

Literature in English

Date: 28 / 06 / 2022

2.00 PM- 5.00 PM



END OF TERM III EXAMINATIONS

GRADE: S2

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MARKS:

..... / 100

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 **(50 marks)**
Section B: Plays **(25 marks)**
Section C: Novels **(25 marks)**
- 4) Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.

Section A: Prose and Poetry (50 marks)

Prose

1) Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow. (25 marks)

The Hero

Children playing in the dust –blown streets of Gulu used to sing a song. In the song, they dared each other to jump from a high place. A broken leg would know to a problem because Dr Matthew Lukwiya was well known, loved and respected. He was a hero.

Dr Matthew, as he was known, was committed to his work and the people he served. One day rebels raided his hospital and they threatened to take hostage some Italian nuns.

Dr Matthew persuaded them to take him instead. They took him and marched around the bush with him for a whole week. When they finally released him, he went back to serve his people. Dr Matthew, as it was known, would give his life for his people.

In October 2000, the hospital staff at Lacor Hospital were attacked by a strange disease. The symptoms included bleeding from the mouth, nose, ears, gums and other body openings. The victim would cough, vomit and become feverish.

From earlier, it had been established that Ebola was very infectious. It was contracted by coming into contact with fluid from an infected person. It also killed its victims very quickly.

When the hospital staff at Lacor hospital received the news that there was an outbreak of Ebola, they took all the necessary precautions. This included keeping all the infected people in isolation and wearing protective clothing when attending to patients. In Lacor hospital, only doctors, nurses and nursing assistants were allowed near the patients. In other hospitals, relatives of the patients were requested to look after them. Dr Matthew led by example. He would go to the ebola ward every morning at seven and would always be there till late in the evening.

One morning in November, a nurse known as Simon Ajok, who had contracted the virus, started bleeding profusely. He started moving around the ward smearing the walls with blood as he moved. The nurses were alarmed. They called Dr Mathew. He put on the protective clothing but forgot to put on the goggles or a plastic shield for the face. He went to the ward to help clean up Ajok, calmed him down and put him back to bed. Unfortunately, Ajok died soon afterwards. Within 24 hours, seven more people died. The seven include two nurses. The hospital staff panicked. They went to the assembly hall and told Dr Matthew they wanted the hospital closed.

They were afraid that they would catch Ebola and die. Dr Matthew said that if the hospital closed down, he would leave and never return. He urged the hospital staff to remember the principles that had brought them to nursing. He told them the story of how he had volunteered to be kidnapped by the rebels. He changed the staff to live and may be even die by the values that had brought them to nursing. Finally, he vowed to fight on even if he was left alone. The staff were convinced. They all stayed.

Two days later, Dr Matthew had a flu. He started vomiting, had a fever and was very weak. The sister-in-charge gave him anti-malaria drugs but the fever did not reduce. Dr Matthew kept praying. He prayed that, if he were to die, he may die serving his people. The sister took a blood test. The results were positive, Dr Matthew had contracted Ebola.

Dr Matthew's wife, Margaret. Went to see him. She was not allowed to move close to him or touch him. She had to wear protective clothing. Dr Mathew encouraged her to remain strong and avoid being infected so that she could look after their children. Dr Matthew died on 5th December, 2000.

Questions

- a) Where did the story take place? **(2 marks)**
- b) How was Ebola a very dangerous disease? **(4 marks)**
- c) Why did the staff suggest that the hospital be closed down? **(4 marks)**
- d) Who is the hero in the story? **(2 marks)**
- e) Describe his heroic deed. **(7 marks)**

- f) What is the mood in the story? **(2 marks)**
 g) Analyse the purpose of the story. **(4 marks)**

2) Poetry (25 marks)

i) Match the following words with their meanings: (5 marks)

a) Repetition	1) is a repetition of vowel sounds within words in lines.
b) Assonance	2) use of the same consonant sound at the beginning of consecutive words in a poem.
c) Alliteration	3) the use of a word or a group of words over and over again in a poem.
d) Personification	4) figure of speech that makes comparison, showing similarities between two different things using comparative words <i>like</i> or <i>as...</i> '
e) Simile	5) give human qualities to something that isn't human.

ii) Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow. (20 marks)

The visitor

Little baby, little angel.
 Tell me about your world-
 The world I have forgotten about,
 But first welcome to my world.

Was it warm, was it cold?
 Your face looks sun-tanned
 Yet you seem joyful and bold
 As you arrive from your first world.

Was it dark, was it bright?
 Could you tell if it was day or night?
 Could you hear us converse and laugh?
 In the comfort of your world?

You shed tears of joy, didn't you?
'cause you were lonely no more!
We gave you the loveliest name, too,
And have for you plenty in store.

Little baby, little angel,
We knew you were coming all the while
As mum grew bigger and sighed under your weight,
And sweaters and shawls were knit.

Little beauty, little angel,
I have many stories to tell you
But in what language shall I tell?
Perhaps I will wait until tomorrow.

Innocent baby of my mother
Clean and shiny like a star
I can hardly wait for you to grow
I want to sing and play with you.

By Sam Mbure

Questions

- a) Who is the speaker in the poem? **(3 marks)**
- b) Identify one poetic device used in the poem? **(1 mark)**
- c) What is the poem about? **(5 marks)**
- d) Explain the relevance of the title? **(4 marks)**
- e) In your own words explain the innocence of the baby according to the speaker? **(3 marks)**
- f) Differentiate the two worlds stated by the speaker. **(2 marks)**
- g) What does the poet mean by:
 - (i) You shed tears of joy, didn't you? **(1 mark)**
 - (ii) And have for you plenty in store. **(1 mark)**

Section B: Plays

Margaret Macpherson: The Cooking Pan and other plays

3) Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow. (25 marks)

GONGOLO: True. But I have a very big banana plantation.

ODEDEKE: So, have I. But you must plant cassava, as I have done.

GONGOLO: *Mukyala*, do you hear?

KYATE: *(still resentful)* Why me and not you?

GONGOLO: *(angry)* Don't. ... *(Odedeke looks at him. He swallows and begins again)* This is work we must do together. I want your help.

ODEDEKE: That is all I wanted to tell you. I must go to see others now.

GONGOLO: *(quietly to Kyate)* Leave us a moment.

(Exit Kyaterekera to the hut again)

GONGOLO: Sir, there's one thing I want to ... to talk to you about . . .

Privately, here. Aah. . . might you still have some work? I don't want my wife to sweat when I am looking on. What she has done has shaken me.

ODEDEKE: So you want employment? What type of work can you do?

GONGOLO: Anything, sir.

ODEDEKE: Can you dig?

GONGOLO: Of course, sir. I am a peasant.

ODEDEKE: All right. Come tomorrow. Mornings only. You can dig your own shamba in the evening and help your wife. Thirty-five shillings a month. It's not much but it should help.

GONGOLO: All right, sir. Thank you, sir.

ODEDEKE: Not so much. I want to see the people in my village happy, earning money. I want to help you. But, Gongolo, you must stop drinking so much. I am the Chief of this village and I know heavy drinking is bad.

GONGOLO: I don't drink all that much, sir.

ODEDEKE: You think I don't know? On Sundays you start drinking at nine and go on till mid-night. Imagine –till mid-night! Then you struggle home, half-blind, singing “*kagutema bamwongere*”. (*sings a little*) You keep my village awake. They don't complain to you or to me but I know. I hear things.

Questions

- a) Classify the characters in the above extract under *dynamic* and *static* characters. **(2 marks)**
- b) Why does Ngongolo want to talk to Odedeke privately? **(2 marks)**
- c) Which character do you admire most? Why? **(8 marks)**
- d) What does Odedeke mean by “*You keep my village awake.*”? **(4 marks)**
- e) How does Ngongolo show that he is apologetic? **(1 mark)**
- f) What important piece of advice does Odedeke give to Ngongolo after this extract? **(4 marks)**
- g) Explain the difference between body language and dialogue in drama. **(4 marks)**

Section C: Novels

- 4) Read the excerpt below and then answer the questions that follow. (25 marks)**

My mother sat on the bed, put her hands on her cheeks and stared at me for a long time. She did not seem to understand me. I stared back at her. I wanted her to hold me and tell me it had not happened; that it was all a bad dream and everything was okay. I wanted her to take away the pain I was feeling physically and emotionally. I wished she at least say some words to comfort me. She just looked at me shaking her head. “What!...I mean, how?” She had finally found her voice, but the shock on her face betrayed her attempt to remain calm. “Do you know the boys who have done this?”

“They are my classmates,” I replied, struggling to control the tears, which were now flowing freely. She left me in our room and went to find my father. When she came back, she told me we had to go to the local dispensary.

It was a short walk to the dispensary but I had to drag myself, half-carried by my mother. The clinical officer we found attended to me while he wrote down every detail. Once he had treated me, he advised us to report the matter to the local chief and to get a P3 form from the police. We could not see the chief that night because it was quite late. I hardly slept a wink. Every time I started to fall asleep, I would start seeing those boys again and I would jerk awake. I fell asleep briefly towards dawn but dreamt I was being raped all over again.

We were the first people to see the chief the following morning. When we related the case to the chief, he asked us whether we had told the village elder. I wondered what the case had to do with the village elder. What the boys had done to me was not a matter to be settled by the village elder. The chief however told us that we should try to settle the matter with the village elder and the parents of those boys, '*kinyumbani*' as he put it. I could not believe it. He was not even going to arrest them!

When we told the village elder about the rape, he was in complete agreement with the chief. He sent word to the parents of the boys and arranged that we all meet the following day.

On our way home, I tried to explain to my mother that what the boys had done to me was not a case for the village elder but a crime. She stopped walking and then asked me, "Chiku, don't you feel enough shame as it is? Do you want the whole village to know what has been done to you? If we take those boys to the police and press charges, who is going to pay for all the expenses of the trial? One of those boys, Mathenge, comes from a well-off family. You know that his uncle is the local councillor. Do you think he will let his nephew go to jail? We shall talk to the village elder tomorrow and maybe, arrange for some sort of compensation."

Compensation! I was outraged. How could any amount of money compensate for what I had gone through? Could the money obliterate the shame, the pain, and the heartache? What if I was pregnant? Would it be enough to raise a child? In case those boys had infected me with HIV, would the money compensate for that too? I felt betrayed, especially by my mother

Questions

- a) What happens to the narrator just before this passage? **(2 marks)**
- b) Compare and contrast the character traits of Chiku and her mother.
(5 marks)
- c) What is the relationship between the local councillor and Mathenge?
(2 marks)
- d) Discuss the reasons why Chiku's mother preferred compensation to imprisoning the boys. **(6 marks)**
- e) What is the subject matter according to the passage? **(6 marks)**
- f) What happens immediately after this passage? **(4 marks)**

END

Marking Guide

1) Prose (25 marks)

- a) It took place in Gulu at Lacor Hospital. **(2 marks)**
- b) Ebola was a very dangerous because it was very infectious. It was contracted by coming into contact with fluid from an infected person and it also killed its victims very quickly. **(4 marks)**
- c) When Ajok and, seven more people died, the hospital staff panicked. They went to the assembly hall and told Dr Matthew they wanted the hospital closed. They were afraid that they would catch Ebola and die. **(4 marks)**
- d) The hero is Dr Matthew Lukwiya. **(2 marks)**
- e)
- Dr Matthew led by example.
 - He would go to the Ebola ward every morning at seven and would always be there till late in the evening
 - Dr Matthew, as he was known, was committed to his work and the people he served.
 - He would give his life for his people.
 - When the hospital staff suggested to close down the hospital, Doctor Matthew urged the hospital staff to remember the principles that had brought them to nursing. He told them the story of how he had volunteered to be kidnapped by the rebels.
 - He changed the staff to live and may be even die by the values that had brought them to nursing.
 - Finally, he vowed to fight on even if he was left alone. The staff were convinced. They all stayed. **(7 marks)**
- f) The mood is sad because it talks about Ebola which has eluded cure and also because the hero- Dr Matthew- died. **(2 marks)**
- g) Purpose is to inform and educate us about the Ebola disease; but also, to help us appreciate Dr Matthews' selfless sacrifice for mankind, which people should emulate. **(4 marks)**

Section B: Poetry (25 marks)

b) i) a)—3 (1 mark)

b)—1 (1 mark)

c)—2 (1 mark)

d)—5 (1 mark)

e)—4 (1 mark)

ii)

- a) The speaker is the child who is welcoming his/her little brother/sister to the new world. **(3 marks)**
- b) The poet uses the following poetic devices:
(i) Alliteration

- (ii) Rhyme
- (iii) Rhythm (1 mark)

- c) The poem is about praising the newly born baby. The child is warmly welcomed into the real world. The speaker is eager to know how the newly born baby has been fairing in the mother's womb. The speaker wishes to talk to the baby but is aware the baby does not understand. Waiting until the baby can talk is the best option. (6 marks)
- d) The title is relevant to the content as the new born comes for the first time into the second or real world. (4 marks)
- e) The baby is innocent because it has never sinned. It is its first time to be in the second/real world. The baby is an angel as the poet says. Believers are told and convinced that human beings are born without sin. (3 marks)
- f) The two worlds stated by the poet are the following:
The first world is when the baby is inside her mother's womb/uterus. The second world is the real world, the earth where people and their surroundings live. (4 marks)
- g) (i) "shedding tears of joy" means being extremely excited, delighted or joyous
(ii) "to have plenty in store" means having enough of material resources for you/enough of what you desire. (2 marks)

Section C: Plays

- a) Dynamic character: ODEDEKE; Static character: GONGOLO (2 marks)
- b) He wanted a job so that he can supplement his wife's efforts in fending for the family. (2 marks)
- c) The most admirable character is Odedeke. He advises Ngongolo against taking excessive alcohol, how he can develop or fend for his family. Odedeke is man who can't be happy while his citizens are suffering from hunger or any other miserable life. He discourages Ngongolo from taking alcohol excessively. He is approachable by those who need him. (8 marks)
- d) Ngongolo gets drunk and disturbs the whole village shouting and singing, villagers cannot rest at night because of the noise he makes. (4 marks)
- e) He tells Odedeke that he is sorry, that he is going to change for the better. (1 mark)
- f) He advises Ngongolo on how he can develop his land, sell the produce and get money for Family needs. (4 marks)
- g) Body language adds another dimension to the scene, because it reveals a person's feelings or mood whereas dialogue occurs between two people exchanging words. (4 marks)

Section C: Novels (25 marks)

- a) Chiku was raped by four boys on her way home after school. The boys were her classmates. (2 marks)
- b) Chicku is a strong girl, brave, who can't accept traditional ways of covering up the evil like "rape" while her mother is weak, fearful, and can betray her daughter by accepting to cover the evil/crime committed by Chiku's classmates. (5 marks)

c) The local councillor was his uncle while Mathenge was his nephew. **(2 marks)**

d)

- Chiku's mother wanted to hold the tongue for compensation due to fearing shame that would be put up on them by the whole village.
- her family was poor, she feared the expenses of the trial.
- She also feared Mathenge's uncle who was the local councillor, who would not let his nephew go to jail. **(6 marks)**

e) The subject matter is about "rape." Chiku was raped by her classmates. And then, the local chief wanted to cover up the matter by settling it with the village elder and the parents of those boys instead of taking the case to the police to be settled by the court of law. **(6 marks)**

f)

- Chiku and her mother went back to the village elder where she met the boys who had molested her.
- It was agreed that the parents of the boys would pay compensation in terms of 4 goats and 2 sheep each.
- An agreement was signed between Chiku's mother and the boys' parents. It was witnessed by church elder and the village elder's wife.
- This agreement was an insult to Chiku; she was more devastated to see the boys who raped her go scot-free. She felt rejected. **(4 marks)**