
SECONDARY END TERM-1 EXAM 2017
ENGLISH PAPER-3 FORM 3
MARKING SCHEME

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ENGLISH PAPER 3
MARKING SCHEME
Imaginative composition
Points of interpretation

1. a

A composition based on an event/ occasion.

It must be a story. If not AD4

It must be a descriptive composition. The candidate must describe the event both as he/ she saw and experienced it involving his/ her five senses (taste, smell, touch, sight and feel)

The composition must be based on an event/ occasion/ ceremony that took place within the family set up of the home.

The candidate must write from the point of view of an insider and not an outsider.

1 B

A composition on how the government can curb the problem of insecurity in Kenya.

It must be a discursive essay

Each point must be discussed on its own paragraph

The candidate must explore the measures that the government and its people must put in place in order to tackle the problem of the run away security situation in the country

The candidate must demonstrate consciousness that insecurity is currently a thorny issue in the country with the terror attacks from Alshaabab at the Kenyan coast, besides banditry among the nomadic tribes like pokot, turkanas

2 **The River and The Source**
Introduction

The Luo community in which the river and the source is set is patriarchal and has traditions that down look the girl child and women; relegating them only to marriage and child bearing. The writer through the women characters of the novel like Akoko, Nyambara, Awiti paints a picture of a girl and a woman who is out to fight for her rights and prove her potential in a society that is dominated by men who down look upon women.

Body

- Akoko is born in a family of nine brothers and is the only girl for a long time before her sister is born. And to survive in such a household, she needed to stand strong and assert herself against her many male brother's domination. We are told that to survive in such a household, Akoko had to become

fearless physically and could take tumbles and losses with a determined smile. From the novel we learn that; when her brother Oloo wanted to snatch something from her that she was playing with, she shouts at him "dwaro mara" meaning she could not allow her brother to take from her what was rightly hers

- When her mother in law and Otieno accuse her of Juok (witchcraft) simply because Owuor Kembo couldn't marry another second wife; and also because she had failed to get many children as expected by the society; she storms out of her husband's matrimonial home and leaves in a haste to protest against the allegations that were falsely leveled against her.

Akoko further goes to Kisumu to seek redress from the white man's serikali- the DO, against injustices that Otieno had perpetrated against her; not only as a widow but also as a woman. She finally gains an upper hand over Otieno and asserts herself as a fearless and courageous woman in face of male domination and prejudice.

Against all expectations Awiti proves sharp and intelligent at school and outsmarts all other male counterparts in the academic arena. Praise upon praise is poured on her as the men mummured that no man dare marry such a girl

She goes on to a teaching college and ends up becoming a primary school teacher against social expectations that saw a woman as only good for marriage and child bearing.

On the other hand Nyabera Awiti's mother abandons her community and its traditions and seeks a new way of life at Aluor Christian mission, after suffering contempt from the society for failing to get many children as expected. She also suffers exploitation at the hands of Ogoma Kwalch who inherits her as a widow. The new way of life turns out to be a refuge not only for her with her troubled heart, but becomes a home of refuge for her mother Akoko and their daughter Awiti and young Peter Owour

At the university, Vera and Wandia prove themselves sharp and intelligent and compete favorably even outshining their male counterparts in faculties that were traditionally believed to be a preserve for men.

Conclusion

It is good to discriminate women and the girl child in our society. What a man can do a woman also can do and even better.

Mark 3:3:3:3 total 12

3 a) short stories; when the sun goes down

Story: The Retraction

Introduction

Alcohol abuse has led to many undesirable conditions. Those who are close to the alcoholic may also suffer a part from the alcoholic experiencing a lot of suffering because of his drunkenness's. This is well depicted in the story where the narrator is an alcoholic.

For instance, alcoholic abuse causes the narrator to misbehave in the plane. It keeps on ringing the bell calling for more beer even when his glass is full.

He imagines that he should have much beer as he is used to back in his home village

It is alcoholism that makes him write a letter of complaint against the air hostess when she refuses to serve him more beer. He interprets this as rudeness and out of intoxication, writes a letter to her employer complaining of inadequate services and in the process, the poor innocent lady gets sacked.

Once sober, he becomes aware of his actions and become remorseful and regrets having complained against an innocent lady.

This state of self pity and regret brings a lot of psychological suffering to the narrator

He becomes guilty and a hunted man- a behavior that is common among drunks, when he realizes that his actions have cost someone a job. It is guilt that makes him to retract his complaint/ allegation but his effort is rather too late.

Tatha locks herself in the house and refuses to eat. When the narrator turns up at her apartment to apologize, she gets furious at his cruel actions and sealed her fate.

The narrator's action of drunkenness, turns out to be very expensive also on his part. He sells all expensive things he had brought with the lottery money to raise fare to Blantyre. Ironically he travels by road and in the travel, suffers a lot of vagaries of rain and rejection at Tatha's door step.

Conclusion

Alcoholism can be very destructive and can cause a lot of suffering both to the alcoholic and to other people and it should be avoided at all costs

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3 b) Betrayal in the city by Francis Imbuga

Introduction

In the society there are people who may play sycophancy to those in power simply because they want to get famous and material gains from leaders. In the process they become evil minded, corrupt and the greedy. Mulili in betrayal in the city is a symbolic representation of evil in any given society.

CONTENT

Because of his evil mindedness and agreed for material gain, Mulili discharges his duties unprofessionally, as long as this will please Boss so that he may favour and earn himself a fortune. He murdered the old couple Doga and Nina in order to please Boss and get the farm and grade cattle he had been promised upon retirement.

He becomes cruel and inhuman when he sees to it that Jere is imprisoned for wanting to allow Doga and Nina conduct a burial ceremony for their son Adika who was murdered in cold blood.

He frames other people falsely and arranges for their competition. A case in point is Kabito whom he frames before Boss that he had abused him and said some others unpalatable things.

His sycophancy is the best example of the illiterate and inefficient people in society who use their close association with those in power to feed their greed for material wealth and personal gain. His English is broken showing his level of education

At the end of the play Mulili even betrays Boss his own cousin and even claims that he is just but a distant relative. He spills out all the atrocities that Boss had committed and even signs his death warrant before the coup executives. His killing and eventual elimination by Jasper is a symbolic representation of evil being eliminated from society.

Conclusion

Those who live by the sword and who try to perpetuate evil against others will finally come to utter ruin by the same means

3 c) The whale rider- by Witi Ihimaera

Introduction

In a society that is full of discriminatory practices against women and the girl child, Nani flowers comes out as a strong defender of the weaker sex. She is the best example for a woman who stands up to fight not only for their rights of the other down trodden women as well.

Body

When koro is against the naming of kahu after the ancestor of the clan because this is a man's name, Nani stands her ground and sees to it that kahu is named kahutia after founding father of the maori community.

She waters down koro disliked of kahu by threatening to divorce him and making sure that she reprimands and scolds the old man every time he harasses kahu.

She even locks the old man out of their matrimonial bedroom and makes sure that he sleeps on the floor.

When she realizes that the old Paka could not attend the prize giving ceremony at kahu's school that the girl had organized as a dedication to the old man because of her love for him, she decides to attend to give her moral support

She acts as a protector and defender of kahu throughout the novel and makes sure that no one mistreats nor humiliates the girl, not even Rawili.

She is in constant criticism of the traditions that conspire to discriminate women in the maori community when koro says "there are the rules" she assents, rules are made to be broken.

Conclusion

Nani is a strong character who is not only assertive, but one who fights for the rights of women and the girl child in a male dominated and patriarchal society.

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