

**MARKING GUIDE FOR LITERATURE P310/3**  
**KMSSA JOINT MOCKS EXAMINATIONS 2022**  
**UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION**  
**LITERATURE IN ENGLISH**  
**PAPER 310/3**  
**PAPER THREE**

**SECTION A**

**CHARLES DICKENS: Great Expectations.**

(a) Place the extract in context.

Pip and Mr. Herbert Pocket meet after so many years. Herbert pocket explains to Pip that he was taken to Miss Havisham as a possible suitor for Estella, he however was rejected by Miss Havisham, which was fine because he didn't like Estella. Pocket confirms to pick that Mr. Jiggers is Miss Havishma's lawyer and confidant. Pip is fascinated by Herbert's honest and easy manner. Herbert shares how he came to know Miss Havisham and Estella. During dinner, Dinner, Herbert shares and reveals Miss Havishma's backstory, thus leading to the extract.

Herbert continues to tell Pip, how Miss Havisham charged his father harshly and disappointed him in front of her husband for involving himself in an advisory matter towards being conscious with her lover's ulterior motives. Pip learns of Miss Havisham's marriage which flopped when she received a letter from her lover, postponing the marriage. On reading the letter, she was secluded and stopped all the clocks at twenty minutes to three. Her lover had liased with her half-brother to plan get her money and dupe her on the wedding day.

(a) Miss Havisham is portrayed as.

- Gullible. She is easily manipulated by her husband and bends to the pressure and gives in all her money.
- Loving. She is so affectionate towards the lover.
- She is caring. She takes care and concern for the husband to be.
- Arrogant and proud. She does not listen to advice and disappoints Herbert's father before her man.
- Intolerant. She does not associate with others, she orders Herbert's father out of the house on advising her.

(b) Comment on the themes in the passage.

- Affection
- Loyalty
- Ambition
- Social advancement
- Wealth and class.

(c) Significance.

- Thematic advancement.
  - Affection
  - Social class and wealth
  - Ambition which is the driving theme for the protagonist Pip through out the novel.
- Character development.
  - Miss Havishmas character is viewed as arrogant, intolerable which ride throughout the whole story.
  - Herbert's charcter is developed as friendly to Pip.
- Plot propelling.
  - Pip is linked to the family of the Herberts
  - Renewal of the relationship between Herbert and Pip. Etc

Mark as a whole.....33 Marks

## **THOMAS HARDY: Tess of the d'urbevilles**

(a) What is the context of the extract?

Angel learns of Tess's background as D'urbevilles, he begins to promise her, he swears to be with her and make his home foreign for the sake of her. Angel affirms to Tess that they were to leave England and live together with Angel, she feels great at the thought of being together loved by Angel, and his promise to move with him. Tess puts her hands around Angel and they move together to the bridge that Sunday evening. Tess's affection towards Angel grows high, she walks in love and brightness but heavily haunted by the guilt of her sin. On that evening, Tess and Angel sit in doors to converse, all the other occupants are away. As they talked, Tess looks thoughtful up at Angel and their eyes meet, thus leading to the extract.

After the extract, Angel draws Tess closer to him, the fact that Angel wants to marry her has startled her up as the marriage date looms near. Mr. Dairy man Crick, Mrs Crick and two other milk maids appear. Tess stands up quickly and claims that she knew how it would all end, but she says she had not sat close to him. She is so disappointed. She regrets and is sure she they would not catch them at least, she didn't sit on his knees.

(b) Describe the character of Angel as portrayed in the passage.

- Affectionate
- Loving
- Concerned
- Caring

(c) Comment on the themes in the passage.

- Affectionate.
- Love
- Marriage
- Social class

(d) Significance.

- Advances themes e.g love, marriage,
- Develops an apprehensive mood in the passage.
- Develops further the character of Angel as loving

(d) Plot completion

- The extract sets the pace for Tess and Angel's eventual separation. Etc.

Mark as a whole....33 Marks

## **JANE AUSTEN: Pride and Prejudice**

(a) State the context of the excerpt.

Before the extract, Mr Bennet tells the girls that they were the silliest country girls for loving soldiers, Catherine is pissed off by that. Lydia continues to express her admiration of Captain Carter despite her father's complaints, she even hopes to see him in the evening. Mrs Bennet tells her husband of how the children were still young to reason like elders. A foot man enters in with a note for Miss Bennet from Netherfield to invite the, breakfast was not yet done before a servant from Netherfield brings a note for Elizabeth, she reads the note and this brings us to the extract.

After the extract, she comes and examines Jane, she had a violent cold and is advised to return to bed. She goes back to bed, feeling feverish and acute headache. Elizabeth stays with her in the room. At three O'clock, Elizabeth wants to go, Jane finds hard time to part with her lovely sister. Miss Bingley offers her carriage to Elizabeth to take her home, he however calls the offer off and invites her to remain and a servant is dispatched to Longbourn to inform the Bennets' family that Elizabeth will stay at Netherfield.

(b) Mrs. Bennet is described as;

Sadist. She enjoys Jane's suffering as long as she is at the Bingleys'

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| • Inconsiderate | • Materialistic |
| • Inhuman       | • Arrogant      |

Elizabeth is portrayed as

- Compassionate.
- Loving
- Concerned
- Brilliant
- Strong and zealous
- Loving
- Caring
- Determine

(c) Themes include.

- Love
- Social class
- Loyalty displayed by Elizabeth etc

(d) Thematic advancement

- Love i.e Elizabeth's love and care for Jane continues on elsewhere in the novel.
- Social class is an overriding theme.

(e) Plot advancement.

- The episode lays foundation for the relationship between Jane and Mr. Bingley, this event propels the plot.
- The episode brings Elizabeth closer to the Bingleys and they get to learn her more etc
- Mrs. Bennet's struggle to find matches for her daughters and struggle for Jane to marry Bingley will continue as she struggles to let her married.

(f) Character development.

- Elizabeth's character is developed, caring and determined, this determination propels the plot as she is determined to do whatever she can to secure a husband of her dream not her mother's.
- Mrs Bennet's character is developed, she is arrogant, schemer, an opportunist. These characters propel the plot as she continues to find more matches etc

## SECTION B

### **MONGO BETTI: The Poor Christ of Bomba.**

Examine the writer's use of setting in the novel, The Poor Christ of Bomba.

A candidate is expected to define what setting and then identify the different settings in the novel.

- Below are the different settings in the novel The Poor Christ of Bomba.
- The Sixa
- The Catholic Bomba mission school.
- The Tala Country
- Timbo
- Mombet
- Evindi

Show how these different settings are used lead to;

(a) Thematic Development.

(b) Character Development.

(c) Plot Advancement.

(d) Mood and Atmosphere

(e) Lessons

The Sixa Setting.

- Portrays sexual immorality
- Mockery of Catholicism and subversion of African traditional marriage.
- It portrays exploitation in form of forced labour and coercion of women.

The Catholic Mission of Bomba

- Portrays Religious hypocrisy.
- French imperialism.
- Christianity as a tool of colonialism.

The Bomba Mission School.

- Portrays the semblance of Whiteman's education that trains Africans to be exploited.

### The Tala Country setting

- Portrays the mounting resistance to his self-serving hypocritical Christian conversion project.

### Timbo setting

- Portrays the Inadequancies that surround Father Drumont's hypocritical conversion project

### Mombet Setting.

- Portrays the failure of Father Drumont's hypocritical conversion project.
- Develops the character of Father Drumont as an arrogant character, he believes that oppression is the only way to salvation.
- His hypocritical nature is also developed in this setting, he believes that only the miserable and oppressed can have faith in God.

### Evindi Setting

- It portrays Hypocritical Christian Conversion/ Artificial Christianity. Father Drumont's converts do not really understand the God they serve, "Jesus Christ...another damn white! Another that I'd like to crush with my left foot..Do I come and tell you about my ancestors."

### CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

- Develops the character of Zachariah as a hypocrite. He abuses the women of the Sixa sexually, especially Elizabeth.
- The Sixa setting develops the character of Elizabeth as an immoral lady who has lost sense of morality to sexuality. She becomes a sex maniac that she even goes to tempt Denis into sex.
- Zachariah is further developed as an artificial Christian by the Timbo setting. He confesses to Father Drumont that they joined Christianity just because they wanted to learn the whiteman's secrets.
- Father Drumont's character is also portrayed as a hypocritical Character. He believes that force and an iron hand are the only way that can lead to salvation..

### PLOT ADVANCEMENT.

- The events in the Sixa at Bomba Catholic Mission help to develop themes and characters that propel the plot of the novel, for instance, Zachariah's immorality with the Sixa women is what brings about his being beaten on one of his journey with the priest.

### MOOD AND ATMOSPHERE.

- A pathetic scenario is what Father Drumont meets on all his missionary journeys. He meets only artificial Christians who feign Christianity whenever they see the Father.

### LESSONS

- Appearance is sometimes deceptive. Zachariah appears a holy man who moves with the Father but sexually harasses Elizabeth.

### MARK AS A WHOLE (33 MARKS)

1. How is Christianity a tool for colonialism in the novel, The Poor Christ of Bomba?

Candidates are expected to show how, Christianity headed by Father Drumont uses different tricks and strategies to impose colonial rule on the people. Below are some of the suggested responses to this question.

- Father Drumont and M.Vidal have the same agenda of ensuring that the natives surrender completely to the rule of the white man. They meet often to ensure their plans go through.
- Father Drumont is a symbol of Christianity while M.Vidal stands for the colonizers. The Father's role is to make the people submissive to the will of the colonizers especially during the road construction.
- The people of Mombet, Timbo and Evindi confess to this, they do not see Father Drumont's visits to their villages as missionary visits but as ways through which he paves way for colonization.
- At Bomba Father Drumont is antagonized by the natives, they see him as a pretentious white man who is standing hypocritically for M. Vidal.
- Zachariah's confession to Father Drumont that Africans do not come to Christianity to be saved but to learn the White Man's secrets shows how Christianity as a tool for colonialism.

- The people of the Tala country as told by Zacharia hold a negative perception of all whites. They detest Father Drumont and look at him as a Greek Trader. They view him as a materialistic and greedy person who has come to carry gifts from Africans back to their homes.
- Father Drumont is surprised by the fact that M. Vidal imposes Christianity on people who like traditions. To him it is only the softest way of christianizing them that matters.
- M. Vidal comments that if Christianity fails to make sense or gain ground in Bomba, then the civilization he is trying to implant will not bear any fruit.
- Father Drumont realizes that the African resistance against Christianity holds the same weight as that against Colonialism. He witnesses the flogging and beating of Africans by Vidal and this thwarts his colonisation process. He is then forced to close the mission and return to France.

(MARK AS A WHOLE 33 MARKS)

NGUGI WA THIONGO: Devil on the Cross

6. HOW DOES NGUGI USE THE DEVIL'S FEAST TO PROPEL THE PLOT OF THE NOVEL, DEVIL ON THE CROSS?

Candidates are expected to briefly describe the devil's feast and show how it leads to the following;

- Thematic advancement.
- Character development.
- Mood and Atmosphere
- Plot advancement
- Lessons.

Let's consider the following brief examples;

At the Devil's Feast, Warĩnga is made to sit and listen to lengthy speeches, during which the various guests all stand and explain why they are eligible to celebrate with foreign extortionists and how they intend to enslave the Black race even more to White colonizers in service of making money for a select few native Africans. They are guilty of exploitative business practices, dehumanizing schemes, and betraying the loyalty of their clans and race. Even so, they freely tell their stories at the party, bragging about the ease of making money through betrayal and framing it as a progression towards modernity. Warĩnga is stunned by what they say, but even more importantly, each of the guests is described using grotesque language, which blends the real and fantastical and also draws parallels between these guests and ogres and monsters from Gikũyũ legend.

### 1. THEMATIC ADVANCEMENT

- The theme of Neo Colonialism is advanced through the presence of the foreign delegation of International Robbers and the local thieves.
- The theme of exploitation is advanced through the devil's feast. The speeches of the local agents reveal this, they dehumanize people, extort money from the poor, grab the land of the poor etc.
- The Master of Ceremony 's speech by alluding to the Biblical text of the TALENTS, indicate the theme of neo colonialism.
- The theme of corruption is also advanced through the devil's feast. Depicted through the speeches of the agents. The way the foreign delegations dress, putting on clothes that indicate the currency of their respective countries indicate the biting corruption of the devils and their agents.
- The act done by the inspector of Police by taking a bribe from the the robbers and thieves instead of arresting them and letting the feast go on, is a sign of corruption and neocolonialism

### 2. CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

- Different characters are developed here at the devil's feast. We are introduced to the Master of Ceremonies, Gitutu wa Gataanguru, Kihaahu wa Gatheeca, Mwireri wa Mukiraai, Nditika

wa Nguunji, Waringa, Muturi, Wangari among other characters are developed in the devil's feast.

- Thus through the devil's feast, the reader is able to see the devil's agents as exploitative, extortionists, treacherous, deceptive as well as sadists, and manipulative. This is inferred from their speeches that are full of nothing but schemes to drill the peasant poor. Thus without the devil's feast, the reader wouldn't have known this, that is why it is significant in developing the novel.
- Waringa, Wangari and Muturi are also portrayed as patriotic in both their verbal and inward responses to the speeches of the devil's agents. Waringa is appalled by the speeches and she feels a deep sense of revenge towards the robbers, in a bid to hang the devil on the cross, Wangari herself, as a woman who fought for the independence of her own country and a MAU MAU warrior cannot endure the exploitative bragging of the robbers over stealing from the poor peasants, she storms out to call police to arrest the real robbers and thieves, Muturi, driven by the deep sense and feeling for the exploited working class, goes to amass support and launch a spirited demonstration against those who exploit the working class or the poor peasants. These patriotic characters finally emerge into a demonstration that eventually leads the devil to the cross..

### **3. MOOD AND ATMOSPHERE.**

- The devil's feast is also significant in creating mood and atmosphere in the novel. It is this created mood and atmosphere that force the protagonist Waringa and her other accomplice like Wangari, Gatuiria, Muturi and the afflicted peasants drag into a demonstration that finally leads to the crucifixion of the devil. For instance, the speeches by robbers and thieves are so elaborate and touching that they create a tense mood among the aforementioned characters, then this tense mood drives a feeling of patriotism in them which pushes them into their actions of calling for police by Wangari and demonstration from the peasants by Muturi.

### **4. PLOT ADVANCEMENT.**

- The events that happen in the devil's feast are key to the advancement of the plot, this is because these events do not just end in the feast, but are felt elsewhere in the novel. The demonstration by the poor peasants is a sign of crucifying the devil, later on the tense mood created by the feast, makes Waringa kill Gatuiria's father or the rich old man from Ngorika when she meets him at his home on being introduced her by the son, thus the devil is crucified on the cross.

### **5. LESSONS.**

- The reader draws various lessons from the devil's feast. One is able to know that not all wealth is gained through fairways, such as that of the devil's agents. The reader also gets to know that wealth gained through dubious ways will never last. Then those who plant evil will always reap evil.

### **6. EXAMINE THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE WOMEN CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL, DEVIL ON THE CROSS.**

Candidates are expected to identify the prominent women in the novel and then show how they lead to;

1. Thematic Advancement.
2. Character Development.
3. Plot Advancement.
4. Mood and Atmosphere.
5. Lesson Development

The most prominent women in the novel include Wariinga, and Wangari and the auxiliary women include the Nyakinywa women group and the sugar girls. These women play a vital role in the advancing themes, developing characters, propelling the plot, bringing out moral lessons among other aspects that lead to the understanding of the novel as summarised.

- Through women like Wariinga and Wangari, the author is able to advance the theme of exploitation and corruption. E.g Wangari depicts the corruption of the courts led by whites in Nairobi as well as that of the black police officers.
  - Through women like Wariinga, the theme of women emancipation is depicted. She later on owns a workshop and becomes a renowned mechanic.
  - Through women like Wariinga and Wangari, we are able to realise the theme of neo-colonialism, the struggle Wangari goes through in Nairobi as she searches for the job but is hindered by foreigners, shows neo-colonialism. She was once a Mau Mau warrior who has gained nothing but exploitation out of the struggle of her sweat.
  - Through women like Wariinga the author is able to develop the characters of men like Boss Kihaara and The Rich Old Man from Ngorika. They are exploitative and inhuman.
  - The title of the novel, Devil on the Cross is appropriated by mostly the women characters, Wariinga in particular crucifies the devil on the cross. She repulses the advances of Boss Kihaara and finally shoots The Rich Old Man from Ngorika, thereby crucifying the devil on the cross.
  - Wangari joins Muturi to call the police and gather the local peasants and University students to attack the devil's agents in the Cave. The disorganization of the devil's feast and its plans, is crucifying the devil on the cross.
  - The women group helps the reader identify the deceptiveness of politicians and the rich who use the poor to climb up the social ladder and dump them later.
  - The sugar girls help to bring out the theme of moral corruption and immorality of the neo-colonial agents.
  - The Nyakinywa women group advance the themes of exploitation and corruption by politicians.
  - The Nyakinywa women group stand for the exploited African masses, who are used by politicians (Devil's agents) to climb on to political power but in the end they are dumped
- MARK AS A WHOLE.....33 MARKS.

### SECTION C

#### ○ ALEX LA GUMA: A Walk in the Night

- Examine the different conflicts presented in the novel, A Walk in the Night. Candidates are expected to bring out different conflicts in the novel, ranging from Interpersonal, Personal, Social and Family conflicts as presented in the novel. Candidates must be coherent in their presentations thereby avoiding mixing the different conflicts.
- (a) Interpersonal Conflicts.
- Mikey faces interpersonal conflict after killing Uncle Doughty. He gets engrossed in deep thoughts and begins to contemplate deeper about the law that kicks the poor bastards: "What is the law for? To kick us poor brown bastards around. You think they are going to listen to your story; Jesus, and he was a white man, too...well I didn't mean to finish."
  - John Abraham suffers interpersonal conflicts after betraying Willieboy and he gets killed from the crime he did not commit. He regrets deeply; "What's it help you, turning on your own people."
- (b) Personal Conflicts
- Conflict between Cully and the butcher-shop man and Flippy over the rumour that Cully was messing around with his goose or woman. Cully stabs Flippy with a butcher Knife.
  - Conflict between Willieboy and Miss Gipsy over Willieboy's inquiring from her why she lets the foreigners to mess and exploit African girls. Gipsy hits Willieboy expertly behind the ear.
  - Conflict between Mikey and the white foreman, it happens when Mikey asks to use the Lavatory, the conflicts costs Mikey his job, and he promises to revenge.
- (c) Family Conflict.

- Frank Lorenzo is in conflict with his wife over the question of child birth. Lorenzo accuses the wife for not controlling the birth by drinking the pills, the wife accuses the husband too, for not controlling his pleasure and desire for sex.
- Willieboy talks of how his father used to beat him with his mother and how his mother revenged by beating Willieboy; "His mother beat him at the slightest provocation and he knew that she was wreaking vengeance..."
- Constable Raalt is in conflict with his wife to the level that he plans to kill her. "I'd wring her bloody neck but it's a sin to kill your wife."

(d) Social Conflict.

- There is a blankly social conflict between the Whites and the Black African population in South Africa of the novel, the whites bitterly mistreat and scorn the Africans because of the colour bar.

MARK AS A WHOLE....33 MARKS.

#### 6. TO WHAT EXTENT IS A WALK IN THE NIGHT ABOUT TRANSFER OF AGGRESSION?

Candidates are expected to show their stand point i.e To a greater or to a lesser extent and then present their points in support of their stand point about the theme of violence/brutality/racism or aggression. There after candidates can bring in other themes. The Examiner should however note that, the novel, is to a greater extent about transfer of aggression.

Aggression or violence is whenever man is treated as a thing rather than a human being, thus aggression or violence is not only physical but also psychological. The Apartheid regime in Africa as seen in the novel, meted a lot of violence against the black population. Aggression or violence appears at three levels in the novel, first colonizers as perpetrators, the oppressed against each other and lastly the revenge.

To a greater Extent.

- The firing of Michael Adonis from work just because he answered back to the white foreman. Thus showing a transfer of aggression.
- The killing of Doughty
- The merciless and ruthless killing of Willieboy is a transfer of aggression. It shows how the whole police structure and system was inconsiderate and aggressive when it came to killing black people.
- Police hunted Willieboy, treated him violently and brutally kills him just because he was perceived as responsible for the death of the poor old white man who lived in District Six.
- The police's act of marking suspects in the novel, is questionable. Suspects are marked by color of their cloth and skin. Thus Africans were beaten and killed in connection to being suspected victims.
- Raalt wants to lay his hands on a black man who is supposedly messing up with his wife and wring his bloody neck he even calls them, "bastard bushmen."
- The beating of Willieboy by Miss Gipsy. This is a physical form of aggression. Much as Miss Gipsy aimed at stopping the fight, but she mercilessly and violently punished the boy that he almost fainted.
- The transfer of aggression is seen when Willieboy's mother beats him after Willieboy's father has beaten her. She does it as a form of vengeance.
- Willieboy harasses Mister Greene as they were both coming from drinking, Willieboy aggressively catches Greene by the front of his coat and asks him to give him money, even when the old man confesses to having no money, Willieboy kicks him down.
- Willieboy goes around everywhere challenging everybody with a knife aggressively.
- Disagreement between the group of seamen and Willieboy at Gipsy's bar shows aggression.
- Colonialists call Africans after different names such as Kaffirs, Bushmen and Bastards as a form of dehumanizing them which is a form of psychological aggression or violence.



- Richard kills Flippy Isaac in self-defense.
- Other themes include injustices, poverty, disillusionment.

MARK AS A WHOLE....33 MARKS.

CHINUA ACHEBE: The Voter.

14. EXAMINE THE EVILS ACHEBE SATIRIZES IN THE SHORT STORY THE VOTER.

Candidates are expected to bring out the different anti-social political and personal behaviours that make the story a satire.

- The evil of corruption portrayed through Marcus Ibe and Rufus Okeke. The two connive to bribe the elders into voting for Marcus Ibe. Rufus Okeke receives a bribe from the campaign boys of Maduka.
- The evil selfishness by the political leaders, local leaders and the local people as well is also satirized. Marcus Ibe minds his own development, the elders mind themselves not their people, Rufus as well minds himself.
- Evils of election process and the archaic African democracy are also brought out in the story.
- There is a lot of deception surrounding the electoral process. Marcus Ibe wins elections because he has promised a brighter future for the people.
- The evil of materialism has also eaten up the election system. Election is viewed as a business and lucrative venture for people to fetch wealth. Marcus Ibe a former poor mission teacher now reaps big from politics within a very short period.
- He also satirizes the challenges posed by the social stratification in the society. That is to say the rich represented by Marcus Ibe and Maduka and the poor by the poor villagers. The rich use money to buy the poor.
- He attacks the irresponsibility exhibited by the leaders of Umuofia. Marcus does not fulfil his promises to the people after five years in office.
- It satirizes the evil of betrayal. Rufus Okeke betrays his friend Marcus Ibe by taking a bribe from Maduka's campaign boys.
- Marcus Ibe betrays the voters. He does nothing for his people even when he is a minister of culture, he uses the money to enrich himself, he buys two long cars, builds a Umuofia Mansion and installs water and electricity in it.
- The elders too betray their people. They look at money other than the problems facing Umuofia.
- The ignorance of the voters in identifying apt leaders and sticking to their radical change. They are deceived by the party where they enjoy Five Bulls and countless goats.
- The greedy and gluttony nature of politicians and other leaders. Marcus is able to seize every opportunity to win and a mass more wealth, the elders are not contented by the money and the feasting at the party, they need Rufus to add more money.

MARK AS A WHOLE....33 MARKS

15. JUSTIFY THE VIEW THAT THE SHORT STORY, THE VOTER IS A REPLICA OF THE AFRICAN POLITICAL SYSTEM.

Candidates are expected to show the relevance of the events in the story to those in the society today. Candidates are not advised to pin point at individual names of people in the society today.

- There's corruption during political seasons by politicians even today.
- Empty promises by politicians today like Marcus Ibe's empty promises to the people of Umuofia.
- Today many politicians join politics when they are poor but end up enriching themselves by embezzling funds.
- Today politicians use the voters to create their own heavens from the same hell, but leave the voter in the hell.
- Threats by politicians such as the use of the 'iyi' to threaten Rufus into voting for Maduka is similar to the current police and army brutality during electoral period.

- Predetermined winner in today's democracy is similar to the predetermined win of Marcus Ibe in the story.
- Mind arrest games by politicians such as throwing parties for the electorate such as that by Marcus Ibe is relevant.
- Materialism by politicians like Marcus Ibe, they buy lavish cars and construct mansions like UMuofia mansion.
- Selfishness of politicians is similar to that of Marcus Ibe.
- The poor service delivery in Umuofia is a replica of today. Politicians install electricity and water in their mansions leaving the community members with nothing.
- Leaders keep the people poor so that they are able to bribe them. The Umuofians are kept poor by Marcus so that he comes back to bribe them into voting for him.
- Politicians in the short story are opportunists, Ibe gets an advance of oney of five months a head to pour into bribery in order to win.
- Politics as a business not service for people, Marcus Ibe is aimed at getting money out of politics but not to serve the people of Umuofia.
- Lavish spending in the story by Marcus Ibe, he slaughters Five worthy Bulls and countless goats and invites the Archbishop to open the Mansion, is similar to what current day's politicians do.
- Just like today, politicians in the story, abandon their people and go to stay in the city after winning elections, but return during the electoray period.
- Marcus Ibe's handshake at the polling station and coming with the symbols of his party against the rules of elections, reflects the envelopes and hand shakes people are given during political campaigns to arrest and manipulate them.

MARK AS A WHOLE....33 MARKS

#### **SECTION D**

#### **JULIUS OCWINYO: Footprints of the Outsider.**

16. 'Political turmoil and moral decay dominate the plot of the novel, Footprints of the outsider'

- The whole of Teboke is insecure it is a period of kidnaps and uncertainty.
- The presence of "Yellow fever" a man who drives at night, abducts people and sells the victims to Entebbe.
- The fall of Bwete take people by surprise.
- The reign of Major general Idi Amin is characterized by terror an killings of political opponents.
- People disappear from their homes and work places, only to be found dead in forests or inside the bellies of fish or crocodiles with their head or genitals or both missing.
- The people of Teboke are gripped with fear when a boy from becomes an army intelligence informant and is asking about Adoli-Awal
- Leben Odul a fisher man pieces a human head with his hunting spear instead of fish. The head belongs to Mrako Owili, a trader from Corner Kamdini, a staunch supporter of the party of the palms.
- The news of Marko's death sends fear down Adoli's spines. The turbulent political climate compels Adoli-Awal to flee into exile. He disguises true identity as a priest.
- Awal stays in exile for six years as the country grapples with anarchy.
- Abudu Olwit is hit by the economic crisis and goes to his Member of Parliament but receives no job.
- The hatred between Odwong and Adoli intensifies, Odwongo's grass thatched houses are burnt to the ground by Adoli-Awal.
- General Ragamoi takes over power and his military agents are used to cause havoc in society.
- General Ragamois' troops strike and Bwete runs to exile

Mark as a whole.....33 Marks.

17. How does Ocwinyo convey his message to the reader of the novel, Footprints of the outsider.

- Candidates are expected to analyse Ocwinyo's narrative techniques.
- Dialogue.
- The third person narration
- Flashback
- Irony
- Use of local dialect
- Use of songs, chants
- description

**HENRY OLE KULET: Vanishing Herds.**

18. How is Norpsia portrayed in the novel, Vanishing Herds?

- Candidates are expected to show who Norpsia is and describe her character traits.
- She is the protagonist of the novel, she is married to Kedoki and they are from Masai land.
- She is an indigenous conservationist whose love for the environment is built from her cultural heritage.
- She is a traditionalist. She believes in traditional medicine.
- She is determined, when the wild beasts break the cage and run away with the animals, she is ready to pursue them and bring the animals back.
- She is keen and observant, she becomes aware of the various sounds in the forest.
- She is sacrificial, she is excited about meeting Eddah and is willing to go an extra mile to give Eddah her son.
- She is an optimistic woman. Even when floods take away all her herds she is optimistic that if they get just one cow, they will be able to get more herds again.
- She is loving and caring to her husband Kedoki, every morning she wakes up and hands him a calabash of milk.
- She is a brave woman she goes into the forest in pursuit of her four wild beasts.
- She is friendly. She strikes a friendly relationship with Ngoto Lesiamin Masintet's wife.
- She is hardworking, she constructs their olgoborr every time they reach a farm.
- She is a strong woman she does strenuous activities. Such as constructing houses and saving beasts back from wild animals
- She is courageous and inspirational etc.

Mark as a whole.....33 Marks

19. Discuss environmental degradation and its consequences in the novel, Vanishing Herds.

- Man's act of clearing land and turning it to farm land has a long term effect not only on fauna and flora but also on humanity.
- People have destroyed a lot of forests and turned them into farm lands as Masintet reports.
- The Enkai-Nanyokie have degraded Medungi forest a sacred shrine
- Norpsia goes to collect drinking water but finds when Enkipai River had dried up.
- The owner of Olkarsiss farm still destroys more forest (ten thousands acres of acres to give way to a tea plantation) arguing that rain comes from the blue not from trees.
- Prophetess Sein Eddah goes on sensitization errands against environmental degradation
- Elephants and rhinos have been poached and the timber factory is no more due to lack of trees.
- Charcoal mounds, the choking smoke billowing into the sky are all signs of environmental degradation.
- Norpsia leads a group of women with the help of Eorr-Narasha elders to restore the degraded environment.

Consequences.

- Eddah talks of the unpredictable weather patterns due to environmental degradation, rain water runs down bare galleys and across tree-less plains and causes floods that sweep people and animal and property.
- The Ereteti trading center is now unpleasant to stay at. The heat is unbearable at midday, the only source of drinking water has dried up due to a long spell of dry weather.
- The usual abundant games that Kedoki expects to find in readiness to devour the herd for the annual crossing to the southern pastureland is no more. Etc

Mark as a whole.....33 Marks.

### **OSI OGBU: The Moon Also Sets.**

20. How does Oby's life at University reflect both resistance and maturity in her as a character, in the novel, The Moon also Sets?

Candidates are expected to explain how Oby's life at university changes and how these changes create in her the real perception of life.

They are also expected to show who Oby is and which University is being talked about in the question.

University life, Opens Oby to many challenges that she has to face and win in order to survive the jungle life. In her response to the challenges the reader is able to see how she resists and eventually mature up in her resistance.

- Oby meets Chike and begins to grow up in Love something she had not experience in Isiakpu. We learn that her mother and elders at home had warned her against this, but she takes up her own decision to fall in love as a sign of maturity.
- Oby decides to make her own mature decision to stick on Chike despite the Campus bee hullabaloo about Chike being a player and being Mr. Kubwa...Big Stuff.
- Her experiences with her statistics professor Akpanu shows her own resistance and determination to get authentic grades without being implicated. She tactfully does away with the Professor. Thus maturity.
- Her refusal to abort her baby as proposed by Chike shows resistance and maturity.
- Her roommates awaken her love passions slowly and she finally gives in to Chike as a lover, a sign of maturity.
- As a woman she prefers getting educated as a way of emancipating herself, thus her determination at university to study and gain a genuine degree shows her maturity and determination.
- Her decision to choose Chris over Chike later on in the novel, shows resistance and maturity.
- Her realization that Chike was finally a player and Chris the real lover, shows resistance and maturity.
- Oby views university as the only chance flee from the biting poverty at home and gain some wealth through studying.
- Oby does not change men like her roommates, at least she sticks to Chike for some good parts in the novel, and turns away for a good reason thus maturity.
- Her act of consulting the doctor whenever she had reproductive or sexual problems, shows maturity.
- Her decision to inform Chike of the pregnancy not to keep silent and abort it herself, is a sign of maturity.

MARK AS A WHOLE.....33 MARKS.

21. DESCRIBE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBY AND CHIKE AND SHOW HOW IT AFFECTS THE PLOT OF THE NOVEL.

Candidates are expected to show who Oby and Chike are, how their relationship starts, the nature of their relationship, how it is good at first and how it turns

sour later on. Then show how their relationship as a whole influences events in the novel.

Relationship at a glance.

- It is a boyfriend to girlfriend relationship
- It is amicable or friendly in the beginning.
- Warm relationship
- Intimate relationship
- Later strained relationship
- Cold relationship
- Hostile
- Antagonistic
- Deceptive

**How it affect the events or plot of the novel.**

- Leads to frequent visits of Chike to Oby.
- It leads to the outings and other adventures. The outing at the beach brings out the title of the novel, The moon also sets through Mark.
- Oby gets impregnated by Chike, gets worried of life and refuses to abort.
- Chike gets equally worried and confused, gets advice from friends to give Oby an abortion drug secretly.
- Oby gets sick and almost dies in the night only to be helped by the friends.
- Oby and Chike break up and their relationship ends.
- Chike is arrested at the doctor's due to his induced abortion.
- Chris and Oby start a new relationship based on true love.

MARK AS A WHOLE.....33 MARKS.

**21. HOW JUSTIFIABLE IS THE ENDING OF THE NOVEL, THE MOON ALSO SETS/**

Candidates are expected to show how different characters pay for their bad deeds and how good characters are paid by their good deeds. They are also expected to show how characters and events change by the end of the novel.

- Religious hypocrisy is finally buried when Father Damian is replaced by Father Michael.
- The Perpetrator of the harsh traditions Pa Okolo commits suicide, thereby giving Mama Oby and her daughter Oby, breathing space.
- Uncle Ben is arrested and sentenced, a clear indicator that justice wins against corruption and male chauvinism.
- The Igwe disappears from his palace and escapes to Lagos under the guise of undertaking a six month business trip.
- Oby finally gets impregnated by Chike and is given an abortion drug unknowingly.
- Chike losses his place in Oby's heart.
- Chike is arrested by the police for inducing an abortion.
- Chris finally replaces Chike and becomes Oby's new lover.
- Oby at last realizes true love through Chris and realizes Chike's deceptiveness.

MARK AS A WHOLE.....33 MARKS.

**END.**