

POETRY(20MARKS)

Read the following poem and then answer the questions that follow.

In the city

All moving the Lord knows where,

Dressed in suits and tatters,

Bowties, tights, ochre sheets and earrings,

All thinking of things to come, Africa is in a state of opportunity,

All looking for easy chances.

Of self- upliftment or undeserved promotion

That often mirage further and further

Making frustrate

Mind that should be content

It is a time of opportunity-

When one line makes a poet

And a little acquaintance or chance

Rocketson to the highest office

But the peasant, the pillar of the nation,

Has only to cope with prices that shift Like the waves that rock the ship
carrying yellow maize to the city.

The employed call out strikes

That only deplete the little funds

That may relieve the peasant-

The elder brother keeps the younger in hunger

At home, if there's any,

The child plays with an empty bottle,

Cries for more milk

When the cost is daily on the rise

While the incomes remain static

And the higher brackets are daily filled

By youth that will not retire Within this century.

The child laugh gaily,
Displaying only four teeth
That show it grows to eat,
Unaware of all that shapes her decade

Adapted from a poem by Joseph G. Mutiga

- a) Who is the person in the poem? (2 marks)
- b) Briefly describe what the poem is about. (3 marks)
- c) Explain the significance of the first line in the poem. (2 marks)
- d) Identify the aspect of style used in stanza six and show its effectiveness. (3 marks)
- e) Describe the kind of society presented in this poem. (2 marks)
- f) What is the tone of the poem? Support your answer. (3 marks)
- g) Identify and discuss the use of sarcasm in these second-last stanza. (3 marks)
- h) Explain the meaning of the following lines in the poem. (2 marks)
- i) Africa is in a state of opportunity ii) The pillar of the nation

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

You embarrass me...
Mwananchi
Why do you embarrass me with your questions
About the new Mercedes I bought
The large farm I own
The houses, the wives, An inflated stomach!

Mwananchi
Why do you threaten me with your threats
The threats in your bloodshot eyes
Fixedly pointed at me wherever I go
Like if you are ready
To release the arrow that will deflate me into nothingness;
Even the watchmen, the dogs, the police
Are all not enough to protect me
From your increasing shout to protest
Against my good judgement;

Mwananchi

Have you forgotten how you loved me
And gave me your vote
That I may be your man in parliament?

Now that I have the power
I will mend your confused senses
And keep you in prison
Until you see me as your leader again
And keep those bloodshot eyes away from me

I will charge like an angry lion
And scare you out of your wits
Until like a frightened dog,
You keep your head forever...

Everett M. Standa

- a. Identify the person in the poem. (2 marks)
- b. What is the message of the poem? (4 marks)
- c. Identify and comment on any two aspects of style in the poem.
(6 marks)
- d. Describe the tone of the poem. (2 marks)
- e. Identify and illustrate two character traits of Mwananchi.
(4 marks)
- f. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the poem.
(2 marks)
i) Inflated stomach ii) Scare you out of your wits.

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow. (20mks)

Song of Agony

I put on a clean shirt

And got to work

Which of us

Which of us will come back?

Four and twenty moons

Not seeing women

Not seeing my hand

Which of us

Which of us will die?

I put on a clean shirt

And got to work my contract

To work far away

I go beyond the mountain

Into the bush

Where the roads end

And the rivers run dry

Which of us

Which of us will come back?

Which of us

Which of us will die?

Questions

- a) Who is the person in the poem? Explain.
(2 marks)
- b) Briefly discuss the subject matter in this poem.
(3 marks)
- c) Identify two stylistic devices in the poem and show their effectiveness.
(4 marks)
- d) Show how the persona and the others suffer in the poem. Illustrate your answer.
(4 marks)
- e) What is the dominant mood in the poem?
(2 marks)
- f) Is the title of this poem suitable? Explain (3 marks)

Identify and explain one economic activity practiced by the persona's community.

Read the poem below then answer the questions that follow

THE NECKLACE From a distance

Fearful of finching any further,
A cold sweat trickled rivulets, Making mesh iver at noon.
Undaring to approach the form

It was over in minutes,
Then necessities of execution availed,
The fire stone tyre,
Petrol in blackened tin,
And ignites in numerous hands Each participant ready and anxious,
To set them a flame.

As the mouldering form blackened,
Smell of sizzling flesh filling in the air
Piercing the nostrils,
And choking me breathless, I watched in wonder,
Witness to an unwritten law.

As the crowd dispersed,
The haggling and bargaining resumed,
Buying, selling and cheating,
As men in uniform arrived,

Bearing away the charred remains

Questions

- a) How relevant is the title of the poem above? (2marks)
- b) Describe the character of the executionists in the poem (2marks)
- c) What was needed to carry out the execution? (3marks)
- d) Explain the difference in the use of the word "form" in stanza one and stanza three (2marks)
- e) (i) Who is the persona? (1mark)
(ii) What deters the persona from getting closer to the scene of action? (1mark)
- f) Explain the meaning of the following phrases as used in the poem (3marks)
- i) Smell of sizzling flesh ii) Each participant ready and anxious
iii) Witnessed to an unwritten law
- g) What mood is portrayed in the poem? (2marks)
- h) Paraphrase the last stanza (4marks)

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow (20 MARKS)

WEDDING EVE

Should I

Or should I not

Take the oath to love Forever

This person I know little about?

Does she love me

Or my car

Or my future

Which I know little about?

Will she continue to love me

When the future sees a win me

Crumbles and fades into nothing

Leaving then naked me To love without hope?

Will that smile she wears

Last through the hazard to come

When fate strikes

Across the dreams of tomorrow?

Likethecleverpassengerinafaultyplane,
Wearherlifejacket
Andjumpouttosaveherlife
Leavingmecrushintotheunknown?

Whatmagiccanluse
Toseewhatliesbeneath
Herangelfaceandwellknithair
Toseeherhopesanddreams
Beforeltakeanoath Toloveforever?

Wearebothwisechessplayers
Shemakesamove
Imakeamove
Andwetrapeachotherinoursecretdreams
Hopingtowinagainsteachother

EverettStanda

QUESTION

1. Commentonthetitleofthispoem. 3marks
2. Explainthedilemmaofspeakerinthefirststanza. 2 marks
3. Whatisthespeaker'sattitudetowardstheirrelationship?
4. Discussandillustratetwocharactertraitsofthepersona.
4marks
5. Commentontheimageryoftheplane. 3marks
6. Explainhowtherelationshipiscomparedtoagameofchess.
3marks
7. Explainthemeaningofthefollowingline:leavingthenakedme. 3marks

Readthepoembelowandanswerthequestionsthatfollow.

(20marks) Theinmates

Huddledtogether
Coldbitingtheirbones
Teethchatteringfromthechill,
Theiroppressive,

The smell offensive
They sit and they reflect

The room self-contained
At the corner the 'gents' invites
With the nice fragrance of ammonia,
And fresh human dung,
The fresh inmate sits thoughtfully

Vermin perform a guard of honour
Saluting him with a bite here
And a bite there
'Welcome to the world, they seem to say'
The steel lock of the door
The walls insurmountable
And the one torching tortuous bulb
Stare vacantly at him
Slowly he reflects about the consignment
That gave birth to his confinement
Locked in for conduct refinement
The reason they put him in prison

The clock ticks
But too slowly
Five years will be a long time
Doomed in the dungeon in this hell of a cell

- a) Who is the person in the poem? (1 mark)
- b) Briefly explain what the poem is about. (2 marks)
- c) Identify and illustrate three aspects of style in the poem. (6 marks)
- d) Give evidence from the poem which indicates the inmate is suffering. (3 marks)
- e) Why is the fresh inmate in prison? (2 marks)
- f) Identify and explain the mood of the new convict. (2 marks)
- g) Explain the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem.
i) That gave birth to his confinement (1 mark) ii) The room is self-contained (1 mark)
- h) What does the steel lock in the door and the insurmountable walls suggest? (2 marks)

Read the following poem and then answer the questions that follow.

The Courage That My Mother Had

The courage that my mother had
Went with her, and is with her still;
Rock and New England quarried; Now granite in a granite hill.
The golden brooch my mother wore
She left behind for me to wear; I have nothing I treasure more;
Yet, it is something I could spare.

Oh, if instead she'd left to me The things she took into the grave!
The courage like a rock, which she Has no more need of, and I have.

(Had—Edna St. Vincent Millay)

a) Briefly explain how the poem is about.

(4 marks)

b) Is the speaker male or female? How do you know?

(2 marks)

c) What does the speaker wish the mother had left behind? Why can't the wish be fulfilled?

(3 marks)

d) Describe the character trait of the mother in the poem.

(2 marks)

e) Identify and illustrate the imagery used in the poem.

(4 marks)

f) What is the speaker's attitude toward the mother and the golden brooch in the poem. (3 marks)

g) Rewrite the following in your own words:

(2 marks)

“Has no more need of, and I have”

Read the following poem and then answer the questions that follow.

THE PAUPER.

Pauper, pauper, craning your eyes In all directions, in no direction!
What brutal force, malignant element, Dared to forge your piteous fate?
Was it worth the effort, the time?

You limp, lean on a leafless tree Nursing the jigger that shrivels your bottom
Like a baby newly born to an old woman.
What crime, what treason did you commit
That you are thus condemned to human indifference?

And when you trudge on the hornypads,
Gullied like the soles of modern shoes,
Padsthat even jiggers cannot conquer;
Does Head mire your sense of endurance
Or turn his head away from your imprudent presence?

You sit alone on hairless goatskins,
Your ribs and bones reflecting the light That beautiful cars reflect on you,
Squashing like between your nails.
And cleaning your nails with dry saliva.

And when He looks at the grimy coating
Caking off your emaciated skin,
At the rust that uproots all your teeth
Like a pick on a stony piece of land,
Does He path his paunch at the wonderful sight?

Pauper, pauper, crouching in beautiful verandas
Of beautiful cities and beautiful people,
Tourists and I will take your snapshots,
And your M.P. with a shining head and triple chin
Will mourn your fate in a supplementary question at question time.

(Adapted from poems from East Africa, by Cook and Rubadiri EDS)

i) Identify the person in the poem above.

(2 marks) ii) What evidence from the poems suggest that the subject is poor?

(4 marks)

iii) Comment on the writer's use of imagery in stanza two. (3 marks)

iv) Apart from the imagery identified in (iii) above, discuss any two other stylistic devices employed in the poem. (4 marks)

v) What is the persona's attitude towards the M.P. (2 marks)

vi) Discuss one theme brought out in the poem. (2 marks)

vii) Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions as used in the poem.

(3 marks)

a) Emaciated.

b) Crouching.

c) Gullied like the soles of modern shoes.

OR ALL LITERARY

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

DEATHISAWITCH

Solo: Ah,whatshallI do,Abuluhya? It'swrong

Chorus: TodayIwillsay

Deathisawitch,mypeople

Itsnatchedmychild

Iwillremainalone

Solo: AhwhatshallIreallydo,Abuluhyaitsverywrong

Chorus: TodayIwillsay Deathisawitch,mypeople

Itsnatchedmychild

Iwillweedalong

Solo: Ah,whatshallIreallydo,Abuluhyaits'wrong

Chorus: TodayIwillsay Deathisawitch,mypeople

Itsnatchedmychild

Iwilldancealone

Solo: Mychild,myfriend,IcrywhatshallI do?Icry

WhatshallI do?Icryx2

- a)Classifytheaboveoralpoemgivingreasons. (2marks)
- b)Whatisthesinger'sattitudetowardsdeath? (2marks)
- c)Whattwothingsarelostwhenthissongiswrittendown?Usesuitableillustrations fromthesongtosupportyouranswer. (4marks)
- d)Identifyonecharactertraitofdeathbroughtoutinthispoem. (2 marks)
- e)Withillustrations,identifysocial-economicactivitiesofthecommunityfromwhich thissongisdrawn.(4marks)

Readthepoembelowandanswerthequestionsthatfollow.

OUT-CAST

Theymetbyaccident

Heproposedtheidea

Shegaveherconsent

Allthewaytothealtar

Thecasualtywasmale

Andhispigmentwaspale

Unlikehisallegedsire

Whowasblackwithire

Therecoursewaslegitimate
Hedisclaimedresponsibility Sotheyhadtoseparate
Theboyremainsillegitimate

Lastmonth,notlongago
Theybothtooktheirgo
Coincidentallybyaccident
Nowill,noestate
Nothingtoinherit

Thepoorboyishardlyten
Andknowsnonext-of-kin
Heroamsthestreetsoftown Likeawind-sownout-cast

G.Gathemia

- a) Brieflyexplainwhatthepoemisabout. marks) (4
- b) Describetwocharacterstraitsofthemothertothepoem (4marks)
- c) Explainthemeaningofthefollowingasusedinthepoem. (3marks)
 - (i)Disclaimed.
 - (ii)Unlikehisallegedsirewhowasblackwithire
- d) Identifyandexplainoneinstanceofironyinthepoem (3marks)
- e) Whatisthepersona'sattitudetowardstheboyinthepoem? (3marks)
- f) Rewritethefollowinginyourownwords. (1marks)
(‘Theybothtooktheirgo’)
- g) Giveaproverbwhichappropriatelysummarizesthispoem. (2marks)

Readthefollowingoralpoemandanswerthequestionsthatfollow.

AfterabriefstruggleIgotmyself
Ajob
Myfoodwasmeatandbanana flour
Ahundredcentsamonthand soonIhadsomemoney.

SoonafterwardsIboughtmyself
Abeautifulgirl
Myheartwastellingtimethis wasafortune

So heart you were deceiving me and I believed you
On a Saturday morning as I was leaving work
I was thinking I was being awaited at home
But on arrival I couldn't find my bride

Nor was she in her parents home
I ran fast to the river valley;
What I saw gave me a shock.
There was my wife conversing with her lovers.

I sat and silently wept.
I realized there is no luck in this world.
People aren't trustworthy and will never be!

- (a) Place this song in its appropriate genre. (2 Marks)
- (b) State and illustrate two functions of this song. (4 Marks)
- (c) What evidence is there to show that this is an Oral Poem? (4 Marks)
- (d) Explain briefly what the poem is about. (2 Marks) (e) Give any two character traits of the singer. (4 Marks)
- (f) Identify and illustrate two economic activities practiced by the society in the song. (4 Marks)

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

The earth does not get fat. It makes an end of those who wear the head plumes
We shall die on the earth. The earth
does not get fat. It makes an end of those who act swiftly as heroes.
Shall we die on the earth?

Listen O earth. We shall mourn because of you. Listen O earth. Shall we all die on the earth?
The earth does not get fat. It makes an end of the chiefs. Shall we die on earth? The
earth does not get fat. It makes an end of the women chiefs. Shall we die on earth?

Listen O earth. We shall mourn because of you.
Listen O earth. Shall we all die on earth?
The earth does not get fat. It makes an end
of the nobles. The earth does not get fat
It makes an end of the royal women. Shall we die on earth?

The earth does not get fat. It makes an end of the common people. Shall we die on the earth?
The earth does not get fat. It makes an end of all the beasts. Shall we die on the earth?
Listen you who are asleep, who are left tightly closed in the land. Shall we all sink
Into the earth? Listen O
Earth the sun is setting tightly. We shall enter into the earth.
We shall not enter into the earth.
(From: 'The Heritage Of African Poetry')

- a) What is the poem about?
(3mks)
- b) Who is the person in the poem?
(2mks)
- c) Identify and illustrate any two features of style used in the poem?
(4mks)
- d) What is the tone of the person in the poem?
(2mks)
- e) What in the poem shows that death is indiscriminate in its manifestations?
(2mks)
- f) Describe the political setting of the community from which the poem originates.
(2mks)
- g) What is the mood of the poem?
(2mks)
- h) Explain what the expressions below mean:
(3mks)
 - i) The earth does not get fat.
 - ii) Those who wear the head plumes
 - iii) Earth the sun is setting tightly

Read the poem below and then answer the question that follow.

AFRICA
Africa my Africa
Africa of proud warriors in the ancestral savannah's
Africa my grandmothers sing of Beside her distant river
I have never seen you.

But my gaze is full of your blood.
Your black spilt over the field.
The blood of your sweat
The sweat of your toil
The toil of slavery
The slavery of your children. Africa, tell me Africa,

Are you the back that bends.
Lies down under the weight of humbleness? The trembling back stripped red.

That says yes to the whip on the road of noon?
Solemnly a voice answers me
"Impetuous child, that young and sturdy tree.
That tree that grows.
There splendidly alone among white and faded flowers.
Is Africa, your Africa. It puts forth new shoots.
With patience and stubbornness puts forth new shoots.
Slowly its fruits grow to have That bitter taste of freedom.

- 1. Who is the persona 2mks
- 2. What is the message of the poem? 3mks
- 3. Identify any three stylistic devices used in the poem. 6mks
- 4. What is the tone of the poem? 3mks
- 5. From the above poem, explain the meaning of the following lines?
 - a) 'But the gaze is full of your blood. Your blood spilt over the field.' 1mk
 - b) 'Africa, my Africa
Africa of proud warriors in the ancestral Savannah' 1mk
- 6. But my gaze is full of your blood. 1mk
(Add an appropriate question tag)
- 7. What is the meaning of the following words? 3mks
 - i) Solemnly
 - ii) Sturdy
 - iii) Toil

Read the following poem and respond to the questions appropriately.

THE SMILING ORPHAN

And when she passed away,
They came,
Kinsmen came,
Friends came,
Everybody came to mourn her.

Hospitalized for five months
The ward was her world
Fellow patients her compatriots

Them eager hospitals supply-her-diet

When she was dying
Her son was on official duty
The stated demanded his services
Her only daughter, uneducated,
Sat by her
Crying, praying waiting for an answer
From God far above
Wishing, she spoke the language
Figures in white-coats do understand
They matched, the figures did
Stiff, numb and deaf, to the cries and wishes
Of her dying mother

As she was dying
Friends and kinsmen TALKED of her
How good, how helpful: a very practical woman
None reached her: they were too busy, there was no money,
Who would look after their homes? Was it so crucial their presence?

But when she passed away, they came,
Kinsmen came, friends hired cars to come,
Neighbours gathered to mourn her,
They ought to be there, to be there for the funeral
So they swore

The mourners shrieked out cries
As they arrived in the busy compound of the dead.
Memories of loved ones no more Stimulated tears of many.

They cried dutiful tears for the deceased
Now stretching their hands all over to help
The daughter looked at them With dry eyes, quiet, blank

The mourners pinched each other Shocked by the stone-
heartedness Of the be-orphaned.

She sat: watching the tears soak their garments
Or in the soil around them; wasted That night, she went to her love,
In the freshly made emergency grass hut,

And let loose all ties of the conventional dress she wore Submitting to the Great Power, she whispered:

'Now.....

You and I must know Now..... Tomorrow you might never understand

Unable to lick my tears.....

And there was light

In the darkness of the hut

While outside

The mourners cried

Louder than the Orphan

By Grace Birabwal Sharaza

Questions

a) Who is the person in the poem?

(2 marks)

Read the following poem and respond to the questions appropriately. 'STILLIRISE'

You may write me down in history

With your bitter, twisted lies, You may tread me in the very dirt

But still, like dust, I'll rise.

Does my sassiness upset you?

Why are you beset with gloom? 'Cause I walk like a 'veg-oil well'

Pumping in my living room.

Just like moons and like suns,

With the certainty of tides Just like hopes springing high,

Still I'll rise.

Did you want to see me broken?

Bowed head and lowered eyes?

Shoulders falling down like teardrops. Weakened by my soulful cries.

Does my haughtiness offend you?

Don't you take it awful hard

'Cause I laugh like a 'veg-oil well' Diggin' in my own backyard.

You may shoot me with your words

You may cut me with your eyes, You may kill me with your hatefulness,

But still, like air, I'll rise.

Outofthehurtsofhistory'sshame
Irise
Upfromapastthat'srootedinpain
Iraise
I'mablackocean,leapingandwide,
Wellingandswellingbear
Inthetide
Leavingbehindnightsofterrorandfear
Irise
Intoadaybrakethatiswondrouslyclear
Irise
Bringingthegiftsthatmy
Ancestorsgame,
Iamthedreamandthe
Hopeoftheslave
Irise
Irise
Irise

Adaptedfrom:MayaAngelous'STILLIRISE(1978)

- 1.Withsupportfromthepoem,brieflyexplainwhatthepoemisabout. (3marks)
- 2.Identifythreechallengesthatthespeakerinthepoemcontendswith. (3marks)
- 3.Whatistheattitudeofthespeakertowardsthesechallenges?
(2marks)
- 4.Identifyandillustratefiguresofspeechfromthepoemabove.Commentontheir effectiveness.
(4marks)
- 5.Otherthanthestylein(4)above,identifyandillustrateothertwostylisticdevices employedbythepoet.
(4marks)
- 6.Explainthemeaningofthefollowingphrasesastheyareusedinpoem.
(3marks)
 - a)'CausellaughI'vegotgoldmines'
 - b)'Butstill,likedust,I'llrise'.
 - c)IamBlackOcean,leapingandwide.
- 7.Supplythefollowingsentencewiththecorrectquestiontag.
(1mark)
Iamthedreamandthehopeoftheslave.

Readthefollowingpoemandanswerthequestionsthatfollow.

IWENTTOCHURCH.

Iwenttochurchtoday. YesIwentandprayedforall

Friendsandfoesalike. Deadandthosealive.

Ialsoprayerdhard.
Forthesoulofthatsoldier. Whogotshort.
Fightingforourmotherland
WhileIshothotlifeintohiswife.
AndIprayedtoGodtoo
ThatIlivelong Togoandprayagain

Questions.

- a) Whatisthepoemabout? (4marks)
- b) Identifyandillustrateanytwocharactertraitsofthespeaker.
(4marks)
- c)Identifyandillustratethreepoeticdevicesusedinthepoem.
(6marks)
- d)Whatisthemeaningofthefollowinglinesasusedinthepoem.
(2marks)
 - i)WhileIshothotlifeintohiswife.
 - ii)ThatIlivelongtogoandprayagain.
- e)i)Whatisthetoneofthepoem (2marks)
 - ii)Explaintheoverridingmoodofthepoem. (2marks)

1. Readthepoembelowandthenanswerthequestionthatfollows.
(20mark)

THEPRESS

SoWhatisthemountainideal? Abouttheminister'sailingson
Thatmakesboilingnews?

Howcomeitwasnotwhispered?
WhenTina'shospitalbedwascrawledwithmaggots
Andhereyesoozedpus
Becausethedoctorslackedgloves?
WhataboutKasajja'sonlychild Whodiedbecausethemanwiththekey
Totheoxygenroomwasonleave?

Ihaveseenqueues
Ofemaciatedmothersclingingto
Babieswithtranslucentskins
Faintinline
Andthelionessofanurse

Commanding tersely
'Get up or live the line'
Didn't I hear it rumored that
The man with the white mane
Ushered a rape case out of court Because these seven-
year-old Failed to testify?
Anyway, I only remembered these things
Ehen I drink
They indeed tipsy explosions.
Susan Nalugwa Kiguli
Adopted By from: Echoes across the valley.

Questions

- a) Identify and explain the social evils dealt with in the poem. (6 marks)
- b) Pick out three poetic devices evident in this poem and comment on their significance. (6 marks)
- c) Comment on the tone of the poem. (2 marks)
- d) Is the title significant? Why or why not? (2 marks)
- e) Explain the irony of the poem? (2 marks)
- f) Explain the meaning of the following words: (2 marks)
 - i) Crawled
 - ii) Ushered

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow. (20 marks)

marks)
Their City City in the sun
without any warmth
except for wanaotosheka
and the tourists escaping
from civilized boredom
Sit under the Tree
any Saturday morning
and watch the new Africans,
the anxious faces
behind the steering wheels
in hire purchase cars
see them looking important in a tiny corner
behind the chauffeur

We have seen them in a nightmare,
 the thick set directors
 of several companies; we have seen them
 struggling under the weight
 of a heavy lunch on a Monday afternoon
 cutting a tape

to open a building, we have seen them
 looking over their gold-rimmed glasses
 to read a speech And in the small hours
 between one day and the next
 we have strolled through
 the deserted streets
 and seen strange figures
 under bougainvillea bushes

in traffic islands figures hardly human
 snoring away into the cold winds of the night;
 desperately dying to live.

(Lennard Okola)

Questions.

- a) Who is the person in the poem? (2 marks)
- b) Explain what the poem is about. (3 marks)
- c) What is achieved by repetition of "We have seen them"? (2 marks)
- d) Identify and explain two thematic concerns of the poet. (4 marks)
- e) Why are the "new Africans" said to have anxious faces? (2 marks)
- f) Explain the meaning of the expression; figures hardly human

desperately dying to live.

(2 marks)

g) How does the person portray the rich?

(2 marks)

h) Describe the tone in the poem.

(3 marks)

Read the poem below and answer the question that follow. (20 marks)

Western civilization Sheet soft in nailed top posts
 driven in the ground make up the house

Some rags complete

The intimate landscape

The sun slanting through the cracks welcomes the owner.

After twelve hours of slave labour

Breaking rock shifting rock

breaking rock shifting rock

fair weather wet weather

breaking rock shifting rock

Old age comes early

at a dark night

is enough when he dies

gratefully of hunger

Questions.

- a) What is the poem about? (4 marks)
- b) Identify and illustrate two features of style used in the poem. (4 marks)
- c) What does the fifth stanza suggest about the work done by "he"? (2 marks)
- d) What basic requirements does the "he" in the poem lack? (3 marks)
- e) Why do you think the "he" dies "gratefully"? (1 mark)
- f) Describe two themes brought out in the poem. (4 marks)
- g) Explain the meaning of "Old age comes early" (1 mark)
- h) Supply a word that means the same as hunger as used in the poem. (1 mark)

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

Beggar in the three-piece.

My Jumbo

Shot its way

Across the sky

To distant lands

Across blue seas

It descended the ladder

To a waiting ribbon

Of blood-red carpet
A quick glance at my
Three-piece suit and the tie
That beautifully strangled my neck.

On my left hand hang
My beaded knob-kerry
On my right I clutched
My rusty inter-nation begging bowl
On my face wore humility and need
And of course dignity.

Sir, the dearth of food
Had rendered my people thin
And hungry
Scoop a little
You know just a little
To keep them till next rains.

But Sir, beggars in three-piece
Are a rare sight but your suit is beautiful
Honestly.

Now my suit
Which cost me a fortune
In a Parisian texture
Has denied me a fortune
And my countrymen, life.

By L.O. Sunkuli.

- (a) Who is the person in the poem? (3 marks) (b) What is the subject matter of this poem? (4 marks)
(c) Explain the satire in this poem and comment on its effectiveness. (4 marks)
(d) Describe the tone of this poem. (3 marks) (e) Explain what the last stanza implies. (3 marks)
(f) Explain the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem.
(3 marks)
i) My Jumbo
Shot its way
Across the sky ii) That beautifully strangled my neck.
iii) To keep them till next rains.

Read the poem below and answer questions that follow.

Whitechildmeetsblackman

ShecaughtmeoutsideaLondon

Suburbanshop,I,likeagiraffe

Andsheamouse.Itriedtogo

Butfeltshestood

Lovelyaslightonmyback

Itturnedwithhello Andwaited.Hereyesgot

Widerbutnotherlips.

HelloIsmiledagainandwatched.

Shesteppedaroundme

Slowly,inakindofdance, Herwideeyessearching

Inchbyinchupanddown:

Nofurnoscalesnofeathers

Noshell.Justalivesilhouette,

Wildandstrange

Andcompulsive

Tillmothercamehorrificed

'Mummyishistummyblack?'

Mothergraspedherandswung

Towardthecrowd.Shetangled Mother'slegslookingbackatme

AsIwatchedthembirdsweresinging.

JamesBerry(Jamaica)

QUESTIONS

- (a) Briefly explain what the poem is about. (3mks)
- (b) Explain what the reaction of the white child makes the person feel. (4mks)
- (c) Compare and contrast the reaction of the mother and daughter to the black man. (6mks)
- (d) Identify and explain any two figures of speech used in this poem. (4mks)
- (e) Explain the significance of the last line of the poem. (3mks)

Read the Poem below and answer the questions that follow:

(20 Marks)

The Twist

In a little shantytown

Was one night like this

Girls were sitting down

Around the town like this

Some were young

And some were brown I've found a miss

Who was black and brown

And really did

The twist

Watch her move her wrist

And feel your belly twist

Feel the hunger thunder

When her hip bones twist

Try to hold her, keep her under

While the jukebox hisses

Twist the music out of hunger One night like this

- a) What is the poem about?
(3 marks)
- b) Identify three senses that the poem appeals to.
(3 Marks)
- c) What is the main theme of this poem?
(2 Marks)
- d) What is the attitude of the person towards the girls mentioned in the poem?

(2Marks)

e) Identify three poetic devices used in the poem. (6marks)

f) What are the achievements of the persona on this night?

(2marks)

g) Explain the meaning of:

i).....a miss (who was brown and black).

(1Mark) ii) Twist the music out of hunger.

(1Mark)

Read the poem below and then answer the question that follows.

(20marks)

DEATH OF MY FATHER

His sunken cheeks, his inward-looking eyes,
The sarcastic, scornful smile on his lips
The unkempt, matted, grey hair, The hard, coarse sand-paper hands,
Spoke eloquently of the life he had lived. But I did not mourn for him.

The hammer, the saw and the plane, These were his tools and his damnation,
His sweat wash his ointment and his perfume.
He fashioned dining tables, chairs, wardrobes,
And all the wooden loves of colonial life. No, I did not mourn for him.

He built colonial mansions,
Huge, unwieldy, arrogant constructions;
But he squatted in a sickly mud-house,
With his children huddled stuntedly, Under the bed-bug bed he shared with Mother.
I could not mourn for him.

I had already inherited
His premature old-age look,
I had imbibed his frustration;
But his dreams of freedom and happiness Had become my song, my love.
So, I could not mourn for him.

No, I did not shed any tears;

My father's dead life still lives in me, He lives in my son, my father,
I am my father and my son.
I will awaken his sleepy hopes and yearnings,
But I will not mourn for him, I will not mourn for me.

- a) Identify the persona. (2 marks)
- b) What is the poem talking about? (3 marks)
- c) Comment on the alliteration that is used in the poem?
(2 marks)
- d) Apart from alliteration, identify and explain any other two aspects of style that the poet has used.
(4 marks)
- e) What reason does the person give for not mourning his father's death?
(3 marks)
- f) What is the father's profession from the poem? (1 mark)
- g) Explain the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem: (3 marks)
 - i) The hard, coarse sand-paper hands,
Spoke eloquently of the life he had lived.
 - ii) His premature old-age look,
 - iii) I will awaken his sleepy hopes and yearnings,
- h) What is the attitude of the person towards his father's life? (2 marks)

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

The Gourd of Friendship.

Where is the curiosity we've lost in discovery?

Where is the discovery we've lost in knowledge?

Where is the knowledge we've lost in communication?

Where is the communication we've lost in mass media?

And where is the community we've lost in all these?

Where is the message we've lost in the medium?

It is easy to go to the moon:

There, there are no people.

It is easy to count the stars:

They will not complain.

But the road to your neighbour's heart - who has surveyed it?

The formula to your brother's head - Who has devised it?

The gourd that doesn't spill friendship - In whose garden has it ever grown?

You never know despair Until you've lost hope;
You never know your aspiration Until you've seen others' disillusionment.
Peace resides in the hearts of men.
Not in conference tables and delegate signatures.
True friendship never dies - It grows stronger the more it is used. By Richard Nturu

1. Explain the meaning of the poem (3 marks)
 2. Discuss the use of the rhetorical questions in the poem. (3 marks)
 3. Describe the tone of this poem (3 marks)
 4. Identify and explain two of the stylistic devices (apart from the rhetorical questions) (4 marks)
 5. Explain the meaning of these lines. (4 marks)
- i) "where is the curiosity we have lost in discovery".
- ii) "But the road to your neighbour's heart - who has surveyed it?" (marks)
6. What does the person think about relationships? (2 marks)
 7. Explain the appropriateness of the title. (1 mark)
1. Read the poem below and answer the questions below. (20 marks) Theme for English B.

The instructor said,
Go home and write a page tonight.
And let that page come out of you. Then, it will be true.

I wonder if it is that simple?

I am twenty-two, colored, born in Winston-Salem.
I went there, then Durham, then here To this college on the hill above Harlem,
I am the only colored student in my class.
The steps from the hill lead down into Harlem,
Through a park, then I cross St Nicholas,
Eighth Avenue, seventh, and I come to the Y
The Harlem Branch Y, where I take the elevator Up to my room, sit down, and write this page:

It's no easy task to know what is true for you or me Att twenty-two, my age. But I guess I'm what
I feel and see and hear. Harlem, I hear you:
I hear you, hear me - we two - you, talk on this page.
(I hear New York, too) me - who?

Well, I like to eat, sleep, drink, and be in love.
I like to work, read, learn and understand life. I like a pipe for a Christmas present,
Or records-Bessie, bop, or Bach.
I guess being colored doesn't make me not like these things other folks like who are other races.

So will my page be colored that I write?
Being me, it will not be white.
But it will be a part of you, instructor.
You are white
Yet a part of me, as I am a part of you.

That's American.
Sometimes perhaps you don't want to be a part of me.
No, do I often want to be a part of you. But we are, that's true!
As I learn from you,
I guess you learn from me-Although you are older-and white-And somewhat more free.
This is my page for English B. (Langston Hughes)

Questions.

- a) Who is the speaker in the poem? Illustrate your answer. 2mks
- b) Identify two themes in the poem. Explain. 4mks
- c) Describe the mood of the poem? What details contribute or help establish that mood? 2mks
- d) What point does the speaker seek to make by listing the things that he or she likes? 2mks
- e) What is the tone of the poem? Explain 2mks
- f) Identify the use of personification in the poem. 2mks
- g) In what ways is the speaker and the addressee similar and different? 2mks
- h) Describe the relationship between the persona and the addressee 2mks
- i) i) "I wonder if it is that simple." Rewrite as a yes/no question.
ii) Rewrite the following beginning with: neither....
You don't want to be a part of me. No, do I often want to be a part of you 1mk

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

(20 Marks)

Operating Room, By John Reed

Sunlight floodsthe shiny many-windowed place,
Coldly glinting on flawless steel under glass, And blaring imperially on the spattered gulguls
Where kneeling men grunt as they swab the floor.

Startled eyes of nurses wish by noiselessly,
Orderlies with cropped heads swagger like murderers;
And three surgeons, robed and masked mysteriously,
Lounge gossiping of guts, and wish it were lunch-time.

Beyond the porcelain door, screaming mounts crescendo
Case 4001 coming out of the ether,
Born again half a man, to spend his life in bed.

- a) Describe the setting of the poem. (3 marks)
- b) Briefly explain what the poem is talking about. (4 marks)
- c) Who is the person in the poem? (2 marks)
- d) Illustrate the use of the following styles and state their effectiveness. (4 marks)
 - a. Metaphor ii. Hyperbole
- e) What is the tone of the poem? (2 marks)
- f) Discuss the general mood of the poem. (2 marks)
- g) Why do the men grunt as they swab the floor? (1 mark)
- h) Explain the meaning of the following phrases as used in the poem. (2 marks)
- i) Robed and masked mysteriously ii) Case 4001 coming out of ether

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow THE WARLORD

Cut, thrust, plunge

Slash, slit, stab

Starve, maim, shoot

Torch, burn, scar

The trumpet shal herald you with regal glory

Epauettes glisten and medals gleam

Plunder, loot and steal

Blind, brand, rape

Curse, crush, kidnap

Smash, torture, kill

Your arrival is welcomed with carpets of steel

Ramrod backed your subjects hail you

Bind, bludgeon, bury

Garotte, impale, castrate

Order, imprison, enslave

Censor, cajole and destroy

Your scarlet cape billows as you sense fresh converts Ever more shrill their praises grow.

Barren, bleak, blackened

Shattered, sterile, stricken

Torn, poisoned, defiled

Bloodied, entombed, rotting

The prize presented on some stolensilver

Amaggotriddled remnant of a once serene world.

Questions

(a) Briefly explain what the poet is talking about.

(3mks)

(b) What is the attitude of the person to the warlord? Elaborate your answer. (2mks)

Explain the relevance of having separated words for stanza one, three, five and seven. (3mks)

(c) Explain the irony in the poem. (3mks)

(d) What is the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem?

(i) The trumpet sherd you with regal glory.

Epauettes glisten and medals gleam. (2mks)

(ii) The prize presented on some stolen silver.

A maggot riddled remnant of a once serene world.
(2mks)

(e) Apart from irony, which other stylistic device has been used in the poem? (2mks)

(f) Identify one thematic concern of the poem. (3mks)

Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow. (20 marks)

ATAX DRIVER ON DEATH BED. (By Timothy Wangusa)

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

Questions.

- a) What is this poem about? (3marks)
- b) What is the attitude of the person toward his fate? (2marks)
- c) With illustration identify the person in the poem. (2marks)
- d) What is the irony in the poem? (2marks)
- e) With illustrations identify and comment on any other two stylistic devices used in the poem. (6marks)
- f) Comment on the following line.

- 'poorchap,anothervictimtotheruthlessmachine? (2marks)
g)Howwillthepersona'sdeathcomeabout? (2marks)
h)Givethepoemanothertitle. (1mark)

Readthepoembelowandanswerthequestionsthatfollow.

YourCigaretteBurnttheSavannahGrass.

Come

Listentoaboilingpot torchitsheartandtellme

Whatdoyouhear? thesunsentdownsowersofit

thatburnttocinderyoureddyingconscience

theearthatthetouchofyourfingers cracked

Colourmeltsatyourstare Orangewhiteblurredandall

arethesametoyou

Yourcigaretteburntthesavannahgrass ThescorpionbitmeandIcried.

CharlesOwuor

- i)Identifyandillustratedanythreeappealsthepersonaputsacrosstohisadversary (3marks)
ii)Whatisthesubjectmatterofthispoem? (3marks)
iii)Identifyandexplainanythreeaspectsofstyleandexplaintheirfunctions. (6marks)
iv)Explainthemeaningofthefollowinglines. (4marks)
(a)'Come
Listentoaboilingpot'
(b)'thesunsentdownshowersofitthatburnttocinderyoureddyingconscience!
(v)Whatisthemoodofthepoem? (2marks)
(vi)Whatisthepersona'sattitudetowardshisadversary? (2 marks)

Readthepoembelowandanswerthequestionsthatfollow: THEVILLAGEWELL

Bythewell,

Wherefreshwaterstillquietlywhisper

AswhenI

FirstaccompaniedMotherandfilledmybabygourd,

Bythiswell,

Wheremanyaneveningitscleanwatercleanedme;

Thisilentwell

DreadedhauntofthelonghairedMusambwa

Whobasked
Inthemid-daysunrecliningontherock
WhereInowsit
Wellingupwithmanypoignantmemories;

Thisspot,
Whichhasrungwiththepurityofchildlaughter;
Thisspot,
Whereeyespokesecretlytorespondingeye;
Thisspot,
Whereheartspoundedmadlyinmanyabreast;

Bythiswell,
Over-hungbyleafybranchesofshelteringtrees
Ifirstnoticedher
Isawherinthecoolofred,redevening
Isawher
AsifIhadnotseenherathousandtimesbefore
Bythiswell
Myeyesaskedforlove,andmyheartwentmad.
Istuttered
Andmurmuredmyfirstwordsoflove
Andcupped
Withmyhands,thetoxicationthatwereherbreasts

Inthiswell,
Intheclearwatersofthiswhisperingwell,
Thesilentmoon
Witnessedwithasmileourinviolatevows
Thekisses
Thatleftusweakandbreathless.

Itisdark.
Itisdarkbythewellthatstillwhispers.
Itisdarker
Itisutterdarknessintheheartthatbleeds
Bythiswell
Wheremagichasevaporatedbutmemorieslinger.

Ofdampdeath

The rotting foliage greets,
And the branches
Are grotesque talons of hungry vultures,
For she is dead
The one I first loved by this well.

Questions:

- (i) Who is the person in this poem? (2 marks)
- (ii) What is the significance of the well to the person? (4 marks)
- (iii) Identify imagery in the poem. (2 marks)
- (iv) Explain the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem.
 - (a) Dreaded haunt of the long-haired Musambwa. (2 marks)
 - (b) Isaw her in the cool of a red, redevening. (2 marks)
 - (c) It is dark by the well that still whispers. (2 marks)
 - (v) Comment on the change of mood in the last two stanzas. (4 marks)
 - (vi) What is the attitude of the person towards death? (2 marks)

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

Old and New
She went up the mountain to pluck wild herbs,
She came down the mountain and met her former husband,
She knelt down and asked her former husband,
“What do you find your new wife like?”
“My new wife, although her talk is clever,
Cannot charm me as my old wife could,
In beauty of face there is not much to choose,
But in usefulness they are not at all alike,
My new wife comes in from the road to meet me,
My old wife always came down from her tower.* My new wife is clever at embroidering silk;
My old wife was good at plain sewing. Of silk embroidery one can do an inch a day;
Of plain sewing, more than five feet.
Putting her silks by the side of your sewing, I see that the new will not compare with the old.”
Anonymous 1st Century B.C.

Questions

- a. What is the poem about? (3 marks)
- b. With illustrations identify one similarity and one difference in the two wives. (4 marks)

c. Comment on any two poetic devices used in the poem. (6 marks)

d. Explain the meaning of the following lines.

“My new wife, although her talk is clever, cannot charm me as my old wife”

(3 marks)

e. Identify aspects of social life noticeable in the poem.

(3

marks)

f. What is the tone of the poem?

(3 marks)

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow.

THAT OTHER LIFE

(By Everett M Standa)

I have only faint memories

Memories of those days when all our joyful moments

In happiness, sorrow and dreams

Were synchronized

That we were in spirit and flesh One soul;

I have only faint memories

When we saw each other's image everywhere;

The friends, the relatives,

The gift of flowers, clothes and treats,

The evening walks where we praised each other,

Like little children in love;

I remember the dreams about children

The friendly neighbors and relatives

The money, the farms and cows

All were the pleasures ahead in mind

Wishing for the day of final union

When the dreams will come true

On that day of final union

We promised each other pleasures and care

And everything good under the sun

As a daily reminder that you and I were one forever.

QUESTIONS

a) What does the day of the final union mean to the persona?

(3 marks)

b) What faint memories does the persona have, according to the poem? (3 marks)

c) What is the persona's attitude towards their marriage?

(2 marks)

- d) Explain the following expressions as used in the poem
(i) Happiness, sorrow and dreams were so synchronized.....
(2 marks)
(ii).....praised each other like children in love
(2 marks)
(iii) All were pleasures ahead in mind.
(2 marks)
- e) Identify two aspects of style used in this poem and explain their effectiveness.
(4 marks)
- f) What is the mood of the poem (2 marks)

Read the poem below and answer the question that follows

My grandmother

by Elizabeth Jennings

She kept an antique shop - or it kept her.
Among Apostles spoons and Bristol glasses,
The faded silks, the heavy furniture,
She watched her own reflection in the brass
Salvers and silver bowls, as if to prove
Polish was all, there was no need for love.

And I remember how I once refused
To go out with her, since I was afraid.
It was perhaps a wish not to be used
Like antique objects. Though she never said
That she was hurt, I still could feel the guilt
Of that refusal, guessing how she felt.

Later, too frail to keep a shop, she put
All her best things in one long, narrow room.

The places melt old, of things too long kept shut,
The smell of absences where shadows come That can't be polished. There was nothing then
To give her own reflection back again.

And when she died I felt no grief at all, Only the guilt of what I once refused.

I walked into her room among the tall

Sideboards and cupboards - things she never used

But needed: and no finger-marks were there, Only the new dust falling through the air.

- a) Identify the person in the above poem. (2mks)
- b) In note form, summarize what each stanza is talking about (4mks).
- c) Identify and briefly explain the use of any two images in the poem (4mks)
- d) What does the person feel toward the subject matter? (2mks)
- e) What do the following lines mean in the poem? (2mks)
 - “too frail to keep a shop”
 - “Only the new dust falling through the air”
- f) Describe the tone the person uses in the poem above (2mks)
- g) Explain the paradox in the line: (2mks)
 - things she never used But needed:
- h) Explain the person's sense of guilt? (2mks)

Read the poem below then answer the questions that follow.

Riding Chinese Machines There are beasts in this city
they creak and they crank and groan from first dawn
when their African-tongued masters wake
to guide the mule and human-handed through the later rush
when they're handled down and un-animated
still as we sleep, towering or bowing always heavy

We pour cement through the cities
towns, through the wild onwards, outwards
like fingers of eager hands
stretched across the earth dug in

The lions investigate and buried marvel rumbles
squeezed for progress
By Liyou Mesfin Libsekal

Questions

- (a) Briefly describe what the poem is about. (3mks)
- (b) Explain how the poet feels toward the beasts in the city. (2mks)
- (c) Identify two poetic devices employed by the poet in the poem. (4mks)
- (d) Explain the irony of the type of development described in the poem. (3mks)
- (e) Explain the meaning of the following lines in the poem. (4mks)
 - i) When their African-tongued masters waked to guide them.
 - ii) The lions investigate and buried marvel rumbles squeezed for progress.
- (f) Identify and explain one theme tackled in the poem. (2mks)
- (g) Explain the significance of the title to the poem. (2mks)

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

“Sympathy”

I know what the caged bird feels, alas!
When the sun is bright on the upland slopes;
When the wind stirs soft through the springing grass
And the river flows like a stream of grass;
When the first birds sing and the first buds open, And the faint perfume from its petals steals—
I know what the caged bird feels!

I know why the caged bird beats its wing
Till its blood is red on the cruel bars;
For he must fly back to his perch and cling
When he dreads to open the branch—swing;
And a pain still throbs in the old, old scars And they pulse again with a keener sting—
I know why he beats his wing!

I know why the caged bird sings, ah me,
When his wings are bruised and his bosom sore,
When he beats his bars and would be free;
It is not a song of joy or glee,
But a prayer that he sends from his heart's deep core,
But a plea, that upward to heaven he flings— I know why the caged bird sings!

(Adapted from the poem by Laurence Donbar in 'American Negro Poetry' edited by Arna Bomtemp. New York: Hill and Waug 1974)

Questions

- a) Explain briefly what the poem is about. (3 marks)
- b) What does the poet focus on in each of the three stanzas? (6 marks)
- c) How would you describe the persona's feelings towards the caged bird? (4 marks)
- d) What can we infer about the persona's own experiences? (3 marks)
- e) Identify a simile in the first stanza and explain why it is used. (2 marks)
- f) Explain the meaning of the following lines: (i) And the faint perfume from the petals steals (1 mark)
- g) Supply another suitable title for this poem. (1 mark)

Read the oral poem below and then answer the question that follows;-

"FAMINE"

The owner of Yam peel shi Yam in the house's:
A neighbour knocks at the door
The owner of Yam throw shi Yam in the bedroom:
The neighbour says, "I just heard
A sound, 'kerekere', that is why I came,"
The owner of the Yam replies,
"That was nothing, I was sharpening two knives."
The neighbour says again, "I still heard
Something like 'bi' sound behind the door."
The owner of the Yam says,
"I merely tried my door with a mallet."
The neighbour says again,
"What about this huge fire burning on your hearth?"
The fellow replies,
"I am merely warming water for my bath."
The neighbour persists,
"Why is your skin all white, when this is not the Harmattan season?"
The fellow is ready with his reply,
I was rolling on the floor when I heard the death of Agadapidi."
Then the neighbour says, "Peace be with you."
The owner of the Yam starts shut,

“There cannot be peace
Unless the owner of food is allowed to eat his own food!” Questions.

- (a) Briefly explain what the poem is about. (2 marks)
- (b) What does the neighbor hope to achieve by being so persistent? (3 marks)
- (c) Using illustrations, describe any two character traits of the owner of the ham. (4 marks)
- (d) Identify the idiosyncratic words in the poem. (2 marks)
- (e) How do we know that the neighbor is observant? (3 marks)
- (f) Describe the tone of the owner of the ham. (1 mark)
- (g) The neighbor says, “peace be with you.” Why is this statement ironic? (3 marks)
- (h) What lesson can we learn from this poem? (2 marks) BUILDING THE NATION

Today I did my share
In building the nation
I drove a permanent Secretary
To an important urgent function In fact a luncheon at the Vic.

The menu reflected its importance
Cold Bell beer with small talk,
Then friend chicken with niceties
Wine to fill the hollowiness of the laughs Ice-cream to cover the stereotype jokes
Coffee to keep the PS awake on return journey.

I drove the Permanent Secretary back. He yawned many times in the back of the car
Did you have any lunch friend?
I replied looking straight ahead
And secretly smiling at his belated concern That I had not, but was smiling!

Upon which he said with a seriousness That amused more than annoyed me,
Mwananchi, I too had none!
I attended to matters of state
Highly delicate diplomatic duties you know, And friend, it goes against my grain,
Causes me stomach ulcers and wind.
Ah, he continued, yawning again, The pains we suffer in building the nation!

So the PS had ulcer too!
My ulcers I think are equally painful Only they are caused by hunger,
Not sumptuous lunches!

So the nation builders
Arrived home this evening

With terrible stomach pains
The result of building the nation-
Different ways.

Henry Barlow

1. Identify two voices in the poem (2mks)
2. Explain what the poem addresses (4mks)
3. Identify and illustrate the use of any two poetic devices used in the poem and explain their effectiveness (6mks)
4. Describe the tone in the poem (2mks)
5. How would you describe the attitude of the permanent secretary towards the persona? (2mks)
6. Describe the rhyme scheme in stanza one (2mks)
7. i) "Heyawned many times in the back of the car." Add a question tag (1mk)
ii) "I drove the permanent secretary back." Write in passive voice

ORAL LITERATURE

Read the oral piece below and answer the questions that follow

Blood iron and trumpets

Blood iron and trumpets

Forward we march

(others fall on the way)

Blood iron and trumpets

We shall hack kill and cure

Blood iron and trumpets

Singers of the date sun blue

Forward we drive breaking the records

Blood iron and trumpets

Let bullets find their targets and the earth be softened

Blood iron and trumpets

Let the dogs of war rejoice

And the carrion birds feed

We are reducing population explosion

Blood iron and trumpets

The uniformed machines are around

Put on your helmet iron and rest

Blood iron and trumpets

Only through fire can be baptized to mean business

Soon again

Blood iron and trumpets

Weshallalwaysmarchalong
Bloodironandtrumpets
Bloodironandtrumpets
Bloodalone

- (a) Classify the oral piece above (2Marks)
- (b) What are the functions of the oral piece above? (3Marks)
- (c) Identify two features of oral poetry evident in the oral item. (3Marks)
- (d) What two issues is this oral poem talking about? (4Marks)
- (e) Cite one social and one economic activity of the community from which this oral poem is taken
- (f) Who would be the most suitable audience for the oral poem? Give reasons for your answer (2Marks)
- (g) "The uniformed machines are around" Explain the meaning of this statement. (1Mark)
- (h) Describe the mood of the poem. (2Marks)

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow

SECOND OLYMPUS
From the rostrum they declaimed
On martyrs and men of high ideals
Whom they sent out
Benevolent despotsto an unwilling grace
Straining at the yoke
Bulldozer strampling on virgins ground
In blatant violation
They trampled down all that was strange
And filled the void
With half digested alien thoughts
They left a trail of red
Whatever their feet had passed
Oh, they did themselves fine
And strutted about the place
Self proclaimed demi-gods
From a counterfeit Olympus
One day they hurled down thunderbolts
Ontoiling race of earthworms
They might have rained down pebbles
To pelting the brats to death
But that was beneath them
They kept up the illusion
That they were fighting foes

Killing in the name of high ideals
At the inquest they told the world
The worms were becoming pests
Moreover, they said
They did not like wiggly things Strange prejudice for gods.

Questions

- 1) Who is being talked about in this poem? Give evidence. (2 marks)
- 2) With two evidences, discuss the poet's general attitude towards the subject of the poem. (3 marks)
- 3) What do you understand by the following three lines?
"they trampled down all that was strange And filled the void with half digested alien thoughts?"
- 4) Who are referred to as "toiling race of earth worms" and why? (3 marks)
- 5) Discuss two stylistic devices used in the poem. Give their effectiveness
- 6) Explain the significance of the title. (2 marks)
- 7) What is the tone of the poem? (1 mark)

Read the poem below and answer the questions below.

Advisetomyson

The trick is, to live your days as if each one may be your last
(for they go fast, and young men lose their lives
in strange and unimaginable ways)
but at the same time, plan long range (for they go slow: if you survive
the shattered wind shield and burning shell you will arrive
at our approximation here below or heaven or hell)

To be specific, between the poen and the rose
plants squash and spinach, turnips and tomatoes;
beauty in nectar and nectar, in deserts saves
but the stomach craves stronger sustenance than the home vine.
therefore, marry a pretty girl
after seeing her mother; speak truth to one man,
work with another;
and always, serve bread with your wine.

Butson,
Always serve wine
(Peter Meinke)

- a) Who is the speaker in the poem. Illustrate your answer. 2 marks

b) In what circumstances do many young people die? Illustrate your answer from the poem.

4 marks

c) What do heaven and hell symbolize?

2 marks

d) Identify items in the poem that represent life's necessities on one hand and life's

luxuries on the other. 2 marks

e) Identify and illustrate the use of the paradox in the poem. 3 marks

f) What does the person mean by 'marry a pretty girl after seeing the mother'? 2 marks

g) The stomach craves stronger sustenance. (Rewrite using 'What') 1 mark

h) Give two meanings of each of the following words.

2 marks

-Last

-Fast

i) Give the meaning of the last two lines

2 marks

THE BEAR
By Priscovia Rwakya

TRK

In the pulpit he swayed and turned

Lean forward, backward

To the right; to the left

His solemn voice echoed

Lowly the congregation followed, "Do you love your neighbor?"

Meekly they bow at his keen eye. Now examining a grey head

Heaving under his sobs

His heart leapt assured-

"Hersin weigh on her!"

So with her he chats outside;

'Weep not child you are pardoned.'

"But, sir, your beard conjured up

The spirit of my dear goat!"

Questions

(a) Identify and describe two persons in the poem. Illustrate your answer.

(4 mks)

(b) Relate the title of the poem to what actually happens in this poem, giving

specific

examples.

(4 mks)

(c) Identify and illustrate any two styles & devices in the poem.

(4 mks)

(d) The mood of the last four lines of the poem is embarrassing. How true is this? (3mks)

(e) Identify one pair of rhyming words (1mks)

(f) Explain the meaning of the following lines:

i) "His heart leapt assured" (2mks)

ii) "Hersinsweigh on he?" (2mks)

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow. Argument with God

My child was struggling for life in hospital.

And I, worried tense and tired.

Sat in silent prayer:

In violent silence, arguing with my God. God said,

Why do you allow him to suffer so?

Why him all the time?

Why?

God was silent!

Not a word from him.

Not a word

Maybe. I thought.

God is angry with me.

I'll appease my God; Try and be good at least

Surely God would then respond.

God, I pleaded.

Please God.

To be good is hard.

But I'll try.

But

My child must live.

Live free from pain:

God

You know how I love him, don't you?

Don't you? Don't you? DON'T YOU? But

God was dumb: Like my child.

Then I said to myself.

God is just.

I'll appeal for justice.

God, I called.
Though you are silent,
I am sure you hear me.

QUESTIONS

1. Who is the person in this poem? (2mks)
2. What is happening in the poem? (2mks)
3. Why are the words in Line 27 written in capital letters. DONT YOU? (2mks)
4. What is the mood in the poem? (2mks)
5. Give an instant of irony in the poem. (3mks)
6. Identify and illustrate other three stylistic devices in the poem. (6mks)
7. What do the following lines mean. (2mks)
"Though you are silent, I am sure you hear me".

ANSWERS

1. Song of Agony

a) The person is a worker (Give 2)

b) Desperation is the subject matter in this poem. The persona and others are desperate in that when they go for contract work (in the diaspora) there is no hope of coming back. They might die never to see their people and property again. This is shown in 'which of us will die?'

c)

- Rhetorical questions - 'which of us will come back?' 'which of us will die?'

Effect - Help to show the state in which the persona is. He fears of never returning home. Involve the audience to feel the situation the persona is in. Draw sympathy from the audience.

- Repetition: 'which of us' 'which of us will come back?'

Effect: Emphasizes the subject matter, i.e. the desperation and the fear in the persona. Helps in building the mood. Help to reflect the attitude of the speaker towards contract work.

- Alliteration: 'Rivers run'

Effect: Help to show far away and difficult the contract workers used to go and work (4 marks)

d) Show how the person and the others suffer in the poem. Illustrate your answer. (4 marks)

- Mental suffering - they keep wondering whether they will ever go back home to see their loved ones and property.

- Fear - got to work but fear they might never return home alive.

- Isolation - they are cut out from their families for prolonged periods. (6 marks)

e) Pessimistic - person doesn't see any future in his life if he's to go for the contract work. He is not sure of ever coming back.

Nostalgic - there's the longing to come back after they go for contract work to see his wife and property.

Sad - the mood is saddening that the workers are likely to die or never come back.

Might be many had died or never came back.

f) Is the title of this poem suitable? Explain (3 marks)

Yes. It sums up the mental agony that person is undergoing. They go for the contract work far away and stay for long or never come back.

g) Identify and explain one economic activity practiced by the person's community. (2 marks)

Cattle keeping or working

Line 7 'Not being my ox' (cattle keeping) The person is going to work (working)

2.

THE NECKLACE

a) How relevant is the title of the poem above? (2 marks)

The title "Necklace" is relevant because necklace is round and it is normally worn by people (1 mark). In the poem, they used to burn the victim in round-shaped (1 mark)

b) Describe the character of the executioners in the poem (2 marks)

The executioners are cruel/inhuman/brutal/callous/insensitive (1 mark)

Once they finish the execution, they resume their normal duties as if nothing has happened/they brutally murder the victim

NB: Award 0 marks for identification without illustration

c) What was needed to carry out the execution? (3 marks) -

The fire stone tyre (1 mark), petrol in blackened tin (1 mark) and ignited in numerous hands (1 mark)

d) Explain the difference in the use of the word “form” in stanza one and stanza three (2 marks)

The word “form” in stanza one refers to the victim before he was burned (1 mark) while in stanza three it refers to the carcass/corpse of the victim (1 mark)

e) (i) Who is the persona? (1 mark)

- The persona is an observer or a citizen at a marketplace (1 mark)

NB: Do not accept the use of “I” as the persona without an adequate qualifier justifying the personality of the “I”

(ii) What deters the persona from getting close to the scene of action? (1 mark)

- The persona is deterred by fear/frightened to get close to the scene of the brutality (1 mark)

f) Explain the meaning of the following phrases as used in the poem (3 marks)

i) Smell of sizzling flesh – The burning of the human body ii) Each participant ready and anxious – willing not forced to execute

iii) Witnessed to an unwritten law – saw the people carry out mob justice which is illegal

g) What mood is portrayed in the poem? (2 marks) The mood is tense (1 mark)

- Fearful of inching any further/cold shock transmitted down (1 mark)

NB: Accept related qualifier for mood and any appropriate illustration if not provided herein
Do not award marks for identification without illustration

h) Paraphrase the last stanza (4 marks)

The people who had set the man ablaze leave (1 mark) as normal business of selling, buying and cheating resumes (1 mark). The policemen arrive (1 mark) and ferry away the remains of the victim (1 mark)

3. POETRY (20 MARKS) WEDDING EVE

1. The wedding eve is supposed to be a time of joy, happiness and anticipation. The persona however, is riddled with doubts and apprehension (1 mark)

2. The speaker has organized the wedding but he is not sure whether or not to take the oath to love forever. He is doubtful whether the relationship will last

3. The speaker's attitude towards the relationship is one of doubt and apprehension (1 mark)

4. -doubtful should I or should I not/will she continue to love me.

-fearful apprehensive fear to take the marriage vows.

-suspicious – the speaker is not sure of the lover's commitment.

-The rhetorical question in the poem helps to bring out the speaker's doubts about the relationship and about the commitment of his would-be wife

5. the imagery of the plane is quite appropriate. Being in a plane might be fun but it is also very risky; you could easily lose your life if the plane crashes. Being in a doubtful relationship is like being in a faulty plane
6. -The relationship is compared to a game of chess in that the two will try to out-do (1mk) each other. The relationship is seen to be like a competition (1mk)
"leaving then naked me" is an expression of desolation and hopelessness. If he were to believe he would feel naked and useless

4. Inmates

- a) The speaker is an observer who explores through the life of prisoners/inmates 1
1x1mk
- b) The poet is talking about the life in prison which is oppressive 1x2mks
- c) -Irony 1 - nice fragrance of ammonia
-Rhyme 1 - consignment oppressive
- confinement offensive
- refinement
- Personification 1 - torturous bulb stare vacantly at him 1
- Alliteration 1 - torching, torturous
- d) - The cold bites their bones and they chatter their teeth from the chill. 1
- The smell is offensive with fresh human dung. 1 - Vermin bite the inmates sparingly 1 1x3mks
- e) The inmate is in prison because of a certain consignment 1 that he either stole or got lost under his care.
- f) Regretful 1 - here reflects about the consignment that landed him in the cells 1 Thoughtful - he (the fresh inmate) sits thoughtfully.
Agonizing - he agonises at the long time 1 that he will be in prison. The clock ticks too slowly.
- g) i) That resulted / led to his confinement 1 ii) The inmates do everything including long calls in the cell. "The gent invites". 2x1=2mks
- h) The steel doors suggest that the security was tight 1 and the inmates could not escape 1 2x1=2mks

5. The Courage That My Mother Had

- a) The poem is about someone whose mother has died 1 The mother left a golden brooch as gift upon her death 1 she really wishes the mother could have left behind her courage 1 She believes the mother does not need courage in death but she badly needs. She however treasures the golden brooch 1 1x any four points = 4mks

- b) Female 1 - the mother left the golden brooch that she wears 1 2mks
- c) The speaker wishes the mother had left behind her courage 1. However, it cannot be fulfilled because the mother is dead 1 3mks
- d) Courageous 1 - the courage that my mother had / the speaker wishes that the mother would have left behind her courage instead of taking with her to the grave
1 Id=1, illust=1
- e) Metaphor 1 - mother is compared to a rock and granite 1
Simile 1..... the courage like a rock 1
Id=1x2, illust=1x2 4mks
- f) Admiration/love/respect 2 - the speaker admires her mother for her courage / her love and respect for her mother are shown in the ways she values the brooch and the way she thinks of her mother as a rock and granite
Identification of attitude = 2mks, illust.=1mk

6. THE PAUPER

- i. The person is an observer / bystander 1 etc who is able to see the people suffering and how different members of the society react to him
- ii. - Infested with jiggers - nursing the jigger that shrivel your bottom 1
- Caked feet - and when you trudge on the lorn pads
- Shining ribs - your ribs and bones reflecting the light
- Infested with Gee - squashing lice between your nails
- Cleans nails with dry saliva
- Emaciated and caking skin 1
- Crouches in beautiful veranda 1 (4x1)
- iii. Use of simile 1 like a baby newly born to an old woman 1 to bring out the special relationship between the pauper and the jiggers
- iv. Repetition - pauper, pauper 1
Rhetorical questions - dared to forget your piteous fate
Hyperbole - your ribs and bones reflecting light
Irony - pauper crouching in beautiful veranda of beautiful cities and beautiful people Sarcasm - and your MP with shining head and a triple chin will mourn your fate in a supplementary question at question time
- v. Critical/sarcastic and your MP with shining head and a triple chin will mourn your fate in a supplementary question at question time
(2mks) vi. Themes
- Poverty - the pauper cleaning his nails with dry saliva, infested with suffering lice and jiggers and crouches in beautiful veranda

-Poor Leadership
his fate in a supplementary question at question time

vii. Emaciated-thin/weak

Crouching-squatting

Gullied like the soles of modern shoes-with big crack

7. outcast

a) (N.B.: This may take two approaches: The plot approach and the thematic approach)

The Plot Approach

i) They meet and marry ii) Apalech child is born iii) The man denies responsibility iv) They separate/divorce

v) They both die vi) The child is left with no inheritance/there is no next-of-kin/the boy roams the streets

(Any 4 points each 1mk=4mks)

The Thematic Approach

i) Immorality ii)

Deception

iii) Irresponsibility

iv) Promiscuity

v) The plight of street children

(Identification of theme=2mks, Illustration=2mks, two illustrations per theme each 1mk=2mks or 1 illustration and 1 explanation=2mks)

b) The mother is

unreliable/untrustworthy/immoral/unfaithful/deceitful/dishonest/promiscuous/treacherous/traitorous

She wants them to accept responsibility for a child that she obviously has not fathered. The man is black while the child is white.

- She is secretive

- She is irresponsible/uncaring/unconcerned-\she leaves no inheritance for the child. She has not introduced the child to any of his kin.

- Calculating/cunning/scheming--make the man think he is the father until the child is born

(1mk for identification, 1mk for illustration. Any two traits=4mks)

c) i. disclaimed--denied/refused/disagreed/did not agree/disowned (1mk)

ii. The mother's husband is not the biological father of the child. This infuriated him for being cheated. (1mk)

- d) i. We have a pale child from a black father (3mks) ii. An illegitimate child from a legitimate marriage
 iii. The birth of a child should consolidate a marriage but this one leads to a breakup.
 iv. The child who has done now wrong is declared an out-cast (Any 1 point each 3mks=3mks.)
- e) Attitude—Pities/pitying/sympathetic/piteous/compassionate.
 The person recognizes that the poor boy suffers because of other people's mistakes. Here refer to the boy as a "poor child", "casualty" and says she is "hardly ten".
 (Any 1 point each 3mks=3mks.)
- f) -All that glitters is not gold (2mks)
 -hurry hurry has no blessing(s) (2mks)
 -Look before you leap (2mks)
 -Marry in haste, repent at leisure (2mks)
 -when two bulls fight, it is the grass that suffers (2mks)
 -As you make your bed, so must you lie on it. (2mks)

8. Oral poetry

- (a) Love song (1Mk) - The persona explains his experience.
 With his love a companionship that has gone sour.
- (b) Warning/cautioning those intending to get married against infidelity or unfaithfulness.
Encourages young people to be patient in their struggle to secure a job. (4Mks)
- (c) Repetition—"I was"
 Personification—My heart was telling me.
 Direct translation—"I bought myself a beautiful girl"
 Direct address—"so heart you were deceiving me"
 Moral lesson—"people are untrustworthy"
 Do not over trust a friend
- (d) It is about a man who married her beloved. (bought a beautiful girl")
 The marriage doesn't last as the bride engages in extra-marital affairs.
 (2Mks)
- (e) Contemptuous/hating—The singer doesn't like people who are untrustworthy.
 Patient -After a brief struggle I got my job.
 Pessimistic—There was no look in this word.
 (Any other relevant (1Mk). -Identification (1Mk) -Illustration.

- (2x2=4Mks)
(f) Tradingtogetmoney.
Farming–meat/Banana.

(2x2=4Mks)

9.

Theearthdoesnotgetfat.ItmakesanendOfthosehoweartheheadplumes
Weshalldieontheearth.Theearth
doesnotgetfat.Itmakesanendofthosewhoactswiftlyasheroes.
Shallwedieontheearth?

ListenOearth.Weshallmournbecauseofyou. ListenOearth.Shallwealldieontheearth?
Theearthdoesnotgetfat.Itmakesanendof Thechiefs.Shallwedieonearth?The
earthdoesnotgetfat.Itmakesanend Ofthewomenchiefs.Shallwedieonearth?

Listenearth.Weshallmournbecauseofyou.
ListenOearth.Shallwealldieonearth?
Theearthdoesnotgetfat.Itmakesanend
Ofthenobles.Theearthdoesnotgetfat
Itmakesanendoftheroyalwomen. Shallwedieonearth?

Theearthdoesnotgetfat.Itmakesanend ofthecommonpeople.Shallwedieontheearth?
Theearthdoesnotgetfat.Itmakesanendofallthebeasts Shallwedieontheearth?
Listenyouwhoareasleep,whoareleft tightlyclosedintheland.Shallweallsink
Intotheearth?ListenO
Earththesunissettingtightly.Weshallenterintotheearth.
Weshallnotenterintotheearth.

(From:'TheHeritageOfAfricanPoetry')

- a) Whatisthepoemabout?
(3mks)
- b)Whoisthepersonainthepoem?
(2mks)
- c)Identifyandillustrateanytwofeaturesofstyleusedinthepoem?
(4mks)
- d)Whatisthetoneofthepersonainthepoem?
(2mks)
- e)Whatinthepoemshowsthatdeathisindiscriminateinitsmanifestations?
(2mks)
- f)Describethepoliticalsettingofthecommunityfromwhichthepoemoriginates.
(2mks)

g) What is the mood of the poem?

(2mks)

h) Explain what the expressions below mean:

(3mks)

i) The earth does not get fat.

ii) Those who wear the head plumes

iii) Earth the sun is setting tightly

answers

a) The poem is about the rampages of death (1mk) it is cruel (1mk) and indiscriminate (1mk) / It's about how the earth does not get fat after swallowing chiefs, nobles, beasts and common people

b) the person is an observer a potential victim of death

c) - Repetition e.g. "Listen O earth..." the earth does not get fat

- Personification - "the earth does not get fat"

- Direct address - "listen O earth"

- Rhetorical questions - shall we all die on earth?

d) Desperation - "shall we all sink"

e) All die: nobles, beasts, chiefs, common people

f) Chieftaincy - they were led by a chief

g) Sombre/sad "we shall mourn because of you?"

i) People continue to die (be buried) ii) Leaders/rulers

iii) Eminent death/nearing end of life/apparent death

9. Africa

1. He/she is an African who has never been to Africa, but knows quite a lot about it

Eg..... I have never seen you

NB: 1mk identification

1mk for illustration

2. It is about slavery/ of the Africans in their own land where they toil. Sweat in

slavery and they do not resist but one is seen to be lying down in the weight of humbleness

3.1.i) Personification e.g. i) Africa is seen as the back that bends, lies down

under the weight of humbleness ii).....the blood of your sweat

.....toilslavery

iii) Patience with stubbornness.

2. Symbolism

The trembling back stripped red symbolizes torture.

3. Repetition

- AfricamyAfrica
Africa.....Africa
IsAfrican.....yourAfrica iv)Alliterationeg
yourblackbloodspiltoverthefields
Nomarksforillustrationswithoutidentification
1mkforidentification,1mkforillustration Alliteratedsoundmustbeunderlined
4. Angry/accusatory
Angry:heisangrybecauseAfricansbloodandthesweatoftheAfricans
irrigatesthefieldswithoutanybenefitstothem(Africans)
Accusatory:heaccusestheAfricansfornotdoinganythingabouttheirplight
egareyoutheback.....
Ontheroadsofnoon?
1mkforidentification
1mkforillustration
NB:nomarkforillustrationwithoutidentification
5. a) ItimpliesthatmanyAfricansliveshavebeenlostthroughruthlesskillingsbythewhites.
b) ItshowstheattachmentandtheprideofthepersonafeelsaboutAfrica/he
hasastrongsenseofattachmenttoAfrica.
6. isn'tit?
NB:
i) Commaafterthestatementmustbefixed.ifnot,nomark
ii) Questionmarkismandatory,ifmissingnomark.
7. i) Seriously—shouldbeanadverb ii) Strong,noteasilyhurt
iv) Toworkveryhard/doingssomethingdifficult

10. THESMILINGORPHAN

- a) Thepersonaisanobserverwhotellsthestoryofthedeceasedandthesmiling
orphanandthemourners.He/sheusesthethirdperson“Shesathave.....theysaid.
....Whenshedied.....theycame.”
Identification—1mark
Illustration—1mark
Totalmarks=2marks
- b) Thepoemisaboutawomanwhowassickandhospitalizedforfivemonths. -
Andwasnevervisitedbyrelativeswhoclaimedtheywerebusy.
-Later,thewomandiesandironically,therelativescometoherfuneralinlarge
numbersvowingthattheycannotmisstheburial. -

During the funeral, her only daughter (who had stayed) with her in hospital seems unmoved and the relatives start backbiting her saying she is hardhearted. Total marks 4

c) The title 'The smiling orphan' is very effective in relation to what has been described in the poem.

It has been used in reference to the illiterate daughter who had stayed in hospital with the mother for five months but now is perceived as not being in mourning by the other mourners. This makes her smile at their hypocrisy. She is an orphan now that the mother is dead.

Any two points = 2 marks

d) Loving/caring – She is by her mother's side throughout the five months the mother was hospitalized.

Responsible – She takes care of her sick mother when other people/relatives and even her brother gave excuses of unavailability.

Identification – 1 mark

Illustration – 1 mark

No mark for illustration without identification and vice versa.

e) Repetition – They came – To illustrate the fact that the mourners arrived for the funeral in large numbers.

Rhetoric questions – Who would look after their homes? Was it crucial their presence? Reveals the attitude of the mourners at the beginning, that they were indifferent/not bothered.

Hyperbole stanza (8) ... Their tears soak their garments. Enhances the satire....

That the mourners cry much and we know that their grief is not genuine. They are hypocritical.

Ellipsis 2nd last stanza. Enhances suspense, allows imagination, and reveals the feelings of the orphan/the strain she's been under etc.

1 mark for identification

1 mark for illustration

1 mark for illustration on the effectiveness of the aspect of styles identified.

Any other plausible style with illustrations and effectiveness.

No mark for identification. Without illustrations.

f) Sad/melancholic/somber/sorrowful.

The poem captures the loss of a loved one.

1. The orphan mourning her mother/She is by her mother's side when her mother is crying and praying to God perhaps to save her mother dies.

Identification – 1 mark

Illustration – 1 mark

Total marks = 2 marks

g) i) Their tears were not genuine/they were hypocritical. ii) She felt relieved— she had unburdened her grief (with her lover there's no condemnation)

11. 'STILL I RISE'

1. 'Still I Rise' is a poem about the history of the African-American people's

defiance ✓ 1 toward the oppression meted to the mass slaves and blacks ✓ 1. The subject matter can also be a universal notion of triumph/defiance of down-trodden in oppressive regimes. The person talks of 'I'm Black Ocean, leaping and wide. Also talk of him/her being the dream and the hope of the slave.

2. The speaker is hated passionately; you may kill me with your hatefulness.

The speaker and his/her like these segregated financially (resource wise) the speaker writes of "I walk like I've got oil wells" pumping in my living room.

(life)

The speaker in the whereabouts (life) are misrepresented, twisted and even falsified to negate his/her existence/status.

3. Attitude of triumph/optimism/hope. Optimistic attitude/hopeful attitude. The person talks of 'rising' 'I'll rise amid all these setbacks.

She describes herself as the black ocean, leaping and wide..... meaning that she sees herself mighty and strong like an ocean.

4. Imagery

1. Similes: but still, like dust, I'll rise - show how easily she will rise; cause I laugh like I've got gold mines, digging in my own

backyard show that through her oppressors might think they have ended her by subjecting her to poverty, still she walks like she has all the wealth in the world!

2. Metaphors; 'I'm black ocean, leaping and wide, welling and swelling like a bear. This powerful metaphor reveals the overcoming of oppression/the strength of the speaker as a black person/the positivity.

5. i) Rhetorical questions.

Does my sassiness upset you?

Why are you beset with gloom?

These and other questions prod the reader to deeply consider the strength/positive energy/hope that the speaker possesses.

ii) Repetition

I'll rise

Still I'll rise

The above phrases have been repeated severally to highlight the speaker's optimism

6. a) 'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines' this shows her happiness that is expected to be possessed by extremely wealthy. Though she has been.

b) 'But still, like dust, I'll rise' describes the ease at which she will rise. Almost effortlessly!

c) I am a black ocean, leaping and wide. Describe the strength/ the night that she possesses as a black woman.

12. I WENT TO CHURCH.

a) The poem is about a person who has gone to church to pray.

He prays for friends and foes to living and the dead.

He had committed adultery with the soldier's wife.

He is remorseful or apologetic and asks for forgiveness.

b) He is religious/pious—goes to church to pray—“Togo and pray again” He is immoral/promiscuous—commits adultery with the soldier's wife “While I shot hot life into his wife”

c) i) Repetition—“I went and prayed” ii) Alliteration—friends and foes live long
Fighting for iii) Imagery (metaphor)—“I shot hot life into her wife”

d) i) The speaker engages in sexual affairs and impregnates the soldier's wife.

ii) He asks God to preserve his life ✓ so that he can go often to pray in church.

e) i) Apologetic/remorseful/reconciliatory. Asks God for forgiveness. ii) Prayerful—
“That I live long to go and pray again”

13. THE PRESS

a)

- Discrimination.

The ministers son is accorded medical attention while the less fortunate are neglected
e.g. Tina and Kasajja's only child. - Callousness/insensitivity

The medical staff lacks concern for the patient to get up or leave the line.

- Negligence

Tina's bed is infested with maggots and her eyes are oozing blood. Kasajja's only child died due to the negligence, in both cases, medical staff gives very flimsy reasons for not attending to the patients. - Injustice/misuse of power.

The judge dismisses a rape case because a seven-year-old victim failed to testify.

Any 3 (1 mark identification, 1 mark illustration) 2×3=6 mks

b) i) Use of rhetorical questions.

- How come it was not whispered?

- So was it the mountain ideal? ii) Use of hyperbolic questions.

- Mountain ideal—making a big of an ordinary situation.

- Boiling news—Hot news or breaking news.

In both cases the person is criticizing the media. It gives exaggerated attention to the minister's son's minor illness at the expense of the deserving cases.

iii) Metaphor

- Lioness of a nurse iv) Satire

The last stanza under scores the person who treats it as a tipsey talk of a drunk yet poet is ridiculing the injustice meted out to the less fortunate.

1mk identification, 1mk illustration = 2mks

2x3=6mks

c) Bitter/angry/sarcastic or satirical

The person is disheartened by the hypocrisy of the press. It lacks neutrality and focuses on the bog people only.

1mk identification, 1mk explanation 1x2=2mks

d) The title is relevant:

The poet is castigating the press for its partiality and lack of commitment to expose social injustice; practiced in the society yet the press is duty bound to produce and release free and fair news. (2mks)

e) The press is supposed to equally cover all the citizens and not to be biased. Here the press gives news yet the news are biased against people.

(2mks)

f) Crawled – infested

Ushered – dismissed/cancelled

14. Their City

a) - dissatisfied city resident.

Illustration - 'City in the sun without any warmth.

- an ordinary city resident'

"We have strolled through the desert streets"

(any 1x2=2mks)

b) - a city resident whose estate is enjoying their life and the poor struggling to survive. (3mks)

c) It emphasizes on the exclusion of ordinary residents of the city from the prestigious life of the rich and the fact that the ordinary residents are aware of this. (2mks)

d) - Inequality - the rich are living a high class life, (heavy lunch, care etc) while the poor are struggling (snoring in the cold wind)

- Poverty - The poor do not have shelters, they sleep in cold winds of the night. (2x2=2mks)

e) - They are anxious because they are living a fake life e.g. driving hire purchase cars. (2mks)

f)-People who are so poor they don't even look like human beings. They are struggling to survive. (2mks)

g)-Pretentious-looking important -hire purchase car.

-Uncaring -don't care about the poor

- just think of themselves. They live lavishly while some people have nowhere to sleep.

-Conceited/proud/vain-looking over gold rimmed glasses.

-looking important. (Any 1 illustrated-2mks)

h) Satirical sarcastic

2mks identification

1mk for illustration Illustration.

-City in the sun

-Looking important

-Thick set direction -Reading as speech

15. Western civilization

a) The person describes the house in which a worker lives. The nucleus is a shanty, which has cracks. The worker does a monotonous job of breaking rock the whole day.

b) i) Irony: -Western civilization is ironical since the living conditions of the "he" in the poem do not suggest civilization but misery and suffering.

-The "he" in the poem is grateful to die

though normally death is feared/noon likes dying. ii) Repetition: "breaking rock" // shifting rock (accept any other that is appropriate. 1mk for identification, 1mk for illustration. No mark for identification without illustration)

c) The repetition P1 used in the stanzas suggests that the work is monotonous/ boring/uninteresting

d) Food: "he" dies of hunger.

Clothes: "amat... is enough..." suggests that he lacks clothes/bedding to keep himself warm.

Shelter "he" lives in a shanty - "sheet soft in... rags complete... landscape."

e) The "he" is happy to die for death brings to an end all his problems.

f) Poverty the "he" sleeps in a shanty, sleeps on a mat and dies of hunger.

Exploitation: The "he" engages in hard labour throughout the day but the fact that he lacks basic requirements suggests that he is underpaid.

g) The "he" in the poem looks older than he really is because of the strenuous and miserable life that he leads. h) Starvation.

16. Beggar in a three piece

(a) A delegate from a third world country P who has gone to seek for funds/aid from the I.M.F, World Bank or a developed country to alleviate famine in his or her country.

"My rusty inter-Nation Begging bowl.. "P

- “The death of food... rendered my people thin.” (3mks)
- (b) The poem talks about misplaced priorities usually exhibited by the leadership in the underdeveloped countries. P The leadership concentrates on how they can waste funds on expensive clothing and luxurious flights P when in actual sense the citizens are dying of hunger. P The donors decline to assist because of misplaced priorities. P (4mks)
- (c) The leadership of underdeveloped countries insensitivity to people’s pressing needs is satirized. P The leaders concentrate on being on expensive flights and dressing in imported garments while the people are hungry. P
 “But sir, .../ But your suit is beautiful/honestly.” P
 The leader only concentrate on what benefits them at the expense of the countrymen; they risk death because of extravagant leaders. P (4mks)
- (d) Sarcastic/Satirical/Bitter. P
 The tune is used to bring out satire on the leaders/irony of the leader’s life as opposed to their subjects. P
 Bitterness brings out the insensitivity of the leader to the plights/problems of the common people. P (3mks)
- (e) -The aid he/she is supposed to get would have been misused or embezzled by leaders. P
 “Has denied me a fortune”
 -The countrymen are likely to die of starvation. P
 “And my countrymen, life.”
 -Donors felt that the borrower is extravagant. P
 “In a Parisian Textile.” (3mks)
- (f) i) He boarded a big plane that cruised at top speed. P
 ii) Though expensively dressed, he/she feels uncomfortable about being extravagant while the countrymen suffer. P iii)
 They entirely depend on nature for their existence. P

17. White child meets black man

- (a) A meeting between a black man and a young white girl. v1mk
 The young girl has probably not seen a black man before v1mk and she is amazed. v1mk
 It exposes the ignorance that exists between races. v1mk
 The man allows the child to examine him/the mother drags the girl away before she fully satisfies her curiosity. v1mk
 (any 3x1=3mks)
- (b) Her reaction makes him feel as if she did not consider him a human being. v1mk

Illustration:

"Nofurnoscalesnofeathers" v1mk

Heisfriendly/understanding. v1mk Illustration:

"Itturnedwithhello" v1mk

"HelloIsmiledagainandwatched" v1mk

Hedoesnotcondemnherv1mk/Heacceptsgirl'sreactionasinnoentcuriosity.

Illustration

"Justalifesilhouette"/"AsIwatchedthembirdsweresinging" v1mk

(Award2marksforthereactionofthewhiteand2marksforhowthepersonafelt) (4mks)

(c) Bothare:

Shocked–Themotherishorrifiedbutthegirl'seyesgetwiderbutnootherlips.

Thegirlisgenuine/sincere/innocentwhilethemotherisprejudiced/
discriminative/contemptuous/hostile.

Illustration:

Thegirl, "ishistummyblack?"

Themotherishorrified "graspedherhandandswungtowardsthecrowd."

(3markscomparisonand3markscontrast)

(d) Similes v1mk – "Ilikeagiraffeandsheamouse."

Showsenormouscontrastinsizebetweenthepersonaandthegirl.

"Shestoodaslovelyaslight."

Showshowmuchthepersonawasimpressedbyhersincereinnocentcuriosity.

Metaphor v1mk – Justasasilhouette, wildandstrangeandcompulsive.

Tothepersona, thechildwascompletelyincapableofbecomingreconciledtothe
factthatthiswasahumanbeing. Metaphorportraysmentalconflict. v1mk

Hyperbole v1mk – "Nofur, noscalesnofeathers.."

Deliberateexaggerationtoshowtheimmensityofthechild'sdilemma, she'snever
seensuchananimalorabird. v1mk (Any1identifiedtraitandillustration = 2x2=4mks) (e) That:

Lifemustgoondespitetheracialdifferences/racialprejudices. v1mk

Natureisnotaman. v1mk

Naturestaysinharmonywhileman, withabilitytoreason, behavessenselessly.

v1mk

18. The Twist

- a) Ayoungmangoesoutforadanceinatownatnight v1. Hemeetsmanygirls
ofdifferentsypesandwinsoneforthetwistdance v1. Headmiresthegirl'sdance
movesanddesiresher v1.

b) i) Sense of sight – “like this” – seen sitting down. (1 mark)

ii) Sense of feeling – “feelyourbellytwist”

iii) Sense of hearing – “jukeboxhiss”

iv) Sense of touch – “trytoholdher” Any 3x1=3 marks (id ½ illustration ½)

c) Themes.

-social interaction-personameetsagirl andbefriendsher.

-people interacting in the twist dance.

-Twist dance/dance – there is a twist dance on in the shanty town. (Any 1 theme- id 1mk, illustration 1mk)

d) Attitude- admiration/adoration – “really did the twist” see the belly twist

- the person is attracted by the appearance and dancing prowess of the girls.

(Any 1, id 1mk, illustration 1mk)

e) Rhyme- down under miss twist

Town thunder hiss wrist

Repetition – ...like this, twist

Onomatopoeia – hiss, thunder.

Alliteration – black...brown

Assonance – hunger...thunder

(Any three, id 1mk, illustration 1mk)

f) -He found a girl v1

-Managed to dance with her v1

g) i) A girl who was neither brown nor black (1 mark)

ii) Listen to the last strains of the music and still crave for more (1 mark) (Total 2 marks)

19. DEATH OF MY FATHER

a) The person is a child (1mk). ‘My father’s dead life still lives me.’ (1mk)

b) The poem talks about the abject poverty in which the person’s family lives under (1mk). / The struggle for survival by the parents which is hereditary (1mk). ‘I am my father, my son’. However, the person is optimistic that through him, his father’s dreams and aspirations will be fulfilled (1mk). ‘I will awaken his sleepy hopes and yearnings’ (1mk)

(2mks for the explanation and 1mk for the illustration) (3 marks).

- c) Sarcastic, scornful, smile(1mk)-it brings out his father's suffering./show the person's sarcasm on his father's state(1mk).

Squatted in a sickly mudhouse(1mk)-it emphasizes the abject poverty in which the person's family lived under(1mk). The student must identify the alliteration to score (2marks)

- d) Irony. 'He built colonial mansions but squatted in a sickly mudhouse.' It shows the poverty in which the person's father lived.

Metaphor. 'Sand-paper hands.' It is a sign of the tough life the person's father has gone through./The struggle he has gone through.

Repetition. 'I did not mourn for him.' It emphasizes the person's optimism.

Sarcasm. 'His sweat wash is ointment and perfume.' Shows the hard manual work the late father did.

Contrast. 'He built colonial mansions but squatted in a sickly mudhouse.' It shows the poverty in which the person's father lived.

(Accept any other relevant style; Identification+illustration 1mk, comment 1mk)
(4marks)

- e) He wants to fulfill his father's dream of freedom and happiness(2mks). 'His dream of freedom and happiness had become my song(1mk).'/He is hopeful optimistic that he will awaken his father's hopes and dreams(2mks). 'I will awaken his sleepy hopes and earnings'(1mk) (3marks)

- f) A carpenter. 'He fashioned dining tables, chairs, wardrobes'/'The hammer, the saw and the plane were his tools'(1mark)

- g) i) The rough hands were a sign/testimony of the tough life/suffering the person's father had gone through due to poverty. ii) He looks older than he actually was.

iii) He will fulfill his father's plans or wishes or ambitions.

- h) Sarcastic. 'He built colonial mansions but squatted in a sickly mudhouse.' (2mks)

Disdainful, the person is extremely contemptuous of the kind of life the father lived.

'with his children huddled....

20. The Gourd of Friendship.

- a) The poem is about how human beings v1 have made many discoveries v1 yet they have not discovered a way to make friendship with their friends work v1 by finding out what they like v1 3mks

- b) They help us see how we have lost curiosity as a result of discoveries (line 1) They also help us see how mass media and communication have made us lose communication and knowledge (line 3-4) The other one challenges us to know how

wecangetthewaytotheheartsofourbrotherstoknowwhattheylikeandthus
continueinfriendship(line11)

(identificationeffect $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$) 3mks

- c) Thetoneofthepoemisaconcernedtone,asatiricalone/criticaltoneinthatwe
havelostcommunicationinmassmediaandlostcuriosityindiscovery
(identification2mks,illustration1mk) 3mks
- d) i) Satire $\frac{1}{2}$ -wearemockedforlosingcuriosityinourneighboursandbrothers
thoughwearemakingdiscoveriesinotherareas $\frac{1}{2}$
- ii) Paradox $\frac{1}{2}$ -youneverknowyouraspirationuntilyouhaveseenothers disillusionment $\frac{1}{2}$ 4mks
- e) i) Thepersonaisworriedaboutfailuretohaveurgetoinventwhatpleasesour
brothersandneighbours $\frac{1}{2}$ 2mks
- ii) Noefforthasbeenmadetofindawaytothebrother'sorneighbour'sheart
2mks
- f) Thepersonathinksrelationshipshavesufferedsincepeoplearenotwillingto
discoverwhatpleasestheirbrothersorfriends $\frac{1}{2}$
2mks

Thetitleisappropriatesincethepersonatriestowonderinthepoemwhathasaffected
friendshipsandhowtheycanbecontainedascontentiscontainedinagourd $\frac{1}{2}$

21. Theme for English B

- (a) blackmaninAmerica/African-Americanstudent-"Iamtheonlycoloured
studentin(nomarkwithoutillustration)
- (b) racism-heisdiscriminatedbasedonskincolourededucation-African-Americans
acquireeducationbutinanindiscriminatelymanner
- (c) somber,solemn,serious-theblackstudentisinaclassdominatedbywhite
students"sometimesperhapyoudon'twanttobepartofme."
- (d) wantstoprovethatheisjustlikeothers,hiscolournotwithstanding.
- (e) Contemplative/introspective-thepersonaisexaminingthedifficultissuesheis undergoing.
- (f) "Harlem,Ihearyou."
- (g) Similarities-botharehumanandhavesameneeds.

Differences-they are from different races (black and white)
Note: there should be clear indication of similarities and differences (h)
an uneasy one / not close to one another.

There is mutual respect / tolerance because they are really part of each other. (i)
is it really that simple?

(no mark if question mark is missing)

Neither you nor I want to be part of each other.

(no mark if the two pronouns i.e. you and I are interchanged)

22. THE WARLORD

- (a) The poem talks about an army that is approaching a village and the things that are done by the army—cutting, thrashing, slashing etc. The reaction of the people is that of subservience, for they are barren, bleak, blackened, shattered, sterile, and stricken.
- (b) The poet is contemptuous towards the warlord. The warlord's actions are condescending and the poet doesn't admire what they do.
- (c) These separated words reveal the knee-jerk decisions made that aim at destruction e.g. cut, thrust, plunge etc. they mimic the destruction meted on the people by the members of the warlord's army.
- (d) As the warlord strives to conquer, he destroys what he/she desires to conquer. The praises he gets are a result of coercion that is why it is 'shrill.'
- (e) (i) Glory awaits the warlord—with regal glory and glistening epaulettes.

(ii) Through the warlord is overjoyed by all the "success" the people concurred are unhappy their voices are sharper and sharper.

Metaphor—'A maggot-riddled remnant of a once serene world.'

Effects of war

The citizens groan under the atrocities committed by the warlord and his/her army—

The plunder, rape, castration, torture, killing etc. have devastating effects on the citizens.

23. A TAXI DRIVER ON DEATH BED. (By Timothy Wangusa)

- a) It is about a taxi driver who predicts his death due to careless driving. (3mks)
- b) A resigned / pessimistic attitude—The taxi driver predicts that his death will be caused by an accident and he accepts it. (2mks)
- c) The person is a taxi driver. The title (2mks)

d) The tax driver predicts that his death will result from a road accident yet he is still doing the job.
(irony must be brought out clearly)

e) Alliteration. - 'That in silence seemsto simmer and strain.(1mk)

It enhances rhythm/musically making the poem memorable and interesting.(1mk) Metaphor-
Metallic monster-to refer to the taxias a monster to show that the taxi
will lead to his death just as a monster eats its prey.

f) To mean that they will be part of the statistics of those who have perished through road accident.(2mks)

g) A road accident through overspeeding.(1mk)

Attempt the forbidden limits.(1mk)

h) Any relevant/appropriate title.(1mk) 24. Your Cigarette Burnt the Savannah Grass.

(i) The persona appeals for three things.

Sight- "colour melts at your stare"

Touch- touch in heart

Hearing- "listen to the boiling pot"

(3mks)

(ii) The subject matter of the poem.

- The persona making an invitation to his foe/adversary.

- Accuses him for being the cause of discomfort for the 'sex experiencing.

- Persona is offended by the adversary and suffering-in pain.(e.g colour melts
your taste) (3mks)

(iii) Aspects of style.

(a) Rhetorical question- "What do you hear"?

- Provocable to readers'/audience feeling.

(b) Personification - 'touch its heart'- the boiling pot is personified to have a heart.

(c) Imagery - metaphor 'boiling pot' (6mks)

(iv) (a) The persona calls/invites his adversary to come and experience the
trouble/discomfort that he has caused.

(b) It implies an incitement that has resulted to betrayal of his disappearing
conscience. (4mks)

(v) Desperate/hopelessness/disillusion (mood)- "The earth that the touch of your fingers cracked"
the scorpion bit me and I cried." (2mks)

(vi) Attitude

- Dislike/disdainful/unforgiving.

- The persona feels betrayed by his adversary.

25. THE VILLAGE WELL

- (i) The person is a male lover – he says, ‘By this well – – – – I first noticed her’
- (ii) The significance of the well to the person.
- Obtained freshwater from it when he was young.
 - He was loved by the well.
 - He has fond memories for it “ – – – – memories linger ”
 - He used the water to clean himself – where many an evening its clean water cleaned me.
- (iii) Imagery- Personification
- The silent moon witnessed
 - Still waters still quietly whispers
- (iv) (a) Dreaded haunt of the long-haired Musambwa – means the person is being haunted by the fond memories of his lover (Musambwa) who is now dead.
- (b) Isawherinthecoolofared, redevening – means he saw her in the evening when the sun was setting.
- (c) It is dark by the well that still whispers – means that there is no hope and that nothing is interesting by the well now that she is no longer there.
- (v) The mood in the first six stanzas is nostalgic because of the fond memories of the good times he had with his loved one. However, in the last two stanzas, the mood is sad because his beloved is dead and what remains are sad memories.
- (vi) The person’s attitude towards death is disgusting – of damp death, the rotting foliage reeks.
26. Old and New

- (a) The poem is about a woman that had been married but now divorced 1
She meets a man who had been her husband 1 and enquires how the man is fairing with his new wife 1 in response her former husband concludes that there’s not much to admire in the new wife
as there was in the old 1 (any 3x1=3 marks)
- (b) With illustrations identify one similarity and difference in the two wives. (4 marks)
- (i) Both are beautiful 1 in beauty of face there’s not much to choose 1
- (ii) The old wife was more hardworking than the new one 1 The new wife can only do an inch a day of silk embroidery but the old one would do more than five feet 1
(Accept any plausible differences)
- (c) (i) Repetition 1 eg. Husband, she, my new wife etc 1 creates rhythm/memorability/musicality 1 (any of the three effects 1 mk)
- (ii) Alliteration 1 went.....Wild herbs 1 mountain.....met cannot.....could

- Creates rhythm/memorability/musically
- (iii) Assonance 1 will.....wilty 1
- (iv) Consonance 1 down.....mountain
Creates rhythm/memorability/musically 1 (Identification and illustration to score)
- (d) His present wife may be more educated/learned but he doesn't find her pleasant or attractive in her talk/she doesn't interest him with her discussion 2
- (e) -Divorce and remarriage are allowed
.....Her former husband
.....My new wife 1
-Women kneel down before men as a sign of respect.....'She knelt down.....1
-Women's duties involve collecting herbs, sewing and embroidery 1
- (f) Ironical 1.....the new will not compare with the old. 1

27. THAT OTHER LIFE

- a) The day of "final union" reminds of joy/peace/pleasure and care they promised each other.
(Any three = 1mk each)
- b) The person has faint memories of joyful moments/when they felt like one/when they saw each other's image everywhere/and loved each other like little children.
- c) The person is regretful (1mk) he feels that they've not lived up to the promises they made to each other. (1mk)
- d) i) The person and partner felt happy in spite of happiness or sorrow (1mk) for both had no hope in life, to be happy and united in purpose. (1mk)
- (ii) They were innocent about their feelings towards making each other feel loved/flattered. (2mks)
iii) The person hoped for a life of prosperity. (1mk) loaning money/farms/cows. (3mks)
- (e) Repetition - 'I have only faint memories'
The repetition emphasizes the person's feelings of regret.
Simile - 'We praised... like little children in love' - brings out the sense of deep love they had for each other (1mk)
- f) The mood of the poem is nostalgic (1mk) and regretful (1mk)

28. My grandmother

by Elizabeth Jennings

- a) The person is a grandchild ✓ “My grandmother” ✓
- b) - Stanza 1: describes her grandmother ✓
 - Stanza 2: describes the incidence which caused her guilt ✓
 - Stanza 3: shows her grandmother in retirement ✓
 - Stanza 3: after her grandmother has died, the poet reflects on her grandmother’s life and her own memories ✓
- c) Images used include:
 - Simile-like antique objects ✓, to show person’s objection to the way he was treated by the grandmother ✓
 - Metaphor- The smells of absences ✓; the places she told ✓
- d) The person feels indifferent ✓ towards his grandmother. “and when she died I felt no grief at all” ✓
- e) Too old to look after the shop - Symbolic of her death and absence ✓
- f) The person uses a regretful tone. ✓ He said “I still could feel the guilt of that refusal, guessing how she felt” ✓
- g) It means that the grandmother was attached to the things she had but she didn’t really use them. ✓ They did not have any value to her apart from being attached to them. ✓
- h) The person feels guilty for having failed to accompany his/her grandmother out ✓ because he/she didn’t want to be used as one of the antique items. ✓

29. Riding Chinese Machines

- (a) The poem is about how the natural habitat has been invaded by development by the Chinese. Buildings and roads have made the natural habitat to give way. (3mks)
- (b) He/she hates the beasts – he/she says that they crank and creak and groan.
- (c) Alliteration – crank and creak.
 Personification – buried marvel rumbles.
- (d) The development talked about is destructive – in the process of towers and roads, the environment is destroyed. (3mks)
- (e) (i) The machines are driven by the locals – Africans. (2mks)
 (ii) The wildlife’s habitat is destroyed by the new development. (2mks)
- (f) Environmental degradation – The natural habitat is cleared to pave way for the new roads and buildings.
 Neo-colonialism – these are new masters who have the locals as subjects. (any one theme 2mks)

- (g) The title is ironic—it portrays whatever is going on in the text as enjoyable yet the destruction is negative. There is no enjoyable destruction.
(2mks) 30.

Sympathy

- a)
The poem is about a bird that is caged. It is confined and denied freedom. It cannot enjoy the ordinary pleasure of nature—the sunshine, the breeze and the perfume from flowers. The bird struggles to liberate itself but hurts itself in the process (any 3 points x1) 3mrks b)
1st stanza—alienation—the bird is alienated from all that is natural and desirable, feelings of nostalgia for days when he/she enjoyed freedom.
2rd stanza—freedom describes attempts by the bird to escape. The struggle is painful, efforts to escape are met with brutality.
3rd stanza—Prayer—focuses on prayer. Other means have not yielded results. The bird appeals for intervention from other sources perhaps a superior force will liberate it.
(6mrks)(2per stanza) (3x2) c)
Sympathetic – Sympathies with the caged bird
Alas expresses pity, graphic description of the birds
feeling elicits pity from the reader Empathetic-
He keeps saying “I know what caged birds put himself
/herself in the shoes of the bird
Hopeful—One day the caged bird will experience freedom (any 2x2)=4mrks
(Identifications without illustration no mark)

- d)
He himself/herself had suffered at the hand of the cruel oppressors’ denied freedom, tortured. He may have also suffered physical & psychological injury. He condemns those who conspire to subject other to a life of slavery and misery e.g. Detention, Imprisonment and confinement
(3mrks) e)
“The river flows like a stream of glasses” Shows what the bird yearns for but can’t have. River represents a life of freedom, stands for natural beauty that the caged bird is denied.
f
i) Means that the flowers produce a sweet smell that gives much joy but the caged bird can’t access such luxury.
Other birds out there enjoy the perfume (1mrks)
g) The caged bird

prayerforthefreedom(1mrk)
(anyotherrelevant–award)

31.Famine

- (a)Thepoemisaboutanencounterbetweentwoneighboursduringfamine.Oneofthemhas foodthathestubbornlyrefusestosharewithhishungry‘brother’.
- (b)Theneighbourhopesthatbybeingpersistent,theowneroftheyamwillrelent andgivehim some.Althoughtheownerdenieseverything,theneighbourshowshimhe knowsthathe(theowner)isrefusingtoownupthetruthwhenitissoobvious. Theneighbouralsohopestopricks“friend’s”conscience.Hehopesthatguilt willforcetheowneroftheyamtosharetheyam.
- (c)Theowneroftheyamis:-
- (i)Mean/selfish-inspiteoftheeffortstheneighbourmakes,heresusesto sharehis food.
 - (ii)Innovative/schemer/creative-Heformulatesquickanswerstocounteract whatis neighboursays.
- (d)Theideophoneswordsare“kerekere”and“bi”.
- (e)Theneighbourisveryobservantbecausehenoticesthingslikefireand associateitwiththe mealtheownerwantstoprepare.Healsonoticedthe owner’s“skin”is“allwhite”ofcourse thewhitenessisfromtheyampeelings. Theowneroftheyamrefuteseverything.Buttheownerisnotfooled.
- (f)Bitter,dismissive-Thercannotbepeace...
- (g)Thstatement“Peacebewithyou”isironicbecausetheneighbourisprobably beingsarcastic.Hecannotbewishingsomebodywhohasdeniedhimfood peace.Hehasmadetheowneroftheyamguilty.ApersonwithagUILTY conscienceisunlikelytohavepeace.
- (h)Welearnthatweshouldsharewhatwehavewiththeneedy.Whenwedon’t,we cannothavepeacewithourselvesorothers.

32.BUILDINGTHE NATION

a)2voicesinthepoem

i)ThedriverwhodrivesthePstotheLuncheon.

“Idroveapermanentsecretary.” ii)ThePs“lattendedtomattersofstate.”

NB.Mustidentifyandillustratetoscore2mks

Nomarkforidentificationalone

b)Thepoemisaboutadrivewhodrivesapermanentsecretarytoanimportant function”whichturnsouttobealuncheonwheredifferentmealsareserved,but thedriverisnotgivenanyhencehegoeshome hungrywhilethePsisoverfed

c) Poetic devices

i) Rhyme-Nation/function, friend/ahead, grain, againe. t.c

Effectiveness-Enhances rhythm

ii) Alliteration-Cold Bell beer.....

coffee to keep the Ps.....

Effectiveness-musically/rhythm iii) Repetition-building the nation

Effectiveness-Enhances rhythm/musicality

Any other relevant answer

NB: Identify, illustrate and give effectiveness in order to score (3 mks)

d) Tone is satirical/sarcastic-The writer scorned the duties performed by the Ps in the guise of building the nation. The Ps only go to lunch on stoat yet claim to be building the nation.

e) Contemptuous/spiteful/condescending. The Ps refer to his driver as "Mwananchi"

f) Rhyme scheme abcdb

Irregular one cannot predict the next pattern

h) didn't he?

i) The permanent secretary was driven back. (by me)

33. Oral poetry

a) War song-we shall kill him and cure

b) To encourage the warriors as they prepare to leave for war

To praise the warriors as they go to war the uniformed machines

Used to intimidate the enemy-repetition of blood

c) Repetition-blood iron and trumpets

Direct address-singers of the date sun blue, forward we drive breaking records

Direct translation-let the bullets find their targets

d) War-let the dogs of war rejoice

victory-forward we drive breaking records

e) social activity: going to war-'dogs of war'

Economic activity: blacksmithing-the mention of iron

f) Warriors preparing for war as it is being said to inspire and encourage them

g) The statement means that the army which is as efficient as a machine is around

h) Mood is tense/dread/anxiety-only through fire

34. SECOND OLYMPUS

a) Colonialists. ".....with half digested alien thought" ".....they hurled down thunderbolts on a toiling race of earthworms." 1x2

i)Thesonisadvisedtohavefun/luxuriouslife