**MARKING SCHEME -2022**

**ARISE AND SHINE TRIAL ONE EXAM**

**101/3**

**ENGLISH**

**1. IMAGINATIVE COMPOSITION**

1. a) Points of interpretation

* Must be a story if not deduct 2AD
* Must begin with the sentence given if not deduct 2AD
* Must present a credible scenario depicting a pleasant occurrence of the day or the one showing unexpected change of event that leaves him/her in immense pain.

b). It must be a story if not deduct upto 4 AD

The candidate must show through the story that there was a lesson learnt and now fears

repeating the same.

**TABLE OF CATEGORIZATION**

**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 communicate. The candidate fails to fit English words he knows into meaningful sentences.

The subject is glanced at or distorted. Practically no valid punctuation. All kinds of errors are “Broken English.”.

**D- (01-01) 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 English is often broken and the essay is full of errors of all types one can at least guess what the candidate wants to communicate.

**C CLASS (06-10) -** Generally, there is difficulty in communication.

The candidate communicates understandably but only more or less clearly. He/she is not confident with their language. The language is often undeveloped. There may be some digressions. Unnecessary repetitions are frequent. The arrangement is weak and the flow is jerky. There is no economy of language mother tongue influence is felt in spelling; there is direct translation.

**C- (06-07)-** The candidate obviously finds it difficult to communicate his ideas. He is seriously hampered by his very limited knowledge of the language 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 linguistic abilities being very limited, he cannot avoid frequent errors in sentence structure. There is little variety or originality. Very bookish English. Links are weak, incorrect and at times repeated.

**C+ (09-10)** The candidates communicates clearly but in the flat and uncertain manner. Simple concepts and sentences are often strained. There may be an overuse of clinches or 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)** Generally, there is fluency in communications

This class is characterized by greater fluency and ease of expression. The candidate demonstrates that he/she can use English as a normal way expressing himself. Sentences are varied and usually well-constructed. Some candidates become ambitious and even over ambitious i.e the candidate may use too much vocabulary in an effort to impress. There may be items of merit of the one word or one’s expression types. Many essays in this category may be just clean and unassuming but they still show that the candidate is at ease with the language.

**B(11-12)** The candidates communicates fairly and with some fluency. There may be little variety in sentence structure gross errors are occasional.

**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. Some items or merit, economy of language. The candidate seems to express themselves naturally and effortlessly.

**B+ (14-15)** The candidate communicates his ideas pleasantly and without strain. There are few errors and slips. Tenses, spellings and punctuations are quite good. A number of merit of **“whole sentence**” or the “**whole expression”** type are evident.

**A CLASS (16-20) Communication is efficient**

The candidate communicates not only fluently, but attractively, with originality and efficiency. He has the ability to make the reader share his deep feelings, emotions, enthusiasm. He expresses himself freely and without any visible constraint. The script gives evidence of maturity, good planning and a tinge of humour. Many items of merit which indicate that the candidate has complete command of the language. There is no strain, just pleasantness, clever arrangement and felicity of expressions.

**A-(16-17)** The candidates shows competence and fluency in using language. He may lack imagination or originality which usually provides the “spark” in such essays. Vocabulary, idioms, sentence structure, links and variety are impressive. Gross errors are very rare.

**A18 Positive Ability.**

A few errors that are felt to be slips. The story or arguments has a definite impact. No grammar problem. Variety of structures. A definite spark.

**A+(19-20)** The candidates communicates not only information and meaning, but also and especially the candidate’s whole self, his feelings, taste, points of view, youth and culture, this ability to communicate his deep self may express itself in many ways: wide range effective vocabulary, original approach, vivid and sustained account in case of a narrative, well developed and ordered argument in case of a debate or discussion. A very definite spark.

**2/3 Guidelines for marking question 2 and 3**

**Introduction:** Students should show understanding of the questions – without defining terms.

They should given both a general and specific introduction.

* General - touching on the society outside the text. **1 mark**
* Specific: in relation to the text.

**Total – 2 marks**

\*If terms are defined deduct 1 mark

**Body** Should have at least four points/discussed in separate paragraphs. Each point should be well identified, illustrated and explained for the candidate to score 3 marks

**Identification -1mark**

**Illustration - 1mark**

**Explanation -1 mark 3x4 = 12 marks**

**Conclusion**: The student should give a summary of what they have discussed and link the content to a general advice or remedial statement for them to get the 2 marks

Summary -1 mark

Remedial statement =1 mark

Total – 2 marks

**Language**

The language mark is pegged on the marks in the body as shown below.

Body Score Language

0-4 1mark

5-6 2marks

7-8 3 marks

9-12 4 marks

NB-Mark each paragraph as a point. Where the student writes all the points in one paragraph, consider that as one point only.

\*If a student gives more than 4 points in the body, mark all the points and pick out the best four.

\* Deduct – 2AD for a length beyond 450 words (2 pages for a foolscap) AD=Means Automatic Deduction

1. **The Compulsory Set Text (20 marks)**

Henrik Ibsen, A Doll’s House

**Self-sacrifice and love is what is required for the sake of the family. Using Nora in Henrik Ibsen’s A Doll’s House, write an essay in support of the above statement.**

Introduction: Any relevant introduction

**Si Forgery**. Nora secretly, against all the legal odds, forges her father’s signature and borrows money to help treat her husband. She chooses to help her sick husband instead of her father,

(**pgs 13,17-20,36-41)**

**Sii Insults**. Nora tolerates Torvald’s decrees and condescension all the time for the sake of their family. (**Pgs2, 3, 6, 20, 57, 61, 95-97,102-120)**

**Siii Secret**. Nora must fight to hide her loan from her husband Torvald because these knows he would never bring himself to accept that a woman did all this for him. It would lower his self-worth. And so she work in secret to pay off her loan because he fears to embarrass her husband since it is illegal for a woman to secure a loan without her husband’s permission and thefore,with this she has to endure Krogstad’s blackmail. **(Pgs12, 1921, 48, 72-76)**

**Siv Upkeep** . Nora keeps the family warm and protected for weigh years despite her fears and tribulations. **(Pgs 13, 30-31, 49-51)** – Crotchet work, embroidery- Copying

**Sv Children** . Nora’s abandonment of her children is act of self-sacrifice. Despite her great love for them- manifested by her interaction with them and her great fear of corrupting them – she chooses to leave them, Nora truly believes that the nanny will be a better mother and that leaving her children is in their best interest. (**103-120**)

**Svi Loan**. She struggles to repay the loan and its accruing interests from her partime work and house savings**.(Pgs 13,21-22)**

**Svii Love.**.Nora chooses her husband over her father yet the latter’s condition seems worse as he is critically ill. She tells Mrs.Linde that did not want to bother her father with the bond. She therefore forged his signature. Her dies a few days a few days later, on 29th September.**(pgs 19-22)**

Conclusion: Any valid conclusion

**3.OPTIONAL TEXT**

**(a). The Short Story (Memories we Lost)**

Introduction

Though ambition is good and motivates us to keep working, not being contented with what

one has can lead to self-destruction in the story, *How Much Land Does Man Need* is a good

example of this.

NB show general understanding of the question and then tie to the text

**Ci)Greed**. Pahom, A farmer owns 123 acres of land and pasture. He also had a big house in which five family members live in as he kept farming the number of the cattle kept increasing. However he was not contented with this, he thought that his land was not big enough. He wanted wider and more fertile lands. He had a desire to farm widely and to keep more livestock. This made him leave his vast lands in search of more. He dies in his quest and loses what he owned.

**Cii).Unease**.Pahom kept thinking about only one thing: How can I have more lands? He loses an opportunity to enjoy what he had as he remained restless-” I have to go there and buy land”

**Ciii)Sun**. Pahom kept walking under the hot sun in order to get the largest and best land above all people. He has to take off his coat and the shoes because of the heat. His desire to get more land above every one made him lose even the comfort he would have enjoyed. He was in a regular sweat and very thirsty.

**Civ)Walking**. Even after he had walked enough and knew he was supposed to go back a desire to get the hallow made him not to turn. He kept going in order to get more land. He was never satisfied. He kept walking without thinking until it was too late. The only thing that made him stop and turn the hours he would have used to turn back because of his greed for more. Even after he realized his body was drained of all energy he begun to run for fear of losing all. His month was perched his breast was working like a blacksmith’s bellows, his heart beating like a hammer. Though afraid a death could not stop. He ran on and on. At this point he should have stopped but the thought of gaining more land made him push himself to the end losing the land his life.

Conclusion

From the above illustration, it is true to say that our desire to get more and more can make us lose even what we have

2:3:3:3:3:2

2:12:4:2=20

16 +4 Language =20

**3(b). Drama**

David Mulwa: Inheritance

Misuse of power is a rampant in most African countries. Basing your arguments of *Inheritance by David Mulwa* write an essay to support this statement.

Introduction

Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. When individuals get power, it gets into their heads. Leaders tend to forget that they have ascended to power courtesy of the citizens and use the same privileges to look down and oppress their subjects. Basically they have no regard for the people who elected them to that point.

**M i Sacking**

-Judith Zen Melo is kicked out of his work because he refuses to be involved in the killing of his brother Benog, more so they take his land.

**M ii Land**

-Chipande uses his influence as a counselor to buy Tamina’s land on the mountains cheaply, for peanuts, and then he goes ahead to ensure that no one is given license to grow coffee for he fears competition.

**M iii Kins**

-Most people employed in Kutula government are Leader Lacuna’s tribesmen and kinsmen. Tamina comments that Lacuna hasn’t seen anyone else apart from his tribesmen. The manager at the miens where Zen Melo works as a gateman is a tribesman of Lacuna.

**M iv Law**

Lacuna sacks all employees and employ’s people from his tribe when he is confronted with protests and rebels against his leadership, in addition he declares martial law and a curfew so that he could track down the dissidents and rebels. He orders the killing of deserters.

**M v Harassment**

Lacuna detains Lulu against her will at the palace. He kisses her forcefully and wants to marry her against her will.

**M vi Eviction**

Since he has power, Lacuna orders the removal of inhabitants to the valley such that the foreigners should occupy it. Goldstein wants to use his position to ensure that they benefit fully from the business arrangement with Kutula through the interests earned on the loans advanced to Kutula.

**Conclusion 2 marks:**Any valid conclusion

2:3:3:3:3:2

2:12:4:2=20

16 +4 Language =20

3c. The Novel

**John Steinbeck: The Pearl (20 marks)**

**Excessive desire for material things can negatively influence one’s character and sanity. Using Kino, draw illustrations from John Steinbeck’s The Pearl.**

Introduction – Kino’s determination to fight poverty and guarantee a future of comfort and security is rewarded with a rare find of the greatest pearl in the world. However, such determination is marked with a mad obsession that blocks him from being reasonable (sober)

**Mi Blow** – A thief gets into his house and attempts to steal the pearl from where he buried it. Kino fights the thief off with a knife. He however receives a blow on his head and Juana has to nurse him. Her plea for Kino to throw the pearl “This pearl is like sin! It will destroy us” is meet with a stubborn resolve to keep it.

**M ii Stone** – When Kino steps out of his brush house, Juana hears a little rush, a grunting struggle and a blow. In terror, she comes out with a stone from the fire place only to find Kino on the ground struggling to rise. He had been attacked by a thief in need of the pearl. She entreats him to do away with the pearl: let us throw it back in the sea where it belongs Kino, it is evil, it is evil! Kino is determined to defend and protect it at all costs.

**M iii Slap** – At cock-crow, Kino senses his wife moving quietly to the fire place and takes the pearl intending to throw it into the sea. He follows her, wrenches the pearl out of her hands and strikes her in the face with his clenched fist. She falls among the boulders and he kicks her in the side. He becomes violent and half insane.

**M iv Killing** – As he moves away from his wife, Kino is attacked and his attackers ransack him. Luckily, the pearl drops from his hand and falls near a stone. He kills a man with his knife. Kino and his family attempt to flee from their village; but to his dismay, his canoe has a hole in it. He was an animal now, for hiding, for attacking pg.87

**M v Advice** – Kino is not ready to take advice from Juan Tomas or Juana, his wife and t get rid of the pearl. He says the pearl has become his soul. “If I give it up I shall lose my soul.”92

**M vi Trackers**-Kino readily counters any threats to himself and his family. He ceases to be human and becomes an animal. Kino kills the three trackers in a moment of sheer madness.”….the big knife swung free in his right hand.”

Conclusion

Any relevant and valid conclusion.

2:3:3:3:3:2

2:12:4:2=20

16 +4 Language =20