

FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL8

ENGLISH PAPER 3 ANSWER

1 (20 Marks)

IMAGINATIVE COMPOSITION (COMPULSORY)

1. Paper 101/3 is intended to test the candidates' ability to communicate in writing. Communication is established at different levels of intelligibility, correctness; accuracy, fluency, pleasantness and originality. Within the constraints set by each question, it is the linguistic 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. It is important to determine first how each essay communicates and in which category A, B, C or D it fits. (The marks indicated below are for question one)
- D CLASS(01-05) The candidate either does not communicate at all or his language ability is so 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 errors "Broken English".
- D- (01-02) Chaotic, little meaning whatsoever. Question paper or so me words from it simply Copied

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

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

C CLASS The candidate communicates understandably but only more or less clearly. (06-10) He is not confident with his language. The subject is often underdeveloped. There may be some digressions. Unnecessary repetitions are frequent. The arrangement is weak and flow jerky. There is no economy of language; mother tongue influent is felt.

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

C (08) The candidate communicates but not with consistent clarity. His/her linguistic abilities being very limited, he/she cannot avoid frequent errors in sentence structure. There is little variety or 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 idioms. Proverbs are misquoted or misinterpreted. The flow is still jerky. There are some errors of agreement, tenses and spelling.

B CLASS (11-15) This is characterized by greater fluency and ease of expression. The candidate demonstrates that he/she can use English as a normal way 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 one word or one expression type. Many essays in this category may be just clean and 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.

-(11-12) The candidate communicates fairly and with some fluency. There may be little variety in sentence structure. Gross errors are still occasionally, but this must not be over punished by the examiner.

B 13 The sentences are varied but rather simple and straight forward. The candidate does not strain herself/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 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(16-20) The candidate communicates not only fluently, but attractively, with originality and efficiency. He/she has the ability to make us share his deep feelings, emotions, enthusiasm, He/she expresses himself 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/she may lack imagination or originality which usually provide the "spark" in such essays. Vocabulary, idiom, sentence structure, links, and variety are impressive. Gross errors are very rare.

A (18) Positive ability. A few errors that are felt to be slips. The story or argument has a definite impact. No grammar problem. Variety of structures. A definite spark. Many margin ticks.

A+ (19-20) The candidate communicates not only information and meaning but also and especially the candidate whole self. This ability to communicate is expressed in use of wide range of effective vocabulary, original approach vivid and sustained narrative.

POINTS OF INTERPRETATION .

(a) Must be a story. If not clearly 4 marks A.D MUST start with the statement given. If out deduct up to 2 mks - MUST present a credible scenario leading to the statement given.

(b) MUST be a story. If not deduct 4 mks - Story MUST be illustrative of the saying. - The saying is applied in situation in which a person used a shortcut or an easy way out to get or do something but ended up spending a lot of time or resources that he or she had not envisaged i.e. the person suffers as a result of making shortcuts.

2 (20 Marks)

COMPULSORY SET TEXT

2. Candidates are expected to bring out the contradictions of Azdak's judgments unexpected outcomes of his case. Introduction: - Life is never straightforward and sometimes full of surprises. In the cases that Azdak handles as judge, judgments drop come as a surprise both to the audience and the litigants. (2 marks)

Points of interpretation:

(i) The case of the doctor and the limping man

- The limping man accuses the doctor of operating him on the wrong leg. The doctor even admits to this when he says "to err is human" we expect the doctor to be convicted but instead he is acquitted and the limping man is given a bottle of rubbing alcohol as compensation (Page 75-77)

(ii) The invalid versus the doctor.

- The invalid has taken the doctor to court because he claims he paid for the doctor's medical training and the doctor has never paid him back. He hears that the doctor treats people without charging them consequently, he gets a stroke, leaving him invalid. The doctor admits that he treated the limping man for free. Azdak rules that the invalid be fixed 1000 plasters and that the doctor would treat him (the Invalid) for free if he gets another stroke. (Page 75-77)

(iii) The innkeeper versus the stableman

- The innkeeper on behalf of his daughter –in- law Ludovika, has taken the stableman to court accusing him of raping his daughter-in-law.

- From Ludovika's explanation, it is clear that the stableman visited her. However Ludovika is sentenced for having assaulted the stableman with a dangerous weapon and is to pay the court a little room. (page 78-79)

(iv) The three farmers versus the old woman.

- The 3 farmers claim their cows disappeared and accuse the old woman of having stolen as she is old woman of having stolen as she is for in possessing a cow and piece of a ham she claims to have received the cow through some miracle working Saint Benedict's who in reality is her brother –in-law, well known robber. - Unexpected, Azdak fines, each farmer 500plasters for not believing in miracles (page 79-82)

(v) The case of chalk circles.

- Notella accuses Grusha of having stolen her baby whom she left during the war. In her defense, Grusha does not claim any blood ties to the baby. Azdak then drawn a circle and orders that whereas pills the baby out of the circle would get the baby, Natella twice pills the baby out of the circle. However Azdak hands the baby over to Grusha who does not even attempt to pill the baby. Accept any 4 relevant points 4:4:4:4 Conclusion: - Life sometimes is never what one expects. - Any other valid conclusion. (2marks) Language and organization. (4marks)

3 (20 Marks)

THE OPTIONAL SET TEXTS:

3. (a) Introduction:

In search of employment and other and other opportunities not available in their continent, anti Africans undergo aluminizing conditions as they cross borders, deserts and dangerous water masses to fulfill their dreams of a better life. This is evident in the story "Twilight Trek" by Sif Afa. Content:

(i) **The immigrants face discrimination** pg 109

- The write points of that the immigrants are illegal not because they do not have enough money to fly overseas: but it is because the foreign embraces do not grant rises to Africans like them.

- Pg 116 –All the immigrants want to do is to work but they cannot because they are black Africans.it is easier for the narrator to venture to the part because he is Mulleto hence no one would suspect he is from polyzamis – black Africa.

(ii) **Insecurity**

- Page 111 on arrival of the trucks to take them across the Sahara, there is talk that travelers are sometimes attacked by bearded mole's and bandits; that the trucks often break down and there is no guarantee the gendarmes on petrol will arrive on time to rescue them.

- Page 116, at the camp the narrator is told to prepare for thieves, the Moroccan security forces and look out for common that will take his money.

- Page 109 the narrators fore is hidden in his sneakers and at the camp. Page 116 he falls asleep in his sneakers just in case they got stolen.

(iii) **Fear of repatriation**

- Before crossing the Sahara, the narrator and other immigrants have to hide in a mod not until night fall for fear of being caught by the security forces page 109.

- Page 121 the immigrants at the camp have to move further into the bush to hide from security forces. They keep moving until the narrator (page 123) is afraid that they might move so far off.

- Obazee used to stay in Tangier in a guest house near petit Sacco but moved to the comp avoid the security forces. If they catch on immigrant, they are with him and send him back to Algeria page 119.

- Obazee has been trying to sneak into Ceuta (just like other immigrants) page 116 but the "guardian civil "keep catching him. The beat time they caught him ,they beat him up thoroughly page 119

- Page 120 one man for Mali who could not afford fore crossed the Sahara on first. It took him

several years. The Moroccan security forces told him in Tangier and repatriated him back to the Algerian border and told him to find his way to Gao on first.

- To get right with immigration, some African men marry any sort of woman and are forced to put up with them domineering characters in the name of being liberated women. The very men resist even discipline their children because they are protected by law. They have to put up with a demeaning culture page 114.

- Page 120. The Sierra Leonean who swims across the sea is spread repatriation because he has a missing hand which is proof that he was fleeing- civil war.

(iv) **Uncertainty** - It is never guarantee to get to your destination after paying a samara. Pg 121.

- The Senegalese woman who could not swim found a samara to carry her by adignity. The samara could not get close to the shore for fear of guardian civil catching him hence ordering her to jump out of his dignity into the sea and find her way somehow.

- Page 114 while crossing the Sahara, the narrator passes two trucks almost buried under the sand like giant carcasses and realizes that there is a possibility of not making to Morocco after all.

- Immigrants have been waiting at the camp for many years e.g. Obazee has been at the camp for six years while forms immigrants have been waiting for over ten years, Page 118. The narrator passes by people singing "When shall I see my home? When shall I see my native land? A pointer to the uncertainty at the end of waiting page 119.

- Page 120 A man from Rwanda with his family arrives in Centa but are kept in detention for months waiting for their Lawyer to prove that they are really from Rwanda (to be accorded asylum)

- Page 113 it is never certain that one will get a good job once they reach the Promised Land. Most end up driving taxi cabs guarding building at night, washing dirty plates and toilets seat, sleeping in cold ghettos and streets.

(v) Death.

- A man dies from probably the low temperature or high altitude. He hid himself in the wheel of an airplane that flew overnight to Europe page 110.

- Obazee informs the narrator that crossing the sea by the dinghies is cheaper but the capsizes and people have drowned page 119.

- Page 120 the Nigerian woman and her new born baby die in the camp in the forest.

(vi) Exploitation:

- The nasty Tuareg makes the narrator and other immigrants pay him extra. In the middle of the journey through the Sahara, he stops and threatens to leave the immigrants in the desert if they don't pay him 100 dollars more to continue with the journey page 114

- African women who get overseas and are recognized as domestic servant's service their masters in bed meaning that they are sexually abused page 114

- The Tuareg do not get the immigrants to Tangier he leaves them at the foot of a mountain' so the immigrants have to walk to camp in a forest on the mountain where travelers stop Patience that climbing up a mountain is not what she be gained for pills.

(vii) Inhuman conditions:

- The sand is needles in the narrator's eyes out in his nostrils and cobwebs in his chest. It makes him cough so hard that his head could deform. Page 112.

- To get to Gao, the narrator has to ride in taxi with wobbly wheels and no doors with ride, in lorries

that bounce from one pothole to another, sleep in dirty villages suffer bout of diarrhea and fever. Page 112.

- In the truck everyone is chasing away they split when they crouch, they rack badly, their legs are crumpled, the man in the stalk caps says he is suffering from piles because of the constent joints page 112.

- The camp strikes. It stinks like an open sewest. People stink since they live in deep rot. The narrator equally stinks since he is in a shirt that does not see soap since before he got Gao page 115.

- People in the camp are like refugees on televisions squatting, crotching under plastic sheets. They are coughing, scratching and slapping their arms and legs because of being bitten by fleas. Expect ant 4 well developed points. Mark 3:3:3:3=12 marks.

Conclusion: Immigrants in Twilight Trek are so dehumanized that they lose their identity as human beings.

- Accept any other valid conclusion.(2mks)

- Grammar and presentation -4 marks

(b) **Introduction:** Corruption in any country will lead to stagnation of economic developed and consequently suffering of the citizens.

In Betrayal in the City, transport corruption has resulted in oppression and even death of the people of Kafira. Content:

(i) Death of Adika while reading a demonstration protesting the large number of expatriates. Boss increases the number of expatriates; this is impunity. (ii) Doga and Nina Mulili kills them because he is obeying his cousin who promised him a from (Nepotism)

(iii) Moses imprisoned on false charges of having opium of his vehicle. This is injustice just because he spoke his mind.

(iv) Timbo shares the money meant for the play writing competition between himself, Regina and Juser. This is incompetence.

(v) Timbo has corrupting acquired a lot of property.

(vi) Kabito has non-offenders through completion loses it to Mulili through corruption

(vii) Committee members died fulfing allowance met they don't do any work. Expect 4 well developed mark 33.

Conclusion:

Corruption is an evil which does no good to even those who perpetrate it. Marking scheme Q3(c) Whale Rider Introduction: In the Maori Society women are depicted as always being denied opportunities to exploit.as always being denied opportunities to exploit their potential. However despite this it is evident that they play a significant role in ensuring that the society survives.The importance of women in the world over has been undermined but all societies depend on women for their growth. (Accept any other relevant introduction)- 2 mks Body:

i) Women play a nurturing role in the society .When Rehua dies it is Nani flowers and Rehua's mother who take care of the young Kahu ensuring she grows up.Rehuas is also seen to be taken care by Nani Flowers, who is more of a mother than a grandmother to him.

ii) Women ensure continuation of the society's continuation. The birth of Kahu ensures the image of Koro Apirana will continue even after the death of Rehua, Pororangi marries Anne and gives birth to a girl, Pororangi names Arine, and gives birth to a girl without these women the continuation of the society not possible.

iii) In times of crisis, women become the survivors of the society, Nani Flowers' ancestor Murumwahi is a legendary woman. It is said that she saved her clan from sinning in the sea by taking over the role of a man (page 15) When the whales come to the shore to die which will signify the death of society, it is Nani Flowers who rallies the women to support the men resulting in Kahu a girl saving the situation by riding the whale.

iv) Women also stamp their important role through characters like the legendary Chief Mihi Kotokutuku, she challenged the tradition of women not being allowed to speak on sacred ground by reminding men that they are borne of women. Accept and 4 well developed points 4:4:4:4
Conclusion: From the illustrations above it is clear that women play a crucial role in providing stability in a society. (2mks) (4mks)