

AFE 122 Assignment

Answers

THEMES

1. The theme of parental love and support is exemplified by Mrs. Richards, who displayed exceptional care and support for her daughter after discovering her pregnancy while in university. Despite being condemned by her father, Dr. Richards, Mrs. Richards stood by her daughter and provided the necessary love and support during this difficult time.
2. The theme of death is explored through the story of Demola, who joined a cult group and tragically lost his life during a rival cult operation. This highlights the devastating consequences of engaging in dangerous activities and the fragility of life.
3. The theme of hope is illustrated by Keziah's story. Despite getting pregnant and thinking her education was over, her parents surprised her with the news that they had secured admission for her into a prestigious university in Nigeria. This gave her hope for a brighter future and showed how the support of loved ones can bring renewed optimism.
4. The theme of failed parenting is evident in the story of Mr. and Mrs. Diran, who neglected their parenting duties by failing to monitor their son's activities in school. This left Demola vulnerable to negative influences and led to his involvement in dangerous activities.
5. The consequences of negative influence are explored through Demola's story. By choosing the wrong friends and getting involved in drug use and cultism, he ultimately paid the ultimate price with his life. This emphasizes the need to carefully consider the people we surround ourselves with and the activities we engage in.
6. The theme of justice is exemplified by the appropriate punishment handed out to the students involved in cultism and to Nwoko, who accidentally shot Demola. This reinforces the importance of accountability and the need for justice to be served when wrong has been done.
7. The theme of deception is highlighted through Demola's actions towards Keziah. By luring her to his apartment under the pretense of drugs and raping her, he committed a heinous act of deceit. This emphasizes the importance of trust and the damaging consequences of dishonesty.

CHARACTERS

1. Keziah Richards: This is the child of Dr. Aworawo Richards and Mrs. Joke Richards. She is of medium height, slightly fat, and of fair complexion. She is in her

late teens and an undergraduate student at May Flower University. She was resolved to dedicate her all to her schooling and was unwilling to let any type of distraction; she doesn't say much and keeps some things private. She made a costly error that nearly ruined her college. She planned to commit suicide as a result of the trauma she had experienced, but she was saved in time, and she was later able to finish her studies thanks to her parents' love and interference.

2. Diran Demola: Diran Demola is a tall, dark, and beautiful young guy who is a 200-level English student at May Flower University. He chose a bad companion who forced him to do horrific things like lie to his parents to stay off college, use heavy drugs, drug Keziah, and introduce him to cultism, which cost him his life.

3. Stella: Stella, Keziah's roommate, is a lover of God. She was, regrettably, raped at the age of fourteen by four boys, two of whom were the sons of their pastor, which she blamed on God and which made her develop hatred for the things of God and led her to start living a wayward life. However, God still revealed his love to her by speaking to her twice through dreams and by one specific person (Emmanuella), who by God's

These are the main points of divergence between the written and the film version of Solomon A. Edebor's "Good Morning, Sodom":

1. Keziah's hairstyle - in the book, she had nearly plaited hair, while in the film, she wore a wig.
2. Phone call scene - in the book, Keziah's phone rang while she was on her way to the library and she stopped to answer it, but in the film, the scene began with her already on the phone.
3. Nigerian scholars mentioned in class - in the book, Dr. Yusuf mentioned some Nigerian scholars during his lecture, but in the film, he did not.
4. Demola speaking to Ovie about Keziah's absence - in the book, Demola spoke to Ovie alone, but in the film, he spoke to both of them.
5. Demola's order in the cafeteria - in the book, he got rice and a drink, but in the film, he only took a drink.
6. Time frame in the sixth movement - in the film, it was indicated that three weeks had passed, but in the book, it was not mentioned.
7. Phone location - in the book, Keziah's phone was in her bag when she received a message from Ovie, but in the film, it was not shown where the phone was.
8. Stella's story - in the book, Stella told Keziah her story in the room and ended it there, but in the film, they took a stroll outside and finished the story under a tree.
9. Number of men bringing clothes from the house - in the book, four young men were seen bringing clothes from the house, but in the film, only two men were shown bringing and burning the clothes.
10. Location of Stella when receiving a message from God - in the book, she was on her bed in her room, but in the film, she was hanging clothes on the line.

11. Starting scene in the tenth movement - in the book, it started with Stella, but in the film, it started with Demola's dead body.

12. Keziah's reaction to Demola's death - in the book, she raised her palms to her temples, pulled away from the crowd, and fainted, while in the film, her palms were not on her temples and the scene where she bled and was rushed to the hospital was not shown.

Overall, these differences may be due to the filmmakers' choices to adapt the story to the visual medium and make changes to the plot and characters for dramatic effect.