

SECONDARY SCHOOLS
ADVANCED LEVEL
SENIOR SIX

EXAM: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH / 100 marks

- Instructions:** 1. Write your names correctly on the answer sheet.
2. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
3. This paper consists of **THREE** sections: **A, B** and **C**.

Section A: Prose and Poetry (40marks)

Section B: Plays (30marks)

Section C: Novels (30marks)

SECTION A: PROSE AND POETRY.

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. (20 marks)

Globalization is an evitable phenomenon in human history that has brought the world closer through the exchange of goods and products, information, knowledge and culture. Over the last few decades, the pace of this global integration has become much faster and dramatic because of unprecedented advancements in technology, communications, science, transport and industry.

While globalization is a catalyst for and a consequence of human progress, it is also a messy process that requires adjustment and creates significant challenges and problems.

Globalization has sparked one of the most highly charged debates of the past decade. When people criticize the effects of globalization, they generally refer to economic integration. Economic integration occurs when countries lower barriers such as import tariffs and open their economies up to investment and trade with the rest of the world.

Supporters of globalization say countries that have opened up to the world economy such as China, Vietnam, India and Uganda have significantly reduced poverty. In some of these countries, the benefits from globalization have been tremendous. India cut its poverty rate in half in the past two decades. In China, reforms led to the largest poverty reduction in history. The number of rural poor fell from 250 million in 1978 to 34 million in 1999.

However, critics complain that inequalities in the current global trading system hurt developing countries. They argue that the process has exploited poor people in these countries, caused massive disruptions and produced few benefits. Many countries in Africa have failed to share in the gains of globalization. Their exports have remained confined to a narrow range of primary commodities. Some experts suggest that poor policies and infrastructure, weak institutions and corrupt governance have marginalized a number of countries. Others believe that geographical and climatic disadvantages have locked some countries out of global growth.

For all countries to be able to reap the benefits of globalization, the international community must continue working to reduce distortions in international trade (cutting

agricultural subsidies and trade barriers) that favors developed countries and create a fair system.

Even when economic globalization is working well and business is booming, there are dangerous side effects to globalization. Traditional and local cultures get swamped by western movies and the Internet. New factories built by foreign investors damage the environment in countries that do not have strong environmental safeguards in place. In addition, illegal drugs and black money move around the world despite the efforts of national governments to control them.

Adapted from: "Everything You Always Wanted to know about the United Nations" by the United Nations Department of Public Information.

Questions

- a. What do you understand by globalization? **(3 marks)**
- b. In what ways have people from different parts of the world come closer together? **(3 marks)**
- c. Why is globalization a threat to some societies? **(3 marks)**
- d. Explain the following expressions as used in the passage:**(6 marks)**
 - i. The pace of global integration.
 - ii. Sparked one of the most highly charged debates.
 - iii. Cutting agricultural subsidies and trade barriers.
- e. In not more than 100 words, explain the advantages and disadvantages of globalization. **(5 marks)**

2. Read this poem below and then answer the questions set on it: (20 marks)

And when you balance on your head

And when you balance on your head
A beautiful water pot
Or a new basket
Or a long-necked jar
Full of Honey,
Your long neck
Resembles the alwiri spear

And as you walk along the pathway
On both sides
The abiya grasses are flowering
And the pollok blossoms
And the wild white lilies
Are shouting silently
To the bees and butterflies!

And as the fragrance
Of the ripe wild berries
Hooks the insects and little birds,
As the fishermen hook the fish

And pull them up mercilessly,
The young men come
From the surrounding villages,
And from across many streams,
They come from beyond the hills
And the wide plains.
And bite off their ears
Like jackals.

And when you go
To the well
Or into the freshly burnt woodlands
To collect the red oceyu
Or to cut oddugushrubs ,
You find them,
Lurking on the shades
Like the leopardess with cubs.

By Okot p' Bitek, from "Growing up with poetry"

Questions

- a. What is the poem about? (3 marks)
- b. Who is the speaker in the poem? (3 marks)
- c. Find a line in the poem wherein we see paradox. (3marks)
- d. Describe how the poet has portrayed the African cultural values in the poem? (3marks)
- e. The poet used some comparisons. Identify three of them. (6marks)
- f. Why do you think the poet has chosen these images? (2marks)

SECTION B: PLAYS

PART I: Choose ONE of the two extracts below, read it carefully and then answer the questions that follow as concisely as possible. (15 marks)

EITHER: An Extract from the play “*The Crucible*” by ARTHUR MILLER

DANFORTH: You have not con—

PROCTOR: I have confessed myself! Is there no good penitence but it be public? God does not need my name nailed upon the church! God sees my name; God knows how black my sins are! It is enough!

DANFORTH: Mr. Proctor—

PROCTOR: You will not use me! I am no Sarah Good or Tituba; I am John Proctor! You will not use me! It is no part of salvation that you should use me!

DANFORTH: I do not wish to—

PROCTOR: I have three children—how may I teach them to walk like men in the world, and I sold my friends?

DANFORTH: You have not sold your friends—

PROCTOR: Beguile me not! I blacken all of them when this is nailed to the church the very day they hang for silence!

DANFORTH: Mr. Proctor, I must have good and legal proof that you—

PROCTOR: You are the high court; your word is good enough! Tell them I confessed myself; say Proctor broke his knees and wept like a woman; say what you will, but my name cannot—

DANFORTH, with suspicion: It is the same, is it not? If I report it or you sign to it?

PROCTOR—*he knows it is insane:* No, it is not the same! What others say and what I sign to is not the same!

DANFORTH: Why? Do you mean to deny this confession when you are free?

PROCTOR: I mean to deny nothing!

DANFORTH: Then explain to me, Mr. Proctor, why you will not let—

PROCTOR, with a cry of his whole soul: Because it is my name! Because I cannot have another in my life! Because I lie and sign myself to lies! Because I am not worth the dust on the feet of them that hang! How may I live without my name? I have given you my soul; leave me my name!

DANFORTH, pointing at the confession in Proctor’s hand: Is that document a lie? If it is a lie I will not accept it! What say you? I will not deal in lies, Mister! *Proctor is motionless.* You will give me your honest confession in my hand, or I cannot keep you from the rope. *Proctor does not reply.* Which way do you go, Mister?

His breast heaving, his eyes staring, Proctor tears the paper and crumples it, and he is weeping in fury, but erect.

Questions

1. Where and when does this scene take place? **(3marks)**
2. Why is John Proctor to confess? **(4marks)**
3. What does Proctor mean by “*I have three children—how may I teach them to walk like men in the world, and I sold my friends?*” **(4marks)**
4. Describe the end of the story. **(4marks)**

OR: An Extract from the play “An Enemy of the People” by HENRIK IBSEN

MRS. STOCKMANN: There, you see, Thomas!

DR. STOCKMANN: Yes, yes, I see all right; the whole lot of them in the town are cowards; no one among them dares do anything for far of the others. (**Throws the letter on the table.**) But it doesn't make any difference to us, Katherine. We are going to sail away to the New World, and ...

MRS. STOCKMANN: But, Thomas, are you sure we should take this step, this business about leaving ...?

DR. STOCKMANN: Are you suggesting that I should stay here, where they have pilloried me as an enemy of the people- branded me- broken my windows! And just look here, Katherine – they have torn my trousers too!

MRS. STOCKMANN: Oh, dear! – and they are the best pair you have got!

DR. STOCKMANN: You should never wear your best trousers when you go out to fight for freedom and truth. It is not that I care so much about the trousers, you know; you can always sew them, again for me. But that the common herd should dare to make this attack on me, as if they were my equals- that is what I cannot, for the life of me, stomach!

MRS. STOCKMANN: There is no doubt they have behaved very badly toward you, Thomas; but is that sufficient reason for us to leave our native country for good?

DR. STOCKMANN: If we went to another town, do you suppose we should not find the common people just as insolent as they are here? Of course there is not much to choose between them. Oh, well, let the mongrels yap – that is not the worst part of it. The worst is that, from one end of this country to the other, every man is the slave of his Party. Although, as far as that goes, I dare say it is not much better in the free West either; the compact majority, and liberal public opinion, and all that infernal old bag of tricks are probably rampant there too. But there, things are done on a larger scale, you see. They may kill you, but they won't subject you to slow torture. They don't squeeze a free man's soul in a vice, as they do here. And, if need be, one can get away from it all. (**Walks up and down.**) If only I knew where there was a virgin forest or a small South Sea island for sale, cheap ...

MRS. STOCKMANN: But think of the boys, Thomas!

DR. STOCKMANN (*Standing still*): What a funny woman you are, Katherine! Would you prefer to have the boys grow up in a society like this? You saw for yourself last night that half the population are insane; and if the other half have not lost their senses, it is because they are mere thickheads, with no wit to lose.

Questions

1. Where does this scene take place? **(3marks)**
2. We are going to sail away to the New World, and Why is Dr. Stockman's family going to sail away? Which New World is he saying? **(4marks)**
3. Discuss the arguments between Dr. Stockman and Katherine about leaving from the story? **(4marks)**
4. Who is referred to as "*an enemy of the people*" in this play? Do you have the same view? Why or why not? **(4marks)**

PART II: Choose ONE play and answer the question set on it. (15 marks)

EITHER: *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* by BERTOLT BRECHT

Betrayal can be seen as the source of major events that take place in this play. Discuss.

OR: *Julius Caesar* by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Discuss the deaths that occur in the play *Julius Caesar* after Julius Caesar's celebration of his victory over Pompey.

SECTION C: NOVELS

PART I: Choose ONE of the two extracts below, read it carefully and then answer the questions that follow as concisely as possible. (15 marks)

EITHER: An Extract from *Animal Farm* by George Orwell

In January there came bitterly hard weather. The earth was like iron, and nothing could be done in the fields. Many meetings were held in the big barn, and the pigs occupied themselves with planning out the work of the coming season. It had come to be accepted that the pigs, who were manifestly cleverer than the other animals, should decide all questions of farm policy, though their decisions had to be ratified by a majority vote. This arrangement would have worked well enough if it had not been for the disputes between Snowball and Napoleon. These two disagreed at every point where disagreement was possible.

If one of them suggested sowing a bigger acreage with barley, the other was certain to demand a bigger acreage of oats, and if one of them said that such and such a field was just right for cabbages, the other would declare that it was useless for anything except roots. Each had his own following, and there were some violent debates. At the Meetings Snowball often won over the majority by his brilliant speeches, but Napoleon was better at canvassing support for himself in between times. He was especially successful with the sheep. Of late the sheep had taken to bleating—Four legs good, two legs bad—both in and out of season, and they often interrupted the Meeting with this. It was noticed that they were especially liable to break into—Four legs good, two legs bad—at crucial moments in Snowball's speeches. Snowball had made a close study of some back numbers of the Farmer and Stockbreeder which he had found in the farmhouse, and was full of plans for innovations and improvements. He talked learnedly about field drains, silage, and basic slag, and had worked out a complicated scheme for all the animals to drop their dung directly in the

fields, at a different spot every day, to save the labour of cartage. Napoleon produced no schemes of his own, but said quietly that Snowball would come to nothing, and seemed to be biding his time. But of all their controversies, none was so bitter as the one that took place over the windmill.

In the long pasture, not far from the farm buildings, there was a small knoll which was the highest point on the farm. After surveying the ground, Snowball declared that this was just the place for a windmill, which could be made to operate a dynamo and supply the farm with electrical power. This would light the stalls and warm them in winter, and would also run a circular saw, a chaff-cutter, a mangel-slicer, and an electric milking machine. The animals had never heard of anything of this kind before (for the farm was an old-fashioned one and had only the most primitive machinery), and they listened in astonishment while Snowball conjured up pictures of fantastic machines which would do their work for them while they grazed at their ease in the fields or improved their minds with reading and conversation.

Within a few weeks Snowball's plans for the windmill were fully worked out. The mechanical details came mostly from three books which had belonged to Mr. Jones- "One Thousand Useful Things to Do About the House", "Every Man His Own Bricklayer", and "Electricity for Beginners". Snowball used as his study a shed which had once been used for incubators and had a smooth wooden floor, suitable for drawing on. He was closeted there for hours at a time. With his books held open by a stone, and with a piece of chalk gripped between the knuckles of his trotter, he would move rapidly to and fro, drawing in line after line and uttering little whimpers of excitement. Gradually the plans grew into a complicated mass of cranks and cog-wheels, covering more than half the floor, which the other animals found completely unintelligible but very impressive. All of them came to look at Snowball's drawings at least once a day. Even the hens and ducks came, and were at pains not to tread on the chalk marks. Only Napoleon held aloof. He had declared himself against the windmill from the start. One day, however, he arrived unexpectedly to examine the plans. He walked heavily round the shed, looked closely at every detail of the plans and snuffed at them once or twice, then stood for a little while contemplating them out of the corner of his eye; then suddenly he lifted his leg, urinated over the plans, and walked out without uttering a word. *From "Animal Farm" by George Orwell*

Questions

1. Discuss the main reasons that caused the disagreements between Napoleon and Snowball in above extract. **(5 marks)**
2. Find out the deeds of protagonist in the story. **(5 marks)**
3. Discuss about Napoleon's character. **(5 marks)**

OR: An Extract from *The Pearl* by JOHN STEINBECK

"Kino, this pearl is evil. Let us destroy it before it destroys us. Let us crush it between two stones. Let us throw it back in the sea where it belongs. Kino, it is evil, it is evil! And as she spoke the light came back in Kino's eyes so that they glowed fiercely and his muscles hardened and his will hardened.

"No," he said. I will fight this thing; I will win over it. We will have our chance." His fist pounded the sleeping mat. "No one shall take our good fortune from us," he said. His eyes softened then and he raised a gentle hand to Juana's shoulder. "Believe me," he said. "I am a man." And his face grew crafty.

"In the morning we will take our canoe and we will go over the sea and over the mountains to the capital, you and I. We will not be cheated. I am a man."

"Kino," she said huskily, —I am afraid. A man can be killed. Let us throw the pearl back into the sea.

—Hush, he said fiercely. "I am a man. Hush." And she was silent, for his voice was command. "Let us sleep a little," he said. —In the first light we will start. You are not afraid to go with me?" "No my husband."

His eyes were soft and warm on her then, his hand touched her cheek. "Let us sleep a little," he said.

Questions

1. Referring to what happens in the novel, explain how Juana is right by saying —...this pearl is evil. Let us destroy it before it destroys us. **(5marks)**
2. Describe Kino's attitude towards his wife's piece of advice as shown in this passage. **(5 marks)**
3. Consider the novel —**The Pearl** of John Steinbeck, then evaluate the role of women in this novel comparing to the Rwandan women in this time. **(5 marks)**

PART II: Choose ONE novel and answer the question set on it. (15 marks)

EITHER: *Mine Boy* by Peter Abraham

After reading the novel "**Mine Boy**" of Peter Abrahams, discuss the themes depicted in this novel.

OR: *A Man of the People* by Chinua Achebe

Think about the novel "**A Man of the People**" of Chinua Achebe, then discuss some relevant elements that show that the book was written after independence.