**CORRECTION OF ADVANCED LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATION, 2019**

**SUBJECT: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH**

**SECTION A: PROSE AND POETRY**

**PART I: Prose/25marks**

**a)  i) what do you understand by ‘active love’?**

* + “Active love” is love which involves actions not simply speaking about it. It is love with actions.

 **ii)** **what examples of active love are given in the extract?**

* During the great depression the grandfather of the speaker called people on the street to his family, gave them food and money.
* He demonstrated tolerance during the 1960’s when he gave rides to the long-haired hippies.
* He demonstrated courage when he saved a little girl who was burning in a building by pulling her out of the flames and gave her back her life.
* In 1966, he again demonstrated courage in a more personal way when he was diagnosed with leukemia, and decided to take dangerous medicine without complaining and continuing to work.

**b)** **Comment on the devices that are used to develop the subject matter of the extract. /10marks**

* **Syntax** in which the author used both simple, compound and complex sentences to make the message powerful. At the beginning of each main paragraph, the writer has used a short sentence to emphasize the point. Longer sentences are used in explanation and giving more details.

**Examples:** He didn’t just speak out of tolerance. And he didn’t just speak out of courage. And we didn’t. He died in 1975.

* **Using rhetoric question** in the third paragraph to arouse the reader’s interest. Rhetoric questions are questions that don’t need to be answered but trigger provoking thoughts on the topic.

**Example:** what made him so special? Why he is remembered not only by friends and family but even by casual acquaintances?

* **Plot** is presented in a linear manner indicating years to show us it is a biography or eulogy of one’s grandfather. The passage has lighted all the things the grandfather did in chronological order.

**Examples:** during the 1960’s……., In the 1966…, He died in 1975….

This kind of plot makes us associate with the text as a fact tone due to the order in which it flows and the kind of action use

* **Characterization** is another technique the writer has used in the passage. The writer has presented his grandfather as a hero and other characters support and prove this fact. In all situations; he is presented performing an act of kindness, courage and love.
* **Tone** is used to show us that it is not fiction but something that happened. The evidence which shows this is the use of the first person of view where the speaker uses “I” to prove he/she was part of the story.
* **Point of view** is yet another device employed by the writer. The text is written in the first-person point of view narrative with the third person used to describe the actions of the grandfather. This kind of narrative approach continues to emphasize that the story is true and allows us to associate our emotions with it creating a sorrowful mood to the reader.
* **Diction,** it is a careful choice of words with an intention to pass a message.

**Example: “**he continued to show compassion, tolerance and courage” these words are meant to show good qualities of the grandfather.

* **Hyperbole-** the use of exaggeration.

**Examples:** Tones of homework, dozens and dozens

* **Repetition-** the fact of repeating ideas, words…

**Examples: “**will remember the man who had enough love in his heart…..”

* **Alliteration:** the repetition of same initial consonant sound.

**Examples:** time and time, **r**emember **r**iding, **b**asement of **b**urning **b**uilding

* **Imagery –** the creation of pictures in the mind of the readers.

**Example:**  long-haired hippies

* **Antithesis –**contradiction of ideas.

 **Example:** and though he wasn’t a rich man by any means, he gave them when they had none.

* **Polysyndeton-** the repetitions of the same conjunction.

**Example:** millions of people have lived **and** worked **and** loved **and** died without making any great claims to fame or fortune.

* **Metaphor-** Comparison without using **as** and **like**.

**Example:** he was essence of love. He saw his skin turn a pasty shade of gray.

* **Simile-** Comparison with **as** or **like.**

**Example: -** More than that he was the essence of what I think of as active love.

            - Just as his heart was not empty, his words were not empty**.**

**c) Describe the tone in the extract**

The tone of this extract is:

* **factual tone:** to show us it is not fiction but something that happened. The evidence which shows that is the use of the first-person point of view where the speaker uses “I” to prove he/she was part of the story.
* **sad tone** because at the end of the story we discover that the speaker’s grandfather is dead after a long struggle with Leukemia and medicine which had very bad side effects. The speaker tells us that the grandfather lost much weight.
* **sympathetic tone** where the speaker feels sorry for the grandfather when he is sick and entire family doesn’t want to see him in the state described in the passage.
* **appreciative /admiring/ praising tone** where the speaker glorifies/praises his /her grandfather.
* **proud/happy tone** where the speaker is happy for the grandfather’s actions.
* **nostalgic tone** where the speaker remembers and misses his grandfather’s good deeds.

**d) What is the intention of the author?**

The author’s intentions are:

* To reveal to us that the world has many people who are never recognized for the good they do.
* To give us courage to continue doing good things we have learned from this passage. The speaker gives her/his personal experience of how he/she gains courage every time he/she is sick.
* To recount to us the life of the grandfather as a hero in the society where he lived because of his true and ‘active love’.
* To teach /to inform/to tell/to sensitize/to advocate/to explain/to advise

**PART II: Poetry**

**THE POOR MAN**

**a)  Briefly write what the poet says about the poor man**.

Briefly, the poet describes the table manners of the poor man where he says that a poor man lacks nutrition knowledge. “…he eats the head, is greedy, comes licking his lips and upsetting the plates and above all, the poor man is unhygienic or dirty.” “…he comes along with the blood of lice under his nails.”

**b) What does the poet mean by “poverty is no state for any mortal man?**

* By poverty is no state for any mortal man, the poet means that no human being deserves to be poor because it makes the person lose value.
* You can’t wish your friends/relatives or any human being to be poor.
* Poverty is a bad condition for human being to live in.
* Poverty doesn’t suit human being.

**C)  What are the effects of poverty as presented in the poem?**

* It makes a person lose value in society even though nobly born.
* It makes a person greedy.
* It makes a person unhygienic.
* It makes a man lose weight and look sickly.
* It makes a person isolated.
* Poor man has no choice.

**d) In your opinion can a poor man improve his situation? Why?**

**Yes,**

* A poor man can work and get rich.
* One can start a small investment and finally becomes rich.
* No one is born rich. Therefore, if a poor man realizes his mistakes, he can plan well and become rich.
* A poor man can find out from those who are rich how they have achieved it.
* Saving can help a poor man to get out of poverty if he uses his savings well.
* A poor man can get a loan from a bank and use the money for agriculture or other investment.

**SECTION B: PLAYS/ 30marks**

**PART I: Choose one of the two passages below.**

 **Either A) BERTOLT BRECHT: The Caucasian Chalk Circle.**

 **a) Place the context of this scene?**

* Before this extract, the governor has been at the church and people have been complaining about their suffering but the soldiers are beating them up and the adjutant giving them coins. After the extract Simon has to go with the wife of the governor due to war. We see the family of governor packing to run away and news come that the governor has been beheaded.

**b) Comment on Simon’s expression ‘how can stabbing the knife?**

Simon means he has to risk being killed instead of killing the woman. He refers himself as a knife which cannot easily be stabbed, meaning he is strong to be killed.

**c) What is Grusha’s character as portrayed in this scene?**

* She is bold and straight forward. This revealed in the way she answers Simon’s questions.
* She is also brave and courageous because she is willing to join Simon for war.
* She is inquisitive or a spy because Simon discovers, she has been finding information about him without his knowledge.
* She is patient for having accepted to wait for Simon until he is back from the battle.
* She is clever and careful because she wants to know about Simon’s behaviours.
* She is a lady whose character attracted Simon…
* She is loving and caring.

 **d) What ideas about courting are projected in this scene?**

* Both the man and woman have to know each other before courting that is why Simon is asking questions and Grusha already got information about Simon.
* In addition, the man has to propose to the girl formally. In this case, Grusha already knows that Simon is trying to propose.
* The girl has to either accept or refuse the proposal. Here in this scene, Grusha readily accept the proposal.
* I’ m asking very sincerely for your hand Simon spoke to Grusha.

**OR**

**B) ARTHUR MILLER: The Crucible**

**a) What has led to this episode?**

* Before this episode, Elisabeth has been lied against that she works with the devil for which she has to appear before court and answer the charges. Her husband Proctor realizes that she has been framed by Abigail whom he has slept with and thinks this is a kind of jealousy. He thinks that he has to save his wife. He finds out from Mary Warren that the girls have faked information and put the community in the trouble and he has now come to court with Mary to prove this through her testimony.

**b) Explain the feelings that this evokes in you.**

* This extract evokes in me the feeling of anger for Mary Warren who has decided to betray Proctor to save herself from trouble.
* It has also evoked in me the feeling of fear for both Proctor and Elizabeth because they are now both seen as devil’s supporters.
* It has also evoked in me antipathy/hatred/hate for Mary Warren for having accused without evidences Proctor and Elizabeth.

**c) Describe Mary Warren’s characters as portrayed in the passage.**

* Mary Warren is a traitor. Before coming to the court, she was promised to speak the truth but on reaching there she changes and falsely accuses Proctor.
* She is a liar. All what she said in this passage is not true because she knows the whole truth but now wants to save herself by lying against Proctor.
* She is ungrateful for betraying her boss.
* She is coward as she cannot stand firm for the truth because she sees the governor, and changes her mind, and then gives false testimony.

**d) How does this incident determine what happens to Proctor later on in the play?**

Since in this scene Mary Warren has accused Proctor, it is an enough evidence to send him to prison and sentence him to death as the law states. His only source of evidence was Mary and now she has turned against him.

**PART II:**

**A) JULIUS CAESAR BY William Shakespeare**

**Referring to the play “Julius Caesar” describe the roles that Calpurnia and Portia play in the lives of their husbands.**

In the play, the both women play an important role:

* The women are important factors in the development of the two characters (Brutus & Caesar) through their love and support. They both beg their husbands on bend knees to stop going out and face danger.
* Both of these women are keys in foreshadowing the murder of Caesar. After Caesar’s murder we do not hear much of either of them. The main thing Caesar’s wife, Calpurnia does in the play is to tell Caesar to stay home on the day of his murder because of dreams as well as many unnatural events that have taken place in the night.
* Portia and Culpurnia act as advisors/ counsellors of their husbands although Brutus doesn’t not follow Portia’s plea not to go out.  After Brutus decides to leave the country, Portia commits suicide because she is so worried and concerned about her husband.
* Both women help us to understand the weaknesses of their husbands. They don’t listen to wise advice which results into their death.
* In the play, both women demonstrate loyalty towards their husbands which at sometimes helps them to calm down. Calpurnia convinces Caesar not to go out and Portia shows concern when Brutus says he is sick and wants to go out.

**B)  AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE by Henrik Ibsen**

**Discuss the factors that contribute to Dr. Stockman’s problems in ‘An Enemy of the People’**

The factors that contribute to Dr Stockman problems are:

* The discovery of contaminated water due to poor standards of the baths caused him problems. This is because his brother knows this will taint/damage his image and he will not win the upcoming election, so he comes to stop him.
* Jealousy between two brothers also leads to Dr.Stockmann’s problems. Peter Stockmann sees his brother as a rival of political power and yet he wants to keep him dependant on his support.
* The greed of People’s Messenger guys also contributes to the problems of Dr. Stockmann. Hovstad, Aslaksen and Billing are all interested in publishing the news which will bring down the Mayor. They initially support the doctor thinking that it will make them more famous. But because of their greed, they switch their allegiance to Peter Stockmann and end up betraying the doctor.
* The ignorance of the society further contributes to the problems of Dr. Stockmann.  They are so ignorant that they can’t see that the doctor is trying to save their lives.
* Bad leadership is another factor that contributes to the problems of Dr. Stockamann. The city council leadership does not care about the sanitation of the poor due to corruption, they fight against the doctor instead of working with him.
* Doctor Stockmann’s character also contributes to his problems. The doctor is strict, proud, and arrogant. While talking to people during the final meeting, he uses examples of animals to refer to them which angers them.
* The majority that fears the leadership also causes problems to Doctor. At the end of the play, everyone does not want to associate with the Doctor because they believe it might upset the leaders and they face consequences. So, no one is willing to help him except Captain Horster who finally loses his job at the ship.

**SECTION C: NOVELS**

**PART I**

**A.  MINE BOY by Peter Abrahams**

**a) What happens immediately before this passage?**

Immediately before this passage, Leah has been sent to prison for six months because of selling beer. The man called the Fox had set a trap for her and they came for her at the night before, one policeman had announced that they knew someone was informing her.

**b) Describe the character of Red one (Paddy) as shown in the passage.**

According to the passage:

* Paddy is humane. He understands human life not from the perspective of a white man but generally as human being.
* Paddy is friendly demonstrated in the way he converses with Xuma although he is below his rank and from different races.
* He is an understanding man who listens to others’ problems and feels for them.
* Paddy is empathetic, he feels the pain of black people.
* Paddy is non-racist; he is a friend of Xuma though they are from different races.
* Paddy is humble, not arrogant, he accepts to talk with Xuma though he is a white man.

**c) What is the cause of Xuma’s sickness?**

Xuma’s sickness is caused by several factors:

* Eliza has left him because he doesn’t have things of the white man.
* The imprisonment of Leah whom he loves so much, and because she is the one who received him in the city when he knew no one.
* The racism of whites against the blacks causes them to suffer.
* Blacks are asked to present a pass while walking on the street.

**d) What happens immediately after this episode?**

Immediately after this passage, Xuma goes to the mines only to find that there has been an accident in the mines. Paddy and him try to rescue the miners, and they find that Johannes and Chris have died in the accident. The engineers inspect the place and say that it is something not serious (dangerous). But, Xuma orders his workers not to go down in the mine until the place is fixed. This results into Xuma leading the strike and he is supported by Paddy.

**B. THE PEARL by John Steinbeck**

**a) What are the immediate events that lead to this passage?**

The immediate event is that Kino has taken his pearl to the pearl buyers (dealers) but they have tried to cheat him by offering a low price pretending that his pearl is too big but not attractive.

**b) Identify any two themes that are shown in this passage.**

The themes include:

* **Determination or courage.** Kino is determined to get rich out of the pearl, regardless of all the threatening circumstances around it.
* **Love of family** is revealed through Kino’s determination to make his family happy by selling the pearl at good price and the concern for Kino by Juan Thomas, his brother .
* **Materialism** is revealed here as Kino does not care about the risks involved in selling the pearl. All his mind is focused on selling it at a high price.
* **Fear** as Kino thinks about the strange place that awaits him where he has no friend nor relative.
* **Poverty:** Kino told his brother that he fears starvation to mean that his family has experienced starvation one day.

**c) Describe Kino’s feeling in the passage.**

* Kino feels anxious (worried) because of the journey he is going to take to an unknown land.
* Kino feels scared (frightened) and worried about the dangers he might face in the city.
* Later, Kino feels determined and courageous to face the challenges ahead of him.

**d) What happens immediately after this incident (episode)?**

Soon after this incident during the night, Kino senses a thief near his hut. He goes outside and fights the thief. His wife also wakes up to help her husband. She finds the thief has run away and Kino is injured on the face. Juana helps him to stand up and go back in the hut and they sleep. Later, around 3:00 a.m Juana gets up and takes the pearl and tries to throw it into the sea. But Kino follows her and knocks her down and gets the pearl back. On the way back home, a man attacks Kino to robe him of the pearl, but Kino manages to kill the attackers. He is badly hit in the fight and Juana finds him lying on the ground. She sees the pearl, picks it up and keeps it. When she arrives where her husband is lying, Kino thinks the pearl is lost but Juana assures him she has it.

**PART II. A. ANIMAL FARM by George Orwell**

**Describe the characters of two of the following. Point out, with reasons, what you like or dislike about each of the ones you have chosen.**

**a) Benjamin   b) Boxer   c) Squealer     d)   Mollie**

**a) Benjamin**

* He is cynical in that he sees no good in anything that is why he feels nothing will change about the life of animals and the windmill will not make life any better.
* He is quit and uninvolved in the farm activity.
* He is loyal and loving especially to Boxer that is why when Boxer is sent to slaughterers, Benjamin sees the reality of life.
* He is intelligent but doesn’t use his intelligence to make life better on the farm.

**Note:**

* Those who say they like Benjamin have to argue that his predictions come to pass. At the end, life in Animal Farm has not changed at all.
* Those who dislike Benjamin have to argue that his lack of participation/unwillingness in changing life in the farm makes them dislike him. Since he is taken as intelligent, he should do something to make the animals’ life better, but he doesn’t. So, he is a coward.

**b) Boxer**

* He is a hardworking horse. Boxer wakes up early before all animals and works extra time in the evening especially during the building of the windmill.
* Boxer is silly because he fails to learn beyond letter D and when he does up to F, he forgets the previous letters.
* He is loyal to the leadership of Napoleon. His slogan is “I will work harder and Napoleon is always right.” This is a clear evidence of blind loyalty.
* Boxer is naïve about the politics in Animal Farm, and he is ignorant. Squealer easily convinces him and he believes.
* He is a victim of the cruelty of Napoleon when he decides to sell him to the slaughterer when he gets sick.
* Boxer is patriotic and a revolutionary fighter.
* Boxer is also pitiful.
* He is bearing and optimistic, …

**Note:**

* Those who like Boxer, it is because of his hardworking spirit.
* Those who dislike him, it is because he is stupid, gullible and a blind follower.

**c) Squealer**

* He is an eloquent pig whose role is to convince other stupid animals to follow Napoleon and succumb to exploitation.
* He is intelligent which is revealed in the way he changes the commandments without majority of the animals realizing.
* He is a propagandist whose role is to speak on behalf of the pigs and convince other animals that the pigs are good and serving the interest of other animals.
* Squealer is a liar who turns black into white and makes animals believe it. He lies to animals that the idea of the windmill was Napoleon’s but Snowball stole it from him/among the other lies.
* He is lazy because there is no where he is seen doing any work except speaking and making other animals work harder than ever before.
* Squealer is a dictator- he forces animals violently to work.
* He is a blackmailer. He uses the incident of Mr Jones coming back to the farm to threaten other animals to surrender eggs, milk, apples, and other delicacies to the pig race.
* He is manipulative to other animals but loyal to Napoleon.

**Note:**

* Those who like Squealer are likely to say that because of how eloquent he is.
* Those who dislike him is because Squealer is a liar and manipulative.

**d) Mollie**

* She is stylish that she enjoys putting on ribbons and walking around.
* She is lazy because she always wakes up late and has some excuse to give.
* Mollie is a traitor because she associates with human beings because they stroke her nose and give her ribbons.
* She is less intelligent because she observes changes in rules but can’t comprehend what exactly has been changed.
* She is coward because during the battle at the Cowshed she is discovered in the bush with her head hidden in the grass.
* She is unpatriotic, she doesn’t take part in the battle or activities involved in the farm.

**Note:**

* Those who like her it could be because of her stylish and fashionable mannerism.
* Those who dislike her it is because Mollie is lazy and unpatriotic.

**B.  A MAN OF THE PEOPLE by Chinua Achebe**

**Describe the 4 major characters in the novel ‘A Man of the People’**

1. **Chief Nanga**
* He is a sociable minister of culture who likes partying and being in public events. We first meet him in a school event in his village.
* He is immoral as he sleeps with different women including others’ girlfriends and women.
* Nanga is a violent man when he orders to the beating of Odili until he ends in the hospital because he is contesting for the same seat in parliament.
* He is corrupt and he has embezzled a lot of money from the government to put up his own house.

 **2. Odili**

* He is a young patriotic man who wants to liberate his country from evil men like Chief Nanga and Chief Koko.
* He is an intelligent boy academically because he tells us that he has been studying on scholarship.
* He is ambitious which pushes him try to become a member of parliament.
* He is vengeful when he takes Edna from Chief Nanga which causes cutthroat competition between them.
* Odili is loyal to Maxwell.
* He is immoral because he sleeps with Elsie and Jean.
1. **Maxwell**
* He is also patriotic in that he has started a party (CPC) and has several candidates for members of parliament.
* He is friendly in that he remembers his friendship with Odili and host him after Chief Nanga has taken his girlfriend.
* He is courageous and determined because he does not pull out of elections despite the corruption Chief Koko tries to use.
* He is loving and caring revealed in the way he conducts himself with his girlfriend, Eunice.
* He is intelligent because he plans for the party very well and he is a successful lawyer.
* He dies innocently at the end of the novel.
* He is deceptive because he deceives Chief Koko when he bribes him to step down. He takes his bribe but does not step down.
* He is a public speaker, during Odili’s campaign, he delivers the speeches on his rallies.
1. **Edna**
* She is a naïve girl who has to follow the decisions of her parents until she is enlightened by Odili.
* She is loving and caring to Odili and her family. We see her taking food to her mother and later looking after Odili after he is badly beaten up.
* She is a beautiful girl who has partly attracted Odili although his initial intentions are for revenge.
* She is humble and polite as revealed in the way she respects her parents and everyone else around her.
1. **Elsie**
* She is immoral because she sleeps with many men including Odili, Chief Nanga and her former boyfriend, Ralph.
* She is materialistic.
* She is unreliable.
* She is naïve in that she is easily manipulated.
* She is a nurse.
* She is caring and loving.
* She is unfaithful.
1. **Eunicie**
* She is a member of CPC.
* She is Maxwell’s fiancé.
* She shoots/kills Chief Koko after killing Maxwell as revenge.
* She participates in the inauguration of the CPC in Odili’s village.
* After killing Chief Simon Koko, Eunice is arrested and jailed but she is freed/ liberated after revolution.
1. **Chief Simon Koko**
* He is the Minister of Overseas Trainings.
* He is a member of P.O.P.
* He is Maxwell’s opponent.
* He bribes Maxwell to step down in political mobilization.
* He is a symbol of corruption.
* He kills Maxwell.
* Chief Koko was killed by Eunice as revenge of her fiancé, Maxwell.
1. **Hezekiah Samalu**
* He is a father of Odili, a former district interpreter.
* He is a symbol of polygamy.
* He was a member of P.O.P at first and later he joined C.P.C to support his son, Odili.
* He loses his job at expense of supporting his son.
* He is rich and arrogant therefore he is chatted in the village.