



JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD

MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2022

Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education

P310/2

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH Paper 2 (PLAYS)

MARKING GUIDE

SECTION A

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Richard III*

1. Discuss the theme of manipulation and deception as portrayed in the play *Richard III*?

Candidates are expected to discuss the theme of manipulation and deception in detail as developed in the play.

- Manipulation and deception refers to doing things or making statements which mislead and do not show the real truth. In the play it is depicted through the actions and words of Richard and his henchmen for selfish motives.
- Richard manipulates his own brother King Edward into believing a prophesy that warns that Edward's heir will be murdered by a family member associated with the letter "G." Since George, the Duke of Clarence is a family member, he is the prime suspect who is arrested, accused of treason and jailed.
- When Clarence is on the way to the Tower for imprisonment, Richard pretends to be shocked and appalled. He declares that it's Queen Elizabeth responsible for the suffering of Clarence and other prisoners due to her great influence over her husband yet this is not true.
- Richard further deceives Clarence that he is so concerned and affected by his plight that he is going to do whatever it takes to bail him out of the situation. However, when Clarence departs, he speaks in a soliloquy that he loves him

so much that he would like to send him to heaven. He even wishes that Clarence dies as soon as possible. He says “Go tread the path thou shalt never return.”

- He even deceives Hastings that his imprisonment is due to the influence of Queen Elizabeth he refers to as Lady Gray. He says they are not safe as long as Queen Elizabeth has a say. It is only those who are friendly to her who can be safe in the Kingdom yet this is not the case.
- Richard manipulates Lady Anne into believing that he killed her husband and father in law because of the great love he has for her. He tells her that it is high time she married him because he is a better man than her late husband. He also deceives her that her beautiful eyes have drawn salty tears from his eyes, making him weep. Lady Anne is moved by these false compliments and finally accepts Richard’s marriage proposal.
- He further convinces Anne to abandon the funeral procession and go to Richard’s residence Crosby House. He promises to get Henry’s body to Chertsey monastery for burial and deceives her that he will spend some time weeping and repenting his evil deeds. He shows he loves her yet he announces that he will not keep her for long. He wants a marriage for political strategies.
- At a meeting called by King Edward, Richard deceives by saying he has never done anything to the Queen’s men to suggest that he hates them. He shows he is concerned about Clarence’s death yet he is the one who issues the death warrant to the murderers.
- Richard together with Buckingham ensure that Queen Elizabeth does not get access to the young Princes and that they are kept at the Tower.
- He sends Buckingham to Guildhall, the seat of the municipal government in London to spread a rumour that King Edward’s sons are bastards and therefore not fit to be heirs to the throne. He tells him to even tell people that King Edward was also a bastard.
- When he has given the impression that he is the sole candidate for the throne, he manipulates the Mayor and the people into believing that he is not interested in leadership. He even shows he spends much time praying.
- He deceives young Prince that the other Uncles are bad and so he doesn’t need them.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole)..... 33 Marks

2. Discuss the role of Buckingham in the play *Richard III*?

Candidates are expected to show the contribution of Buckingham to our understanding of the play i.e. in terms of plot, thematic character development and other aspects.

- Buckingham is Richard's right-hand man who greatly helps him rise to the throne hoping to be rewarded. He falls out with Richard when he realizes he has been fooled and fights against him. He contributes to our understanding of the play in many aspects.
- Plot development: He fuels the plot through his close dealings with Richard. After the death of King Edward, he is very instrumental in the major scheme for Richard to grab and maintain the crown.
 - He disregards Queen Elizabeth's sanctuary and instructs Cardinal Bouchier to ask her to release her youngest son so that he can watch the Prince to move to the Tower.
 - He plans for the two councils: one for the supposed coronation of Prince Edward and another secret one for ensuring that Richard becomes the King.
 - He reminds Richard of what will happen to Hastings if he refuses to support their plan and this encourages him to suggest he will be killed.
 - He consequently leads Hastings to the Tower to be killed.
 - He then helps to convince the Lord Mayor and the entire public that Hastings death is justifiable.
 - He greatly campaigns for Richard i.e. goes to Guildhall to spread the rumour that Edward's sons are bastards and that even King Edward was a bastard.
- Enhances character development. Through his interaction with other characters, their traits are depicted e.g. Richard is seen as ambitious,

cunning, manipulative, hypocritical, treacherous, a liar, a murderer, etc. The Lord Mayor is gullible.

- Contributes greatly to thematic development i.e. Betrayal, manipulation and deception, ambition for power etc.
- Arouses feelings such as fear, hatred, disappointment in the audience.
- Symbolic of opportunistic tendencies, ambition for power.
- Helps in teaching some lessons i.e. reality and reality are hard to distinguish.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole)..... 33 Marks

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *King John*

3. Discuss the theme of betrayal as portrayed in the play *King John*.

Candidates are expected to discuss the theme of betrayal in detail with close reference to the play.

- Hubert betrays King John when he fails to kill Arthur. He feels love and pity for Arthur.
- The English noble men betray King John thinking he has murdered Arthur after joining forces with Luis the Dauphin and making war on King John.
- These learn from Count Melun who betrays Luis by revealing this information that he plans to betray them by executing them after the war is over.
- They betray Luis and jointly backup with King John.
- There is back stabbing – John faces all manners of political double crosses.
- King Phillip betrays Constance and Arthur thinking he can secure a good deal for his son Luis.
- King John betrays the people when he fights for the crown yet the legitimacy of his rule is not real. He even refuses to relinquish power.

- King Phillip betrays his new alliance with King John when Cardinal Pandolf brings the pressure of the church to bear on him.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole)..... 33 Marks

4. How relevant is the play *King John* to the contemporary society.

Candidates are expected to relate the experiences, issues (themes), characters in the play to what happens in our contemporary society.

- The experiences in the play are not peculiar to the English society of Shakespeare's time but they are everywhere even today. King John knows very well that his reign is on weak grounds so he has no justification to be king but he lings on power. Even today, many leaders have refused to relinquish power amidst challenges.
- He captures Arthur and takes him to Hubert's care yet the intention is to have him murdered. Many people are arrested and put under certain conditions then they are not heard of.
- John has a personal will and intention to have Arthur murdered but transfers the responsibility of the case to Herbert. Many leaders pretend to be in love with some subjects yet they quietly plan to kill or influence the killing of some people who are a threat to their reign.
- A number of themes that are developed in the play are transparent even in the contemporary society e.g. betrayal, rebellion, political legitimacy.
- The major characters in the play have twin brothers in the contemporary society e.g. King John who is indifferent and power hungry, Phillip who is hypocritical, inconsistent and self-seeker; Luis who is canning and inconsistent.
- A number lessons can be drawn from the play e.g. every dog has its day, Appearance and reality are hard to distinguish. There is always a lurid connection between intention and outcome; power corrupts.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole)..... 33 Marks

SECTION B

HENRIK IBSEN: *A Doll's House*

5. Discuss the relationship between Nora and Torvald Helmer as depicted in the play *A Doll's House*.

Candidates are expected to describe the relationship between Nora and Helmer in detail with close reference to the play.

- Torvald Helmer is Nora's husband and treats her as a play thing, an object of pleasure.
- Torvald demeans Nora and calls her all sorts of funny names e.g. little skylark, squirrel, spendthrift among others.
- It is a master – servant relationship. Helmer has authority over Nora and he ensures that she remains at home to tend the house and children.
- Torvald treat Nora like a person without a mind of her own or any form of individuality and she must remain submissive and obedient to him.
- Nora is treated as Doll by Helmer. She is teased like a child and moral sanctions subjected to her e.g. she must not eat macaroons and must act according to the dictates of her husband. She takes a loan secretly to save the life of her husband but later when he gets to know about it, he castigates her and calls her a criminal, liar, silly and miserable creature.
- Nora loves her husband. At the beginning of the play, she talks joyfully about her love for Torvald. She secretly takes a loan because of her love for the husband. Despite the fact that the marriage between Nora and Torvald is based on love, Nora is submissive to the husband and allows him to make decisions for her.
- The relationship is strained when Torvald discovers that Nora has been hiding the secret of borrowing money to save his life. Torvald sees Nora's act as a crime, consequently, Nora decides to leave declaring that she must make sense of herself and everything around her. She is fed up of being treated like a doll.

- Torvald treats Nora like a little child and patronizes her. He believes she is incapable of deciding anything on her own.
- It is a boss – subordinate kind of relationship. The husband is the final person and what he want is what is done. Even when there are financial constraints, Nora is not meant to show that she is in charge of the home.
- Even when it comes to the issue of reinstating Krogstad in the bank, the husband’s word is final. Nora is considered a person who cannot be listened to even if her reason is sound, hence the relationship is superior – inferior. The husband is superior while Nora is inferior.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole)..... 33 Marks

6. Show the effectiveness of symbolism in the play *A Doll’s House*.

Candidates are expected to cite symbols and explain their contribution to our understanding of the play.

- The title of the play “A Doll’s House is symbolic. A doll is a play thing which is rather cheap and can be used temporarily. Women such as Nora are treated as dolls.
- The slamming of the door symbolizes Nora’s revolt against male domination and dictatorship. She shows she is ready to live as a human being who has a right to persue her life instead of just acting as per the wishes of the husband.
- Money symbolizes men’s control over women i.e. women are not allowed equal access to it.
- The Christmas tree is symbolic of Nora’s role in the house. She is seen as a mere object of decoration to be looked at. She dresses the tree the way Torvald dresses up her for the party. It also symbolizes Nora’s position in the house as a plaything that is pleasant to look at.
- The black cross that Dr. Rank sends Nora is symbolic of death which is due to him, marking his disappearance from the play.

- Symbolic characters e.g. Dr. Rank is a symbol of moral corruption within society. He has been lusting for Nora secretly. Torvald is a symbol of male chauvinism. Mrs. Linde is a symbol of a modern, independent woman.
- Birds / Terms of birds that Torvald uses to refer to Nora are symbolic of his view of Nora as a creature meant to entertain and delight him, whom he must protect.
- Christmas and New Year holidays are symbolic of the rebirth and renewal the characters go through in the course of the play.
- The dance costume that Nora wears show her Doll – like existence. The costume is provided by her husband because he wants to be amused. When she sheds this attire, she is symbolically relieving herself of her past life with Torvald.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole)..... 33 Marks

ANTON CHEKHOV: *The Cherry Orchard*

7. Discuss the significance of the Cherry Orchard in the play *The Cherry Orchard*.

Candidates are expected to analyse the contribution of the Cherry Orchard to our appreciation of the play.

- The Cherry Orchard is symbolic of mobility, feudal society aesthetic sensibility and beauty.
- It represents Lyubov's heritage and youth.
- The selling or destruction of the Cherry Orchard means that the old order must give way to the new.

- It contributes to character development e.g. Lopahim is seen as materialistic, proud, humorous and pragmatic; Varya is simple-minded, loving and emotional.
- It enhances thematic development i.e. materialism, social change, loss and grief.
- It brings out the feelings of the characters i.e. the anxiety, fear for losing the Orchard; Varyas frustration when the ancestral home is purchased.
- Enhances plot development i.e. because of the huge debt that Gayer and his sister have yet they don't have money; plans are made to auction the Cherry Orchard. When it is finally purchased it creates frustration among central characters and they are compelled to leave.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole)..... 33 Marks

8. Describe the character of Varya as portrayed in the play *The Cherry Orchard*.

Candidates are expected to describe the character of Varya as portrayed in the play with relevant examples.

- Varya is loving and caring
- She is emotional i.e. weeps due to the loss of the estate.
- She is religious
- She is economical
- She is optimistic
- She is zealous
- She is responsible
- She is simple minded.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole)..... 33 Marks

SOPHOCLES: *King Oedipus*

9. Discuss Sophocles use of irony in the play *King Oedipus*.

Candidates are expected to discuss the effectiveness of irony in the play *King Oedipus*.

- King Oedipus is determined to track down, expose and punish an assassin but the irony is that he turns out to be himself.
- When Teresias, the blind Prophet at first refuses to speak the truth, Oedipus accuses him of being the killer of Laius yet it is Oedipus himself.
- Teresias discloses that Oedipus is the killer he is seeking and that he is living in sinful union with the one he loves. Oedipus cannot understand this because he is blind to the truth.
- Teresias who is apparently blind is actually sighted and can see the truth which Oedipus cannot see.
- The conduct of Oedipus is ironic because he is unable to grasp or understand the truth that is being revealed before his eyes. He is blinded by his ignorance.
- Oedipus is so blind to himself that instead of relying on the Oracles, he bases on his own knowledge to find out the truth. This irony brings out his pride, determination.
- Jocasta is happy because the Prophecy of the Oracles is not fulfilled. The irony is that what she thinks is impossible has been fulfilled. Already she is married to her son who killed her husband.
- Oedipus accuses Creon of conspiring with Teresias against him yet Creon is innocent and helping him handle the situation.
- Oedipus cannot see when he has the eyes but when he is blind he can see the truth and asks his uncle Creon to banish him immediately.
- He is seen as a savior by the community Thebes yet he is the cause of the suffering that they are experiencing. He assures them that he grieves with them and the entire society is at his bosom. He seems concerned with their

plight. The irony is that he is the root cause of the numerous forms of suffering in the city.

- The story of Oedipus at Corinth has irony. Oedipus after consulting the Oracle, he learns that he is destined to kill his father and marry his own mother. He decides to leave Corinth to escape from the horrible prophesy but instead ends up killing Laius and marrying Jocaster.
- Etc.

(Mark As A Whole).....33 marks

10. What lessons can we learn from the play *King Oedipus*?

Candidates are expected to state the lessons drawn from the play with close reference to the play.

- The cruel hand of fate is inescapable. Oedipus struggles to escape killing his father when he is told from Corinth but he ends up killing his real father Laius as destined. He goes to Thebes from where he is made King and marries his own mother.
- Reality and appearance are hard to distinguish. When Oedipus arrives at Thebes, no one knows he is the murderer of their former king. He is seen as a savior yet he is the trouble causer.
- The truth always comes out. Oedipus who searches the truth about his identity eventually gets it. The cause of the suffering is finally proved to be Oedipus the killer he seeks.
- Facts are bitter. When Jocaster learns that she has been committing incest with her own son, she decides to commit suicide. Oedipus decides to gouge out his eyes.
- Oedipus ridicules the blind Prophet Teiriasias yet he is foresighted. It's Oedipus who is blind. Therefore, never judge a book by its cover.
- The supernatural and their representatives should be respected. When the oracle tells what is to happen to Oedipus, man cannot reverse the prophecy.

- Crime attracts punishment. When Oedipus commits murder, the people of Thebes suffer. The oracles state that unless the culprit is dealt with, the suffering cannot come to an end.
- Oedipus struggles to search for the truth about the killer of Laius. What happens to him at the end when he is proved the killer is what he deserves. Having set the punishment of banishment, he suffers from it himself, hence you reap what you sow.
- Etc.

(Mark As A Whole).....33 marks

SECTION C

BENARD SHAW:

Saint Joan

11. (a) What precedes this passage

(10marks)

Joan comes to see Captain Robert but she is kept waiting at the door. When she is mentioned to the Captain, he becomes more bitter and asks why she cannot be driven away. The Steward explains that she is positive and infuse more courage in everyone around.

On hearing that the Maid is already in the compound talking to the soldiers, the Captain gets more furious and orders them through the window to send the girl away. However, Joan herself answers and comes up. She declares that she has been by the Lord to go to Dauphine with a horse and sword and save him from the English.

When asked who her Lord is she confidently says it is the Lord of Heaven. The Captain suspects she is mad but afterwards he comes to understand her better. He is agitated and shocked to hear her call some squires by their Christian names. He sends for one of them, Bertrand who she calls Polly. Polly exhibits so much confidence in her that the Captain is forced to call her one again hence leading to the passage.

(b) Describe the character of Joan as portrayed in the passage.

Joan is

- Assertive
- Courageous
- Confident
- Frank / bold
- Religious

(2 marks each)

(c) What feelings are aroused in you by the passage.

- Amazement by the confidence Joan.
- Admiration
- Shocked by the level of spiritual maturity of Joan
- Etc.

(6 marks)

(d) Joan says “I do not think it can be very difficult if God is on your side.”

Show how this comes to pass.

- Joan leads her forces against the English strong hold and the English have heavy losses.
- The Bishop of Beauvais gets concerned with Joan’s performance yet they think she is not **influenced by the church**.
- Her works seem to be attributed to **socery** yet it is not the case.
- She is able to drive the English back and have the Dauphin crowned.
- She gets determined to capture Paris and drive the English out of the city.
- She stands alone like a saint despite some opposition from the religious authorities.
- She is captured by the enemy, tried and burnt as a witch but she is able to create great impact.

(10 marks)

WILLIAM CONGREVE: *The Way of the World*

12. (a) Place the passage in context. (10 marks)

Lady Wishfort and Foible discuss the arrival of Sir Rowland. Lady Wishfort prepares herself for the visit of Sir Rowland whom she expects to woo her. She asks whether everything needed is in place. Millamant meets Sir Wilful, the man she is expected to marry. However, during the interaction, Sir Wilful is too drunk and shy to complete the proposal to Millamant. Overawed by the a loof lady, he is eager to get away and grateful when she dismisses him. This leads to the passage.

After the passage, Millamant and Mirabell continue discussing the conditions under which they are to marry. Millamant finally accepts to marry Mirabell and even asks him to kiss her hand upon the contract. When Mrs. Finall comes, Millamant discloses that she is seriously in love with Mirabell. As Mirabell leaves, Sir Wilfull, Witwoud and Petulant come in from dinner but very drunk.

(b) Describe the character of Millamant as portrayed in the passage. (08 marks)

Millamant is;

- Assertive
- Loving
- Frank / open
- Confident
- Witty
- Etc.

(2 marks each)

(c) Discuss the major themes developed? (06 marks)

- Marriage
- Love
- Female independence

(Any 3 well explained)

(d) What is the significance of the passage to the development of the plot of the play?

- Mirabell and Millamant discuss the conditions under which they are to marry.
- Millamant finally accepts to marry Mirabell and even points out that Mrs. Finall will be the witness.
- When she sees Mrs. Finall, she discloses that she seriously loves Mirabell.
- When Mirabell leaves, Sir Wilful, Witwoud and Petulant come from dinner but they are very drunk.
- Sir Rowland arrives to woo Lady Wishfort but as he is going on with his bid, a letter comes from Mirabell as a plot against Rowland.
- When Lady Wishfort discovers Mirabell's plot Foible makes excuses for herself. Finall now demands for Mrs. Finall's fortune and insists that Lady Wishfort should not marry.
- When Millamant states that she is ready to marry Sir Wilfull, thus meeting the wishes of her aunt, Mirabell produces the evidence to protect Mrs. Finall which she had signed secretly to him.
- Final and Marwood leave frustrated.
- At this point, Lady Wishfort realizes that Finall is a villain and Mrs. Marwood not a true friend. She approves of the relationship between Millamant and Mirabell so they can marry.

10 marks

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY: *The Country Wife*

13. (a) Place the passage in context.

(10 marks)

It starts at Pinchwife's lodging. Althea and Margery (Mrs. Pinchwife) meet and discuss Margery's melancholy due to being excluded from the fashionable life of the London ladies. When Jack Pinchwife arrives, he blames his sister Althea for putting troublesome ideas into Margery's head. Althea denies the accusation and Pinchwife says he is looking forward to getting rid of her through her marriage tomorrow night and leaving London with Margery the next day. This leads to the passage.

After the passage, Pinchwife submits to the wife's demand to go out. He asks Althea what they can do in order to prevent Margery being recognized by men when they take her out. Althea suggests having her put on a mask, but Pinchwife fears her shape and stature might be identified especially by Horner who wishes her joy and might Kiss her. He proposes she is dressed in a man's suit so that she appears as her brother Sir James. When this is resolved they go to the New Exchange shopping district.

(b) Describe the character of Pinchwife as portrayed in the passage.

(08 marks)

Pinchwife is;

- Jealous
- Selfish
- Protective

(c) Themes

- Love
- Sexual immorality
- Marriage

(06 marks)

(d) Plot development

- Pinchwife, Althea and Margery leave for the New Exchange shopping district. Here they find Horner, Frank, Harcourt and Dorilliant who are discussing relationships with women.
- Pinchwife arrives with Althea, Lucy and Margery disguised as a man.

- Sparkish convinces Harcourt to reconcile with Althea and the relationship becomes serious.
- Horner shows interest in the disguised Margery, Harcourt gets closer to Althea while Dorilland engages Lucy.
- Althea changes and loves Harcourt rather than Sparkish.
- Margery develops love for Horner and even wants to marry him.
- Horner ends up having access to several women such as Lady Fidget.
- Pinchwife then demands that Althea should marry Horner.
- The truth finally comes out.

(10 marks)

SECTION D

WOLE SOYINKA: *Kongis Harvest*

14. How effective is the use of symbolism in the play *Kongis Harvest*.

Candidates are expected to identify symbols and explain their effectiveness in the play.

- The handover of the yam to Kongi is symbolic of transition of power centre from traditional rule to dictatorial leadership.
- Kongi the central character of the play is symbolic of modern dictatorship because of greed for power. He also represents death and evil forces within the play.
- Oba Danlola is symbolic of love and affection between the leader and his people.
- Daudu is symbolic of the harvest which shows the new life and hope when he presents a giant yam for the harvest festival.
- Segi symbolizes fertility and the mother earth. Her relationship with the fertile land makes it yield.
- The Reformed Aweri Fraternity represents the leaders who are trusted by the people but degenerate into more sycophants who only promote the interests of the leader.
- Etc.

(Mark As A Whole).....33 marks

15. Discuss the character of Kongi as portrayed in the play *Kongis Harvest*.

Candidates are expected to discuss Kongis character in detail with close reference to the play.

- Kongi is the central character and protagonist of the play. He is the head of state Isma and presented negatively.

- He is ignorant – enlists the spiritual authority of Oba in the minds of the people but does not understand the burden and responsibility which comes with such spiritual authority.
- He is dictatorial with great greed for power that requires the sacrifice of all moral values.
- He is murderous and his rule is based on death. Instead of removing the poison from people's lives, he serves them with punishment and death.
- He is ambitious. He strategically plans to use the new yam festival to force Danlola to relinquish his kingship to him so that he remains the sole and most powerful leader.
- He is manipulative – He manipulates people so that he becomes the political and spiritual leader. He does not tolerate anyone who may raise a voice against his scheme.
- He is arrogant and loves sycophancy. He wants recognition as the supreme head of the land and loves to hear slogans in his favour.
- He is selfish. He creates his own Reformed Aweri fraternity to serve his selfish interests. These are relegated to mere sycophants only promoting the opinions and thoughts of Kongi. He even shouts slogans praising himself hence directly showing the people that he is above them and no one should oppose him. He refers to himself as the spirit of the harvest.
- He is a sadist, cruel and disrespectful.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole).....33 marks

YUSUF SERUNKUMA: *The Snake Farmers*

16. How relevant is the play *The Snake Farmers* to the contemporary society?

Candidates are expected to relate the experiences, themes, characters in the play to what happens in our contemporary society.

- The experiences in the play are a replica of what goes on in the post independent Africa. A snake epidemic breaks out in a remote village and hundreds of people die. The local leaders and village struggle to stop the epidemic but all is in vain. Stories and pictures of the epidemic reach the international community and several individuals get concerned. They send funds and equipment to end the epidemic. However, leaders get advantage of the situation and use money for self-motivation. They even wish the epidemic could continue. Likewise, in many poor nations, when there is a problem, there are groups that benefit e.g. COVID-19, many people even built homes. Several people have been reported to have been benefited from wars yet the victims remain suffering.
- The themes developed in the play are universal e.g. corruption, bad governance, neo colonialism etc.
- There characters in the play who have twin-brothers in the contemporary society. The like of Ssekade, Opobo, Mugo are everywhere especially in Africa. In the developed world, many characters like Emmy Brown and Matt Brown exist and would like to show that survival of the poor Africans is attributed to their efforts.
- Several lessons can be drawn from the play e.g. Negligence is recipe for disaster, laziness culminates into suffering, no situation is permanent.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole).....33 marks

17. What follies does the play wright portray in the play *The Snake Farmer*?

Candidates are expected to identify the unwise ideas, acts or practices in the play and explain them with relevant examples. E.g.

- Sexual immorality i.e. Ssekade when at Oyire's place asks whether the unmarried girls that used to be in that place are still there. Mugo is reported to have been found with Tito's wife. Ssekade talks of how men enjoy women and waragi using the money sent by whites
- Corruption in form of abuse of office, dishonesty and embezzlement e.g. Mugo who is entrusted with the responsibility of keeping bicycle for the epidemic sell some of them.
- Opobo and Ssekade embezzle some of the money meant for the epidemic. Ssekade constructs a house and openly says 'man eateth from where he worketh.' Several pairs of shoes meant for hunting the snakes are just used by the family members of leaders.
- Opobo and Ssekade plan to open up a snake farm to ensure they continue benefiting from the foreign donations.
- Materialism / Greed for wealth is shown by the village leaders Opobo and Ssekade, when they hatch a plan of sustaining the flow of funds from the foreign friends.
- Inefficient/ bad governance – The leaders especially Opobo and Ssekade fails to mobilize the villagers to clean their environment, consequently it becomes a breeding ground for snakes which become a manace. The central government of Kayunga is inefficient since it cannot do anything to save the people
- Exploitation of the masses is done by Ssekade and Opobo when they establish a snake farm. Snakes bit the people to such an alarming level that the whites once again have to send assistance.
- Dependence on the former colonial masters for services such as education, health, which make the white believe it, is their responsibility to keep solving the problems of Africa.
- Pride in the whites who believe Africans have so many problems that they need them almost every single day.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole).....33 marks

JOHN RUGANDA: *The Floods*

18. Describe character of Bwogo as portrayed in the play *The floods*.

Candidates are expected to describe the characters of Bwogo in details with close reference to the play.

- Bwogo is portrayed negatively i.e. an evil genius. He is cunning. As the chief of the State Research Bureaus, he is the master mind behind the heinous activities such as killings.
- He is shrewd in the way he analyses Nankya and her motives, the way he lays bare her pretentious and inconsistencies.
- He is an opportunist. He wants to be on the safe and profitable side all the time. He acquires a Moslem name when he realizes that this is the religion that is subscribed to by the powers that be. He uses his position on a building board to enrich himself.
- He is a bully right from his childhood. His bullying ranges from verbal abuse to physical confrontation. He bullies Nankya.
- He is a drunken man/an alcoholic. He is ever drinking.
- He is ruthless. When at the international hotel a man request to dance with Nankya, he throws him down the stair case then orders the SRB boys to kill him.
- He is violent. He reacts violently to Nankya when she tells him that she could get killed and a story flamed in the paper to read “most wanted criminal commits suicide”
- He is cynic. He has no belief in any positive values in men or their relationships.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole).....33 marks

19. Discuss the use of symbolism in the play *The Floods*.

Candidates are expected to discuss the effective use of symbolism with close reference to the play.

- The floods are symbolized of the atrocities committed against the people of Uganda.
- The folk tales are used symbolically to show the history of the chaos afflicting Uganda e.g. the tale of Nyamgondho and Nalubanle myth. In this case Nalubanle symbolizes the Uganda nation. The sacredness of the mother land is brought out by symbolizing it using a god – figure. In the tales i.e. gods are abused thereby showing the extremity of the sacrilege committed by Obote and his army and later on by Amin.
- Nankya symbolic of the more independent women in society.
- The common people are seen as floods. The floods that threaten Bwogo show the rise of the masses against the evil regime.
- The dead Brigadier symbolizes the repression and ruthlessness of the regime.
- The image of the ogres found in the folk tales is used to symbolize the greed of the regime Kyeyune refers to Boss as the ogre and the ordinary people being swallowed up as the bulls.
- Nankya's ambition symbolic of the wall that divides the masters from their servants, the barrier between the rich and the poor.
- Bwogo symbolizes the various socio- political evils in society. He is an executive, Boss's cousin and head of State Research Bureau (SRB)
- Nankya's relationship with Bwogo symbolizes the marriage between pseudo- intellectuals and the ruling clique in union to exploit the poor.

- The relationship between Bwogo's father and his workers is symbolic of the master- servant relationship with in the society. The leaders treat the common people as their servants.
- Etc.

(Mark as a whole).....33 marks

END