



**THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
UKEREWE DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**FORM THREE EXAMINATION  
LITERATURE IN ENGLISH MARKING GUIDE**

1)

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	Vii	viii	ix	x
C	D	A	B	A	A	C	B	A	E

2)

LIST A	i	ii	iii	Iv	v	vi
LIST B	E	C	I	J	D	F

**06 Marks 01Mark@**

3). i. **Mode of Transmission:**

- **Oral Literature:** Passed down verbally, through speech, from one generation to another.
- **Written Literature:** Recorded in written form, such as books, poems, or scripts, and preserved in physical or digital media.

**ii. Creation:**

- **Oral Literature:** Created and shared spontaneously, often involving storytelling, songs, or proverbs.
- **Written Literature:** Usually planned, edited, and revised before being published or shared.

**iii. Preservation:**

- **Oral Literature:** Dependent on memory, which can lead to changes or variations in the story over time.
- **Written Literature:** More permanent, allowing for accurate reproduction and less variation over time.

**iv. Audience:**

- **Oral Literature:** Directly involves an audience, with interaction or performance, such as in a storytelling circle or a public recital.
- **Written Literature:** Usually for a solitary reader, although it can be shared in groups, it doesn't require the same immediate interaction.

**v. Language and Style:**

- **Oral Literature:** Tends to use simple, repetitive language, rhythmic patterns, and mnemonic devices (like rhymes) to help with memorization and performance.
- **Written Literature:** More complex, allowing for richer vocabulary, indepth exploration of themes, and multiple layers of meaning without worrying about memorization.

**vi. Cultural Context:**

- **Oral Literature:** Often reflects the immediate cultural, social, and historical context in which it is told and can adapt over time.
- **Written Literature:** Though influenced by culture and society, it tends to be more fixed and represents the author's intended message in its final form.

**Some examples:**

- **Oral Literature:** Folktales, legends, myths, proverbs, and oral poetry.
- **Written Literature:** Novels, essays, plays, short stories, and poems in print. **09 arks @1.5 Mark**

**4). 1.5@1=09 Marks**

- a) Education context
- b) Family context
- c) Economic context
- d) Religious context;
- e) Marriage context

f) Political context

**5. (1.5 @ =09 Marks)**

**Six points against using African languages in African literature.**

- i) ***Underdevelopment of African languages.*** Writers cannot write in languages that have not been developed to have a written form, or languages that have not been developed to the level at which they could be used in literature.
- ii) ***Absence of government language policies.*** Government policies that could encourage the use of African languages in African literature are absent.
- iii) ***Lack of promotion of African languages in Employment and Education system.*** There is no African country where a credit pass in an African language is a criterion for promotion in the civil service, admission to a university or employment.
- iv) ***Complex linguistic situation is in Africa (Multilingualism).*** It is estimated that there are 2035 African languages at present. This situation is possibly responsible for the lack of government policies that could encourage the use of African languages in literature.
- v) ***The cost of developing African languages.*** To develop a language is capital intensive. It is therefore difficult to develop all the languages of Africa to be used in literature.
- vi) ***Lack of commercial value (market) for literary works written in African Languages.*** Commercial value of novels, plays and poetry books written in African languages is infinitesimal (extremely small) compared to such works written in English or French.
- vii) ***Lack of literacy in the African languages.*** In other words it is hard to put most African languages in written form. This is a major factor that affects the commercial value of the literary works written in the languages.
- viii) ***The problem of publication.*** Most publishers are not willing to publish works written in African Languages. Publishing of literary works in African languages is a

biggest challenge. Most publishing houses are reluctant to publish these works because they have no experts in these languages

6). Difference between drama and poetry

DRAMA	POOETRY
i.It is acted on the stage	It is sung
ii.It is in form of acts and scenes	It is in form of stanza and verses
iii.It has actors and actress	It has persona
iv.The author is play write	The author is poet or poetess
v.It has stage direction	It has voice or sound
vi.It uses 1 <sup>st</sup> person point of view in its narration or actions	It is economy in the use of language
vii.It is simple to understand due to the action shown by the characters	It is complex to understand
viiiIt is attractive	It is bored

**09 marks @ 01.5 marks**

07. The question wants a student to write the roles of figures of speech with examples which are;

- To make comparison (simile)
- To show emphasize(repetition)
- To exaggerate the reality (hyperbole)
- To signify things (symbolism)
- To personify things (personification)
- To copy the movement and sound of things (onomatopoeia) **09 marks @1.5 Mark**

08. The following are the points to show the purpose of music in drama (Why music applied in the drama)

- i. It helps the audience to concentrate at the stage.
- ii. It accompanies the action
- iii. It is used to show whether the action is sad or happy
- iv. It is used to entertain the audience

- v. It is used to identify culture
- vi. It shows mood of actors or actress. (or any relevant point)

## **SECTION; C**

### **INTRODUCTION; 02 MARKS**

### **MAIN BODY; 12 MARKS**

### **CONCLUSION; 01 MARK**

#### **9) Advantage**

- a) Science and technology has enriched the storage system of oral literature by using CDS, DVDs and USBs.
- b) Science and technology has modified the mode of narration. One narrator can narrate the story to millions of people using a single device like TVs, Computer, and Phones etc.
- c) Science and technology has increased the number of audience, for instance, many people can watch a story via TVs or computers at the same time.

#### **Disadvantage**

- a. Science and technology has removed the face to face interaction like when audience wants to ask questions or narrator gives explanations.
- b. Science and technology has removed the direct presentation of the narrator. For instance, narrator can no longer ask audience to clap their hands, or ask them to shift from one position to another.
- c. Science and technology has removed the audience and narrator attitude toward a story.

***Introduction 01.5 marks***

***Main body 12 marks @ point 02 marks***

**Conclusion 01.5 marks**

10. A student must show different sources of conflict in two plays (any source of conflict), for example

**THE LION AND THE JEWEL**

- Corruption has caused conflict between Baroka and Lakunle
- Bride price has caused conflict between Sidi and Lakunle
- Polygamy has caused conflict between Sidi and Baroka

**DILEMMA OF A GHOST**

- Family planning has caused conflict between Eulalie and Eskom
- American ways of living has caused conflict between Eulalie and Ato's relative
- Marriage issues has caused conflict between Eulalie and Ato.

11. A candidate is required to identify changes with reference to two novels he or she has read under this section; where by

- (a) Introduction part = 02 marks (b)
- Main body @ 2 marks = 12 marks
- (c) Conclusion 1 mark.

**HOUSE BOY**

- (a) Literature should undergo changes so as to eliminate torture and oppression
- (b) Literature should undergo changes in order to eliminate betrayal
- (c) Literature should undergo changes so as to eliminate classes and inequality

**THE OLD MAN AND THE MEDAL**

- (a) Literature should undergo changes so as to eradicate exploitation
- (b) Literature should undergo changes so as to discourage outdated customs
- (c) Literature should undergo changes so as to discourage hypocrisy

