



SECTION A

JANE AUSTEN: *Pride and Prejudice*

Examine the conflicts in the novel, *Pride and Prejudice*.

- The very vital aspect of the novel that makes it worth being remembered is the conflict that should be developed on a kind of grid called a plot. Conflict is the struggle between two opposing forces; the problem characters face, something that threatens their happiness or perhaps their lives.
- Some characters struggle within themselves, against other characters or against forces beyond their control. A lot is gained or lost in the process. Conflicts can be categorized as person against person, person against nature, person against society, or person against self.
- One conflict may set off another, or characters may have more than one conflict at a time. Conflict may be internal or external. An external conflict occurs when a character is struggling against a force, such as another character or a natural event. An internal conflict takes place within a character, as when a character struggles to make a decision or overcome fear.
- The novel *Pride and Prejudice* presents a number of conflicts that have made it stand the taste of time. Both external and internal conflicts are in play.
- Candidate is expected to explore these conflicts and examine their effect on the novel:

External conflicts

- Mrs. Bennet Vs Mr. Bennet over the proposal of visiting Netherfield to acquaint himself with Mr. Bingley in case one of their daughters marries him. favouring Jane over Elizabeth.
- Elizabeth Vs Darcy over pride brought about Elizabeth's low connections and prejudice that makes Elizabeth's impression of Darcy corrupted. The major conflict of the novel revolves around Elizabeth's struggle to find a compatible husband despite the obstacles that presented both social conventions and her own lack of self-awareness. The pride and prejudice of the characters influence their decisions and threaten to derail happy relationships for some. This conflict is however resolved through education and consensus leading to their marriage.
- Elizabeth Vs Caroline Bingley over the attention Darcy gives Elizabeth and her over stay at Netherfield looking after Jane. Caroline maintains the disapproving behaviour towards Elizabeth even when she comes at Longbourn because she is threatened.
- Elizabeth Vs Mr. Collins when she rejects his proposal. Collins thinks that the Bennet sisters have to be grateful for his offer of marriage and his pride is badly wounded when he is rejected. He decides to move from this family on to Charlotte Lucas, Elizabeth's best friend. It pains her but she cannot change her choice – her refusal to choose wealth over personal happiness.
- Elizabeth Vs Catherine de Bourgh over her rumoured engagement to Darcy. Catherine wants her daughter, Miss de Bourgh to marry Darcy and it has been a planned marriage for long. She threatens Elizabeth but this only makes Darcy and Elizabeth to finally decide to love each other.



- Darcy Vs Wickham over the lie Wickham tells in attempt to win the attention of Elizabeth. She starts to judge Darcy because she believes Wickham's story. Later, Elizabeth learns the actual story and reconciles with Darcy.
- Jane and Bingley when Bingley leaves for town without giving her a word for moths. Jane learns from Elizabeth that it was the suggestion of Darcy to let go of Jane because he thought she was not serious. The Bingley sisters also oppose the supposed marriage with Jane. The combination of Darcy and the sisters' prejudice and Bingley and Jane's hesitation to act on their feelings almost kept the two apart. They discover themselves and end up marrying.

Internal Conflict

- Elizabeth struggling within herself at decision whether she should actually marry for wealth or uphold her principles.
- Darcy figuring out if he should stoop low and fall for someone of low social class. He suffers trying to withhold his affection for affection for Elizabeth. He later swallows his pride and proposes to her. Even when she rejects it, he still pursues her and clears everything through a letter and they marry at the end when he realizes his mistakes and changes. He struggles against society's expectations and realizes they are disuniting.
- Jane struggles for her naivety and failure to interpret what people are. She trusts so much and often suffers for this. She must make a decision whether to leave or stay with Bingley.
- Bennet who regrets the stupidity of his daughters. He also has to accept pressure from wife and society especially the fact that he does not have a son and will have his estate taken by Mr. Collins and his daughters unprotected.
- Mrs. Bennet's attempt to marry off daughters.

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

2. What makes Elizabeth Bennet an admirable character in the novel, *Pride and Prejudice*?

- Elizabeth Bennet is the second daughter of the Bennet's family. She is not a dazzling beauty but we get the message of the text through her and that is the value of wit, vivaciousness, and intelligence over physical appearance alone.
- She is the novel's heroine and favorite of her father, Mr. Bennet since she is the most intelligent and sensible of the family's five girls.
- She is however the least favorite of Mrs. Bennet, who much prefers her prettier daughter Jane and livelier daughter Lydia.
- In the novel, Elizabeth, also called Lizzy is courted by three men, Mr. Collins, Mr. Wickham, and Mr. Darcy whom she marries.
- As a character, she is dynamic and undergoes change that makes her drop her prejudices over Darcy. Her processes of education makes her a better person and therefore an admirable character in the following ways:
 - ❖ She puts sisterhood above gentility and walks three miles across the muddy fields.
 - ❖ She is loving and caring.
 - ❖ She is vigilant and alert because she is always ready to protect her siblings from social ills.
 - ❖ Strong willed/ resolute
 - ❖ Independent thinker/ self-confident/ autonomous
 - ❖ Principled/ debonair

- ❖ Elizabeth learns to temper her wit by more careful internal evaluation of her own feelings
- ❖ She is contemplative and memorizes Darcy's letter through rereading and contemplation.
- ❖ She relinquishes the language of prejudice and begins to kill her judgmental first impression of Darcy.
- ❖ She is witty and intelligent
- ❖ Elizabeth is vivacious and spirited and this attracts Mr. Darcy.
- ❖ She is an avid reader.
- ❖ She is understanding i.e. she accepts her mistakes and her errors lead to her education.
- ❖ She represents a woman who has refused to conform to societal norms and strives to form her own path.
- ❖ She is the writer's mouthpiece from whom we learn the moral of the novel – money and status does not determine who one should love.

(Mark as a whole 33 marks)

HOMAS HARDY: *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*

Account for Tess's tragic end in the novel, *Tess of D'Urbervilles*.

Tess of D'Urbervilles is a tragedy of love and a tragedy of life. In it, the process of tragedy is a process of various contradictions between characters and social environments. Tess's misfortunes and final tragic death are the most touching and unforgettable. Candidate is expected to explain factors that contribute to Tess's tragic end (death). These are grouped under three ideas:

The social reality

- The novel is set in the Victorian times and Tess is a victim of the social realities of the time, both as a child born in poverty and as a woman.
- The society has a hypocritical moral, unjust laws and depresses the likes of Tess through its capitalism.
- As a female, she holds low status and needs to find economic independence but even the job available to her is seasonal and pays her wages irregularly.
- At the dairy farm, she has to work long hours and get paid less.
- Tess's family poverty makes her a victim of Alec. Her mother pesters her to visit the prosperous d'Urbervilles to claim kindred but she realizes that the family have just recently bought their way to the gentry through capitalism. It is here that she is seduced and raped by Alec and her life and esteem gets damaged.
- For her poverty, Tess meets Angel Clare at a farm she is working because after the death of her home's means of survival, the horse, she becomes it. She falls in love with him and their marriage fails because of her past with Alec.
- When Angel leaves her alone, she has nowhere to go. Her poor home embitters her more and she decides to accept Alec's help and the two stay together.
- When Angel comes back ready to take her in, she uses her repressions over this abusive Alec and murders him something that leads to her death when she is apprehended running away with Angel.
- Tess's misfortune is not simply a joke of fate – it is due to her social, economic, and political environment.

Personality flaw

- The series of misfortunes Tess goes through destroys her personality. She transgresses from the innocent country girl into a tragic hero with a flaw in her character.
- Throughout the seven books of the novel, Tess undergoes change and matures until she puts the last nail in her coffin when she kills her youthful seducer and she is hanged in return.
- Tess sacrifices herself and her rights for the family when their horse dies. She feels she is responsible and ends up working at farms. She is so hard on herself blaming herself for the dead horse and so offers herself to replace it. This makes her lose herself worth.
- When she has been raped and has her child who dies, Tess feels that the entire society is judging her as a sinful woman and decides to look for a job.
- At the job she finds Clare and expects to use his clergy status to rise to the occasion. She hides her past from him but on their wedding day each of them confesses their past affairs and she is jilted for having been raped by Alec. She cannot forgive herself.
- She asks Angel to marry her sister instead. She does not fight enough for what she deserves. Her inferiority complex makes her to compromise a lot.
- Herself guilty makes her accept being persecuted by public opinion and traditional morality.
- When conditions get tougher when Angel has gone, she still compromises herself. She knows that Alec is bad for her but she accepts his help out of sympathy for her family and her poor living conditions.
- Lack of self-consciousness
- Deep inferiority and simple mindedness.

Fate

- Her poor family background in which she is born.
- Vanity of her parents.
- Being raped.
- Her marriage failure with Angel.
- Her murder of Alec etc.
- Angel's decision to go to Brazil.
- Tess's parents Joan and John being lazy.

Mark as a whole

(33 marks)

4. Confirm that the novel, *Tess of D'Urbervilles* is a social criticism of the Victorian times. The Victorian era was the time of Queen Victoria and the beginning of modernism (1837 – 1901). It was the time when Britain became the greatest economic power of the world. Society was chiefly affected historically by colonization and industrialization which brought in a lot of wealth but also changed the social realities.
- It was a time of prosperity, imperial expansion, great political reforms and the flowering of capitalism
 - The factory system gradually replaced the system of people working in their own homes or in small workshops and gentry class began to be bought into.
 - There was a great shift in the social structure making owners of industries and trades people more powerful.
 - There was great demand for female and child labour who were often made to work 12 hours a day and even longer. These were paid meagre wages.
 - There was shift of population from village to urban areas. People seeking better living conditions for their families left everything and populated big cities in search of work.

- The story of *Tess of D'Urbervilles* takes place in the late 19th century, when most of these things have taken root and there is great decline and destruction of the British peasantry.
- Customary morality and religious ethics of Victorian era constituted the most important factor that determined Tess's inevitable tragedy. She is a victim of capitalist laws. Anyone is doomed to be repelled by society whoever tries to change the capitalist laws.
- Her loss of purity is criticized.
- Hardy molds an orthodox femininity which threatens the Victorian model of women. Tess possesses certain inherent qualities such as pride, independence and passivity, while obedience and passivity are the inner reasons that lead to Tess's downfall.
- Although the British Victorian society entered into the capitalist industrial civilization, there were still many old concepts and systems that restrained people. Marriage for example was a hot problem. The concept represented a reward that God only granted to virtuous people, that's why Tess is left after confession to Angel.
- The mass production of machines made small land owners and farmers lose their land into proletariats. To survive, they were reduced to employees under the capitalist mode of production.
- At Flintcom-Ash, where Tess finds employment, women labours were especially heavily exploited with lower wages but not lighter work. They were insulted as well as maltreated with harsh words, orders and worked long hours in bad weather.
- The country diversified from agriculture to industrialization.
- The rustic country home and pastoral village was on its way out and the encroaching feet of modern civilization moved in.
- The novel truthfully portrays the impoverishment and decay of small farmers like Tess's family, who roam the country in search of seasonal jobs and become hired labourers, who are mercilessly exploited by the rich land owners. Tess is brought up under such circumstances and her tragedy for these conditions criticizes the times.
- Tess Durbeyfield is born into a very poor family in a small village. It so happens that Tess' father, Jack Durbeyfield's small trade goes bankrupt, which is caused by death of their horse in an accident.
- As the horse used to be their only means of livelihood, Tess blames herself for the death of the horse and wants to make up for it. She intends to find some occupation in the neighborhood in order to earn enough money to purchase another horse, but in vain.
- Her mother then persuades her to visit the prosperous d'Urbervilles to claim kindred, though actually the latter is a family of capitalists who have recently acquired wealth and bought their way to the gentry.
- After the birth and death of her son at infancy, Tess is considered a sinful woman so she leaves home to find a job in the Talbothays Dairy farm. As a wage labourer, her work is seasonal and so her life is precarious and insecure.
- Tess meets Angel Clare the son of a Clergyman who is laboring to pick some experience just. They fall in love and her hopes are raised though they soon get destroyed without mercy. When he abandons her, she goes home again but their poverty forces her to come out and work again. After many vain attempts she finally arrives at Flintcomb-Ash, where she becomes a typical wage earner working under hardest conditions.
- The rigidity of the society she is blamed for the rape.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

CHARLES DICKENS: *Great Expectations*

5. Examine the relevance of the novel, *Great Expectations* to the contemporary society.
- ❖ The novel, *Great Expectations* is one of the most popular novels ever written. Published over two centuries ago, the novel's themes about life are still relevant especially to the

youths of today. The plot follows orphaned Phillip Pirrip through changes of his life from boyhood to adulthood. He experiences relatable life issues, like an abrasive adult figure, a low self-esteem, and unattainable love interest.

- ❖ Dickens' writing reveals more than characters, plot and setting. It has strong and inspiring messages about love, wealth and social classes in between the lines. The novel is relevant to the contemporary society in the following:
 - The pursuit of knowledge is something that drives us to better ourselves as humans.
 - Candidate must talk about events, character and themes.
 - Challenges of orphaned children like Pip who are mistreated by relatives that are care takers.
 - Judging people on wealth parameters without studying their character. Magwitch paid for Pip's education to divert this.
 - Goodness is inherent, it's not bought by gentry.
 - Self-improvement and desire to escape the life one was born into has taken many to Saudi Arabia.
 - The importance of loyalty in friendly relations – people are not loyal e.g. Magwitch Vs Compeyson, Magwitch Vs Pip, Estella Vs Pip, Mrs Havisham Vs her said gloom.
 - Status brings about self-centeredness and decrease in loyalty.
 - People struggle to escape confinements of social structure just to get wealth and marry those of a higher status not to change outlook.
 - Pursuing wealth and success scarces friends and creates unnecessary entitlements. Self-improvement and pursuit of wealth kills loyalty and kindness.
 - Restoration of social values of the past like Magwatch tries to instill in Pip can rectify our present corruption.
 - We live in a society that judges people by their wealth and outward appearance rather than in their inner character.
 - Modern society looks more like the Victorian times. It is harder and harder for children who do not come from affluent families to gain access to good education and good jobs.
 - Women today are damaged by predatory men who do not have their best interest at heart though they have taken it life and are not as damaged as Miss Havisham.
 - Crime and punishment social injustice.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

6. Describe the relationship between Pip and Estella in the novel, *Great Expectations*.

- ❖ Phillip Pirrip (Pip) is the protagonist and narrator in Charles Dickens' novel, *Great Expectations*. He narrates his story many years after the events of the novel have taken place. In the novel, Pip is invited to Satis House where he meets Estella when he is about 8 years and falls for her. She is raised and adopted by the wealthy and eccentric Miss Havisham to become a lady.
- ❖ From the first time he sees her at Satis House, Estella is for Pip, the source of his most intense feelings, the center of the dreams and hopes that are to offer his great expectations their deepest meaning.
- ❖ However, she is also his biggest weakness and problem. His love for her is at the heart of his restlessness for once he has seen her he never gets happy again because of his desire for her.
- ❖ Throughout the novel, she states that she does not love Pip however she shows several times that she holds Pip in a much higher regard compared to other men, and does not want to break his heart as she does with the others that she seduces.
- ❖ Estella does not only lack a heart but also other flesh and blood characteristics which may establish her as a reputable object of Pip's affection – she is a monster.

- ❖ Pip's feelings for Estella are decidedly curious-romantic, self-lacerating and impotent. Later when he transforms he adores her facial impression but lacks the intended seriousness.
- ❖ She is intently the creature of Pip's imagination and it is easy to miss the very fact that she has another and distinct existence.
- ❖ Estella is an accomplishment of Miss Havisham's revenge tactics. In fact, shortly before she dies, Miss Havisham confesses to Pip of Estella that, "I stole her heart away and put ice in its place". She brings up the girl with statements of instruction such as, "Break their hearts my pride and hope, break their hearts and have no Mercy".
- ❖ Pip, for his hopefulness cannot see the rejection, humiliation, deprivation and decay in the life of Estella. This cold-hearted beauty simply inspires him to better himself and he is motivated to become a gentleman. She seems throughout the novel to be ever present even when he is miles away as the object of his imagination and the moral to live by. His expectations and aspirations are all linked in some way to his desire for her.
- ❖ Pip transforms as a result of his meeting with Estella and his regrettable experience at Satis House. She treats him with contempt and deliberately humiliates him. She makes him fight a losing battle just for a kiss and little Pip responds with love for her.
- ❖ He is the object of her practice and each day he comes to play she ill-treats him. His obsession with her is somewhat confusing since the relationship is clearly one-sided and against reason, hope, and happiness and against all discouragement that could be.
- ❖ Both Estella's foster mother and biological mother are women of their own revengeful ruthless nature. She is moulded with no feelings, no remorse and therefore heartless. She is not loved and though she has been trained to be loved by men whom she can hurt by breaking their hearts, she never actually gets truly loved.
- ❖ Pip refuses to believe Estella's warnings that she has no heart but she is void of such feelings as love and compassion. She never has the opportunity to forge her own identity because in the attic, dark and dingy place where she grows up from, there is only melancholy and contempt. The hostility of her candle lit and spider webbed house suppresses her feelings and roots her into indifference to people like Pip.
- ❖ Pip grows up in a place where he is often not allowed to act like a child. In Estella's case, lack of childish play and affection due to Miss Havisham's plan can only be carried out through training and practice on Pip early in her life. Pip carries on regarding Estella as a fairy earned prize despite her reluctance to be intimate with him both physically and emotionally.
- ❖ In their relationship the following are noted:
 - Estella is dominant and uses and imperative to assert her influence.
 - Their relationship is a lukewarm affection of non-requited love.
 - It is contemptuous and despising
 - It is hostile and full of misery for Pip.
 - Pip and Estella are tangentially brother and sister because whereas Magwitch is her biological father, he is Pip's benefactor.
 - It's a contrasting relationship especially later on when Pip has learnt his lesson.
 - It is a long list of negative emotions as Estella makes Pip miserable and confused.
 - Their relationship is detached i.e. Pip always chases for Estella but she is always out of reach.
 - Their relationship fails to grow into a full and free exchange of feeling frustrated by the active and potent passions that thrive in Havisham's candle lit world.
 - It is a cold relationship that is full of humiliation and tears for Pip. He reports that, "the girl looked at me with a quick delight in having been the cause of them" referring to the tears he shades.

- It is indifferent and lacks warmth. Estella has devastating power to wound and has unshakable self-composure.
- Pip learns self-control and restrain and becomes a target lover. He retaliates by assuring her, "I'll never cry for you again" as a response to her taunting questions next time and she is so enraged by her failure to arouse him that she violently slaps his face and abuses him.
- It is a confusing love-hate relationship and the light to Pip's struggle to better himself.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

SECTION B

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

Questions

- a) Place the passage in its context.

Before the extract, Father Drummount embarks on a 15 days tour to the forest region of Tala which he has not visited in three years. He has Denis the narrator and Zachariah the cook as his servants on the journey. With the help of Raphael, Clementine is able to leave the sixa and follow Zacharia on the tour as planned by the trio. Zacharia and Catherine meet in various villages and Denis hears making love in the different rooms Zacharia occupies on the mission journey. Denis himself grabs an opportunity to sleep with Catherine and continually lusts for her and stealthily kisses her each time Zacharia moves away even for a short call. Unknown to them, is the fact that Clementine has been following them from when she realized Catherine was missing at the mission. She encounters Denis leading to the extract.

After the extract, Zacharia and Catherine are heard by Denis entering their room and having sex unsuspecting they are being heard by Clementine. Denis is now tormented even the mere. He has been grappling with guilt and need to confess and now something more catastrophic comes up. He cannot imagine what Father will do when he gets to learn that Zacharia has been sleeping with a girl from the sixa throughout the tour. The most upsetting thing to Denis in this saga is Raphael's involvement. To Denis, Raphael must have noticed Catherine's disappearance, especially as he calls a roll every morning if he did not permit her to come along on the tour. It will even be worse if Raphael is in league with Zacharia on the matter of Catherine moving with them. What will happen if Father gets to know about it all still remains to be seen?

(08 marks)

- b) Describe the atmosphere prevailing in the passage.

- Tense
- Full of anxiety
- Guilt
- Quizzical
- Obscure
- Gloomy
- Insecure

(Any 4 x 2 =08 marks)

- c) Describe the character of Clementine and the narrator as portrayed in the extract.

- Abusive
- Bold/ Strong willed
- Inquisitive/ quizzical
- Decisive

- Relentless

(Any 2 x 2 = 04 marks)

Denis (Narrator)

Fretful/ fearful/ coward

Guilty/ remorseful

Liar/ hypocritical

Introspective

Corruptible

Immoral

Pretentious

(Any 2 x 2 = 04 marks)

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

- Develops the character of Denis, and Clementine.
- Leads to Zacharia and Catherine being listened to by Clementine when having sex and the discovery of Raphael's involvement which makes Denis tormented and to grapple with guilt.
- Develops the theme of guilt, religious hypocrisy and sexual immorality.
- Expresses the anxious, frightened and insecure mood.
- Setting and background of the church and parishioner experience that show graveness of Denis's sin.
- Lessons
- Feelings

(2 x 5 = 10 marks)

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

Questions

(08 marks)

a) What leads to this extract?

Wariinga (Kareendi) is a woman who has suffered a series of misfortunes, mistreatment and deprivation at the hands of irresponsible men in society. This warning had made her determined, after having a baby and attempting suicide at the railway track, to go back to school, after dropping out in Form Two with a pregnancy for the Rich Old Man of Ngorika. She really works hard and sits standard four passing English, Kiswahili and Religion. She studies at Nairobi Secretarial College where she learns typing and shorthand. She gets the two certificates and surely her speed and shorthand skills are remarkable. She begins to look for jobs. One day she enters a boss's office who searches her from head to feet. He suggests that they go talk over the issue fully at the Modern Love Bar and Lodging. But remembering her past, Wariinga declines the invitation. She continues job searching without success. One day, she gets a job in Champion Construction Company without having to visit any hotel for modern love, she finds herself a young man, a university student for a lover. When she is enjoying her new found love her boss begins to use endearing words and asks her to stay behind and type his letters that he claims are so urgent leading to the extract.

(08 marks)

b) (i) Describe the character of Boss Kihara as portrayed in the extract. (04 marks)

- Calculative/ cunning/ tactical

- Sly/ pretentious/deceptive

- Convincing/ flattering



- Pompous/ proud
- Lustful
- Endearing
- Inconsiderate/ selfish
- Boastful
- Insensitive especially about his wife
- Opportunistic
- Manipulative

Any 3 feeling well explained.
(Any 2 x 2 = 4 marks)

(ii) Comment on Waringa's feelings brought out in the passage.

- Scared/ afraid
- Disappointed/ frustrated
- Agonized
- Angry/fretful/ irritated
- Contempt
- Disgust

(06 marks)

(Any 3 x 2 = 06 marks)

c) Describe the atmosphere prevailing in the passage.

- Uncertainty/unpredictable/whimsical
- Tense
- Anxious
- Desperate
- Nostalgic
- Bewilderment

(06 marks)

(Any 3 x 2 = 06 marks)

d) What is the significance of the excerpt to the rest of the novel?
Plot development

- Wariinga loses her job because she refuses to accept Boss Kihara's sexual advances.
- Her University boyfriend John Kimwana accuses her of being Kihara's mistress and she is thrown out of her one room apartment for her inability to pay the rent which the landlord has just increased.
- The landlord secures the service of three thugs from the city who throw her out with her property.
- She decides to return to Illmorog, her village and in the taxi learns about the Devil's feast.

Thematic development

- Moral decadence, Boss Kihara attempting to sexually harass Waringa depicts his weak moral fibre.
- Power – Boss Kihara uses his power and influence to make sure Wariinga's life is made difficult when she refuses him: he influences her boyfriend and her landlord.

Mood and atmosphere

Bewilderment

Anxiety

Uncertainty

Character development

Boss Kihara is opportunistic and dishonest, manipulative, and pretentious.

Wariinga is self-respectful, nostalgic, and determined not to repeat the same mistake she had in the past.

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

Setting and background

- The reference to office is representative of sexual harassment at the work place in post independent Africa
- The determination to return to the village is symbolic of looking for sanity in the country but the rich are also taking over there given the Devil's feast organized in Illmorog.
- Lessons
- Title

(10 marks)

IVAN TUNGENEV: *Fathers and Sons*

Questions

- a) Place the extract in context.

(08 marks)

Before the extract, Madame Odintsova feels afraid of herself and of Bazarov, and keeps her sister close to her all day until Sitnikov makes a sudden appearance. Under other circumstances, he would not have been so well received, but he is able to relieve some of the tension. That night, Bazarov tells Arkady that he plans to leave and Arkady announces his intention of returning to Marino. Before going to sleep, Arkady realizes that he will miss Madame Odintsova, but subconsciously he is more concerned about Katya. The next morning, Sitnikov offers to let Arkady ride with him so that Bazarov can have the smaller vehicle. After farewells are made in which Madame Odintsova asserts her determination to meet Bazarov again, Arkady leaves with Sitnikov. When they come to the crossroads where they must part, Arkady changes his mind and asks Bazarov for permission to go with him. He leaves Sitnikov, who is confused by this sudden reversal. In the carriage, Bazarov is very cynical about women and feels that no man should allow a woman to get the best of him. Yet, he feels as though he has "been thrashed" by a woman. By the time Bazarov is through railing against women, they have arrived at his father's house.

After the extract, Bazarov's father tries to impress his son by relating his attempts at reform on the farm and by expressing an interest in the latest scientific and medical discoveries. He explains that he no longer practices medicine, but he does give free advice and often administers to the peasants. Arina Vlassevna treats the two young men to a magnificent feast accompanied with champagne. When they retire for the night, Vassily Ivanovitch comes to speak with Bazarov, but his son dismisses him because of his preoccupation with his recent experiences with Madame Odintsova. Society has changed a lot and women like Bazarov's mother who are concerned with household and with looking after their husbands have disappeared.

(08 marks)

b)

(04 marks)

- (i) Describe the character of the old woman as portrayed in the passage.

- Arina Vlassevna Bazarov is Bazarov's mother, a traditional woman who is sentimental and emotional.
- Loving and caring
- Welcoming and hospitable

- Motherly
 - Duty bound
 - Lighthearted
- (Any 4x1 = 04 marks)

- (ii) Comment on her feelings as portrayed in the passage. (04 marks)
- Happy/ joyous/ jovial
 - Festive
 - Relieved
 - Light- hearted
 - Love
 - Pride
- (Any 2 x 2 = 04 marks)

- c) Describe the atmosphere prevailing in the extract. (08 marks)
- Jovial
 - Calm
 - Festive
 - Nostalgic
 - Happy
 - Light- hearted
 - Contemplative for Arkady
 - Expectant
- (Any 4 x 2 = 08 marks)
- d) What is the significance of the extract to the rest of the novel? (10 marks)
- The extract builds on the generosity of Bazarov's family, their hospitality and love.
 - It develops the theme of generation gap, between parents and children.
 - Advances plot as it leads to Bazarov telling his father about Madame Odintsova, this expresses his hope for settling.
 - Expresses the mood of nostalgia, festive, happy and calm.
 - It advances lessons: parents should appreciate the difference between themselves and their children and coexist with them; a mother loves her children all time.
- (10 marks)

SECTION C

ALEX LA GUMA: A Walk in the Night.

10. Discuss the effect of Constable Raalt's relationship with his wife on other characters in *A Walk in the night*.
- Psychoanalytic theorists believe that behaviour is merely a surface characteristic of the symbolic and deeper workings of the mind.
 - Man is not essentially a rational being who is capable of making free choices in the spheres of intellect and morality – the unconscious governs his behaviour.
 - The brutality and abusive methods of treatment with which Constable Raalt responds to the blacks when he patrols District Six are not innocent. They are repressive displays of his mind troubled by his abusive wife.
 - The author makes readers see the conflict that goes on in the mind of characters: their fears, anger, their actions and inactions and consequently the struggle that goes on in their mind as a result of the action carried out by them.

- Constable Raalt is described in the novella as a character who acts on impulse and whose actions are as a result of transferred aggression from the thoughts about his wife.
- "The other part of Raalt's mind was thinking, I am getting fed up of that nonsense, if she doesn't stop I'll do something serious" the other part of Raalt's mind as described here can be said to be the Id, the thought about the friction he has with his wife, however, puts Raalt on tension which he seeks to release with the help of the Id: "I wish something would happen, I'd like to lay my hands on one of those bushman bastards and wring his bloody neck". He found little relief in transferring his rage to some other unknown victim.
- To Sigmund Freud, we are actors in the drama played out by our minds and our personalities represent the struggles going on deep within us.
- La Guma examines the turmoil that goes on in the characters' minds which consequently fuels their actions and inactions.
- Every conflict that arises in an individual or in a society is as a result of the conflict which begins in the mind.
- La Guma describes the political and social existence of the 'coloured' people in District Six slum in Cape town. He examines the life of the district through the actions of four characters during the course of the night.
- The anger boiling in the mind of Constable Raalt makes him utter out statement to the effect that he will hurt the blacks and this gives him temporary satisfaction. Trying to obey this impulse of the id makes him to shoot innocent Willieboy against the advice of the driver who keeps telling him not to shoot.
- Raalt's thoughtlessness and violence against Willieboy demonstrates psychological and somatic violence against the blacks in the apartheid era.
- Raalt's problems home make him react with aggression to his fellow officers such as the driver.
- It makes him repulsive and impulsive and exerts his hatred on the coloureds.
- It makes him remorseless when he has shot Willieboy and simply cares for cigarettes because he feels he has satisfied himself.
- He transfers his aggression on other characters that he hunts down with a lot of emotion and personal vendetta.
- He fails to face his wife and the grass suffers as he wants his cowardice to be hidden.
- It makes him extremely racist against the coloureds and he promises to shoot at an entire village when people ask about Willieboy.
- He fails to have good working relationship with his partners and never calms down at work, he is ever shouting and super imposing himself because of the constant fight in his subconscious.
- He is murderous to other characters and very dangerous because he has lost his sense of judgment to id.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

11. Examine the view that Willieboy is a victim of racial injustice in *A Walk in the Night?*
- ❖ In the wake of apartheid in South Africa blacks and underprivileged citizens suffered diverse forms of violence, ranging from political, economic, cultural and social.
 - ❖ The policy of double standards, apartheid appropriated violence and brute force to sustain ideological ethos of racial intolerance and class stratification.
 - ❖ The blacks are "helpless victims who have no control over their fate". This is clearly evidenced in Raalt's killing of Willieboy, a coloured boy.

- ❖ La Guma offers a panoptic picture of inhumanity and a naturalistic picture of black-white dichotomy. The writer portrays the suffering and violence done on coloured people which make them violent in return.
- ❖ The novella shows that coexistence between the coloureds is hard if not impossible as one side acts against the other's human rights.
- ❖ There is socio-economic disequilibrium as evidenced by South Africa's history of violence and conquest. The characters, such as Willieboy, have to fight for the fate of their community and its people who are inexorably drifting towards tragedy and annihilation.
- ❖ Laguma offers an artistic response to use violence which he considers as the only language that the oppressor understands and possibly respects to engender change.
- ❖ He reveals the atrocities that were perpetrated against the non-whites: restrictions on workers under the oppressive apartheid which affects their psyche and make them victims of a number of circumstances.
- ❖ There is an attempt of the workers to escape the dominance of the stronger. To Willieboy, he decides not to work to avoid this encounter. Racial discrimination has restricted the view of life across the colour line of birth.
- ❖ Maltreatment of non-whites culminates into their lost dignity. The coloured community is presented as trying on to discover itself, walking, enduring and experiencing it in the night until day breaks to assert their identity. This hope falters sometimes in face of the unprecedented victimization that comes from the whites.
- ❖ The coloured live in District Six, an ugly slum or ghetto where they are shown not acting freely but are merely reacting to external pressures that ultimately overwhelm them. Willieboy and the like are trapped in the hellish environment. Everything is in a state of dilapidation and decay. The sordid tenements and shanties of the urban working class living conditions spawn crime and random violence. People don't choose these things but they are victims of their situation dictated by racial injustice.
- ❖ In the novella, two people are killed Willieboy and the derelict Irish called Doughty. These two are victims of the cruel, vicious sociopolitical system that routinely destroys the lives of the disadvantaged. A promising young man Adonis is sacked for speaking back to a white boss and transgresses to a criminal killing Doughty out of frustration and Willieboy being killed mistaken for Doughty's killer.
- ❖ Police, supposedly the upholders of law and order, have been brutalized into agents of oppression. The situation is hopeless and South Africans brought up in such a world are at the mercy of forces much too large and powerful for them to resist and overcome.
- ❖ Willieboy is a victim of racial injustice because:
 - a) Of the cruel treatment of the detestable apartheid system non-whites have to suffer.
 - b) The hardly no benefits granted to nonwhites making them live supposedly stranded lives.
 - c) Willieboy is depicted as an ill-fated colored person.
 - d) Like many other people in District Six, Willieboy cannot find a solution to his plight except through criminal behaviour. He involves in petty crimes and violent acts for survival.
 - e) When police begins its furious hunt for Doughty's supposed killer, they look for one in a yellow jumper and with no evidence against Willieboy, Constable Raalt, a vindictive white officer, pulls the trigger and shoots at him.
 - f) Willieboy refused to work for whites because of the disrespect they have towards coloureds.
 - g) Police expects the blacks to perpetrate every crime and will stop and shoot one at the slightest suspicion.

- h) The police is brutal, pitiless and heartless when they deal with the blacks and do not value the life of the blacks. Will is thrown in the patrol in pain and all Raalt cares about is getting his smoke.
- i) There is no point of respect to the nonwhite races as regards their human identity and that of authorizes the whites to derogatorily approach the non-white. The whites perceive the colour black as evil and wickedness and think that virtue is only in their colour.
- j) Blacks are expected not to have any money on them and the truth is that they only earn a living from succumbing to performing the laborious jobs for the whites for low earnings.
- k) The non-whites are despairing and the pub is their place because they are lost, cowardly, disillusioned and hopeless because they are victims of racial injustice.
- l) The natives have also been grouped into various ethnicities this helps the whites to destroy the solidarity among natives so that they can be manipulated.
- m) The black community have been maintained in poverty and keep on the same coloured cloths everyday something that makes Willieboy a target.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

S'KIA MPHALELE: *In Corner B*

2. In what ways is African Humanism portrayed in the short story, *In Corner B*?

- ❖ Es'kia Mphalele defines African Humanism through his philosophical works and makes it live in his essays and short stories. Giving precedent for the start of Afrocentricism after challenges brought about by the 1884 conference in Berlin, he believes that black people are rounded human beings with existential challenges against their humanist sensibility posed by the degrading living conditions.
- ❖ The Africans have had to endure degradation and appreciate the humorous aspects of life. He thinks that decolonizing the mind entails voyage into the self, which is simultaneously a return to the source.
- ❖ African humanism is what we are born with instilled in us by our mothers and grandmothers – a reverence for ancestors that function with Christianity.
- ❖ In his short story, *In Corner B* Mphalele illustrates the thematic inflection of the idea of African Humanism and highlights the need to ventilate on the identity and dignity of Africans. This foregrounds African personhood, identity, culture, among others.
- ❖ The picture of Africa and Africaness spoilt by the history written by foreigners and unrealistic exaggerations of the aesthetic glorification is cleared through this philosophy and we see coexistence of all humans irrespective of creed, culture, tribe, nation or race. African humanism goes against practices in South Africa such as apartheid, racism, xenophobia and tribalism.
- ❖ The African sense of respect for the human person is highlighted accompanied by appreciation of traditional values such as hospitality, primacy of the person, respect for life, sense of the sacred, filiality, brotherhood, solidarity and other characteristic features of the communistic life of an African person.
- ❖ In the short story, African humanism is portrayed in the following ways:
 - a) Condemning the manner in which Talita's husband is killed which portrays disrespect for human life and lack of primacy for the person. The growing number of unemployed youths due to apartheid whose work is to steal and kill has under looked African humanism.
 - b) The sense of Communism and Ubuntu is demonstrated by both the bereaved family and members of the family as they mourn Talita's husband.
 - c) In many communities that still uphold the philosophy, it is customary to bury their deceased after seven days of their death. The burial, as Mphalele narrates, "Must be on a weekend to give as many people as possible an opportunity to attend it".

- d) Delaying the burial of Talita's husband for example, by at least a week is the consideration of the next of kin who come from the furthest part of the country to have an opportunity to attend the burial.
- e) An African humanism perspective holds and assigns dignity to a living human being essentially the same way, if not more, as a human being who died. "The dead person cannot simply be packed off to the cemetery. You are a person because of other beings, you are told."
- f) Where there is a funeral in an African community there is solidarity, communal interdependence and humaneness exhibited. Relatives and friends go "saying words of consolation to the bereaved".
- g) A next of kin, acting "as a spokesman" will "relate the circumstances of death to all who arrive for the first time" while "petty intrigues and dramatic scenes among the relatives as they prepare for the funeral are innumerable". This illustrates the fact that in African culture where African humanism prevails, one is never alone in times of grief.
- h) Talita, a widow, is constantly surrounded by compassionate friends, relatives and community members who are ever-ready to cater to her needs, whatever they may be in her moment of grief. People keep caring as they ask: "What will you eat now?" "Has your headache stopped today?" "Where is the marriage license?" etc.
- i) Friends and relatives of the bereaved do not merely come with consoling words, they also donate money to help with funeral expenses such as groceries and paying the mortuary fees and ambulance. This shows that in African culture living like an island or individualism is foreign.
- j) The notion of solidarity and support within the material sphere is also bolstered in *In Corner B* where Talita and her late husband have lived together for 19 years through "countless bright and cloudy days [...] physical and mental violence around them; the privation, police raids; political strikes and attendant clashes between police and boycotters..."
- k) African advocate for preservation of marriage and solidarity in the home, irrespective of the inevitable challenges that may threaten the stability and security of every home.
- l) Mphalele fights and advocates for the centering of African experience and agency as he feels that Africans and their agency are not accorded due and dignified recognition in the radicalized repressive system of apartheid in South Africa.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

13. How is Talita affected by her husband's reserved character in the short story, *In Corner B*?

- In the short story, *In Corner B*, Talita is a real opposite of her husband. She is outgoing, talkative and inquisitive unlike him who is very reserved. Even when she picks up quarrels with him over very sensitive matters, he does not raise his voice or oblige himself to offering her an explanation. He simply apologizes no matter whether he is in wrong or not. This is what happens even for her questions about Marta, a neighbour's wife that, according to the letter she wrote to Talita's husband, she suspects to be the husband's mistress.
- Talita had suspected her husband to have an affair when she had read a letter that was intended to him. When she faced him over it, "Her man had confessed without making any scene at all. Perhaps it was due to the soft and timid manner in which Talita had asked him about the letter. She said she was sorry she had taken the letter from the child and, even when she had seen that instead of beginning 'Dear Talita' it was 'My everything', she had yielded to the temptation to read it."

- He gave her the satisfaction she wanted telling her he would not see his mistress again however, even then, Talita continued to search and track down the mistress till she learned it was Marta, a married woman.
- Talita becomes a spy and tracks down her husband's supposed mistress. She swears never to share her man with anyone. She discovers that it was Marta, a married woman in the neighborhood.
- Talita goes out of her way when she disgraces herself by following Marta to her home. She tells Marta's husband "I have just come to ask you to chain your bitch. That is my man and mine alone." Marta's husband responded, "You know, my sister," the man said with disturbing calm, "You know a bitch often answers to the sniffing of a male. And I think we both have to do some fastening."
- She goes out misconceptions expecting that the man too knew about the supposed affair and wonders if they share the same apprehensions.
- She expects her husband to talk about this encounter sometime thinking that Mata must have told him of it but he never talks of the incident.
- As they loved each other in silence, she would try to make a trusting environment expecting him to tell her. "You know, my man, [...]if there is anything I can help you with, if there is anything you would like to tell me, you mustn't be afraid to tell me. There may be certain things a woman can do for her man which he never suspected she could do." He would however tell her not to worry because there was nothing she needed to do for him.
- Her man never talked of his boy-girl attachments of high school.
- She has a lot of internal conflicts, self-judgment, wondering if she had anything she wasn't doing well for her man that Marta was doing.
- This made Talita worry even more, she started judging herself and experienced episodes of identity crisis thinking that her husband was going out with Marta because of her (Talita's) inequities and thought that he had got her those days she was down with health problems. "Did it begin during her long period of ill health - this Marta-thing? Or did it begin with a school episode? How could she tell? Her man never talked about his former boy-girl attachments, except in an oblique or vague way which yielded not a clue."
- Talita lost her calm and was very perturbed as she tried to figure out what might have made her husband opt for another woman. "But if she, Talita, failed to give her man something Marta had to offer, she could not trace it. How could she? Her man was not the complaining type, and she often found out things that displeased him herself and set out to put them out of his way if she could." She becomes unsettled and self-critical examining herself for inequities.
- "In the morning, while he was asleep, she would stare into his broad face, into his tender eyes, to see if she could read something. But all she saw was the face she loved. Funny that you saw your man's face every day almost and yet you couldn't look at it while he slept without the sensation of some guilt or something timid or tense or something held in suspension; so that if the man stirred, your heart gave a leap as you turned your face away." She is agonized by speculation and self-criticism.
- In the 19 years of marriage there had been bright and cloudy days. They loved each other so intensely and the ugliest thing between them was negotiated and that cloud of Marta passed and the sun shone again.
- However, at the end of the funeral, Marta "went and flung herself on the soft, red damp mound of the new grave" screaming like a person calling a person across a river accusing Talita's husband of leaving her alone as she kicked her legs unashamedly like a child. Talita wants to get to her but she is held and supported by women who tell her to ignore the woman's theatrics. She is wounded beyond repair.

- A few days after the burial, Talita receives a letter from Marta in a bad but legible scrawl and she boils with anger before she has read the entire letter wondering why such women who cannot express themselves in good English could have the audacity to try their men:

Dear Missis Molamo,

I am dropping this few lines for to hoping that you are living good now i want to telling you my hart is sore sore. i hold myselfe bad on the day of youre mans funeral my hart was ful of pane too much and i see myselfe already o Missis Molamo alreaddy doing mad doings i think the gods are beatting me now for holding myselfe as wyle animall forgeef forgeef i pray with all my hart child of the people. now i must tel you something you must noe quik quik thees that i can see that when you come to my hause and then whenn you see me kriing neer the grafe i can see you think i am sweet chokolet of your man i can see you think in your hart my man love that woman no no i want to tel you that he neva love me nevaneva he livd same haus my fesimly rented in Fitas and i lovd him mad i tel you i lovd him mad i wanted him with red eyes he was nise leetl bit nise to me but i see he sham for me as i hav got no big ejucashin he got too much book i make nise tea and cake for him and he like my muther and he is so nise i want to foss him to love me but he just nise i am shoor he come to meet me in toun even now we are 2 merryd pleeple bicos he remember me and muther looked astar him like bruther for me he was stil nise to me but al wooman can see whenn there is no loveness in a man and they can see lofulness. now he is gonn i feel i want to rite with my al ten finges becos I have too muche to say aboute your sorriness and my sorriness i will help you to kry you help me to kry and leev that man in peas with his gods. so i stop press here my deer i beg to pen off the gods look astar us

I remain your sincerity

Missis Marta Shuping

- The letter explains to Talita the things that her husband never talked about. He 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. He however remained a friend to her and her mother. She even made him a good cake at graduation. She prays that the good man be left to rest in peace with his gods.
- A great dawn falls on Talita after reading the letter and she feels guilty she did not understand her husband's reserved nature and kept pestering him with questions and accusations.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

CHINUA ACHEBE: *The Voter*

14. What is the role of Roof in the short 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 Umouhia, 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 Umoufia'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.

- ❖ As 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.
- ❖ By presenting the eventual corruption of Roof within the context of an obsessively acquisitive, materialistic society, Achebe condemns the foreign influences that have effectively eroded traditional integrity.
- ❖ When Roof is hired to direct the political campaigns of Marcus Ibe, he has no divided allegiance. But he eventually deviates from his high moral principles when he notices politicians using their offices mainly for personal material gain.
- ❖ Despite Roof's commitment to his moral principles, he succumbs to the corruption embedded in the system. The method by which he responds to the challenges of not being able to be bound by one's-word foregrounds the state of desparacy to which the well-meaning individual is driven by such a system. He cuts his ballot paper into two and casts each half for the two candidates Marcus and Maduka, to whom he has been made to commit himself.
- ❖ Roof develops the plot of the story: his past at Port Harcourt, his activities as a youth committed to his village, and his service as a campaigns manager of Marcus Ibe.
- ❖ He develops the major themes in the short story: corruption, betrayal and Ignorance.
- ❖ He develops the character of himself and others. Through him we can view the character of politicians who are greedy for power and wealth, corrupt, exploitative, pragmatic, materialistic, liars and treacherous.
- ❖ Through Roof, the author draws lessons such as avoiding the repressive act of betrayal; irresponsible leaders are an obstacle to development; corruption maintains the masses in abject poverty and slaves of the rich.
- ❖ He expresses the mood and atmosphere of the political situation in Africa that is crafty, full of bribery, pensive and an economic activity: those advocating for change are proposing a mere change of guards but are as corrupt as the incumbent they need to replace, feelings of waiter's intention.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

15. Justify the view that the short story, *The Voter* is a harsh criticism of Nigeria and its politics. Candidate is expected to confirm that Achebe in *The Voter* harshly criticizes Nigerian and African politics especially through political corruption that changes illustrious young men like Roof to become vulnerable and corrupt:

- Politics in the ideal sense is depicted as the ability of one to go against self and sacrifice one's future for the service of one's society. This Roof attempts by leaving opportunities in town and staying a poor life in his area.
- Politics however makes people exchange such good values like immense popularity, respect, trust and innocence for corruption. Leaders often look out for a man with such qualities to help them gunner votes from the electorate. It's for this Marcus contracts Roof as his campaigns manager.
- Politics makes politicians make promises beyond what they can deliver; their point is convincing people to vote for them not to serve them. Roof convinces people that Marcus is an asset for Umoia because once he becomes a minister there will be transformation of the village through provision of electricity, water, hospitals, schools etc.
- Incumbent politicians are judged by the voters depending on their past performance. It is true that the past experience forbade the voters to be sympathetic to Marcus. He had just transformed himself and not the community.
- Politicians are portrayed as corrupt people who bribe voters and make a temporary commitment during campaigns that gets them into enjoyment. Marcus draws a salary of 100,000 Naira per month to corrupt voters.



- Politics is the job for escapees of bad pasts. The professional teacher Marcus involved in a sexual scandal resigns his job and rises in politics to the level of a minister in a short while.
- Politics is a sure way to become rich very fast without sweat. Marcus has accumulated a lot of wealth in a short time, built a bungalow in the village, installed water and electricity and has several long cars at the expense of his voters. These accumulations do not agree with his salary as a Member of Parliament and minister.
- Politicians are depicted to take all chances to see that they are voted into power including using witchcraft to scare away from those that sell their votes not to vote for someone else instead. Maduka's team makes Roof to swear by witchcraft that he will vote for his man's opponent.
- Politics has lost value both the politician and the voters are not admirable. Each politician buys his seat into power and the voters push him around the wall for any opportunity to extract from him.
- In politics, campaign managers can fail to vote their own candidates and sabotage the work of looking for the votes by pocketing some of the money prepared for bribing voters.
- In essence, Nigerian politics is put on the pedestal by Achebe and we can agree that:
 - a. Politics exploits the masses and their ignorance about politics
 - b. Politicians are opportunistic and ride on the backs of the masses
 - c. The masses are kept in the dark so they can keep politicians in power
 - d. Politicians are greedy for power, as seen in Ibe who never wants to leave his seat in parliament
 - e. Deceptive
 - f. Secretive
 - g. Proud
 - h. Contemptuous toward the masses
 - i. Excessive in spending for the vote
 - j. Corrupt, even in giving money to the people for a vote
 - k. Mean and stingy. This is why Roof has to rethink the two shillings being given to the people
 - l. Politics is a game of liars who take advantage of the people
 - m. Manipulative

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

SECTION D

JULIUS OKWINYO: *Footprints of the Outsider*

16. How appropriate is the title, "Foot Prints of the Outsider" to the novel, *Foot Prints of the Outsider*.

- Candidates are required to show the significance of the title of the novel
- The novel is set in Teboke village and at its centre is Abdul Olwit who struggles through life and later gets a degree in economics and becomes a teacher. In various ways, the novel's title is significant
- Hippen and Ramchand come unexpectedly to Teboke village and set up a ginnery in the trading centre. This sets in motion a series of events in the novel, events that are footprints of their own existence.
- Ikangi becomes an accountant but his history is shrouded in mystery. He too is an outsider and the people continually want to know where he came from.

- Because Ikangi's daughters are beautiful, men find themselves easily falling in love with them, yet with an unknown history, they are not willing to go any further with them.
- The ginning machine and its song seems to keep trying to tell of people's history and in this, Ikangi too is seen as a very important person.
- Olwit is an outsider who chooses to run for political office and must be seen in light of who he is. However, his past is one of the things that seem to work against him.
- Politics and its influence in the society will determine between Olwit and Adoli who has been the area Member of Parliament. Olwit's force over the people is something to reckon with in the political season shown in the novel.
- Abdul is born as an outsider. His mother, a prostitute, sleeps with the workers at the ginnery. His birth is, in a way, a mark of an outsider. He must struggle to exist within a community that will not only judge him but stop his progress since he seems not to belong anywhere
- As a politician, Abdul realizes that violence and politics are inseparable. He must carefully negotiate this terrain and ask what he can do to settle the dust.
- The ending of the novel leaves us asking who the better political candidate is and forces us to think about politics, its performance and how issues need to be resolved: either by the people or outsiders.

NB : Candidates should discuss the characters and their foot prints.

Mark as a whole: 33 marks

17. Referring closely to the novel, *Footprints of the Outsider* discuss the theme of power struggle.

Candidates are required to discuss the theme of power struggle

- Olwit is the main character in the novel. He grows up as a son of Aycinora, a prostitute and has to struggle through school before he is able to graduate with a degree in Economics and later become a teacher. Later on, he gets political ambitions and must transcend beyond the political terrain and confusion in Teboke. Olwit goes through different challenges:
- The novel is set in a recognizable village Teboke which is part of Ayer constituency. It is this area that has a parliamentary contest that three men are eying. The struggle is mostly between Abdul Olwit and the incumbent. Their contest develops the theme of power struggle.
- The three contestants for the Seat of Ayer are: Adoli- Awal, the minister and incumbent, Abdul Olwit, the former assistant supretendant of Alaro prison and Luka Apel. Of the three, the narrator sides with Abdul Olwit to be the best representative. However the race introduces us to intricacies of power struggle and foul play for winning elections.
- Abdul grows up in Teboke and from a humble family of a single mother who is also a prostitute. He learns the problems of the people. But he is also having a bad background that can make his opponents beat him squarely. He should be calculative to manage this situation well.
- His opponent Adoli – Awali only comes to the people during election time to seek for their votes. He is disadvantaged for his poor leadership but he has money he can throw around during campaigns.
- Similarly, Luka Apel even has no home in the constituency, he stays in town. Which values the people look for in choosing their leaders is their business.



- During the time of famine, it is Abdul Olwit, as an assistant prison supretendant who helps the people of Ayer with food from the prison farm.
- He also partners with an NGO IRDSA and they construct boreholes in various parts of Ayer constituency to curb the water problem.
- He socializes freely with the people at NAMU's BAR AND RESTAURANT. This is where soldiers influenced by his opponent find him.
- Because the incumbent cannot do anything for the people, he cannot watch on as Abdul is taking the seat of his constituency so he blames Abdul – Olwit to be supporting the rebels and he is arrested. He suffers in prison for helping his people.
- But Honourable Adoli has been the area MP for a long time since Amin's regime, during the reign of general Ragamoi, and now at the time of Uchebi, there is need for new leaders with new ideas.
- The moral standards of Abdul Olwit is better than that of Adoli – Awali. He sleeps with several women and has a sex scandal with Miss House Keeping in Zambia as a minister.
- Abdul, though segregated for being a son of a Gisu, he is down to earth unlike his opponents who are arrogant and proud. A good leader should be humble.
- Adoli – Awali insights violence. At his campaigns he scorns his opponents and his hooligans stone Saida Acolo something that leaves supporters in struggle.
- The trickery is a lot from each camp with the aim of winning this seat and sometimes it becomes really nasty.
- There are also power struggles in the novel at a national level – Idi Amin is said to have struggled with Obote.
- The Indian who own the businesses in the area have power and impose their ideas on the people of Tebooke who lack the economic power. They recruit workers from faraway lands and the village people remain in abject poverty unable to accumulate money to marry a wife or buy a bicycle.
- Abdul Olwit knows that he has his power in the people as a born of Teboke and one who has been there for them. Adoli fears losing the power he has as a member of parliament to him and must devise ways of making him checked and his reputation spat on. He has to assert dominance even when he is watching the trend of the shifting power dynamics.
- The hatred between Odwong and Adoli intensifies and results into physical verbal attacks.
- The regime is characterized by terrors and killings of political opponents.

Mark as a whole (33 marks)

H.R. OLE KULET: *Vanishing Herds*

18. Discuss how Norpisia succeeds in rehabilitating degraded forests and wetlands in the novel, *Vanishing Herds*.

- She is the woman who defies the entrenched Maa traditional roles assigned to women and takes up roles such as would be assumed by men.
- She is mentored in the traditional socializing approach when hyenas attack and kill the sheep belonging to her grandmother. Her grandmother admonishes her for doing nothing about it and calls her a good for nothing girl. Unknown to her grandmother, Norpisia takes up the challenge and in a few days manages to kill several hyenas feeling vindicated for her negligence.

- Norpisia relentlessly pursues her conservation ambitions and eventually becomes a renowned conservationist and succeeds in rehabilitating degraded forests and wetlands.
- Capitalist production is inherently expansionist and therefore encroaches on natural space thereby subjecting nature to violence of exploitation and pollution.
- The tragic journey of Norpisia and her husband across the Masaai plains is representative of the effect of capitalism and modernity on the Masaai ecosystem.
- When the lands are lost to commercial farming, tourism and settlements people are eroded of their indigenous identity and culture.
- The novel is set in the expansive EA savannah and grapples with the issue of environmental degradation.
- The novel is the story of a courageous young woman, Norpisia and her husband, Kedoki as they journey through pastoral Maasai land.
- The journey awakens Norpisia to conservationist sensibilities as she labours to save the remaining part of the Maasai environment from annihilation.
- As they traverse the expansive pastoral plateau they witness the magnitude of destruction that the physical environment has undergone through the years.
- Norpisia voices a critique of capitalist environmental degradation.
- She wants emancipation of nature and humanity.
- She has intimate relationship with her physical universe.
- Norpisia is drawn as ecologically conscious right from the beginning.
- She relies on the Maasai ecoculture and psychology that recognizes the symbiotic relationship between human metabolism and sustainability of ecosystem.
- From a tender age she had inherited the knowledge of indigenous medicine from her grandmother, who was an enkoibon (a medicine woman), and some of her supernatural powers.
- She uses her knowledge of trees and conservation to initiate a women's movement whose reserve is to rescue the environment from the drive for capital at the expense of nature.
- She knows the lasting benefit of nature through her inherited training as a medicine woman.
- Through the spiritual link with her grandmother she is able to warn people of ensuing environmental catastrophe.
- Nature is used by her as an ecological chemist for healing people's physical maladies.
- Nature, when not well protected is able to avenge violation with devastating consequences such as floods.
- The coexistence between animals and humans points to an eco-balance that existed before the rise of capitalist modernity.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

19. What is the role of Kedoki in the novel, *Vanishing Herds*?

- Kedoki is the husband to Norpisia in Vanishing Herds
- Together with her they journey through the traditional Maasai grazing space under shifting ecological regimes.
- He represents the semi-nomadic pastoral community in the text.
- He also represents the crisis of a quintessential Maasai man whose universe is centred on cattle which according to mythology were bequeathed to the Masaai by Enkai (God) at the beginning of time.



- Cattle is at the centre of Kedoki's ecological world.
- When he is unmarried, he and his siblings leave home in search of green pastures, but they are attacked by bandits who kill his two siblings.
- He returns home with a diminished herd but a proud owner of over 'one thousand heads of cattle, three hundred sheep and three hundred goats'.
- His return home after four years seems heroic since he is now a rich man with a big herd and on his side a beautiful bride who is a status symbol.
- Cattle defines cultural identity of the Maasai as they furnish the community with food, clothing and shelter.
- Kedoki's intimacy for his livestock illustrates the attachment of his people to cattle. He knows each of the animals individually and the cattle know and love him.
- This relationship between animals and humans justifies the fight for nature that needs to allow natives coexist with their livestock.
- Kedoki mastered nature because it is where he spends most of his time; a good understanding of it aids him in taking care of livestock.
- Through him we realize that grazing lands recede continually as they are appropriated for commercial practices. As a result, the lives of pastoralist communities have been severely affected.
- On his homely sojourn we see an entrenchment of new land use practices among people who are either pastoralists or hunters and gatherers.
- Candidate is expected to show his contribution to the textual development in terms of plot, theme, character, lessons and atmosphere.
- Writers intentions
- Feelings
- Title

Mark as a whole 33 marks

OSI OGBU: *The Moon Also Sets*

20. Discuss the role of Chief Ugueze in the novel, *The Moon Also Sets*.

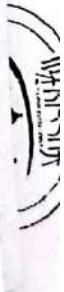
- ❖ Chief Ugueze is an Osu who should not ascend to any position of power in Isiakpu.
- ❖ He has been away from his Isiakpu for many years and accumulated wealth in the city unscrupulously, he does not have integrity to lead this society.
- ❖ However, he uses corrupt means to ascend to chief in Isiakpu. This is a much respected position that has a lot of rules, obligations and expectations.
- ❖ It is not a position for the low born like Ugueze. How he manages to do it and how he behaves while he is chief contributes to the novel's development in a number of aspects:
- ❖ He corrupts elders with money to rewrite his lineage, this contributes to both plot and thematic development.
- ❖ He is an opportunist who enlists the help of people like Pa Okolo who wants praise and office, to get what he wants. These too are simply used for his personal gain and he never gives them what he promises.
- ❖ He uses his money to buy off opposing elders and somehow he also buys customs and culture especially when he disapproves the masses when he clears the sacred evil forest to build his mansion.
- ❖ He brings surveyors who cut down the sacred tree and clear part of the sacred forest for his mansion, he defies the customs of the land.
- ❖ He brings out conflicts in the novel especially among traditional leaders and Pa Okolo and his brother Uncle Ben as well as Mama Oby.
- ❖ He corrupts Pa Okolo to influence Mama Oby to have Oby marry his uncultured and wayward son Ndubisi whom he is expecting to become the next chief.

- ❖ He leads Pa Okolo to the depths of ambition when he promises to join him to the council of elders and this ambition makes him do abominable things that lead to his death.
- ❖ He conceives the plan to burn Mama Oby's shop when her daughter cannot marry his son Ndubisi. When Uncle Ben is imprisoned, both the chief and Pa Okolo are implicated as accomplices.
- ❖ A number of lessons can be drawn from him: overwhelming ambition is disastrous; corruption may buy you a seat but won't buy you the grace.
- ❖ Themes, character development, mood and atmosphere, feelings, title.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

21. Show that it is only Education that can liberate Isiakpu women in the novel, *The Moon Also Sets* to your society.

- Osi Ogbu in *The Moon Also Sets* addresses all oppressions of humanity and exhibits gender sensitivity. He deconstructs gendered division of labour, space and stereotypes.
- To address the issue of social emancipation he proposes complementarity and interdependence, economic empowerment, sacrifice and martyrdom and consciousness raising.
- To come up with these, the girl child should be given education but this is not without challenges for the girl child if she does not find complementarity with the other gender.
- Oby waits for many years to get admitted to University and some people start to propose using her body to achieve this. When she finally gets there, she needs help of the male gender to combat challenges.
- She finds herself at wits end when the professor makes sexual advances at her. She knows the Sociology professor's reputation yet it is very important to pass his course. She is just on the verge of giving in when Chris comes onto the scene and with his ideas, she is saved from being exploited sexually by Professor Akpanu.
- Professor Akpanu is used to failing female students who do not give in to his sexual advances. He also gives underserved quality grades to female students who give in. complementarity between Oby and Chris does not save Oby alone from sexual exploitation but also other female students who come from different backgrounds.
- Osi also uses the disparate situation of widowhood in a patriarchal society to illustrate the importance of sacrifice. Because Ma Oby is faced with the responsibility of educating her children and taking care of them, she sacrifices her comfort and rejects re-marriage.
- Mama Oby's economic empowerment gives her a foothold to educate her children after her husband's demise. Even though she is not educated herself, she realizes educating Oby will liberate her in this society now that she is not even circumcised. Economic empowerment which can come out of education helps in challenging patriarchy.
- In the novel, formal education is a motif that addresses the challenges women suffer in a world of cultural restrictions.
- Oby thinks of university education as the key to her future. To her, no university means no future.
- Oby despises, Eze, a fellow auxiliary teacher for lack of ambition for further studies beyond his school certificate.
- Mama Oby however tells the daughter that women have a lot of problems at every stage of life that cannot entirely be solved by education. She believes that education empowers young women against traditional biases but not to solve all the challenges. She says "We want you, our daughters, to have as much education as we can give you. May be things will begin to change. We have been chained for too long" (p.17).
- Even with such hope that the more many girls attain education the better the chances of braking free of servitude, girl child education is looked at in Isiakpu with contempt and



criticism. Pa Okolo thinks such education does not improve the value of a woman in marriage. Uncle Amechi too observes that there is a tendency for education to discourage men from marrying educated women.

- The women of Isiakpu are in total lock up by cultural rigidities that force them to accept torture in all stages of their life, the fact that Oby jumps some of these huddles helped by the education she acquires indicates high chances for ladies that go to school to break free of social servitude created by patriarchy in this society.
- Mama Oby's hardwork, sacrifice and integrity.
- Oby refuses to accept to marry the chief's son
- Education exposes her to the evils of the world and boosts her moral judgement.

Mark as a whole 33 marks

END