



NESAS NATIONAL EXAMINATION AND SCHOOL INSPECTION AUTHORITY

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH
028
14/07/2025 8.30 AM -11.30 AM

Names:

Index number:

SUBJECT: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH COMBINATIONS:

- HISTORY-ECONOMICS-LITERATURE IN ENGLISH (**HEL**)
- LITERATURE IN ENGLISH -ECONOMICS-GEOGRAPPHY (**LEG**)
- HISTORY-GEOGRAPHY-LITERATURE IN ENGLISH (**HGL**)
- LITERATURE IN ENGLISH-FRENCH-KINYARWANDA (**LFK**)
- LITERATURE IN ENGLISH -KISWAHILI-KINYARWANDA (**LKK**)
- LITERATURE IN ENGLISH -KISWAHILI- FRENCH (**LKF**)
- HISTORY-LITERATURE IN ENGLISH-PSYCHOLOGY (**HLP**)
- LITERATURE IN ENGLISH -FRENCH-KINYARWANDA-KISWAHILI (**LFK**)

DURATION: 3 HOURS

S6 QUESTIONS and ANSWERS BOOKLET

ADVANCED LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2024-2025

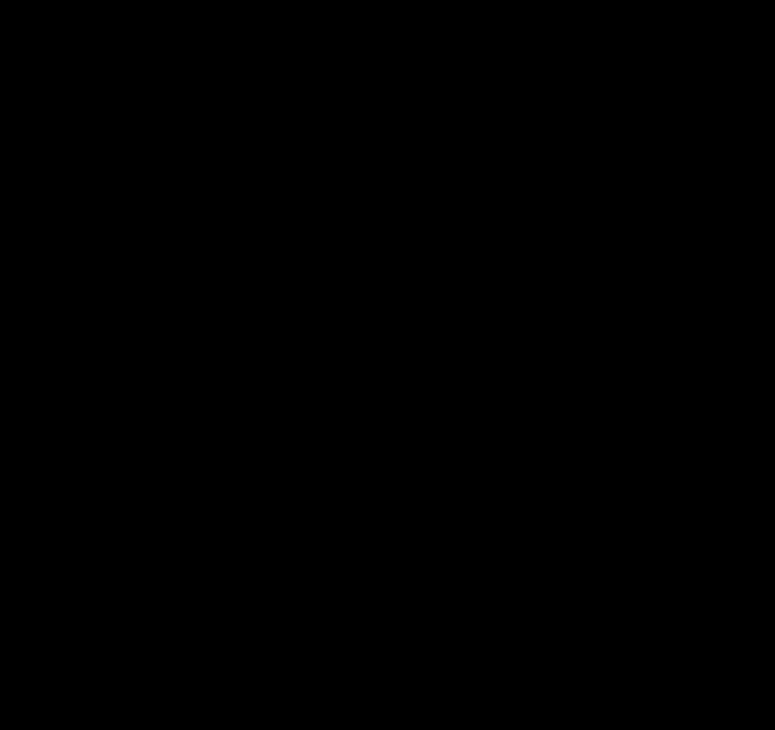
Instructions to candidates:

- 1) Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.
- 2) Write your names and index number on your answer booklet as they appear on your registration form.
- 3) This paper consists of **THREE** Sections: **A, B** and **C**.
 - Section A:** Prose and Poetry **(35 marks)**
 - Section B:** Novels and short stories **(35 marks)**
 - Section C:** Plays **(30 marks)**
- 4) Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.
- 5) For all multiple choice questions, circle a letter corresponding to the correct answer.

TOTAL MARKS...../ 100

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

Questions	Marks	Questions	Marks
1		16	
2		17	
3		18	
4		19	
5		20	
6		21	
7		22	
8		23	
9		24	
10		25	
11		26	
12		27	
13		28	
14		29	
15		30	



Section A: Prose and Poetry (35 marks)

1) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (10 marks)

The illusion of alcohol

Alcoholism has been defined as a disease, diagnosed when the ingestion of alcohol impairs the individual's normal behavior in daily situations and relationships. It is not necessary to become an alcoholic in order to be affected by a serious drinking problem. We need to determine who the drinkers are, why they drink, and the effects of alcohol on a drinker's health.

First, drinkers come from all levels of society. The typical drunk today has been identified as a bright business executive in his/her thirties, married and living with his/her family in a nice neighborhood. Drinkers fall into one of the following categories: the first type is the normal drinker. He/she drinks only occasionally and for perfectly innocent and harmless reasons; he/she could stop for a long period of time and never miss it. The second type is the alcohol-dependent drinker. He/she drinks every day and depends on alcohol more than he/she will admit. Having to do without alcohol is a difficult and unpleasant experience, although he/she will argue that he/she can cut it out with no difficulty. During this stage, the individual usually becomes a heavy drinker. The third type is the alcoholic. He/she has lost control over his/her drinking, and one drink means another. Alcohol seriously interferes with every aspect of his/her life, even though he/she may not admit it.

Second, people drink for a variety of reasons. The reason for initial use of alcohol runs from experimentation to rebellion. Drinking now is more socially acceptable than in the past, so many people drink to be sociable. Others drink occasionally to relax at the end of a tiring day. The businessman/woman often finds him/herself drinking at lunches, dinners and meetings to please his/her client. And many teenagers, as well as many adults, drink in order to be accepted among their friends. Some drink because they enjoy the intoxicating effects of alcohol. Alcohol acts as a partial or total anesthetic of the brain, depending on the amount in the blood. Moderate amounts help to reduce shyness and feelings of restraint and relax nervous tensions. Young men see movie and television stars drink, and advertisements make liquor appear normal for those who want to have fun. People drink to gain relief from a difficult situation or to escape from facing reality.

Third, alcohol has many long-term effects on the drinker's health. As a food, alcohol supplies only calories. One glass of beer or a one drink of whisky contains about seventy calories. Thus, heavy drinking of alcohol causes the liver to become swollen and yellow with fat. This often develops into a serious condition known as cirrhosis of the liver. After long, excessive alcohol use, damage can occur in the form of neuropathy or delirium tremens. Delirium tremens is marked by hallucinations, severe tremor, insomnia and great exhaustion. Extreme cases of long-lasting alcoholism may cause permanent brain damage and mental illness, requiring confinement in a hospital. Another more direct effect of alcohol is on the heart muscle itself. Deaths related to alcohol have been cited as the fourth ranking

public health problem in America, surpassed only by heart disease, cancer and mental diseases. Heavy drinkers may be people of any age from any social level who drink for any number of reasons. But whatever the reason for drinking, long-term alcoholism can reduce a person's life span by as much as twelve years. The only real cure for this problem is prevention through education.

Questions

i) What is the fourth ranking public health problem in America related to alcohol? **(1 mark)**

- A) Cancer
- B) Heart disease
- C) Mental diseases
- D) Deaths related to alcohol

ii) What is the best way to prevent alcoholism according to the passage? **(1 mark)**

- A) Treatment through medication
- B) Prevention through education
- C) Limiting the number of alcohol advertisements
- D) Encouraging social gatherings without alcohol

iii) Mention three reasons why people drink according to the passage. **(3 marks)**

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iv) Explain three categories of drinkers stated in the passage. **(3 marks)**

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v) What do you learn from the passage? **(2 marks)**

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2) Choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and circle the correct response. (5 marks)

i) When Mr. Kagabo was travelling to Kampala, he bought a magazine and read a story of a character who does not change from the beginning to the end of the story. This character is referred to as..... **(1 mark)**

- A) Dynamic character
- B) Static character
- C) Antagonist character
- D) Protagonist character

ii) Which of the following literary periods is characterized by a focus on reason, scientific method and the universal laws of nature? **(1 mark)**

- A) Romanticism
- B) Modernism
- C) Realism
- D) Enlightenment

iii) Last week our Literature in English teacher asked every one of us to write a story that explains the origin of death. What type of oral narrative did the teacher tell us to write? **(1 mark)**

- A) Fable
- B) Trickster
- C) Myth
- D) Legend

iv) Which of the following is a type of narrator who knows the thoughts and feelings of all characters in the story? **(1 mark)**

- A) First-person narrator
- B) Second-person narrator
- C) Omniscient narrator
- D) Objective narrator

v) Which stage of creative writing process that involves brainstorming and planning ideas? **(1 mark)**

- A) Drafting
- B) Prewriting
- C) Editing
- D) Revising

3) Give a literary term for each of the following descriptions: (5 marks)

i) The voice or persona that narrates the poem. **(1 mark)**

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ii) A type of rhyme which consists of a single stressed syllable at the end of a line in poetry. **(1 mark)**

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iii) A type of poem that tells a story, often of love, tragedy or heroic deeds. **(1 mark)**

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iv) The content of a poem or what a poem is about. **(1 mark)**

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v) A foot with three syllables; two unstressed followed by one stressed. **(1 mark)**

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4) Identify poetic devices used in the following verses: (5 marks)

i) Betty bought butter but the butter was bitter. **1 mark)**

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ii) O freedom, where have you gone? **(1 mark)**

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iii) The car roared like a lion. **(1 mark)**

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iv) The leaves danced in the breeze. **(1 mark)**

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v) She called his name a million times. **(1 mark)**

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5) Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow. (10 marks)

I speak for the bush!

When my friend sees me
he swells and pants like a frog
because I talk the wisdom of the bush
he says we from the bush
don't understand civilized ways
for we tell our women
to keep the hem of their dresses
below the knee.

We from the bush, my friend insists,
do not know how to 'enjoy':
when we come to the civilized city,
like nuns we stay away from the nightclubs
where women belong to no man
and men belong to no women
and these civilized people
quarrel and fight like hungry lions!

But my friend, why do men
with crippled legs, lifeless eyes,
wooden legs, empty stomachs
wander about the streets
of the civilized world...?

Teach me, my friend, the trick,
so that my eyes may not
see those whose houses have no walls
but emptiness all around;
show me the wax you use
to seal your ears
to stop hearing the cry of the hungry

Teach me the new wisdom
which tells men
to talk about money and not love
when they meet women;

Tell your God to convert
me to the faith of the indifferent
the faith of those
who will never listen until
they are shaken with blows.

I speak for the bush:
you speak for the civilized-
will you hear me...?

By Everett Ruess

Questions

i) Who is the speaker in the poem? **(2 marks)**

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ii) What is the poem about? **(2 marks)**

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iii) Identify two similes used in the poem. **(2 marks)**

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iv) With examples from the poem, show that the people in the city live a miserable life. **(2 marks)**

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v) What kind of wisdom does the speaker wish to learn? **(2 marks)**

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Section B: Novels and short stories (35 marks)

6) Choose ONE of the following short story titles from the anthology “*When the Sun Goes Down and Other stories from Africa and Beyond*” by Emilia Ilieva and Waveney Olembo and use it to answer the questions that follow.

Either

Twilight Trek

Or

The Retraction

Or

When the Sun Goes Down

Questions

i) Who is the author of the short story of your choice? **(2 marks)**

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ii) Describe the setting of the story. **(2 marks)**

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iii) Choose two characters from the story and describe one character trait for each. **(2 marks)**

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iv) Discuss one theme in the story. **(2 marks)**

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v) If you were given chance to advise one of the characters in the story, what piece of advice would you give him/her? **(2 marks)**

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7) Choose ONE of the two passages below; read it carefully and then answer the questions that follow as concisely as possible. (10 marks)

Either: (A) GEORGE ORWELL: *Animal Farm*

All the animals were now present except Moses, the tame raven, who slept on a perch behind the back door. When Major saw that they had all made themselves comfortable and were waiting attentively, he cleared his throat and began:

“Comrades, you have heard already about the strange dream that I had last night. But I will come to the dream later. I have something else to say first. I do not think, comrades, that I shall be with you for many months longer, and before I die, I feel it my duty to pass on to you such wisdom as I have acquired. I have had a long life, I have had much time for thought as I lay alone in my stall, and I think I may say that I understand the nature of life on this earth as well as any animal now living. It is about this that I wish to speak to you.

“Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old. No animal in England is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth.

“But is this simply part of the order of Nature? Is it because this land of ours is so poor that it cannot afford a decent life to those who dwell upon it? No, comrades, a thousand times no! The soil of England is fertile, its climate is good, it is capable of affording food in abundance to an enormously greater number of animals than now inhabit it. This single farm of ours would support a dozen horses, twenty cows, hundreds of sheep — and all of them living in a comfort and a dignity that are now almost beyond our imagining. Why then do we continue in this miserable condition? Because nearly the whole of the produce of our labor is stolen from us

by human beings. There, comrades, is the answer to all our problems. It is summed up in a single word — Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished forever.

Questions (10 marks)

i) What is Old Major’s reason for speaking to the animals? **(2 marks)**

- A) To announce the arrival of a new leader.
- B) To share a dream he had and pass on wisdom before his death.
- C) To warn the animals about the humans.
- D) To organize a rebellion.

ii) What does Old Major say about the nature of life of animals on earth? **(2 marks)**

- A) Animals live in happiness and freedom.
- B) Animals’ lives are miserable, laborious and short.
- C) Animals work hard, but are free from pain.
- D) Animals have a comfortable and peaceful life.

iii) All seven commandments are removed in the novel *Animal Farm*. What is the new commandment and how has it been true from the beginning? **(2 marks)**

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iv) Describe the setting of this passage. **(2 marks)**

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v)What happens immediately after this passage?

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Or: (B) JOHN STEINBECK: *The Pearl*

Kino and Juana came slowly down to the beach and to Kino's canoe, which was the one thing of value he owned in the world. It was very old. Kino's grandfather had brought it from Nayarit, and he had given it to Kino's father, and so it had come to Kino. It was at once property and source of food, for a man with a boat can guarantee a woman that she will eat something. It is the bulwark against starvation. And every year Kino refinished his canoe with the hard shell-like plaster by the secret method that had also come to him from his father. Now he came to the canoe and touched the bow tenderly as he always did. He laid his diving rock and his basket and the two ropes in the sand by the canoe. And he folded his blanket and laid it in the bow.

Juana laid Coyotito on the blanket, and she placed her shawl over him so that the hot sun could not shine on him. He was quiet now, but the swelling on his shoulder had continued up his neck and under his ear and his face was puffed and feverish. Juana went to the water and waded in. She gathered some brown seaweed and made a flat damp poultice of it, and this she applied to the baby's swollen shoulder, which was as good a remedy as any and probably better than the doctor could have done. But the remedy lacked his authority because it was simple and didn't cost anything. The stomach cramps had not come to Coyotito. Perhaps Juana had sucked out the poison in time, but she had not sucked out her worry over her first-born. She had not prayed directly for the recovery of the baby - she had prayed that they might find a pearl with which to hire the doctor to cure the baby, for the minds of people are as unsubstantial as the mirage of the Gulf.

Now Kino and Juana slid the canoe down the beach to the water, and when the bow floated, Juana climbed in, while Kino pushed the stern in and waded beside it until it floated lightly and trembled on the little breaking waves. Then in co-ordination Juana and Kino drove their double-bladed paddles into the sea, and the canoe creased the water and hissed with speed. The other pearlers were gone out long since. In a few moments Kino could see them clustered in the haze, riding over the oyster bed.

10) Choose ONE of the two passages below, read it carefully and then answer the questions that follow as concisely as possible. (10 marks)

Either: (A) HENRIK IBSEN: *An Enemy of the People*

DR. STOCKMANN: Very well; but in that case I shall write too. I'll stick to what I have said; I will show that I am right and that you are wrong. And what will you do then?

PETER STOCKMANN: Then I shall not be able to prevent your dismissal.

DR. STOCKMANN: What...?

PETRA: Father-dismissal!

MRS. STOCKMANN: Dismissal!

PETER STOCKMANN: Your dismissal from the staff of the baths. I shall have no alternative but to propose that you shall immediately be given notice, and shall not be allowed any further participation in the Baths' affairs.

DR. STOCKMANN: And you would dare to do that!

PETER STOCKMANN: It is you that are playing the daring game.

PETRA: Uncle, that is an unfair way to treat a man like father!

MRS. STOCKMANN: Do hold your tongue, Petra!

PETER STOCKMANN: (*looking at PETRA*): Oh, so we've got our opinions already, have we? Of course. (*TO MRS. STOCKMANN.*) Katherine, I imagine you are the most sensible person in this house. Use any influence you may have over your husband, and make him see what this will entail for both his family and...

DR. STOCKMANN: My family is my own concern and nobody else's!

PETER STOCKMANN: ...for his own family, as I was saying, as well as for the town he lives in.

DR. STOCKMANN: It is I who have the real good of the town at heart! I want to lay bare the defects that sooner or later must come to the light of day. You'll see whether I love my own town!

Questions

- i) How does Peter Stockmann react to Dr. Stockmann's findings? **(2 marks)**
- A) He fully supports his brother.
 - B) He denies the findings and tries to suppress them.
 - C) He immediately agrees with Dr. Stockmann.
 - D) He seeks to gather more evidence.

ii)What is Dr. Stockmann’s view of the people in the town in the play *An Enemy of the People*? **(2 marks)**

- A) He believes they are intelligent and capable of handling the truth.
- B) He believes they are too ignorant and stubborn to accept the truth.
- C) He admires their work ethic.
- D) He sees them as good but misguided.

iii)If you were Dr. Stockmann, would you listen to Peter Stockmann’s advice? Justify your answer. **(2 marks)**

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iv)Explain how Dr. Stockmann was betrayed by the media in the play *An Enemy of the People*. **(2 marks)**

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v)What moral lesson do you draw from the passage? **(2 marks)**

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Or: (B) ARTHUR MILLER: *The Crucible*

DANFORTH: Good then. *To Abigail:* And if she tell me, child, it were for harlotry, may God spread His mercy on you! There is a knock. He calls to the door. Hold! *To Abigail:* Turn your back. Turn your back. *To Proctor:* Do likewise. Both turn their backs- *Abigail with indignant slowness.* Now let neither of you turn to face Goody Proctor. No one in this room is to speak one word, or raise a gesture aye or nay. He turns toward the door, calls: Enter! The door opens. Elizabeth enters with Parris. Parris leaves her. *She stands alone, her eyes looking for Proctor.* Mr. Cheever, report this testimony in all exactness. Are you ready?

CHEEVER: Ready, sir.

DANFORTH: Come here, woman. *Elizabeth comes to him, glancing at Proctor's back.* Look at me only, not at your husband. In my eyes only.

ELIZABETH, *faintly:* Good, sir.

DANFORTH: We are given to understand that at one time you dismissed your servant, Abigail Williams.

ELIZABETH: That is true, sir.

DANFORTH: For what cause did you dismiss her? *Slightly pause. Then Elizabeth tries to glance at Proctor.* You will look in my eyes only and not at your husband. The answer is in your memory and you need no help to give it to me. Why did you dismiss Abigail Williams?

ELIZABETH, *not knowing what to say, sensing a situation, wetting her lips to stall for time:* She... dissatisfied me. *Pause.* And my husband.

DANFORTH: In what way dissatisfied you?

ELIZABETH: She were... *She glances at Proctor for a cue.*

DANFORTH: Woman, look at me! *Elizabeth does.* Were she slovenly? Lazy? What disturbance did she cause?

ELIZABETH: Your Honor, I- in that time I were sick. And I- My husband is a good and righteous man. He is never drunk, as some are, nor wastin' his time at the shovelboard, but always at his work. But in my sickness—you see, sir, I were a long time sick after my last baby, and I thought I saw my husband somewhat turning from me. And this girl- *She turns to Abigail.*

DANFORTH: Look at me!

ELIZABETH: Aye, sir. Abigail Williams-*She breaks off.*

DANFORTH: What of Abigail Williams?

ELIZABETH: I came to think he fancied her. And so one night I lost my wits, I think, and put her out on the highroad.

DANFORTH: Your husband-did he indeed turn from you?

ELIZABETH, in agony: My husband... is a goodly man, sir.

DANFORTH: Then he did not turn from you.

ELIZABETH, starting to glance at Proctor: He-

DANFORTH, reaches out and holds her face, then: Look at me! To your own knowledge, has John Proctor ever committed the crime of lechery? *In a crisis of indecision, she cannot speak.* Answer my question! Is your husband a lecher!

ELIZABETH, faintly: No, sir.

Questions

i) Why does Danforth tell Elizabeth to look only at him and not at her husband? **(2 marks)**

- A) To ensure she is telling the truth
- B) To prevent her from being distracted
- C) To test her loyalty
- D) To avoid any influence from Proctor

ii) What does this passage reveal about Elizabeth's character? **(2 marks)**

- A) She is cold and unemotional.
- B) She is deeply conflicted between protecting her husband and telling the truth.
- C) She is deceitful and manipulative.
- D) She is willing to sacrifice herself to save others.

iii) Describe the setting of this passage. **(2 marks)**

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iv)What does Danforth instruct Abigail and Proctor to do at the beginning of the passage? **(2 marks)**

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v)Give two characters you sympathize with in the play *The Crucible* and why? **(2 marks)**

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11) Choose ONE play and answer the question on it in essay form. (15 marks)

Either: (A) BERTOLT BRECHT: *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*

Examine the conflicts that arise in the play and demonstrate how each is resolved.

Or :(B) WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Julius Ceasar*

If you were given chance to advice three characters in Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare, what piece of advice would you give them.

Space in which to answer question 11.

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