ADVANCED LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2016

SUBJECT: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

COMBINATIONS: - HISTORY - ECONOMICS - LITERATURE (HEL)
  - LITERATURE - ECONOMICS - GEOGRAPHY (LEG)
  - HISTORY - GEOGRAPHY - LITERATURE (HGL)
  - ENGLISH - FRENCH - KINYARWANDA (EFK)
  - ENGLISH - KISWAHILI - KINYARWANDA (EKK)

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

2. Write your names and index number on the answer booklet as written on your registration form.

3. This paper consists of THREE sections: A, B and C.
   
   **Section A:** Prose and Poetry.  
   **Section B:** Plays.  
   **Section C:** Novels.  

4. Use only blue or black pen.
SECTION A: PROSE AND POETRY (40 marks)

1) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. (15 marks)

Globalization is an inevitable 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 those 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 favour developed countries and create a more fair system.

Even when economic globalisation is working well and business is booming, there are dangerous side effects to globalisation. 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.

a) What do you understand by globalisation? (2marks)

b) In what ways have people from different parts of the world come closer together? (4marks)

c) Why is globalisation a threat to some societies? (3marks)

d) Explain the following expressions as used in the passage:
   (i) the pace of global integration.
   (ii) sparked one of the most highly charged debates.
   (iii) cutting agricultural subsidies and trade barriers. (6marks)

2) In not more than 100 words, explain the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation. (10marks)

3) Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow. (15marks)

   **A Taxi Driver on his Death**

   When with prophetic eye I peer into the future
   I see that I shall perish upon this road
   Driving men that I do not know.
   This metallic monster that now I dictate,
   This docile elaborate horse,
   That in silence seems to simmer and strain,
   Shall surely revolt some tempting day.
   Thus I shall die; not that I care
   For any man’s journey
   Nor for proprietor’s gain,
   Nor for love of my own
   Not for these do I attempt the forbidden limits,
   For these defy the traffic-man and the cold cell,
   Risking everything for the little little more.
   They shall say, I know, who pick up my bones,
   ‘Poor chap, another victim to the ruthless machine’-
   Concealing my blood under the metal.

   *Timothy Wangusa*

   a) Why must the taxi driver *peer* rather than *look* into the future? (2marks)
   
b) What does he mean by ‘*this road*’? (2marks)
   
c) In your own words explain the following expressions:
      (i) ‘*the metallic monster I dictate*’.
      (ii) ‘*docile elaborate horse*’. (2marks)
   
d) (i) Explain three things the taxi driver does not care for. (3marks)
      (ii) What is his real reason for being a taxi driver? (2marks)
      (iii) Do you consider the driver ‘*another victim of the ruthless machine*’ or not? Explain. (2marks)
SECTION B: PLAYS (30marks)

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

Either: PART I: WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Romeo and Juliet*

**JULIET** Wilt thou be gone? it is not yet near day:
   It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
   That pierced the fearful hollow of thine ear;
   Nightly she sings on yon pomegranate-tree:
   Believe me, love, it was the nightingale.

**ROMEO** It was the lark, the herald of the morn,
   No nightingale: look, love, what envious streaks
   Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east:
   Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
   Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.
   I must be gone and live, or stay and die.

**JULIET** Yon light is not daylight, I know it, I:
   It is some meteor that the sun exhales,
   To be to thee this night a torch-bearer,
   And light thee on thy way to Mantua:
   Therefore stay yet; thou need'st not to be gone.

**ROMEO** Let me be ta'en, let me be put to death;
   I am content, so thou wilt have it so.
   I'll say yon grey is not the morning's eye,
   'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow;
   Nor that is not the lark, whose notes do beat
   The vaulty heaven so high above our heads:
   I have more care to stay than will to go:
   Come, death, and welcome! Juliet wills it so.
   How is't, my soul? let's talk; it is not day.

**JULIET** It is, it is: hie hence, be gone, away!
   It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
   Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps.
   Some say the lark makes sweet division;
   This doth not so, for she divideth us:
   Some say the lark and loathed toad change eyes,
   O, now I would they had changed voices too!
   Since arm from arm that voice doth us affray,
   Hunting thee hence with hunt's-up to the day,
   O, now be gone; more light and light it grows.

**ROMEO** More light and light, more dark and dark our woes.
a) When and where does this scene take place? [2marks]
b) Explain briefly the argument of Juliet and Romeo in terms of the nightingale and the lark. [4marks]
c) What do you understand by the following lines?
   (i) I must be gone and live, or stay and die. [2marks]
   (ii) And light thee on thy way to Mantua. [2marks]
   (iii) More light and light, more dark and dark our woes. [2marks]
d) Why does Romeo change his mind about leaving? [3marks]

Or: PART II: ROBERT BOLT: A Man for All Seasons

MORE Yes. (He eats a morsel) You still make superlative custard, Alice.

ALICE Do I?

MORE That's a nice dress you have on.

ALICE It's my cooking dress.

MORE It's very nice anyway. Nice colour.

ALICE (Turns. Quietly) By God, you think very little of me.(Mounting bitterness) I know I'm a fool. But I'm no such fool as at this time to be lamenting for my dresses! Or to relish complimenting on my custard!

MORE (Regarding her with frozen attention. He nods once or twice) I am well rebuked. (He holds out his hands) Al_

ALICE No! (She remains where she is, glaring at him)

MORE (He is in great fear of her) I am faint when I think of the worst that they may do to me. But worse than that would be to go with you not understanding why I go.

ALICE I don't!

MORE (Just hanging on to his self-possession) Alice, if you can tell me that you understand, I think I can make a good death, if I have to.

ALICE Your death's no "good" to me!

MORE Alice, you must tell me that you understand!

ALICE I don't! (She throws it straight at his head) I don't believe this had to happen.
MORE (His face is drawn) If you say that, Alice, I don't see how I'm to face it.

ALICE It's the truth!

MORE (Gasping) You're an honest woman.

ALICE Much good may it do me! I'll tell you what I'm afraid of: that when you've gone, I shall hate you for it.

MORE (Turns from her, his face working) Well, you mustn't, Alice, that's all. (Swiftly she crosses the stage to him; he turns and they clasp each other fiercely) You mustn't, you--

ALICE (Covers his mouth with her hand) S-s-sh . . . As for understanding, I understand you're the best man that I ever met or am likely to; and if you go—well, God knows why I suppose—though as God's my witness God's kept deadly quiet about it! And if anyone wants my opinion of the King and his Council they've only to ask for it!

MORE Why, it's a lion I married! A lion!

a) Explain briefly where this scene takes place. (4 marks)
b) What does More mean by “worse than that would be to go with you not understanding why I go”? (4 marks)
c) From this scene and elsewhere in the play, describe the attitude of Alice towards her husband and his reaction to it. (4 marks)
d) Describe what takes place immediately after this exchange between Alice and her husband. (3 marks)

5) Choose ONE play and answer the question on it (15 marks)

Either: PART I: WOLE SOYINKA: The Trials of Brother Jero

Choose two characters from The Trials of Brother Jero and discuss their role in the play.

Or: PART II: FRANCIS IMBUGA: Betrayal in the City

Compare and contrast the characters of Mulili and Boss in Betrayal in the City.
SECTION C: NOVELS (30 marks)

6) Choose ONE of the two passages below; read it carefully and then answer the questions that follow as concisely as possible.

(15 marks)

Either: PART I: WILLIAM GOLDING: Lord of the Flies

"I gave you food," said Jack, "and my hunters will protect you from the beast. Who will join my tribe?"
"I'm chief," said Ralph, "because you chose me. And we were going to keep the fire going. Now you run after food—"
"You ran yourself!" shouted Jack. "Look at that bone in your hands!"
Ralph went crimson. "I said you were hunters. That was your job."
Jack ignored him again. "Who'll join my tribe and have fun?"
"I'm chief," said Ralph tremulously. "And what about the fire? And I've got the conch."
"You haven't got it with you," said Jack, sneering. "You left it behind. See, clever? And the conch doesn't count at this end of the island—"
"I'll blow the conch," said Ralph breathlessly, "and call an assembly."
"We shan't hear it."
Piggy touched Ralph's wrist. "Come away. There's going to be trouble. And we've had our meat."
There was a blink of bright light beyond the forest and the thunder exploded again so that a littlun started to whine. Big drops of rain fell among them making individual sounds when they struck. "Going to be a storm," said Ralph, "and you'll have rain like when we dropped here. Who's clever now? Where are your shelters? What are you going to do about that?"
The hunters were looking uneasily at the sky, flinching from the stroke of the drops. A wave of restlessness set the boys swaying and moving aimlessly. The flickering light became brighter and the blows of the thunder were only just bearable. The littluns began to run about, screaming. Jack leapt on to the sand. "Do our dance! Come on! Dance!"

a) Explain the "beast" referred to by Jack, giving your opinion as to whether or not his hunters can protect his 'tribe' from it. (4marks)
b) What does Ralph mean by "I've got the conch" and Jack by "the conch doesn't count at this end of the island"? (4marks)
c) What happens to the conch in the end? (3marks)
d) Describe the dance that followed when Jack leapt on to the sand and how it ended. (4marks)
Or: **PART II:** CHINUA ACHEBE: *Things Fall Apart*

His yams grew abundantly, not only in his motherland but also in Umuofia, where his friend gave them out year by year to sharecroppers.

Then the tragedy of his first son had occurred. At first it appeared as if it might prove too great for his spirit. But it was a resilient spirit, and in the end Okonkwo overcame his sorrow. He had five other sons and he would bring them up in the way of the clan.

He sent for the five sons and they came and sat in his obi. The youngest of them was four years old.

"You have all seen the great abomination of your brother. Now he is no longer my son or your brother. I will only have a son who is a man, who will hold his head up among my people. If any one of you prefers to be a woman, let him follow Nwoye now while I am alive so that I can curse him. If you turn against me when I am dead I will visit you and break your neck."

Okonkwo was very lucky in his daughters. He never stopped regretting that Ezinma was a girl. Of all his children she alone understood his every mood. A bond of sympathy had grown between them as the years had passed.

*a* When and where does this occasion take place? (3 marks)

*b* What does Okonkwo mean by “the great abomination of your brother”? (4 marks)

*c* Who is Okonkwo’s friend in this passage and why is he regarded as a friend in this passage? (4 marks)

*d* Explain what qualities would Okonkwo approve of in a son and give an example how Ezinma’s behaviour pleased him. (4 marks)

7) Choose **ONE** novel and answer the question on it (15 marks)

**Either:** **PART I:** NGUGI WA THIONG’O: *The River Between*

Identify three problems Waiyaki had in trying to reconcile Kamena and Makuyu. To what extent did he succeed or fail?

**Or:** **PART II:** ELECHI AMADI: *The Concubine*

Using suitable examples from the novel, discuss Anyika’s role in *The Concubine*.

**Or:** **PART III:** CAMARA LAYE: *The African Child*

Describe Camara Laye’s friendship with two other boys and outline the things that made them intimate. What eventually happened to this friendship?