a) Thematic Development
  - Oppression – the right to feed, to express oneself to freedom, to culture and life abrogated by Kongi.
  - Dictatorship
  - Greed
  - Death
- b) Character Development
  - Kongi: insensitive, oppressive, murderous/ tyrannical, egocentric, cruel
  - Segi: tactical/ cunning, determined, revolutionary
  - Daodu: conservative, informed, strong-willed, peaceful.

c) Plot development

The harvest disintegrates in chaos and Kongi is deserted by all his confidants including the organizing secretary. Kongi is forced to head for the boarder for exile.

d) Mood and atmosphere

- Celebrative
- Gloom and death
- Anxious

e) Lessons

- You reap what you sow
- Evil is repaid with evil
- You can fool all the people some of the time but you can't fool all the people all of the time.

**Mark as a whole** (33 marks)

Or:

17. Discuss the view that *Kongi's Harvest* is an examination of the rising trend of dictatorship and tyrannical rule in Africa at the time.

Candidate must ascertain that President Kongi devises modern ways of dictatorship and tyranny when he usurps those that are legitimate to power and forces allegiance of the people. Point out the rising trends of in dictatorship and tyranny exhibited in the play, *Kongi's Harvest*:

- Satirizes politicians who have shaped the direction of modern Africa.
- It studies dictatorship in traditional leadership and modern leadership.
- The president, Kongi is repressive and ambitious, autocratic and oppressive to his people.
- The ruler is assisted and advised by sycophants and he is enthusiastically supported by a brutal carpenter's brigade.
- Powerful opponents such as Oba Danlola are put into detention and in their absence he wants to usurp their position.
- He wants to receive the new yam from Oba's hands such that people can recognize him as their legitimate ruler at the yam giving ceremony.
- Kongi is ashamed before the congregation when a head of Segi's father is presented to him.
- There is suppression of the people's freedoms, culture and life is abrogated too.
- Kongi is in constant fear of losing power and uses all means to consolidate it till it becomes too much and he exiles himself.

**Mark as a whole** (33 marks)

**YUSUF SSERUNKUUMA: The Snake Farmers**

**Either:**

18. Discuss the themes in the play, *The Snake Farmers*.

Candidate is expected to discuss the central insight that the play *The Snake Farmers* address quoting relevant examples from the text:

- Alienation – negative effect of foreign rule; i.e political leaders and religious leaders solicit for donor funds from abroad.

- Exploitation – the vulnerable masses are exploited by leaders who capture their photographs and send them abroad to receive donor money.
- Corruption – Chairman Opobo, Mzee Ssekadde etc are greedy and corrupt.
- Poverty – this consequently leads to suffering and people of Kayunga are depicted to be absolutely poor living below the poverty line.
- Hypocrisy/ Betrayal – the masses are betrayed by their leaders who trade their photos for money from donors which they don't share with them.
- Neocolonialism – dependence on foreign aid to the extent that when the snakes are replete they plant them to continue receiving aid.
- Negligence/ poor leadership – the leaders are poor and only mind about themselves neglecting the people they lead. They do things for personal benefit.

***Mark as a whole***(33 marks)

**Or:**

19. Examine the dramatic techniques the playwright has used in the play, *The Snake Farmers*.

Candidate is expected to examine the dramatic aspects used in the play, site examples and give their effect to the enjoyment of the play:

- Symbolism – the leaders are symbols of corruption and extortion e.g Mzee Ssekadde.
- Irony – there is use of dramatic irony i.e Opobo and Mzee Ssekadde betray what is expected of them as leaders and rear snakes for future use to accumulate wealth from donors.
- Humour – the corrupt leaders look out for second wives after swindling wealth meant to fight snakes.
- Contrasts/ juxtaposition
- Flashbacks
- Monologues
- Satire
- Etc

***Mark as a whole 33 marks***

**JOHN RUGANDA: The Floods**

**Either:**

20. How is the play, *The Floods* a portrayal of life in the contemporary society?

Candidate is expected to affirm that the play is relevant to the contemporary society and is a reflection of what takes place.

- Corruption
- Poor governance
- Travails in relationships i.e. Bwogo and Nankya.
- Massive killings of people i.e. the boat massacre
- Mistreatment of the poor by the rich
- High levels of poverty
- Love
- Women emancipation struggles
- Education
- Effects of war

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

**Or:**

21. Examine the playwright's effective use of irony in the play, *The Floods*.

Candidate is expected to identify that the play employs majorly verbal and dramatic irony though there are instances of situational irony. Should give their effect on the dramatic thrill of the play.

- The head man abusing he is supposed to direct
- Bwogo always abusing Nankya yet he says he love her.
- Bwogo denying involvement with the SRB yet he is the leader
- Headman summoning people
- The lies about the flood- people are being gathered on the boat for massacre yet they believe they are relocating to safety.
- Bwogo bringing weapons to terrorise people yet the community is unaware.
- The old Kyeyune being smarter and wiser than the Headman in analyzing issues
- Government killing her own people
- Bwogo telling Nankya about their own child born out of love
- Nankya's mum being stopped to cry losing her loved one because Boss hates noise.
- Over seven people sharing a small room while boss stys in a multi bedroom house alone with the son.
- Bwogo has stolen a lot of money but still wants more.
- The media misleads people and fails to give them information they need about floods.
- Nankya dating bwogo whom she hates.

***Mark as a whole*** (33 marks)

***END***