

G12 ECZ LITERATURE 2015 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Literature in English (2011/1), 2015

Section A (Julius Caesar) + Section B (Cry the Beloved Country, Animal Farm, Things Fall Apart)

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Literature in English 2011/1

Friday

23 OCTOBER 2015

Additional material:

Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 45 minutes

Marks: 100

Instructions to candidates

- 1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 2 There are **nine** questions in this paper. Answer **five** questions.
- 3 Answer **two** questions from Section A and **three** questions from Section B.
- 4 **Each answer must be on a different book.**
- 5 Write your answers on the separate **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 6 If you use more than one answer booklet, **fasten the booklets together.**

Information for candidates

All questions in this paper carry equal marks. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

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Section A

In Section **A** you must answer both Question 1 which begins on this page and Question 2 which begins on Page 8. You must cover **one play** and **one novel** in Section **A**.

Choose one of the passages from **(a)** to **(f)**, read it carefully and then answer as concisely as possible the questions following it.

N.B. If you write answers on more than one passage, only marks for one of them will be recorded.

1 (a) **SOYINKA: Kongi's Harvest**

SECRETARY: That doesn't stop him from messing me about. It only gives him an alibi.

DAODU: Hadn't you better turn him loose then?

SECRETARY: I might do that. Yes, I might do that. Hm [*Looks slowly round.*] Does that woman have to keep looking at me like that?

DAODU: Does she bother you?

SECRETARY: Isn't there anywhere else we can go? I need to concentrate.

DAODU: I can ask her to go in if you like.

SECRETARY: Nonsense. Leave her where she is. I just wish she'd . . . what do they sing about her? What are they saying?

- (i) Who is the Secretary referring to when he says "That doesn't stop him from messing me about . . ." and what "only gives him an alibi"? [4]
- (ii) Where is this conversation taking place and why does the Secretary go there? Does he accomplish the mission? Give reasons why he does or does not accomplish the mission. [5]
- (iii) Who does the Secretary go with to this place and what happens to them? What is their role? [5]
- (iv) What does the Secretary say about the song after this excerpt? [4]
- (v) From what happens and is said just before and after this excerpt, what is your opinion of the Secretary? [2]

[Total: 20]

(b) SHAKESPEARE: Julius Caesar

Calpurnia!

Casca

Peace ho, Caesar speaks.

Caesar

Calpurnia.

Calpurnia

Here, my lord.

Caesar

Stand you directly in Antonio's way
When he doth run his course. Antonio.

Antony

Caesar, my lord.

Caesar

Forget not your speed, Antonio,
To touch Calpurnia, for our elders say
The barren, touched in this holy chase,
Shake off their sterile curse.

Antony

I shall remember:

When Caesar says, 'Do this', it is perform'd

Caesar

Set on, and leave no ceremony out.

Soothsayer

Caesar!

Caesar

Ha? Who calls?

Casca

Bid every noise be still – peace yet again!

- (i)** What is this ceremony called that these characters are gathered for and what is the main activity at this event? [3]
- (ii)** Name any other five characters, excluding those mentioned in the excerpt, who are present at this occasion. [5]
- (iii)** "The barren touched in this holy chase, shake off their sterile curse." Explain in your own words the meaning of this quotation. [3]
- (iv)** Why must Calpurnia be touched by Antonio? [1]
- (v)** What does a Soothsayer do and why does he want to speak to Caesar? [4]
- (vi)** Shortly after this excerpt, the Soothsayer is called 'a dreamer' and is dismissed.
Who calls him a dreamer and in what way is this character proved wrong later in the play? [4]

[Total: 20]

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(c) **IBSEN: An Enemy of the People**

KATHERINE: Are you there, Thomas?

DR STOCKMANN: (*off-stage*): Yes, I've just got in. (*Enters.*)
What is it, dear?

KATHERINE: A letter from Peter. (*Proffers it.*)

DR STOCKMANN: (*taking it*): Let's have a look. (*Opens it and reads.*) I herewith enclose the analysis, together with your report on – (*Reads on in a low murmur.*) H'm – !

KATHERINE: What does he say, dear?

DR STOCKMANN: (*thrusting envelope and contents into jacket – pocket*): Oh – he only says he's coming in to see me about midday . . .

KATHERINE: Well – see that you don't forget about it and go out again . . .

- (i) Where are Dr Stockmann and Katherine holding this conversation and what time of day is it? [2]
- (ii) What is the analysis based on that Peter has sent back to Dr Stockmann? [4]
- (iii) How do the analysis and report reach Peter? [4]
- (iv) Just after this extract, Dr Stockmann assures Katherine that he shall not be going out. What reason does he give? [1]
- (v) What is the suggestion that Katherine makes shortly after the above extract that is aimed at pacifying Peter? [5]
- (vi) A character joins Dr Stockmann and Katherine in connection with the same analysis and report. Who is the character and what is he? How does the news of the analysis and report reach him? [4]

[Total: 20]

(d) OYONO: The Old Man and the Medal

'This water is going to do my rheumatism a lot of good,' he said as his feet splashed through the water.

The two couples one on either bank now began their endless farewells across the river. Engamba had taken the brand from Binama.

'Have a good journey!' he said to them. 'And don't forget that business about the road I mentioned!'

'I'll remember that whatever else I forget!' Engamba answered. 'Whatever else I forget,' he repeated to him – self.

'Amalia, keep some things from town for me,' crooned Agatha over the water.

'Yes, of course I will,' she answered.

'Don't go too fast,' said Binama. 'It's not a road to travel at night.'

'We'll do the best we can,' Engamba answered.

(i) Where are Engamba and Amalia going and why are they going there? [5]

(ii) Engamba and Amalia are from Zourian. When do they leave Zourian and who do they leave behind to take care of their household? [2]

(iii) Engamba and Amalia briefly stop at Binama and Agatha's village. What is the name of the village and why do they stop there? [3]

(iv) "And don't forget that business about the road I mentioned." What does Binama earlier tell Engamba about the road that he is referring to here? [6]

(v) What are Engamba and Amalia taking with them on this journey? [4]

[Total: 20]

(e) AMADI: The Concubine

One Eke day, Ihuoma sat in her reception hall cracking palm nuts on a heavy log cut for the purpose. The depressions on the busy end of the log spoke of long usage. She looked up and saw Wolu, passing by, moody, clad in black wrapper.

Unconsciously, Ihuoma stopped her cracking and began to think of Madume's death. Somehow she had been convinced that some -thing bad must be in store for a man who was so 'big-eyed'. It was impossible for the wicked to go unpunished, the everwatchful gods of retribution, Ofo and Ogu, always made sure of that. They were not particularly powerful gods but they reminded stronger gods of those due for punishment. But what a terrible end! She thought her husband's death was incomparably more honourable. Still, it was bad for Omokachi village to lose two young men in two years.

- (i)** Who is Wolu and why is she moody and clad in a black wrapper? [2]
- (ii)** In what way is Madume big-eyed? [3]
- (iii)** What leads to Madume's death? [6]
- (iv)** Name the other young man who dies in the last two years. What disease is associated with his death? [2]
- (v)** Give the reasons stated just after this excerpt why it is sad to lose two young men in such quick succession. [3]
- (vi)** Why does Ihuoma think her husband's death is incomparably more honourable than that of Madume? [4]

[Total: 20]

(f) ABRAHAMS: A Wreath for Udomo

"I take it, Mr. Prime Minister, that you know why I'm here." There was a guttural tinge to Van Linton's English.

"I'm not sure. Is there some hold-up in the loan?"

"I am here to talk about a political matter, Mr Prime Minister . . . I am sure Mr. Jones has informed you of certain events that have recently taken place in my country – if you needed to be informed."

Udomo smiled faintly.

"Oh that. Yes. We make a point of being informed of all that happens in Africa. I'm sure your government does the same."

"My government is gravely concerned by what is happen-ing."

"You know I'd be dishonest if I said I was sorry. We've dealt frankly and honestly with each other in business matters. I don't like what's going on there, and you know it. But it's none of my business. But surely this isn't what you came to see me about, Mr Van Linton?"

"It is, Mr. Prime Minister. Perhaps you would be good enough to look at this." Van Linton took an envelope from his breast pocket and pushed it across the desk. "Since I received that I've been on the phone to my Prime Minister." Udomo read the cable.

- (i)** In what capacity is Mr Van Linton addressing the Prime Minister? Which country does he represent and where is this conversation taking place? [3]
- (ii)** Just before this excerpt, the Prime Minister is having a chat with one of the officials. Who is this official? What role does he play in the government and what have they just discussed? [5]
- (iii)** "You know I'd be dishonest if I said I was sorry . . ." says Udomo. Why is Udomo saying he'd be dishonest to say he was sorry about what is happening in Mr Van Linton's country? [4]
- (iv)** Mr Van Linton says, "My government is gravely concerned about what is happening." What is happening in Mr Linton's country and who is responsible for it? [3]
- (v)** Mr Van Linton shows Udomo the cable he has just received. What instructions are contained in the cable to Mr Linton? [3]
- (vi)** What country does the Prime Minister lead and what is the name of the party he leads? [2]

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[Total: 20]

2 Choose **one** of the questions from (a) to (f)

NB. If your answer in Question 1 was on **a play**, now select **a novel**, but if your answer in Question 1 was on **a novel**, you must now select **a play**.

(a) **SOYINKA: Kongi's Harvest**

Either

(i) The Secretary is described as "a heavy pathetic figure". With close reference to the role that he plays to ensure that Danlola presents the New Yam to Kongi, justify this description of the Secretary.

Or

(ii) Give a detailed account of the misfortunes that befall the Secretary, Dende and Oba Danlola immediately after the Harvest Ceremony ends in confusion.

(b) **SHAKESPEARE: Julius Caesar**

Either

(i) One of the major themes Shakespeare handles in 'Julius Caesar' is that of conflict. Explain how he successfully explores this.

Or

(ii) Outline the immediate reactions of the conspirators to Caesar's death and state the conditions that they set before Anthony is allowed to speak at Caesar's funeral.

(c) **IBSEN: An Enemy of the People**

Either

(i) Analyse Dr Stockmann's discovery and demonstrate how it will serve the interests of the tourists and in turn the town.

Or

(ii) 'An Enemy of the People' is a play that criticises democracy. Outline the weaknesses of this ideology which the play brings out.

(d) **OYONO: The Old Man and the Medal**

Either

(i) Describe the atmosphere at Doum when Engamba and his wife Amalia arrive to witness the medal presentation to Meka. Who are the key people responsible for these preparations?

Or

(ii) Although Meka's marriage to Kelara is one of those traditional set ups, with time, they grow to adore each other to a point where their love is described by Essomba as that of whites. Give an account of how Meka comes to marry Kelara and justify Essomba's likening the marriage to that of whites.

(e) **AMADI: The Concubine**

- Either** (i) The death of Emenike is partly attributed to the fight between Madume and him. Trace the afflictions that befall Emenike as a result of the fight and his subsequent illness.
- Or** (ii) Comment on the characteristics of Anyika and show what they reveal about the lifestyle of the people in Omokachi village.

(f) **ABRAHAMS: A Wreath for Udomo**

- Either** (i) The Pan African Freedom Party greatly takes advantage of Mabi's return to consolidate its hold onto power. Critically analyse how the Pan African freedom Party utilises Mabi's return.
- Or** (ii) Sketch out a character description of each of the following and discuss the roles they play in the development of the plot in 'A Wreath for Udomo':
- (a) Adebhoy
 - (b) Jo Furse
 - (c) Maria

SECTION B

In this section you must answer **three** questions covering **three books**.

3 PATON: Cry, the Beloved Country

- Either** (i) Towards the end of the novel, Stephen Kumalo says; "I have learned that kindness and love can pay for pain and suffering." Describe the nature of help that both Kumalo and Jarvis offer the region around Ndotsheni to show kindness and love.
- Or** (ii) "And Stephen Kumalo sat silent, for this was a new brother that he saw". Referring to this observation, show how John Kumalo has changed from what Stephen Kumalo knew of him.

4 ORWELL: Animal Farm

- Either** (i) "And so the tale of confessions and executions went on, until there was a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon's feet and the air was heavy with the smell of blood which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones." Mention at least four classes of animals that confess, indicating what these confessions are.
- Or** (ii) Narrate how the animals celebrate the success of the rebellion and the actions they take immediately after the revolt to wipe out traces of Jone's hated reign.

5 ABRAHAM'S: Mine Boy

Either (i) Explain why Joseph thinks that Saturday is a special day. How are these special days sometimes spoiled?

Or (ii) The relationship between Leah and Dladla is a turbulent one. Trace this relationship up to the time Dladla is found under the hedge near the coloured school.

6 ACHEBE: Things Fall Apart

Either (i) Clearly outline how Okoli and Enock's overzealous conduct contribute to conflict between the missionaries and the Umuofians.

Or (ii) Show that the court sessions are more transparent in the Umuofia clan than in the Umuofian community led by the whiteman.

7 P'BITEK: Song of Lawino

Either (i) In 'Song of Lawino' we find these words: "The insults of my man are painful beyond bearing . . ." What insults does the man utter?

Or (ii) Outline the similes that Lawino uses to describe Clementine so as to scorn her in "The woman with whom I share my husband".

8 SICHIZYA: Uneasy Yoke

Either (i) "They want you to fall so that I can go back to Malinga".

Describe the demands Mwinji's family gives Matthew in order for him to marry Mwinji and what steps he takes in order to pay her bride price.

Or (ii) As concisely as possible, show how the Nachimbuza tries to save Mateo and Mwinji's marriage from collapse. What are the consequences of such initiatives?

9 WYNDHAM: The Chrysalids

Either (i) In the first and fourth chapters, David makes two promises to Sophie's mother and uncle Axel, respectively.

State these two promises and in detail, describe the circumstances that bring about these promises.

Or (ii) The writer describes old Jacob as "A venomously puritanical old man." What does old Jacob tell David that justifies this description?

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Question 1. SECTION A, Q1(b) [20 marks]: Shakespeare, Julius Caesar -- the Feast of Lupercal.

(i) What is this ceremony called, and what is the main activity?

Answer: This is THE FEAST OF LUPERCAL (Lupercalia), an ancient Roman fertility festival held in mid-February. Its main activity is 'the holy chase': young men, including Antony, run through the streets striking bystanders (especially women) with strips of goat-hide, since being touched during this run was believed to cure barrenness.

(ii) Five other characters present at this occasion

Answer: BRUTUS, CASSIUS, CICERO, DECIUS BRUTUS and CINNA (any five from the procession accompanying Caesar are accepted, e.g. Metellus Cimber, Trebonius, Publius).

(iii) Meaning of 'the barren touched in this holy chase, shake off their sterile curse'

Answer: In plain words: Roman women who cannot have children (who are barren) will be cured of their infertility if they are struck by the runners during the ceremonial Lupercalia chase -- being touched during the run was believed to be a fertility cure for childlessness.

(iv) Why must Calpurnia be touched by Antony?

Answer: Because CALPURNIA, Caesar's wife, is BARREN -- she has not been able to give Caesar a child -- and Caesar wants her touched during the run so that, according to the old superstition, she may be cured and finally conceive.

(v) What a Soothsayer does, and why he wants to speak to Caesar

Answer: A soothsayer is a person who claims to be able to FORETELL THE FUTURE. This soothsayer wants to speak to Caesar in order to WARN HIM: 'Beware the Ides of March' -- warning him of danger and death on 15 March.

(vi) Who calls him 'a dreamer', and how is he proved wrong later?

Answer: CAESAR HIMSELF dismisses the Soothsayer as 'a dreamer' and refuses to take the warning seriously. He is proved WRONG later in the play when Caesar is indeed assassinated on the Ides of March, exactly as the Soothsayer had warned -- confirming the prophecy was accurate, not mere fantasy.

Question 2. SECTION A, Q2(b)(ii) [20 marks]: Julius Caesar -- the conspirators' reactions after the murder, and the conditions for Antony's speech.

Immediate reactions of the conspirators after Caesar's death

Answer: BRUTUS calls for calm, crying 'Peace, freedom, and liberty!', and instructs the conspirators to bathe their hands and swords in Caesar's blood and walk to the marketplace waving their bloody weapons, to show the people they acted for Rome's liberty and not out of malice.

Answer: CASSIUS is exultant, predicting that this scene will be re-enacted and celebrated 'in states unborn and accents yet unknown' -- believing they will be remembered as liberators of Rome.

Answer: When ANTONY comes to view Caesar's body, the conspirators -- led by Brutus, over Cassius's private misgivings -- decide to spare Antony's life and even shake his hand, accepting his request to speak at the funeral.

Conditions set before Antony is allowed to speak at Caesar's funeral

Answer: 1. Antony must speak AFTER Brutus, not before.

Answer: 2. Antony must NOT BLAME the conspirators for the murder in his speech.

Answer: 3. Antony may say whatever good he wishes about Caesar, but must make clear that he speaks WITH THE CONSPIRATORS' PERMISSION, from Brutus's own pulpit.

Cassius privately warns Brutus against allowing this, fearing what Antony's eloquence might do to the crowd, but Brutus overrules him, confident that his own speech will control public opinion first.

Question 3. SECTION B, Q3(i) [20 marks]: Paton, Cry the Beloved Country -- kindness and love in Ndotsheni.

'I have learned that kindness and love can pay for pain and suffering.' Near the novel's end, both Stephen Kumalo and James Jarvis -- despite their shared tragedy, since Kumalo's son Absalom murdered Jarvis's son Arthur -- act with kindness towards Ndotsheni:

Answer: 1. James Jarvis, moved by his dead son Arthur's writings on racial justice, sends an AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATOR to teach the villagers better farming methods, to restore the eroded, exhausted land.

Answer: 2. Jarvis DONATES MILK for the village's malnourished children, delivered daily, addressing immediate hunger and child health.

Answer: 3. Jarvis funds the building of a NEW DAM to provide irrigation water, helping combat the drought devastating the land.

Answer: 4. Jarvis anonymously contributes funds towards a NEW CHURCH BUILDING for Kumalo's parish, as a quiet memorial to his son Arthur.

Answer: 5. These acts show RECONCILIATION AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE -- rather than seeking revenge against the father of his son's killer, Jarvis chooses forgiveness and constructive help.

Answer: 6. Kumalo, for his part, dedicates himself with renewed purpose to his PASTORAL WORK, comforting his people, encouraging the young to stay and rebuild rather than migrate to the corrupting city, and caring personally for his grandson (Absalom's son) and daughter-in-law.

Answer: 7. Together, Kumalo's spiritual leadership and Jarvis's material generosity begin the RESTORATION OF NDOTSHENI, symbolising the possibility of racial reconciliation -- showing that kindness and love can indeed answer pain and suffering by turning grief into service for the wider community.

Question 4. SECTION B, Q4(i) [20 marks]: Orwell, Animal Farm -- the confessions and executions.

This refers to the Great Purge scene, where Napoleon forces animals to publicly 'confess' to imaginary crimes (secretly conspiring with the exiled Snowball) before the dogs execute them -- Orwell's depiction of Stalinist show trials. At least four classes of animal that confess:

Answer: 1. THE FOUR PIGS who had earlier objected to Napoleon abolishing the Sunday Meetings -- they confess to having secretly communicated with Snowball since his expulsion

and conspiring with him to hand the farm over to the neighbouring farmer, Frederick.

Answer: 2. THE THREE HENS who had led the protest over surrendering their eggs -- they confess that Snowball appeared to them in a dream and incited them to disobey Napoleon's orders.

Answer: 3. A GOOSE confesses to having stolen and secretly eaten six ears of corn during the previous harvest.

Answer: 4. A SHEEP confesses to having urinated in the drinking pool, at Snowball's supposed instigation.

Answer: 5. TWO OTHER SHEEP confess to murdering an old ram, a loyal follower of Napoleon, by chasing him round a bonfire while he was suffering from a cough.

Every confessing animal is immediately torn to pieces by the dogs, terrorising the rest of the farm into silent submission -- Orwell's allegory of the Soviet purges/Moscow Trials, where forced, often absurd confessions preceded summary execution.

Question 5. SECTION B, Q6(i) [20 marks]: Achebe, Things Fall Apart -- overzealous converts and the missionary-Umuofia conflict.

ENOCH is the novel's most notorious overzealous convert, and his actions are the clearest, best-documented cause of the climactic conflict:

Answer: 1. Enoch is rumoured to have KILLED AND EATEN THE SACRED PYTHON, an animal the clan reveres as an emissary of the god Idemili -- a grave taboo violation that shocks and angers the traditionalists.

Answer: 2. During the annual egwugwu ceremony (the masked ancestral spirits), Enoch commits an even greater outrage by TEARING OFF THE MASK OF AN EGWUGWU IN PUBLIC -- an act regarded as killing an ancestral spirit and destroying its entire cult, the single most provocative insult to traditional religion in the novel.

Okoli is another of the newer, zealous converts whose disrespect for traditional custom, alongside Enoch's, added to the general climate of provocation between the church and the traditionalists (the precise details of Okoli's own individual act are less firmly established than Enoch's and are best confirmed against your own copy of the text).

Answer: 3. These provocations directly precipitate the story's climax: the clan's egwugwu, dishonoured by the desecration of a masked ancestral spirit, BURN DOWN THE CHURCH in retaliation.

Answer: 4. This in turn brings the full weight of colonial power down on Umuofia: the District Commissioner has Okonkwo and other clan leaders ARRESTED, HUMILIATED AND FINED, escalating the conflict between the missionaries/colonial government and the Umuofians to breaking point.

Answer: 5. This chain of events sets up the novel's tragic ending -- Okonkwo's killing of a court messenger and his own suicide -- as the traditional clan proves unable to unite in resistance against the changes the overzealous converts helped provoke.

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