

FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL 6

ENGLISH PAPER 3 ANSWERS

1. COMPOSITION(20Marks)

1.Imaginative Composition (Compulsory)

Paper 3 is intended to test the candidates' ability to communicate in writing. Communication is established at different levels of intelligibility, correctness accuracy, fluency, pleasantness and the originality shown by the candidates. Within the constraints set by each question, it is the linguistic competence shown by the candidate that should carry most of the marks. Examiners should not hesitate to use the full range of marks for each essay.

THE CLASSES

D CLASS: The candidate either does not communicate at all or his/her language ability is so (01-05) minimal that the examiner practically has to guess what the candidate wants to say. The candidate fails to fit the English words he knows into meaningful sentences. The subject is glanced at or distorted. Practically no valid punctuation. All kinds of error "Broken English"

D- (01-02) Chaotic, little meaning whatsoever. Question paper or some words from it simply copied.

D (03) Flow of thought almost impossible to follow. The errors are continuous.

D+ (04-05) Although the English is often broken and the essay is full of errors of all types we can least guess what the candidate wants to say.

C CLASS The candidate communicates understandably but only more or less clearly. He is confident with his language, The subject is often

(06-10) undeveloped. There may be so digressions. Unnecessary repetitions are frequent. The arrangement is weak and the flow jerky. There is no economy of language; mother tongue influence is felt.

C- (06-07) The candidate obviously finds it difficult to communicate his /her ideas.He/she is serious hampered by his very limited knowledge of structure and vocabulary. This results in many gross of agreement, spelling, misuse of prepositions, tenses, verb agreement and sentence construction.

C 08 The candidate communicates but not with consistent clarity. His linguistic abilities can be very limited, he cannot avoid frequent errors in sentence structure. There is little variety of originality very bookish English, links are weak, incorrect, repeated at times.

C+ 09-10 The candidate communicates clearly but in a flat and uncertain manner. Simple concepts sentence forms are often strained. There may be an overuse of clichés, unsuitable idiom proverbs are misquoted or misinterpreted. The flow is still jerky. There are some errors agreement, tenses and spelling.

B CLASS This class is characterized by greater fluency and ease of expression. The candidate demonstrates that he can use English as a normal way (11-15) of expressing himself/herself. Sentences are varied and usually well-constructed. Some candidates become ambitious and even over-ambitious. There may be items of merit of unassuming but they still show that the candidate is at ease with the language. There may be a tendency to under mark such essays. Give credit for tone.

B- 11-12 The candidates communicates fairly and with some fluency. There may be little variety of sentence structure. Gross errors are still found occasionally, but must not be punished by the examiner.

B 13 The sentences are varied but rather simple and straight forward. The candidate does not strain himself in an effort to impress. There is a fair range of vocabulary and idiom natural and effortless. Some items of merit, economy of language.

B+ 14-15 The candidate communicates his/her ideas pleasantly and without strain. There are errors and slips. Tenses, spelling and punctuation are quite good. A number of items of merit of the "whole sentence" or the "whole expression" type.

A CLASS The candidate communicates not only fluently, but attractively, with originality and efficiency. He/she has the ability to make us share his deep

(16-20) feelings, emotions, enthusiasms. He/she expresses himself/herself freely and without any visible constraint. The script gives evidence of maturity, good planning and often humour. Many items of merit which indicate that the candidate has complete command of the language. There is no strain just pleasantness clever arrangement felicity of expression.

A- 16-17 The candidate shows competence and fluency in using the language: He may lack imagination or originality which usually provide the "spark" in such essay. Vocabulary, idiom, sentence structure, links, variety are impressive. Gross errors are very rare. A18 Positive ability. A few errors that are felt to be slips the story or argument has a definite impact. No grammar problem. Variety of structure. A definite spark. Many margin ticks.

A+ 19-20 The candidate communicates not only information and meaning, but also and especially the candidate's whole self: his/her feelings, tastes, points of view, youth, culture. This ability to communicate, in deep self may express itself in many ways e.g. wide range of effective vocabulary, original approach, vivid, and sustained account in the case of a narrative, well develop and ordered argument case of a debate or discussion; Error and slips should not deprive the candidate of the full marks he deserves, a very definite spark

d) Faulty paragraph//P (written on the margin)

e) Repetition of words- circle around the word.

f) Repetition of ideas.-

R on the margin

g) Illegibility

h) Vagues/V

i) Wrong word order

-underline once and write W.O in margin

j) Illogical or contradictory- ILL (in margin)

k) An item of merit- sue a tick (✓) either above a word or in the margin for the whole sentence.

a) Points of Interpretation

-Must be a story/narrative. If not, deduct 2 marks for wrong format.

-It may be told in either the first person or the third person point of view.

-If the given statement is not used at all, deduct 2 marks

b) It must be relevant to the given saying if not deduct upto four marks for irrelevance. Other marking points as in above. 2

2.SET TEXT (20 Marks)

2. Bertolt Brecht, The Caucasian Chalk Circle "Some people usually abandon their close family members during hard times for the sake of their own material thirst." Drawing illustrations from the play The Caucasian Chalk Circle, write an essay illustrating the truth of this statement.

Introduction (2 marks) Some of the characters in have ensured that family members do not matter as long as their comfortability is not compromised. Some go to such an extent of killing their own blood relations just to have access power which eventually would lead them to controlling resources. Accept any other relevant introduction

Content (12 marks)

(i.) Natella abashwili irresponsibly abandons her son, Michael, when she is fleeing from the palace. She is more concerned with her material possession. She has earlier on complained that her husband, the Governor, only does things for Michael (P.18-19). Before fleeing, she harangues the palace maids about her dresses (p.24-25,92). She is more preoccupied by what she can carry along and only occasionally mentions her son's name (p.24). This clearly show

that her material thirst overrides her motherly instinct at such times when the hapless Michael is vulnerable to the marauding soldiers.

(ii.) Natella Abashwili is more interested in inheritance written in Michael's name. At the court session when Grusha is arraigned before Judge Azdak for abducting Michael, Natella, through her lawyer reveals her true intention of her dire need of taking Michael back. Her second lawyer states categorically that Natella's husband's estate is closed to her as it is tied to the heir. She cannot do anything without Michael and she cannot even pay her lawyers (p.92, 97). Despite being Michael's biological mother, she dearly needs him for what the Governor has left behind in his son's name.

(iii.) Lavrenti Vashnadze, Grusha Vashnadze's brother, says nothing about the mistreatment that his sister undergoes from his wife, Aniko. After risking her life for Michael, Grusha expects warm reception from her brother. The singer tells us how Grusha expects to receive a warm embrace from the brother and the sister-in-law. The singer further shows us what Lavrenti has acquired courtesy of his marriage to Aniko (p.44). Though Grusha is described as ill from walking, Lavrenti and his wife, Aniko, torment her with so many unnecessary questions (p. 45-46) simply because she has a child. Lavrenti does not come to her defence when Aniko gives Grusha a cold reception. The singer refers to him as „the cowardly brother“ (pg47) and Grusha advises little Michael that they have to make themselves as cockroaches in the house to be forgotten (p.48-49). Lavrenti disposes of the sister by arranging for her some marriage to a „dying“ „Jussup since he fears Aniko, the source of his comfortability (p48).

(iv.) The Fat Prince, Arsen Kazbeki, plots and overthrows his brother, Georgi Abashwili, the Governor. The Fat Prince is motivated by lust for power (materialism). The Fat Prince with other princes meets in the capital and plots how to overthrow the Grand Duke and other Governors (p.19). At the command of the Fat Prince, the soldiers (Palace Guards) refuse to take orders from the adjutant and soon the soldiers get hold of the Governor and slaughter. The Fat Prince and his drunken soldiers coldly carry the Governor's head on a lance and nail it on the palace door (p.27). The Fat Prince is interested in power at the expense of his brother's life. After taking over the reigns of power, the Fat Prince is now hunting down the Governor's heir, Michael (his nephew), in order to kill him and consolidate his power.

(v.) Mother-in-law (the peasant Woman), Jussup's mother is purely after the money she will get from Lavrenti for marrying Grusha to the „dying“ Jussup. Lavrenti arranges for marriage for Grusha to stop people from asking questions about the father of Michael and Aniko also keeps on pressuring them about Grusha's husband (p.48-49). The peasant woman readily accepts to marry off his dying son at a fee (p.49) and when she hears that Grusha has a child, she raises the fee to six hundred piasters from the initial four hundred (p.48-49). She hires a cheap Monk instead of a priest to preside over the wedding since she does want to pay a lot of money (p.53) She takes advantage of her „dying son's incapability to earn some money from Lavrenti.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in all that we undertake, we should never forget that blood is thicker than water.

Accept any other relevant conclusion (2 marks)

Grammar and presentation (4 marks)

3 .OPTIONAL (20 Marks)

3.The Optional Set Texts (20 marks)

Answer any one of the following questions

a)The Short Story Ilieva and Olembo (Ed.), When the Sun Goes Down and Other Stories. With clear illustrations from Leila Abouzeid's short story „Two Stories of a House”, write an essay explaining how ingratitude breeds conflict in a society. Introduction (2 marks)

In this story, people help others in need, but the beneficiaries turn against their benefactors. The beneficiaries are usually out to get something from the other people.

Accept any other relevant introduction Content

i.Meeluda evicts Khadija from her house. Khadija Bent Ahmed willingly vacates a room as requested by the landlady, Meeluda Bent Al-bacheer. Khadija tells the court that Meeluda swore by mecca that Khadija would be back as soon as her ceiling was repaired. (p.175). When Khadija leaves the room, the stairs and the ladling are destroyed so she cannot access her room. Even though Khadija is a tenant, she has helped Meeluda like a sister; “Your blood from childbirth that I cleaned with my own hands? What about the meals I cooked for your feasts and your mourning ceremonies? What about your children, who grew up on my back? (p.175-6); they end up in court.

ii.The country bumpkin snatches the old lady her husband. She has earlier helped a helpless pregnant girl scared of her brothers. She took her home and made an agreement that once the girl delivers, she would go away and leave the baby They had made a pact on the saints tomb, of which the old lady would hide the girl's shame and then leave the baby (p.178-179). When all rites to do with birth are over the girl is expected to go away as agreed, she tells the old lady; “Its rather time for you to go. I'm here in my own hose, with my children. And she pulled a marriage contract. (p.179).

iii.The old lady's husband leaves her for a young girl. The old lady tells Khadija that she has been married to the old man for forty years, but after he saw the country bumpkin, he ignored the old lady completely (p.178) and repudiated her after marrying the girl (179). The old man also rushes into registering the twins' names in the family booklet (p.179). Despite the number of in the family booklet (p.179). Despite the number of years he has been married tot eh old lady, he secretly marries the county. She summarizes her predicament thus: “There's no good neighbour in this world, no grateful people, no faithful husbands” (p.178)

iv. Meeluda disowns Khadija despite the trust Khadija has bestowed on her as her landlady. Khadija has been her tenant for thirty years (p.175) and belittles the rent being paid to her; "Forty dirhams a month. What's that? It wouldn't even buy a kilogram of meat" (p.175). In thirty years, Khadija has spent over two million centimes, money enough to build one a house though Meeluda does not appreciate this. Khadija has been evicted but she does not rush to court as she hopes for an amicable solution (p.176). When asked by the judge why she took so long to bring the case to court, she responds: "I had it in the hands of saints, Sir." Meeluda could have recognized long term trust that Khadija had on her as a landlady. Accept any 4 well-illustrated points. 3:3:3:3 Conclusion In conclusion, for good neighbourliness, people should appreciate others. (2 marks) Accept any other relevant conclusion. Grammar and Presentation (4 marks)

Total (20 marks)

OR

b) Drama Francis Imbuga, Betrayal in the City „In a dictatorial regime the prisoners are not only the incarcerated.“ Drawing your illustrations from Imbuga's Betrayal in the City, write an essay to justify this statement. Introduction In Betrayal in the City, the leaders together with their stooges are morally weak and cannot administer a fair social and political mode of operation. They are viciously repressive to those that they view as opposed to their way of doing things. This has caused great suffering to the people to an extent that there is no difference between being in jail or outside. Accept any other relevant introduction. (2 marks)

i. People are spied on and consequently reported to the authorities. Mulili spies for the government and therefore cannot allow Dogo and Nina to carry out their funeral rites for their son Adika/Kabito. Pgs 18,33,54,62

ii. Innocent people are subjected to brutality and torture. Regina, Moses's sister is beaten up by soldiers forcing her to give evidence against him, to have him implicated. (pg32)

iii. People are being rounded up for criticizing the government and imprisoned on trumped up charges. Moses has a bomb planted by Nicodemus in his car (pg 29) and Mulili lies about Kabito.

iv. Murders that are politically engineered. Adika (pg 10). Dogo and Nina (pg25). Kabito dies in a road accident on the orders of Boss. (pg65).

v. The voice of the masses has summarily been muffled. Jaspers writings cannot be published/etc.– (pgs 10,29,39,45,50,65. (Mark any 4 well developed points 3:3:3:3) (12 marks) Conclusion

Accept any valid conclusion (2 marks)

Grammar and presentation 4 marks

OR c) The Novel Witi Ihimaera, *The Whale Rider* "Change can sometimes be detrimental to the set order of things in a society." Drawing your illustration from Witi Ihimaera's *The Whale Rider*, write an essay to justify this statement. Introduction Change is always inevitable, but as it comes, it may, it may destroy the very fabric that has always put people together. Accept any other relevant introduction. (2 marks)

i The culture of the Maori is threatened with extinction. Koro Apirana introduces the language school to teach the youth the history and the customs of the Maori and keep the Maori language going./ He also laments the lack of faith in the supernatural world. He says that as man grew in his arrogance, he started to drive a wedge through the original oneness of the world. In the passing of time, he divided the world into the half he could believe in and the other half he could not believe in... Belief in Maori gods...has often been considered irrational.(pg94)

ii Human beings begin to care less about the environment. In the traditional societies there was closer communion with nature, so that it was believed some people had the powers to communicate with the whales, other sea creatures and even the forests. Then, there even were restrictions on fishing and fishing areas. As time passes by, Koro says: "there are too many people with snorkeling gear, and too many commercial fishermen with licenses. We have to place prohibitions on our fishing bed, boys otherwise it will be just like the whales." (pg39) He further laments that the sea has become empty. Man even loses the capacity to walk to the sea creatures.

iii There is external influence on the Maori's inheritance. Rawiri observes the impact of external influence on Papua New Guinea including their neighbours across the border. He says the new technology demanded that the people had to live one thousand years in one lifetime from loin cloth to the three-piece suit and computer knowledge in a simple step. (pg 54) This means destruction of the heritage because of rapid change.

vi. Urbanization erodes morality in this society. The people who had moved to Sydney lived morally liberal and loose lives. Rawiri says he could see people living the way they pleased (pg 48-9). He comes across a cousin named Hanare who is now wearing a dress. People are now engaged in a lot of partying and as they sober up in the morning, they would remember home and "...the memories would come seeping through. „How is our Nanny? How is our Koro? If you write to them, do not tell them that you saw us like this". (pg49). People also sacrifice principles in pursuit of riches and fame.(pg49)

v. As societies merge there is emergence of racial discrimination. Jeff's mother wonders how she was going to explain his presence in her house to other expatriate women at the Bridge Club because Rawiri was too dark. Rawiri is later forced to associate only with people of his like as Benard and Joshua. At a wedding Jeff's mother says, "He is afraid of Jeff. You know our Jeff, always bringing home dogs and strays." (pg 58)

Accept any 4 well-illustrated points 3:3:3:3

Changes that have occurred in Rawiri's society have created destructive systems that are completely different from what was traditionally acceptable as the moral conduct of behavior.

Accept any other valid conclusion. (2 marks)

Grammar and presentation (4 marks)

Total (20 marks)