

ENGLISH 101/3 Marking Scheme**101/3 MS****ENGLISH****Paper 3 (Creative Composition and Essays Based on Set Texts)****JULY/AUGUST 2024****MARKING SCHEME****MARKING SCHEME****(CONFIDENTIAL)****This marking scheme consists of 9 printed pages****Question 1:**

Question one aims at testing the candidate's ability to communicate. The linguistic mark should carry the day. Communication can be gauged at different levels.

Deciding the class and allocation of marks.

Read each composition and decide which class it falls in before assigning it a mark based on the following criteria. Then subject each of them to the deductions, if any.

General classifications**A – Class Essays (16-20 marks)**

The candidate communicates not only fluently but also attractively with originality and efficiency. He has the ability to make us share his/her deep feelings, emotions, enthusiasms. He or she expresses himself/ herself freely and with no visible constraint. The script gives evidence of Maturity, good planning and often humour. Many items of merit which indicate that the candidate has complete command of the language. There is no stain, just pleasantness, clever arrangement, felicity of expression.

A- 16-17

The candidate shows competence and fluency in using the language. He may lack imagination or originality which usually provides the “spark” in such essays. Vocabulary, idiom sentence structure, links, variety are impressive. Gross errors are very few.

A 18

Positive ability. A few errors that are felt to be slips. The story or argument has a definite impact. No grammar problems. Variety of structures. A definite spark. Many margin ticks.

A+ 19-20

The candidate communicates not only information but meaning, but also and especially the candidate's whole self: his /her feelings, tastes, point of view, youth, and culture. This ability to communicate deeply may express himself in a wide range of effective vocabulary, original approach, vivid and sustained account in the case of a narrative, well developed and ordered argument in the case of a debate or discussion. Errors and slips should not deprive the candidate of the full marks he deserves. A very definite spark (very memorable).

B – Class Essays (11-15 marks)

This class is characterized by great fluency and easy of expression without strain. The candidate demonstrates that he/she can use English as a normal way of expressing himself/herself. Sentences are varied and usually well-constructed. Some candidates become ambitious or even over-ambitious. There are many items of merit of one word or expression type. 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 still found occasionally, but this must not be over punished by the examiner.

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. Natural and effortless. Some items of merit, economy of language.

B+ (14-15)

The candidate communicates his ideas pleasantly and without strain. There are errors and slips. Tenses, spelling and punctuation are good. A number of items of merit of the “whole sentence” or “whole expression” (margin ticks).

C Class Essays. (06-10 marks)

Candidate communicates understandably but only more or less clearly. He or she is not confident with his/her language. Subject is often underdeveloped. There may be some digressions. Unnecessary repetitions frequent. The arrangement is weak and flow jerky. There is no economy of language. Mother tongue influence is felt.

C- (06-07)

The candidate finds it obviously hard to communicate his/her ideas. He/she is seriously hampered by his limited knowledge of structure and vocabulary. This results in many gross errors of agreement, spelling, and misuse of prepositions, tenses verb agreement and sentence construction.

C (08)

The candidate communicates but with not consistent clarity. His/her linguistic abilities being very limited, he/she cannot avoid frequent errors in sentence structure. There is little variety or originality. Very bookish English, links are weak, incorrect, repeated at times.

C+ 09-10

The candidate communicates in a flat and uncertain manner. Simple concept sentence forms are often strained. There may be an overuse of clichés, unsuitable idioms. Proverbs are misquoted or misinterpreted. The flow is jerky. There are some errors of agreement, tenses and spellings.

D – Class essays (01-05 marks)

The candidate does not communicate at all. His language ability is so minimal that the examiner practically has to guess what the candidate wants to say. The candidate fails to fit the English words he/she knows into meaningful sentences. The subject is glanced at or distorted. Practically no valid punctuation. All kinds of errors (“Broken English”) are evident.

D- (01-02)

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)

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.

POINTS OF INTERPRETATION

a) Write a composition beginning with... *As I walked along the lonely path that evening, it was evident that I will reach home late...*

It must be a story

It must end with the given words (If not -2AD)

The story must have a possibility of being out of home and a likelihood of reaching back late.

If irrelevant deduct up to 4 marks

b) Proverb *Pride comes before a fall*

It must be a story illustrating the proverb. (If not -4AD)

The story must bring out a situation in which the character fails because of his/her pride.

Q2. John Lara, The Samaritan

“Leaders who are motivated by greed subject their citizens to suffering.” Write an essay in support of this statement with reference to John Lara’s play *The Samaritan*.

Introduction:

When the intention of leaders is rooted in their strong desire to enrich themselves by amassing more wealth, the citizens they should serve are left in destitution. Maracas Municipality is led by greedy individuals who will do everything possible to acquire riches while their subjects are exposed to misery. Accept any other relevant introduction (2 marks)

Body 3:3:3:3= 12 marks

Maracas Municipality suffers languid transport means due to pathetic conditions of secondary roads. The money allocated for construction and maintenance of such roads is looted by the leaders in charge. Mossi confesses to Nicole that money is allocated for the same but no roads are ever constructed. Only few kilometers are usually dug up, leveled then the constructor pours black oil and claims that the roads are tarmacked. The secondary roads compared to part of abandoned battle field where bombs are detonated. Even tractors can get stuck on them. The top dollars paid by the council end in the pockets of Ramdaye, the deputy mayor, and his allies. He doubles up as the Secretary for the Department of Physical Infrastructure. He uses this position to ensure that only his companies and those of his relatives win the tenders for road construction as well as construction of bridges, pavements, drains and watercourses. Sadly, these companies do nothing but misappropriating the funds. The embezzlement and misappropriation are aimed at raising his living standards while the public suffer inhibited travels. (pg 62, 63)

The citizens have to contend with poor health facilities as well as serious health hazards owed to environmental degradation. Instead of establishing proper hospitals, the money is embezzled for selfish gains. Ted who is the Secretary for the Department of Health and Environment is alleged to have eaten a whole hospital. When the council invited bids for the construction of health centres, as the line secretary, he ensured that companies associated with his relatives and friends won the tenders. He then conspires with them and steals all the money budgeted for the health centres. Dishearteningly, they put up some site offices that look like cowsheds and that's all! Health care that should be provided by the government hence becomes a private arrangement and responsibility. No wonder Montano reports in the skit that disease is a major cause of deaths as people cannot afford medicine (p.7). The hospitals barely have medicine. (p9). Waste disposal system in the town too is in terrible state. There is garbage all over the place and the drains are broken thereby becoming a serious health hazard. Montano alludes to awful smell in the cities due to lack of cleaning water to be the cause of Avita's permanently running nose. Instead of addressing such, Ted stands in support of Seymour's suggestion that they disguise in the same and allocate funds but instead use the funds to fight their cases and clean up their mess. Meanwhile, the citizens should continue suffering and dying! (Pg 7, 9, 63, 64, 65)

Justice in Maracas Municipality is compromised and a preserve for the rich. Jaden the principal judge commits injustice because of his desire for wealth. As much as he is expected to be fair in dispensing justice, his rulings are however marred by unfairness and corruption. He makes judgements that suit his interests. Montano reports that law enforcers and judges only served those who greased their palms and so, the rest of the people had no avenue for protection and justice. As a result they had to figure out their private arrangement for security and justice. What a pity! Jaden hawks justice like cabbage! (pg.69) His ruling in Rodengate affair shows that he is not principled as a judge but instead, places him in level of compromise: He willingly made a ruling that favoured his mistress Ivy in the case against the state where they benefited at the expense of the people of the Municipality. He made a ruling in favour of his friends who later paid him by giving him share of a company. He used public office to amass wealth for himself. Litigants paid him to determine cases in their favour. It worked and he accumulated wealth. (Pg 7, 69, 112, 116)

Municipal leaders have reduced themselves to conmen and swindlers. It is reported that there is hardly anyone Ramdaye has not conned in the town. He is in the business of swindling people. He is in a murky business of printing like ten fake title deeds for the same plot and then sells it to ten different people. He is always found leaning on the street poles in the town's backstreet gazing vacantly into empty spaces like an evil spirit - waiting for fake title deeds to be printed. He has less concern about how the people he swindles would feel. He has an accomplice - Bembe who is blamed for grabbing Maracas University Land where he built his Madingo golf club. Land grabbing is one major crime committed by these leaders and it adversely affects the victims.

The citizens have to contend with living in houses exposed to collapsing at the slightest earthquake. They as well face the challenge of protracted delays in issuance of building approval.

The man behind such delays is a self - seeking secretary to the municipal Department of Planning and Development. One hardly gets a building approval until he/she parts with dollars. The inspectorate unit working under Saymour is completely rotten. They don't care if people adhere to proper building standards or not. You can build anything so long as you part with dollars. While he lives in grandiose villa and drives a state - of - the - art vehicle, his subjects are exposed to danger in poorly built houses. Mossi says that he shudders to think of what will happen to those who live in such buildings should a big earthquake strike. He is strongly rooted in bribery as a means of enriching himself and for self defence. He also deals in drugs which have ruined many lives in the

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municipality. Besides, he is a dangerous murderer as he is the man behind the murderous black swan gang which is responsible for most shooting and violence in the municipality. All these he does for money! (Pg 35,65,66,67)

Mossi infringes the rights of his subjects by dictating things based on his interests. He is accused of Municipal capture. He also steals from the Municipal coffers out of greed. He confesses that when a loaf of bread for the people comes through him, he is part of the people; so he takes at most three slices and gives the rest to the people. This is embezzlement. He has stolen as much as the other leaders and is therefore afraid of being exposed. For this very reason, he fails to launch the Samaritan app and makes attempts to halt its operations in the municipality. Out of fear, he instructs Harvester to use municipal funds to buy all the newspapers from the vendors early in the morning before they are dispatched to the public. When he sees the red flags, he begins pontificating yet he is as guilty as the rest. As the overall leader, he is actually the key player in subjecting citizens of Maracas Municipality to misery. He makes the final decision and so instead of standing for what is right, he allows his greed to drive him into making decisions that allows for the looting from the municipal coffers. (Pg 14,15,17,21,22,34,35,68,69)

3 (a) The Short Story

A silent song and other stories Godwin Siundu (Ed.)

Failure to listen and heed good advice by people around us can result in suffering.

Drawing your illustrations from Stanley Gazemba's "Talking Money," justify this assertion.

Introduction

One is perfect. We have some weaknesses and failures. If unchecked, our individual shortcomings such as failure to listen and heed good advice can result in misunderstanding. Mukidanyi's irritability and obstinacy results in his disagreements with his brothers, wife and Mr Galo.

Accept any other relevant introduction (2 marks)

Body 3:3:3:3:3 total 12 marks

Mukidanyie disagrees with his brothers over the sale of his land. When his elder brothers Ngoseywe and Agoya try to advise him against selling his land, they fall out bitterly and their wrangles almost come to a blows. Mukidanyi throws both of them out of his compound, his eyes flaming red. Shouting at them, he declares that he does not need their help. He does not need anyone's help. He will run his household how he deems fit. He says he will do whatever he pleases with his land. In the terrible fit of rage, the nebers can only watch helplessly from a distance as he clicks loudly, spits angrily on the ground and dashes a water pot against the wall. Mukidaye's fury leads to a bitter disagreement between him and his elder brothers.

Mukidanyi also falls out with his wife Ronika over the sale of his land. Ronika joins Mukidanyi who is warming himself in the main room. She persuades him to listen to what his brothers are

telling him. He also advises him to consider leasing the land instead of selling it off. In her plea, she posits that Ngoseywe and Agoya have a point. She tells Mukidanyi that no one can stop him from selling his land, but he should listen to other people's advice. Mukidanyi ignores his wife's advice and resorts to violence. He grabs his hippo-hide whip and gives Ronika a thorough lashing leaving her screaming and whimpering till the small hours. Mukidanyi's failure to listen to advice brings him to loggerheads with the wife.

Mukidanyi ignores Ronika's warning to be wary of the Galos. She reminds him that hardly anyone in the village does business with the Galos. Their money is not good. She says no one knows where they get it from. Ronika tells Mukidanyi not to ignore what everyone is telling him. This leads to conflict between Mukidanyi and his wife Ronika. He assaults Ronika using hippo-hide whip and she screams in pain and her whimpering only dies in the morning. A conflict ensues between him and his wife because of his stubborn nature.

Mukidanyi is mocked by his wife because of the Galo's money. She had warned him about. When the money starts talking Mukidanyi freezes stiff, his whole body covered in sweat. His wife is also frightened, her bony hand clasped on his wrist, her bosom heaving. The silence in their hut is sullen. Ronika commands Mukidanyi to light the lamp. She speaks in a shrill voice and a childlike whisper then she says that the house had been invaded by the *viganda* spirits. Her breath whistles in the tense darkness. Mukidanyi hands were shaking as he groped about for the matchbox. Ronika's face is face lick with sweats when she tells Mukidanyi that he will now listen to people. They fight because of the strange money. Had Mukidanyi listened to her advice this could have been avoided.

The fallout when Mukidanyi is thrown out of his house because of evil money. Mukidanye is scared of touching the briefcase because of the voice of the *viganda* spirits. Her eyes glowing angrily, Ronika laughs at Mukidanyi hysterically when the money talks again. She tells him that after you have dipped your finger in the wound and ascertained for yourself, you will learn about the people of the world. She forces him to unlock the padlock after physically dragging him to do it. Then she throws the briefcase out and send her helpless husband after it. The children are bewildered for they had never seen their mother that angry or their father that frightened.

Mukidanyi changes his mind about selling the land and finally returns the money to Mr Galo. He had been warned by Ronika and his brothers, but due to his stubbornness he did not heed. It was the longest journey Mukidanyi had ever undertaken in his life. That couple of a hundred yards from his compound to the Galos seemed a mile with that scary case that got heavier and heavier in his hand with every footstep he took, all around him the night swam with unseen creatures, their formless bodies squirming in and out of his ways if they meant to entangle him in their many octopus arms.. Sometimes he trips, slick blood-sucking tendrils would then grip his arm. He fights the demons when he feels the hold tighten and the razor edge biting his flesh, but without drawing blood.

Accept any other relevant point

Conclusion

When individuals fail to listen to advice to people especially close relations, suffering visits them.

Accept any other valid conclusion (2 marks)

3(b) **Drama**

Adipo Sidang' Parliament of Owls

'Women and people from minority groups can rise against all odds to bring change without necessarily being involve in violence.' Basing your arguments on Parliament of Owls by Adipo Sidang', write an essay to support this statement.

Introduction.

The despised and oppressed can use wisdom and peaceful deliberations instead of excess force to liberate themselves from shackles of oppressive leaders.

Accept any other relevant introduction (2 marks)

Oyundi, the Fire- Finch, the leader of day birds and enemy of Royal Trees is a liberator of the bird's kingdom. Oyundi is determined to liberate the birds' kingdom from corrupt leadership and become the enemy of Royal trees. Tel Tel says, '...you cannot even get hold of her with all your heads together! You Owls spend sleepless nights because of her'Pg12. Oyundi mobilizes the day birds into action, she says, while standing at the foot of Arum Tidi's grave briefly in silence, 'rest in peace, Arum Tidi, the day birds, this is the time to rise and take back our kingdom! Let us forget about our past and stay united' Pg80. Later, she summoned the hiding birds and tells them she has a plan and them to play it perfectly because she is the mother of all tricks a student of Ogila Nyakarondo (pg81). The plan is to kick out the Parliament of Owls and build a new institution in a trance, shining a light over them (pg82). She makes them imagine the new institution (pg82) she makes them passing the sunshine bill to protect all the birds (pg83). She tells Osogo to call the birds to action in the morning with her flute. Her song must praise the Royal Owl to fool him into trusting them (pg87). And she urges the birds to sacrifice today for a better tomorrow (pg88). She says.' If we want to have a kingdom in which birds feel comfortable. Safe and secure, which a sense of belonging and identify, we must built that kingdom with the right material. We must change our laws and have first representations in our parliament. We start by uniting for one purpose; then we befriend our enemy... (And strike when they least expect) pg92. Oyundi helps the birds to stage a coup and eventually liberate the birds' kingdom,' it is time to free our kingdom from the cruel oppression rule of owls' (pg124). Then later Oyundi declared.' It is time to chase the owls out of the parliament and sing songs for final liberation. As she pounces

on Royal Owl who makes a cowardly cry and takes off. Eventually, Oyundi declares bird kingdom a real democracy.

Tel tel, the woodpecker is a royal revolutionist. Red String and other Owls wanted Tel Tel to spread propaganda about the benefits of the Moonlight Bill to the birds but in real sense, the bill was meant to protect Money Bags and Royal Owl as they loot public resources. The bill was also oppressive to birds because it limited their freedoms like roll call hours from 10p.m to 6 pm, banning twittering with crickets and banning flying from tree to tree. Tel Tel says, 'I told you I am not interested. I have to stand with other birds. They say you are hooting looting, screaming and squawking, boasting and belching we watch hunger-stricken' pg6. Tel Tel later tells Red String, 'I will not do it. You betrayed me, remember? I cannot rise to spread propaganda anymore, especially on behalf of the wicked Parliament of Owls (pg11). Tel Tel tells Red String... can you hear the birds singing? They are not just singing; they rehearsing the freedom song. Do not preoccupy yourself with arresting me because I have declined your offer (pg13). Tel Tel is eventually arrested for failing to spread the propaganda Red String was advocating. She is arrested by the police Owl but somehow, she manage to free herself and I present during the coup to stir up struggle for Money Bags who is dismissed by Royal Owl setting in motion the eventual revolution.

Iron Lady Owl is the defender of justice and bird's rights. She calls out Red String for being a puppet of Money Bags (pg27). She points out to Mr. Speaker the self-serving leadership of Royal Owl who eats lizards every night while other birds cannot find water and have to fly kilometers to find water (pg28). She points out to the speaker, 'this parliament is supposed to uplift the dignity of this kingdom... (pg29) and for this, she is thrown out of the parliament, she tells the speaker.' Mr. Speaker, I am reliably informed that this new law is a secret plot by Money Bags to loot funds from the coffers of birds and channel them to his private investments in unknown trees in deep forest. By passing this law, you have inaugurated theft and robbery with violence, because that is actually what will happen.

Little P. is a reporter and an analyst of the political situation in the bird's kingdom. She is an employee of Birds Eye-view Television Network. She tells Osogo and Tel Tel about Money bags schemes to get the security tender. 'Money Bags tricked the crows and the vultures to be impartial regarding the contest between the two flock of birds to secretly award the tender to Olik Tiga (pg68). She also report to Osogo, Tel Tel and Ochongorio that Oyundi was declared an enemy of parliament of Owl and by extension, the kingdom of birds (pg69). She is also the one that reveals that ArumTidi had a damning dossier on serious scandal which implicates Money Bags and Royal Trees and the warning from Money Bags to all birds to stop speculating about death of Arum Tidi (pg69). She also points out during the Unity Pact Ceremony how most birds do not want to speak about these sensitive issues like the death of Arum Tidi because Money Bags is the king's blue-eyed bird (pg106).

Osogo is honest and determined, in the end justice favour him. When Osogo is perched on a stone engrossed in his flute, Red String disturbs him with his stealth movements. He tells Red String, ‘ It is not even dusk yet. You break the same rules your parliament makes. (pg1). Osogo then accused Red String of suppressing the truth and in his honesty, he says,’ A time is coming when all this will come to an end and all birds will a sane parliament (pg2). He is not happy that Omnivores and night birds continue to kill grain eaters and day birds for the sake of protecting the kingdom and the parliament of Owls does nothing. All they do is pass laws that favors the Owls. Osogo accuses Red String and other Royal Tree Owl’s foe spreading propaganda and that because of them the kingdom is safe, and that their neighbours the Royal Tree Owls invite to night feasts to feed on the flesh of the fellow birds. (pg4). Osogo tells Red string about python who is a friend of their court yet they used him to punish enemies by throwing them into his cave (pg4). When snake raids the bird’s nest in broad daylight, it is Osogo and other courageous birds that fought the service of Ochunglo and the ants.

Accept a valid conclusion, not a repetition of the question. (2

3c) Kazuo Ishiguro, AN ARTIST OF THE FLOATING WORLD

War has a way of affecting not only property but also people’s lives. Drawing examples from the life of Masuji Ono in Ishiguro’s An Artist of the Floating World, write an essay to show the truth of this statement.

Introduction

War has many after-effects. It may destroy not only property but people’s lives as well. This is what happens to Masuji Ono after the Second World War in Japan.

(Accept any other relevant introduction) (2 marks)

Body 3:3:3:3: (12 marks)

Masuji loses his son Kenji to the war when he and a team tried to cross the mines. They are blown up and burnt beyond recognition. They have to wait for more than a year for his ashes to be brought to them from Manchuria. In fact when the ashes is brought her daughter Setsuko doubts if is not mixed with those of his friend with whom they died. Suichi is emotional and cannot stay to the end of the ceremony.

Suichi is transformed after he returned from war. He is bitter of his elders and that so many of his friend perished in the war. Masuji is worried that Suichi’s stand would rub off in his daughter Setsuko. 63-65

Hirayama boy is beaten by the people for chanting military songs, the very songs he had sung before the war and people offered him some money and food in return. Before the war he was popular in the pleasure district. Now people have turned against him. They feel he should sing new songs. Pp. 65-67

Jiro Miyake's president of the company commits suicide after the war. He gassed himself and sought to die as an apology for his culpability during the war. The narrator says: "Everyday there seems to be a report of someone else killing himself in a n apology." Pp.59- 62

W (v) As a result of war the pleasure district that hitherto full of people has become deserted. Kawakami's place is deserted with few customers. Migari Hidari is destroyed and has to be renovated. Pp. 24-26

Masuji Ono's house that he acquired from Akira Sugimura, was destroyed. After the war he wants to repair but the building cost has also shot up making it hard for him to repair it. Pp. 5-7.

(Accept any 4 well illustrated points. Mark 3:3:3:3 (Total – 12 marks)

Grammar and presentation 4marks

Conclusion

In conclusion, war can disorganize people's lives.

(Accept any other valid conclusion) (2 marks)