ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH 4029/2

PAPER 2: WORLD LITERATURE

SPECIMEN PAPER 1 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME: 1 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **two** questions.
Each answer must be on a different text.
The two questions must be taken from both Section A and Section B.
Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.
If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This specimen paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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SECTION A: African, Caribbean and African-American Literature

You must answer **one** question from this Section.

AUSTIN BUKENYA: *A Hole In The Sky*

1 Reading the following passage and answer questions that follow.

KIWITI: Did you then have to break into someone's private property to collect this firewood?

KIBICHI: No, I didn't. I eventually stumbled on a woman by the roadside, hawking these twigs. I just laughed when she told me what I had to pay for that small bundle. The woman laughed too, and said to me I wouldn't be surprised if I knew the trouble to which she had to go to get those few twigs. It is as if she was selling the trouble and not the firewood. (Kazizi returns with a mug of water for Kibichi)

KIWITI: Now, I really wonder. With all these open wastes, dusty patches blowing out into the wind, and washing away when it rains, why should we have to buy firewood? What does it take to plant a tree, say a simple castor shrub, and tend it until it's ready to be cut and used for firewood?

KIKONGWE: Don't you know the disease that your modern leaders infected you with? Its called 'government'. You modern people just sit there, each one of you wallowing in their misery, and feebly bleat: 'The government should do this, the government should do that, the government should do the other for us.' First of all, who is Government? And why should he, or she, do anything for you? And when is he or she going to reach out to each one of the millions of you and build you a decent house, construct a beautiful road to it, fix it with water and electricity, plant a tree and a flower for you and feed you? Government my foot!

KIBICHI: You mean we should let those people just sit there in their computerised parliament and air-

conditioned offices and do nothing for us? Why then do we elect them? They come here every five years and promise to bring us development, haul us out of poverty, cure all our diseases and give degrees to all our children.

KIKONGWE: They, indeed, promise you. Having lived this long, I've seen and heard all the people and all the promises of each of this set of five years. But I've never seen a basket of development delivered to any of the villages I have lived in.

(a) What feelings are aroused in you as you read the above passage? [10]

(b) Give the sudden twist of events immediately after this passage. [15]

2 Discuss the various emotions evoked in you as you read the play. [25]

MADHU BHINDA: Stories from Africa – Voices and themes of African Culture

3 Read the following passage and answer questions that follow;

He left them, feeling embittered and cheated. The old village had not even waited for him. And suddenly he felt a strong nostalgia for his old home, friends and surroundings. He thought of his father, mother and – and - he dared not think about her. But for all that, Muthoni, just as she had been in the old days, came back to his mind. His heart beat faster. He felt desire and a warmth thrilled through him. He quickened his step. He forgot the village women as he remembered his wife. He had stayed with her for a mere two weeks; then he had been swept away by the Colonial Forces. Like many others, he had been hurriedly screened and then taken to detention without trial. And all that time he had thought of nothing but the village and his beautiful woman.

The others had been like him. They had talked of nothing but their homes. One day he was working next to another detainee from Muranga. Suddenly the

detainee, Njoroge, stopped breaking stones. He sighed heavily. His worn-out eyes had a faraway look.
'What's wrong, man? What's the matter with you?' Kamau asked.
'It is my wife. I left her expecting a baby. I have no idea what has happened to her.'
Another detainee put in: 'For me, I left my woman with a baby. She had just been delivered. We were all happy. But on the same day. I was arrested...'
And so they went on. All of them longed for one day- the day of the return home. Then life would begin anew.

Kamau himself had left his wife without a child. He had not even finished paying the bride-price. But now he would go, seek work in Nairobi, and pay off the remainder to Muthoni's parents. Life would indeed begin anew. They would have a son and bring him up in their own home. With these prospects before his eyes, he quickened his steps. He wanted to run – no, fly to hasten his return. He was now nearing the top of the hill. He wished he could suddenly meet his brothers and sisters. Would they ask him questions? He would, at any rate, not tell them all: the beating, the screening and the work on roads and in quarries with an askari always nearby ready to kick him if he relaxed. Yes. He had suffered many humiliations, and he had not resisted. Was there any need?

(a) What aspects of Kamau's character come out from this passage? [10]

(b) For what reasons would the reader sympathise with Kamau in this story? [15]

4 The "**Ultimate Safari"** is a story about a journey of survival forced by war. Show the truth of this statement. [25]

Section B: Russian, Chinese, French or English Literature

You must answer one question from this section.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: Julius Caesar

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

CAESAR Et tu, Brute? Then fall, Caesar!
[Dies
CINNA Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead!
Run hence, proclaim, cry it about the streets.
CASSIUS Some to the common pulpits, and cry out,
'Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!'
BRUTUS People and senators, be not affrighted.
Fly not; stand still. Ambition's debt is paid.
CASCA Go to the pulpit, Brutus.
DECIUS And Cassius too.
BRUTUS Where's Publius?
CINNA Here, quite confounded with this mutiny.
METELLUS Stand fast together, lest some friend of Caesar's
Should chance –
BRUTUS Talk not of standing. Publius, good cheer;
There is no harm intended to your person,
Nor to no Roman else. So tell them, Publius,
CASSIUS And leave us, Publius, lest that the people,
Rushing on us, should do your age some
mischief.
BRUTUS Do so; and let no man abide this deed
But we the doers.
Enters TREBONIOUS
CASSIUS Where is Antony?
TREBONIUS Fled to his house amazed,
Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
As it were doomsday.

(a) How is a tense atmosphere created in the above passage? [10]

(b) Referring closely to the text, show the irony in Cassius words, "So often shall the knot of us be call'd the man that gave their country liberty". [15]

6 Outline the character and role of Cassius in **Julius Caesar**. [25]

THOMAS HARDY: *The Mayor of Casterbridge*

7 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

'I've not been always what I am now' continued Henchard , his firm deep voice being ever so little shaken. He was plainly under that strange influence which sometimes prompts men to confide to the new-found friend what they will not tell to the old. 'I began life as a working hay-trusser, and when I was eighteen I married on the strength o'my calling. Would you think me a married man?'

'I heard in the town that you were a widower.'

'Ah, yes- you would naturally have heard that. Well, I lost my wife nineteen years ago or so – by my own fault... This is how it came about. One summer evening I was travelling for employment, and she was walking at my side, carrying the baby, our only child. We came to a booth in a country fair. I was a drinking man at that time.'

Henchard paused a moment, threw himself back so that his elbow rested on the table, his forehead being shaded by his hand, which, however, did not hide the marks of introspective inflexibility on his features as he narrated in fullest detail the incidents of the transaction with the sailor. The tinge of indifference which had at first been visible in the Scotchman now disappeared.

Henchard went on to describe his attempts to find his wife; the oath he swore; the solitary life he led during the years which followed. 'I have kept my oath for nineteen years,' he went on; 'I have risen to what you see me now.'

'Ay!'

'Well- no wife could I hear of in all that time; and being by nature something of a woman-hater, I found no hardship to keep mostly at a distance from the sex. No wife could I hear of, I say, till this very day. And now – she has come back.'

'Come back, has she!'

'This morning – this very morning. And what's to be done?'

'Can ye no' take her and live with her, and make some amends?'

'That's what I've planned and proposed. But, Farfrae,
said Henchard gloomily, 'by doing right with Susan I wrong
another innocent woman.'

(a) What emotions are evoked in you when you read the above passage? [10]

(b) Give an account of Henchard's encounter with the "innocent woman" whom he is about to hurt. [15]

8 Show the extent of Farfrae's influence on the events surrounding Henchard's life. [25]