

 **Literature in English**

**SENIOR 1 END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS, 2019**

**SUBJECT: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.
2. Attempt ALL questions
3. This paper consists of **THREE** Sections: **A, B** and **C**

**Section A**: Prose and Poetry **(40 marks)**

**Section B:** Plays **(30 marks)**

**Section C:** Novels  **(30 marks)**

1. Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.

###### SECTION A: (40 marks)

**Attempt ALL questions in this section**

1. **Short Stories (25 marks)**
2. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

**THE SKIN OF LIONS**

There was a man named Magorwa, who looked after his sheep and cultivated his fields. One day, while he was looking after his sheep and leading them to the grasses, he found a Hare in the bush that had eaten some of his crops. When the man came back the next day, the same hare had eaten more of his crops. He took the little animal home and said, “I am going to kill you for eating my crops.”

The Hare said, “Wait, please don’t kill me. Forgive me and I will not eat your crops anymore.” Magorwa had a good heart; he forgave the hare and let him go.

On his way back to the fields next day, Magorwa was approached by a lion. The lion told Magorwa that he had to kill one of his sheep and give it to him to satisfy his hunger. Magorwa was scared and did as he was told. He went and killed one of his sheep and gave it to the lion. This kept happening day after day.

One day, on his way to the fields, Magorwa met the hare that he had forgiven. The hare said, “I see that you have less and less sheep. What has happened?” Magorwa replied, “There is a big lion that comes every day and makes me give it one of my sheep. That is why you see so few that are left.”

The hare he had saved said, “The next time that lion comes I will be next to you, hidden in the bush. I will tell you what to say.”

Magorwa took his sheep to the grasses and the lion once again came from the forest and told him that it was time for him to give him another one from his flock, but Magorwa said he would not give him any more. The hare was hidden next to Magorwa and spoke out loud.

“Who are you talking to?” asked the lion.

The hare said loudly, “I am the king of heaven and earth who puts on the skins of lions.”

“What are you looking for?” shouted the hare, hidden behind the bush. The lion was scared and said, “I…...I’m looking for firewood.” “Sit down and do not move!” shouted the hare, who then whispered to Magorwa to get the firewood rope and tie the hands and legs of the lion.

That is how Magorwa captured and killed the big ferocious lion and saved his sheep, with the help of the little vegetable eating hare he had saved.

***Adapted from a Rwanda folktale***

**Questions:**

1. Who is the story talking about? **(2 marks)**
2. Where is the story taking place? **(3 marks)**
3. Who are the major characters of the story? **(3marks)**
4. Find out the main problem of the story? **(4 marks)**
5. Study the traits of major and minor characters in the story. **(3 marks)**
6. With clear evidences, analyse the plot of the story. **(5 marks)**
7. What do you think would happen if Magorwa didn’t save the Hare?**(5 marks)**

**b) Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow**

**LISTEN, PAPA (15 marks)**

Listen to me Papa

I tried as hard as I could

I wanted to be top in class

I tried to be top in class

Others were better than me

They calculated faster than I could

They spelt better than I could

Listen papa, I tried.

I cheated

I looked over my shoulder

And saw Catherine’s answer

But teacher saw me, casting that glance

So teacher told you

I was a good- for- nothing cheat

So you whacked me sore

And mother cried for me.

Now my whole back aches

I am in the children’s ward

The children are very friendly

A bit like me, really

We hardly talk about our papas

The Nurses smile at us

They play hide-and-seek with us

Nobody beats me here

Could I stay longer, papa?

**By GachanjaKiai, *from Tender Memories***

**Questions:**

1. Who is the poem talking about? **(1mark)**
2. Identify and explain the main theme of this poem. **(1mark)**
3. Explain the reason why the writer was in the children’s ward**(4marks)**
4. “Could I stay longer, Papa?” Explain why the writer wanted to stay there.

**(2marks)**

1. Do you think that the mother agrees with what the father did? Explain your answer. **(2marks)**
2. a) Discuss the message of this poem. **(1mark)**

b) Who do you think are the audience of the poet? **(2marks)**

1. What kind of figurative language does the poem use? **(2marks)**

**SECTION B: DRAMA (30 marks)**

**Read the extract below and then answer the questions that follow**

**Gongolo:** *Mukyala*, is the food ready?

**Kyate:** *Mwami*, how many times must I tell you to buy a new cooking pan? See how this one leaks. See for yourself how it leaks like a pissing he goat.

**Gongolo:** And how often must I tell you that cooking things are your concern? It is up to you to find what to cook with.

**Kyate**: But where can I cook food if we have only one pan? The other one is too small for the family.

**Gongolo:** All I want is my lunch. Look, the sun is overheard.

**Kyate:**Blow it on the horn. There is no lunch today.

**Gongolo:** I tell you I want my lunch before it is too late and you have the cheek to tell me that there is no lunch today. Who gives orders in this house? You or me?

**Kyate:** Your work is not to give orders but to shoulder your responsibilities.

**Gongolo:** Which responsibilities have I not shouldered?

**Kyate:** Buying cooking-pans for your wife.

**Gongolo:** Listen. My work is not in the kitchen and will never be. I married you to produce food, cook and serve it to me. How you do it is up to you. Have I ever called you to go and bridge a river or hunt? This is because I know you as a woman must deal with kitchen work. You hear?

**Kyate:** You mean your work is only to eat?

**Gongolo:**I will not be threatened by your talk. *Mukyala*, be careful. Don’t make me hot at this hour of the day.

**Kyate:** I will not be threatened by your words.

**Gongolo:** What did you say?

**Kyate:** I said I want a new cooking-pan.

**Gongolo:** Go to the *duka* and buy one.

**Kyate:** Give me the money.

**Gongolo:** Find it yourself. What have I sold these days that you ask money from me like that?

**Kyate:** Where did you put all the money we got from ten sackfuls of coffee and from all the cotton we produced?

**Gongolo:**We got that money in the month of seed-buying and now it is the month of grass-hoppers. I have been looking after the family. I paid all school-fees for both Tusuubira and Sebeku without your help. Do you think we got millions from coffee and cotton? I don’t know where to turn for money.

**Questions:**

1. Who are the major characters of the play? **(2 marks)**
2. Who are minor characters? **(2 marks)**
3. Who is a negative character in the play? **(2 marks)**
4. What is the main problem of the play? **(2 marks)**
5. Where is the play taking place? **(2 marks)**
6. When did the story take place? Before colonialism or after colonialism? Use evidence from the play to clarify your answer. **(5 marks)**
7. How is the mood of the play? **(5 marks)**
8. Is the family of Gongolo and Kyate co-operative? Explain your reason with clear evidences. **(5 marks)**
9. Suggest the end of the story in the play. **(5 marks)**

**SECTION C: NOVELS (30marks)**

**Read the excerpt from *Weep not, Child* by Ngugi wa Thiong’o and then answer the questions that follow*.***

The only manhe had resisted the efforts of his wife to have sacked was Ngotho. Not that Mr Howlands stopped to analyse his feeling towards him. He just loved to see Ngotho working in his farm; the way the old man touched the soil, almost fondling and the way he tended the young tea plants as if they were his own. Ngotho was too much of a part of the farm to be separated from it. Something else. He could manage the farm-labourers as no other person could. Ngotho had come to him at a time when his money position was bad. But with the coming of Ngotho, things and his fortune improved.

Mr Howlands was tall, heavily built, with an oval-shaped face that ended in a double chin and a big stomach. In physical appearance at least, he was a typical Kenya settler. He was a product of the First World War. After years of security at home, he had been suddenly called to arms and he had gone to the war with the fire of youth that imagines war a glory. But after four years of blood and terrible destruction, like many other young men he was utterly disillusioned by the ‘peace’.

He had to escape. East Africa was a good place. There was a big trace of wild country to conquer. For a long time, England remained a country far away. He did not want to go back because of what he remembered. But he soon found that he wanted a wife. He could not go about with the natives as some had done. He went back home, a stranger, and picked the first woman he could get. Suzannah was a good girl, neither beautiful nor ugly. She too was bored with life in England. But she had never known what she wanted to do. Africa sounded quite a nice place so she had willingly followed this man who would give her a change. But she had not known that Africa meant hardship and complete break with Europe. She again became bored. Mr Howlands was oblivious of her boredom. He believed her when she had told him, out in England, that she could face the life in the bush.

**Adapted from *Weep not, child* by Ngugi wa Thiong’o.**

**Questions:**

1. Who is the major character of the excerpt? **(2 marks)**
2. Who is the minor character? **(2 marks)**
3. Explain the reason why Mr Howlands lived in Kenya **(6 marks)**
4. Describe the relationship between Mr Howlands and Ngotho. **(4 marks)**
5. Why did Suzannah accept willingly Mr Howlands? **(2 marks)**
6. Clarify the reason why Africa was not a good place for Suzannah. **(2 marks)**
7. *He was a product of the First World War.* What does this sentence mean?

**(2 marks)**

1. Discuss the historical setting of the story **(10 marks)**