**SUNRISE ONE TERM 1EXAMINATIONS 2023**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**FORM FOUR**

**Form 4 ENGLISH Term 1**

**PAPER 3 APRIL 2023 – 2½ Hours**

**Marking scheme**

 (For Question 1)

1. a) It must be a story. If not, deduct 4 marks
* It must end with the given sentence. If not deduct 2 marks.
* -It must present a credible Scenario suggested by and emanating from the sentence given. If this is not apparent, treat as irrelevant and deduct 4 marks.

 Below is a table of marks category

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CLASS | CATEGORY | MARKS |
|  A |  A A- |  18-20 16-17 |
|  B |  B+ B B- |  14-15 13 11-12 |
|  C |  C+ C C- |  9-10 8 6-7 |
|  D |  D+ D D- |  4-5 3 0-2 |

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| --- | --- |
| D- (0-2) | Chaotic. Little meaning whatsoever. Question paper or some words from it simply copied. |
| D(3) | Flow of thought almost impossible to follow. The errors are continuous. |
| D+ (4-5) | Although the English is broken and the essay is full of errors of all types, we can at least guess what the candidate wants to say. |
| C- (6 –7) | The candidate obviously finds it difficult to communicate his ideas. He is seriously hampered by his 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 (8) | The candidate communicates but not with consistent clarity. Its 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, repeated at times. |
| C+ (9-10) | The candidate communicates clearly but in a flat and uncertain manner. Simple concept sentence forms are often strained. There may be an overuse of clichés, unsuitable idiom, proverbs are misquoted or misinterpreted. The flow is jerky. There are some errors of agreement, tenses spelling. |
| B- (11-12) | The candidate communicates fairly and with some fluency. These may be little variety in sentence structure. Gross errors are still found occasionally, but this must not be over punished by the teacher. |
| B (13) | The sentences are varied but rather simple. Straight forward. The candidate does not strain himself in an effort to impress. This is a fair range of vocabulary and idiom. Natural and effortless. Some items of merit. Economy of language.  |
| B+ (14-15) | The candidate communicates these ideas pleasantly and without strain. These 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- (16-17) | The candidate shows competence and fluency in using the language. He may lack imagination or originality, which usually provide the “spark” in such essays. Vocabulary, idiom, sentence structure, links, variety, are impressive. Gross errors are very rare. |
| A(18) | Positive ability. A few errors that are felt to be slips. The essay has a definite impact. No grammar problem. Variety of structures. A definite spark. Many margin ticks.

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| --- | --- |
| A Plus19-20 | There is a wide range of effective vocabulary, original approach, vivid and sustained account. Errors and slips should not deprive the candidate of the full marks he deserves. A very definite spark. |

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**2 COMPULSORY TEXT. BLOSSOMS OF THE SAVANNAH BY HENRY OLE KULET**

Introduction.

 When people make poor decisions without good judgement it can negatively have serious consequences to other people’s lives. People like Olekaelo make others suffer due to the poor decision they made. This is illustrated in the novel **Blossoms of the Savannah**.

**CI: Ole Kaelo makes a wrong choice when he engages in business with Oloisudori;**

 Ole Kaelo is retrenched from Agribix Limited, he chooses to relocate to Nasila, with his family. He opens a shop dealing in Agriculture products. His business is funded by Oloisudori. Oloisudori helps him secure some business contracts. He helps Ole Kaelo secure a 4 year contract to supply all government Institutions in Nasila with agricultural inputs like fertilizer, seeds, herbicides and fungicides. His mentor Ole Supeyo warns him against his involvement with Oloisudori. He says that Oloisudori is corrupt. He equates him to a hyena and a randy he-goat and cautions Ole Kaelo to keep him away from his daughters. Ole Kaelo does not listen. This choice haunts him when Oloisudori asks for his daughter Resian’s hand in marriage. Resian has to be circumcised first. This affects Resian her dream to enroll at Egerton University. When she learns of her father’s plan, she confronts him at his shop and he slaps her in anger after she refuse the proposal calling Oloisudori a monster. Resian also runs to Nasilariver. She contemplates suicide. (pg 107-113, 114-119, pg 176-180, 205-206, 207-210)

**CII : Ole Kaelo makes a poor choice to deny Resian and Taiyo a chance to pursue their** **Education at Egerton University**. Ole Kaelo has been reassimilated to the Nasila culture, during the home coming ceremony Ole Musankaadvice him to come back to Nasila and embrace the pillars. He takes this advice of bringing his family back into the Nasila fold.

 He asks Joseph Parmuat to teach them cultural aspect of Nasila in preparation for circumcision and marriage. Resian coaxes her sister Taiyo to speak and convince their father about joining Egerton University on so many other occasions because she burns with passion for education and wants to fulfill her ambition of joining Egerton University. When she tries to ask the father he gets angry at her. Ole Kaelo says he thought of it but decided not to send her there because she has had enough of formal education. He even accepts the bride price in suitcase from Oloisudori. He fails to protect her daughter from advances by the evil and corrupt extortionist. This affects Resian, she suffers emotionally and tells the father he’d rather kill him than hand her over to his monster friend. A monster, gangster, and a bank robber. The father slaps her and she rans away from home then later joins Emakererei.

(pg. 37-47, 198- 203, 204-205, 206- 210)

**CIII: Mama Milanoi makes an unwise choice to keep a low profile and not protecting herdaughters when subjected to punitive cultural practices.**

Ole Musanka advices the women to re-assimilate mama Milanoi and her daughters. She was also torn in a dilemma to support her daughters and be a pariah in Nasila or accept to follow tradition and lose her daughters trust. She chooses to be submissive to the husband and accept to circumcise and marry them off. Taiyo and Resian suffer the stigma of being labelled intoiyenemengalana. Ole Kaelo plans to circumcise Resian and marry her off to Oloisudori. Mama Milanoi knows that its her dream to join Egerton University and pursue a degree in Veterinary Medicine. She however fails to defend Resian against the pressure from society to have her circumcised and marry them off. She knows that FGM is torturous and painful experience but she still fails to speak to Ole Kaelo against it. She is aware to the details of having Resian abducted and forcefully circumcised but still remains silent. Resian escapes from home and separates with her family. Taiyo is also psychologically damaged she says it will take long before conscience reconcile with what happened to her. The damage done to her will be indelibly printed in her memory. (pg 113- 119, 37-47, 203-205, 272-275)

**C.(IV). Mama Milanoi decides to collude with the three blind mice affects Taiyo.**

Resian runs away with Olarinkoi to avoid marriage to Oloisudori, Taiyo is offered as replacement. Mama Milanoi allows her to accompany the three women from Esoit, they lie to Taiyo that Resian is on a hunger strike and has gone for three days without eating. They want her to accompany them to Esoit for Resians sake. She complies and accompanies them happily since her mother assures her that their father had vowed never to try to marry them by force to any man. At Esoit no one attends to her but she is left in a dingy hut. The next morning they drag her out and poured cold water on her then the enkamurataniforciblt circumcise her. She passes out. She is later rescued by Minik the guard to a beer party. Parmuat is speared to death. Taiyo is affected psychologically, she says that the damage done to her will be indelibly printed in her memory. (pg 270-273, 272-275)

**C.(V): Olarinkoi chooses to attempt raping Taiyo and it affects her.**

Resianrans away from home and Olarinkoi finds her by the river, he lies to her that Oloisudori’s men are looking for her all over. He offers to take her to Ntarenaaju to meet Minik. She complies since he had saved them from the vagabond whenNtaraMuyo tried to rape them. He take her to his dingy hut and came back at night stone drunk. Insisting Resian is his wife.

 He even try to force her to cook maize meal and meat. He mocks her about her education and forcefully grabs her attempting to rape her then tore her clothes. Resian defends herself by pushing his thumb into his mouth and biting his thumb almost severing it. He also knocks Resian on her ribcage with his elbow until she became unconscious. He had a choice of being patient to fulfill the mother’s prophecy but he decided to deep his hands in the porridge before it was served to him. She bled and her head throbbed with an excruciating pain, blood trickled from her nostril; she nosebleed. She also suffers psychologically, she was tortured. She saw distorted images moving and a lonely darkness. Images of Olarinkoi and Oloisudori merged haunting her and becoming one great terror.

(pg 217-222)

In conclusion, choices have consequences.

**3 a A silent Song and Other Stories**

Lack of courtesy between the police and civilians leads to lethal conflicts. justify the validity of this statement using illustrations from meja mwangi’s incident in the park. (20 marks).

Across the world, over centuries, the behaviour of some of the police officers has caused dire repercussions. Sometimes this happens due to excessive use of force or simply wrongful application of the law and policies, but majorly this occurs as a result of impolitel interactions between the two parties.

Incident in the Park shows how city dwellers, hawkers and loafers find themselves in conflicts with the police over flimsy and petty reasons often ending unpleasantly. When the two constables accost the fruit peddler, he gets startled and confused. They demand for his licence and identity card which he obviously doesn’t have. Then he offers five shillings which doesn’t seem good enough as one constable shrugs. This means that at times if the offer were attractive, they would have accepted it and left him.

The police refuse to listen to the fruit merchant and harshly shove him along the street to the city telling him he will explain to the judge. This complicates matters even more because the fruit- seller fears the judge more, It throws him into more panic as he has a case that is coming up the following week and the judge is a “tyrant”. He explains further that he is selling this time so that he can afford a fine but all his entreaties fall on deaf ears They remain unimpressed saying nothing until he breaks away and flees into the crowded city.

The situation escalates when the constables chase the fleeing man shouting for help from the passers-by. They actually betroth him unto the mob. A city man intercepts him and anotherman lunges for him as shouts increase. Tossed here and there as a suspect, the desperate fruit peddler stumbles and falls into a ditch, No one seems to care to find out what really is happening before taking action. No one listens as he pleads for mercy, This is where he meets his Verdict’ which is death. According to the crowd, ‘justice’ is administered. The mob universally condemn him without plausible evidence.

​By the time the police arrive at the scene, it is too late. Their action is irreversible and fatal. The mob has already killed him for being a “thief”. They who are supposed to ensure public safety and security have aided the killing of a hardworking hawker by their silly mistake. This should not have happened if they had treated the man politely. An innocent life is so unnecessarily lost. This makes the public lose confidence in the police. After investigations the truth will come out and it will be hard to trust the police.

​In a nutshell, wanton conflicts and deaths of innocent citizens could be averted if the police handled matters with courtesy and sobriety

**3 b An Artist of the Floating World**

Yearning for reputation and social status can lead someone down to a path of fear and obsession. Making reference to Ono in the Novel ‘An Artist of the Floating World’, discuss the validity of this statement. **(20 marks)**

* On several occasions, Ono takes care to emphasize how little he cares about his reputation and social status. “I have never at any point in my life been very aware of my own social standing.
* The irony lies in the amount of time he spends telling us just how little he cares what others think of him. If he truly didn’t care, we can assume, he wouldn’t think about the subject at all.
* Moreover, most of this novel revolves around Ono trying to ascertain what his own reputation is. He cares greatly about what others think of him, but is so determined to present himself as someone who doesn’t care about reputation that he cannot objectively interrogate his own self-perception.
* His insistence that he is unaware of his own reputation makes it harder for him to calmly understand his own social standing, which leads him down a path of paranoia and obsession.

**Any other relevant conclusion, award 2 marks**

**Introduction: 2 marks**

**Content: 12 marks**

**Conclusion: 2 marks**

**Language: 4 marks**

 **Or**

**c)Drama**

**David Mulwa: *Inheritance***

Misuse of power is a common phenomenon in most African countries. Basing your arguments on *Inheritance by David Mulwa* write an essay tosupport this statement.

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.

* Judith Zen Melo is kicked out of his work because he refuses to be involved in the killing of his brother Bengo, more so they take his land.
* Chipande uses his influence as a councillor 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.
* 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 mines where Zen Melo works as a gateman is a tribesman of Lacuna.
* Lacuna sacks all employees and employs 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.
* Lacuna detains Lulu against her will at the palace. He kisses her forcefully and wants to marry her against her will.
* Since he has power, Lacuna orders the removal of inhabitants of 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.
* Lacuna lines his pocket with money as well as giving to his close supporters. This in appropriation of state resources is an abuse of office.