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**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL**  
**REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016**  
**TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS**

**FRIENDS SCHOOL KAMUSINGA**  
**ENGLISH**  
**PAPER 3**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

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# FRIENDS SCHOOL KAMUSINGA KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

## Paper 3

### Marking Scheme

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1. (a) The candidate should write clearly and intelligibly to display that they understand what is going on in the country on issues of terrorism.  
Note: It should be a philosophical explanation. If a story deduct upto 4 mks for irrelevancy. If it exceeds 450 words deduct 2 AD.
- (b) It should be a story where the candidate is a character or a witness of the account.  
It should be credible and bring out the fact that choices have consequences.
  - (i) Should be a story, if not deduct upto 4 mks if it is an explanation.
  - (ii) Should not be a narrative, if it is judge or linguistic ability.
  - (iii) If it does not explain the proverb, deduct upto 2 mks on level of irrelevancy.
  - (iv) Deduct 2 mk AD if it exceeds 450 words.Make judgement on the level of linguistic ability.

#### 2. Introduction.

The candidate should display that they understand the question. It can either be general or content based.

- (i) From the immemorial the women has always been oppressed by the men, but she has tried to liberate herself through affirmative action. These efforts have been opposed especially by the men.
- (ii) Context based.  
The various women in the text have tried to liberate themselves from the patriachal society. Akoko says that she felt the weight of injustice in the male dominated world after the death of her husband. In spite of these domination she fights for her rights.

#### Body.

1. At the birth of Akoko her, chief Odero says, "Another rock for my sling." The society takes pride in boys at the expense of the girl child. Akoko fights aggressively to survive in a house consisting of nine brothers. The first words she utters are "dwaro maro" which means "want mine". She wins respect and affection of her brothers and father because of her good characters.
2. Women's role is seen as that of bearing children. Akoko's slow rate of bearing children / conceiving generates animosity in the family. She later asserts that giving children is the work of Were, the god of the eye of the rising sun and that she cannot create a child in her own womb. She later goes to Yimbo so that her differences with her in-laws can be resolved.
3. It was unheard of in the traditional society for a woman to challenge a man to a physical tussle. However, when Otieno threatens to assault Akoko, she looked at him straight in the eyes and hissed "Just you dare," Otieno walked away in defeat.
4. When Otieno Kembo tries to rob Akoko of her hard earned wealth and her grandson of his rightful position as the chief, she takes a bold step to travel to Kisumu to seek the intervention of the Sirkal. She achieves victory and justice.
5. In the traditional society women were seen as a source of wealth through dowry, for example, Akoko's father places a very high bride price on Akoko - 30 heads of cattle. When the dowry was brought he received it heartily.  
During Awiti's marriage, Akoko breaks this cycle when she insists on a token dowry to furnish the requirements of Chik. "For this jewel, there can be no price" which means that the value of a woman cannot be pegged on bride price.

6. Women, traditionally, did not have a right to choose their suitors as evident in Akoko's marriage. During the negotiations even her mother was not involved. In Awiti's case she chooses her husband with even involving 'Jawang'yo' while Wandia proposes to Aoro.
7. Women used to be inherited in case their husbands died. Akoko never inherited. Nyabera is inherited but does not find fulfillment in her marriage with Ogoma Kwach. When reprimanded by the council of Jodongo, he deserts her and returns to his wife. Nyabera makes a decision to seek a different way of life in Christianity which is more fulfilling.
8. When formal education was introduced into the country, the society embraced the education of boys more than that of girl. In Awiti's class of 34 pupils there were only 2 girls. The author says that if education for boys was impossible then education for girls was possible. Akoko and Nyabera work very hard to educate Awiti. Wandia leaves her children behind with Aoro to pursue a Phd in America.

NB/ The candidate should highlight the challenges and bring out clearly how women liberate themselves from the challenge.

- Mark 4 - well illustrated points a 3:3:3:3

- Language and presentation should be linked to the marks or body.

0 - 3 - 1 mk

4 - 5 - 2 mks

6 - 8 - 3 mks

9 - 12 - 4 mks

### 3.(a) Introduction.

African countries are bedeviled by the multiplicity of challenges. The challenges have impacted negatively on the social political and economic aspects in most of the countries in the continent. The scenery is aptly presented in the story.

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(i) Moral decadence / decay / disintegrations.

- The moral fabric among the citizens in most African countries has worn out.
- Selfishness has taken precedence in the society and everybody thinks about himself / herself.
- People have lost the sense of responsibility to duty.
- The narrator has to spend two whole hours before being served in a bank.
- People are forced to wait for transport and electricity.
- The driver and Gloria lack morality since they are evidently plying in contraband business.

(ii) Corruption.

- Dishonest and questionable dealings and transactions are the order of the day in many African Countries.
- This has dealt a death blow to most countries economies which have been forced to their knees.
- Lack of integrity by many Zimbabweans has greatly hampered economic development in the country.
- Unscrupulous people lure teens fresh out of schools into "slavery" with a promise of securing them better jobs outside the country.
- Black market thrives across the African countries impacting negatively on the economies. Fuel is sold at the black market translating to low collection of revenue by the government.
- Smuggling of contraband between countries has also weakened the countries economies.
- The police service has also been infiltrated by corruption and lack of integrity.
- Criminals bribe their way to freedom resulting to insecurity.

(iii) Ethnicity / tribalism / stereotyping.

- Civil warfare in many African countries has been as a result of tribalism and ethnic bias / prejudice.
- African citizens have retreated to their tribal cocoons resulting in social instability and suspicion.
- This greatly affected the economy as people deals with people from "wrong" tribes.
- Gloria thinks that only people from the shona tribe can engage in con business.
- Here argument lies very closely on tribal inclinations.

(iv) Hopelessness disillusionment.

- Most citizens in African countries have become pessimistic about the possibility of upping their lifestyle.
- Apparently, each day dawns with unfulfilled needs.
- In Zimbambwe, passengers are frustrated by lack of public transport.
- Others apply to scholarships in obscure foreign to escape the problems at their home countries.
- Smuggling and black market has benefited illiterate people making the elite to feel disappointed of their academic credentials that do not give them an assurance of thriving.
- The citizens have become docile and resigned to fate. "... it is not in the nature of a Zimbabwean to question or complain. *NB: Accept 4 ell illustrated points.*

*Mark 3:3:3:3 = 12 mks*

### **3. (b) Introduction.**

Leaders often become dictatorial as a way of hiding or camouflaging their weaknesses. They become oppressive and heartless. In Betrayal in the City, Boss is portrayed as a weak character, who is very insecure. He will do anything to remain in power even if it means using brutality.

*Don't award for definitions.*

1. Boss uses inept lieutenants. He keeps Mulili, his cousin close to him and uses him to do his dirty assignments, especially to liquidate opponents and to spy on others for him. By the time he realises that he made a mistake trusting him too much, it's too late. Mulili betrays him when the government is overthrown. Mulili says he is the Bosses eyes and ears.
2. He makes rash judgements. After Mulili makes false allegation against Kabito, he issues express orders that Kabito be eliminated immediately. He does not bother to investigate and prove the truth of those allegations.
3. He is insecure. Because of this, he is heavy-handed in dealing with perceived opponens. For example, a students demonstration is brutally broken up; a student is shot dead in process. An old couple is denied a chance to conduct a shaving ceremony for their late son. When they don't heed the orders, boss uses Mulili to eliminate them.
4. He is afraid of the image he portrays to the public. At one point, Mulili funds him plucking gray hairs from his head. He is afraid that the people will lose confidence in him once they notice he is growing old.
5. He lacks moral probity. It is reported that Boss tries to force himself to Regina at the palace. Regina has to jump through the ten foot high window. He goes ahead to have his wife locked up when she complains about the incident.
6. He is also arrogant and intolerant. Talking to Juser before the rehearsals, he demonstrates this telling him he is the one in charge of the Africanisation programme and no amount of agitation will change anything.

### **Conclusion.**

It is clear that Boss engages in bad governance and has no integrity to rule over others. His nepotistic tendencies and his feeling of insecurity make him a person who is not worthy to be a head of state.

*Marking instructions;*

*Introduction 2 mks*

*Body well developed points at 3:3:3:3*

*Conclusion 2 mks (tie the conclusion mark to the content)*

### **(c) The Whale Rider - Witi Ihimaera.**

#### **1. Mysterious.**

She produces sounds similar to those of a whale and is able to understand their language. She talks to the ancient bull whale and responds to its questions. She is able to breathe under the sea without the benefit of swimming equipment both as she dives for the carved stone and while on the back of the ancient bull whale. She makes friends with dolphins that direct her to the location of the curved stone and the dolphins also guard her while she is unconscious in the sea.

2. **Precocious** (one who behaves in a more intelligent manner than their age) At the age three, she is already helping Nani Flowers in her vegetable garden. She also writes beautiful speech in honour of her great grandfather and boldly reads it at the school break up ceremony.

3. Daring.

She dares to swim towards the gigantic whale and reached up to its fin and talks to it. She climbs unhesitatingly onto the whale's back and settles in the stirrup it creates and sails away on it without another thought. She does not fear death and prepares for it by burying her head deep in the whale's fleshy head.

4. Determined.

She is determined to get the bull whale back into the deep water and succeeds despite the dangers she puts herself into. She bravely swims towards the whale without consulting anybody.

5. Persistent.

She persistently goes to the meeting house meant for only men despite Koro Apirana's warning. She endures the fear of the whales and clings to the bull whale as it descends into the ocean.