

ENGLISH PAPER 3 – MARKING SCHEME

Question 1

1. Imaginative composition.

Points of Interpretation.

- a.
 - Must be a story, if not deduct 4 marks AD for irrelevancy.
 - Must end with the given sentence, in the last paragraph, if not deduct 4 marks AD.
 - It should present an interesting scenario in the 'I ' point of view of a bad event that took place the previous evening.
 - It must be in past tense, if not deduct 4 AD
 - Deduct 2 marks if length is more than 1 ½ pages.
- b.
 - Must be a story, if not deduct 4 marks AD for irrelevancy.
 - The story must illustrate the saying as it means but not a philosophical discussion of its meaning, if philosophical, deduct 4 marks AD for irrelevancy.
 - Should involve a case of celebration before confirmation of achievement ;
 - Length should be 1½ pages; if more deduct 2 marks AD

Q.1. Is intended to test the candidate's ability to communicate in English.
Communication is established at different levels of intelligibility, correctness, fluency, pleasantness and originality within the constraints set by each question.

NB: It is linguistic ability of the candidate that should carry most marks.

Marks Categories

D Class Composition (01 – 05 marks)

- The candidate doesn't communicate at all or has minimal linguistic ability.
- The subject is distorted, the examiner practically has to guess what the student wants to say.
- No valid punctuation.
- All kinds of errors.

C Class Composition (06 – 10 Marks)

- Candidate communicates more or less clearly but not confidently.
- The story is under developed.
- Unnecessary repetitions and digressions.
- The arrangement is weak and the flow is jerky.
- Mother tongue interference is felt.
- Mis-used proverbs, use of clichés, spelling errors, errors of agreement, tenses and simplistic ideas.

B Class Composition - (11 – 15 marks)

General characteristics

- Greater fluency
- Variety of sentences
- Some items of merit
- Gross errors may be found.
- Good communication of ideas
- Tenses, spellings and punctuations are good.

A- Composition - (16 – 17 marks)

- Candidate communicates pleasantly.
- Few slips.
- Proverbs, idioms, vocabulary – well used.
- No grammar problems
- Many items of merit

A Class - 18 – 20 marks

- The candidate is highly competent
- Communicates his/her whole self – feelings and points of view.
- Many twists and turns.
- Original approach, vivid and sustained account.
- Well developed.
- Variety of sentences
- Many merit ticks.
- has a definite spark.

2. Compulsory Set Text

Bertolt Brecht, The Caucasian Chalk Circle.

“In all the cases he listens to Azdak rulings consider the weak in society as opposed to the rich.”

Write an essay to show the truthfulness of this statement. (20mks)

Introduction

Azdak believed the written law was a tool of the rich to oppress the poor and the working class. He offers social justice that trashes the written law. In The Caucasian Chalk Circle by Bertolt Brecht judge Azdak is a poor man's judge as he robs the rich to give to the poor.

Ri The invalid versus the doctor (the limping man)

This is the first case before the new judge. The invalid claims the doctor caused his stroke yet he had paid for his studies. Though he had paid for his fees, he had not repaid a cent of the money. When he heard that he was treating a patient for free he had a stroke. Now he wants his money back. Judge Azdak fines the invalid a thousand plasters and instructs the doctor to treat him for free. For the limping man who was operated for free, he claims he was operated on the left leg. As compensation he receives a bottle of rubbing alcohol.

Rii The second case is the case of Ludovica versus the inn-keeper

The inn-keeper accuses the stableman of raping his daughter. To determine the case Azdak asks the prosecutor to drop a knife on the floor of the court house for Ludovica to pick it up. He rules that there was mutual agreement. He sentences the inn-keeper to hand over the little roan he liked to ride. The complaint and the accused are punished in equal measure.

Rii The third case is the old woman versus the farmers

The old woman is accused of being found in possession of a stolen ham. A number of cows belonging to Shutoff were killed after he asked the accused to pay the rent on a piece of land. A matter of Ham, a cow and land. In her defence the defendant says the cow was given to her by St. Banditus as a souvenir since her son was killed at war. The saint also arranged it so she is let off the rent by farmer Shutoff on the piece of land. The ham came flying in at her window- a miracle. The farmers are sentenced to pay five hundred piasters for godlessness.

Riv Fourthly, the case of Natella Abashwili versus Grusha Vashnadze

It is a case to determine the true mother to a child. Azdak requests Shauwa to draw a circle on the floor.

Michael is put in the centre. The two claimants are put on each side of the child. The true mother is she who can pull the child out of the circle. Natella pulls the child out of the circle but Grusha has let go and can't bring herself to tear him to bits. Having looked at the conduct of this two and listened to them Azdak gives the child to Grusha.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is true that Azdak makes judgements that consider the weak in society as opposed to the affluent. He is the judge of the poor taking from the rich to give to the poor.

NB: Expect 4 well illustrated points

Introduction - 2mks
Body - 12 mks (3:3:3:3)
Conclusion - 2mks
Language competence: (4mks)

3. The Optional Set Text

Answer anyone of the following three questions.

a) The Short stories

Memories We Lost and other stories (Compiled by Chris Wanjala) 20MKS

'In the short story , How Much Land Does Man Need, the author shows human greed'. Write an essay to support the above statement.

Introduction

Some people are not satisfied with what they have and want more all the time. Leo Toistay's short story "How much land does man need? Is a clear illustration of this.

Gi He had a farm and a house but wanted more

- He had 123 acres of land and pasture.
- As he farmed, the number of cattle kept increasing.

- He had a thought that this land was not enough.
- He wanted wider and more fertile.
- How can I have more land?

Gii He was easily convinced to go buy land from the Bashkris

- A passing dealer tells him there is cheap land in land of the Bashkris.
- 'I have to go there and buy land' he thinks.
- He enquired how to get to Bashkris and buys many presents in the market.
- He started on the journey and took his servant with him.

Gii He could not sleep, thinking of the land he would acquire

- "If I walk the whole day' what a large track I will mark off!....."
- He lay awake all night.
- When shown the land his eyes glistened; there was wide land in front of his eyes.
- "I will get the largest and the best land above all the people!"

Giv He bit more than he could chew

- He tried to get more land than his body could sustain in walking.
- He kept walking without thinking.
- He felt serious pain but pressed on.
- He threw away his coat, his shoes, his flask and his cap.
- His legs gave away beneath him and he fell forward.
- He dies after straining to get more land.

Conclusion

It is out of greed and obsession to get more land that Palom strains to get and dies tragically.

NB: Expect 4 well illustrated points

Introduction - 2mks
 Body - 12 mks (3:3:3:3)
 Conclusion - 2mks
 Language competence: - (4mks)

Question 3 - b

Drama: Betrayal in the City – Francis Imbuga.

'Dictatorship is rampant in Kafira.'

Write an essay to show the validity of the above statement. (20MKS)

"Dictatorship by any government leads to social and political oppression." Write an essay to show the truth of the above statement with close reference to Imbuga's "Betrayal in the City."

Answer.

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 old couple: Juser'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. Mosese should not understand this. He spoke his mind. Due to this, one kilogram 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. Juser has been suppressed into silence. Mosese 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.

NB: Expect 4 well illustrated points

Introduction	-	2mks	
Body	-	12 mks	(3:3:3:3)
Conclusion	-	2mks	
Language competence:	-	(4mks)	

3 – c The Novel: The pearl – John Steinbeck

When they found the Pearl of the World, Juana and Kino are excited and hopeful of a better life.

Write an essay to show what happened to Kino's life after the discovery. (20MKS)

Sample introduction

When Kino finds what is considered the greatest pearl, he believes life will be so good for his family. He plans to sell it and use the money to pay for a church wedding for himself and Juana, to send his son Coyotito to school, to buy the family new clothes, buy a new harpoon, buy a rifle and a lot of other things unfortunately, all these dreams and expectations are killed by the extreme selfishness that drives most of the towns people to want the pearl for themselves.

(Accept any other relevant introduction)

Points to consider

People try to steal the pearl:

P1 – On the first night, somebody sneaks into his house to steal the pearl. In the process, Kino is wounded and he stabs the intruder with his knife.

PII – Kino kills a person who wants to steal the pearl.

PIII – Kino strikes his wife in anger when he tries to throw the pearl into the sea. The pearl causes strife between Kino and his wife Juana, instead of bringing joy and happiness.

PIV – Kino and his family end up homeless when the family house is burnt down, very likely by people searching for the pearl.

PV – the family loses its livelihood when their boat is destroyed probably by people who want to prevent Kino from taking the pearl to the capital.

PVI – Kino and his family end up on the run and are followed by trackers with intent on killing the family to acquire the pearl.

PVII – Their only child, Coyotito, who Kino thought would get on education because of the pearl, is shot dead by one of the trackers. With his death, Kino's whole future seems to collapse around him.

Sample Conclusion

All of Kino's dreams of a brighter future with his child going to school and acquiring knowledge for the family, all of his dreams of a better life for himself and his wife are disappointed because so many people wanted the pearl for themselves.

Mark any 4 points **3:3:3:3 = 12**

Introduction : **(2 mks)**

Conclusion: **(2mks)**

Language competence: **(4mks)**