

Semester 3 Questions - Answers

=> Answer to the questions

- " 1-Discuss the two majors conflits in the play The Lion and the Jewel.
- 2-What impact does ignorance and illitracy play in the Lion and the Jewel?
- 3-Compare and contrast the role of sidi and sadiku in the play.
- 4-How does soyinka portray lakunle as a comic character in the play?
- 5-Discuss the role of the characters:
A-Lakunle; B-Baroka; C-Sidi
- 6-Discuss the various aspects of the African marital custom portrayed in the play The Lion and the Jewel.
- 7-Discuss the conflit between the Old Man and the young in the play
- 8-How does Baroka lure Sidi into his trap ?
- 9-Account for Lakunle's failure to win Sidi's hand for mariage
- 10-Give a detail account of Sidi's taunting visit to Baroka and point out the dramatic irony in it.

--+--| "Answer "

1. Major Conflicts: The two major conflicts in "The Lion and the Jewel" are Tradition vs. Modernity and Men vs. Women. The first conflict is represented by the rivalry between Baroka (traditional values) and Lakunle (modern values) for Sidi's hand in marriage. The second conflict is the battle of the sexes, as seen in the competition to win Sidi's hand in marriage.
2. Ignorance and Illiteracy: The play doesn't directly address the impact of ignorance and illiteracy. However, it does explore the tension between traditional customs and modern education, as embodied by the characters of Baroka and Lakunle.
3. Role of Sidi and Sadiku: Sidi, the village belle, represents the clash between modernity and tradition. Sadiku is Baroka's first wife and acts as a matchmaker for him, representing loyalty to traditional customs.

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4. Lakunle as a Comic Character: Lakunle is portrayed as a comic character through his overblown sense of his grasp of English and his attempts to modernize the village. His lofty language and misunderstanding of his own culture often make him a figure of ridicule.

5. Role of Characters:

- Lakunle: He represents modernity and wants to modernize the village.
- Baroka: He represents traditional values and customs.
- Sidi: She represents the clash between modernity and tradition.

6. African Marital Custom: The play portrays African marital customs such as the payment of bride price, which Lakunle refuses to pay. It also depicts polygamy, as seen in Baroka's multiple wives⁶.

7. Conflict between the Old Man and the Young: This conflict is embodied in the rivalry between Baroka (the old man) and Lakunle (the young man) for Sidi's hand in marriage.

8. Baroka's Trap for Sidi: Baroka lures Sidi into his trap by using his intelligence to manipulate events to his advantage. He uses his cunning to convince Sidi that he is impotent, which leads her to let her guard down.

9. Lakunle's Failure to Win Sidi's Hand: Lakunle fails to win Sidi's hand in marriage because he refuses to pay the bride price, a traditional custom that Sidi values.

10. Sidi's Taunting Visit to Baroka: I couldn't find specific details about Sidi's taunting visit to Baroka. However, it's known that Sidi's vanity and pride lead her to underestimate Baroka, which ultimately results in her falling into his trap.

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==> Answer to the question "what symbol do you connect with the fish in the novel Old Man and the Sea ?"

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In "The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway, the fish, specifically the marlin caught by Santiago, is often seen as a symbol of struggle, resilience, and the indomitable spirit of the individual. The fish represents Santiago's personal challenge and his determination to prove himself against the sea. Additionally, the fish becomes a symbol of the beauty and nobility of the natural world. Its massive size and strength embody both the allure and the harshness of the sea.

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==> **Answer to the question "Show and discuss Eternalism and Crisis of Identity in Yvonne Vera's Without a Name"**

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"Without a Name" is a novel by Zimbabwean author Yvonne Vera that presents a tragic tale of Mazvita, a young Zimbabwean woman who is a victim of Zimbabwe's violence and male-dominated society. The novel explores themes of national identity, female liberation, and the effects of colonialism.

Eternalism, in a literary context, often refers to the idea that all points in time are equally "real," as opposed to the presentist view that only the present is real. This can be seen in Vera's work as she explores the enduring impacts of past events, such as colonialism and patriarchal exploitation, on the present lives of her characters.

The crisis of identity in "Without a Name" can be seen in the protagonist Mazvita's struggle to reconcile her personal identity with the societal roles and expectations imposed on her. She is shown to engage in extreme acts to attain freedom, suggesting a crisis of identity born out of the tension between individual agency and societal constraints.

Vera's work is noted for its focus on female liberation and the responses of women to patriarchal exploitation. Her novels, including "Without a Name," show women in extreme situations who engage in extreme acts to attain freedom. This can be seen as a form of resistance against the identity imposed on them by a male-dominated society.

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In conclusion, "Without a Name" by Yvonne Vera is a profound exploration of eternalism and the crisis of identity through the lens of postcolonial Zimbabwe. It highlights the struggles of women in a patriarchal society and their acts of resistance as they seek to define their own identities.

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==> Answers to the questions

- " 1- Slavery is one of the major themes of the American prose literature in the nineteenth century. Tell how Harriet Beecher Stowe deals with the issue of slavery in her novel Uncle Tom's Cabin. (Not more than ten (10) lines.)
- 2- Novels were written during the colonial period. True or false? Justify.
- 3- What is the title of Mark Twain's novel discussed in class? Who are the major characters of the novel? What is the central idea of the novel?
- 4- Define Realism and name two of its subgenres.
- 5- The Revolutionary period was much about fictional literature, true or false? Justify. "

--+-| "Answer "

1- Harriet Beecher Stowe addresses the issue of slavery in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by vividly portraying the harsh realities faced by enslaved individuals. Through characters like Uncle Tom and Eliza, she highlights the inhumanity of slavery, depicting their struggles, sufferings, and the moral conflicts faced by both enslaved and enslavers. Stowe uses emotional and moral arguments to challenge the institution of slavery, emphasizing the cruelty and injustice inherent in the system.

2- Novels were indeed written during the colonial period, making the statement true. Early American literature included works like William Hill Brown's "The Power of Sympathy" (1789) and Hannah Webster Foster's "The Coquette" (1797), both considered novels and written in the late 18th century.

3- Mark Twain's novel discussed in class might be "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." The major characters include Huckleberry Finn, Jim, and Tom Sawyer. The novel's central idea revolves around the journey of Huck Finn and Jim down the Mississippi River, exploring themes of friendship, freedom, and the moral dilemmas associated with societal norms and racism.

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4- Realism in literature aims to depict life as realistically and truthfully as possible, focusing on everyday experiences, societal issues, and the struggles of ordinary people. Two subgenres of Realism are Local color literature, which focuses on depicting a specific region's customs, dialects, behavior, and characteristics, often emphasizing the unique aspects of that particular area. It aims to capture the essence and distinctiveness of a particular locale, portraying its culture, traditions, and sometimes even its landscape. Authors in this genre often use detailed descriptions and dialects to create a vivid sense of place, and Regionalism, which emphasizes specific geographic regions and their unique cultures or settings.

5- The Revolutionary period in American history was more focused on political pamphlets, essays, and non-fictional works advocating for independence, liberty, and political change. Fictional literature during this time was comparatively less prominent. Therefore, the statement is false. The literature of the Revolutionary period was primarily non-fictional, emphasizing political and philosophical ideas rather than fictional storytelling.

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==> Answer to the questions on this exam paper "The 18th Century English Novel" of 2022 - 2023

--+-| "Answer "

PART 1

- 1- Robinson Crusoe
- 2- Daniel Defoe
- 3- 1719
- 4- 17th
- 5- Robinson Crusoe
- 6- "The Canterbury Tales"
- 7- 55 BC
- 8- English
- 9- Danish
- 10- Norman

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PART 2

11- D

12- A

13- D

14- B

15- D

16- C

17- D

18- D

19- D

20- D

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==> Answer to the questions on this exam paper "Morphology and Syntax" of 2022 - 2023

I replied to those questions with obvious explanations to help you get why these answers.

--+--| "Answer "

1) The linguistic unit "game" is considered a word because it stands on its own as a lexical unit with its own meaning. It refers to a particular activity or form of play. It is also a morpheme because it cannot be divided further into smaller meaningful units without losing its meaning.

2) "Encourage" is a derived word because it is formed by adding the prefix "en-" to the root "courage." The prefix "en-" means to put into or on, and in this case, it changes the meaning of the root word "courage" by adding the idea of imparting or stimulating courage to someone. So, "encourage" is indeed a derived word where the prefix "en-" modifies the root "courage."

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- 3) In the linguistic unit "unlimited," the element "-ed" is an inflectional suffix. It doesn't change the fundamental meaning or grammatical category of the word but rather indicates past tense or a passive participle form.
- 4) The word "abnormally" contains three morphemes: "ab-" (a prefix meaning 'away'), "-normal-" (the root word), and "-ly" (a suffix indicating manner or degree). It is not a content morpheme as it doesn't carry the primary lexical meaning but rather modifies it.
- 5) The segment "that you are hard-working students" is a relative clause. It provides additional information about the noun "students" and begins with the relative pronoun "that."
- 6) The clause "who are creative" is a relative clause. It gives more information about the employees and starts with the relative pronoun "who."
- 7) The clause "Before the festive season" is an adverbial clause because it functions as an adverb, modifying the verb "rewards." It tells when the action (rewarding the employees) takes place.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : Discuss wisdom and responsibility of the guards in Hamlet."

--+-| "Answer "

In Shakespeare's "Hamlet", the guards play a crucial role, particularly in the opening scene. They are the first to encounter the ghost of King Hamlet, which sets the stage for the entire play.

The guards, Bernardo and Marcellus, along with Horatio, a friend of Prince Hamlet, are portrayed as responsible and dutiful. They stand watch in the cold, dark night outside Elsinore Castle, demonstrating their commitment to their roles. Their wisdom is evident in their decision to share the sighting of the ghost with Prince Hamlet, understanding the potential significance of this apparition.

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Their responsibility is further highlighted when they ensure that the other is also a watchman before relaxing, indicating their vigilance and dedication to their duty. They are also wise enough to discuss the apparition in hushed tones, understanding the gravity and potential danger of the situation.

In conclusion, the guards in "Hamlet" embody wisdom and responsibility, serving as the catalyst for the unfolding of the play's central conflict. Their actions and decisions reflect their commitment to their duty and their understanding of the situation, setting the tone for the rest of the play.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : Discuss the omnipresence of the King Hamlet in the first scene of the act 1."

--+-| "Answer "

In the first scene of Act 1 in Shakespeare's "Hamlet", the ghost of King Hamlet is a central figure, creating an omnipresent feeling. The scene opens at midnight with guards Barnardo and Francisco on duty at Elsinore Castle. They are soon joined by Marcellus and Horatio, who have come to witness the apparition that has appeared twice before.

The ghost, bearing a striking resemblance to the late King Hamlet, appears but does not speak. This silent apparition of the King creates a sense of his omnipresence, as though he is watching over the castle and its inhabitants. His presence is felt throughout the scene, even when he is not physically present.

The guards and Horatio decide to tell Prince Hamlet about the ghost's appearance, further extending the King's presence beyond this scene. The ghost's refusal to speak adds to the mystery and tension, enhancing the sense of the King's omnipresence.

In conclusion, the ghost of King Hamlet, though silent and elusive, exerts a strong presence in the first scene of Act 1. His omnipresence sets the tone for the rest of the play, establishing a sense of unease and anticipation.

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==> **Answer to** the "Topic : Of what relevance is the novel *A Cowrie of Hope* to the modern society ?"

--+-| **"Answer "**

"A Cowrie of Hope" is a novel by Zambian author Binwell Sinyangwe. It captures the rhythms of a people whose poverty has not diminished their dignity, where hope can only be accompanied by small acts of courage, and where friendship has not lost its value.

The novel is relevant to modern society in several ways:

1. **Highlighting the Struggles of Poverty:** The novel presents the situation of the uneducated African woman in Sub-Saharan Africa, showing how poverty does not diminish their dignity. This is a universal theme that resonates with many societies today, where poverty and inequality are still prevalent.
2. **Promoting the Value of Education:** The story emphasizes the importance of education as a means of liberation and self-sufficiency. This is particularly relevant in today's world where education is seen as a key to overcoming poverty and improving one's socio-economic status.
3. **Addressing Women's Issues:** The novel renegotiates the terms of African womanism, creating awareness of the African woman's disposition. It addresses the negative factors oppressing the African woman and suggests ways of liberation by renegotiation. This is relevant in the modern context where gender equality and women's rights are major societal issues.
4. **Depicting Single Parenting:** The novel also touches on the challenges of single parenting, particularly for widows in Africa. This is a topic of relevance in many societies today, where single parents face numerous challenges.

In essence, "A Cowrie of Hope" provides valuable insights into the human condition, making it a relevant piece of literature for modern society. It serves as a reminder of the resilience of the human spirit in the face of adversity, the importance of hope, and

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the value of friendship. These themes are timeless and universal, making the novel relevant to readers across different cultures and societies.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : What lessons do We learn from the novel , cowrie of Hope by Binwell Sinyangwe"

--+-| "Answer "

The novel "A Cowrie of Hope" by Binwell Sinyangwe offers several important lessons:

1. Resilience in the Face of Adversity: The novel portrays the life of Nasula, a woman who endures poverty and loneliness. Her journey teaches us about the importance of resilience and courage in overcoming life's challenges.
2. Value of Hope: Despite her hardships, Nasula never loses hope. This underscores the power of hope in driving us forward, even in the most difficult circumstances.
3. Importance of Friendship: The novel emphasizes the value of friendship. It shows that even in times of hardship, friendship does not lose its value.
4. Dignity Amidst Poverty: The novel captures the rhythms of a people whose poverty has not diminished their dignity. It teaches us that dignity and self-respect are not tied to material wealth.
5. Challenges of Rural Living: The novel is mostly optimistic about rural living, highlighting the strong close communities in rural areas. However, it also brings to light the challenges faced by individuals like Nasula in such settings⁵.
6. Importance of Education: The novel indirectly emphasizes the importance of education as a means of improving one's life circumstances.

These lessons are not only applicable to the African context in which the novel is set, but are also universally relevant, making the novel a valuable read for people from all walks of life.

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==> **Answer to** the "Topic : Show how the west culture influences Native American culture in ceremony by Leslie Marmon Silko"

--+--| "Answer "

"Ceremony" by Leslie Marmon Silko is a novel that explores the influence of Western culture on Native American traditions. The novel is set in the American Southwest, a region home to a mix of cultures including Anglo-American, Laguna Pueblo, Mexican, Navajo, and Japanese.

The novel portrays "white culture" as focused solely on wealth and dominance, showing no respect for other cultures or the earth itself. It depicts how white Americans use, discard, and discriminate against every other group, connecting white culture to a mindset that leads to destruction.

However, the novel also criticizes the idea of racial purity within Native American communities. Characters like Auntie and Emo, who insist on racial purity, contribute to the breakup and destruction of families and Native American communities.

Silko sees hope in hybridity – the crossing of cultural boundaries while respecting what makes each culture unique. The novel portrays cultural mixing as a sign of strength. For instance, Tayo's green eyes, a sign of his mixed blood, are seen by the medicine man Betonie as a sign of the power that Tayo has to "speak to both sides" and form a bridge across cultures.

In conclusion, "Ceremony" presents a complex portrayal of the influence of Western culture on Native American traditions, exploring themes of cultural dominance, purity, and hybridity.

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==> **Answer to** the question "Why do we say Ceremony is suitable for the novel ? I mean the novel Ceremony by Leslie Marmon Silko"

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The title "Ceremony" is indeed suitable for Leslie Marmon Silko's novel for several reasons:

1. Cultural Significance: The title "Ceremony" is based on the oral traditions and ceremonial practices of the Navajo and Pueblo people. These ceremonies are integral to the culture and spirituality of these communities, and they play a significant role in the novel.
2. Healing Process: The novel's protagonist, Tayo, undergoes a ceremony meant for warriors who have touched or killed enemy warriors. This ceremony is meant to relieve warriors of their trauma. Thus, the title "Ceremony" reflects this crucial aspect of the narrative.
3. Preservation of Native American Culture: All of Silko's works demonstrate her concern with the preservation of Native American culture, including traditions, languages, and natural resources. The title "Ceremony" underscores this theme.
4. Power of Stories and Traditional Culture: The novel is an intricate meditation on mental disturbance, despair, and the power of stories and traditional culture as the keys to self-awareness and, eventually, emotional healing. The title "Ceremony" encapsulates this theme.

In essence, the title "Ceremony" is a reflection of the novel's central themes and the cultural context in which it is set. It signifies the importance of traditional practices in healing, understanding, and preserving one's culture.

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==> Answer to the question "How Nature plays a role in the novel Ceremony by Leslie Marmon Silko"

--+-| "Answer "

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==> Answer to the question "What lessons Can We learn from the Old man and the Sea ?"

--+--| "Answer "

"The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway is a rich source of life lessons. Here are some key takeaways:

1. Redefining Success and Victory: The story teaches us that success is not always about achieving a particular status, but about the journey and whether one retains

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their integrity along the way. Santiago, the protagonist, catches a giant marlin after a long struggle, only to have it eaten by sharks on his way home. Despite this, he remains undefeated, illustrating that a man can be destroyed but not defeated.

2. Perseverance: Santiago's determination in the face of adversity is a testament to human resilience. Despite his old age and continuous bad luck, he ventures further into the sea and fights the marlin for three days. This teaches us the importance of perseverance and tenacity.

3. Respect for Nature: Santiago's relationship with the marlin reflects a deep respect for nature. He does not view the marlin as merely a creature to be conquered, but as a worthy opponent.

4. Understanding Boundaries and Capabilities: The story reminds us of the importance of recognizing our abilities and limitations. Overconfidence can lead to downfall, as seen when Santiago ventures too far out to sea.

5. Knowledge is Power: Santiago's experience and knowledge of the sea and its creatures enable him to endure his ordeal. This underscores the value of wisdom and experience.

6. Life and Death: The novella explores the concept of mortality and the power to overcome it. Santiago's struggle with the marlin symbolizes the human struggle with death.

7. Equality of Life: Santiago sees all life as equal in the wilds of nature. He respects the marlin for its virtues, just as he recognizes his own.

These lessons make "The Old Man and the Sea" a timeless classic, offering insights into the human condition and our relationship with nature.

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==> Answer to the question "What is the subject matter in the ceremony ?"

--+-| "Answer "

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"Ceremony" is a novel by Leslie Marmon Silko that draws inspiration from her Laguna Pueblo Native American heritage. The novel primarily revolves around the protagonist, Tayo, a Pueblo man who has returned from World War II.

The story explores themes of storytelling, tradition, and connection to nature. It delves into Tayo's struggle with his mixed heritage, his experiences during the war, and his journey towards healing. Tayo's healing process involves reconnecting with his Native American roots and traditions, which is symbolized through various elements such as the gut and the atomic bomb.

The narrative is non-linear, combining poetry and prose, and it emphasizes the power of stories and ceremonies in combating illness, death, and evil. The novel also addresses the impact of war and the loss of respect faced by Native Americans.

In essence, "Ceremony" is a profound exploration of identity, heritage, and the healing power of storytelling and tradition.

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==> Answer to the Topic : "Discuss "Triumph" in E. Hemingway's Old man and the Sea."

--+-| "Answer "

"Triumph" in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea" is a complex and layered theme. It's not about the traditional sense of victory, but rather about personal triumphs won from loss and the courage in the face of adversity.

1. Redefining Success and Victory: Santiago, the protagonist, catches a giant marlin after a long struggle, only to have it eaten by sharks on his way home. Despite this, he remains undefeated, illustrating that a man can be destroyed but not defeated. This redefines the traditional concept of triumph, suggesting that it's not always about achieving a particular status, but about the journey and whether one retains their integrity along the way.

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2. Santiago's Triumphs: Santiago has several triumphs throughout the novel. One of them is earning the loyalty of Manolin, a young apprentice who once fished with him. Despite Santiago's recent unluckiness, Manolin respects him and says he wants to "serve in some way". This shows that Santiago's triumph is not just about catching the marlin, but also about the respect and loyalty he has earned.

3. Triumph over Self: Santiago's physical and psychological tenacity is another form of triumph. His determination and resilience in the face of adversity, his ingenuity as a fisherman, and his ability to endure hardship are all forms of personal triumph.

4. Impressing the Locals and Tourists: Santiago's struggle and eventual catch of the marlin impress the locals and tourists. This is another form of triumph, as it earns him recognition and respect.

In essence, "The Old Man and the Sea" presents a nuanced view of triumph, suggesting that it can take many forms and is not always about achieving a specific goal or status.

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==> **Answer to the Topic : "Show and discuss how the poverty diminishes the dignity of human being in Binwell sinyangwe's cowrie of Hope."**

--+-| **"Answer "**

In Binwell Sinyangwe's novel "The Cowrie of Hope," poverty is portrayed as a force that deeply impacts the dignity of individuals, stripping away their humanity and sense of worth. The story is set in Zambia, depicting the struggles of the protagonist, Nasula, and her family as they navigate the harsh realities of poverty.

1. Basic Human Needs Denied: Poverty in the novel denies characters their basic human needs. Nasula's family lacks access to adequate food, shelter, and healthcare. They live in impoverished conditions, struggling to survive day by day. This denial of basic necessities undermines their dignity, forcing them into a constant battle for survival rather than allowing them to live with a sense of security and comfort.

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2. Limited Opportunities: Poverty restricts opportunities for education and personal growth. Nasula desires an education, but financial constraints prevent her from pursuing it fully. This lack of access to education perpetuates the cycle of poverty, limiting her prospects for a better future. The inability to develop skills or access opportunities for personal growth diminishes the sense of dignity individuals might derive from achieving their potential.

3. Social Stigma and Discrimination: Poverty often brings social stigma and discrimination. Characters in the novel face judgment and exclusion from the more affluent members of society. This marginalization contributes to a sense of shame and degradation, eroding their self-worth and dignity. Nasula and her family are looked down upon and treated as inferior, further exacerbating their struggle to maintain their dignity.

4. Loss of Agency and Control: Poverty robs individuals of their agency and control over their lives. Nasula's family is often at the mercy of circumstances beyond their control, such as droughts or economic instability. This lack of control diminishes their sense of autonomy, making them feel powerless and helpless in improving their situation. Their inability to shape their own lives diminishes their dignity as human beings.

Sinyangwe's narrative powerfully illustrates how poverty is not just about financial scarcity; it's a complex system that corrodes the very essence of human dignity. By portraying the myriad ways in which poverty affects individuals, the novel emphasizes the urgent need to address systemic issues to restore dignity to those affected. It prompts reflection on the inherent worth and rights of every individual, regardless of their economic circumstances, and advocates for a more equitable society where dignity is upheld for all.

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==> Answer to the Topic : "Show and discuss the painful of Mazvita in Yvonne Vera's without a Name."

--+-| "Answer "

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"Without a Name" by Yvonne Vera is a tragic tale of Mazvita, a young Zimbabwean woman who is a victim of Zimbabwe's violence and male-dominated society. The novel is set in the 1970s during the guerrilla war against the white government.

Mazvita's pain is depicted through her journey from rural Mubaira to Harare, the capital city, in search of work and a safer life. She works in a tobacco field, where she meets Nyenyedzi and they have an affair. However, the war of independence is in full flow and she is understandably worried about being caught up in it.

Despite her hopes, Mazvita finds that the streets of Harare are not paved with gold but, rather, strewn with rubbish. More importantly, she is unable to find a job. She meets Joel who lets her move in with him and takes care of her. However, when he finds out that she is pregnant – a pregnancy that must have started before they met – he is eager for her to leave and, eventually, he throws her out.

Mazvita ends up wandering the streets with her baby, tired and weak. She decides to take a bus though she does not know where to. Finally, she feels that she is left with no choice and ends up with a dead baby and lost.

Vera has shown us Mazvita's pain – as well as the pain of her country, particularly its women – in a forceful way. This story is a poignant reminder of the struggles faced by women in Zimbabwe and elsewhere, and the societal structures that often exacerbate their suffering.

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==> Answer to the Topic: "Discuss socialisation in the novel Joys of Motherhood by Buchi Emecheta

--+--| "Answer "

"The Joys of Motherhood" by Buchi Emecheta delves into the intricate web of socialization, where Nnu Ego's character is intricately woven into the fabric of Nigerian society. From a traditional perspective, Nnu Ego undergoes socialization into the role of a mother, where societal expectations dictate her worth and fulfillment.

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The novel portrays how cultural norms shape Nnu Ego's identity, emphasizing the weight of motherhood as a source of pride and validation. The societal pressure to bear children, particularly sons, defines her role within the community and highlights the significance of lineage and family ties.

As the narrative progresses, Emecheta skillfully introduces the clash between traditional and modern influences, showcasing the evolving nature of Nigerian society. Nnu Ego grapples with the changing roles of women, shifting from traditional expectations to the emerging opportunities in a rapidly transforming world.

The novel's exploration of socialization extends beyond gender roles, touching upon broader issues of colonialism and its impact on cultural values. Nnu Ego's experiences mirror the tensions between tradition and modernity, portraying the struggles of individuals caught in the crossfire of these societal shifts.

In summary, "The Joys of Motherhood" offers a poignant portrayal of socialization, unveiling the layers of influence that shape Nnu Ego's character. Through her journey, the novel provides a lens into the multifaceted dynamics of Nigerian society, where tradition, modernity, and colonial legacies converge in the complex tapestry of socialization.

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==> Answer to the question "Explain metathesis in William Shakespeare's Hamlet."

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In William Shakespeare's "Hamlet," metathesis refers to the rhetorical device of transposing or reversing the order of letters, syllables, or sounds within a word. While metathesis isn't a prominent feature in the play, it can be observed in certain linguistic nuances.

One example is found in Act 3, Scene 2, where Hamlet engages in wordplay during a conversation with Polonius. In his famous line "I am but mad north-north-west: when

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the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a handsaw," the words "north-north-west" and "southerly" involve a kind of metathesis as they play with directional terms, creating a verbal puzzle for the audience.

Shakespeare's use of metathesis in "Hamlet" is subtle and typically serves to add linguistic complexity, wit, or humor to the dialogue rather than being a central thematic element.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : Discuss and comment : " In literature, there is an effort, whether conscious or not to influence readers /audience to share once attitude towards life" Illustrate with a novel."

--+-| "Answer "

This statement suggests that literature often serves as a medium for authors to express their perspectives and attitudes towards life, consciously or unconsciously influencing their readers to share these views.

A good illustration of this concept can be found in the novel "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee. The novel is set in the racially charged atmosphere of Maycomb County, Alabama, in the 1930s. The story is told from the perspective of a young girl, Scout, who learns about racial prejudice and the importance of moral integrity and empathy through her father, Atticus Finch, a lawyer who defends a black man falsely accused of rape.

Throughout the novel, Lee uses the narrative to express her own attitudes towards life, particularly regarding racial prejudice and the importance of moral integrity. For instance, Atticus Finch's famous quote, "You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view... Until you climb inside of his skin and walk around in it," reflects Lee's belief in empathy and understanding as a way to combat prejudice.

As readers, we are influenced by these attitudes and perspectives. We see the world through Scout's eyes, and as she grows and learns, so do we. We are encouraged to

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question our own prejudices and to value empathy and understanding. In this way, Harper Lee uses "To Kill a Mockingbird" to influence readers to share her attitudes towards life.

This is just one example of how literature can serve as a powerful tool for influencing readers' attitudes and perspectives. Different authors and novels may present different attitudes, but the underlying effort to influence readers remains a common thread in literature.

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==> Answer to the "Topic 2 : How True is it to say that every good work of literature is supposed to have a social relevant ? "

--+-| "Answer "

The assertion that every good work of literature should have social relevance is subjective and can vary based on individual perspectives. However, it is widely accepted that literature often reflects and critiques the society in which it is created, making it inherently socially relevant.

Literature can serve as a mirror, reflecting societal norms, values, struggles, and triumphs. It can provide commentary on social issues, challenge prevailing ideologies, or offer new perspectives. For example, George Orwell's "1984" critiques totalitarian regimes and serves as a warning against the loss of individual freedom. Similarly, Jane Austen's novels often critique the social norms and expectations of her time, particularly those related to marriage and women's roles.

However, not all literature is explicitly socially relevant. Some works may focus more on exploring universal human experiences, emotions, or philosophical questions. The relevance of these works may not be tied to a specific social context but could still offer valuable insights into the human condition.

In conclusion, while social relevance can enhance the impact and longevity of a literary work, it is not a mandatory criterion for a work to be considered good literature. The "goodness" of literature can be subjective and dependent on various

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factors, including but not limited to its social relevance. It ultimately depends on the reader's personal taste, the cultural context, and the historical period.

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==> **Answer to the "Topic 3 : "A society without literature is not worth studying" Comment on this statement."**

--+-| "Answer "

If we consider only literature, it indeed plays a crucial role in shaping and reflecting society. Literature is a repository of a society's collective memory, encapsulating its values, beliefs, hopes, and fears. It can challenge societal norms, inspire change, and stimulate thought and discussion.

Without literature, we lose a significant means of understanding the human experience within a societal context. Literature provides a nuanced view of society that raw data or factual accounts often fail to capture. It allows us to explore different perspectives, empathize with diverse characters, and engage with complex moral and philosophical questions.

In this sense, a society without literature might be seen as lacking a critical dimension of human expression and understanding. However, it's important to remember that literature is one of many forms of expression. While it offers profound insights into society, other forms of expression and communication are also valuable and offer their own unique perspectives.

So, while a society without literature would certainly be missing a key element of cultural expression and self-understanding, it doesn't mean that society isn't worth studying. It simply means that our understanding of that society would be less rich and nuanced. Literature enriches our understanding of society, but it isn't the only means of gaining insight into how societies function and evolve.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : "These were the nineties" In which way this year affects the characters in the novel entitled a Cowry of Hope by BINWELL Sinyangwé."

--+--| "Answer "

"A Cowry of Hope" by Binwell Sinyangwé is a poignant narrative set in the socio-economic context of the 1990s. The novel's characters, particularly the protagonist Nasula, are significantly affected by the economic hardships of this era.

The 1990s were marked by economic challenges, including privatizations, structural adjustments, and redundancies. These conditions are reflected in the struggles of Nasula, an illiterate woman who shoulders the burden of resistance. She is forced to navigate a society marked by poverty and lack of sympathy.

Nasula's struggles are not just personal but represent the plight of many women and the downtrodden in society during this period. Her fight against tradition and individuals she perceives as obstacles to her freedom is a reflection of the broader societal struggles of the time.

The novel also highlights the importance of education as a means of overcoming these challenges. Nasula is determined to secure an education for her daughter, seeing it as a pathway to a better future. This focus on education can be seen as a response to the socio-economic conditions of the 1990s, emphasizing the importance of knowledge and learning as tools for empowerment and change.

In conclusion, the 1990s setting of "A Cowry of Hope" significantly shapes the experiences and struggles of its characters. The economic and social conditions of the time serve as a backdrop against which the characters' stories unfold, providing a vivid depiction of life during this period. The novel thus offers a powerful commentary on the societal challenges of the 1990s and the resilience of individuals like Nasula in the face of these adversities.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : Theme is an opinion, statement, suggestion, the author insight or general comment of human nature or conditions as conveyed through the character, action and imagery "Comment the statement and discuss it"

--+-| "Answer "

The statement you've provided is a comprehensive definition of the term "theme" in the context of literature. A theme is indeed an underlying message or central idea that the author wishes to convey through their work. It's an insight into life or human nature that runs throughout the narrative, giving depth and meaning to the story.

Themes are often conveyed through various elements of a story, including characters, actions, and imagery.

- Characters: The beliefs, attitudes, and transformations of characters can reflect the theme. For example, in Charles Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities," the theme of sacrifice is embodied in Sydney Carton's ultimate act of self-sacrifice.

- Actions: The events and actions that take place in the narrative can also illustrate the theme. In Harper Lee's "To Kill a Mockingbird," the trial of Tom Robinson and its outcome reveal themes of racial injustice and loss of innocence.

- Imagery: Authors use imagery to create a sensory experience that can reinforce the theme. For instance, in Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," the recurring imagery of the scarlet letter 'A' underscores the themes of sin, guilt, and redemption.

Themes give readers a lens to interpret the narrative and connect it to broader, universal truths. They provoke thought, stimulate discussion, and encourage readers to reflect on their own experiences and the world around them. In essence, themes are the threads that weave together the various elements of a story into a coherent and meaningful tapestry. They are what make literature a mirror to society and human nature.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : Discuss the cultural identity or conflict of culture in the play "REBEL" by Bediako ASARE"

--+--| "Answer "

"Rebel" by Bediako Asare is a novel that explores the conflict between tradition and modernity on an imaginary island off the African coast. The story revolves around the people of Pachanga who live under the rule of Mzee Matata, a greedy priest who insists on fetish worship and human sacrifice.

The cultural identity in the play is deeply rooted in the traditional practices of the people of Pachanga. Their fate is entrusted to Mzee Matata and the gods. However, this adherence to tradition often results in victimization of the people in the name of cultural practices.

The conflict of culture arises when a few brave men struggle to bring Western civilization in, challenging the established norms and practices. This struggle represents the tension between tradition and modernity, a common theme in post-colonial literature.

The play also highlights the role of religion in peace-keeping and how it can sometimes instigate violence, social unrest, and cultural tension. The moral validity of the religious institution and its leaders is interrogated, shedding light on the manipulation and misuse of power.

In summary, "Rebel" by Bediako Asare presents a vivid depiction of cultural identity and the conflict of culture through the lens of tradition versus modernity, the role of religion, and the quest for peace and stability in society.

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==> Answer to the Topic : What is the climax in William Shakespeare's Hamlet ?

--+--| "Answer "

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The first climax occurs in Act 3, Scene iv, when Hamlet stabs Polonius through the arras in Act III, scene iv, he commits himself to overtly violent action and brings himself into unavoidable conflict with the king. Another possible climax comes at the end of Act IV, scene iv, when Hamlet resolves to commit himself fully to violent revenge.

The second climax takes place in the finale of the tragedy, where a massive number of characters die, resolving the global conflict of the entire work.

The climax in Act III, Scene IV, is also considered a pivotal moment in the play, as it showcases Hamlet's inner conflict and complex themes such as morality and fate. In this scene, Hamlet has the opportunity to kill King Claudius while he is alone and praying in a chapel, but he hesitates due to his introspective nature and moral dilemma. This moment highlights Hamlet's complex character and sets the stage for the tragic events that follow.

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==> Answer to the Topic : What does the title "The Oldman and the Sea" evoke to you ?"

--+-| "Answer "

"The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway evokes a sense of endurance, resilience, and the human struggle against nature's forces. The title suggests a juxtaposition between age and the vastness of the sea, hinting at a story about an individual, likely an older man, facing challenges in a vast and unpredictable environment. It conjures imagery of a solitary figure, perhaps battling both external elements and internal conflicts, embodying themes of perseverance, isolation, and the timeless struggle between man and the elements. The title implies a narrative of an individual's solitary journey, a classic theme in literature, where personal strength and determination are tested against the formidable forces of nature.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : What do you think about Santiago with the regard to the American dream ?"

--+--| "Answer "

Santiago, the protagonist of "The Old Man and the Sea," embodies elements of the American Dream in a nuanced way. While the story is set in Cuba, Santiago's character and his pursuit of the marlin reflect universal aspects often associated with the American Dream, such as determination, resilience, and the quest for personal achievement.

Santiago's relentless pursuit of the marlin despite numerous challenges reflects the American ethos of hard work, perseverance, and the desire to achieve greatness against all odds. His dream isn't monetary or materialistic but is rooted in proving his skill, resilience, and proving himself against nature's forces. In this way, his dream aligns with the idea of pursuing one's aspirations and overcoming obstacles through unwavering determination, which is a core aspect of the American Dream.

Furthermore, Santiago's individualism, self-reliance, and refusal to give up in the face of adversity resonate with the spirit of pursuing one's dreams, a concept often linked with the American Dream. Despite his struggles and setbacks, Santiago embodies the idea of resilience and the pursuit of personal success on one's own terms, which is a fundamental aspect of the American Dream mythology.

However, it's important to note that Santiago's story can also be seen as a critique of certain aspects of the American Dream. The novel challenges the notion of success solely in terms of material gain or victory by illustrating Santiago's struggle against nature and his personal journey, which might not lead to conventional success by societal standards. Hemingway's portrayal of Santiago's perseverance amidst hardship offers a more introspective view of the human condition and the complexities of achieving one's dreams beyond traditional notions of success.

Overall, Santiago's character and his pursuit of the marlin in "The Old Man and the Sea" reflect elements of the American Dream in terms of determination, resilience, and the individual's pursuit of personal achievement, while also offering a more nuanced perspective on the complexities and limitations of this ideal.

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==> Answer to the " Topic : Do you think Santiago is justified when taking chances ?"

--+-| "Answer "

Santiago's decision to take chances, especially in his pursuit of the marlin, is a reflection of his character and his unwavering determination. Whether it's justified depends on the perspective through which you view his actions.

From one angle, Santiago's decision to take risks is justified because it's driven by his passion, determination, and a deep understanding of the sea. He's an experienced fisherman who believes in his abilities and instincts. His willingness to take chances, to go far out into the sea and test his skills against the marlin, stems from a desire to prove himself and reclaim his former success.

However, one could argue that Santiago's risks might seem unjustified or excessive considering his circumstances. He faces physical limitations due to age and isolation, which could be seen as a reason to approach the challenge more cautiously. His relentless pursuit of the marlin exposes him to significant dangers and ultimately leads to an arduous struggle that tests his physical and mental endurance to the limit.

Ultimately, Santiago's decision to take chances is a complex mix of determination, pride, and the pursuit of personal achievement. Whether it's justified or not can vary based on individual perspectives. Some may view his actions as admirable and courageous, while others might see them as overly risky or even reckless given the circumstances. However, his willingness to take chances embodies the theme of perseverance and the human spirit's indomitable nature, which lies at the heart of the story.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : What lesson Can we learn from the Old man and the Sea ?"

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--+--| **"Answer "**

"The Old Man and the Sea" imparts several profound lessons:

1. **Perseverance and Resilience:** Santiago's unwavering determination in the face of adversity teaches the value of perseverance. Despite repeated setbacks and challenges, he persists in his pursuit, showcasing resilience in the most trying circumstances.
2. **The Human Spirit and Endurance:** The novel highlights the resilience of the human spirit. Santiago's struggle against the marlin and the sea symbolizes the endurance of the human will, showing that inner strength can overcome external challenges.
3. **The Nature of Pride and Humility:** Santiago's pride in his skills as a fisherman leads him to take risks. However, his humility is evident in his respect for the marlin and the sea. The story explores the balance between pride and humility in the face of nature's forces.
4. **The Cycle of Life and the Inevitability of Loss:** The novel touches upon the cyclical nature of life and the inevitability of loss. Santiago's ultimate loss of the marlin to the sharks echoes the idea that success and achievement can be fleeting and vulnerable.
5. **The Beauty of Solitude and Individualism:** Santiago's solitary journey at sea underscores the beauty found in solitude and individualism. It celebrates self-reliance, self-discovery, and the strength found within oneself, independent of societal validation.
6. **The Futility of External Validation:** Santiago's quest for the marlin isn't driven by external rewards or validation. Instead, it's a personal journey, emphasizing that true fulfillment comes from intrinsic motivation and personal satisfaction rather than external recognition.

In essence, "The Old Man and the Sea" teaches us about the human experience, the trials of life, the complexities of ambition, and the enduring spirit that persists despite adversity. It prompts reflection on the nature of success, the significance of personal challenges, and the lessons found within one's own struggles and triumphs.

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==> Answer to the question "What type of story is the Old man and the Sea ?"

--+--| "Answer "

"The Old Man and the Sea" can be classified as a novella. It's a work of fiction that falls within the genres of literary fiction and the modernist tradition. Its length is relatively short compared to full-length novels, but it contains rich and deep thematic content.

In terms of narrative style, it's a story with a clear plotline focusing on the journey of Santiago, an aging Cuban fisherman, as he sets out on an epic struggle to catch a giant marlin. The novella is characterized by its simple yet profound storytelling, exploring themes of human endurance, struggle, pride, and the relationship between man and nature.

Hemingway's writing in "The Old Man and the Sea" is marked by its spare, concise prose, where each word carries weight and significance. The narrative is stripped down to its essentials, emphasizing the internal and external struggles faced by the protagonist without elaborate embellishments.

While it's a story about a single man's fishing expedition, it encapsulates deeper philosophical and existential themes, making it a profound and symbolic work that transcends its seemingly simple plot. Ultimately, it's a tale that explores the human condition, the complexities of life, and the timeless struggles and triumphs that define the human experience.

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==> Answer to the question "Discuss metathesis in William Shakespeare's Hamlet."

--+--| "Answer "

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In William Shakespeare's "Hamlet," metathesis refers to the rhetorical device of transposing or reversing the order of letters, syllables, or sounds within a word. While metathesis isn't a prominent feature in the play, it can be observed in certain linguistic nuances.

One example is found in Act 3, Scene 2, where Hamlet engages in wordplay during a conversation with Polonius. In his famous line "I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a handsaw," the words "north-north-west" and "southerly" involve a kind of metathesis as they play with directional terms, creating a verbal puzzle for the audience.

Shakespeare's use of metathesis in "Hamlet" is subtle and typically serves to add linguistic complexity, wit, or humor to the dialogue rather than being a central thematic element.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : How does the struggle between the Old man and the marlin symbolizes the relationship between humans and the ecosystem ?"

--+-| "Answer "

The struggle between Santiago (the old man) and the marlin in "The Old Man and the Sea" can be seen as symbolic of the larger relationship between humans and the natural ecosystem.

1. Respect for Nature: Santiago's reverence for the marlin and the sea demonstrates a respect for the ecosystem. He acknowledges the majesty and power of the marlin, viewing it not just as a catch but as a worthy opponent deserving of admiration and respect. This echoes the importance of acknowledging the value and significance of nature in its untouched state.

2. Balance and Harmony: The struggle between Santiago and the marlin embodies the delicate balance within ecosystems. Santiago's battle with the marlin isn't merely a conflict; it's a part of the natural order. The struggle reflects the interconnectedness of

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life and the necessity of maintaining a balance within ecosystems for both survival and harmony.

3. Human Impact and Responsibility: The story also highlights the impact of human actions on the ecosystem. Santiago's fishing expedition leads to a monumental catch, yet it triggers a chain reaction, attracting sharks that disrupt the balance. This symbolizes how human endeavors, even when respectful, can inadvertently disturb the natural equilibrium, emphasizing the responsibility humans have toward the environment.

4. The Complexity of Nature: Santiago's struggle with the marlin showcases the complexity and unpredictability of nature. The marlin is a powerful and majestic creature, representing the untamed and uncontrollable aspects of the natural world. The struggle illustrates that humans are just one part of a vast, intricate system governed by its own rules and forces.

5. Human-Environmental Interdependence: Santiago's dependence on the sea for his livelihood illustrates the interdependence between humans and the environment. His life and sustenance are tied to the sea, emphasizing the inherent connection between human existence and the ecosystem.

In essence, the struggle between Santiago and the marlin symbolizes not only the individual's battle against nature but also the broader relationship between humanity and the natural world. It underscores themes of respect, balance, human impact, the complexity of nature, and the interconnectedness between humans and the ecosystem.

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==> **Answer to the "Topic : What is the role of campaign in love in William Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing."**

--+-/ "Answer "

In William Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," the term "campaign" in the context of love likely refers to the various strategies and efforts characters employ in their pursuit of romantic relationships. The play is rich with themes related to love, courtship, and the comedic misunderstandings that can arise in the process. Here are some key aspects of the role of the "campaign in love" in "Much Ado About Nothing":

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1. Benedick and Beatrice's "Merry War":

- Benedick and Beatrice, two witty and independent characters, engage in a verbal sparring match that can be seen as a kind of "campaign" in love. Their banter, filled with clever insults and repartees, conceals their true feelings for each other. The play suggests that their mutual disdain is a defense mechanism, and their friends conspire to bring them together.

2. Claudio's Wooing of Hero:

- Claudio's courtship of Hero involves a more traditional form of a love campaign. He is initially shy and hesitant but seeks the help of Don Pedro and others to win Hero's heart. However, their love story takes a dark turn due to misunderstandings orchestrated by the villainous Don John.

3. Don Pedro:

-As a matchmaker, Don Pedro orchestrates Claudio's courtship of Hero and also participates in the scheme to bring Benedick and Beatrice together. His role highlights the social aspect of courtship, where friends and family often played a part in bringing couples together.

4. Deception and Misunderstandings:

- The play is marked by instances of deception and misunderstandings that impact the characters' romantic pursuits. For example, the false accusation against Hero and the subsequent shaming at the wedding contribute to the complications in the love campaigns.

5. Hero and Ursula's Manipulation of Beatrice:

- Hero and her maid Ursula engage in a subtle campaign to make Beatrice realize her feelings for Benedick. They craftily allow Beatrice to overhear a conversation about Benedick's love for her, planting the seeds for a change in their relationship.

6. The Theme of Masks and Disguises:

- The masquerade at the beginning of the play, as well as the use of disguises, adds another layer to the campaigns in love. Characters often wear metaphorical masks, concealing their true feelings or intentions, leading to comedic and dramatic situations.

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The "campaign in love" in "Much Ado About Nothing" serves both comedic and dramatic purposes, highlighting the complexities and misunderstandings inherent in romantic relationships. The play ultimately explores the transformative power of love, as characters navigate through the challenges and deceptions to find happiness and reconciliation.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : Discuss painting in love in Much Ado About Nothing."

--+--| "Answer "

In William Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," the theme of painting is metaphorically used to describe the act of creating false images, often for deceptive purposes, particularly in the context of love. This theme is prominently featured in the play and contributes to the comedic and dramatic elements. Here are key instances where the concept of "painting in love" is notable:

1. Claudio's Idealization of Hero:

- Claudio idealizes Hero as the perfect, unblemished woman. When he first sees her, he describes her beauty in poetic terms, creating an almost painted or embellished image of her. This idealization sets the stage for the later deception orchestrated by Don John, where Hero is falsely accused of infidelity.

2. Deception and Masked Identities:

- The play involves various instances of characters adopting disguises and masks. For example, in the masquerade scene, characters wear physical masks, and Benedick and Beatrice, in particular, wear metaphorical masks, concealing their true feelings. This theme of masking contributes to the idea of "painting" false images to manipulate or deceive others in matters of love.

3. Hero and Ursula's Conversation about Benedick's Love:

- Hero and her maid Ursula have a conversation loud enough for Beatrice to overhear, in which they discuss Benedick's supposedly hidden love for Beatrice. This conversation is crafted to deceive Beatrice and prompt her to reassess her feelings.

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The idea is to paint a picture of Benedick as a man deeply in love, even though he has been openly dismissive of love.

4. The Unmasking of Deceptions:

- The climactic scene at Hero and Claudio's wedding involves the unmasking of deceptions. The truth is revealed, and the painted image of Hero as unfaithful is dispelled. This unmasking leads to a resolution, but not without significant emotional turmoil for the characters involved.

5. Benedick and Beatrice's Relationship:

- Benedick and Beatrice, known for their sharp wit and independence, are initially resistant to love. However, their friends conspire to "paint" false images of each other's affections, leading to a shift in their relationship. The "painting" of love plays a crucial role in bringing about the comic resolution of the play.

The motif of painting in love serves as a metaphor for the deceptive and transformative nature of romantic relationships in "Much Ado About Nothing." The play explores how characters use illusions and crafted images to achieve their goals in love, but it also underscores the importance of unmasking these deceptions for genuine connections to flourish.

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==> Answer to the Topic "Discuss Bloodshed in William Shakespeare's Hamlet"

--+-| "Answer "

William Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is a play suffused with themes of death, revenge, and madness, culminating in significant bloodshed. This violence is integral to the narrative, reflecting the intense emotional and moral turmoil of the characters. Here are the key instances and implications of bloodshed in "Hamlet":

The Murder of King Hamlet

The play's central conflict is initiated by the murder of King Hamlet by his brother Claudius, who pours poison into the king's ear while he sleeps. This act of fratricide sets the stage for the ensuing tragedy. The ghost of the murdered king appears to

Prince Hamlet, demanding vengeance and thus propelling Hamlet into a spiral of obsession with death and retribution.

Polonius' Death

Polonius, the king's counselor, is the first character to be killed on stage. Hamlet stabs him through the arras (a tapestry) in Gertrude's chamber, mistaking him for Claudius. This impulsive act has severe repercussions, intensifying the tragic elements of the narrative and leading to Ophelia's madness and subsequent death. Polonius' death represents Hamlet's increasing recklessness and the collateral damage of his quest for revenge.

Ophelia's Death

Ophelia's death is one of the most poignant in the play. After her father's murder, Ophelia descends into madness and ultimately drowns, in what is suggested to be a suicide. Her death exemplifies the theme of innocence destroyed by the corrupt and vengeful actions of others. It also deepens Laertes' desire for revenge against Hamlet, adding another layer to the unfolding tragedy.

The Duel and the Final Bloodbath

The climax of the play features a duel between Hamlet and Laertes, manipulated by Claudius who poisons a cup and Laertes' sword. The duel results in a cascade of deaths:

- **Gertrude** inadvertently drinks the poisoned wine meant for Hamlet.
- **Laertes** is wounded with his own poisoned blade and, before dying, reveals Claudius' plot.
- **Hamlet** stabs Claudius with the poisoned sword and forces him to drink the remaining poisoned wine, ensuring his death.
- **Hamlet** himself succumbs to the poison from Laertes' blade.

Implications of the Bloodshed

The bloodshed in "Hamlet" serves multiple functions:

- **Revenge and Justice:** It highlights the destructive nature of revenge. Hamlet's pursuit of vengeance leads to widespread tragedy, questioning the moral righteousness of such actions.
- **Mortality and Madness:** The deaths underscore the play's preoccupation with mortality and the fine line between sanity and madness. Hamlet's contemplation of death permeates the play, culminating in real, irreversible loss.

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- **Corruption and Power:** The violence exposes the corrupting influence of power. Claudius' s initial murder for the throne sets off a chain reaction of treachery and death, ultimately leading to his own downfall.

Conclusion

In "Hamlet," bloodshed is both a narrative device and a thematic symbol. It drives the plot forward and deepens the play' s exploration of themes like revenge, madness, and mortality. Each act of violence is intricately tied to the characters' psychological states and moral dilemmas, making "Hamlet" a profound study of the human condition in the face of death and vengeance.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : Discuss character and characterization in William Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing."

--+-| "Answer "

William Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing is a play that explores the themes of love, jealousy, and deception. The play features a diverse cast of characters, each with their own unique personality traits and motivations.

One of the most prominent characters in the play is Beatrice, Leonato's niece and Hero's cousin. Beatrice is a sharp-tongued and witty lady who is generous and loving. She is not afraid to speak her mind and often mocks other people with elaborately tooled jokes and puns. She wages a war of wits against Benedick and often wins the battles. At the outset of the play, she appears content never to marry.

Another important character in the play is Benedick, an aristocratic soldier who has recently been fighting under Don Pedro, and a friend of Don Pedro and Claudio. Benedick is very witty, always making jokes and puns. He carries on a "merry war" of wits with Beatrice, but at the beginning of the play, he swears he will never fall in love or marry.

Claudio, a young soldier who has won great acclaim fighting under Don Pedro during the recent wars, is another character in the play. Claudio falls in love with Hero upon

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his return to Messina. His unfortunately suspicious nature makes him quick to believe evil rumors and hasty to despair and take revenge .

Hero, the beautiful young daughter of Leonato and the cousin of Beatrice, is lovely, gentle, and kind. She falls in love with Claudio when he falls for her, but when Don John slanders her and Claudio rashly takes revenge, she suffers terribly .

Other characters in the play include Don Pedro, an important nobleman from Aragon, sometimes referred to as "Prince," Leonato, a respected, well-to-do, elderly noble at whose home, in Messina, Italy, the action is set, Don John, the illegitimate brother of Don Pedro, sometimes called "the Bastard," Margaret, Hero's serving woman, who unwittingly helps Borachio and Don John deceive Claudio into thinking that Hero is unfaithful, and Dogberry and Verges, the bumbling constable and his second in command .

The characters in Much Ado About Nothing are well-developed and complex, each with their own unique personality traits and motivations. Shakespeare uses these characters to explore the themes of love, jealousy, and deception, and to create a compelling and entertaining play that is still enjoyed by audiences today. Besides, Shakespeare' s use of characterization in "Much Ado About Nothing" is masterful, as it not only entertains but also explores themes of deception, honor, and the complexity of human relationships. The characters' development and interactions underscore the play' s message about the importance of communication and the dangers of misinterpretation in social relations.

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==> Answer to the Topic "Discuss the pragmatic in William Shakespeare's Hamlet"

--+--| "Answer "

In "Hamlet," pragmatism, or the practical considerations and actions driven by real-world outcomes rather than idealistic principles, plays a significant role in the development of the characters and the plot. While "Hamlet" is often analyzed for its philosophical and existential themes, pragmatic elements are also crucial. Here' s an exploration of pragmatism in "Hamlet":

Claudius' Pragmatic Approach

Claudius is the epitome of pragmatism in the play. His actions are driven by a desire for power and control:

- **Murder of King Hamlet:** Claudius murders his brother to seize the throne and marry Gertrude. This act is coldly pragmatic, prioritizing political power over familial loyalty.
- **Political Maneuvering:** Claudius is adept at managing the court and public perception. He works quickly to consolidate his power, using diplomacy to handle potential threats like Fortinbras and manipulating courtiers like Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to spy on Hamlet.
- **Dealing with Hamlet:** Claudius' decision to send Hamlet to England with orders for his execution is another pragmatic move aimed at neutralizing a threat to his rule.

Hamlet's Struggle with Pragmatism

Hamlet's character is marked by a tension between philosophical idealism and the need for practical action:

- **Inaction and Delay:** Hamlet's intellectual and moral considerations often paralyze him, preventing swift, pragmatic action. His famous soliloquies reflect his internal conflict about the morality of revenge, the meaning of life, and the inevitability of death.
- **Play within a Play:** Hamlet uses a theatrical performance to confirm Claudius' guilt pragmatically. This plan, rooted in his need for certainty, showcases his blend of intellectualism and practical strategy.

Polonius' Practicality

Polonius, despite his tendency for long-winded speeches, often acts pragmatically:

- **Espionage:** He uses his daughter Ophelia to gather information about Hamlet's behavior, demonstrating a pragmatic, if morally dubious, approach to solving the mystery of Hamlet's madness.
- **Advice to Laertes:** Polonius gives practical, if somewhat self-serving, advice to his son Laertes on how to behave in Paris, emphasizing the importance of appearance and reputation.

Laertes' Pragmatic Revenge

Laertes' approach to avenging Polonius' death contrasts with Hamlet's indecision:

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- **Immediate Action:** Laertes returns to Denmark ready to take immediate and decisive action against Hamlet. His pragmatic desire for revenge is unclouded by the moral and existential dilemmas that plague Hamlet.
- **Alliance with Claudius:** Laertes pragmatically aligns with Claudius to kill Hamlet, although this decision ultimately leads to his own demise.

Gertrude's Practical Concerns

Gertrude's actions also reflect pragmatic considerations:

- **Marriage to Claudius:** Her quick remarriage after King Hamlet's death can be seen as a pragmatic decision to maintain her status and stability within the court.
- **Relationship with Hamlet:** Gertrude's interactions with Hamlet often reflect a concern for practical outcomes, such as maintaining peace and her own safety.

Conclusion

Pragmatism in "Hamlet" is a driving force behind many characters' actions and the overall narrative. Claudius exemplifies pure pragmatism, using any means necessary to secure and maintain power. Hamlet's journey is marked by his struggle to reconcile his philosophical inclinations with the need for practical action. Characters like Polonius and Laertes illustrate different facets of pragmatism, from espionage to immediate vengeance. In exploring these pragmatic elements, Shakespeare deepens the complexity of his characters and enriches the themes of the play.

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==> **Answer to the "Topic : Discuss character and characterisation in Hamlet of William Shakespeare"**

--+-| **"Answer "**

In William Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the characters are intricately developed through a variety of methods, including dialogue, actions, and interactions with others. The character of Hamlet himself is particularly complex, as he struggles with conflicting emotions, moral dilemmas, and the weight of his father's ghostly command. Through his soliloquies and interactions with other characters, Hamlet's internal conflicts and disillusionment with the world around him are revealed. The characterisation of Hamlet as a thoughtful and introspective yet indecisive and sometimes impulsive individual contributes to the enduring fascination with the play.

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On the other hand, characters like Claudius, Gertrude, and Polonius are also depicted with depth and nuance. Claudius, the ambitious and duplicitous king, is artfully characterised as a manipulative and morally compromised figure. Gertrude, Hamlet's mother, is depicted as a multidimensional character who is torn between her loyalty to her son and her new husband. Polonius, the father of Ophelia and Laertes, is portrayed as a well-meaning but verbose and meddling individual.

Furthermore, the interactions between these characters serve to deepen the audience's understanding of their motivations and complexities. For instance, the dynamics between Hamlet and Ophelia, as well as the conflicts between Hamlet and Laertes, shed light on the complexity of their relationships and the characters' emotional states.

Shakespeare's masterful portrayal of character and characterisation in "Hamlet" contributes to the enduring relevance and impact of the play, as it continues to captivate audiences with its portrayal of the human condition and the intricacies of the human psyche.

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==> Answer to the Topic : Discuss or What is the ecological concern is read in Leslie Marmon Silko's Ceremony ?

--+-| "Answer "

In Leslie Marmon Silko's novel "Ceremony," ecological concerns are interwoven with the narrative, reflecting the author's commitment to addressing environmental issues, particularly those affecting Native American communities. One prominent ecological concern explored in the novel is the impact of industrialization and environmental degradation on the natural world and the traditional lifeways of the Laguna Pueblo people. Here are key points regarding the ecological concerns in "Ceremony":

1. Exploitation of the Land:

The novel depicts the exploitation of the land by external forces, symbolized by the character of Betonie, a mixed-blood medicine man. Betonie emphasizes the destructive influence of mining, deforestation, and other forms of resource extraction

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on the environment. The ecological imbalance caused by such activities is presented as a threat to the delicate equilibrium between nature and the Laguna people's way of life.

2. Loss of Traditional Knowledge:

Silko underscores the ecological concern of the erosion of traditional ecological knowledge. The disruption of the natural balance is linked to the loss of indigenous practices and wisdom related to land stewardship. As the Laguna people face the encroachment of modernity, the novel suggests that the erosion of traditional ecological knowledge contributes to the ecological crisis they experience.

3. Impact of World War II:

The narrative is set against the backdrop of World War II, and the war's influence on the environment becomes a significant ecological concern. The testing of atomic bombs and the military activities in the region result in environmental devastation, affecting not only the land but also the health and well-being of the people. The consequences of war echo through the landscape, portraying the interconnectedness of human actions and ecological repercussions.

4. Restoration and Healing:

Central to the novel is the theme of restoration and healing, both on an individual and ecological level. The protagonist, Tayo, undergoes a spiritual journey that aligns with the need for healing the land. Silko suggests that addressing ecological concerns involves a spiritual and cultural revival, reconnecting with the earth, and restoring a harmonious relationship between humans and nature.

5. Ceremony as a Symbol of Ecological Balance:

The novel's title itself, "Ceremony," underscores the importance of rituals and ceremonies in maintaining ecological balance. Traditional ceremonies are portrayed as essential for restoring harmony with the natural world. Silko's narrative implies that reconnecting with cultural practices and ceremonies is a key element in addressing the ecological concerns depicted in the novel.

In conclusion, Leslie Marmon Silko's "Ceremony" delves into ecological concerns, highlighting the impact of industrialization, the loss of traditional knowledge, and the consequences of war on the environment. Through the narrative, Silko emphasizes the interconnectedness of ecological and cultural well-being, advocating for a holistic

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approach to address the environmental challenges faced by Native American communities.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : What is domestication ? Use Binwell's Cowrie of Hope to highlight your idea."

--+-| "Answer "

Domestication is the process of adapting wild plants and animals for human use. It involves the transformation of a wild species into a species that is exploited by humans to provide products or services. This process results in a more or less profound modification of the genetic heritage of the species.

In Binwell Sinyangwe's "A Cowrie of Hope", domestication can be seen as a metaphor for the protagonist Nasula's life. Nasula, a widow in 1990s Zambia, strives to provide an education for her daughter despite their poverty. Her life is a struggle for survival, much like a wild animal. However, through small acts of courage and the power of friendship, she manages to create a better life for her daughter. This can be seen as a form of domestication, where Nasula adapts to her harsh environment and transforms it into something more livable.

In this context, domestication is not just about control, but also about adaptation and transformation. It's about taking a challenging situation (a "wild" environment) and turning it into something beneficial or productive (a "domesticated" environment). This idea is central to both the concept of domestication and the narrative of "A Cowrie of Hope".

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==> Answer to the "Topic : What do you think about the failure of the white psychiatric healing of tayo in Marmon Silko's Ceremony ?"

--+-| "Answer "

In Leslie Marmon Silko's novel "Ceremony," the failure of the white psychiatric healing system in addressing Tayo's struggles becomes a central theme, highlighting the limitations of Western approaches to mental health when applied to individuals from different cultural backgrounds. This failure is significant in the novel as it underscores the importance of cultural sensitivity and the need to recognize and respect diverse healing traditions. Here are some key aspects to consider:

1. Cultural Disconnection:

The white psychiatric healing system in the novel is portrayed as culturally disconnected from Tayo's experiences and the root causes of his psychological distress. The Western approach relies on clinical diagnoses and treatments that may not align with the spiritual and cultural dimensions of Tayo's struggle. The failure reflects the inadequacy of a one-size-fits-all approach to mental health.

2. Spiritual and Cultural Elements:

Tayo's healing journey is deeply intertwined with his Native American identity, spirituality, and cultural heritage. The white psychiatric system, lacking an understanding of these elements, fails to address the spiritual wounds and cultural traumas that contribute to Tayo's mental turmoil. Silko emphasizes the importance of recognizing and incorporating cultural and spiritual dimensions in the healing process.

3. Dependency on Medication:

The white psychiatric system in the novel heavily relies on medication to address mental health issues. Tayo's experience with the medication illustrates the limitations of this approach. The drugs may suppress symptoms temporarily, but they do not address the underlying cultural and spiritual causes of Tayo's distress. The novel critiques the overreliance on pharmaceutical solutions without a holistic understanding of the individual's cultural context.

4. Alternative Healing Practices:

As the white psychiatric system fails, Tayo turns to alternative healing practices rooted in his Laguna Pueblo culture. The novel explores the effectiveness of these traditional ceremonies, rituals, and connections with the natural world in promoting mental and spiritual well-being. Silko suggests that alternative healing methods that honor cultural traditions can be more resonant and transformative for individuals like Tayo.

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5. Critique of Colonial Influence:

The failure of the white psychiatric healing system can be seen as a broader critique of the colonial influence on Native American communities. The imposition of Western medical and psychological practices without considering indigenous perspectives reflects a historical pattern of cultural insensitivity and marginalization.

In summary, the failure of the white psychiatric healing of Tayo in "Ceremony" serves as a powerful commentary on the inadequacy of Western approaches when applied to individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds. The novel advocates for a more inclusive and culturally sensitive understanding of mental health, recognizing the significance of spiritual and traditional healing practices in addressing the complex interplay of cultural, historical, and personal factors.

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==> Answer to the question A brief summary about the Novel entitled Double Yoke by Buchi Emecheta."

--+-| "Answer "

"Double Yoke" is a novel written by Nigerian author Buchi Emecheta, published in 1982. The story is set in the University of Calabar in Nigeria.

The novel tells the story of two undergraduates, Nko and Ete Kamba. Nko is pursuing her education despite the resistance of those who feel a woman's identity is assumed in traditional marriage. Ete Kamba, on the other hand, struggles with the conflicting demands of tradition and modernity.

The plot thickens when Ete Kamba refuses to marry Nko, stating that he cannot marry someone who is not a virgin. Nko then finds herself in a predicament where she must sleep with Professor Ikot to pass her exam. When Ete Kamba discovers this, he beats the professor. The story takes another turn when Nko realizes that she is pregnant with the professor's child.

The novel candidly portrays the status of women in emerging African nations, the choices facing Ete Kamba and Nko are neither clearcut nor perfect. It also highlights the challenges faced by students and lecturers in most Nigerian universities.

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The themes around which the story evolves :

The main theme around which the story of "Double Yoke" by Buchi Emecheta evolves is the struggle between tradition and modernity. The novel explores the effects of hybrid cultural influences on its characters, particularly the female protagonists, Nko and Kehinde. They are torn between old traditions and new modernity, striving to keep both in balance and establish a distinct self-identity in their orthodox traditional society.

Other themes in the novel include:

- Gender and Education: The novel explores the challenges faced by women in pursuing education, a theme embodied in the character of Nko who seeks education despite societal resistance.
- Power and Exploitation: This is seen in the character of Professor Ikot, who exploits Nko's predicament for his own advantage.
- Identity and Self-realization: Both Nko and Kehinde strive to establish their own identities within the constraints of their society.
- Cultural Conflict: The novel highlights the tension between traditional African values and Western influences.

These themes are intricately woven into the narrative, making "Double Yoke" a profound exploration of societal norms and individual struggles in a changing cultural landscape.

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==> Answer to the question In which vein We Can talk about emancipation in the novel "A cowrie of Hope" by Binwell Sinyangwe.

--+--| "Answer "

"A Cowrie of Hope" by Binwell Sinyangwe is a novel that explores the theme of emancipation, particularly in the context of women's struggle against patriarchal systems.

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The main character, Nasula, embodies this struggle for emancipation. Despite being an illiterate woman, she shoulders the burden of resistance against the patriarchal norms that seek to limit her freedom. Her struggle is not just for herself, but for all women who are oppressed due to their gender.

Nasula's fight for emancipation is threefold:

1. Refusal to be an inherited spouse: Nasula challenges the traditional practice of inheriting spouses.
2. Struggle for her daughter's education: Nasula fights for her daughter's right to education, symbolizing the importance of education in achieving emancipation.
3. Struggle over her sac of beans: This struggle leads to an epic victory, symbolizing the triumph of the oppressed over the oppressors.

The novel suggests that emancipation is achievable through resistance and struggle, even in the face of overwhelming odds. It portrays the possibility of a genderless society where women are empowered, and the patriarchal system is challenged.

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==> Answer to the question "What was the conflict between whites and Native American community in Marmon Silko's Ceremony ?"

--+-| "Answer "

In Leslie Marmon Silko's novel "Ceremony," the conflict between whites and the Native American community is centered around the historical and cultural repercussions of the forced assimilation policies imposed on Native Americans by the U.S. government. The novel is set in the aftermath of World War II, and its protagonist, Tayo, is a Laguna Pueblo man who returns home after serving in the war. The conflict is multifaceted and encompasses various aspects:

1. Colonization and Cultural Suppression:

- The historical context of colonization and the imposition of Western values and practices on Native American communities have led to the erosion of traditional customs and spirituality.

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- The government's efforts to assimilate Native Americans into mainstream American society through boarding schools and other policies are portrayed as destructive to the cultural identity of the Laguna people.

2. Exploitation and Displacement:

- The novel depicts the exploitation of Native lands and resources by the white settlers, which has economic and environmental consequences for the Native American communities.
- The displacement of Native peoples from their ancestral lands and the encroachment of outsiders contribute to a sense of loss and disconnection.

3. Veteran Experience:

- Tayo's experiences as a Native American veteran add another layer to the conflict. He struggles with the trauma of war, which is compounded by the challenges of reintegrating into a society that has marginalized and oppressed his people.

4. Racial Prejudice and Discrimination:

- The novel explores the pervasive racial prejudice and discrimination that Native Americans face from the dominant white culture. This is evident in various aspects of life, including employment opportunities, social interactions, and legal justice.

5. Environmental Impact:

- The exploitation of natural resources by the white community, including the mining industry, has environmental consequences that affect the well-being of the land and its inhabitants.

"Ceremony" is a powerful exploration of the impact of historical trauma, cultural suppression, and the quest for healing and identity in the face of colonialism. The conflict between whites and the Native American community is not only external but also internalized by the characters as they grapple with the consequences of a disrupted and wounded cultural heritage.

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==> Answer to the question "Explain the theme of change in a cowrie of Hope by Binwell."

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--+-| "Answer "

The theme of change is central to Binwell Sinyangwe's novel "A Cowrie of Hope". The story revolves around Nasula, a widow and single parent, who is determined to secure a better future for her daughter, Sula.

1. Change in Social Status: Nasula, despite being illiterate and impoverished, refuses to accept her fate. She believes that through education, her daughter can escape the cycle of poverty and attain a higher social status.
2. Change in Traditional Roles: Nasula challenges traditional gender roles by refusing to be an inherited spouse. She asserts her independence and takes control of her life, symbolizing a shift from traditional norms.
3. Change in Economic Circumstances: Nasula's struggle over her sac of beans represents her fight for economic stability. Her eventual victory signifies a positive change in her economic circumstances.
4. Change in Perspective: The novel suggests that change is not only possible but necessary for survival. It emphasizes the importance of adaptability and resilience in the face of adversity.

In summary, "A Cowrie of Hope" presents a compelling narrative of change, highlighting the transformative power of hope, courage, and determination.

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=> Answer to the question "What are the major elements of drama ?"

--+-| "Answer "

The three Major Elements of Drama are :

- Literary Elements (Plot, Theme, Characters, Dialogue, Rhythm, Spectacle)
- Technical Elements (Scenery, Costumes, Properties, Lights, Sound, Makeup)

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- Performance Elements (Character Acting (using face, body and voice), Character behavior fueled by their (his or her) behaviour)

Please note : Each major element of Drama consists of its sub-elements. This means, if you are asked to provide the major elements of Drama, it is the three I mentioned above. However, if you are asked to give only elements of Drama without precisising major, you can cite any sub-element of the any major one, but the suitable choice in this case is the sub-elements of the Literary Elements.

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==> **Answer to** the questions "How the play the lion and the jewel of Wole Soyinka is considered as a comedy ?"

--+-| "Answer "

"The Lion and the Jewel" by Wole Soyinka is considered a comedy due to its humorous portrayal of a love triangle, its satirical take on the clash of cultures, and the comic characters and situations.

1. Humorous Love Triangle: The play revolves around a love triangle involving Sidi, a beautiful woman, Lakunle, a modern schoolteacher, and Baroka, the traditional village leader. The courtship and the interactions between these characters provide much of the play's humor.
2. Satire on Clash of Cultures: The play humorously depicts the conflict between traditional African values and Western modernity. Lakunle's attempts to modernize the village and his awkward courtship of Sidi are often played for laughs.
3. Comic Characters and Situations: The characters themselves are often exaggerated for comic effect. For example, Lakunle is portrayed as a hapless schoolteacher who is more in love with his own modern ideas than with Sidi. Similarly, Baroka is depicted as a cunning and crafty village leader, providing a comic contrast to Lakunle.

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4. Comic Devices: The play uses various comic devices such as irony, farce, and slapstick. For instance, the scene where Sidi and the village girls mock Lakunle is filled with slapstick humor.

In summary, "The Lion and the Jewel" is considered a comedy because of its humorous depiction of a love triangle, its satirical commentary on the clash of cultures, and the comic characters and situations that arise throughout the play.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : discuss Claudius' regicide in Hamlet"

--+-| "Answer "

In Shakespeare's "Hamlet", Claudius, the brother of King Hamlet, commits regicide by killing the king to ascend to the throne. This act of fratricide disrupts the natural order of the monarchy and spreads corruption throughout the country.

Claudius is a complex character. He is portrayed as intelligent and capable, skillfully using his speech to unite the people after the death of King Hamlet. However, in private, he is revealed to be a person of lust, greed, and corruption. His actions are driven by a desire to maintain his own power.

Despite his treacherous actions, Claudius is not devoid of guilt or regret. He is shown to be burdened by his deeds. However, his guilt does not lead him to relinquish his ill-gotten gains.

In Act V, scene ii, Claudius's fear of Hamlet's insanity leads him to devise a plan to kill Hamlet. He insists on a third method of killing Hamlet, a poisoned goblet, in addition to the sharpened sword and the poison on the blade. This plan backfires when Gertrude inadvertently drinks the poison and dies, leading Hamlet to finally kill Claudius.

Thus, Claudius's regicide sets in motion the tragic events of the play, leading to his own downfall. His actions serve as a critique of unchecked ambition and the destructive consequences of power obtained through treachery.

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==> Answer to the "Topic 1 is discuss the metatext in Hamlet in scene 2 act 3"

--+-| "Answer "

In Act 3, Scene 2 of "Hamlet", the metatextual elements are quite prominent. Metatextuality refers to the text's ability to comment on itself or on the nature of textuality. In this scene, Hamlet instructs the troupe of actors on how to perform the play within the play, "The Mousetrap".

Hamlet's instructions to the actors serve as a critique of contemporary Elizabethan theater. He criticizes actors who overdo their performances and those who aim for cheap laughs rather than genuine portrayal of their roles. This critique is ironic, considering the ambiguity throughout the play about whether Hamlet's own dialogue is rooted in genuine madness or merely a front to get to the truth of his father's death.

The play within the play, "The Mousetrap", is a metatextual device. It mirrors the circumstances of King Hamlet's murder and is used to gauge Claudius's guilt. This is a commentary on the power of theater to reflect reality and reveal truth.

In this scene, Shakespeare uses metatextuality to explore the themes of appearance vs. reality, the power of performance, and the nature of truth. The play becomes a mirror held up to its characters, its audience, and itself.

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==> Answer to the "Topic 2 : discuss catharsis and relief in Hamlet."

--+-| "Answer "

In Act 3, Scene 2 of "Hamlet", the play within the play, "The Mousetrap", is performed. This scene is crucial for the theme of catharsis and relief in the play.

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When the fictional king in "The Mousetrap" is murdered in a manner similar to King Hamlet's death, Claudius abruptly rises and leaves the theater, clearly disturbed. This reaction is a significant moment of catharsis for Hamlet and Horatio. They interpret Claudius's reaction as a confirmation of his guilt in the murder of King Hamlet. This revelation provides a sense of relief for Hamlet, who has been seeking proof of Claudius's guilt.

However, this catharsis is not complete. While Hamlet now has confirmation of Claudius's guilt, he still faces the challenge of how to respond. His quest for revenge is not yet fulfilled, and the emotional tension continues to build.

In this context, catharsis in "Hamlet" is complex. It involves not only the purging of emotions but also the revelation of truth. The relief that Hamlet and Horatio experience is intertwined with a sense of justice and the need for retribution. This scene, therefore, serves as a pivotal moment in the play, driving the plot forward and deepening the tragic elements of the story.

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==> Answer to the Topic : Please between Sidi and Lunkunle in Wole Soyinka's play The Lion and the Jewel who is the most ignorant?

--+-| "Answer "

In Wole Soyinka's play "The Lion and the Jewel", both Sidi and Lunkunle have their own forms of ignorance, but it's important to note that this is a subjective interpretation and can vary based on perspective.

Sidi, the village belle of Ilujinle, is very beautiful and is acutely aware of that fact. She becomes obsessed with her own image after seeing photographs of herself. However, she supports her village's traditional way of life and implies that she'd marry any man, provided he paid her bride price. Her ignorance could be seen in her vanity and her lack of understanding of the wider world beyond her village.

Lunkunle, the young schoolteacher in Ilujinle, was educated in Lagos, presumably in a British school². This results in Lunkunle's overblown sense of his grasp of English². He wishes to modernize the village². His ignorance could be seen in his dismissive

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attitude towards the village's traditions and his failure to understand the villagers' attachment to their way of life.

In conclusion, both characters exhibit forms of ignorance, but it's largely dependent on one's perspective to determine who is more ignorant. It could be argued that their ignorance stems from their inability to fully understand and respect each other's viewpoints and the value of their respective ways of life.

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==> **Answer to the "Topic : Show and discuss how poverty diminishes the dignity of human being in Binwell Sinyangwe's A Cowrie Of Hope."**

--+--| **"Answer "**

In "A Cowrie of Hope" by Binwell Sinyangwe, the author captures the rhythms of a people whose poverty has not diminished their dignity. The novel is set in Zambia and tells the story of a widow named Nasula who struggles to raise her daughter in a society marked by extreme poverty.

The novel shows how poverty can diminish human dignity in several ways:

1. **Struggle for Basic Needs:** Nasula and her daughter struggle daily for their basic needs. This constant struggle can be dehumanizing and can strip individuals of their dignity.
2. **Limited Opportunities:** Poverty often limits individuals' opportunities for education and employment, which can lead to a sense of hopelessness and a loss of self-worth.
3. **Dehumanizing Living Conditions:** The living conditions depicted in the novel often highlight the dehumanizing aspects of poverty. Overcrowded and inadequate housing, lack of sanitation, and insufficient healthcare contribute to a sense of degradation and vulnerability. The characters endure these conditions, affecting their overall sense of dignity and self-worth.
4. **Social Stigma and Marginalization:** In the novel, characters living in poverty often face social stigma and marginalization. Society may view them as inferior or blame

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them for their economic circumstances. This judgment contributes to a loss of dignity, as individuals grapple not only with material deprivation but also with the degrading attitudes of others.

In conclusion, "A Cowrie of Hope" provides a poignant exploration of the effects of poverty on human dignity.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : Describe any two themes and ideas Binwell Sinyangwe has brought out in his novel."

--+-| "Answer "

Here are two themes and ideas that Binwell Sinyangwe has brought out in his novel "A Cowrie of Hope":

1. Poverty and Dignity: The novel captures the rhythms of a people whose poverty has not diminished their dignity. Despite the economic hardships and privation, the characters, especially Nasula, maintain their dignity and hope. This theme is a reflection of the resilience of people in the face of adversity.
2. Motherhood and Perseverance: The story revolves around Nasula, a mother who dreams of a better life for her daughter, Sula. Despite the challenges she faces, Nasula's determination and courage are admirable. This theme highlights the lengths a mother will go to ensure a better future for her child.

These themes are intertwined with other ideas such as friendship, education, good vs evil, and bribery, making the novel a rich tapestry of life's complexities. The interpretation of these themes can vary among readers based on their personal experiences and perspectives.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : Explore the theme of corruption in Binwell's A Cowrie of Hope."

--+--| "Answer "

In "A Cowrie of Hope," the theme of corruption is intricately woven through the narrative, encompassing societal, economic, and moral dimensions. The novel depicts the economic exploitation of vulnerable individuals, particularly within the trading community. By exploring the ways in which characters like Nasula and the traders fall victim to economic corruption and exploitation, readers can gain insights into the oppressive nature of economic corruption and its impact on the marginalized. The novel invites exploration of how corrupt forces influence and oppress the characters, as well as the broader societal structures within which they navigate. Through symbolism, character dynamics, and the author's social commentary, the theme of corruption emerges as a significant lens through which to understand the complexities of power, exploitation, and moral compromise within the story.

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==> Answer to the question "Who do you sympathize with the most in Binwell's A Cowrie of Hope"

--+--| "Answer "

One may sympathize most with Nasula in "A Cowrie of Hope" due to the immense hardships she endures and her unwavering commitment to her family. Her resilience, sacrifices, and relentless pursuit of hope make her a deeply empathetic character. The challenges she faces evoke a strong emotional response from readers, prompting deep sympathy for her struggles and her unwavering determination to protect and provide for her daughter.

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==> Answer to the "Topic : What is the literary movement of "the old man and the sea"

--+--| "Answer "

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"The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway is often associated with the literary movement known as "American Modernism." This movement, which emerged in the early 20th century, sought to depict the disillusionment and introspection experienced in the aftermath of World War I. American Modernist literature often featured themes of individualism, alienation, and the search for meaning in a rapidly changing world.

Hemingway's writing style in "The Old Man and the Sea" reflects key characteristics of American Modernism, such as sparse, economical prose, an emphasis on the internal thoughts and emotions of the main characters, and a focus on existential questions and the human condition. The novella's exploration of the old fisherman Santiago's solitary struggle against nature and his own inner turmoil aligns with the preoccupations of the American Modernist movement.

Furthermore, Hemingway's use of symbolism and his portrayal of the human spirit in the face of adversity resonate with the broader themes of perseverance and stoicism often found in American Modernist literature. The novella's exploration of the relationship between the individual and the natural world, as well as its existential undertones, further align it with the tenets of American Modernism.

Therefore, "The Old Man and the Sea" is often considered a key work within the American Modernist literary movement due to its thematic concerns, narrative style, and philosophical explorations that are emblematic of this period in American literature.

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==> Answer to the questions asked about the American novel : Ceremony by Marmon Silko.

- 1-what do animals symbolize in the novel?
- 2-What rôle do mexicans play in ceremony?
- 3-how is Old age presented?Consider which characters are old and if we know their age,what does their age do for them? What does it allow them to do for others?
- 4-how does repetition function in ceremony?

5-discuss the importance of dreams.what does Tayo dream about ? How does tayo's relationship to his dreams change in the course of the novel?

--+--| "Answer "

1. Animals symbolize various aspects of Native American culture, spirituality, and connection to nature. They also represent the hybridity and diversity of life forms that can survive and thrive in changing environments. Some animals have special significance in the novel, such as the cattle that Josiah buys, the bear that Tayo kills, and the mountain lion that protects him.
2. Mexicans play an important role in Ceremony as they show the similarities and differences between Native Americans and other oppressed groups. They also demonstrate the possibility of cultural exchange and adaptation, as seen in Night Swan, the Mexican woman who inspires Josiah, and Ts'eh, the woman who helps Tayo complete his ceremony.
3. Old age is presented as a source of wisdom, experience, and tradition in Ceremony. The old characters, such as Grandma, Ku'oosh, and Betonie, are respected and consulted by Tayo and others. They also act as mentors, storytellers, and healers who guide Tayo in his journey of recovery and transformation.
4. Repetition functions in Ceremony as a way of creating patterns, rhythms, and connections between different parts of the novel. It also reflects the oral tradition of Native American storytelling, which relies on memory, recitation, and variation. Repetition also emphasizes the themes of cycles, ceremonies, and change that are central to the novel.
5. Dreams are important in Ceremony as they reveal Tayo's subconscious thoughts, feelings, and memories. They also connect him to the spiritual realm, where he receives messages and visions from his ancestors and other beings. Tayo dreams about his war experiences, his family, his love, and his ceremony. His relationship to his dreams changes from fear and confusion to acceptance and understanding as he heals from his trauma and completes his ceremony.