
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

MOI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL
ENGLISH
PAPER 3
MARKING SCHEME

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MOI GIRLS SCHOOL - NAIROBI KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

Paper 3

Marking Scheme

1. Imaginative Composition

D- class

C- class

B- class

A- class

POINTS OF INTERPRETATION

a)

It must be a narrative composition. If not deduct 4 mks (AD)

The given words must appear at the end. If missing deduct 2 marks (AD)

The story must be related to the given words. If not, treat as irrelevant. Award linguistic mark and deduct upto 4 mks (AD)

If the ending words are only implied, deduct 2 mks AD

b)

It must be a story. If not deduct 4 marks (AD)

The story must emanate and link up with the saying given. If not, treat as irrelevant and deduct upto 4 mks (AD)

The saying need not be the title of the story.

The saying need not begin or end the essay, but the moral should clearly indicate it is implied

NB: For all the essays, length should not exceed 450 words. Deduct 2 marks if length is exceeded

2. THE COMPULSORY SET TEXT

NB: For the candidate to score the maximum mark, he/she must cite the challenge, how the woman overcomes it and the success she achieves

Introduction

The woman faces many challenges right from birth. Biased traditions make her life even worse. However despite all the challenges, she still tears herself from so much to succeed. This has been proved by Margaret Ogola in her novel 'The River and the Source'

Body

c) i) Despite mockery and peer influence, the woman can still succeed in education. As Awiti goes through the white man's education, not only does she watch most of her classmates drop out to get married but also has to endure a lot of mockery from her fellow villagers. The villagers wonder how a girl can be so clever. They opine that she should be ashamed of herself or at least try to hide her brilliance; otherwise no man will marry her. Awiti, however, does not get distracted by such jibes. She continues to work so hard that when they sit the final examination, she emerges the best of the eleven who sit this exam. She goes ahead to join a teacher training college from which she qualifies as a teacher. This clearly proves that despite challenges, the woman can still succeed.

C) ii) - Secondly, despite having to raise her children single handedly, the woman can still succeed in making them successful. Wandia's family had a hard start in life. Her mother is widowed when her children are still young and in school. However, this challenge does not cripple Wandia's mother. She works very hard on her five acre plot of land to provide basic needs for

the children and above all, educate them. She succeeds in making her children a success.

Wandia is a doctor, her eldest brother owns a company and the rest are also doing well in life.

This means that despite the challenges that may face a woman, she can still succeed in what she wishes to achieve.

C) iii) Furthermore, despite having to endure insults and jibes from in-laws, a woman can still do well in what she plans to. Akoko perseveres a lot from her in-laws. Her mother and brother-in-law, Otieno, are so uncomfortable especially due to the fact that she reproduces at a very slow rate. They think that she should give birth to as many children as the thirty head of cattle paid for her dowry. Her mother-in-law even goes ahead to accuse her of work (witchcraft). She alleges that Akoko has bewitched her husband Owour so that he does not marry any more wives. Despite such challenges, however, Akoko continues to work hard. Her herds are said to multiply so much that a special dam, Yap Obanda, has to be built to water her vast herd. This shows just how a woman can tear herself from so much to succeed in life.

C) iv) In addition, a woman is traditionally charged with the responsibility of taking care of her family (husband and children). Despite this challenging responsibility, however the woman can still achieve her goal. Wandia has six children as well as Becky's two children. Despite this challenging responsibility, she goes back to the university for her second degree and becomes a lecture.

As if that is not enough, she goes ahead to study Haematology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Wandia then becomes the first Kenyan woman to receive a doctorate in medicine (PHD), not to mention the fact that she is the chairperson of the department of pathology in the university of Nairobi's school of medicine. Such achievements prove that despite all the challenge that the woman has to contend with, she can still succeed.

C)v) Also, despite a lot of loss and suffering, the woman can still stand up and be counted. Nyabera loses six of her children to strange diseases. She also loses her husband. This makes her suffer a lot emotionally. However, these losses do not cripple her. She is actually the one who seeks the whiteman's religion first. When she discovers the benefits of this religion, she goes ahead to recruit her mother Akoko, daughter Awiti and nephew Owour. It is this religion and the white man's education that drastically transform the lives of the four who had almost lost hope in life. This proves that despite challenges, nothing can prevent a woman from becoming successful.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the illustrations above prove that despite the numerous challenges a woman has to contend with, she can still become successful as long as she is determined and hardworking

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

Introduction = 2 mks

Conclusion = 2 marks

Language use = 4 mks

Total **20mks**

3. a) The short story

When the Sun Goes Down and other Stories from Africa and Beyond

Introduction

Africa is actually affected by very serious issues such as corruption, illegal trade, crime among others. This is well illustrated by sandisile Tshuma in the story 'Arrested Development'

Body

si) One of the major issues affecting Africa is the issue of corruption, especially at border points. The writer highlights it. The narrator puts it that empty hands cannot be greased. People are said to bribe border officials, highway police, magistrates, anyone and everyone (**pg 93**). In the story, Gloria realizes that she forgot her passport yet she is supposed to collect some money at the South African border town of Musina the following day. However, she does not worry because she knows a person

who can organize a gate pass for her at a small fee (bribe) (**pg 93**). This is corruption which should be discouraged.

s ii) Secondly, the writer highlights the urge to get out of Africa as a serious issue affecting Africa. Many people, especially the young, have an insatiable urge to leave their countries in search of greener pastures in the west. The narrator says that they keep on checking their mails to see if a certain website has found

them a job in Dubai or scholarship to some obscure foreign university or just anything to get them out of the country. This desperation to move out leads to brain drain which is a major problem affecting not only Zimbabwe but also Africa as a whole.

s iii) Another serious issue affecting Africa that the writer highlights is the problem of illegal trade. Many people engage in illegal trade despite the risks involved. The woman sitting next to the narrator boasts that despite being a high school drop-out, she makes a lot of money from selling contraband goods in the country. Her contraband choice is cigarettes. She says that she makes fifty thousand Rands per run. This is a lot of money considering the fact that she may make several runs per month. Illegal trade has adverse effects on the economy due to loss of tax revenue.

s iv) In addition, the writer highlights the issue of crime. Crime not only affects Zimbabwe but also other countries in Africa. Criminals con unsuspecting people of their hard-earned cash. The man picked at Gwanda is said to have been conned by some young men. He had approached them so as to exchange his Rands for local currency. The criminals had given the man a couple of thousand dollars, instead of over twenty million dollars, in exchange for eight hundred Rand. He is so disappointed to learn that what he has been given is equivalent to twenty Rand only. This is one of the forms of the crimes that Africans have to contend with.

Others are:

s v) Tribalism (negative ethnicity) - Gloria blatantly concludes that the young men who con the passenger must be Shona. She says that the shona are the only crooks in Beitbridge, adding that the Ndebeles and Vendas are not as criminal as the shona.

vi) Wastage of time- The narrator spends two hours waiting to be served in the bank, then three hours waiting for public transport, yet she has so much to do. She has already wasted five hours.

s vii) Lack of electricity- The narrator's friend, Livile, an English, has been lighting fire to cook and groping in the dark due to lack of electricity. She says that she is very disappointed because her expensive hair piece always smells like wood smoke.

s viii) Exploitation - Since there is shortage of public transport, private car owners exploit passengers. The owner of the private car that the narrator gets after waiting for three hours charges exorbitant fares. He charges a whopping eight hundred thousand dollars to Beit Bridge.

Conclusion

- In conclusion, it is clear from the discussion above that the writer has highlighted many issues that not only affect Zimbabwe but also Africa as a whole. Such issues should be addressed appropriately so that Africans do not continue to suffer in silence.

* Accept any four well illustrated points

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

Introduction = 2 mks

Language use = 4 mks

Conclusion = 2 mks

Total 20 mks

3. b) Introduction

The dictatorial political system of Kafira is an epitome of many African governments. This kind of government, which is very conservative, is characterized by oppression to human rights, both social and political. This is clearly seen in the text, 'Betrayal in the City' where any individual who tries to speak his mind is either jailed unconstitutionally or is killed.

D i) University students

The government suppresses human rights expression through shooting Adika, the student's leader accusing him of inciting students. The students had gone to the roads to criticize the policy of having influx of expatriates/ external personnel in the universities. Jere tells Mulili that Adika "..... was slaughtered like a goat and sacrificed for non-existent peace and harmony." pg 14

D ii) The couple

Jusper's parents, Doga and Nina, were both murdered in their own hut. This is because they had insisted to carry out a key traditional rite, the shaving ceremony, but Mulili could not allow. Jere tells them, "Old people, you waste your time. There is to be no ceremony." He even adds that the ceremony has been cancelled in the interest of peace. Later, the two old people are found murdered in their house. (pg 20)

D iii) Mosese

Mosese speaks out his mind during Adika's funeral. The funeral had been turned to political rally. "The service was not supposed to take more than ten minutes. The coffin should not be carried by students. Weeping in public is illegal for the academic staff." Pg 25. Moses should not understand this. He spoke his mind. Due to this, one kilogramme of opium was planted on him, leading to his arrest and being jailed.

D iv) Jere

Jere is imprisoned for expressing his discontentment with Mulili. When Jere shouts at Mulili at Adika's graveside, Mulili forebonds that ".....You shall pay for it." And sure to the word, Jere finds himself behind the bars. In the prison, Jere expresses his opinion about the social oppression in society. ".....the outside of this cell maybe well in the inside of another." (pg. 16). The Askari does not allow any freedom of expression to the inmates. He says "Now don't ask any other foolish question." (pg 18)

D) v) Prisoners

The prison cells are a form of oppression. When Mosese asks many questions, they suppress his freedom of expression. "We calculated that two mature strokes would ease the tension" pg 19. This is corporal punishment which is unwarranted. The prisoners have to be morally broken. "Your breaking point would be just before the end of our present jail term." Pg 19.

The Askari tells Mosese, "It doesn't pay to have a hot mouth..... silence is the best ship home....." (pg 19). In jail you cannot stick to your principles in Kafira. Jusper has been suppressed into silence. Moses becomes withdrawn.

Conclusion

In a nut-shell, it is evident that Kafira government is bedeviled by social and political oppression. The citizens' lives have been terminated. Others have their freedom of expression curtailed, others jailed and many other social injustices.

(Any other relevant conclusion is acceptable)

3. c) Introduction

In any given society, women play a very important role. In some cases, they take over leadership from men, and they lead even better than their male counterparts. This is true in *The Whale Rider* where leadership is a reserve for men, but we find women influencing either directly or behind the scenes.

W i) Muriwai

Muriwai, Nani Flowers' ancestor had come to New Zealand with her chieftainly brothers on a canoe. When the brothers went to investigate on the land they were supposed to possess, the sea became rough and the boat almost got swept away. Muriwai requested gods to give her strength and save her people. (pg 15). She says, "Now I will make myself a man." She took charge and started to make orders, and managed to save the canoe would have been wrecked." So we can correctly conclude that the success of the chieftainly brothers was due to Muriwai.

W ii) Nani Flowers

Nani flowers is a very strong woman both in the household and in the community. She claims that Muriwai's blood flows in her veins (pg 15). Whenever there are arguments between Koro and Nani Flowers, the latter often emerges victorious. At one point, Koro argues that Nani flowers' "blood always too strong for me." (pg 20)

W iii) Kahu

Koro Apirana had tried to put down Kahu and make her feel useless, but Nani Flowers always came to her defence and told Koro to let Kahu take her rightful place in the tribe. She reminds him that Kahu has the leadership blood of Muriwai. Later, Koro admits that Nani flowers' advice was right, and acknowledges Kahu as leader of the community (pg. 120 - 121)

W iv) Saving the whales

During the fight to save the whales, Nani flowers marshals women and brings them together to support the men on the beach. They assert themselves, and working together makes the mission successful. Were it not for the women coming to support their men, men would have failed

W v) Mother - Whale

When the Mother-whale discovers her husband is carrying a stranger on his back, she tries to convince him that the stranger is not paieka. When he convinces her that he believes it is Paieka, she suggests that they should take Paieka back to the land. She uses her feminine charm, including touching him in areas that are most pleasurable. The ancient whale becomes thrilled and instructs the warrior whales to give her space. This shows that the mother-whale makes decisions together with the husband, and the right decisions.

Conclusion

From the above discussion, it is clear that sexism is an outdated practise. Men and women can make valuable decisions and if they can come together and work as partners, the success they would realise would be magnificent.

Summary: Accept any 4 well illustrated points

Mark :	3:	3:	3:	3:	= 12 mks
Introduction					= 2 mks
Conclusion					= 2 mks
Language use					<u>= 4 mks</u>
Total					20 mks