**OPENER EXAMINATION TERM 3, 2022**

**PAPER 101/3**

**Marking scheme**

1. **Imaginative Composition**
2. **Points of Interpretation**

* Must be a story if not deduct 04AD
* It must begin with the sentence if not deduct 04AD.
* The story should be illustrative of an experience during which the writer has either a fruitful and memorable experience or the experiences of the day don’t turn out as successful as the morning promised.
* The events and characters must be credible.
* The story must gradually develop from the given sentence if not deduct 02AD.

1. **Points of Interpretation**

* The story must be illustrative of the saying
* The candidate should be able to show in a story how a step taken in the right time averts a misfortune. It could be something that resulted in a positive outcome but the struggle must be brought out. The meaning of the saying should come out in the story. Do not define or explain the saying.
* Intended to test the candidate’s ability to communicate in writing. Communication is established at different levels of intelligibility, correctness, accuracy, fluency, pleasantness and originality.
* Within the constraints set by each question, it is the linguistic competence shown by the candidate that should carry most of the marks. Examiners should not hesitate to use the full range of marks for each essay. It is important to determine first how each essay communicates and in which category A, B, C or D it fits.

**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. There is practically no valid punctuation. All kinds of errors are encountered.

It is literally “Broken English.”

**D- (01-02) - Chaotic.** Little meaning whatsoever. Question paper or some words from it are 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. There is very bookish English. Links are weak, incorrect and at times repeated.

**C+ (09-10)** The candidate communicates clearly but in a flat and uncertain manner. Simple concepts and sentences are often strained. There may be an overuse of clichés or unsuitable idioms. Proverbs are misquoted or misinterpreted. The flow is still jerky. There are some errors of agreement, tense and spelling.

**B CLASS (11-15)** Generally, there is fluency in communication.

This class is characterized by greater fluency and ease of expression. The candidate demonstrates that he/she can use English as a normal way of expressing themselves. 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 candidate 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. There are some items of merit and economy of language. The candidate seems to express themselves naturally and effortlessly.

**B+ (14-15)** The candidate communicates his/her ideas pleasantly and without strain. There are few errors and slips. Tenses, spellings and punctuations are quite good. A number of merit words in **“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. They have the ability to make the reader share their deep feelings, emotions, enthusiasm. They express themselves 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 language are evident. There is no strain, just pleasantness, clever arrangement and felicity of expressions.

1. **(16-17)** The candidate shows competence and fluency in using language. They 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.

**A (18 – 20) Positive Ability.**

There are a few errors that are felt to be slips. The story or argument has a definite impact. No grammar problem.

The candidate communicates not only information and meaning, but also with the candidate’s whole self, their feelings, taste, points of view, youth and culture. This ability to communicate their deep self may express itself in many ways: wide range of 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. The essay is a very definite spark.

Q2.Although women play key roles in the society, more often than not their roles are never recognized. Using illustrations from *A Doll's House* support this assertion.

**Introduction**

Men and women play different roles in the society but more often than not, the roles of women are overlooked as they are only seen as home makers whose area of specialization is child bearing in addition to acting as husband pleasers. This makes men who are considered as providers to be more appreciated than women. However, the reality is that women too play great roles in the society.

**W1** Nora is a woman who plays a great role of saving her husband after his illness. The doctor recommends that they go south for some time so that Helmer can get better. The family has no resources to finance such a trip but Nora takes it upon herself to get a loan to finance the trip. Most people, Helmer included, assume that Nora got the money from her father.

**W2** We see Nora struggling to repay the loan where she tries to save as much as possible from what is given to her by her husband for domestic upkeep. Even when she is asked what she would want as a Christmas present, she asks for money which makes Helmer conclude that she is a spendthrift. Mrs. Linde too considers Nora extravagant not knowing the sacrifices she makes to repay the loan. We learn that the previous Christmas, Nora had to lock herself in for days pretending to be doing some crotchetry when in reality she was doing some copying for people in order to get money to repay the loan. This shows that many people do not recognize her role in saving her husband's life.

**W3** Mrs. Christine Linde is another woman who has played a major role in the well-being of her family yet no one seems to recognize this. We learn that she was forced to sacrifice her love for Krogstad who had nothing to offer her by marrying a rich man that she did not love. She did this so as to provide for her ailing mother and also to support her younger brothers. After the death of her husband, she engages in odd jobs so as to support her mother and brothers and now that the mother is dead, she feels the need to go slow on her struggles. Ironically people do not appreciate the sacrifice but rather judge her negatively as is insinuated by Norah when she asks her about her dead husband who left her nothing.

**W4** Anne, the maid, is also portrayed as a woman who plays a great role in the society yet her role is not recognized and appreciated. We learn that she was Nora's nanny who is now taking care of Nora's own children. Ironically, she had to leave her daughter behind so as to take care of Nora. Bringing up someone else's kid is a major sacrifice on her part and she even goes on to take care of Nora's own children. She explains to Nora that she had to do it since she was needy and could not come over with her own child.

**Conclusion**

Nora, Mrs. Linde and Anne are women who have played major roles especially in regard to providing for their families. Sadly, their roles are not appreciated by anyone. The society should stop looking down on women and start appreciating the things they do for their families. **(Accept any other valid conclusion 2marks)**

**- Introduction 2mks**

**- Body 3:3:3:3: 12mks**

**- Grammar 4mks**

**9 – 12 4mks**

**7 – 8 3mks**

**5 – 6 2mks**

**1 – 4 1mk**

**Must have introduction and conclusion, if not deduct 3AD**

**- Conclusion 2mks**

**Accept relevant credible conclusion.**

**Optional Set Texts**

1. Discuss the major issues highlighted by the writer in the story Window seat by Benjamin Branoff.

**Introduction**

Every writer sets out to pass a certain message or communicate a particular issue to the audience through their work. Benjamin highlights a few concepts in the story “Window seat”

1. Lawlessness on our roads.

Vehicles should always follow traffic rules on the roads for safety. In this story law and order on the roads is not followed as it should be e.g. public transport vehicles are overloaded. The narrator says a min-van meant for ten passengers now carries twenty four of them. It is even worse in the rush hour.

1. Bribery and corruption

Drivers bribe policemen in order to get away with crime. Even when things seem to be okay with the vehicle the policemen solicit for bribes to an extent of removing the car keys from the ignition. Bribe is a very powerful voice that the police use to silence the adamant drivers.

1. Suffering of passengers.

The narrator says that one learns not to commit to a long road because of discomfort. However, they don’t seem to care or they are used to it. They even smack their lips loudly when the policemen take bribes but they don’t take any step. It is because of overloading that makes it easy for Kenga to rob the narrator.

1. Poverty

People at the bus stop are said to be in sandals and others are barefooted. This means they cannot afford good shoes. The passengers could be suffering in silence in the overloaded dala dala, because of poverty. This is because they pay less money for fare. The narrator describes Kenga as having a trim figure probably caused by a lifetime of hard work and deprivation of luxuries. It is also possible that she stole from the narrator because she is poor.

1. Racism.

The word Mzungu means a white man. The Africans call them this to mean he is from the white race. The Africans see the narrator as more superior to them and even speculate that he is using the public transport. When the guard greets him, everybody turns to stare at him. Africans perceive the white men as rich and wealthy that’s why Kenga robs him in the vehicle.

The narrator chooses to date Monique a French girl because she is from their race. He says “I should be with the French girl because French women absolutely like American men.

**Conclusion**

Major issues that can be related to our day to day’s life are highlighted in the story. Such issues such as poverty, lawlessness on our roads and racism need to be dealt with for better life.

**- Introduction 2mks**

**- Body 3:3:3:3: 12mks**

**- Grammar 4mks**

**9 – 12 4mks**

**7 – 8 3mks**

**5 – 6 2mks**

**1 – 4 1mk**

**Must have introduction and conclusion, if not deduct 3AD**

**- Conclusion 2mks**

**Accept relevant credible conclusion.**

1. **The Play; David Mulwa; Inheritance**

David Mulwa presents Kutula as a society challenged by a lot of poor leadership. Discuss this using his Play *Inheritance*.

**Introduction**

King Lacuna abuses power and takes advantage of his position to exploit and oppress his subjects. This leads to the suffering of its citizens as illustrated in the Play, Inheritance.

**Content/ Body**

1. Unlawful sacking of workers.

Juda is unfortunate enough to face consequences by being sacked and evicted from the government house and his car is taken away. He is also forced to sell his farm to Lacuna’s cronies for peanuts and the wife is forced to work in the same farm to make ends meet.

1. People are brutally murdered

Lakuna orders the killing of anyone who opposes his leadership. He asks Juda Zen Melo to kill his brother Bengo who is an activist and a threat to his leadership. After many days of job searching, Juda gets a job as a machine operator in one of the silver factories, but he is killed while operating the machine. Lacuna’s greed for power makes him kill his father. It is ridiculous that he takes his father’s life so that he can get to power. He colludes with the imperialists to poison his father so that he is installed the new king.

1. Embezzlement of funds from the public coffer.

Lakuna embezzles funds meant for public use. His leadership is also satirized when he uses money meant for the country’s economic growth for his own selfish gains. He admits having bought himself an aircraft with loans advanced to him in the name of his subjects. It is ironical and unbelievable that he justifies that action by saying that he cannot be at the same level with his subjects and that he has to soar above them and their complaints and hatred.

To make matters worse, he deposits the remaining money in his own accounts in the same banks that lend the money. His is the highest level of impunity and when the financiers force him to pay the loans; he swears that he will make his subjects pay for him so that he remains in power.

1. Corruption is evident in Kutula.

Lacuna is also corrupt and practices nepotism. The subjects are aware that for one to get a job, they must know someone or be of the king’s tribesmen; otherwise, getting a job will remain elusive. Appointments are also made politically and those given the jobs must pledge their loyalty by giving a kick back and their positions will remain secure regardless of their performance. He collects 30 per cent of what the ministries get as a sign of their loyalty and in return their positions are guaranteed.

1. People are forced to do certain things against their wish.

Lakuna Kasoo forces everyone to attend the commemoration of his father, declaring it a public holiday. After the celebrations, he forces Lulu to entertain him and he swears to make her his second wife, with or without her consent. When she refuses to toe the line, she is detained in his palace for days and denied the opportunity to attend her father's funeral.

There is forceful eviction as Lacuna Kasoo also orders the eviction of the natives from the valley to create room for foreigners to occupy it and make it productive for their own selfish gain. All he cares about is the continued financial gains from the foreigners at the expense of the welfare of his own people. He even orders drastic action to be taken against those who resist. By doing this, the citizens will be made homeless and they will be enslaved and they will live at the mercy of the foreigners who will benefit from the produce.

1. There is imposition of labour laws that are oppressive to the people.

Lacuna Kasoo conspires with the colonialists to cut down on employment and quadruple production of the exports by making them work long hours and on lower wages.

**Conclusion**

Poor leadership is a very prevalent vice in Kutula which is in a way representative of many post independent states.

**- Introduction 2mks**

**- Body 3:3:3:3: 12mks**

**- Grammar 4mks**

**9 – 12 4mks**

**7 – 8 3mks**

**5 – 6 2mks**

**1 – 4 1mk**

**Must have introduction and conclusion, if not deduct 3AD**

**- Conclusion 2mks**

**Accept relevant credible conclusion.**

1. **The Novel: John Steinbeck; The Pearl**

‘Good fortunes bring hostile friends.’ Write an essay to support this statement using John Steinbeck’s novel The Pearl

**Interpretation**

The candidate should show that when good tidings come one’s way, some people develop ill motives and intentions to the individual. This is what happens when Kino chances upon a pearl deemed as The Pearl of the World. The most important thing the candidate should bring out is the aspect of friendship; that is, how the people endear themselves to Kino while their thoughts are full of greed and scheming ways of benefiting from the pearl.

**Introduction**

We expect to celebrate when one becomes blessed with, for example, riches. Kino finds a pearl that could easily end his poverty and even secure a future for his son, Coyotito. However, the Doctor, Priest, neighbours, Pearl buyers and trackers have intentions to have the pearl for themselves.

**Content**

• The Doctor.

Kino promises to pay the medical bill after selling his pearl. The doctor, feigning ignorance, asks if he truly has a pearl in his safety. Already sensing that Kino has hidden the pearl somewhere on the floor, the doctor looks at Kino’s eyes intensely during the conversation. The doctor had earlier on, when Kino had no valuables to pay for his son’s treatment, sent him away saying he does not deal with poor people. When he gets news of the pearl, he comes acting friendly to help Coyotito. He actually makes Coyotito sick intentionally yet he had actually started to get better.

• The Priest.

He had never been to the brush houses. Upon hearing news of the pearl, he visualizes the repairs needed in the church. He visits Kino in the brush houses and his intention is to inform him about getting married in the church which would actually cost money. He endears himself to Kino by telling him the origin of his name.

• The Townspeople.

After Kino discovers the pearl of the world, everybody hopes to benefit from the pearl. They see Kino as the one standing between them and the pearl and start planning evil on Kino. “The news stirred up something infinitely black and evil in the town.” No wonder Kino is attacked about three times by dark figures whose intention is to get the pearl from him. The neighbours appear friendly to Kino as they accompany him to see the doctor, to sell the pearl and generally being present when Kino has an issue.

• Pearl buyers.

They start scheming on how to benefit from the pearl by cheating Kino when he comes to sell it to them. They greet him in a friendly manner, referring to him as friend. Pg 70. When the buyers investigate the pearl, they offer a mediocre price referring to the pearl as fool’s gold and a monstrosity. The pearl is worth 50,000 pesos but the best they can offer is 1,500 pesos.

**Conclusion**

We should be wary of the people we refer to as friends as some of them are merely imposters who are only keen on benefiting themselves at our expense.

**- Introduction 2mks**

**- Body 3:3:3:3: 12mks**

**- Grammar 4mks**

**9 – 12 4mks**

**7 – 8 3mks**

**5 – 6 2mks**

**1 – 4 1mk**

**Must have introduction and conclusion, if not deduct 3AD**

**- Conclusion 2mks**

**Accept relevant credible conclusion.**