

END OF TERM TWO FORM 4 EVALUATION EXAM

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (K.C.S.E)

ENGLISH- MARKING SCHEME

Paper - 101/3

July/August 2018

Imaginative Composition

a) Points of interpretation

- Must be a story, if not deduct 4 marks.
- Must begin with the given statement (if not deduct 2 marks) and link up well with the story.
- Must show that the brother who had been happy was now sad.
- Explain the cause.
- Focus on language competence.

b) Must be a story

- No attempt should be made to interpret the saying.
- The story must illustrate the saying as it means.
- No philosophical/literal interpretation of the saying, if any deduct 4 marks AD and treat as irrelevant.
- The candidate should present a situation on a character who helps another when in need.

2. Caucasian Chalk Circle.

A dispute is a serious disagreement, especially one that involves two parties and lasts for sometime. In this play, there are a number of disputes that arise. Some of the disputes are amicably solved, while others spill over to disaster.

The Grand Duke is involved in war with the Persians. This dispute is resolved by the Grand Duke being overtaken alongside his princess.

There is a dispute between goat herders and the fruit farmers over the ownership of a certain valley. A neighbouring group of peasants from another valley intends to utilize the valley under contest by carrying out horticultural farming, while the other people who are the real owners want to herd goats. The dispute resolution is mediated by a delegate of the state reconstruction

commission from Tiflis. The valley is given to the fruit growers because they have a good plan of irrigating it so that it gives high yields.

Another dispute is between the two brothers the fat prince and the governor Georgi Abashwili. The cause of the dispute is power and authority. The dispute is resolved through corrupt means. The mother of the “dying man” demands four hundreds plasters to allow Grusha to be married to her son Jussup. This is after Grusha is convinced by Lavrenti that she does not need a man in bed but a man in papers.

There exists a dispute between Natella Abashwili, the governor’s wife and her kitchen maid Grusha Vashnadze. The dispute is about who is the real mother of Michael Abashwili. This dispute arose during the time when the governor was overthrown and everybody was running for their safety Natella Abashwili choose material things over her son, Michael. Grusha escapes with Michael to the Northern Mountains, she sacrifices so much for him. This dispute is resolved in court and judge Azdak has to pass the ruling. A chalk circle is drawn on the floor. Michael is placed at the center. The plaintiff Natella Abashwili and the defendant, Grusha Vashnadze step up to the circle. Each gets the child by one hand and the real mother of the child is the one who pulls him out of the circle Grusha lets go the child for the two times that they are told to pull, for she declares that she cannot pull him apart, having brought him up. At last Grusha is declared the true mother. At last Grusha is declared the true mother. There exists a dispute between the old couple. They would like to be divorced for they claim that since the beginning they have never liked each other. The dispute is supposed to be resolved in the court by judge Azdak. Unfortunately instead of signing the divorce

decree for the old couple, he divorces Grusha.

Conclusion

Disputes are apart of life. It is therefore important for the parties to try as much as possible to come up with amiable resolutions. If not such disputes may lead to fatal states of either parties.

Drama

Francis Imbuga, Betrayal in the City.

3a) '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. (2marks)

- i) People are spied on and consequently reported to the authorities. Mulili spies for the government and he therefore cannot allow Doga and Nino to carry out their funeral rites for their son Adika./ Kabito to is eliminated due to the tender issue.
- ii) Innocent are subjected to brutality and torture Regina, Mosese's sister is beaten up by soldiers forcing her to give evidence against him, to have him implicated. (pg 32)
- iii) People are being rounded up for criticizing the government and imprisoned on trumped up charges. Mosese has bhang planted by Nicodemus in his car (pg 29) And Mulili lies about Kabito.
- iv) Murders that are politically engineered. Adika (pg10). Doga and Nina (pg25). Kabito dies in a road accident on the orders of Boss (pg 65)

- v) The voice of the masses has summarily been muffled. Jaspers writings cannot be published/ etc (pg 10, 29, 39, 45, 50, 65)

Mark Any 4 well developed points 3: 3: 3: 3)
(12mks)

Conclusion

Accept any valid conclusion

Grammar and presentation 4 marks.

Total 20marks)

b) Memories we lost and other stories.

Introduction (2 marks)

Pahom the main character is convinced by a trader who passed by his home that he could get a large piece of land for 1000 roubles. The dealer narrates to him how he was able to get 1300 acres of land for 1000 roubles from the Bashkirs. All this was despite Pahom

Owning 123 acres of land, a big house animals and a family of five.

Points of interpretation

- 1) Pahom believes that he would get a big piece of land for only 1000 roubles. By walking and marking his route.
2. The fact that he was excited to an extent that he could hardly sleep until dawn when he only dozes off (pg 22)
Before sunrise he is taken to the hillocks. (Greed)
At a certain point he takes off his coat and shoes to walk faster (desire for material wealth)
3. Pahom walks far away until he could not see the hillocks and the people. He stops to take water & lunch. He is exhausted and sleepy because of the burning heat.
4. His thoughts.
The thought that comes to his mind when he wants to go back "flax would do well there". His greed makes him not to turn when it would have been very necessary to do so.

5. His regrets

Pahom finally plans to go back.

The sun is too hot, he is too tired, his feet are cut and bruised and his legs are failing him - He regrets having walked too far.

6. Pahom throws away everything he was carrying, coat shoes, flask and his cap (futility of materialism)

The fear of not achieving his goals makes him to start running despite heat dehydration pain and the knowledge that strain would kill him- Greed for more land)

“Though afraid of death, he could not stop” he ran on and on.

7. Pahoms death.

Pahom dies in the end when he reaches the top of the hill. The Bashkirs exclaim “He has gained much land But he is dead.”

The servant buried Pahom using his own spade (Pahom’s) the same he used to mark the land.

Pahom only needed six feet by three feet.

Conclusion (2 marks)

Six feet of land is all a man needs. Because every man dies in the end.

3 : 3 : 3 : 3

Language	A	-	4
	B	-	3
	C	-	2
	D	-	1

c) John Steinbeck, The Pearl.

Introduction (2mks)

Force beyond one’s control shape our destiny. What a number of characters go through in the Pearl is pre-determined. Accept any other relevant introduction.

Body 12mks)

- The death of baby Coyotito is pre-determined. However much the family tries to protect and save him, he finally passes on when they are attacked by the Attackers.

- Kino returns the Pearl to the sea. This is after he unsuccessfully tries to sell it. The pearl buyers collude to deny him the opportunity to sell it by setting very low price for it.
- Failure by Kino to get the Pearl Buyer or the best price is beyond his control. This is what makes him to finally after realizing that it is the pearl that is turning him into an animal and a target of thieves that he throws it back to the sea.
- The stinging of the baby. The scorpion stings the baby irrespective of Kino;s attempt to kill it. This is foreshadowed by the music of Evil in Kino’s mind and the music of the enemy Pg 21.

Conclusion (2mks)

Any valid conclusion summarizing the points.

Grammar 4mks

Mark any 4 well developed points

3 : 3 : 3 : 3

Introduction 2mks

Conclusion 2mks

Grammar 4mks

