

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
LITERATURE P310/3



JANE AUSTEN: *Pride and Prejudice*
Either:

SECTION A

1. Discuss Jane Austen's criticism of the way money and property influence personal relationships in her novel, *Pride and Prejudice*.
- In *Pride and Prejudice*, personal relationships that lead to marriage are pre-arranged alliances to ensure that economic and social ascendancy would stay between influential families.
 - The novel is about a stratified society with invisible restrictions, boundaries and chasms. It is a society where money and property play a significant role in many relationships.
 - Wealth is portrayed to smoothen a relationship but the writer cautions, criticizes and ridicules characters whose relationships are based solely on money and property.
 - Marriage is seen as a possible escape for security i.e. Charlotte Lucas. Collins proposes to marry Elizabeth because of that.
 - Societal obligation may make one marry another to stop the impending loss of property i.e. Darcy proposes to marry Elizabeth because of that.
 - Economic realities affect young girls and all people in decisions of personal relationships.
 - The society is secular and materialistic.
 - Many characters are held in awe and admiration because of property and income they have. Darcy is admired because his income is 10,000 a year, a gentleman of high social status. He fights and suppresses his feelings for Elizabeth because of her low connections.
 - When Darcy is rejected by Elizabeth, Jane Austen is criticizing pride and emphasis on money and property in a relationship.
 - Darcy is later awakened to the reality and virtues of humbleness, respect, mutual understanding needed in formation of a relationship.
 - He now goes back to Elizabeth armed with love, respect, affection and understanding. When he throws the negative feelings of pride and takes on positive human values, he becomes the hero of the novel.
 - Mrs. Bennet is materialistic and chides Elizabeth for refusing to fall for Collins.
 - Elizabeth's earlier hatred of Darcy is transformed and this shifting of affection shows how money and property makes characters ridiculous.
 - Money and property are important in any relationship but the writer thinks it should not be the basis.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

Or:

2. Describe the character of Darcy in the novel, *Pride and Prejudice*.

Fitzwilliam Darcy is a lord of Pemberley, an expensive estate located in the county of Derbyshire. He is fairly tall and handsome, but his demeanor is unfriendly, aloof, and unapproachable. He is the mother of Georgiana, the girl who adores him and has mutual connection with him. He exhibits all the good and bad qualities of the ideal English aristocrat.

Mark him with the following traits:

- He is a kind master according to his house keeper and rescues Lydia.
- He is unfriendly especially to those he feels are beneath him socially/contemptuous.
- He is liberal, honourable and rational with the rich.
- He is proud.
- He is snobbish and arrogant.
- He is completely honest and sure of himself.
- He is selfish and overbearing.
- With the love of Elizabeth he becomes humble and more sensitive.
- He is intelligent and forthright.
- Prejudicial i.e. he judges hastily and harshly.
- He is spiteful of lowliness.

- He is sullen and has a haughty reserve.
- Ungentlemanly and antisocial by manners.
- True to himself and decent.
- Generous and noble.
- He is principled.
- Dependable friend.
- Considerate

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

THOMAS HARDY: *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*

Either:

3. Examine the theme of nature as shown in the novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*.

Thomas Hardy in *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* is deeply interested in nature and has a very sensitive temperament about it. What he talks about it results from his direct impression of it which he receives after observing nature deeply and carefully as illustrated:

- The novel explores the different shades of nature, ordinary, grand, sad and happy. This may be holy, guileful, relentless and sometimes romantic.
- 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.
- 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.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

Or:

4. Describe the character of Angel Clare in the novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*?

Angel Clare is Tess's lover and a son to Reverend James Clare. The narrator says of him that he shines rather than burns and that he is closer to intellectually aloof poet Shelley than the freshly romantic poet Lord Byron.

- He is an idealistic character who is disillusioned by revelations of Tess on him though he comes to terms with his love for her.
- He is a rebellious character who pursues a career in agriculture as opposed Cambridge education and he wants to be at the level of local folks.
- He is an independent thinker who is made a foreigner by his theorization.
- He is a gentleman who offers to carry the dairy maids over a swollen creek on their way to church.
- He is sincere especially in his search for a good, hardworking woman who will help him on his farm.
- He is emotional and irrational – lacks harmony between his feelings, intellect and values.
- Impressive and loving he wins Tess' admiration.
- He is patient he waits several chapters to proclaim his love for Tess and waits for her response.
- He is impractical and idealistic in his love for Tess.
- He is rush and quick at decision making which brings him a lot of regret.
- To some extent he is responsible – he leaves Tess with some provision as he runs to Brazil.

- He is intractable and rejects Tess as a wife and begins excursion to Brazil.
- He transforms and he is a man of his word who lives up to his promise to Tess and Liza-Lu which makes him a likable character.
- He is a deist who seeks God as a creative, living force, but rejects formal religion. He prefers sermons in stones to sermons in churches and chapels on fine summer days.
- He is a secularist who yearns to work for the honour and glory of man.
- He is selfish – unforgiving.
- Disrespectful.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

CHARLES DICKENS: *Great Expectations*

Either:

5. In what ways is Estella a true disciple of Miss Havisham? How does this change as the novel, *Great Expectations* progresses?

While Miss Havisham was jilted at the altar a great many years ago, she is in an arrested state of grief, never taking off her wedding gown, and has become addicted to longing for the lost love. She adopts Estella at age of three and raises her as an instrument of revenge who is meant to torment, torture men and break their hearts. She trains the girl to entice men and win the affection of male suitors only to break their hearts and leave them devastated like her fiancé did to her on the eve of their wedding.

- She is characterized as being cold hearted almost the moment her character is introduced, her aloofness towards Pip verging on cruel.
- She is an ironic creation of Miss Havisham who darkly undermines the notion of romantic love.
- She is a symbol of isolation and manipulation – from childhood she acts as an adult and separates herself from Pip and others due to the way Miss Havisham raised her.
- She has no emotions and Miss Havisham uses her to accomplish her revenge. Pip overhears her telling Estella: "Well? You can break his heart."
- She plays with Pip's feelings and tells him, "Come here! You may kiss me if you like." This kiss she only uses to play on Pip.
- She is lost in the imposed motives of her upbringing.
- She is unable to stop herself from hurting Pip even when she doesn't want to hurt him. She warns him that she has no heart.
- She is a victim of Miss Havisham's behavior and teaching. She never learns what love is or how to love but to break hearts and torture men.
- As a result of her upbringing, Estella enters adulthood incapable of showing her emotions and having normal relationships with others; she treats people cruelly and generally has an icy demeanor.
- Even though she is beautiful, her beauty cannot over shadow her personality.
- She is a perpetrator and victim of cruelty.
- She is deliberately callous and spiteful, aloof and cruel.
- Later in her life, she is utterly unhappy being used by Miss Havisham to exact her revenge.
- She bears a lot of suffering from Drummle to undergo change at the close of the novel. She tells Pip, "suffering has been stronger than all other teaching...I have been bent and broken, but I hope into a better shape." She is aware of Havisham's influence and she later becomes empathetic and regretful.

(33 marks)

Or:

6. Discuss the theme of social inequality in the novel, *Great Expectations*.
- 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.

- Those of the lower class are honest people, hardworking, kind and patient and forgiving, the very virtues Dickens wants in his society.
- The middle class elites take themselves more important than they are. As solicitors of the rich, they never realize that they are despised as well and merely labourers of the upper class.
- In the upper class, money is taken to equal power. The justice system is on their side and they control the political atmosphere. They are manufacturers of liquors.
- 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.
- These convicts even when they are accomplices of the fairly rich people such as Compeyson, the law is on the side of the rich.
- 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.
- Estella grows up with the rich but when she marries Bently Drummle she is treated like the poor girl she was before Havisham adopted her at three years.
- 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.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

SECTION B

7. MONGO BETI: *The Poor Christ of Bomba*

Questions

- Place the passage in its context.

Before the extract, Denis feels ashamed and is unhappy with Catherine. He wishes his mother were around to console him at this difficult moment when his spirit is on the down low, courtesy of Catherine. He narrates in details how Catherine had entered his room the previous night, teased him about being. He feels exhausted and sleeps off. He says, "And perhaps I had really died and been revived by a miracle".

After the extract, Two Monitors come to report the sudden disappearance of Sanga Boto at night with all his wives, court and wealth. Sanga Boto spreads news that he had engineered the boat accident for Father Drumont to give him a little sample of his powers. The monitor says Sanga Boto claims that he just forgave Father Drumont, fearing that Vidal, the administrators might throw him in prison because he was more frightened of Vidal than the Father, who was just another sorcerer like himself. On the way to Ndimi, Father Drumont rides ahead of Zacharia and Denis. The two young men meet Catherine and she welcomes them into a house. She offers them palm-wine but Denis is hesitant to drink it. Several people come to confess but half of them have not paid their cult dues and the Father chases them off, shouting at them to go and confess to the devil.

(08 marks)

- b) Describe the narrator's feelings as portrayed in the extract.
- Anxious/ worried
 - Ashamed
 - Frightened
 - Exhausted/ wearily/ dizzy
 - Shy.
 - Guilty

Any 4 feelings with illustration

$$4 \times 2 =$$

(08 marks)

- c) Explain the major themes that are portrayed in the extract.
- Religious hypocrisy
 - Sexual immorality
 - Guilt.
 - Racial discrimination.

Any 4 with illustrations

$$4 \times 2 = 08$$

- d) Explain the significance of the extract to the rest of the novel.

- Develops the character of Denis, Catherine and Zacharia.
- Leads to the drives in Ndemi, and Denis getting more trapped into the affair with Catherine as he needs more sex.
- Develops the theme of guilt, religious hypocrisy and immorality.
- Expresses the anxious, frightened and insecure mood.
- Setting and background of the church and parishioner experience that show graveness of Denis's sin.
- Lesson.

(10 marks)

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

Questions

- a) Place the extract in the context.

Before the extract there is a Devil's feast to which several people are invited. Wariunga gets the invitation card from a strange young man before she boards Mwaura's Matatu Matata Matamu Model T- Ford to Ilmorog. The elite businessmen who are the watchdogs of foreign exploiters are present during the feast to showcase their art in theft and robbery. Each of the competitors is desperate to outdo the other thus creating animosity in the cave.

After the extract, it constitutes into a. Wangari offers to bring police to arrest the local and foreign thieves and robbers. Unfortunately, police has been compromised. Inspector Gakono instead orders for her arrest, leaving the exploiters feasting. She defiantly sings when they are arresting and taking her away. Meanwhile, the events turn bloody when some workers lose their lives while others, just like Wangari are arrested.

(08 marks)

- b) Describe Wariunga's feelings as portrayed in the extract.

- Agonized – even after breathing a long sigh, the pain remains because of the tribulations she has gone through.
- Regretful. She regrets having gone to the cave.
- Frustrated – she is dismissed after rejecting Boss Kihara's amorous advances.
- Anxious – she is ill at ease and she sees herself meeting Gatuiria, Muturi, Wangari and Mwireri wa Mukiraai the night before the cave incident.
- Fear.
- Disappointed _ Local and international thieves gather to rob a nation.

(06 marks)

- c) Comment on the narrative techniques used in the extract.

- Rhetoric questions. They create anxiety and somberness.

- **Flashback.** It enriches the connection between or among events as well as providing deeper understanding of the plot.
- **Symbolism.** The thieves, speeches, attires, hymns, self-praise etc. which epitomize the trouble Wariinga has faced especially after being impregnated.
- **The voice/ dramatic dialogue.** This displays the internal conflict and pain and foretells what is going to happen
- **Irony.**
- **Omniscient narrator.**

**Any 5 X 2
(10 marks)**

- d) What is the significance of the extract to the rest of the novel?

Plot development

Wangari offers to bring police to arrest the thieves and robbers. The police has already sided with the exploiters and she is instead arrested.

- The crowd comes to chase the Devil and his disciples, unfortunately there is bloodshed of some workers and others are arrested.
- Wariinga fearlessly stands her ground and as Gitahi tries to woo her back or bribe her out of the marriage with Gatuiria. This is defiance against the exploiters.

Thematic development

- Exploitation i.e the Devil's feast in the cave is an epitome of exploitation.
- Moral decadence, Gitahi impregnating and abandoning Waringa depicts his weak moral fibre.

Mood and atmosphere

Somberness

Bewilderment

Character development

Boss Kihara is opportunistic and dishonest

Wariinga is self-respectful especially about the attempted suicide

The Rich Old Man of Ngorika is egocentric, immoral and crafty.

Setting and background

- The reference to a foreign delegation and local representatives points to post-colonial era thus depicting neocolonialism
- The cave shows that it is a place where something clandestine or illegal is being carried out.
- Lessons in and outside the extract.

(10 marks)

9. IVAN TUNGENEV: *Fathers and Sons*

Questions

- a) Place the extract in context.

Before the extract, Pavel argues that one cannot just destroy; one must also construct, but Bazarov maintains that this is not the way. The present conditions require just this according to Arkady. Pavel vehemently rejects that this really represents Russian needs and aspirations. The Russian people, he says, hold tradition sacred and can't live without faith. The young men continue to insist that this fact proves nothing. Nikolai tries to disrupt the exchange. Pavel calms his brother and addresses Bazarov once more, arguing that such "materialism" has been tried before and has always proven itself to be bankrupt. Bazarov is beginning to get angry. Endless debating of social issues, he says, is a waste of time and for that Nihilists have decided to confine themselves to abuse rather than trying to do anything serious. Pavel thinks nihilism is fundamentally uncivilized. Nikolai goes out to his garden filled with melancholy thoughts. He foresees a widening gap between himself and Arkady and feels that his efforts to stay up to date have been in vain. Nevertheless, he feels that the young men have some advantage over his generation yet the nihilist rejection of nature confounds him.

After the extract, Bazarov suggests to Arkady that they should go and visit the bigwig relative who has extended an invitation. Arkady is delighted with the suggestion but conceals his excitement behind languor. The two set off the following day and the older men breath a sigh of relief.

b) Describe the character of:

(08 marks)

(i) Nikolai Petrovich

- Appreciative of his first wife.
- Guilty as Fenichka just reminds him of his loss.
- Sentimental
- Romantic, he loves nature
- Realistic and opposed to nihilism
- Lonely and contemplative
- Generous
- loving and so gets memories of his past wife and as well feels bad for the distance between him and the young men.

(06 marks)

(ii) Pavel Petrovich as portrayed in the extract.

- Sentimental
- Angry
- Bitter
- Sympathetic

(04 marks)

c) Describe Nikolai Petrovich's feelings as portrayed in the extract.

- Melancholy
- Nostalgic
- Disappointed
- Sad and sorrowful
- Alienated and lonely
- Longing for nature/ romantic

(08 marks)

d) What is the significance of the extract to the rest of the novel?

- The extract builds on the generosity of Nikolai and his desire to do justice to the young men's perspective and Nihilism.
- It develops the theme of generation gap between Arkady and Nikolai.
- Advances plot as it leads to the meeting of the young men with bigwig relative.
- Expresses the mood of obscurity, bitterness, nostalgia and melancholy.
- It advances lessons: parents should appreciate the difference between themselves and their children and coexist with them.

(10 marks)

SECTION C

ALEX LA GUMA: A Walk in the Night.

Either:

10. Discuss the character and role of Constable Raalt in the short story, *A Walk in the night*.

Character

- Raalt is a police constable.
- He is aggressive in witch hunting nonwhite. As a character, he is portrayed as:
- Racist who refers to nonwhites as coloured bastards.
- Ruthless/ violent
- Segregative, he has intentions of hurting nonwhites at earliest opportunity as he swears to hit any 'bastards'.
- Hot tempered.
- Rash in action, hurries to shoot bullets at coloureds.

- Merciless, refuses to call for an ambulance to save Willieboy yet he is advised to do so by his colleague.
- Irresponsible officer can't hurry Willieboy to hospital because he delays at Portuguese restaurant.
- Commands fear and terror amongst members of his district.
- Cruel

Role

- Themes: violence, injustice- he kills Willieboy, racism/ colour bar
- Character – he is juxtaposed with Andries, a white policeman of virtue and generally admirable as opposed to the ill-mannered Raalt
- Plot – during his routine patrol, he comes across a crowd of people standing on the street; he chases and shoots Willieboy in cold blood; he interrogates and threatens Abraham which makes him toss over, unable to bear his guilt of giving away a fellow non-white.
- Setting and background – apartheid regime; the squalid conditions in which the non-whites live are revealed by Raalt
- Mood and atmosphere – anxiety, desperation, bewilderment.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

Or:

11. How does Alex La Guma present his message in *A Walk in the Night*?

A Walk in the Night is a depiction of the stark reality of the dreaded apartheid regime and how it affects the non-whites especially through brutality meted on them.

To bring out that message, the writer employs a number of narrative techniques:

- Irony – nonwhites being tortured in their own country;
- Flashbacks – these reveal characters' frustration and anxiety;
- Symbolism – the white apartheid regime is an epitome of injustice;
- Juxtaposition – the nonwhites are wallowing in squalor and abject poverty while the whites are swimming in opulence and magnificence;
- Vivid description – the social and moral decay of society, particularly district 6 is clearly described. It is a realistic depiction of gloom, rot, filth and neglect. Characters like Constable Raalt are also described as brutal, ridiculous and insensitive;
- Dialogue – which reveals characters' emotions and traits; and
- Omniscient third person point of view which makes the account authoritative and balanced.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

Message/concerns/themes

- **Disillusionment:** Michael Adonis is fired from the metal sheet factory; Uncle Doughty has been rejected yet he used to be a prominent actor in several parts of the world; Willieboy is disillusioned after being manhandled at Gipsy's place; he also asks for money from Mr. Greene and kicks him when he fails to yield to his request.
- **Injustice:** Uncle Doughty is neglected because he is going and can no longer ably perform yet he is a white by virtue of being an Irishman; Micheal Adonis unjustly loses his job at the factory just because his supervisor cannot let him go and ease himself; Non-whites live in squalid places, ghettos; Willieboy is a victim of racial injustice, he is killed by Raalt just because he is suspected of murder.
- **Poverty:** it has spread all over the non-white location to the point that many Africans have lost hope and engage in illegal activities like theft so as to survive; Micheal Adonis is poor and works for whites in a factory to earn a living. When he is fired, he resumes hopelessness; Joe is poor and his family goes back to live in the village after failing to pay house rent in the urban area; Franky Lorenzo lives a poor life with his children and wife Grace; Willieboy is poor and he desperately goes to borrow money from Micheal.
- **Racism.**

12. Discuss the author's use of irony in the short 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.
- Its 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 later 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)

Or:

13. How relevant is *In Corner B* to the Ugandan community?

The short story is relevant to the Ugandan society in the following ways:

- Gruesome murders done by gangs of thieves like Kifesi, Kasolo group.
- The police does nothing about apprehending such people like the bijjambiya of Masaka.
- The people who have money being hunted by the poor who are criminals.
- The police being selective in administration of justice.
- Mortuaries asking for a lot of money for dead bodies to be handed to the family.

- Paying huge sums of money for funeral management companies such as what happened at Speaker's funeral.
- Keeping some bodies for a lot of days before they are buried waiting for distant relations e.g Ssebaggala.
- People marrying their opposites in temperament and character.
- Women often blaming men for infidelity without evidence.
- Dramatic cries and wails when someone dies even by those secretly happy.
- The idea that sometimes society or social class inhibits us from marrying those that love us better.
- Cunning people always taking over the collection of condolences fees.
- Getting the truth later when you cannot apologize.
- People dying early after promotion.
- Favoritism especially of foreigners and some races.
- Poverty and unemployment of the youth that drives them into crime.
- Mistreatment of the widows etc.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

CHINUA ACHEBE: The Voter

Either:

14. Examine the narrative techniques Achebe uses in the short story, *The Voter*.

Cdt is expected to identify the narrative techniques 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)

Or:

15. Discuss the theme of betrayal in the short story, *The Voter*.

- Betrayal is the situation of going against certain agreement made between two or more people. In Chinua Achebe's *The Voter*, an entire society is betrayed by Marcus Ibe, their Member of Parliament.
- They are surprised at the swiftness with which he grown ever since he became their MP and Minister of culture.
- Marcus installs electricity and running water to his Umuofia Mansion while his voters live in darkness and have dirty water.
- He names his house Umuofia Mansion, throws a party to make his voters think they own this house.
- Nothing changes in society and he expects that people will not vote for him in the second term on empty promises only so he draws his salary of 5 months in advance to corrupt voters.
- He does not respect his voters and elders as he gives them a few shillings as bribe to vote for him. He betrays their worth and integrity.
- Rufus Okeke betrays his friend Marcus Ibe by taking bribes from the campaign leader of the POP. The author says when Maduka's men came to bribe Rufus: "*no words were wasted. He placed five pounds on the floor before and said, we want your vote*"

They then made him swear before the *iyi* that he will vote for Maduka. If he failed them he will receive his punishment from the *iyi*.

- So on the Election Day Roof tore the ballot paper into two pieces and put one for Maduka and another for Marcus. Nevertheless his vote was a spoilt one. He betrayed both candidates by not casting a valid vote for any.
- Marcus betrays his voters. As a minister for culture he would have helped his people to solve most of the problems in his province of Umuofia. However he uses the funds to enrich himself and invest in different places. The author says "*Anyhow, these honours had come so readily to the man they had given their votes to, free of charge five years ago that they were now ready to think again*".
- Politicians are ardent liars who promise what they cannot deliver.
- Leaders are self-seeking and neglect society/ community
- The politicians are interested in eating alone but not the challenges of the society.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

SECTION D

JULIUS OKWINYO: *Footprints of the Outsider*

Either:

16. Discuss the different struggles Abdul Olwit goes through. How do these shape his character as the novel progresses?

- **Abudu Olwit** whose mother, Alicinora is a prostitute to the ginnery workers suffers ridicule not only from his peers but from his mother as well.
- He wonders why his mother didn't kill him at birth if he's such an embarrassment.
- He also has no idea who his father is.
- Through his persistence and determined nature Olwit battles against all odds to gain a University education, largely aided by his maternal uncle, Odwong.
- At University, he studies economics but jobs are not forthcoming.

- After a frustrating stint as a teacher, he decides to seek help of his area MP, Adoli-Awal. The MP, who holds Olwit's family in disdain, literally embarrasses him, advising that he seeks help from his drunkard uncle, Odwong.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

Or:

17. Describe the character and role of Father Guglielmo in the novel, *Footprints of the Outsider*.

Role

Thematic advancement

- Colonialism – he grabs people's land to expand the catholic mission. He uses the president's respect for him to get this done.
- Religious hypocrisy – he grabs Laban Oculi's land, tortures him and throws him into prison. This is not expected out of a cleric.
- Immorality – he departs with a Lango woman. It is said that he later quits priesthood and marries her. This shows that he has been having affairs yet he is supposed a celibate.

Character traits of Father Guglielmon

- Immoral.
- Racists.
- Materialistic.
- Deceptive.
- Opportunist.
- Cruel / violent.
- Hypocritical.
- Greedy.

Character Development

- Oculi and Laban – brave soldiers
- Father – hardworking, immoral, materialistic and greedy, inconsistent etc

Plot development

- Converts many Protestants to Catholicism and brings ministers to church.
- He supports incumbent Adol – Awali whom he maintains in power.

Mood and Atmosphere

- Exploitative, gloom, terror, emotional

Lessons

- Hard work pays

The poor have no one to run to.

N.B character traits should come first than his role.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

H.R. OLE KULET: Vanishing Herds

Either:

18. Discuss the importance of nature and the environment in the Maa society as shown in *Vanishing Herds*

- The tragic journey across Masaai plains undertaken by the two protagonists in *Vanishing Herds* is representative of the effect of capitalism on the Masaai ecosystem. As a result, the agricultural practices die away getting replaced with tourism and settlements. However the nature and environment is so important and needs to be conserved.
 - o The environment is a source of medicine that treats the Maa people.
- The novel is a representative of the effect that capitalist modernity has on the Masaai ecosystem.
- The couple watches nature on their long journey to Nkararo through the plains, hills, valleys, etc. this they admire and later see how modernity is killing nature and want it conserved.
- The destruction of the environment is decried and the raves of human activity on mother nature.

- Humans have let their greed to prevail upon them such that they destroy the environment, fell trees traditionally preserved for religious and medicinal functions etc.
- Prolonged droughts, flash floods are all coming up because nature has not been protected and its striking back.
- The humans are educated but can't use their education to preserve the environment.
- Heed must be taken to preserve the environment.
- If nature is not protected everything it supports faces extinction.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

Or:

19. How has H.R. Ole Kulet sustained the readers' interest in the novel, *Vanishing Herds*?

Ole Kulet in *Vanishing Herds* weaves a tale in aesthetic prose that uses vivid description and compelling characters. As such, he manages to sustain the reader's interest through his form and arrangement using the following narrative techniques:

- Use of local dialect - Kulet succeeds to infuse the text, *Vanishing Herds*, with Maa diction and the flavour of the language is so fluidly intertwined in the narrative that the reader hardly realizes that he is interpreting the story from the lenses of a local language.
- Vivid descriptions
- Symbolism: herds, loss and destruction of the environment through capitalism
- Omniscient narration
- Flashbacks
- Contrast
- Dreams and nightmares
- Coincidence
- Foreshadowing
- Irony

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

OSI OGBU: The Moon Also Sets

Either:

20. Discuss the theme of tradition and culture as shown in the novel *The Moon Also Sets*.

The society of Isiakpu is highly patriarchal and chauvinistic. Traditions and culture all seem to favour men against women:

- The novel is in one way the story of Mama Oby who lives under the rude shadow of tradition and its male chauvinism;
- There are communal agricultural practices as women usually do syndicate farming helping one another to achieve big mileage;
- Tradition holds a lot against women and there is no equality between man and woman:
 - ✓ The practice of nkuchi or wife inheritance is a traditional practice in Isiakpu society. The widow must be inherited by her husband's brother.
 - ✓ Producing children out of wedlock is contemptible for women, not so for men.
 - ✓ A widow's position is only strengthened if she bore her late husband a son to inherit him, without a son, the widow had no status.
 - ✓ A man's death was always said to be caused by witchcraft, a jealousy relative or, if he died young, his wife.
 - ✓ The sisters of the dead brother would treat the widow as a prima facie murderer and she would be kept in isolation for seven weeks not permitted to bathe and would sneak out through the back door to ease herself just.
 - ✓ The suspected wife in the murder of her husband would after the seven weeks of no bathing and of isolation go to the market place on a market day carrying imaginary ware which she would spread and pretend to sell as she got scorned by women.
 - ✓ A woman would mourn her husband for a year and she would not be permitted to have a man in this period. If she got pregnant for another man, society would not harm the man who made her pregnant but her.

- ✓ The property of a dead man belonged first to his brothers and uncles whether he had a woman and children or not. These would take whatever they wanted after all the wife is the one who would stop her husband before he died from helping them.
- There is unequal status for men and women, girls and boys, as children, boys are higher in social status than girls. Society respects Ikechekwu more than it does his elder sister Oby.
- As adults, men enjoy a higher rank in the hierarchy than women regardless of their personal deficiencies they command higher respect e.g Uncle Ben.
- Women are commercial properties with which men settle their debts among themselves. Pa Okolo marries his third wife in settlement of a debt her father owes him.
- Children have a high social value and without them society had no sympathy for a barren woman.
- Marriage makes major changes in the identity of men and women, such as change of names. A man and a woman would get to be known by the name of their first child: Maama Oby, Mama Ijeoma, Pa Okolo etc.
- Society is defensive and protective of men even the worthless men like Uncle Ben and his protection is more material than the value of any woman in society.
- Christianity gradually kills the traditions such that the Otobo which would unite people.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

Or:

21. Examine the relevance of the novel, *The Moon Also Sets* to your society.

Cdt is expected to study events, actions, values in the novel visa-vis those in the contemporary society for similarities:

- Barren women are disrespected; respect of a woman is in motherhood.
- Women grow uneasy if they grow at their parents' home without finding a partner to marry them.
- The boy child is given priority in society and without having one mothers are not mothers enough.
- Sexual harassment at institutions of higher learning is the order of the day.
- Domestic violence is common and it is aided mostly by men against women.
- Malice is often propagated against those that oppose another.
- Opportunism, scheming, craftiness and cunningness is common among egocentric people such as Pa Okolo.
- Parents are named after their first children.
- Religious hypocrisy and sexual immorality in the church e.g Father Damian.
- There is moral corruption among university students e.g Chike.
- Irresponsible young people practice abortion especially university students.
- There is witchcraft in the community.
- Receiving admission on government merit and for some courses like law is very difficult.
- Struggle to change the status quo of women through girl child education.
- Malice and hatred even amongst family members.
- Young people lie even about where they bought their attires when they meet their loved ones.
- Promises made in oblivion are often made for lust and not meant for a life time.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

END