

**WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE**

**Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
UACE August 2024
LITERATURE P310/3**

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- This is just a guide. You can add or subtract to it
- Candidates must show knowledge of the texts and show that they do not only narrate but show a mature analysis of ideas required by the question
- Full marks are given for clear points and explanation with illustration from the texts.
- The context is compulsory.

SECTION A

CHARLES DICKENS: *Great Expectations*

1. How does Pip's inclination to snobbery affect his relationship with his immediate family?
 - Set near the end of the Industrial Revolution, a period of technological advancement and mass production which created a lot of opportunities for people of low born by standards of Traditional Aristocracy, The Great Expectations is a social novel that critiques the Traditional aristocracy and indicates the rise through classes of those dubbed low born.
 - The society of the novel is divided into the lower class which itself has the lowest category of convicts and orphans and the labourers such as Biddy and Joe; the middle class of elites such as Herbert Pocket and Wemmick; and the upper class of the rich and affluent some of whom have inherited property such as Miss Havisham and Drummle.
 - Snobbery refers to the act of having exaggerated respect for high social position and wealth and seeking to associate oneself with the affluent and looking down upon the poor and unfortunate and taking them as worthless.
 - Pip in the novel progresses to a gentleman through his benefactor Magwitch. The time he spends unaware of who is benefactor is, and the way he behaves when he is in this position scarce him from his own people, friends and the immediate family.
 - Pip's attitude drastically changes and he becomes more aware of the class differences and of the stigmas associated with poverty.
 - However, Pip himself is transformed and does not want to associate with the poor he grew up with and from.
 - When he returns home for some time, he does not belong and sleeps in hotel rooms and finds himself visiting more at Satis house than his people.
 - When he receives a letter from Biddy telling him Joe Gargery is coming to visit him in London, he reacts with hesitation. He is uncomfortable even though he had a better relationship with him back in the days.
 - Pip's entry into the gentry has distanced him from people of his society and especially his family because his education has made him different.
 - The protagonist of the novel, Pip throughout the novel depicts the sharp contrast between the upper and lower classes.
 - Pip's family is poor and cannot afford three meals a day so they have bread and butter for dinner.
 - Joe's family's peace is disturbed on a holiday by the police who are searching for convicts. The Sergeant with contempt raids their house something that could not be done to a rich family.
 - Those without money at all fall into the life of crime and join the so called underclass.
 - The novel shows that it is difficult to change one's social class unless you have money cast on you like Pip.

- Pip ascends through the class system trajectory something that would not have been possible within the rigid class hierarchy of the ancient hereditary aristocracy.
- Pip educates himself in order to gain the supposed good manners of the rich and spends prodigiously on luxury like them but this does not liberate him.
- Dickens by argument shows an inclination on the lower classes as he places villains in the upper classes and the heroes of the story in the lower class.
- In the end, Pip discovers that being rich isn't as important as being true to oneself and that gentility is acquired not bought.
- The novel condemns the love of money which obsesses and controls many people.
- In the end, status is seen to have no connection on one's character – many times the rich are lonely and low in humanity.
- *Pip's inclination to snobbery before he finally changes towards the close of the novel makes his relationship with his immediate family:*
 - Strange
 - Stale
 - Distanced
 - Joe loves Pip when Pip is ashamed and abandons him.
 - Pip is embarrassed of Joe and his home.
 - Pip is afraid and ashamed of commonness.
 - He is disloyal and selfish.
 - He is self-conscious and self-important.
 - He loses his good-natured self.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

2. What lessons do you learn from the novel, *Great Expectations*?

- The moral theme of *Great Expectations* is quite simple: affection, loyalty, and conscience are more important than social advancement.
- The novel is poised against social evils and suggests social reforms and so it is a social commentary from which a number of lessons can be drawn:
- Riches without manners do not give actualization.
- Revenge is self-destructing; it is a two edged sword that destroys both the perpetrator and victim.
- It is hard to find genuine love and people can be given up on even on the supposed wedding day like Miss Havisham.
- Betrayal has far reaching effects and can destroy a person continually when they attempt revenge.
- It is unbecoming to involve other people in our quest to revenge against those that have hurt us, in doing so we shift the revenge and destroy other people's lives like Estella is destroyed.
- The struggle to self-transcendence and idealism distances us from those we loved better or loved us better.
- There is a constant desire in man which is inherent to be good and better than how one was previously. When he looks at Satis House, Pip thinks of his moral shortcomings, he wants to be a gentleman and good. When he realizes he cannot read, he wants to learn how.
- We all have great expectations but we never get exactly what we looked for.
- We should be always conscious about ourselves, our mistakes and victories and be remorseful.

- We should be kind to people no matter who they are for we never know they may be the source of our destiny change.
- Social ambition should never crowd our judgment.
- One's upbringing determines their character.
- People are not always what they seem because they are never one thing.
- Money changes everything except human nature.
- Human beings change, not for better not for worse, and not permanently.
- An act of kindness is always remembered.
- The love of family can never be equaled. East to West home is the best.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

THOMAS HARDY: *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*

3. Examine the relevance of the novel, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* to your society.

- The novel *Tess of D'Urbervilles* applies to the Ugandan readers because it responds to the challenges of the Ugandan society as shown below:
 - Unfairness dominates human life.
 - There is a lot of mistaken identity in society and people making wrong decisions for it.
 - There is a lot of sexual abuses in society like Alec who even rapes women.
 - Many men today do shun responsibilities and never take care of their women and children.
 - People are not what we always take them for. Many people make mistakes by expecting a lot out of others.
 - People judge character by looks and make important decisions like marriage based on illusions.
 - There are class divisions in society and the poor suffer and must be the horses of their families.
 - Many families have their daughters go to Asian countries to toil for them. these meet a lot of atrocities just like Tess.
 - Love is not constant in society today, many people change after marriage or engagement.
 - Many people suffer because of what they did in the past or in childhood.
 - Many people take the law in their hands to express their anger and revenge and end up killing.
 - Many people fall back on those who abused them when they realize they no longer have any alternative but inside their frustrations never heal.

- Gender biased violent - Education
- Appearance vs reality - Opportunistic parents
(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

4. How effectively does Thomas Hardy use setting and physical environment in the novel, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*?

Marlott, The Durberville estate, Talbothays Dairy, The Stonehenge, were
Thomas Hardy in *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* is deeply interested in nature (physical setting and environment) and he has a very sensitive temperament about it.
Physical setting and the environment refers to the natural, manufactured, political, cultural and temporal environment including everything that characters know and own. The surrounding may help or hurt characters.
These interactions between characters and other elements e.g. cultural backgrounds, historical backgrounds, economic and social backgrounds, demand that we study the environment of the characters and story closely.
The novel explores the different shades of setting, ordinary, grand, sad and happy. This may be holy, guileful, relentless and sometimes romantic.

Night setting → Tess is raped, death of the horse symbolizes the beginning of Tess' misfortune.
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Spring → Tess meets Angel Clare, symbolizes a new beginning and hope.

Flintcomb Ash → Tess' emotional exhaustion

- Marlott Vs D'Urberville estate. → ^{Contrasts} Social class and inequality.
- Flintcomb - Ash - Dehumanizing poverty and class oppression.
- Lessons → D'Urberville estate reveals the double standards of how women are viewed.
- Tess' journey to the slopes foreshadows her impending suffering

Introduction

Set in both time and place of societal transition from Agriculture to Industrial society, the novel depicts rural English towns and farm women as well as Angel Clare's choice of agriculture.

Marlott
Character
→ Innocence - Tess

- ✓ Tess is symbolic of purity, fertility and the unfelling Eve an innocence which is embedded in virgin nature.
- Madness that distorts nature is described using ominous imagery and is contrasted sharply with the Eden-like Froom Valley.
- Nature in the novel serves as a living character and not simply a background.
- It is however not friendly but cruel and crashing.
- The novel illustrates mostly the dark aspect of nature which expresses the pessimism of Hardy.
- Nature expresses that all is not right with the world.
- Nature is described as a villain character that is wrought in darkness to let Tess go through a painful experience.
- Nature has nothing good to offer Tess but destruction and suffering.
- Humans are regarded as puppets in the hands of nature; this external power nature causes all the misery and sorrow that we see in the world.
- The rude aspect of life especially in the seduction scene is disclosed through nature.
- Influences and shapes Tess' personality as a brave and courageous xter (Mark as a whole 33 marks)
- The vast open landscape emphasizes Tess' isolation and loneliness.

JANE AUSTEN: *Pride and Prejudice*

5. What lessons does the reader draw from the novel, *Pride and Prejudice*?

Candidate is expected to express the lessons that can be drawn from the novel, *Pride and Prejudice*:

- Love conquers over prejudice.
- Love encounters all pride.
- True love outshines social strata barriers.
- Do not judge a book by its cover.
- Appearance can be deceptive.
- A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- Marriage should be based on love.
- Do not count your chicks before they hatch.
- Good love drives one to becoming a better person.
- Parents should be involved in their children's lives.
- Never give up on true love.
- Rumour tears down a person's reputation and causes character assassination.
- Prejudice clouds people's right judgment.
- Truth always comes to light.
- A love relationship should be between two people.
- Think...

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

6. How does ^{Austen's} use of setting influence the relationship between Elizabeth and Darcy in the Novel, *Pride and Prejudice*?

- *Pride and Prejudice* is set in England in the late 1700's and early 1800's.
- The action in the novel takes place in different locations including Brington in London, Hertfordshire, Derbyshire, and Kent.
- There is little description of the physical settings whether it's London, Longbourn, Netherfield or Meryton.

- What is significant to note is that for the Bennet sisters, setting is important in establishing for them opportunities to experience the world around them and get partners.
- The journey of Elizabeth and Darcy's acceptance of feelings is exemplified through the symbolism of setting.
- Netherfield Park, Rosings, and Pemberley symbolize the evolution of the character's relationship.
- Netherfield provides an initial opportunity for Elizabeth and Darcy to interact.
- It is also the place from where Darcy shows interest in Elizabeth and asks her to dance.
- When Elizabeth visits Charlotte at Rosings, unexpectedly Mr. Darcy arrives to visit after learning of Elizabeth's location.
- Elizabeth often took walks in solitude and when Darcy met her there his feelings for her intensified.
- Elizabeth, however, could only realize her love for Darcy once she was able to see who he was behind the façade he created for himself, something that happens at Pemberly.
- Elizabeth's first impression of the house was a large, handsome ^{pal} building without any artificial appearance. Here Darcy is truly himself.
- The warmth and physical beauty of Pemberly is a symbolic representation of the beauty in Darcy.
- Elizabeth becomes more entranced by the house and everything in it and she feels the same for Darcy.
- The paintings and furniture are all symbolic of Darcy and this is the first time her physical attraction towards Darcy is said aloud and she agrees with the house keeper that Darcy is handsome.
- When the setting evolves into a warmer and more intimate one, the relationship between Darcy and Elizabeth evolves with it.

(Mark as a whole, 33 marks)

SECTION B

MONGO BETI: *The Poor Christ of Bomba*

7. Why is Christ poor in novel, *The Poor Christ of Bomba*?

- In *Poor Christ of Bomba* father Drumont is commonly referred to as Jesus Christ. However, this Jesus Christ is a failure and a poor fellow who is to pity:
- Father Drumont is assigned to the rainforest region of Cameroon in the 1930's to convert the indigenes of Tala country to Catholicism but he fails to maintain them in faith.
- He is bent on forcing his Christian converts to forsake their African traditions and cultural ways as a condition for Christianity.
- He is quick to see the infirmities of the French colonialism but fails to realize that he is a colonizer.
- The Sixa, a church establishment aimed at grooming young female converts in preparation for Christian marriage, his signature project turns out to be a hot bed of vices such as sexual immorality and he also uses it to force the girls into labour.
- The sixa becomes a complete mockery of Catholicism and a subversion of African traditional marriages.
- His converts are increasingly rebellious and learn of his complicity with colonial administrators like Vidal.
- Father Drumont is materialistic and does not want people in church who do not pay their church dues.

- He is judgemental, didn't want some people to ~~believe~~ come to church
- He ~~because he believed they were sinners~~ is a coward when he realizes that everything at the Sixa is a mess, he runs away
- He is inconsiderate and unsympathetic to old women and widows whom the scriptures say should be cared for.
- He is brutal and harsh as he slaps a man who wants his wife out of the sixa.
- He loses the contest to Sanga Boto and there is no difference between him and the medicine man because they are both extortionists.
- He dehumanizes and disrespects the people he intends to save through his Christian religion.
- He fails to make his boys such as Zacharia and Denis exemplary Christians and he does ~~and use~~ double standards in handling sins.
- He does not receive true empathy and respect from the natives because he often refers to them as savages and cannibals. He does not view them as true equals.
- People do not come to his church because they are interested in his God, instead, they want to learn the secret of the European's aeroplanes and railways – ~~his mystery and are not ready to take in other.~~
- He has lost his admiration even in the eyes of a young boy such as Denis.
- The people find him with a lot of contradictions, a discrepancy they could not reconcile.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

8. Compare and contrast Father Drumont and Sanga Boto, in the novel, *The Poor Christ of Bomba*.

- Sanga Boto is depicted as a competitor of father Superior Drumont in the novel. The native Christians need miracles and solutions to their problems which the father does not offer but Sanga Boto apparently offers.
- Sanga Boto performs miracles to the people with his mirror and people troop to him something that annoys father Drumont.

Similarities

- They both believe and practice with divination.
- They are deceitful.
- They are materialistic and extortionists.
- They are pretentious
- They are inconsiderate.

Differences

- Father Drumont serves a Christian God whereas Sanga Boto serves a native God.
- Drumont looks for the people but people look for Sanga Boto.
- Father Drumont is contradictory unlike Sanga Boto
- Father is unforgiving and does not want his converts to associate with sinners. Sanga is not afraid of his people going to church because he believes he is one with the father.
- The father is violent, he beats up people, destroys their drums and xylophones. Sanga Boto is not like this.
- Drumont wants to forcefully convert people to his religion and God whom he feels is superior to them. Sanga wants them to get back to their traditions.
- The father works through a lot of helpers whom he trusts a lot with responsibility which they fail. Sanga Boto does his work without help.
- The father is so blinded about the sins he personally commits and those of people around him but judges other people, this is not the case with Boto.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

NGUGI WA THIONG'O: *Devil on the Cross*

9. Examine the theme of exploitation in the novel, *Devil on the Cross*.

- Candidates are expected to *explore how the novel expresses economic exploitation along many different axes and its resultant challenges to society much avouched in disillusionment.*
- Exploitation is evident where capitalists milk and enjoy the blood and sweat of the workers and peasants. Expropriation of land is engineered by the whole colonial and neo-colonial imperialists. Gitutu proudly relates how he takes vast estates from white settlers and sells plots to local citizens at exorbitant prices.
- The characters allegorize the role of the working class and the peasants, the business elites and the petit bourgeoisie, as well as the specific forms of exploitation suffered by women, and the forms of abuse perpetrated by intellectuals and liberals in society.
- Even after independence, many black men are willing to work as proxies for the whites in oppressing what should be independent people
- Foreign rule in the name of local lords is the theme of the day in Kenya even after independence.
- Politicians in the new Kenya are seen as man eating ogres, and are cannibalistic in their exploitation of the fellow Kenyans.
- Independence does not free the Kenyans. They find themselves in an even more complex state of relationship between them, as a working class, and the new breed of politicians, especially as class differences become more pronounced in the Kenyan society.
- Wangaari's sexualization being asked to sell her body instead of looking for a job is a show of how decayed the Kenyan society has come (*sexual exploitation*)
- Kenya is robbed of its wealth and the citizens seem helpless in the face of this decay and corruption.
- The religious corruption in society has created people so bent on the white man's religion and ways of life. There is no religious independence even at the time of independence.
- Where the people would have gotten land, they find themselves squatters on their own land in their own country because power is still in the hands of a few.
- The level of outright boldness in being corrupt as shown at the devil's feast and the shock of the upright Kenyans shows a state of no return for Kenya, and only hope keeps them fighting against this form of moral corruption.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

10. What is the role of the female characters in the novel, *Devil on the Cross*?

- Ngugi wa Thiong'o's *Devil on the Cross* presents Wariinga and Wargari as models of the womanist vision.
- Despite sundry sufferings and hardships they have to experience, the two are capable of making changes in their community and working for the sake of their country.
- Ngugi presents women as strong and assertive in the face of different hardships they face in the Kenyan society.
- He paints an unconventional portrayal of the African woman.
- Women are not looked at as a separate entity from men, they complement each other.
- They can get their voice heard and they are no longer voiceless.
- The novel highlights the inevitability of women in their contribution to the progress of modern Kenya.
- Their suffering and subjugation does not silence their expression.
- They struggle to strengthen their status in post-independent Africa despite such suffering.

Be candidate is expected to write the role of women in terms of character and characterization, themes, ~~less~~ mood and atmosphere, certain techniques, plot, etc

- They endeavor to improve their lives with the aim of liberating themselves from the shackles of materialistic dominance and injustices.
- The novel elaborates the Kenyan ladies' increasing knowledge of helping to refute every form of tyranny that has led to their suppression.
- They face the hegemony of materialistic power and inform their lives and reform their society for Kenyan women are able to restore their forcefulness and utilize their own capacities.

(Mark as a whole 33marks)

IVAN TURGEN: Fathers and Sons.

11. Examine the effective use of contrast and allusion in the novel, *Fathers and Sons*.

- In the novel, *Fathers and Sons*, the sons and their fathers demonstrate a contrast, gap which exists between the two generations. This points out the problem that Russia faces.
- There are two major sets of juxtaposition: that of characters and that of their ideas.
- Arkady holds ideas that differ from those of his friend Bazarov, the old parents too have different ideas compared to those of their sons.
- At first Arkady likes his friend's cynical views about life but later they differ drastically. Bazarov believes that nothing matters and love is merely a chemical distraction.
- Arkady finds love and contentment with Katya but Bazarov suffers a futile pursuit of Anna when his declaration of love is rejected and unreciprocated even on his death bed.
- The novel explores family dynamics and change of both individual and nation to contrast their past.
- The young men Arkady and Bazarov visit a number of characters in the novel who are archetypes of various strata and political view points of the society of the time. These journeys create contrasts as fathers struggle to adopt to the changes that their children represent.
- However, these young people also undergo transformation within themselves and their nihilism rejection of emotion is broken down by experience and love. (Ideological contrast)
- Much of the conflict in the novel is intellectual in nature and along with heated discussions and ideas numerous allusions are produced, these are mostly historical.
- The social reforms in Russia of 1830s are pointed to in the novel allusively.
- The status of the servants for example, who were no longer treated like slaves but rather had rights and could choose how they could show their respect to their masters and the fact that landowners did not have power they had half century ago is referenced in the novel.
- These changes created tension between land owners and servants, the very conflicts the novel is propelled around.
- Turgenev was a writer intently interested in social reforms, and as a realistic novelist, he set his works in contemporary Russia. Thus, the background and the social changes going on in Russia at the time do function in his novel.
- Ultimately, Bazarov must be seen as one of the rising new middle class that will dominate the scene in Russia for the next generations. Previous to the 1840s and 1850's, the middle class was virtually nonexistent as a social power, but during these decades, this class began to produce its own intelligentsia that asserted itself in many areas of Russian life.
- The contrast between a member of the old school such as Pavel with Bazarov, the new middle class, will be developed at length later in the novel.
- The relationship between the great landowner and the serf was undergoing a tremendous change also. The situation in Russia during this time is analogous to the conditions found in the southern states of America in the 1840s and the 1850s. The serfs were actually

similar to the black slaves in that they lived completely at the mercy of the wealthy landowner.

- In 1862, the serfs were granted complete freedom, but before that time, most of the more advanced landowners and thinkers had voluntarily freed their serfs in the manner that Kirsanov and Bazarov had done. Earlier, a person's wealth was often evaluated in terms of the number of serfs he owned, and thus we have the expression that the estate was valued at two hundred "souls."
- By the time of this novel, the word "souls" was used satirically as "baptized property." Turgenev is aware of the basic contradiction involved in recognizing the serfs as Christian souls and some landowner's personal property at the same time.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

12. Describe the character of Bazarov in the novel, *Fathers and Sons*.

- Evgenii Vasilievitch Bazarov is the most distinctive character in the novel, *Fathers and Sons* who represents an anti-hero of sorts.
- He is a friend to Arkady Nikolaevich Kirsanov and they are both recent graduates from the University of St. Petersburg.
- He is a total contrast of his friend because he is rough. *He is independent.*
- In the novel, he is portrayed as intense
- He is domineering and rude
- He is rigid
- He is charismatic
- He is controversial and keeps in the presence of contrary ideas
- He is a nihilist and *strong willed* determined to defend his beliefs
- He is intelligent
- He is eloquent
- He is inquisitive and frames existential questions about his nihilism
- He is a ~~confused~~ young man struggling to find bearing in the world.
- He is revolutionary and decisive and has broken off with his parents for his political ideology.
- ~~He is brave and strong-willed.~~

(Mark as a whole 33marks)

SECTION C

ALEX LA GUMA: *A Walk in the Night*

13. Discuss the theme of crime in the novella, *A Walk in the Night*.

Candidate needs to note that the theme of crime alternates between the excesses of authorities and the struggle to survive by the poor dwellers of District Six.

- Crime can be examined by highlighting instances of:
 - The existence of bars and brothels in District Six where gang boys meet to plan their thefts and where prostitutes are sold from.
- Crime is a reserve of the poor, downtrodden and disillusioned blacks in South Africa.
- Crime also involves accidental and intentional killings such as that of Uncle Doughty and Willieboy.
- It also involves assault and brutality especially against the blacks.
- Pretty thefts by the gang members led by foxy
- Injustice unveiled on innocent coloureds like Doughty, Willieboy.

- Murder in cold blood especially by the brutal constables.
- Rape
- Violence
- Oppression of the blacks, etc.

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

14. How relevant is *A Walk in the Night* to your society?

- Candidate is expected to show the things done in the novella that are similar to those in the Ugandan society.
- There is tribalism and racial discrimination in Uganda today.
- Increase violation of human rights and injustice.
- People are dishonourably retrenched from their jobs.
- Wide spread of poverty among the masses who live in ghettos and slums.
- High spread of unemployment and associated frustration.
- High crime rate especially among the unemployed youths.
- Drug abuse
- Police brutality
- Nepotism and favoritism
- Political unrest and murders aided by the armed forces
- Mental health challenges and stress among state employees
- Displaced aggression etc

Mark as a whole 33 marks

ES'KIA MPHALELE: *In Corner B*

15. Examine the effective use of irony in the story, *In Corner B*.

In the short story, "In Corner B" the writer uses all the three brands of irony: verbal, dramatic and situational irony.

- Talita at the loss of her husband muses about the parents of the boys who stabbed her husband think about their children.
- The idea in the society that when a person dies he has turned his back at his people yet this time society has attacked and killed a person.
- The government method of keeping the dead in mortuary for many days in the guise of waiting for relatives in long distances to come yet they are collecting fees for this keep.
- Town life and its twist of tradition – couples marry by a special license and may later listen to inquiries from the next of kin or they may have children first and marry after the event; children break with their parents and lose themselves in another town.
- Celebrations may be bent but death humbles everybody, even the most unconventional.
- It's ironical that society allows you get lost in towns without any kin visiting you but when you die each wails in a way to show she loved you better and your body should wait for a week.
- The dramatic organization of the funeral with theatrical episodes and intrigues and dramatic scenes.
- The burial society disturbing the moaning widow demanding for marriage certificates.
- The fact that Talita's husband whose insurance company gave him a car for travels unlike other agents is killed walking home.
- Talita who is very talkative explaining her behavior that if she does not talk enough her tongue will rot and grow mouldy.
- Talita's husband perseveres ten years of low wages and when bliss comes, he dies five years into the big wage.

- Talita receiving the confidential letter meant for her husband through her child who has opened and read it.
- The feigning of fainting by aunties and high pitched dramatic cries of sisters that keep arriving claiming to have loved the deceased more.
- The police failing to catch the boys who attacked and killed Talita's husband because he is black and black people don't matter on black people's land.
- The media being sectarian in coverage of news.
- Money collected at the funeral being used in squander instead of helping the widow.
- The idea that those who were collecting money at the funeral had appointed themselves and often stole from funerals and yet no body had realized.
- Children of the deceased staying at the relatives home instead of being with their mother to moan their father.
- The reaction of Talita's husband to her discovery of his letter from the supposed mistress who addresses him as "Dear my everything".
- Talita going to attack Marta the said mistress and telling her husband to tether his bitch and his response that she should do the same because her dog was sniffing for the bitch.
- Marta crying more at the burial of Talita's husband and almost throwing herself in the grave.
- Marta's letter that surprises Talita who was always accusing her husband of infidelity.
- The reasons for Marta's failure to marry Talita's husband etc.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

16. Describe the character of Marta in the story, *In Corner B*.

- Marta lives in Talita's neighbourhood and she suspects her to be in love with her husband. Actually, one-time Talita goes to caution her about her husband but she never gets the actual answer she needs. At her husband's death, Marta makes a dramatic show when she breaks down in sadness better than others.
- Talita's husband and Marta were neighbours in childhood and loved each other but because Talita's husband had had good education and she wasn't educated, their families could not agree to the love so they lost an opportunity to marry each other.
- He however remained a friend to her and her mother. She even made him a good cake at graduation.
- In adult life they even live as neighbours and she took him as her real brother. This information Marta reveals in the letter she writes Talita after her husband's death.
- She is loving and caring
- She is sentimental
- She is sympathetic
- She is friendly
- She is loyal
- Honest
- ~~Disillusioned~~

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

CHINUA ACHEBE: *The Voter*

17. What makes *The Voter* an interesting story?

Candidate is expected to identify the narrative techniques which make the short story interesting and show their effect and where they are used in the text

- Title – the title statement is both direct and thematic and expresses the unsatisfied poor African voter used by politicians because of money and other promises. He is unable to maintain his loyalty during an election.

- Setting – the setting of this short story is limited to one place, Umofia, a village in a post independent African society, Nigeria challenged by corruption and superstition which dominate post independent politics in most African states.
- Point of view – the story is told in third person omniscient narrator point of view. The author is the mouth piece who seems to know all in the plot including the thoughts of characters like Roof. This makes the story realistic.
- Characterization – the memory of any text is built on the author's choice of well-built characters. Achebe makes interesting characters whose growth and change affects our perception of society:
 - i) Rufus Okeke (Roof) – a popular young man who is respected, trusted and poor for his choice to remain in his area to serve his society. When Marcus Ibe chooses him for his campaigns' manager he changes drastically. He is persuasive, money hungry, corrupt and hypocritical.
 - ii) Marcus Ibe – the politician who was once a teacher. He never returns to do what people want but he amasses a lot of wealth for himself and provides his home with what the masses dream of. He is corrupt, irresponsible, selfish, hypocritical and a betrayer of the masses. He is standing again as the parliamentary flag bearer for PAP.
 - iii) Maduka – the opponent political cabinet for Marcus. Like other politicians, he is not clear of the sins of his opponent. He is corrupt and uses witchcraft to scare off those he bribes to vote for him against Marcus.
- Language style – the language in the story is generally straight forward and simple for the consumption of everyone. This choice of language portrays the everyday language in Umofia and the other contemporary societies. However, the writer also uses imagery by figures of speech especially hyperbole and simile. In describing Rufus Okeke, we are told "He had become a real expert in election campaign at all levels – village, local, government or national." This exaggeration is used for emphasis. When the elder Ogbuefi Ezwnwa and his group visits Roof in the night, he says of Marcus, "Our son is a good man; he is not like a mortar which as soon as food comes its way turns its back on the ground." This creates a comparison for the reader.
- Dialogue/ conversation – this bring the character's events to life i.e when Maduka's campaign boys visit Roof this is what ensues:

"You know I work for Marcus," he said feebly. "It will be very bad..."

"Marcus will not be there when you put in your paper. We have plenty of work to night; are you taking this or not?"

"I will not be heard outside this room?" asked Roof.

"We are after votes not gossip."

"Alright" said Roof in English.

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

18. Describe the character of Rufus Okeke as portrayed in the story, *The Voter*.

- The short story, *The Voter* tells the struggle of Rufus Okeke who is nicknamed Roof. Set in a post-independence Nigerian town of Umofia, Roof is shown as a man of relevance, as he is shown to have forfeited a bright future as a bicycle repairer in Port Harcourt out of his will "to return to his people and guide them in these difficult times".
- Roof is one of the persons in the PAP, which has Umofia's illustrious son, Chief the Honourable Marcus Ibe as the Minister of culture in the outgoing government.
- Because of Roof's intelligence and expertise in election campaigning, he is crucial to Chief Marcus team.
- The life Roof provides an apt occasion for an examination of the debility that threatens to erode the moral foundation of a society.

- He is an energetic and hardworking young man. Roof is unlike other people of his generation. He has made an early determination to resist the pull of the cities and has decided to remain in his village instead.
- He is devoted / committed
- ~~He is popular~~
- He is cunning and crafty
- He is convincing/ persuasive
- He is corrupt and corruptible.
- He is greedy and dishonest.
- He is an irresponsible leader
- He is selfish and egocentric
- He is hypocritical.
- ~~He is committed~~
- He is exploitative
- He is materialistic
- He is pragmatic
- He is treacherous and a betrayer. Etc.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

SECTION D

19. OSI OGBU: *The Moon Also Sets*

a) Discuss what precedes the extract.

- Pa Okola is visited by chief Ugueze early in the morning.
- The chief is dismayed that his son related with white girls (prostitute) and might marry them
- He proposes to Pa Okola that Oby should marry his son.
- Pa Okola goes to Mama Oby to deliver the proposal.
- The proposal does not work out.
- This infuriates Pa Okola
- Pa Okola later goes to the chief to relay information of mama Oby's refusal.
- The chief hatches a plan to make Mama Oby financially incapacitated by burning her mini-supermarket.
- Pa Okola talks to Uncle Ben to execute this plan.
- The plan is executed, leading to the extract.

(1 x 10 = 10 marks)

b) What feelings does Mama Oby's plight evoke in you?

- Sadness.
- Anger.
- Disappointed
- Irritated.
- Bitter.
- Sympathetic.
- Frustration

(Any 4x2 = 08 marks)

c) "He had guilty written all over his face" What is he guilty of?

He is guilty of conniving with Uncle Ben and the chief to destroy Mama Oby's business and her life in order to lure her to him and destroy her financially.

- Connection to the fire and having knowledge of who did it
- fear of consequences. The presence of an eyewitness.

d) Discuss the significance of this extract to the development of the plot.

- Obi goes to police and reports.
 - Investigations begin.
 - Uncle Ben is found guilty and imprisoned.
 - Uncle Ben calls for the chief's help.
 - Chief bails him out but is taken in again after Obi's attempts to get other culprits.
 - Pa Okolo feels guilt, goes to chief to talk about the issue but chief denies.
 - ~~Ma Okolo gets justice.~~ *Ma ohy gets justice*
- The extract develops plot.
- Uncle Ben is imprisoned later.
 - Pa Okolo commits suicide, out of frustration.
 - Oby joins University and finishes her studies.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

20. JULIUS OKWINDO: *Footprints of the Outsider*

Questions

a) Place the extract in its context.

After Abudu Olwit goes through Secondary Education with the help of his generous uncle, Odwong. He then joins Makerere University and pursues a diploma in Music, Dance and Drama. This becomes a subject of mockery, both at the University and in his village, Teboke. Olwit goes back to pursue another course, Bachelors of Economics. Upon competition, jobs are not fast coming. He decides to start teaching in a school within his home village but his meagre payment cannot fully sustain him. Fate twists Olwit to walk for miles from Teboke to Lira town in order to look for a job connection from his area Member of Parliament, Mike Adoli Awal. Olwit reaches Lira town under the scorching sun and straight swings into Mike Adoli Awal's home hence, the extract.

any 5x1

10 marks (08 marks)

b) Describe the character of Adoli Awal as manifested in the extract.

- He is corrupt
- Persistent
- Down to earth
- Intelligent
- Industrious
- Flexible/obsequious
- Obedient

proud and boastful
Inconsiderate
Arrogant
Selfish / Egoistic
Insensitive

(Any 3x2 = 06 marks)

c) Comment on the effectiveness of the narrative techniques employed in the extract.

- Omniscient narrator
- Description
- Dialogue between Awal and Olwit
- Local dialect of Adwong *sign of respect*
- Irony Olwit gets disappointment instead of the connection for job he expected.
- Setting
- Character and characterization

N.B Candidates should discuss the effectiveness of all used narrative techniques.

(Any 4x2 = 08 marks)

d) What is the significance of the extract to the development of the plot and character?

Candidate is expected to relate this passage to the rest of the Novel candidates should begin their answers with evidence from the Passage.

Examples:

- Plot development: in the passage, Mike Adoli Awal treats Olwit with scorn, later he becomes a terrible rival of Olwit in a campaign.....
 - Olwit finds his own mean of survival as an officer in charge of Alqro Prison Farm, which he uses to gain fame and contexts against Adoli Awal.
 - ~~In the passage there is a theme of pompons later in the Novel. He takes the MP position as his birth right.~~
 - Character development, Olwit is so persistent in the passage. He later becomes so persistent until he succeeds in life. Adoli Awal is also so observant elsewhere in the novel. *olwit - down to earth*
proud and boastful
 - ~~Feelings and lessons, the reader detects Mike Adoli Awal in the passage and takes side with Olwit later in the Novel, most voters side with Olwit Abudul because he is humble and kind.~~
- plot* It is helpless that there could have been helper to Olwit Abudul turns out to treat him with scorn. This experience continues even in other parts of the Novel, Adoli Awal abuses Olwit, calling him names during the joint campaign.

(10 marks)

21. OLE. H.R.KULET: *Vanishing Herds*

- Place the extract in its context.
- Describe the character of Norpisia in the extract.

(10 marks)

- She is brave
- She is careful and meticulous
- Strong-willed
- She is determined
- Fearless
- Protective
- Tactful

(Any 3 x 2 = 06 marks)

- What feelings are evoked in you in regard to Kedoki and Norpisia's relationship with nature in the extract?
 - Tranquil/ peaceful/reposeful/ serene/ calm
 - Delightful/ blissful
 - Awestruck/ amazed
 - Ambivalent/ mixed feelings/ equivocal
 - Hostile/ antagonistic in face of the wild animals

(Any 4 x 2 = 08 marks)

- What is the significance of the extract to the development of the plot and character?

(10 marks)

END

2/ a)

Before this passage, Kedoki and Norpisa who are husband and wife are on a journey to find better grazing lands for their cattle. The journey is not only a physical one but also symbolic of the challenges faced by pastoralist communities in adapting to environmental & societal changes. The couple encounters various hardships such as harsh weather conditions, scarcity of water and the dangers of the wild.

After

The story continues to explore the struggles and resilience of Kedoki and Norpisa as they push forward on their journey. They face more dangers from both the wild & from human encroachments on their traditional lands.

The passage serves as a prelude to more intense challenges including confrontations with wild animals & the eventual realization of the dire consequences of environmental degradation and modernization on their way of life. The couple's determination and bond are tested further as they strive to protect their land and their cultural identity amidst mounting external pressures.

NO 20

9. After the extract Olwet leaves Mike-Adoli house frustrated; he goes back to his home village Teboke. This motivates him to struggle for another way landing himself a job. He is employed as the officer in charge of Alao prison farm and becomes increasingly successful in Teboke.

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

JULY/AUGUST: _____

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d). This extract is significant as it emphasizes the theme of survival and the relationship between humans and nature which is central to the novel's plot.

The 'interaction between Norpita and the rhino foreshadows the challenges the characters will face as they confront the dangers of the wild and the impacts of modernization on their traditional way of life.

It also helps in developing Norpita's character showcasing her bravery, quick thinking and deep connection to her environment.

Additionally the novel sets the exploration of the conflict between the pastoral way of life and encroaching forces that threaten it.