FEEDBACK TUTORIAL LETTER

2nd SEMESTER 2019

ASSIGNMENT 2

African Literature

(AFL721S)
Dear Student

This Feedback letter serves to highlight some of the pleasing things I witnessed in your second assignment, encourage you, challenge you and also give you more direction so as to be fully conversant with some of the aspects that will make you appreciate the course African Literature. Although a few of you had high scores, the majority scored very low marks. It was also disappointing that those who attended vacation school had not read the set texts, hence it was not easy to carry out meaningful discussions. This serves to show how important the text knowledge is. I would like to encourage you to read your texts and poems and master them fully.

What was evident in assignment 2 is that for those who scored high marks, there was a sense of freshness in the answers, originality, and a consideration of wide views – which is indicative of wide research and reading. The answers were of reasonable length – not too short, the grammar was satisfactory even though there were a few mistakes. In such assignments, the essay followed the acceptable format, that is, it was in continuous form not point form. Ideas were well developed and well argued as well as presented in a logical manner. Such writing is encouraged and is assured of higher rewards – for it is a pleasure to mark.

On the other hand, assignments that scored mediocre marks exhibited a sense of unpreparedness in the answers. The assignments can be classified into two categories.
Firstly, there were assignments with a sense of originality but sadly, with no evidence of wide research and reading. Again, the answers were of reasonable length and there was an effort to address the demands of the question.

Secondly, there were assignments that were very sketchy and skeletal. The questions were in some cases misinterpreted and in others; the question demands were not fully explored to come up with adequate detail or information to address the question demands fully. In such assignments, the ideas were not well developed and not well argued in a logical manner. Such writing is not encouraged and is assured of a failure mark.

Thirdly, there were assignments that were merely copied from the internet without addressing the question and without acknowledging sources.

Fourthly, there were students who copied from each other verbatim. Verbatim copying is not allowed and the result is a ‘0’ mark.

Thus, it was disappointing to note that the question demands were not fully comprehended and hence, not fully addressed in some essays. It is unfortunate that most of you did not attend the vacation school and this was clearly reflected in the responses that you wrote. For those who attended, I discussed the questions with them and also assisted them with the outline. We also discussed essay writing skills and referencing.

1. GENERAL COMMENTS

Whilst on the downside there a few failing assignments and boarder line cases, what was typical in these assignments was a general weakness of grammar, the language used was below expectations, especially that the course you are doing is English. Therefore, note that for an assignment, you have all the tools at your disposal and you may not have an excuse to write English that is incorrigible. You are therefore encouraged to seriously consider improving the language for it is not possible to score any better mark when one cannot write even a single sentence that is grammatically and semantically sound. Our level of study is at Degree level and as such we have to uphold certain levels of competencies.

In addition, as has been indicated previously, wide reading and researching around the area of study is a true mark of scholarship. It is not enough to simply decide to do the assignment and then you just grab the study guide and Tutorial letter and in an hour’s time scribble what comes to you. African Literature
is a broad course that requires wide reading and since it is not factual, it can be interpreted differently and has layers and layers of meanings. Hence, for a student to hurriedly go over an assignment in a few minutes is a practice of frustration that does not bear fruits at all. Therefore, you are encouraged to take time on the assignments and to research widely. Please note that this also applies for the examination. Taking note of the fact that time is a non-renewable resource; you are particularly advised to read the different texts many times so as to understand them. A single reading of a text will never suffice – it is grossly insufficient. Read each text closely for four or more times, taking notes and writing your own summaries. This will also help you when it comes to Exam revision.

Coming to the questions, what I encourage you is to look at each question many times and underline the key words which you think that your answer needs to address. These are words which will guide you in interpreting the question.

Having done this, when you go through your essay at the end you need to assess whether the aspects highlighted were adequately responded to or not. It is of the best as well if you first write a rough draft so that if you realise that there is any component that has not been attended to.

I have also written some comments in the body of each assignment and these are the comments which apply specifically to you. I encourage you to seriously look at the comments and try to make sense of them. View them positively and apply them. My goal is to assist you to attain the best possible level of excellence. If you do not understand anything with regards to the comments, please contact me and get clarification.

2. Question analysis: ASSIGNMENT 2

Below are 2 sample essays written by one of you that you may use for revision. Take note of the introduction, conclusion, ideas developed into paragraphs and the essay structure.

QUESTION 1

To what extent are women marginalized in the text Purple Hibiscus? Discuss with specific reference to Aunt Ifeoma and Beatrice.
The marginalization of women has always been an issue since time immemorial. The African culture has always allowed the marginalization of women and accepted it as a normal thing. They see nothing wrong when women are treated as inferior to men. The belief is that men are meant to dominate women. The same is happening in the text Purple Hibiscus. Women like aunt Ifeoma, Beatrice and all other women are basically mistreated in the text.

Some women like Beatrice accept the status quo while others like Ifeoma question and oppose the system. The text Purple Hibiscus just like most texts written in an African setting by an African author depicts women as marginalized and lesser beings than their male counterparts. Looking at Purple Hibiscus one can safely say that women are marginalized to a very great extent. This write up is going to assess the extent to which women are marginalized in Purple Hibiscus with particular focus on aunt Ifeoma and Beatrice. This marginalization of women might have been triggered by the fact that cultural oppression was common in the 90s when the text was written.

Aunt Ifeoma is a character that balances between marginalization and freedom. Firstly, this is so because she is empowered academically and politically. She is a lecturer with the title of professor. This on its own shows that she is a highly educated individual who academically occupies a space normally dominated by males. She is also politically empowered since she is an independent woman who speaks her mind out without fear. However, in the end this brings problems to her when she is accused of inciting students to demonstrate and her vocal nature resulted in her contract being cancelled prematurely. This was mostly because she acted against the social expectation that demands that a woman should be quiet and men should be the vocal ones.

Furthermore, aunt Ifeoma is empowered due to the fact that she is able to support and sustain her family after the death of her husband. She is a mother with three children and a widow. She does not fail to support her children financially and materially. She does not need a man to survive and does not have a man attached to her. Most women who find themselves being widows always look for a man to sustain her and the children. Aunt Ifeoma is the opposite of that which shows that she was an empowered woman. She does not live a lavish life like Eugene but she makes sure her family doesn’t go to bed with empty stomachs.

She also depicts a woman who is religiously flexible which is the reason why she maintains a good relationship with her father papa Nnukwu which her brother Eugene fails to have. She is a devout catholic but has the wisdom to strike a balance between tradition and Christianity. This is so because she is a woman with the wisdom to assess situations and balance them. This is a typical quality of an empowered individual. She is a devout catholic just like Eugene but she allows papa Nnukwu to choose his own religion and respects his choice. She does not make him an outcast due to their religious differences like what Eugene does.

In addition, she is empowered due to the fact that she has a voice not only at work but also at home and to her in-laws. She is a very visible character who manages to convince Eugene that although he did not
want to go and visit papa Nnukwu his children had to go and see him. Even when papa Nnukwu dies she forces Eugene not to give him a catholic burial because he was not a catholic. She says according to Adichie, C. M. (2009:189) “I will put my dead husband’s grave up for sale, Eugene, before I give our father a catholic funeral”. She is the only one who is able to stand against Eugene and succeed in opposing him without fear. When Beatrice comes to her due to the abuse in the hands of Eugene, she manages to advise her accordingly. She gave her sound and good advice which failed to yield results due to the fact that Beatrice was so afraid of Eugene and therefore did nothing to fight for her rights and freedom in the marriage. She insists that papa Nnukwu should have a traditional burial according to his wishes thereby standing her ground and voicing to oppose Eugene who could not be opposed easily due to his firmness. At the University she also voices and speaks her mind out. When things go wrong at the university she is in trouble and eventually loses her job. However, the author does not crush her to a nobody due to her character’s strength. Instead the author takes her to the USA where she has a good and better life with her children.

To sum up her power, freedom, beauty and transformation (the powerful woman she was) the author uses aunt Ifeoma’s garden. In her garden she grew purple hibiscuses which are a symbol of power, freedom, beauty and transformation highlighted above. In Eugene’s garden there were red hibiscuses. The purple hibiscuses in aunt Ifeoma’s garden summarized her personality. The color purple is a color associated with peace and power. This is why Jaja changes when he goes to aunt Ifeoma’s house and starts tendering her purple hibiscuses in the garden. He goes back a changed person who even opposes papa’s oppression.

However, aunt Ifeoma is marginalized a lot when her husband dies. She goes through a lot of psychological and emotional torture when her husband dies. The general belief in the African culture is that if a husband dies the wife would have killed him. This is what happens to aunt Ifeoma. She is accused of looting his money and also killing him. Fortunately for her the property was not taken because she had a son. According to Adichie, C. M (2009:74) aunt Ifeoma comments that “Perhaps today, although I don’t have strength for Ifediora’s family right now... The people in his Umunna said he left money somewhere and I have been hiding it. Last Christmas, one of the women form their compound even told me I had killed him”. This is the general trend in African societies. Though, aunt Ifeoma has been portrayed as an independent and powerful woman this shows she was marginalized. As an independent working woman, she does not rely on her husband’s wealth. They worked at the same institutions hence accusing aunt Ifeoma of taking the late husband’s money and wealth will not be fair.

Beatrice on the other hand is so different from aunt Ifeoma. She is a victim of domestic violence in her marriage but she does not act to stop it. She has had several miscarriages due to Eugene’s beatings but she only finds comfort in figurines. Basically, she is physically, emotionally and psychologically abused. Physical abuse is in the constant beatings from Eugene. She is also emotionally abused because she is not at peace with what Eugene is doing to her. When she goes to consult aunt Ifeoma she really shows an emotionally abused being who has no clue how to rescue herself. She shows a woman who is very
passive. She is usually quiet about the abuse but sometimes the children see it on their own. According to Adichie, C.M. (2009:248) mama said to Kambili “You know that small table where we keep the family bible, nne? Your father broke it on my belly…I was six weeks gone”. This is one of the few times she openly talks about her husband’s abuse.

In addition, unlike aunt Ifeoma Beatrice is a disempowered woman who has no job and she literally owns nothing in her name despite being married to a very wealthy man like Eugene. There is nothing she does to advance herself academically. She is just a stay at home mom with no production at all. However, Beatrice herself sees other women who are educated as better than her. Adichie, C. M. (2009:20) comments that mama even said “So many people had willing daughters, and many of them were university graduates too”. She acknowledged that those girls who were willing were educated graduates which shows us that she wished to be educated like them but she could not acquire the education in Eugene’s house. She also does not make an effort to be involved in her husband’s business. She could get funding from her husband to start her own successful business which is not the case. Hence, she is marginalized in all areas of her life. Eugene had the capacity to give her a proper education and upgrade her but he never did. He saw her as just fit to be just at home and have no say in the family business. Even in the running of the household Beatrice was marginalized. A good example is the buying of curtains. The family bought new curtains every year. They chose samples but the final decision came from Eugene not Beatrice. This means he did not value her at all. Eugene treated Beatrice the same way he treated the children. She is punished the same way as Jaja and Kambili. On the day that Kambili ate ten minutes before the mass Beatrice was punished together with her children. Adichie, C. M. (2009:102) asserts that “He unbuckled his belt slowly... It landed on Jaja first, across his shoulder. Then mama raised her hands and it landed on her upper arm”. This shows that Beatrice was marginalized by Eugene who did not respect her at all. The way he treated the children was not supposed to be the same way he treated his wife. He did not show any respect towards her.

Beatrice is so marginalized to the extent that she does everything in fear of Eugene and keeps quite so as to maintain peace in the house. Though she is married to Eugene they don’t live a life showing a husband respecting his wife. She is on the receiving end and opts to submit to the husband’s violence. According to Lunga, M. J. and Mlambo, N. (2017:53) “We now see the importance of the ceramic figurines for mama. Polishing them is a way of calming herself and reorganizing her life after the disruption of papa’s violence”. She never resisted her husband’s violence. She only polished the ceramic figurines after being beaten as a way of reorganizing and also calming. She never took any other action to stop Eugene. She accepted his actions as part of life and moved on. Eugene does not feel bad or remorseful. Instead, he shifts the blame on Beatrice for the miscarriages when he leads the family in doing novenas for the forgiveness of Beatrice. In the end he twists Beatrice’s mind and sees herself as the guilty one. Lunga, M. J. and Mlambo, N. (2017:77) assert that “When she miscarries, papa makes the children say special novenas for their mother’s forgiveness”.

Beatrice is a marginalized woman who unlike aunt Ifeoma has no voice at all. When she is beaten by
Eugene, she does not even tell her family about it. She has no voice at all. Eugene succeeded in denying her voice and she does not challenge her husband at all. Apart from not challenging her abuse from Eugene, she also does not challenge the abuse of her children. She remains passive as they are subjected to the physical and emotional abuse at the hand of Eugene their father.

Beatrice has red hibiscuses in her garden. The color of her hibiscuses summarizes her and her lifestyle. Red is a color that symbolizes blood hence the blood she lost through the miscarriages and the beatings in the hands of Eugene. The color of their hibiscuses represents blood that Beatrice always shed as a result of Eugene’s beatings. At one time the children had to clean up the blood. The other incident she shed blood the children were at aunt Ifeoma’s house in Nsukka. Beatrice says according to Adichie, C. M. (2009:248) “My blood finished on that floor even before he took me St Agnes”. This shows a woman who was so marginalized and blood was the order of the day in her eyes.

Beatrice is marginalized because she is not empowered to stand on her own. She sees no life after divorcing Eugene. When she talks to aunt Ifeoma about the abuse she says as Adichie, C. M. (2009:250) puts it “Do you know that Eugene pays the school fees of up to a hundred of our people? Do you know how many people are alive because of your brother?... Where will I go if I leave Eugene’s house? She cannot imagine life without Eugene. She feels that he is abusing her but she chooses to stay and become a sacrificial lamb for the benefit of her people. She does not see herself surviving if she leaves Eugene’s house.

However, it might not be accurate to say that Beatrice was just passive and never did anything to show resentment to Eugene’s beatings. She did something to stop Eugene though it was not a good decision. She poisons him slowly and he eventually dies. It creates chaos and Jaja is jailed after claiming responsibility of killing his father in order to protect his mother and goes to jail for three years. She finds the wrong way to get rid of her abusive husband. Adichie, C. M. (2009:290) argues that mama admits by saying” I started putting the poison in his tea before I came to Nsukka”. She could have found a better way to deal with her problem.

The general trend in the text is advocating for male superiority and marginalization of women. Not much is said about the other women characters in the text. However, the few things that have been pointed out show the marginalization of women. The umnna say that according to Adichie, C. M. (2009) ”Kambili is ready for a suitor”. They take her as a fruit that is ripe and ready to be eaten. The only good thing that they see Kambili doing is getting married and start giving birth. That is clear marginalization of women. Generally, looking at the umnna one can agree that these women had accepted their marginalization and see men as better than them. From their conduct one can tell that they not empowered but just marginalized human beings who just sit and enjoy giving birth and working around the home looking after their husbands.

In conclusion one can deduce that women are truly marginalized in the text Purple Hibiscus. They are
shown as less important beings whose life centers around men and men’s wishes and desires. Every woman in the text’s action is done towards making a man happy or winning a man’s heart. The women characters seem to be unable to live their own lives without the involvement of men who seem to be their providers. This however, is not a true reflection of women. They can also be productive even more than men. The system in the text does not allow them to be empowered individuals who are capable as men. Only a few like aunt Ifeoma succeed because they take a radical approach towards crushing male dominance.

QUESTION 3
Write an essay to show how women are portrayed or treated in the text butterfly Burning. Justify your answer by referring closely to two female characters in the text.

In the African society women have always been treated and portrayed as lesser beings compared to men. The same scenario takes place in the text Butterfly Burning. Women are on the receiving end and are solely there to please men and fulfill their desires and pleasures. This essay is going to look at how women are portrayed in the text Butterfly Burning with reference to Phephelaphi and Deliwe. Bearing in mind that the text depicts life in a Rhodesian black township in the 1940s a scenario of women being depicted as less important than men is a possibility which the text is showing. It was the norm that the women ended up accepting their position and saw nothing wrong with that. The general trend in the text is that men are the productive ones who go to work even in the mines across the Limpopo river. Women are just pictured as less productive beings who are only there to relieve the stress of the men after a long day of hard work. They find comfort in women who don’t join them when they go to work doing all sorts of manual labor. Basically, the life of the women characters in the text is always full of struggle, suffering, despair and hopelessness.

The text centers on the life of Phephelaphi who is orphaned when her mother is killed by her white lover. Going through the text reveals that actually Gertrude was not Phephelaphi’s biological mother but Zandile was. Gertrude took her because Zandile did not want her. This is negative portrayal of women on its own. The main reason why Zandile could not keep her daughter was that she could not continue with her trade with a small baby. There is portrayal of an irresponsible woman who chooses men over her daughter. Through the character of Phephelaphi the difficulty that women face is made clear. The life of a woman is in the hands of a man. Phephelaphi had realized that her only weapon to stop the vicious cycle of poverty was education and upgrading herself academically hence she applied for a place to train as a nurse. This was an opportunity that could change her life for the better but Fumbatha did not approve and she eventually did not succeed. The two were not formally married but Fumbatha takes too much control of Phephelaphi and decides her fate and future. The society accepts it as it is while Phephelaphi suffers. She does not succeed because of the patriarchal society which gives Fumbatha
power to overpower and override her wishes. Fumbatha sees nothing wrong with him being in control of Phephelaphi’s life. Vera, Y (1994:28) asserts that “He held the name closely, on his palm. He never wanted to let her go...” This means from the word go he possessed Phephelaphi. He controls her and even her destiny and makes sure that she does not fulfill her dreams of becoming a nurse by making her pregnant. On the other hand, Phephelaphi does not do much to resist Fumbatha’s actions because she also has an inner belief that Fumbatha had the power to control her life as a man. When she gets fed up with the situation, she does not deal with Fumbatha and his attitude. Instead, she harms and kills herself and Fumbatha is unharmed and can maybe get another woman for himself. The things that happen in life are depicted as having negative consequences on women not men. According to Lunga, M.J. and Mlambo, N (2017:96) “After having found about the abortion, Fumbatha cheats on Phephelaphi, then he gets her pregnant again and finally leaves her”. Now he uses both Phephelaphi and Deliwe just for him to attain the happiness that he wants for himself. Phephelaphi allows Fumbatha to leave her and then come back when he wants without any resistance from her. Deliwe knew about Phephelaphi and Fumbatha when she gets involved with him and even brags about knowing his body and secrets. This depicts women as people who are just desperate for a man and fight among themselves to win a man. In the end we see two women competing for a man that is Deliwe and Phephelaphi competing for Fumbatha instead of them supporting each other as women but instead they continue competing for Fumbatha’s attention.

In addition, the society does not really support women even when they are wronged and their rights are violated. Women are not given the sympathy that men get from society. For example, it is evident that Fumbatha has anger issues. He is not really punished for that but instead society sympathizes with him and attribute it to his upbringing and he is not really condemned when he tries to hold back Phephelaphi from achieving her dreams simply because she is a woman. According to Vera, Y. (1994:13) “Fumbatha thinks of his father who is one of the seventeen dead, a shadow in which he constantly searches”. Hence whatever abuse he subjects Phephelaphi to is linked to this experience and he is therefore pardoned. However, Phephelaphi also had a rough childhood but her actions are punished without linking them to the rough childhood she had. Fumbatha’s anger is even noticed by Deliwe and Vera, Y (1994:63) asserts that “Though Deliwe was curious about this fine pair and their devotion, she thought it best not to encourage Fumbatha’s anger toward her”. Phephelaphi also had a rough upbringing but she does not get much sympathy and room to act in an unacceptable manner and be allowed due to her upbringing like Fumbatha.

Furthermore, society portrays women as people who find happiness in men and take men as a solution to their problems. Women are portrayed as people who only have happiness when there is a man in the picture. From the onset of the text Phephelaphi is shown as an unhappy individual. She only starts showing signs of happiness when she meets Fumbatha. At the beginning they have a very good relationship and she really shows her happiness. Later on, when things go sour between them, she is so unhappy and she sees her life as incomplete because of Fumbatha’s absence in her life. Being unhappy in her life is what drives her to go and stay with Fumbatha in order to find the missing happiness in her life. In a bid to run away from a rough childhood she finds herself going to stay with an older man.
without even getting married through the proper channel. Vera, Y. (1994:31) argues that “Her relief was so clear that Phephelaphi refused to let Zandile accompany her to Fumbatha’s house”. She felt relief in going to Fumbatha’s house. She sees him as the one who was going to delete her difficult past and live a happy life with a man. Vera, Y (1994:32) goes on to comment that “She felt safe in his adoration”. She was happy to be in Fumbatha’s house. When he finally decides to leave her, she kills herself. This depicts a woman who cannot think of other means to continue with her life without a man. The author portrays women as people who only have a normal life when a man is involved. The author does not really empower even a single woman to show the possibility of women doing things on their own without the involvement of men which weakens the character of women. As a reader one would expect the author to empower women at least through Phephelaphi but does not happen.

Generally, women are portrayed as people of loose morals. While the men flock the towns and cities to look for jobs and be productive women flock towns and cities to become prostitutes there. The country women abandon their tribal names they were given by their parents and start calling themselves names like Gertrude, Melody etc. when they become prostitutes in cities. Hence, they are portrayed as people with loose morals. Deliwe is one such individual who is a well-known sheeben queen and a prostitute. She survives on that kind of life and is one of the women who relieve the stress of men after a long day of hard work. On the scene when Deliwe is cleaning her house, it is said that she did it for her visitors who are obviously men. Deliwe is portrayed to represent women who are loose and love money. Deliwe according to Vera, Y. (1994:63) used to search jackets of men who left them at her place. Here she is portrayed as a person who cannot device other productive means to be financially stable like the male counterparts. Deliwe is portrayed to stand for women who can do anything to get the attention of men even when it means snatching someone’s man, she is not worried. This is also a negative portrayal of women in the text. They go to the extremes in a bid to get a living through men which is not really practical.

The text portrays women as sex objects which is degrading. Women in the text are not productive but are just used by men to fulfill their desires. Both Phephelaphi and Deliwe are used by Fumbatha to fulfill his sexual desires. Fumbatha stays with Phephelaphi. When he gets fed up with Phephelaphi he finds comfort in Deliwe’s hands and it is confirmed by Deliwe herself. When Phephelaphi finds out she confronts Fumbatha who is not moved or regrets his actions. Instead he brings in the story about the abortion. He does not really explain anything about his involvement with Deliwe but shifts focus to the abortion without giving Phephelaphi the answers she is looking for. Instead, of just apologizing he comes up with stories he says are better than what Phephelaphi is enquiring about.

According to Muponde, R. (2005) “African women were not welcome in the urban townships of Rhodesia which like apartheid South Africa wanted a male workforce with families (women, children, the elderly) confined to barren reserves where traditional patriarchy contained them”. This shows portrayal of women as lesser beings which is not true. There are women who are more capable to work
better than men but the system discriminated against women. They were not even given an opportunity to prove if they are able to do the same work that men were doing. Their coming into townships is actually against the rules. Hence even the system of government itself had already eliminated women from being part of the workforce and are seen as deserving to stay in the rural areas and practice their subsistence farming. This devalues women who are able to work as men.

In a nutshell, one can conclude that female characters in the text are looked down upon. Not much on the positive side is said about women. They are seen as dependent on men and are to follow all rules and decisions made by men. They might have other plans for their own lives like Phephelaphi but at the end of the day men have the final say in their fate and whatever happens in their lives. They compete to get men and jump from one man to another in the location for survival. Generally, all the women in the text have their lives tied to a man which is not the right perception of women. Men also feel like they are above women and have the right to illtreat them as they wish. Not much is done by the author and the society at large to empower women and give them a better standing in society. Sadly, women have come to accept that and continue to suffer under male oppression and dominance.

REFERENCES


Student:217126936

Your exam revision should focus on these texts. These are:

1. *Purple hibiscus* by Chimamanda Adichie
2. *Butterfly burning* by Yvonne Vera
3. *Sizwe Bansi* is Dead by Athol Fugard
4. “Song of Lawino” by Okot p’Bitek
Conclusion

Marking your assignments was quite a pleasure. I am happy to say that I also obtained new knowledge from some of them, especially the examples.

To those of you who obtained good marks; let me say that as your Tutor Marker, I am are very pleased when students excel like that. Bear in mind that marks are not given but awarded and where there is evidence of hard work it is rewarded handsomely.

For those of you with a mediocre average mark; I would like to urge you to work harder. Success comes with hard work.

Finally, I would like to advise all you to start preparing for the exams. Remember to read the different texts; read them exhaustively. Also read any other reading materials you can find. This will help you to prepare for the exams. In addition, make your own notes as you read for quick revision before the exam.

I have posted some of the notes that I got from the internet on the e-platform. Please read them in preparation for the exam.

Please do not hesitate to call or email me if you have any query concerning any of the course topics.

I wish you all the best in your preparations for the examinations and in the examinations, themselves.

It was a pleasure working with you.

Your Tutor

Dr Juliet Pasi