
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

FRIENDS SCHOOL KAMUSINGA
ENGLISH
PAPER 2
MARKING SCHEME

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FRIENDS SCHOOL KAMUSINGA KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

Paper 2

Marking Scheme

1. 1. Decision making on educational matters is based on political mileage as opposed to in-depth research. 2 mks
2.
 - Burdens students and teachers with book materials.
 - Irrelevance in the learning process.
 - Shortage of teachers.
 - Incomplete curriculum coverage. 4 mks
3. Metaphor.
Populism is a cancer that has eaten right into the education sector - Just like cancer populism is destroying the education sector and it's hard to remedy.
4. Policy on free schooling devoid of the benefit of research leading to instant shortage of learning resources and teachers.
5. When schools lack enough resources and facilities students become idle, bored and irritated which can lead to violence at the slightest provocation. 2 mks
6. The situation has been made worse by teacher's shortages, hasn't it?
7. The report stated that the morale of the teaching fraternity had reached rock-bottom.
8. Poor remuneration. 2 mks
9. (i) lowest possible level.
(ii) lack of interest
(iii) without
(iv) political ideas that exploit the ordinary citizens.
2. 1. Before.
The war is over (1 mk) Simon meets Grusha who is already married to Jussup (1 mk)
Grusha tries to explain to Simon that it's a marriage of convenience but Simon is unwilling to listen. 1 mk
After
Then the Iron Shirts arrive and take away Michael. 1 mk
2. Loss of life / death - One of my brothers died by steel.
Starvation - I fed on aspen buds.
Enduring harsh weather - My hands froze in my gloves.
Trauma - as one experiences death of a close relative - my brother died by steel.
Sleeplessness - I slept on stones, in water.
3. The baby Michael. 1 mk
She adapts the boy after it is left behind by its mother. 1 mk
4. Sombre / tense - Grusha and Simon narrate their grave experiences through the Singer.
5. Grusha (1) Open / honest - "there is Simon ... it's not mine There's no keeping that family you."
Compassionate / humane / kind - "I had not the heart to destroy it.
Concerned (She hears the children calling)
What's the matter children.
Simon (i) Observant - "I see a cap in the grass."
(ii) Persevering - "I slept on stone ...?"

- 6 (i) Develops plot - Explains Simon's experiences in the war.
- (ii) Highlights the theme of the extract - the Singer highlights the consequences of war.
- (iii) Highlights the character traits of Grusha and Simon.
7. Consequences of war - with illustrations. *any other relevant theme with illustrations.*
8. (i) When asked by the Ironshirts who come to take Michael to the city after the Grand Duke had been reinstated, she asserts that Michael is hers.
- (ii) When the Ironshirts sent by the fat prince catch up with Grusha in the peasant woman's house, she insists Michael belongs to her.
- (iii) In the court room, she tells the cook and Azdak that Michael is hers.
- (iv) At the foot of the Janga-Tau Glacier when Grusha adopts the child.

3. Famine

- (a) The poem is about an encounter between two neighbours during famine. One of them has food that he stubbornly refuses to share with his hungry 'brother'.
- (b) The neighbour hopes that by being persistent, the owner of the yam will relent and give him some. Although the owner denies everything, the neighbour shows him he knows that he (the owner) is refusing to own up the truth when it is so obvious. The neighbour also hopes to prick his "friend's" conscience. He hopes that guilt will force the owner of the yam to share the yam.
- (c) The owner of the yam is:-
 - (i) Mean / selfish - in spite of the efforts the neighbour makes, he refuses to share his food.
 - (ii) Innovative / schemer / creative - He formulates quick answers to counteract what his neighbour says.
- (d) The ideophones words are "kerekere" and "bi".
- (e) The neighbour is very observant because he notices things like fire and associate it with the meal the owner wants to prepare. He also notices the owner's "skin" is "all white" of course the whiteness is from the yam peelings. The owner of the yam refutes everything. But the owner is not fooled.
- (f) Bitter, dismissive - There cannot be peace ...
- (g) The statement "Peace be with you" is ironic because the neighbour is probably being sarcastic. He cannot be wishing somebody who has denied him food peace. He has made the owner of the yam guilty. A person with a guilty conscience is unlikely to have peace.
- (h) We learn that we should share what we have with the needy. When we don't, we cannot have peace with ourselves or others.

4. Grammar.

- (a) (i) The boy was not bitten by the snake.
- (ii) So happy were they that they forgot to lock the door.
- (iii) Peter was highly praised for maintaining his good performance.
- (b) (i) Financial
- (ii) Clarify
- (iii) Deaden
- (c) (i) he/she/they
- (ii) she/he
- (iii) he/she
- (d) (i) on
- (ii) of
- (iii) off
- (e) (i) need we?
- (ii) shall I?
- (iii) won't they?