

Marking Scheme KCSE 2016

ENGLISH 2016

English (101) - Testing functional skills; 2015

Functional Skills 2016

Read the advertisement below and answer the questions that follow.

The Ministry of Health is seeking to recruit Form Four graduates to serve in a campaign aimed at creating awareness among young people on the importance of healthy eating. Applicants must be:

- citizens of Kenya
- 16 years and above
- in possession of a national identification card
- fluent in English and Kiswahili
- able to demonstrate knowledge and experience on issues of healthy eating
- creative and innovative.

Interested persons are required to send their application to the following by 30th November, 2016.

The Principal Secretary
Ministry of Health
P.O. Box 6789-001000
NAIROBI

**(a) Write a letter of application in response to the advertisement.
(12 marks)**

UPISHI BORA,
P.O.BOX 12345- 100,
NAIROBI.
12-11- 2016.

TO THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY,
MINISTRY OF HEALTH,
P.O.BOX 6789-001000,
NAIROBI.

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: APPLICATION FOR RECRUITMENT.

In reference to the advertisement in the Daily Newspapers on 5th November 2016, I humbly request you to offer me an opportunity in the campaign team. I am a Kenyan, aged nineteen years old and I have recently acquired my Identification Card. I am fluent in Kiswahili and English and I have undertaken a two year course in food and nutrition leading to a K.N.E.C. diploma. I have been disseminating information on healthy eating especially to those people living with A.I.Ds. Your consideration of my application will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIS ONYANGO

**(b) Write a Curriculum Vitae to accompany your application letter.
(8 marks)**

NAME: WILLIS ONYANGO
AGE: 19 YEARS
GENDER: MALE
MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE
NATIONALITY: KENYAN
ADDRESS: UPISHI BORA
BOX P.O.BOX 12345- 100 NAIROBI
RELIGION: CATHOLIC
ID. NO.: 1234567821

ACADEMIC HISTORY AND QUALIFICATION

2013-2016: K.C.S.E HURUMA ACADEMY B+
2005-2012: K.C.P.E BINGWA PRIMARY SCHOOL 402 marks

WORK EXPERIENCE

DIPLOMA IN FOOD AND NUTRITION

HOBBIES

COOKING ,FOOTBALL & LISTENING TO MUSIC

REFERENCES

THE PRINCIPAL,
HURUMA ACADEMY,
P.O.BOX 32150 - 200
NAIROBI.

THE SUPERVISOR,
UPISHI BORA,
P.O.BOX 12345- 100 ,
NAIROBI.

Close Test

2016

Read the passage below and fill in each blank space with the most appropriate word.

Neither time nor affluence removes memories (1) childhood poverty. Experiences of poor children illustrate how significant (2).....and status are in our society. Some adults think their (3).....or father was responsible (4).....their attitudes about money. Their current understanding of (5) parents' past problems with money often provide little solace. A (6).....of adults overcome the stigma of having been (7)as children. There are (8) children who also develop unhealthy attitudes about money. Such (9) imagine that money is all they need to (10) it in life. There is, however more to life than money. (10 marks)
(Adapted from: Harbrace Handbook, by Cheryl Glen, et al. Boston: Thomson Wadsworth 2004)

1. of 2. money 3. mother 4. for 5. their 6. number 7. poor
8. affluent/ wealthy/ rich 9. children 10. make

Oral Skills Oral Poetry/Narrative 2016

1.(a) Write down another word with a similar pronunciation for each of the ones given below. (5 marks)

- (i) blew.....
(ii) serial.....
(iii) cite.....
(iv) nun.....
(v) some.....

- (i) blew.....blue
(ii) serial.....cereal
(iii) cite.....sight
(iv) nun.....none
(v) some.....sum

(b) In each group of the words below underline the word that is pronounced differently from the others. (3 marks)

- (i) bread bleed bred
(ii) arch arc ark
(iii) hair heir air

- (i) bread bleed bred
(ii) arch arc ark
(iii) hair heir air

Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow:

Giraffes

Beyond the brassy sun-stare where each shade
Crouches beneath its substance at mid-noon,
The tall giraffes are gathered in a glade
Grazing the green fruit of the midday moon.
Patched with sienna shadows of the jungle,
In pencil-slender attitudes they stand;
Grotesque in camouflage, each curve and angle
Is merged into the backcloth of the land.
These circus creatures of a poet's dreaming
Whose destiny on silent strings is spun,
Are patterned in designs of nature's scheming
To move through dappled woods and dun.
Strange genesis in which the substance seeming
The shadow, is the street of the sun!

By Phoebe Hesketh

(Adapted from: Modern Poems for Common-wealth, by Maurice Wollman & John Spencer. London: George G Harrap, 1966)

(i) Describe the rhyme scheme of this poem and explain its function. (3 marks)

❖ ab ab cd cd ef ef ef. Creates musicality, memorability and enhances rhythm,

(ii) Identify two instances of alliteration in this poem. (2 marks)

beyond	brassy
silent	string
gathered	grade
camouflage	curve
substance	seeming

(iii) How would you say the last line of the poem? (3 marks)

❖ Raising the voice to achieve emphasis while articulating every word
Brightening the face to show the marvel of nature Stress content words i.e. shadow, street, sun for emphasis.

Listening and Speaking Skills (Oral)

You are listening to a speech about careers by a visitor to your school. A few minutes into the speech, you look around and notice some of your fellow students are yawning, while others are showing signs of definite restlessness.

(i) What would be likely cause of the students' behavior? (3 marks)

❖ The audience's behavior would indicate that the speech has been going on for too long; or that the people think they will be late for something else; or they are tired, bored or uncomfortable,

(ii) What would you do to ensure you continue listening effectively? (3 marks)

❖ Move closer to the speaker
❖ Maintain eye contact
❖ Scribble notes in summary of the speakers main points

Etiquette

You accidentally broke the windscreen of a stranger's car at the market near your home. Complete the following conversation between you and the stranger. Use courteous language.

You:.....(2 marks)

Stranger: I can't believe it. This is a brand new car.

You:.....(2 marks)

Stranger: Your parents will have to meet the cost of replacing the windscreen.

You:.....(2 marks)

Stranger: I hope you will learn the lesson to be more careful in future.

You:.....(2 marks)

You: Excuse me Sir, I am very sorry for breaking the windscreen to your car.

Stranger: I can't believe it. This is a brand new car.

You: I am sorry, I will try as much as possible to find a way of handling this issue.

Stranger: Your parents will have to meet the cost of replacing the windscreen.

You: I am sure, I will humbly request them to replace the windscreen and they will do so.

Stranger: I hope you will learn the lesson to be more careful in future.

You: Thank you Sir, I promise to be very cautious in all my undertakings in future

PAPER 2 (101/2) - Testing Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar

Comprehensions

2016

Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow. (20 marks)

I hate to tell you this, but your kid is spoiled. Mine aren't much better. That, in essence, is the finding of a recent media poll. Most of us think most of our kids are overindulged, materialistic brats.

I bring this issue up to talk about a controversial study that deals with corporal punishment-spanking - and it has outraged those who oppose the practice while rearming those who support it.

Dr. Diana Baumrind studied 164 families from the time their children were in pre-school until they reached their 20s. She found that most families used some form of corporal punishment. She further found that, contrary to what we have been told for years, giving a child a mild spanking (defined as open-handed swats on the backside, arm or legs) does not leave the child scared for life.

Baumrind makes a distinction between the minor punishments practiced by most parents who spank and the harsher variants practiced by a tiny minority (shaking and blows to the head or face, for example).

For my money, there was always something spurious about the orthodoxy that assured us all corporal punishment, regardless of severity, was de facto abuse. Nevertheless, we bought into it, with the result being that parents who admitted to spanking were treated as primitive dolts and heaped with scorn. They were encouraged to negotiate with misbehaving children in order to nurture their self esteem.

But the orthodoxy was wrong on several fronts. In the first place, it is plainly ridiculous to equate a child who has been swatted on the butt with one who has been stomped, scalded or punched. In the second, the argument that reasonable corporal punishment leads inevitably to mental instability always seemed insupportable and has just been proved by Baumrind's study.

Don't get me wrong, contrary to what its proponents sometimes claim, corporal punishment is not a panacea for misbehavior. Rearing a child requires not just discipline, but also humour, love and some luck.

I have seen too many children behave with a sense of entitlement to believe it is. Heard too many teachers tell horror stories of dealing with kids from households where parents are not sovereign, adult authority not respected. So the pertinent question is not: to spank or not to spank? Rather, it is who's in charge here?

Some folks think it's abuse when you swat a child's backside. But maybe, sometimes, it's abuse when you don't.

(Adapted from The Allyn & Bacon Guide to Writing by John Ramage, John Bean and June Johnson. Boston: Longman, 2012)

(a) What does the author mean when he says "most of us think most of our kids are overindulged, materialistic brats". (2 marks)

- ❖ Most parents believe that their children are provided with all they need plus more making them become spoilt pampered brats

(b) According to the author, what is the effect of mild punishment? (2 marks)

- ❖ Mild punishment does not leave a child scared for life either physically or emotionally and it is helpful

(c) What is the controversy in the passage? (3 marks)

- ❖ The controversy is whether it is beneficial to administer corporal punishment on their children

(d) What are the two major findings of Dr. Diana Baumrind's study? (2 marks)

- ❖ Corporal punishment has actually been used by most families on their children in various forms. There is no physical harm caused by mild spanking

(e) What is the author's personal view about corporal punishment?(4 marks)

- ❖ The author's personal view about corporal punishment supports mild corporal punishment.
- Not supporting severe punishment
- Punishment must be administered with love and humour.
- Corporal punishment is not a guarantee to stop child misbehavior

(f) Identify two other words that the author uses in the passage to mean mild corporal punishment? (2 marks)

- ❖ Spanking.
- ❖ Swats/ Swatting.

(g) Use two illustrations from the passage to explain the author's use of informal language. (3 marks)

- ❖ Kids/brats,
- ❖ Folks.
- ❖ Swatted on the butt.
- The general public finds informal language appealing.

(h) Explain the meaning of each of the following words as used in the passage.

(i) Materialistic (1 mark)

- ❖ More interested in what money can provide / buy in their life.

(ii) Panacea (1 mark)

- ❖ Cure/ Remedy / measure to correct wrong doings /solution.

Literacy Appreciation

2016

Read the excerpt below and then answer the questions that follow. (25 marks)

"Brothers, people of Sakwa, we are pleased to welcome you to Yimbo. It is customary, because of the good *dak* between us, for you to marry our daughters and we yours. We are therefore more than neighbours, we have great *wat* between us because of the intermingling of blood though this has not occurred between our two lines so there is no danger of brother marrying sister - a great taboo. Since you are our brothers, we will not make things difficult for you." Here he stopped to take a sip of *kong'o* and you could have heard the ants talk, so great was the silence. However, nobody was fooled by his sweet words.

He continued, enjoying immensely the tension he was creating. "Our daughter, Adoyo Obanda is a great beauty whose assets have been praised and sung by many a *nyatiti* singer from here to ChumbuKombit, from Sakwa to Loka Nam. She is as fleet as a gazelle and her flying feet have been incorporated into the sayings of our village so that mothers sending their daughters on errands tell them to run like Adoyo of the flying feet. She has been carefully brought up and has been taught all the requirements of *Chik*. She is very apt pupil, and will therefore not bring shame and ruin to her husband by improper conduct.

Her antecedents are peerless for she can trace her bloodline clear to Ramogi our great father and her blood is pure for we have always taken care to marry correctly. She is also the eldest daughter of our great chief, a man whose fame is known throughout this land. After careful consultation, we have therefore decided that thirty head of cattle should be the proper bride price." Was that an inaudible gasp from someone at the back? Chief Owuor Kembo signaled to his uncle and the old man spoke.

"Brothers, people of Yimbo, we have listened with great care to what you have to say. Since the contract of marriage is a matter of great import, we wish to beg leave to consult with each other outside before we return our verdict."

"Feel free to do so," Aloo said magnanimously. They moved some distance away and Akoko watching from her mother's kitchen thought amusedly to herself, "I should ask father to give me a piece of land to settle on because at this rate I shall never leave his house."

(Adapted from The River and the Source by Margaret A. Ogola. Nairobi: Focus Publishers, 2012)

(a) What reasons had the old man given that had prompted the need for Chief Owuor Kembo to urgently seek a wife? (3 marks)

- ❖ Chief Kembo K' Agina dies young Owuor Kembo is now the chief. It is unthinkable that the chief should be unmarried,

(b) "It is customary, because of the good *dak* between us for you to marry our daughters and we yours." Identify two other customary practices on marriage in this community that are revealed in this excerpt. (2 marks)

- ❖ **Wat** - A way of preventing blood relatives marrying each other. Brother from marrying a sister.
- ❖ **Chik** - Education of young maiden's requirements of marriage. Payment of bride price.

(c) Explain the character traits of Chief Owuor Kembo and Aloo that emerge in this excerpt. (4 marks)

Owuor Kembo

- ❖ Observant/ sensitive/ alert/ keen/ attentive
- ❖ Follows every bit of conversation and the marriage negotiations.
- ❖ Notices that there is a negative reaction.
- ❖ Wise/respectful/ tactful - Allows his uncle to speak.
- ❖ Decisive - Knows when his uncle's turn to speak .
- Signals his uncle to speak.

Aloo

- ❖ Articulate/ captivating/ eloquent - Leads a discussion /clearly/ decisively able to create suspense.
- ❖ Tactful/ respectful/ hospitable/wise and proud - enjoys every bit of conversation. Skilful/ crafty/ ingenious/cunning - The way he presented his case.

(d) What was the response of Chief Owuor Kembo's party on the bride price requested for by Aloo? (2 marks)

- ❖ Bride price should be paid in full come that day on a specified date, the cattle would be driven to the in-law's homestead/ compound for marriage to take place

(e) In what circumstances was the thirty head of cattle referred to unfavourably later in the story when Akoko was married to Chief Owuor Kembo? (2 marks)

- ❖ When Akoko is blamed of slow birth-rate and is accused of standing in the way of the chief marrying another wife.

(f)"I should ask father to give me a piece of land to settle on because at this rate I shall never leave his house."

(i) Why did Akoko say these words? (2 marks)

- ❖ Akoko said these words because it looked like when the negotiations were going out their suit had been rejected like others before.
- ❖ Many suitors had been dismissed before and when she saw them walk out she thought that they too had been dismissed.

(ii)What do Akoko's words reveal about Chief Odera's character? (2 marks)

- ❖ The Chief was possessive of his daughters and concerned about their future well-being. He is choosy, adamant/ loving/ proud and demanding .

(g) "Since the contract of marriage is a matter of great import, we wish to beg leave to consult with each other outside before we return our verdict."

(i) What is your view on the success of Akoko and Chief Kembo's marriage? (2 marks)

- ❖ Their success is hinged on commitment of each to marriage and the chief not listening to the voice of relatives about the slow birth rate of his wife.
- ❖ Hardworking and loving

(ii) Identify and comment on one marriage you consider successful in The River and the Source. (2 marks)

- ❖ The marriage of Aoro and Wandia inspite of demands by their careers as doctors they are committed deeply to each other and to raising a good family. Mark Sigho and Elizabeth

(h)"Feel free to do so," Aloo said magnanimously. Rewrite in indirect speech. (1 mark)

- ❖ Aloo said magnanimously that they should feel free to do so.

(i) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the excerpt.

(i) errands 1 mark

- ❖ Short missions/journeys to deliver something

(ii) apt (1 mark)

- ❖ Ready to learn/ quick/ has an attitude to learn

(iii) import(1 mark)

- ❖ Importance now and in the future/ of great value/ significance

Poetry 2016

Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow.

The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I –
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference.

By Robert Frost

(Adapted from Understanding Poetry by Jim Reeves London: Heinemann, 1965)

(a) Explain the meaning of the poem. (4 marks)

- ❖ Literal meaning: The traveler comes to a cross road and has to determine between the two ways which one to take in order to continue with his journey. After much mental debate, the traveler picks the road "less travelled" .
- ❖ Symbolic meaning: Our choices determine how our lives will be in the days to come/future. The persona makes a rare choice (uncommon choice which will determine his destiny).

(b) Explain the meaning of the line 'Yet knowing how way leads on to way.' (2 marks)

- ❖ Our choice will lead to new things and other opportunities
- ❖ One road will always lead to another. The choices we make lead to other openings/opportunities.

(c) Identify and explain the use of symbolism in the poem. (3 marks)

- ❖ Symbols: forked road - process of making choices in life obstacles/challenges/pitfalls
- ❖ grassy- The road is not well used and needed someone to walk on it. It is more challenging or difficult option to take .It is less popular and people avoided it.
- ❖ Undergrowth – Challenges / hardship in life

(d) What does the poet mean when he says that 'I took the one less travelled by'? (3 marks)

- ❖ He took the road that looked less used. A rare / unusual option

(e) What does the poem reveal about the character of the persona? (3 marks)

Characteristics of the persona:

- ❖ Adventurous – explores unknown territory
- ❖ Daring/ courageous – challenges the unknown
- ❖ Cautious – weighs his option
- ❖ Decisive - makes uncommon choices

(f) What is the tone of the poem? (3 marks)

- ❖ The tone is solemn (negative)/ soul-searching/ regretful/ remorseful - makes a bad choice and regrets.
- ❖ The tone is contentment/ relief/ contented/ optimism - made the choice he doesn't regret/ a way leads to another way

(g) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the poem.

(i) diverged (1 mark)

- ❖ Divided/forked/ separated/ parted/ branched/split

(ii) sigh (1 mark)

- ❖ relief/ sign of good/ bad ending/ satisfaction/ contentment/ regret/

Grammar 2016

4. (a) Rewrite each of the sentences below to make it communicate more sensibly. (3 marks)

(i) Powerful and comfortable the buyer really liked the car. (The buyer really liked the powerful and comfortable car.

- ❖ Powerful and comfortable, the car was really liked by the buyer.
- ❖ The buyer really liked the car: / powerful and comfortable.
- ❖ The buyer really liked the car because/since/for/as it was powerful and comfortable.

✓ *This required candidates to apply grammatical knowledge to rewrite the given sentences to remove ambiguity occasioned by misplacement of related segments.*

(ii) They left the field full of sweat. (b i)

- ❖ Full of sweat, they left the field/sweaty/sweating
- ❖ When they left the field, they were (all) sweating/sweaty/full of sweat/sweaty/sweating.

(iii) Mukasa loves growing vegetables.

- ❖ Vegetables are what Mukasa loves growing on his farm.

(b) Insert the correct punctuation marks in the sentences given. (4 marks)

(i) Whose responsibility is it to see whether this machine is working

- ❖ Whose responsibility is it to see whether this machine working?

(ii) My one big question however is what you do with your free time

- ❖ My big question, however, is what you do with your free time,

(iii) Amazing That was the best party I have attended in years.

- ❖ Amazing! That was the best party I have attended in year

(iii) Please tell me the way to the police station

- ❖ Please, tell me the way to the police station.

(c) Complete each of the following sentences using the correct phrasal verb formed from the word given in brackets. (4 marks)

(i) Kimeto.....of the marathon race due to fatigue, (pull)

- ❖ pulled out

(ii) The local council fire brigade.....the fire after many hours, (put)

- ❖ put out

(iii) It is clear from her looks that Claire.....her mother, (take)

- ❖ takes after

(iv) The youth should.....to adults for guidance, (look)

- ❖ look up

(d) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions after each. (4 marks)

(i) It was tough but we eventually made it up the mountain. (Begin: Tough.....)

❖ Tough as it was, we eventually made it up the mountain.

(ii) Rashidi said that he had not insulted me. (Use.....denied.....)

❖ Rashidi denied having insulted me / Rashid denied that he had insulted me.

(iii) She is busy renovating her house so that she may rent it out. (rewrite using: with a view)

❖ She is busy renovating her house with a view to renting it out.

(iv) Mshamba will not at any cost support your cause. (Begin: At.....)

❖ At no cost will Mshamba support your case.

Paper 3 (101/3): Testing Conventional Composition and Essays based on Set Texts.

Composition and Essays based on Set Texts.

- (a) Answer **three** questions only.
- (b) Questions **one** and **two** are **compulsory**.
- (c) In question **three** choose only **one** of the optional texts you have prepared on.
- (d) Where a candidate presents work on more than one optional text, only the first one to appear will be marked.
- (e) Each of your essays must **not** exceed **450** words.
- (f) All answers should be written in the answer booklet provided.
- (g) **This paper consists of 2 printed pages.**
- (h) **Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing. (i) Candidates must answer the questions in English.**

2016

1. Imaginative composition (compulsory) (20 marks)

Either

- (a) **Write a story to illustrate the saying: "The early bird catches the worm."**

Points of Interpretation

- ❖ *Must be a story.*
- ❖ *Must end with the sentence given.*
- ❖ *Must present a credible scenario suggested by and leading to / culminating in the ending sentence given. The narrator should outline what had landed him / her in the situation they find themselves in and what has occasioned the realization and change of attitude.*

Or

- (b) **Write a story beginning:**

'I regretted ever having had Riziki for a friend ...

- ❖ *Must be a story.*
- ❖ *The story must illustrate how the candidate or the persona has had to learn through the hard school of experience.*

2. The Compulsory Set Text (20 marks)

Bertolt Brecht: *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*

One's self-sacrifice and determination will always be rewarded in life. Using illustrations from the play The Caucasian Chalk Circle write an essay in support of this statement.

In this world, there are people who are selfless and benevolent and will have unflinching determination to help people who are vulnerable within the society. In 'The Caucasian Chalk Circle', Grusha is an emblem of selflessness and compassion. To a certain extent, Simon Azdak and the duke occasionally show signs of determination to recompense the kindness extended to them. There exists a dispute between Natella Abashwill, the governor's wife and their kitchen maid Grusha Vanshnaadze. The dispute is about who is the real mother of Michael Abashwill.

This dispute arose during the time when the governor was overthrown and everybody was running for their safety. Nattela Abashwill choose material things over her son, Michael.

Grusha risks her life for the sake of Michael although she is overworked in Governor Georgi Abashwili's home. When chaos break out, the other servants duck out of danger, and warn Grusha against protecting Michael but she remains stoic. Natella Abashwili, Michael's mother leaves her son behind, but Grusha watches the baby overnight and despite her poverty he salvages the boy from the hands of the Iron-shirts, and runs away barefoot with the baby. Grusha buys milk for Michael at an exorbitant price to try and feed the baby. She tries to make Michael suck her dry breast. She buys milk at two piasters and changes the baby's diaper. Grusha crosses a rotten bridge which overlies a precipice two thousand feet deep in order to save Michael. She overcomes a very cold reception by Aniko, the sister-in-law and advises Michael that they should make themselves as small as cockroaches. She even accepts to marry Jussup and risks her relationship with Simon Shashava. When the Iron-shirts take Michael, she pursues them barefooted. Her efforts are rewarded when Michael is given to her by Azdak the judge especially when she does not jerk the boy from the chalk circle in fear that she can tear him apart. This dispute is resolved in court and judge Azdak has to pass the ruling. A chalk circle is drawn on the floor. Michael is placed at the center. The plaintiff Nattela Abashwill and the defendant, Grusha Vanshnadze step up to the circle. Each gets the child by one hand and the real mother of the child is the one who pulls him out of the circle. Grusha lets go the child for the two times that they are told to pull, for she declares that she cannot pull him apart, having brought him up. At last Grusha is declared the true mother.

Simon Shashava's loyalty to the governor's wife is rewarded. He accompanies the mistress and risks her relationship with Grusha. Later he gets Grusha back who has retained her chastity and also takes Michael as the son.

Azdak rescues the duke despite himself. He even offers him food. He however reports himself to the authorities and instead of being apprehended he becomes a judge. When the farmers subject him to violence, the duke sends a rider to deliver a letter that restores him as a judge and he makes the most important sentence of determining Michael's mother. The fruit growers are determined to get Rosa Luxemburg and they argue out the reason for doing so and they get the land since it would be more lucrative. In a nutshell, Grusha's selflessness, Azdak's kindness and fruit growers are rewarded for their determination.

3.The Optional Set Texts (20 marks)

Answer any **one** of the following three questions. Either

(a) The Short Story

Ilieva Emilia and Wareng Olembo (Ed) When the Sun Goes Down and Other Stories from Africa and Beyond.

Discuss the futility of illegal immigration using illustrations from Sefi Atta's Twilight Trek.

The narrator is desperate to leave Africa and in the process is willing to do anything possible to make this wish come true. For instance:

- He gives false details on the passport.
- He gives a false name, origin and his national
- He sells marijuana to raise half his fare
- He dupes his boss despite his threats of sending a gang to rape him and slit his throat thereafter

- He has to endure much suffering to get to Gao.
- He hitches rides on highways, sleeps in villages where dogs won't stop for a piss and has to endure bouts of fever and diarrhoea.
- He must trek up the mountain to get to Tangior

The illegal migrants that the Narrators Mother talk about are so desperate to leave Africa that they can do anything to get there for instance;

- One man hides in the wheel well of an aeroplane that flew to London and ends up dying on the way and his body was deported for burial.
- Another one attempts to cross the Sahara on foot. He takes several years only to be arrested by the security forces when he is about to reach Spain and has to be repatriated back.
- A Sierra Leonean tries to scale the barbed wire several times until his skin was practically shredded
- They suffer under the hands of bearded mercenary bandits, the trucks often break down, they are beaten by patrol guards when caught crossing over to Ceuta, they are taken back to a camp where they have no meals and medical attention and during daytime they are scorched by glaring sun rays
- The conditions in the camp where refugees hide are deplorable and they are compared as an open sewer.

In the same way, Sefi Atta presents the plight of those people who are determined to migrate to seek for greener pastures and shows how they get disillusioned.

- Despite the gesture of love and generosity extended to her by the narrator, she makes away with the narrator's money which he has earned through toiling very hard

The immigrants especially those who do not have legal documents are dehumanized, subjected to sexual violation, others taken advantage of by drug barons and others are subjected to humiliation especially when they are deported either dead or alive.

In a nutshell, the people who engage in illegal immigration are subjected to violence, betrayal, physical and psychological torture and finally they do not reach their destiny

The problems that migrants go through are acute. The irony of the situation is that in case they reach the refugee camps they are engaged in menial jobs such as servants, taxi- drivers, watchmen, washing dirty plates and toilet seats and other gruesome chores. The migrants betray each other and patience is quite hypocritical and insensitive.

Obazee patronises the other migrants and he does not give them room to express themselves but manipulates them but he does not offer any form of security because he is equally vulnerable to manhandling by the Gendarmes.

Or

(b) Drama

Francis Imbuga: Betrayal in the City

With illustrations from Francis Imbuga's Betrayal in the City show how corruption is dehumanizing.

BETRAYAL IN THE CITY

Dehumanizing (expectation) – to the corrupt or the one affected by the corruption instance.

Action – how dehumanizing?

Corruption may take such forms as bribery, nepotism, favouritism and stealing and kickbacks. In effect, public resources meant for improvement of lives of the majority end up in the hands of selfish few. The corrupt only think of themselves and not of the less fortunate.

(i) Positions:

- Mulili and Tumbo are rewarded with high ranking government office even though they do not qualify in order to protect Boss' interests.
- Undertake specific duties for Boss and are rewarded.

Characters

MULILI – How he rises to become an army officer.

Tumbo

Nicodemo

They do whatever to protect Boss interests in total disregard of how it affects other people (8-15, 20, 56-60, 44-45)

The university staff is intimidated to giving tender to Mulili.

Mulili's reaction to the old couples – order – stopping the ceremony.

Mulili's attitude – chicken heart – has no human heart.

Mulili is dehumanized – Mulili tramples on the old couple's feelings to gain the promises by Boss – He is a heartless brute – Dust to dust ...ash to ...

Dogo and Nina have been killed.

The worst of Boss' advisors is Mulili, even Tumbo doesn't like him.

Mulili is so dehumanized that he says that university students can be pushed to act in the play.

Mulili see Kibito as grant-dispensable.

Mulili's accusations dehumanize Kibito. He is being framed – Boss directs Mulili to ge Kibito; silent.

TUMBO – 37-42, 44-46, 47, 74 – How dehumanizing.

Got his influential position through corruption. He is negligent in his duty. If I was depending on empty talk – blocks. Owns blocks – he doesn't care about others. He is consistent. No feelings for others – Eat and lets eat – Not ashamed to contest of open corruption – keeps 2/3 of the money. Gives a third to Jusper and Regina.

Competition – Quarter of a million shillings. A block costs more – one hundred and fifty thousand shillings (corruption).

He confesses his inefficiency – was trained and given the wrong job.

NICODEMO – 16, 18, 24, 25, 30-31, 35, 52, 56 arises to position as a member of committee.

He is dehumanized, he plants one kilogram of opium to Mosese's car. He is so dehumanized that he does not want Mosese to act / come out of prison – opposes the pardon of prisoner.

Mosese is dehumanized – he was imprisoned because of Nicodemo – words have lost meaning.

Mosese charged – Mosese is mentally affected by the suffering due to Nicodemo. Dehumanized madness of Mosese.

Nicodemo is dehumanized that he cannot appreciate prisoners being given bread and butter. Personal tragedy. If Mosese is released – prisoners are dangerous people who must not.

(ii) Committee – protests

All members of the committee are appointed through favouritism – they do not qualify – do everything to defend Boss's interests – nominated for one reason – unflinching support of our government.

They are dehumanized – they are interested in what they get – Terms of service – paid per day – meet everyday till the visitor comes and after, for review to draw more potato directly proportioned to the potato we get.

Mulili corrupt as a member of the committee – milk tender.

Even after the death of Kibito, the committee is not touched, is worried whether the day ill be counted.

(iii) The Tender

Kibito confesses that he spent whole night bribing in order to get the milk tender. Dehumanization – Mulili realizes and makes a move. He consults Boss for revocations.

NB: If a candidate brings the point of using Boss to influence – (upt)

Mulili's perspective of tender is revoked though Boss' intention dehumanized. Ibito's perspective – corrupt – dehumanized by Kibito – belittled when tender is revoked – threats – regret from the day he came from stomach.

(c) The Novel

Witi Ihimaera: The Whale Rider

Identify and discuss the various levels of conflict in Witi Ihimaera's The Whale Rider.

3)Whale Rider

Conflict consciously brought

Contrast

Expectations

Conflict – episodes of conflicts

Show what we learn from the conflicts, the realization

The two sides of conflict must be brought out.

Introduction – MUST have a conflict / general or contextualized.

(i) Tradition Vs Modernity

Koro is the custodian of traditions.

Kahu is the picture of change

Nani flowers argues (for Kahu) in favour of change.

Contrast

Language lessons – Kahu writes a poem in Maori

Biting of the p.g Toe-Girl bites the by toe

The blue curved stone – Retrieve the curved stone – Kahu retrieves the curved stone. She determinedly cherishes to bring Koro Apirana happiness through the stone. Kahu manages the stone and brings him a fish to eat.

Rawiru

- Contrast – While Nani flower celebrates Kohu's birth, Koro is angry with Koro, he's broken the male line.
- Conflict continues in the naming of Kahutia te Rongi Biting of toe.
- Meeting house – Kohu sneaks into the Koro Apirana.
- Koro is conservative – Kahu still encroaches. She has three role models; Koro, Rawin and Porowanyi.
- Koro refuses help from the women saying the work is sacred.
- Kahu is the only one who persuades the male whole to get back to sea Page 102.
- Kahu has turned to be the whale. Rider – Kahutia Te Rongi
- Reconciliation – Koro has come to visit the hospitalized Nani.
- Koro – I should have known she was the one. Ever since she was a baby and bit my toe.
- Resolution – Boy or no girl, it doesn't matter.
- Alternative perspective Rawiri's page 47, 45-59, Tradition Vs Modernity
- Rawiri leaves whenyara (conservative) to New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. (contrast with Clara's perceptions He was like a big toy in great toy shop.
- Changed dressings, natures knocked down / racism – blacks are not respected in Papua New Guinea.
- Resolution – Rawiri finally returns home. Glad to see the people – Rawiri realizes that you can never get anything better out here.

(ii) Racism and Cultural Identity

- Airport, Clara's shock – has the habit of bringing home strays.
- The accident involving Benard – a mere native, Jeff's family insist on leaving the dying man in the street.
- Reremoana
- Resolution – Resolves to go back home.

(iii) Females Vs Male Gender roles

Pick one female character

- Kahu (dolphins)
- Nane
- Mitri
- Kahu Vs bos
- Nani Vs Koro – siphoning out petrol – Muriwai.
- Muriwai 14, 15, page – Commanded the canoe.
- Contrast - Mitri confronted the chief and protested the rights of women to tack page 65
- Resolution – Acceptance that women are equally important.

(iv) Conflict of Generation / Older Vs Younger

Old generation work at an issue their way while the younger generation thinks its good to be adventurous.

Young adventurous, explorative and willing to change.

Resolution

- Coming home
- Koro Acceptance of Kahu
- Nani accepts that Rawiri has to go out of whanyara
- Older generation accept change.