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1. Attempt and incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebors Good morning

,sodom understanding at least five underlying thematic thrust the drama engaged.

Answer – 1. **Peer group influence / peer pressure-** this is defined as the influence

from one's peer , this was seen in the case of both Keziah and Demola but it is

more severe in the case of Demola though both of them were negatively influenced. Keziah's course mate (Ovie and Bunmi) influenced her negatively by

telling her to give Demola the chance to know her better , even if this had little

effect the repercussion was great WHILE Demola was influenced negatively by his

friends K.K and Bentol ,they succeeded in leading him into cultism , drugs, rape

and more this is seen in the seventh and eighth movement.

2. **Rape** – is a type of sexual assault involving sexual intercourse this is done

either through force, charm, drugs etc . Keziah was raped by Demola when his

friends gave him the wrong advice which turns out destroying the life of Keziah

this is seen in the sixth movement.

3. **Cultism-** is an act of belonging to a secret cult in an educational institution

.K.K, Bentol, Demola, Spark and some others were associated in a cult group

called Red Shadow .Demola joined because of K.K influence this is seen in the

eighth movement.

4. **Anger-** this is a strong feeling of annoyance, displeasure or hostility .Keziah

showed this feeling whenever she was with Demola , her father on the other

hand showed anger toward Keziah when he found out that she was pregnant

and this anger would have led to the death of Keiziah . This is seen in the sixteenth movement.

5. Permissive Parenthood- these are parents who show emotional concern for their children, they also provide whatever their children ask of them but they lack in enacting rules or checking up on the welfare of their children always. Mr and Mrs Diran (Demola's parents) always provided for Demola's financial need but didn't pay attention on what was going on in their sons life this was why KK took their place as parents in Demola 's life and this led to his devastating end . This is seen in the nineteenth movement.

2. Attempt detailed character analyses of any 3 characters in Solomon A. Edebor's

Good morning Sodom.

Answer- 1. **Keziah** – she is one of the main characters of the play Good morning

Sodom , she is a disciplined and a focused student who is always interested in her

studies , but was negatively influenced by her course mate (Ovie and Bunmi) and

she fell into demola's trap. Demola is keziah's admirer who was always chasing

after her ,after much persuasion, she finally went to his house with the aim of

finishing an assignment but it seemed something other than that happened. She

was charmed and raped by demola ,she cursed the day she met him but few days

later demola was found dead and when she came to the site of where this happened she fainted and was bleeding from her private part she was rushed to

the hospital where she was confirmed to be 9 weeks pregnant, this made her

drop from school during that period, her dad despise her at that moment .she

was at the verge of committing suicide but was saved by her Dad . After this

incident she was able to reconcile with her family yet again ,she later delivered a

baby girl and was sent back to school with the help of her dad .

2. **Mr Richard Aworawo**- he is keziah's father ,he was also a busy man who was always not around . He heard about keziah being pregnant and was pregnant for a cultist member that made him disappointed, and despised her after this but he later had to accept the reliever reality and he forgave her and they lived happy .

3.**Stella**- she is Keziah's room mate who help keziah when she was going through hard times(when she was raped). She told keziah the story of how she was raped by 4 boys who raped her turn by turn , she hated God after this incident but she kept having nightmares that scare her but she later retraced her steps and came back to God she was at least able to relieve keziah at that moment.

3. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of GOOD MORNING SODOM?

POINTS OF DIVERGENCE Third Movement

In the film version, Dr Yusuf's class is interrupted by two students of opposite sex after they came to class late.

In the film, Dr Yusuf greeted the students with 'Good Day' while in the published he greeted with 'good morning'.

Demola's first two lines weren't said in the film, Bunmi's first line wasn't said and also Ovie's first line wasn't said.

Fourth Movement

In the published version, it was written that 'Demola takes a mouthful of rice then looks up to Keziah' but in the film, he had no rice only 1 drink.

Sixth Movement

In the published version, Demola is said to be lying on his bed but in the film, he wasn't on a bed

Line 8,9,12,14,15 were not used in the film version.

In the book, Keziah woke up agitated and sobbing while in the film she did the same but slapped Demola also.

In the book, four men were said to be bringing out some clothes under the

command of Adeyoju but in the film only one man was shown
In the book, Stella woke up after the first dream in her bed and interacted
with

Emmanuella after she woke up but in the film the scene of her waking up
wasn't

shown and she had the interaction with Emmanuella in the drying space
outside

Seventh movement

In the book, K.K gave Demola a white substance wrapped in a nylon to
sniff but in

the film, it was wrapped in paper

Eighth movement

In the book, three blindfolded men were said to be kneeling down but, in
the film,

it was only two men

Spark snaps his hand twice in the book but in the film he didn't
In the book, one of the deceased cultists was called Dagren but in the film he
was

called Dragon

Ninth movement

The ninth movement wasn't shown in the film

Tenth movement

In the film, Stella wasn't bleeding after fainting and no car stopped once
she got a

view of Demola's lifeless body

Twelfth movement

In the book, Stella waves goodbye after hugging Keziah but in the film
stella

assists Keziah into the car and follows them while sitting in the front seat
of the
car.

Thirteenth movement

In the book, the DPO was referred to as a woman but in the film, it was a
man

that was the DPO

In the film, the DPO instructed the two officers to ask the IPO to speed up
his

investigation. He also told them to make a copy of the case file and send
it to the

DPP for advice. Lastly, they were told to quickly conclude their
investigation so

that prosecution could begin but in the book this conversation didn't
happen.

Fourteenth movement

In the book, Dr. Richards instructed Keziah to pick up the book from the center

table and hand it to him. However, he stopped her midway and asked her to open

it, revealing that there was a letter for her inside. In the film, there was no book,

only the letter

The book states that both mother and father are together in the living room with

Keziah while her and Dr Richard converse but the film depicts the mother walking

in on the conversation.

Sixteenth movement

In the book, Dr Richard called the unborn child 'evil thing' but in the film the child

was called 'bastard' Where the book said Keziah laid down on her left side, she was seen lying down

on her right side

There is an added scene in the film where Keziah is seen crying in her room and

her mother is seen consoling her after the treatment her father gave her after he

came back from work

Seventeenth Movement

The only statements the prosecution and defense counsel made in the film were

'My Lord, let justice prevail. Most obliged, my Lord' and 'I, therefore, plead my

Lord that you temper justice with mercy. I rest my case'.

The only statements the judge made in the film and also in the book were his

second line, the statement 'Having looked into the facts and circumstances of this

peculiar case' in his third line and his final line.

The court clerk didn't make a single statement in the film

The accomplices of K.K had their names mentioned in the film version of the play

and their names were as follows: Torkuma Okorie, Musa Abubaker, Olupitan

Steve, Sebiotimo Philips

In the book, the judge was stated to have glasses but, in the film, he had no

glasses

In the book K. K's mother is mentioned while in the film she has no single appearance.

Eighteenth Movement

In the book, Dr Richards was said to be sitting at the back of a Toyota Venza but in the film, he was seen sitting at the back of a Toyota Sienna

Nineteenth Movement

The story here was in the twenty first movement in the films story approach

Mrs. Diran wasn't in this movement neither did she appear in the film Some of Mrs. Diran's lines were used as lines for Engineer Diran in the film The part where K.K brings out a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Diran was scrapped in the film

Lines for Mrs. Diran that were scrapped in the film are her second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh line in the book

Twentieth Movement

Keziah was said to be lying down on her bed in the book but in the film, she was on a couch

Twenty First Movement

Mrs. Diran was said to be dead in the film

After the twenty first movement in the film, a scene was done where Keziah was

in labour, called for her mother who came, called Dr Richards, told him they were

heading to the hospital and that he should meet them there after which she

helped Keziah to the hospital.

Twenty Second Movement

The scene inside the labour room wasn't shown in the film version

Note: The twenty third movement wasn't acted in the film; Keziah's daughter was

called Maurita in the book but was called Heritage Demola-Diran in the film;