

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. Definition of Literary Terms

a) Theme

The central idea, message, or underlying meaning explored in a literary work.

b) Characterization

The method used by an author to develop characters through descriptions, actions, speech, and interactions.

c) Symbolism

The use of symbols (objects, actions, or characters) to represent abstract ideas or deeper meanings.

d) Tragedy

A literary work, often a play, that depicts the downfall of a character due to a flaw, fate, or unavoidable circumstances, evoking pity and fear.

2. Functions of Literature in Society

1. **Entertainment** – Provides enjoyment and relaxation through stories, plays, and poems.
2. **Education** – Teaches moral values, social issues, and cultural practices.
3. **Preservation of Culture** – Documents traditions, beliefs, and customs.
4. **Social Criticism** – Highlights societal problems and inspires change.
5. **Emotional Expression** – Allows writers and readers to express and explore feelings.

SECTION B (40 MARKS)

3. Distinguishing Prose, Drama, and Poetry

- **Prose** – Written in sentences and paragraphs; e.g., novels, short stories.
- **Drama** – Written for performance; uses dialogue and stage directions.
- **Poetry** – Written in verses and stanzas; often uses rhyme, rhythm, and imagery.

4. Elements of Drama

1. **Plot** – Sequence of events forming the storyline.
2. **Character** – People who carry out actions in the play.
3. **Setting** – Time and place of the play.
4. **Dialogue** – Conversation between characters.
5. **Theme** – Central idea explored in the drama.
6. **Conflict** – Struggle between opposing forces driving the plot.

5. Literary vs. Ordinary Language

1. Literary language uses imagery, metaphors, and symbolism; ordinary language is direct.
2. It creates artistic effects, while ordinary language is for simple communication.
3. Literary language evokes emotions; ordinary language conveys facts.
4. It employs rhythm and sound patterns; ordinary language does not.
5. Literary works may use unconventional structures; ordinary language follows standard grammar.
6. It carries deeper meanings; ordinary language focuses on clarity.

SECTION C (40 MARKS)

6. Theme of Conflict in Novels

- In “**A Grain of Wheat**” by **Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o**, conflict arises from betrayal during Kenya's independence struggle.
- In “**Things Fall Apart**” by **Chinua Achebe**, conflict emerges between traditional Igbo culture and British colonial influence.

7. Poetry Reflecting Social Realities

1. Addressing poverty and inequality.
2. Condemning corruption and exploitation.
3. Highlighting gender issues and discrimination.
4. Celebrating cultural identity and heritage.
5. Exposing effects of war and oppression.
6. Promoting unity and social justice.

8. Contributions of Drama

1. Educates audiences on social, cultural, and political issues.
2. Entertains through performance.
3. Encourages critical thinking about society.
4. Preserves oral traditions and heritage.
5. Promotes language development.
6. Inspires emotional and moral growth.