**FORM 4 ENGLISH**

**(IMAGINATIVE COMPOSITIONS AND ESSAYS BASED ON SET TEXTS)**

**END OF TERM 2 2021**

**101/3**

**Marking scheme**

**Answer 3 questions. Questions 1 and 2 are compulsory.**

**1.**

1. This should be a story - if not deduct 2 marks

- The candidate should not explain the meaning of the saying but should bring out the meaning of the saying in the composition.

- If a philosophical or literal interpretation of the saying is given, deduct 4 marks and treat as irrelevant.

- it should capture an incident in which the individual regrets the kind of life he/she lived/an action/decision taken that brought unbearable consequences.

 **Or**

1. The candidate should present a story that begins with the sentence given.

- The given statement must tie well with the story. If not, deduct (1mk)

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

1. **Compulsory set book: Blossoms of the Savanna.**

 Mama Milanoi is depicted as a woman who is unable to defend her daughters against unfavourable decisions made by her husband in order to protect her own interest.

**Points**

- She does not protect Resian when she is harassed for not being born a boy.

- She fails to defend daughters against their father’s decision to have them circumcised.

- She does not speak out against the plot to drug and abduct Resian if she refuses to marry Oloisudori.

- She is part to the women who abduct Taiyo and have her circumcised against her will.

**Conclusion**

Any other correct point. Expect fully illustrated answers

Introduction 2 marks

Body 12 marks

Language 4 marks

Conclusion 2 marks.

**3. Either:**

**(a) Inheritance by David Mulwa.**

Good behaviour is meant to be a basic fabric that holds together a proper and upright society and should trickle down from the leaders to the citizens. However, we do not see this in Kutula republic led by Lacuna and his cronies. Their immoral behaviour leads to deplorable living conditions for the citizens of Kutula. When they feel that enough is enough, the citizen’s resort to a peaceful uprising to oust the immoral leaders.

Lacuna Kasoo is cruel and inhuman. Menninger calls him a thoroughly debased moral reprobate. He callously poisons and kills his own father King Kutula XV due to his greed for power and leadership of Kutula. He takes advantage of his father’s trust and love for him. He laces his tea with a poisonous powder killing him despite the fact that his father loved him. The king died slowly. He later conspires to kill Romanus Bengo, a fearless critic of his leadership. He calls him a thorn on his political side. Judah Zen Melo, Bengo’s brother, refuses to take up the dirty job. Lacuna punishes him by having him beaten mercilessly, fires him, and snatches him of the government house and car. Later when Lulu refuses to marry Lacuna, he ends up killing Juday as he refuses to give him blessings for the marriage and tries to cover it up by blaming his death on the old, rotting machines. Robert Rollerstone and Lulu reproach him for this murder. Lacuna’s actions cause misery to Bengo who is held unlawfully for a long time. Judah’s death causes Tamina his wife untold pain. She cries bitterly and convulses when she learns of his death form Reverend Sangoi. Lulu is also badly hurt and left without a father. The entire family suffers. Furthermore the whole nation is affected by the death of their compassionate and prudent leader king Kutula XV. Lacuna does not seem to have a problem with having blood on his hands as he had killed his own father ascend the seat. Surely, leaders’ moral decadence have adverse effects on any society.

Secondly, the leaders oppress the citizens of Kutula. Romanus Bengo is an activist who is against Lacuna’s poor leadership. Lacuna plans to have him killed. Luckily the proposed hit man, Judah, declines the job. As a consequence of his dissidence Bengo is illicitly jailed for a long time so as to be silenced as the debauchery prevailed. This fuels Bengo’s spirit even more when he gets out, he is even more determined to dethrone Lacuna. Lacuna intends to marry Lulu forcefully so as to appease the ancestors. As Lulu is reluctant, Lacuna locks her up in the castle for almost a month against her wishes. Lulu suffers and cries the whole time. She is also embarrassed by the humiliating thought of marrying an old man whom she respects as a parent and a leader. Tamina is also constantly troubled of her daughter’s whereabouts. Lacuna’s immorality affects Bengo and lulu adversely.

The leaders exploit the poor citizents of Kutula. Lacuna is inefficient and hands-off as a leader. Chipande, his crony, buys fertile land from Tamina for peanuts and used his influence to convince Lacuna to deny other people license to grow coffee. When he bus Tamina’s land unfairly he says he cannot compete with peasant. Since her husband is unemployed and thrown out of his government house she is forced to pick coffee at chipande’s farm in order to raise money to feed her children. She works extra hours from cock crow to sunset at no extra pay. She has to walk a long distance to and from work. She is unable to give her children a decent lifestyle. Lulu is out of school for she cannot afford to pay her school fees and other related levies like construction fund. She thinks of having her study on credit. The stress caused by this leads to anxiety and a strain in their relationship. Lulu asks her to seek help from Chipande or Lulu, oblivious of their true colours. She even hints of using her beauty to get the money to complete school and be a doctor. This angers her mother who threatens to beat her up.

The exploitative leaders cause the citizens pain. Lacuna is a greedy narcissist. He borrows money from abroad to develop his country and better the lives of the citizens but instead enriches himself and his friends. Much of the money is stashed in his offshore accounts in Canada, Swiss, Luxemburg and Manhattan. He uses part of it to buy himself and expensive private aircraft to fly over his “petty” subjects. He distributes the spoils from the loans to his tribesmen and friends in leadership and pockets 30% of the balance for himself. His greed and selfishness denies the people a just and progressive leader in King Kutula XV. The citizens reminisce about his good leadership with fondness of heart. When Lacuna’s accounts are frozen he plans to make his people pay for his excesses. He also plans to overtax the companies in Kutula and keep the returns for himself so as to continue being rich as citizens suffer. Lacuna intends to forcefully evacuate the occupants of Bukelembe valley so as to satisfy Robert and Goldstein’s wishes and secure a loan from them. His greed makes the citizens to wallow in abject poverty. While he lives in luxury in his large palace with many servants and titular assistants, citizens of Kutula suffer unemployment, low wages, long working hours and poverty. They revolt and overthrow Lacuna.

In conclusion, the leaders of Kutula fail to uphold good morals for the wellbeing of their subjects and instead end up hurting the very people they are supposed to serve. It is not a surprise when they are overthrown and taken to jail by the citizens. (20 marks)

 **Or:**

**(b) The Pearl by John Steinbek.**

- It is only when Coyotito is stung by a scorpion that a true revelation of the doctor as discriminative and racist comes to the surface. The doctor refuses to treat the baby because Kino is an Indian and is poor.

- It is also through Coyotito that the priest is portrayed as materialistic. When he learns that Kino has found a great pearl he questions whether the baby had been baptized. This is because he expects to be paid if he were to carry out the baptism

- The doctor’s hypocrisy and greed is laid bare through Coyotito. When he learns that Kino has found the great pearl he changes tack and visits Kino in his brush house. He gives the wrong medication.

- Kino’s resolve to guard the pearl revolves around his great interest in securing Coyotito’s education.

- When Coyotito is accidentally, shot by a tracker, Kino throws the pearl into the sea, realizing that it’s more trouble than it’s worth.

 (20 marks)

 **Or:**

**(c) Memories We Lost and Other Stories**

Conflicts arise as a result of hatred and tribal animosity. The hatred and tribalism lead to violence that have adverse effect on innocent civilians.

In this story, members of different families are separated from each other as a result of conflict. A lot of people escape from the hot spots thereby separating from their loved ones. Adam say is dragged away by rebels. Ibrahim and Mohamed are captured and tied then taken away. Kamara is separated from.

 Marie because of the conflict.

A lot of atrocities are meted on the people during conflict. Women and girls end up being defiled, a case of Kamara where she is raped by Salieu at a tender age. Many people lose their limbs. Rebels cut off people’s hands as a way of sending a message to the president to get out of power. Many people are forced to live in an amplitees’ camp in free town. Many lives are lost. Conflict and violence lead to the killing of many people. The narrator says that she later learnt that as many as a hundred people were killed that day. Rebels have no regard for human life, they just kill people. In line with the war, children are also recruited into war as soldiers. Mostly this is done against their will and they end up missing on their childhood. Kamara is tortured and eventually amputated by child soldiers who are her age mates. She pleads with a child soldier to have mercy on her as she is his age but the child soldier hears none of that. Victims of violence and conflicts are forced to live under pathetic conditions, Kamara, her cousins and aunt have to live in a camp. This camp is full of filth. Moreso they are forced to beg on the streets to get food.

Children who experience violence go through psychological torture. Kamara mentions that she is enrolled in high school before she is swallowed by thoughts of her past and family.

Effects of conflicts are quite adverse on the innocent especially the children. They are the ones who are handicapped, displaced from this homes, forced to live in pathetic conditions and some even lose their lives.

(20 marks)