

ORAL LITERATURE

- i) Fable
- ii) She thought tortoise was too slow and could not make it in race
- iii) It was too hot
- iv) She lay down for a nap
- v) - Mimicry
 - Voice variation
 - Gestures
 - Facial expression
 - Body movements
 - Pauses
 - Costumes
- vi) He knew he could beat hare
- vii) She got to the finish line before hare
- viii) Respect others

3. (a) – Hospital beds , crawl with maggots

- doctors lack gloves
- Irresponsible medial staff – oxygen room man on leave'
 - lioness of a nurse (any 2pts 1x2 =2mks)

(b) It raises a moral question on whether some human beings life are more important than others because of positions, held in society.

- It builds suspense in the poem (total 3mks)

(c) - Boiling / metaphor – to become a major concern

- mountain (metaphor)- Overstated issue
- Lioness (metaphor) – Ironically a nurse is supposed to be so human yet this image implies she is war like (any two – 2mks)

(d) (i) It deals with corruption form judicial officers who ignore the plight of the down frodden and side with the powerful and moneyed.

(d) (ii) – Like in the second stanza where two suffered under inefficient hospital services so does the victim suffer inefficiency in the court

- Like in the second stanza where Kassya's child died out of staff irresponsibility, so does the judge irresponsibly acquit the child abuser on unreasonable grounds
- Like in the third stanza where the nurses dismiss the weak and bully the emaciated, so does the judge side with the rapist and punish the 7-year old.

(e) Oozed – bled /produced

emaciated – thin/very sick

translucent – watery/ unhealthy/ scald-like

(f) – Whatever comes to light when one is tipsy can only be said to have grown in proportions that it has become the order of the day. The stanza suggest that these have painfully become part of our life and we no longer question them/ we risk being considered mad/petty for pointing out these injustices.

Scores – they are injustices

- they have become part of our life /accepted
- We fear being regarded me/petty for printing them (total 3mks)

2. a) a beach boy√1- a man staying along the coastal region on the breach

on the coast....√1 (2mks)

b) The lady is compared to a thief because the man found himself in care without his Awareness√1 and by the time he came to terms with love√1 the lady goes back to where she has come from√1 thus leaving him empty i.e. Without a cover the thief leaves one without property√1 (4mks)

c) Talks about the acceptance of the lady and the intimacy√1 that did not last because the lady has gone back to where she came from√1 (3mks)

d) Simile√1-her hair....√1.create a mental picture of the lady's physical appearance
personification√1- peeping weeds whispering coconut towers-helps in creating√1 a mental picture about the intimacy that had been developed.

metaphor√1- her eyes a pair of brown-black beans.....creates a mental picture of the attractiveness of the lady√1

NB/Identification and illustration of the style 1mk-significance 1mk. 3 styles illustrated and their significance 3x2=6mks

e) She is a European√1 as described in the 3rd stanza the appearance of her hair and even the eyes√1 (2mks)

f) One who was naïve and knew not much about the tricks of the white girls√1 (1mk)

g)-Tourism√1-lady is on a tour and the beach
-Coastal farming-coconut, cashew nuts etc

NB/ any one well illustrated economic activity (2mks)

3.

- She has been likened to a coward ghost
- A nestles bird that enters any net
- A black jack
- A parasitic climbing plant

b) Theme of immorality – the prostitute exposes her body to lusty eyes. She infects diseases to the young and old alike. She seduces the bosses and tourists too

c) Of hatred: The poet describes the subject in such terms as “a black jack, a poisonous pest, and that she walks with borrowed steps”

d) Repetition- There I see her coming

Simile – Like a black jack

Coming like a nestles bird

Alliteration- A poisonous pest

- hostile hawks

e) The speaker hopes to see the prostitute change her ways. He also hopes that the people the prostitute preyed on also change. He says “when the immigration birds are back in their nets”, or when they dug it constantly fed on is washed with DDT”. It expresses the mood of hope.
= hopeful/ optimistic

4. ORAL LITERATURE

1. Trickster narrative – the clever young man saves his father and emerges the hero

- Human tales/ folk tale

2 mks

2. Characteristics of oral narratives

- Opening formula – there once lived.....

Fantasy – father living in a hole

- All except one killing their fathers

2 mks

3. Chief - Brutal/ wicked – ordered all fathers killed

- Cunning/ tricky – tricks others to kill their fathers

- Wise – discovers the one who had not killed his father

- Scheming – wants the old/ elderly killed so that he remains the only wise old man

4 mks

The young man – Wise – Didn't kill the father

2

mks

4. Moral lesson – i) We should make wise decisions/ independent

ii) We should respect the old

2 mks

5. Livestock rearing – mention of the cow

2 mks

6. Styles

- Repetition

- Fantasy

- Opening formula

Identification – 1mk, illustration 1 mk

4 mks

7. Chief wanted all clever people killed so that he can easily rule the foots

5. a) It is about meeting(s) relationship(s) in a place/somewhere/thereafter/after this place/beyond this physical world√1

Illustration: a...if I saw you in heaven

b...beyond the door there is peace

c....there will be no more tears in heaven

} √1

IDENTIFICATION, 1MK. ILLUSTRATION, 1MK

ILLUSTRATION WITHOUT IDENTIFICATION=ZERO } (0MK) = (2MKS)

b)i. it is personification.√1

ii. Time has been given human qualities of√1

iii.a) limiting life in the world√1

b) Super being-nobody has power or it√1 } either of the two for 1mk

IDENTIFICATION-1MK

ILLUSTRATION/EXAMPLE-1MK total (3mks)

ILLUSTRATION-1MK

c.)a.-beyond the door there is peace√1

-meaning in the new world there will be no disturbance√1

b-no more tears in heaven√1

-there will be no death/there will be no pain/there will be no suffering√1

IDENTIFICATION 1MK in each case total (4mks)

ILLUSTRATION 1MK in each case

d.)1.The implication is that they seem to suggest that the persona has doubt about how he would be treated in heaven√1

2. They seem to suggest that persona might be treated the same way he has been treated

PSE

here on earth√1

3. He is wondering whether things will change in the unknown world or not√1
ANY TWO 1MK each=total (2mks)

e.) He seems to imagine that life in heaven is so good that people like him are not worth enjoying it

OR

He imagines life in heaven is so good for the likes of him

OR

He feels he does not deserve it

OR

He is very sinful.

Any ONE of these TWO MARKS=Total (2mks)

- f)
- a. his wonderment about their relationship in heaven
 - b. whether their relationship in heaven will be same or not
 - c. whether the person who has gone will be changed or not
 - d. his strong relationship to enter heaven
 - e. when he knows he does not deserve it/to be there in heaven
 - f. his determination to enter heaven even when he knows he does not deserve it/to be there in heaven (Any four 1 mk each=total 4mks)
 - g.)i. Hold my hand-support me/help me/greet me
 - ii. Break the heart-cause pain/discourage
 - iii. No more tears-no suffering/no pain (3mks)

6. (a) The person is an observer/trader in the market ----“but let me sell my tomatoes” (1mk for identification 1mk for illustration)
- (b) It is about extravagance and promiscuity as seen in the life of a political figure who happens to be holding a doctorate degree and who lives a loose/careless life. (“---I hear the literate thighs of an undergraduate!”)
- (c) (i) Rhetoric question – ‘You see that Benz sitting at the rich’s end?’
Effect – intensifies the contrast between the two different types of lifestyles/environment-one side simple/cheap – the market seller and the rich/effluent - rich’s end
- (ii) Personification – You see that Benz sitting ---!
Effect. Intensifies the Benz’s hearty/charm as observed by the simple market woman.
- (iii) Metaphor ---that mother of twins’
Effect: Emphasizes the big size/state of the vehicle since it has several gadgets.
- (iv) Simile –‘It sails like a Liyato, Speeds like a swallow
Effect: Intensifies the speed of the vehicle
- (v) Use of irony – ‘It belongs to the minister of fairness who yesterday was loaded with whisky.’ Effect – Undermining the presumed dignity of the politician.
- (vi) Sarcasm – ‘But look at its behind, that mother of twins!’
Effect –mock at the big size of the vehicle
- (d) Materialistic – “The glory of its inside---e.t.c”
- (i) Observant/Nosy – “You see the Benz—”
- (ii) Naïve –‘The glory of its inside ----‘
- (e) (i) Refers to a sophisticated/complex/expensive vehicle – feathery seats, gold steering, T.V, radio e.t.c
- (ii)The complicated/sophisticated nature of the vehicle is beyond their imagination
- (iii) It’s a mockery of the nature/size of the vehicle that the political figures use

- (f) Tone – sarcastic/satirical – ‘but look at its behind that mother of twins’
 Attitude – contemptuous/disrespectful
 Malicious – ‘who yesterday was loaded with doctorate at Makerere with whisky and I don’t know what ---,
 (g) Small scale trade/hawking; 1--- those market women --- sell my tomatoes,

7. POERTY

- a)-death(1)
 -mutilation (1)
 -famine/hunger (1)
 -destruction (of villages and cities) (1)
 b) Rhetorical questions (1) –the outcome?(1)
 - Apart from the usual things?
 Effects -provoke the readers mind into thinking (1)
 Alliteration (1) -who knows what (1)
 -somebody will have won
 Effect -creates rhythm, interesting, memorable (1)
 Note: no mark for illustration without identification.
 c) Contemptuous /hateful (1)-we are busy collecting the dead (1)
 d)i)There is hunger for the few who survived the war. Men who would have provided for their families also dead.(2)
 ii) Homesteads completely destroyed (2)
 e) Good people who would have ruled without corruption perish (1) and people from both sides lose their lives.(1)
 f) Sad/melancholic (1)-new cities in despair (1)
 -Busy collecting the dead.

- 8. a)** It is an explanatory/aetiological narrative. It explains how the donkey became domesticated and why the zebra has striped skin. (1 mk to classification, 1 mk to reason. Total (2 mks).
b) i) Economic activity is animal keeping. We are told men kept the donkey. Another economic activity is hunting. We are told about a hunter.
 ii) Social activity is holding meetings. The donkey held a meeting to deliberate on their situation.(1mk for each activity. No mark for activity without illustration. Total (2mks).
c) Animals are given human qualities. The donkey called for a meeting to deliberate. The personality helps the reader to identify with the animals and their dilemma and situations.
d) The agenda was to discuss what they could do to avoid being captured by human beings/people. (2 mks)
e) The attitude of the donkeys towards the Hare is one of admiration and respect. We are told that they decided to seek advice from Hare because he was cunning and clever. (2 mks)
f) The donkeys struggle to be panted led to the pouring of the paint and this others could not therefore be stripped and finally were captured by people.
g) The other features of the oral narratives are:
 i) Use of formula; there is opening formula: ‘long ago.....’ and closing formula: and there ends my story.
 ii) Direct speech/dialogue-conversation between Hare and old donkey.
 -The exact words of the hunter in paragraph one.
NB: Accepts any other valid feature.
 (Any two illustrated features, 1 mk each. Total 2 mks)
h) The donkeys are impatient and disorganized. They rushed and crowded around Hare

and that did not heed his advice. (Identification of trait 1mk, illustrations 1 mk. Total 2 mks).

- i) i) Beast of burden-animals used to work or carry loads.
- ii) Illustration, exhibition e.t.c.
- iii) Toppled-overtured. (1 mk each. Total 3 mks)

9. a) The persona in the poem is the poet. He writes about love affair from his own stand point (1
b) The persona hates the experience of being in love. He calls it a nigraine, a bright stain on the vision (2
c) Tone of anxiety, expectation, eagerness
Illustration: Laggard's dawns listening for a knock, waiting for a sign (3
d) Metaphor: Love is a bright stain on the vision Rhetorical questions: could you endure such pain..... ? (6
e) He is in a romantic mood/ mood of romance
Illustration: Waiting for a sign
For a touch of her fingers
In a darkened room (3 marks)
f) The rhetorical feeling pain, could you endure such pain at any hand but hers? It is used to show that the symptoms of love as shown in the poem are overbearing on the lovers. That it takes pain to love (3 marks)
g) i) Migraine – chronic headache
ii) Laggard dawns – mornings that delay to come
iii) Searching – keen/ curious look (3 marks)

10. a)
• It is short and repetitive
• It is musical/ has a soft rhythm
• Song addresses a baby
• Song conveys a simple message Any 4x1=4
b) Identify and illustrate the speakers in the song
• Baby's father: "father will nurse you"
• The little bird: The bird tells the baby's father that baby's mother went to the river at early dew√ 1
c) The palm tree thorns will prick the baby√ 1
The bough of the baobab tree will break and crush the baby√ 1
d)
• Lull or soothe babies to sleep√ 1
• Entertainment √ 1
• Singer expresses attitude towards the baby and the family√ 1
• Teach babies about family ties√ 1 4x1=4
e)
• Repetition√ 1 Don't cry baby√ 1
• Personification√ 1 Little bird has human speech √ 1
• Direct speech Tell me, little bird, have you seen her?
• Soloist – chorus format 2 mks
f) Singer loves / adores/ the baby. He does not want his baby to be harmed
Oh no, no
For the thorns will prick my body 2 mks

g) Parents practiced division of labour√ 1 while the mother goes to fetch water, father looks after baby √ 1

11. a) Dirge/ funeral song √ 1

Reason: Because it talks about death and mourning as shown by the line, ‘we shall mourn because of you’ √ 1

b) – Death has taken very many people and even though they are buried in the soil it does not physically show that in it there are so many people √ 1 as illustrated in the words. The earth does not get fat√ 1

- It also states that buried in the soil are also men and women of all calibers√ 1 as shown in the people listed such as chiefs, women chiefs, royal women e.t.c. √ 1 (4 marks)

c) i) Use of refrain/ chorus √ 1 mark

e.g. Listen O earth, we shall mourn because of you
“ “ “ die on earth? √ 1 mark

It emphasizes on the despair of the people as they continue to lose loved ones √ 1 mark

ii) Repetition √ 1 mark

e.g. ‘The earth does not get fat’ has been repeated √ 1 mark

It emphasizes the fact that there is no limit to the number that will be buried because the earth does not physically that it is full √ 1 mark

iii) Personification√

e.g. ‘The earth does not get fat’ √

The earth is attributed a human quality of eating or swallowing and not getting fat

It reveals the despair the people feel at the hands of death √

iv) The use of apostrophe √ in the conversation lines to earth

‘listen O earth

‘listen O you who are asleep.....’

This also expresses the desperation of the singer who addresses death as if it would hear and respond, yet it cannot √

(Any 2 styles; ident – 1 mark

Illus – 1 mark

Comment – 1 mark

d) Resigned attitude/ attitude of hopelessness/ despair √ 2

This is seen in the fearful acceptance in the last line, ‘we shall all enter the earth’ √ 1

Identification – 2 marks

Illustration – 1 mark

e) – Leadership roles are taken by both men and women √ 1 e.g. chiefs √1

- Belief in the living dead √ as we see the singer addressing them as if they were alive: ‘Listen you who are asleep √ Any one 2 marks

f) i) Despite the many people who have been buried in it there is no indication to show that the earth has swallowed them √ 1 mark

ii) Everyone shall die and be buried√ 1 mark

iii) The dead are confined and cannot go out anywhere √ 1 mark

12. (a) - It is about a man/woman who is in exile away from home (1mk). He/she is missing various aspects of life at home (1mk) and strongly wishes to return/go back to his /her home (1mk)

- (b) – Forest fires
- Streams
- Village music (fiddle and pipe/village dance)
- To ease his mind

Must be in **Note** form and if **Not** award 50% of the total score should use numerals – 1,2 , 3,.....roman - i, ii, iii,, dots, dashes e.t.c

- (c) - **Alliteration** – watch with wonder (1mk)

- **Refrain** – The line – “I shall return” is repeated at regular intervals.

The same line qualifies as **RHYTHM** (award for any candidate who uses rhythm)

- Rhyme – e.g. line two, line four; these numbers are examples of rhyme

- No mark for illustration without identification. (For identification alone give 1 mark)

- (d) Nostalgic /sentimental/longing (any one = 2mks)

- (e) A cold environment devoid of sunshine rivers and with little time for relaxation and socialization.

These are the aspects of life he is missing

- (f) Sonnet (2mks)

- (g) Couplet (2mks)

13. POETRY

Outcast

a) A sympathizer.

b) A child born and later left by the two parents because of his pigment an indication of infidelity.(4mks)

c) The child is an outcast because he does not know the father.

d) – Rhyme – accident, consent, male – pale, safe – ive

- Simile – He roams the street of the town like a wind sown outcast.

e) Resentful – they bore a child whom they’ve run away from making him an outcast who roams aimlessly.

f) The boy is desperate and homeless because his parents have run away from him. The stanza emphasizes the plight of street children.

14. (a) (i) It was not until the teacher started the discussion that he found out how intelligent Omin was
(ii) If Achomo had not apologized the prefect would not have forgiven him.

(No comma ½mk)

(iii) The Principal congratulated the graduands and wished them the best in all they did(3mks)

(b) (i) apology

(ii) presumptions

(iii) credibility

(iv) strenuous (4mks)

(c) (i) owned up

(ii) turned down

(iii) Put up with (3mks)

(d) (i) pretty, large, blue, cotton

(ii) handsome, short, light-skinned, young (2mks)

(e) (i) to

(ii) about

(iii) with (3mks)

15. a) The poem is about a child who has a lot of respect for the father as a child but as he grows up, he begins doubting/ despising his father especially when he reaches adolescence stage√2. When he is older, however, he realizes that his father was right and the virtues he advocated

- for ought to be followed√2 (4 marks)
- b) The title is suitable √1 mk. When the child is young, he sees his father as a god – a mighty/ superior person √1mk. Then as time goes on, he is no longer a god to him but a foolish old man √1mk (3 marks)
- c) The attitude keeps changing
 When he is young, he adores his father √1 when he reaches adolescence stage, he starts despising him/ seeing him as an old fashioned fellow with nothing to ‘offer’ √1. When grows older, he sees his father as virtuous and remembers all that he told him. He regards him as superior once more√1
- d) i) Symbolism√1- ‘god’ is used to symbolize perfection, superiority and might √1
 ii) Simile √1- as immutable as if brought down from Sinai / to show the importance and finality of the laws that his father gave
 iii) Hyperbole √1- He fearlessly lifted me to heaven/ the picture of the height the person was lifted√1
 iv) Repetition √1- ‘shrank’√1/ To show the persona mewed his father ‘shrinking’ as a continuous process/ strange/ - repeated in various degrees: strange, stranger, strangest
 v) Metaphors √1- made me a godling is just one more of the little men/ who creeps through life/ No knee - high √1
 Any 3 stylistic devices
 Identification 1 mk
 Illustration 1 mk
 No mark for illustration without identification (6 marks)
- e) i) Parents – should tolerate their children√1
 ii) Children – should respect their parents √1 (2 marks)
- f) Immutable – unable to change
 Outmoded – old fashioned / no longer modern