

KAMSSA 2022 LITERATURE IN ENGLISH P310/2

SECTION A

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Richard III*

1. "The tower is the blood stream of the plot of the play *Richard III*" Justify the statement with close reference to 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 in:

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. "The role of Literature is to delight and instruct," Support this assertion with close reference to 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. Justify Shakespeare's presentation of the marriage between Luis and Blanche to the development of the plot of the play, *King John*?

Candidates are 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.

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. How ironic is the play, King John?

Candidates are expected to discuss the effectiveness of irony in the play.

- King John plans to murder the innocent young man Arthur in order to remain on the throne yet Arthur has legal claim to it
- Arthur who should have the best legal claim to the throne is not interested in becoming king.
- King John captures Arthur and takes him to Habert's care yet the intention is to have him murdered.
- King John sees Arthur as a threat yet Arthur is not interested in the crown. He wants to be a simple shepherd.
- King John wants to give the impression that he does not want Arthur to die but what is in his mind is that Arthur should die.
- He knows that his reign is on a weak ground so he has no justification to be king but he clings on power
- He assumes an air of authority for the survival of his rule and grandeur but he relies on others.
- John's personal will is to have Arthur murdered but transfers the responsibility of the case to Hubert.
- He is a ruler without any strength of justice or virtue but pretends to be so.
- The legitimacy of John's rule is not real but he goes a head to fight for the crown
- Arthur has legal claim or right to rule but can not rule because he lacks the power to back up the claim.
- Etc

Mark as a whole ,,,,,,,,,,33marks

Mark as a whole 33 marks

SECTION B

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

State what precedes this passage. (10 marks)

Krogstad comes and announces that he has been fired. He says that the conflicts among Nora, himself and Torvald her husband could be solved if Torvald promotes him to a better job in the bank. Nora objects saying that her husband must never know her contract with Krogstad. Krogstad leaves dropping a letter detailing Nora's secret in the letter box.

When Mrs. Linde returns, Nora cries that Krogstad has left a letter in the letter box. Mrs. Linde realizes that it was Krogstad who lent Nora the money. Nora confesses that she forged a signature and makes Mrs. Linde promise to say that the responsibility for the forgery is Nora's so that Torvald won't be held accountable for anything if Nora disappears.

Mrs. Linde leaves since she wants to speak with Krogstad and even confesses she once had a relationship with him.

b) Describe the character of Torvald Helmer as revealed in the passage . (08 marks)

He is

- Proud
- Domineering
- A male chauvinist
- Loving

Etc.

a) What feelings are evoked in you by this passage?

- Amazement at Nora's secretive nature.
- Admiration for Nora's commitment to the husband.
- Dislike for Torvald's male chauvinism and pride

Etc.

(any 3 well explained traits)

b) Discuss the significance of this passage to the development of the plot of the play (10 marks)

- Mrs. Linde goes to meet Krogstad her former lover. Their interaction brings them closer once again and they discuss Nora's problem.
- Mrs. Linde suggests that the truth be revealed if Torvald's family is to live in peace.
- When Torvald and Nora return from the ball they express their love for each other
- Dr. Rank comes to bid farewell and drops his cards in the letter box. This compels Torvald to open the box and he discovers the letter from Krogstad.
- He is so outraged that he calls Nora liar and hypocrite.
- He declares that she will not be allowed to raise their children. Nora leaves.

Any five points @ 2 marks.

Mark as a whole 34 marks

6. ANTON CHEKOV: *The Cherry Orchard*

There is a huge debt that Gayev and his sister have yet they don't have money, it is intimated to them that if they cannot find a solution to pay the mortgage on the cherry orchard, it will be auctioned off in August. This leads to the suggestion in the passage.

After the passage, there are strange romances between Anya and Trofimor while nothing develops between Lopahin and Barbra, madam Ranevskaya receives letters from her lover and Gayev begins to consider a job at a bank, Ranevskaya continues sinking in debt.

b. describe the character of Lopahin as portayed in the extract

He is

- Materialistic
- Proud
- Humorous
- Pragmatic

Etc

(any 4 points @2 marks)

c. Explain major themes developed in the passage

- materialism
- social change

d.) What is the significance of the cherry Orchard in the passage and else where in the text (10 marks)

- symbolic of mobility, feudal society, aesthetic sensibility and beauty
- it represents Lyubov's heritage and youth
- the selling or destruction of the cherry Orchard means that the old order must give way to the new
- it is interpreted by various characters and reacted to in ways to indicate their feelings to in ways to indicate their feeling.
- Enhances plot and character development.

7. Sophocles: *Oedipus the King*

a) Place the passage in context

A messenger arrives from Corinth and reports that Oedipus' father has died. Oedipus is surprised by the news for it shows one-half of the prophesy is false since he did not kill his father. He however fears that he may commit incest with his mother but the messenger reveals that Merope was not his real mother. The messenger goes ahead to explain the circumstances under which he was given a baby boy by another shepherd. Oedipus asks the chorus whether any one knows this man and his whereabouts. He is told that it's the same shepherd he has sent for. Oedipus sees the shepherd approaching and this leads to the passage.

After the passage the shepherd reveals that the child he gave away was Laius' own son and he is Oedipus. He explains that it's Jocasta who gave it to him to be destroyed at the mountains. Oedipus curses himself and fate before leaving the stage 10 (marks)

10marks

b) Describe the characters of Oedipus and the Shepherd as portrayed in the extract.

Oedipus :

- Inquisitive
- Determined
- Short tempered etc.

(Any 2 points 2marks)

Shepherd

- Respectful
- Secretive

(Any 2 points @ 2 marks)

Comment on the mood of the passage it is of

- Seriousness
- Tension
- Despair
- Fear

(any 3 @ 2 marks)

Discuss the significance of the passage to the development of the plot .

- When the shepherd reveals that it's Oedipus who was handed over to him while still young but he grew up from Corinth, returned and killed his own father, he is disturbed and curses himself.
- Jocasta on hearing the bitter truth hangs herself
- Oedipus blinds himself and begs to be exiled
- Oedipus regrets having had the two daughters
- The chorus concludes that no one should be considered fortunate until he is dead.

Any 5 points @ 2 marks

SECTION C

GORGE BERNARD SHAW: *Saint Joan*

Either:

5. Justify the view that mankind will never accept its Saints as depicted in the play, St 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 un heavenly 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)

6. How does Saint Joan's portrayal lead to the development of the plot of the play, Saint Joan?

Candidates are expected to examine Joan's contribution to the development of religion as a central theme in the play

- Religion is the driving force in Joan's life so all her actions are based on what she believes are Christian truths
- Joan has strong faith in God. She believes that God has given her the mission of making Charles the king of a united France.
- Her belief that her actions are directed by saints makes her determined and persistent. She vehemently rejects the traditional womanly things
- Religion is further developed when Joan strongly believes that her success at all levels is attributed to God's presence.
- Joan strongly believes that whatever she does is guided by the Lord. She says "my lord is the king of Heaven" to prove that God is the controller of all aspects of life, hence religion
- She believes in God's will and knows whatever action she undertake is God's will
- She is used to bring out its weakness in some religion leaders. E.g. Bishop Pierre who has no jurisdiction presides over her trial.
- Religious leaders condemn Joan for they believe her actions are motivated by pride yet she strongly thinks she acts as per God's will
- They regard her voice as demonic yet she is sure whatever she does is more true to God than what others do.
- When most people desert her in her effort to liberate Paris, she put all her trust in the lord.

Etc. (Mark as a whole 33 marks)

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

WILLIAM CONGREVE: *The Way of the World*.

Or: How does Congreve advocate for freedom of women in marriage in the play, *The Way of the World*?

Candidates are 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.

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

10. "The role of Literature is delight and instruct." Justify this assertion with reference to the play, *The Way of the World*.

Candidates are expected to relate the experiences, issues, characters in the play to what happens in our contemporary society.

- The experience in the play, *The way of the world* are not peculiar to the London of the eighteenth century but it is everywhere even today. Mirabell, the central character intends to marry the town belle, so he schemes in several ways.
- At first, he pretends to be in love with Lady Wishfort but only to get access to Millamant her ward. He manipulates Finall and Mrs. Finall so that they are married. This gives him chance because Finall can not compete with him.
- He arranges for the marriage between Waitwell and Foible so that Waitwell is not a threat to his relationship with Millamant. He encourages Waitwell to disguise as sir Rowland before Lady Wishfort .
- This kind of behavior is characteristic of some men in our contemporary society. They use all means of getting in touch with those they wish to marry.

- In the play, there are several loose relationships between men and women Mrs. Marwood loves Mirabelle yet she is married. Mirabell has had an affair with Mrs. Finall. Similarly in the contemporary society such relationships exist.
- Greed for money/ wealth is a driving force in relationships between women and men ie marriage. Finall marries Mrs. Finall because of her fortune. Several men are interested in Millamant because of money. Likewise, in our contemporary society people marry for money not genuine love
- The greed for material wealth, hypocrisy, deceit, love, marriage are central issues in the play which are universal
- A number of characters who are like Mirabelle, Millamant, Lady Wishfort etc can easily be found in our contemporary society.
- Several lessons can be drawn from the play
- Many women don't want to appear old e.g we see Lady Wishfort struggling with makeups to appear younger
etc. (Mark as a whole 33 mark)

Mark as a whole 33 marks

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY: *The Country Wife*

Either:

14. How does Wycherley achieve his purpose through the 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. Examine the effectiveness of the writer's use of Horner 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. How true is the assertion that Kongi is dictatorial in the play, *Kongi's Harvest*?

Candidates are expected to analyse Kongi's enhancement of the theme of dictatorship with ample illustrations from the play.

- Kongi is the head of state Isma presented as a pseudo revolutionary just focused on perpetuating his rule instead of developing the state. He is at the centre of the play and greatly contributes to the development of the central theme of dictatorship.
- It is under Kongi's influence that the spiritual leader Danlola is put under detention without any trial.
- He imposes his views on the people and wants to remain supreme in Isma. He dictates that danlola should appear only at the new yam festival presenting the sacred yam with his own hands to him.
- Kongi takes advantage of the government machinery to suppress any forces against his regime. He orders the arrest and detention of the two kings.
- He strategically plans to use the new yam festival a highly respected festival to force Danlola relinquish his kingship to him so that he remains the sole and most powerful leader.
- He manipulates people so that he becomes the political and spiritual leader. He does not tolerate any one who may raise a voice against his scheme.
- He wants recognition as the supreme head of the land and loves to hear slogans in his favour
- He influences the secretary to have his name affixed to all dates in Isma.
- He creates his own Reformed Aweri fraternity to serve his selfish interests. These are relegated to mere sycophants only promoting the opinion and thoughts of Kongi.
- He shouts slogans praising himself hence directly showing the people that he is above them and no one should oppose him. He refers to himself as the spirit of the harvest etc.

(Mark as a whole – 33 marks)

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

Or:

How does Soyinka use Danlola to propel the plot of the play, *Kongi's Harvest*?

Candidates are expected to discuss the contribution of Danlola to development of themes, character, plot and other aspects in the play *Kongi's Harvest*.

- Oba Danlola is a traditional leader of Ismaland. He is a traditionalist who is witty strong willed and obstinate.
- He greatly contributes to the development of the plot. i.e when under detention, he shows he is still strong as a traditional leader and understands all formalities of the autocratic modern states.
- He complains about Kongi's intention to change things from the old ways. A machinery is put in place to compel the traditional king accept the new order i.e the Reformed Awri fraternity and other officials. When Kongi demands that Danlola should present the first new yam to him, Danlola refuses, and consequently the conflict worsens, leading to more resistance of the people to the regime
- He enhances the development of central themes e.g the clash between the modern and traditional forces, dictatorship, corruption etc.
- He contributes to the development of other characters e.g Kongi is seen as un compromising, proud, dictatorial etc; the secretary seen as selfish, diplomatic; Segi is receptive clever etc.
- He is symbolic of the old traditional ways / forces. He wants to retain the new yam as the traditional leader.
- Contributes to arousal of feelings.
- Some lessons can be learnt
etc

(Mark as a whole - 33 marks)

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

YUSUF SSERUNKUUMA: *The Snake Farmers*

Either:

18. "African leaders are responsible for the suffering of their own people." Justify the assertion with reference to the play, *The Snakers*.

Candidates are expected to identify the African leaders and show how they contribute to the suffering of masses.

- The African leader are Ssekade the traditional chief and Opobo the local council chairman of Kayunga village
- The leaders neglect their duties. Instead of guiding the villagers in sustaining sanitation, they mind their own affairs, hence the environment favours the survival of snakes which in the long run become a menace.
- The snake epidemic goes beyond control and it is the BNN TV that exposes it to the British missionaries who show concern and organize to rescue the poor people.
- The leaders take advantage of the foreign aid and build houses for themselves at the expense of the masses.
- When they realize that the epidemic has come to end but has been a good source of wealth, they hatch plan farm snakes.

- They release the snakes to the vulnerable people in order to get more funding.
- However, the missionaries contribute to the suffering of the people to a small extent.
- They treat the symptom instead of the real disease. This is when they just continue sending money without following up implementation.
- They do not investigate to find out the nature of the leaders and why the masses are suffering.

Mark as a whole(33 marks)

Or:

19. Discuss the portrayal of Ssekadde and show how he leads to the development of the plot of the play, The Snake Farmers.

Candidates are expected to describe the character of Ssekade in detail and show how he enhances the development of aspects such as theme, plot, character etc.

- Ssekadde is an elder in Kayunga village and he is a traditional chief. He is a round character. At first he is portrayed as a responsible leader – he struggles to find solutions to the snake epidemic but later he changes.
- He is corrupt- when entrusted with the responsibility of keeping the money for the epidemic he embezzle some of it. He builds a new house for himself and shamelessly says "man eateth where he worketh "
- He is selfish. He only thinks about his personal gains from farming snakes so as to continue getting the funding from abroad.
- He is superstitious. He believes it is due to bad luck that Oyire's children die yet they die of snake bites.
- He is materialistic - he yearns for material wealth that is why he wants to farm snakes and gain more foreign aid at the expense of the masses.
- He is opportunistic. He takes advantage of the snake epidemic to enrich himself.
- etc.
- His role
- He contributes to the development of the plot. He is at the centre of the crisis so when missionaries donate money and materials he is one of the elders to manage them. In the course of implementing the mitigation measures, he realizes that he can continue siphoning the money by establishing snake farms.
- Enhances thematic development e.g materialism, corruption, inefficiency, immorality, suffering etc
- Contributes to character development through interaction, contrast and juxtaposition with other characters e.g Opobo's portrayed as materialistic, opportunistic, corrupt and selfish.
- He is symbolic of inefficiency and corruption
- He helps in arousing the readers feeling e,g hatred, contempt, disgust for the leaders, sympathy for the masses.
- Lessons are drawn from his portrayal e.g not all that glitters is gold.
- He is a source of humour e.g his speech as he condoles and counsels those who have lost dear ones.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

JOHN RUGANDA: *The Floods*

Either:

“Without the character of Kyeyune, the play *The Floods* would be an incomplete piece of Literature.” How true is this statement? Support your answers with ample illustrations from the play, *The Floods*.

Candidates are expected to show the role played by Kyeyune in terms of character, theme and plot development. They should also show his contribution to the general atmosphere in the play.

- Kyeyune is an old fisherman who is a traditionalist. He is religious, honest and has integrity. He is against all evil
- He represents the common man, the victim of atrocities committed by the government.
- He enhances character development ie his interaction with Bwogo shows the latter's ruthlessness and violence.
- Contributes to the development of central themes e.g oppression, corruption, violence, moral degeneration
- He is the playwright's mouth piece. Discourages the evils of the rich and advocates for faith, love and consideration for others
- Through him, the untold suffering the poor masses are subjected to is exposed
- Contributes to plot development: he dismisses the allegations about the impending floods. He and Nankya show their experience of violence committed against them by the state. kyeyune goes a head to reveal his past i.e the experience that has made him abandon fishing, explains the cause of violence leading to the arrest of Bwogo who is one of the agents of the oppressive regime.
- Several lessons are learnt
- The feelings of the audience are aroused.

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

Or:

How does Ruganda present Nankya in the play, *The Floods*?

Candidates are expected to describe the character of Nankya with ample illustrations from the text

- Nankya is known in the play as Ms. Elizabeth Nankya Rutagambanabato. She is 35 years old, a university lecturer of literature.
- She believes that the poor and the oppressed, exploited workers should violently overthrow the rich exploiters, take over their riches and distribute them more justly among the people
- She is the leader of the women's Lib(women's liberation movement)
- She is the protagonist of the play and dominates the scenes.
- She is cheap and immoral – willing to get on with anyone who can offer better terms.
- She is a hypocrite – shows that she can be of help to cause change but cannot effect it
- She is courageous when she confronts Bwogo the dreaded killer regarding the atrocities he has committed against humanity .

- She is hardworking –she struggles hard gets a doctorate and rises to a level of a lecturer.
- She is intelligent for she understands Bwogo and the sinister forces he stands for. She understands that the whole idea about floods was a hoax.
- She is perceptive for she sees, analyses and assess happening, situation and characters ,
- She is inconsistent after realizing that Bwogo is a dangerous man she talks to him face to face turns around and says he is not all bad and shows interest in him
- She is ambitious – she does everything to be appointed a proffessor of Literature
- Traditionalist - she has dropped her Christian name, Elizabeth because she wants to go back to her tradition
- Articulate – she can clearly express herself on issues at hand.
- Idealistic – her hopes of using the press to expose the evils of Bwogo are not serious.

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

END