

G12 ECZ LITERATURE P2 2017 GCE SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Literature in English Paper 2, 2017 GCE (2011/2)

Essay questions on 7 set books -- answer any 3; all 7 covered here

Candidates answer only 3 of these 7 books' questions. All 7 are answered here for maximum usefulness.

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

Literature in English

2011/2

Paper 2

Friday

28 JULY 2017

Additional Material(s):

Answer Booklet

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Marks: 60

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Write your **name**, **centre number** and **candidate number** in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 2 There are **seven** questions in this paper.
- 3 Each of the seven questions has **two** parts clearly indicated "**either**" and "**or**". You will **answer only one** indicated as either (i) or (ii) and not both questions for each of the three books.
- 4 Answer only **three questions** from **three different books**.
- 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

- 1 All questions in this paper carry equal marks. Each answer is marked out of 20.
- 2 **Dictionaries and textbooks are not allowed in the examination room.**
- 3 **Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.**

1 ORWELL: Animal Farm

Either (i) Moses, the tame raven is the only character who leaves and later returns to the farm. Give reasons of why he leaves in the first place and explain why the pigs welcome him back.

Or (ii) "One method that dictators use to maintain power is to control the way people think. Napoleon uses Squealer to 'explain' and 'justify' his actions to the animals. Using evidence from the novel, prove the accuracy of this position.

2 ACHEBE: Things Fall Apart

Either (i) Analyse in depth the circumstances that make Nwoye run away from his family and embrace Christianity.

Or (ii) There is a striking resemblance between the religion of Umuofia and that of the whiteman. Discuss the validity of this statement by referring especially to the discussion that Akunna has with Mr Brown.

3 SICHIZYA: Uneasy Yoke

Either (i) Malinga says, "I am the man. I can do whatever I want without reporting to my wife." Referring closely to the text 'Uneasy Yoke', show how women are treated.

Or (ii) Narrate the event leading to the arrest of Matthew bringing out the behaviour of Mister Macinnon and Matthew's reaction towards that behaviour.

4 IBSEN: An Enemy of the People

- Either** (i) Peter, the Mayor and Morten Kiil, the tannery owner, are perhaps the strongest opposers to the publication of Dr Stockmann's findings that the town's water is polluted. What points do the two raise to Dr Stockmann to challenge the publication.
- Or** (ii) Give an inventory of the positive developments in Act One that the Mayor and other town's people feel the Municipal Spa Baths have brought to their town.

5 SHAKESPEARE: Julius Caesar

- Either** (i) Briefly comment on the following characters and show how they contribute to the destruction of the state of Rome:
- (a) Brutus
 - (b) Cassius
 - (c) Caesar
 - (d) Anthony
- Or** (ii) A commentator says, "It's important that men of integrity should always keep together". With reference to the play, show how Shakespeare brings out this theme.

6 NGUGI: The River Between

- Either** (i) Waiyaki undergoes the second birth at a younger age than usual. Relate the event that prompts this state of affairs and describe the ceremony itself.
- Or** (ii) With details from the text, state why Muthoni rebels against her parents and show how this ultimately leads to her death.

7 WYNDHAM: The Chrysalids

- Either (i) Jerome Skinner initiates the trouble that leads to the flight of David, Rosalind and Petra to the Fringes. Discuss in detail the event that triggers the suspicion of the three.
- Or (ii) With close reference to characters of Elias Storm and Joseph Storm, discuss how these characters contribute to the main theme of the novel.

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Question 1. ORWELL, Animal Farm -- OR (ii): 'One method that dictators use to maintain power is to control the way people think.' Napoleon uses Squealer to 'explain' and 'justify' his actions. Prove the accuracy of this position.

Answer: Squealer functions as Napoleon's chief propagandist, whose role throughout the novel is precisely to control how the other animals interpret events, thereby maintaining Napoleon's power without needing to rely purely on force. Whenever Napoleon makes a decision that appears to contradict Animalism's principles, Squealer is deployed to reframe it persuasively -- for example, he justifies the pigs' exclusive consumption of milk and apples by claiming (falsely) that pigs need these foods to sustain the mental effort of leadership, warning that without this, 'Jones would come back!' -- a manipulative appeal to the animals' deepest fear.

Answer: Squealer's most consistent technique is selectively altering the animals' documented history and memory: he repeatedly and secretly changes the Seven Commandments overnight (e.g. 'No animal shall drink alcohol' becomes 'No animal shall drink alcohol TO EXCESS'), then confidently asserts the animals must be misremembering the original wording, exploiting their poor memories and lack of literacy. He also rewrites history regarding Snowball, transforming him retroactively from a hero of the Battle of the Cowshed into a treacherous saboteur responsible for every farm misfortune, without any of the animals being able to verify or challenge this revisionism. Through Squealer's manipulation of language, memory, and fear, Napoleon successfully controls not just what the animals do, but what they believe and remember, proving that controlling thought -- rather than mere physical force -- is indeed central to how his dictatorship maintains power.

Question 2. ACHEBE, Things Fall Apart -- EITHER (i): Analyse in depth the circumstances that make Nwoye run away from his family and embrace Christianity.

Answer: Nwoye's departure from his family and embrace of Christianity result from a gradual accumulation of psychological alienation from his father Okonkwo and his traditional world, reaching a breaking point once Christianity offers him an alternative he finds genuinely comforting. From early in the novel, Nwoye is shown to be sensitive and drawn to gentler pursuits, traits Okonkwo interprets as weakness reminiscent of his own despised father Unoka, leading Okonkwo to be harshly critical and even violent toward his son in an attempt to 'toughen' him.

Answer: The decisive trauma is the killing of Ikemefuna, a boy Nwoye had grown to love as an older brother, in which Okonkwo participates directly despite warnings not to. This event devastates Nwoye emotionally, planting deep doubts about the justice and morality of his father's world and its customs. This inner turmoil is compounded by other traditional practices Nwoye finds troubling, such as the abandonment of twins in the Evil Forest, which strikes him as needlessly cruel.

Answer: When Christian missionaries arrive and begin preaching in Umuofia, their message -- particularly ideas of a loving God, the condemnation of practices like twin-abandonment, and a faith that does not require the harsh, unforgiving masculinity Okonkwo demands -- resonates deeply with Nwoye's already-wounded sensibility. He is drawn especially to the missionaries' hymns and message of comfort for outcasts, which speak directly to his own sense of alienation within his father's household. When Okonkwo violently confronts him over his growing interest in the new religion, Nwoye finally breaks away entirely, converting to Christianity and taking the

name Isaac, formally severing ties with his father's world and finding in the church the acceptance and gentleness his own family could never offer him.

Question 3. SICHIZYA, Uneasy Yoke -- EITHER (i): Malinga says, 'I am the man. I can do whatever I want without reporting to my wife.' Referring closely to the text, show how women are treated.

[BEST-EFFORT -- this is a less widely available Zambian set text this builder has much thinner specific knowledge of; a fuller answer would need the exact surrounding chapters depicting women's treatment throughout the novel.]

Answer: Best-effort, based on the quoted statement and general inference: Malinga's declaration reflects a patriarchal attitude common to the novel's social setting, in which men claim unquestioned authority over household decisions and personal conduct, while wives are expected to be submissive, uninformed of or unable to challenge their husbands' actions, and denied an equal voice in the marriage. This kind of statement typically signals a broader pattern in the novel of women (such as Mwinji) being treated as subordinate partners whose feelings and needs are secondary to their husbands' wishes, contributing to the marital tension and 'uneasy yoke' suggested by the novel's title -- likely reflected in Mwinji's own loneliness and eventual susceptibility to Malinga's neglect of her, as referenced elsewhere in the text. A fuller answer would require additional specific textual evidence of how various women characters are treated throughout the novel, which is not confidently recalled here in full detail.

Question 4. IBSEN, An Enemy of the People -- OR (ii): Give an inventory of the positive developments in Act One that the Mayor and other townspeople feel the Municipal Spa Baths have brought to their town.

Answer: In Act One, the Municipal Baths are presented as the source of the town's growing prosperity and prestige, with the Mayor and townspeople crediting them with several key positive developments. Economically, the Baths have attracted a steady stream of visitors and tourists seeking their supposed health benefits, generating substantial revenue for local businesses, hotels, and property owners, and raising property values throughout the town.

Answer: Socially and reputationally, the Baths have transformed the town's public image, turning what was once an unremarkable place into a recognised health resort/spa town of growing regional importance, a source of civic pride the Mayor is eager to protect and promote. The Baths are also credited with creating employment and stimulating broader commercial activity and infrastructure development connected to accommodating visitors. Dr Stockmann himself was the original driving force and 'father' of the Baths project, and in Act One this is treated by all as an unambiguous civic triumph -- setting up the devastating irony of Act One's optimistic tone once Stockmann's own scientific findings reveal that the very same Baths, celebrated for bringing prosperity, are in fact contaminated and posing a serious public health danger, providing the central conflict that will unravel this celebratory picture as the play progresses.

Question 5. SHAKESPEARE, Julius Caesar -- EITHER (i): Briefly comment on the following characters and show how they contribute to the destruction of the state of Rome: (a) Brutus (b) Cassius (c) Caesar (d) Antony.

Answer: (a) Brutus, driven by genuine but naive idealism, joins the conspiracy to assassinate Caesar out of fear that unchecked ambition threatens the Republic. His poor political judgement -- sparing Antony's life and allowing him to speak at Caesar's funeral -- directly enables the very civil war and chaos he sought to prevent, making his well-intentioned actions a primary cause of Rome's descent into conflict.

Answer: (b) Cassius, the conspiracy's cunning architect, contributes to Rome's destruction by manipulating Brutus into joining the plot through forged letters and persuasive rhetoric, initiating the chain of events that leads to civil war. His pragmatic instincts (wanting Antony killed too) are overruled by Brutus, and his later quarrels with Brutus reveal the conspiracy's internal weakness, contributing further to their eventual defeat.

Answer: (c) Caesar's own overweening ambition and public flirtation with accepting the crown -- combined with his tragic flaw of overconfidence, dismissing clear supernatural warnings (the Soothsayer, Calpurnia's dream) -- provokes the conspiracy against him in the first place. His assassination creates the immediate power vacuum and political chaos from which the subsequent civil war erupts, making his own hubris the triggering cause of Rome's destabilisation.

Answer: (d) Antony's masterful, manipulative funeral oration turns the Roman mob into a violent force against the conspirators, plunging Rome into civil war and mob violence. He subsequently forms the Second Triumvirate with Octavius and Lepidus, and their military campaign against Brutus and Cassius (culminating at Philippi) further devastates Rome through prolonged civil conflict, making Antony's ambition and rhetorical skill a direct engine of the state's continued destruction even after Caesar's death.

Question 6. NGUGI, The River Between -- OR (ii): With details from the text, state why Muthoni rebels against her parents, and show how this ultimately leads to her death.

Answer: Muthoni, daughter of the staunch Christian convert Joshua, rebels against her parents' strict rejection of all traditional Gikuyu customs because she feels that abandoning circumcision entirely would mean losing an essential part of her identity and connection to her people and womanhood. Unlike her parents, who see Christianity and tradition as entirely incompatible, Muthoni believes she can be 'a woman, beautiful in the tribe, and a woman, beautiful in the church' -- she wants to reconcile both worlds rather than reject one for the other.

Answer: Against her parents' explicit wishes, Muthoni secretly goes to her uncle's home in Kameno to undergo the traditional female circumcision ritual, insisting on her right to fully belong to her community's customs despite her Christian upbringing. Tragically, complications arise from the circumcision procedure, and Muthoni develops a severe infection. Her death shortly afterward, despite Waiyaki's desperate efforts to get her medical help in time, becomes a devastating symbol in the novel of the painful, sometimes fatal cost of trying to bridge the seemingly irreconcilable divide between traditional Gikuyu culture and the new Christian faith introduced by colonialism -- her death intensifies the conflict between Makuyu and Kameno and deepens the tragic stakes of the novel's central cultural and religious tensions.

Question 7. WYNDHAM, The Chrysalids -- OR (ii): With close reference to the characters of Elias Storm and Joseph Storm, discuss how these characters contribute to the main theme of the novel.

Answer: Joseph Storm, David's father, is the novel's most extreme embodiment of the theme of religious fanaticism and intolerance of difference. As Waknuk's fiercest enforcer of genetic purity, he is chief inspector against deviations, ruthlessly destroying any crops, livestock or even (implicitly) people found to deviate from the 'true Norm', treating any variation as a sin against God requiring total, merciless eradication. His rigid, uncompromising zealotry -- extending even to suspicion of his own family -- powerfully dramatises the novel's central warning about the destructive consequences of rigid ideological purity and the persecution of those who are different.

Answer: Elias Storm, Joseph's brother and David's uncle, serves as an important contrasting figure, representing a more moderate, pragmatic and humane relationship to Waknuk's rigid doctrine. While not overtly rebellious, Elias is portrayed as less fanatically zealous than his brother, offering a glimpse of how the same society could be inhabited with somewhat more compassion and reason, without the extremity of Joseph's persecution. Together, the brothers dramatise a spectrum of response to Waknuk's oppressive ideology -- Joseph as the horrifying extreme of blind fanaticism that drives much of the novel's cruelty and danger to David and his fellow telepaths, and Elias as evidence that even within this repressive world, degrees of moderation exist -- reinforcing the novel's central theme that unquestioning devotion to rigid, intolerant ideology (embodied most dangerously in Joseph) is the true root of the society's cruelty toward 'deviants', rather than religious belief itself being inherently destructive.

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