

ENGLISH
Eng 101/3
MARKING SCHEME

1. CREATIVE WRITING

20 marks

POINTS OF INTERPRETATIONS

Question 1 (a)

- ≈ *Must be a story, if not deduct (4AD)*
- ≈ *Must end with the given sentence. If not deduct (2AD) for rubric*
- ≈ *The story must be credible about what happened.*

QUESTION 1 (b)

- *expect an explanatory composition, if not deduct 2 AD*
- *The student must show understanding of alcohol and substance abuse*
- *language competence should be considered*

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

- *Joining gainful activities like sports*
- *Sensitizing their societies against alcohol and substance abuse*
- *Reporting to the authorities those who engage in the abuse*
- *Supporting government programs against such abuses*

2. Compulsory Text

20 marks

***Fathers of Nations** by Paul B Vitta*

*Women are faced by endless difficulties in the society. Basing your arguments in the happenings in the text **Fathers of Nations** by Paul B Vitta write an essay to support this assertion.*

Introduction

Women are always on the receiving end especially when they live in a society that disregards their rights and treats them as subordinate beings. The writer has waded through myriad challenges that women go through in the text.

Body

Women face violence. In a family dialogue between Prof Karanja Kimani, Asiya and their daughter Tuni, issues of violence on women are revealed. When Tuni tells them that she attended a safety seminar, Professor Kimani scorns at the action claiming that it is the duty of the government to provide safety for them. He remains hesitant when Tuni asks him what would become of women when the government fails to provide safety. Tuni claims that two-thirds of women in the country face issues to do with male violence. She attributes this to lack of awareness among women, looking weak and helpless and also being tempted to go astray. (Page 27). She adds that part of the training they get in the seminar is that they should not walk into bad neighbourhoods, in alleys alone, take stairs or even be in an elevator alone. This is a clear illustration that women are vulnerable and easy victims of many forms of violence.

Ms Mackenzie also experiences **assault** by the Liberian Mauler at the hotels' reception. While waiting for Dr. Afolabi to come down to the reception, a man approaches her and christens her Joy. He hoists her and starts making towards the elevators. She screams and tries to free herself from the man by kicking her legs wildly in vain. She tries to claw him with her fingernails, but the man ducks. She screams and cries for help. (Page 58-59). Dr. Afolabi comes down from his room but cannot find her at the reception. He is drawn by the screams of a lady. He later realizes it is her. He confronts the man and a fight ensues. Dr Afolabi kicks the man at the groin. The man keels over and does not rise again. (Page 60). Ms Mackenzie is left in a state of disarray. Her hair stuck out from her head in tufts. Dr. Afolabi is also left injured. The insecurities that women face in this society is simply baffling. She could have been sexually assaulted by the Liberian Mauler were it not for Dr. Afolabi. This is enough justification that women are victims of violence in the text.

Dr. Afolabi's wife **Pamela** faces **marital conflict** as a result of her childless state. Pamela is Dr. Afolabi's American wife. Dr. Afolabi has wished to have two children of sweetened complexion; amber and the colour of honey. However, his wife Pamela wants two adopted children. She says Africa has so many children and they can get theirs from the pool that is available. (Page 70). This creates an impasse between them. They end up not having children of their own nor adopted ones. This forces Dr. Afolabi's family to plant a girl in his house ostensibly to sire children for him. His cousin Femi, brings Nimbo into his house while they are away in Washington. When they arrive, they are astounded to find her in their matrimonial bed. Femi reasons that the girl is there because his wife cannot bear children. Dr Afolabi defends Pamela by saying it is their collective decision not to have children. She later chases Nimbo with a broomstick. As a result of this disrespect, Pamela walks out of her marriage. She goes back to Boston and files for a divorce. (Page 81). It is her childless state that prompts Dr. Afolabi's family to disrespect her. That bold move of taking another woman right into her matrimonial bed is the height of contempt towards Pamela. This clearly depicts the challenges childless women go through in marriage.

Ms. Mahamoud is **physically assaulted** for rejecting engineer Seif Tahir. Engineer Seif Tahir falls in love with a female worker. Ms. Rahmak Mahmoud. He tries to ask her out one of the Saturdays for a tomato soup but she turns down the offer. She does this because she wants to pass for a decent Libyan woman. She feigns disinterest in him which hurts him very much. He cannot stand the fact that a junior co-worker can turn down his offer. He retaliates by slapping her when she is covering her head veil during Libya's Heritage Week. He does not do this to administer punishment but rather to revenge. She slaps him back involuntarily and slits at open his left eye, (Page. 122). He unfortunately loses his left eye. In Hammurabic verdict, her left eye is also taken out. The way Seif Tahir behaves towards Ms Mahmoud shows the sense of entitlement that men in that society have over their women. Seif Tahir easily feels emasculated when Ms Mahmoud turns down his advances and opts for revenge. This incident although accidental, shows the kind of tribulations women go through in the society in the hands of men.

Conclusion

It is indeed true that women undergo a myriad of difficulties as shown above. The society should endeavour to protect women from vile men in the society.

3: Essay based on Optional Text

(20 marks)

Answer any one question

Either

a) *A Silent Song and Other Stories* by Godwin Siundu

People who live in urban places are faced by many challenges. Prove how true this statement is basing your illustrations on Meja Mwangi's *Incident in the Park*.

Introduction

Just like other town dwellers, the urban population in 'Incident in the Park' faces problems especially when they want to make a living.

Content

Hawkers are harassed by the constables. They harass innocent people heartlessly. The two city constables accost the fruit seller and demand for his license and identification. As fate would have it, he has neither. He cannot afford a license. The old man nods uncomprehendingly and shakes his head sadly when the police demand for a license. He desperately tries to bribe the constables by offering five shillings; all he had made that day. The policeman grabs him by his old coat and remarks that he would explain it to the judge. The old man swears by his mother devastated because he has another case with the cruel judge; a tyrant who would hang him this time round. The fruit seller cries out that the judge is crazy and would castrate him but his pleas fall on deaf ears. He offers the constables 10 shillings bribe and even his fruit baskets. The constables remain indifferent. When he realizes he is talking to a brick wall, he decides to leap and run after cursing the cops, their wives and children.

Low and small businesses attract little or no sale. The ice cream man did not make any sale even after blocking the only way onto the highway. He does not make any sale for several days. The hungry office worker ignored him, rushed for meat- roasting down River Road. Men sitting on cement banks also ignored him. The shaggy thin man has been selling since morning but his two baskets are still full. After trying to balance the maths on his black dry skin with a used match stick, he is frustrated and falls unceremoniously on his back and covers his rough bearded face with two bony hands. This is because he has not made any sales.

As a result of **joblessness**, the park is filled with many idlers who have little care in the world. They waste many hours lying idle in the park. They ignore the city and parliament clocks which strike suddenly, together- reminding them of how much time they had wasted. The clocks' pleas go unheeded. Some insolent loafers simply shake their heads defiantly, curse loudly, face the other way and go back to sleep. During the afternoons, the park looks parched and almost dead, dotted with a few loungers. More idlers sit by the lake watching the rowers, day in day out.

There is injustice and **killing of innocent people**. The bloodthirsty city dwellers have no regard for human life. Realizing that the city constables were adamant about taking him to the judge, the fruit seller decided to run. He leaps, breaking away, leaving the policeman holding onto a piece of his torn coat. He runs across the park and hopes to find protection by disappearing into the city dwellers. The police shout for help and one city dweller lunges at him, he stumbles and falls into a ditch. The ferocious mob stones him to death. No one looks guilty enough. The constables conveniently withdraw. An inspector confirms that the man is dead. They mistakenly condemn the man to be a thief judging him by the unmistakable uniform of his trade- dirty torn clothes and a mean hungry face. An innocent life is cut short due to the heartless nature of uncaring city dwellers and inept police department.

Conclusion

In conclusion, city life is never rosy as many people believe. The residents face several problems.

b) *Parliament of Owls* by Adipo Sidang

“Many African governments are dysfunctional and end up mistreating their citizens.” Using appropriate examples from Adipo Sidang’s play **Parliament of Owls**, write an essay to illustrate this statement.

Introduction

When a government fails to perform its mandate to its people, it resorts to oppression to suppress any dissenting voices. Adipo Sidang’s Parliament of Owls depicts such a government which uses dictatorial measures to remain in power and to silence any opposing voices. This is as illustrated below.

(Accept any other relevant introduction -2mks)

Content

The Royal Owl’s leadership mistreats its subjects by passing **oppressive bills**. The laws are not for the good of the Birds’ Kingdom but for satisfying selfish interests. The Owls pass the moonlight law which infringes on the rights of other birds. The moonlight law undermines the rights of bird that twitter in the moonlight and those that hunt at night. The law forbids the birds from being outside past 6:00pm thereby causing an obstacle to some of the birds. In addition, the law introduces an illegal moon light tax meant to exploit the other birds apart from the owls. The Owls argue that the money would be used to compensate them for supervision they do to ensure that no bird breaks the 6:00 pm rule. The owls also lie that this rule would benefit all birds because it would protect the bird kingdom from attacks. When Osogo plays his flute in protest against, the Moonlight Bills, a curfew is imposed to ensure that all birds sleep at sunset. Thus, the laws target certain individuals who are perceived as enemies of the state in order to control their freedom of expression and movement.

The Royal Owl’s government mistreats its citizens by **abusing power**. Money Bags serves the interests of his master The Royal Owl. As a public officer, he runs intelligent system, chairs security committee, makes diplomatic ties with other kingdoms, signs partnership deals with reptiles and sits in the highest decision-making organ of the kingdom. MoneyBags uses such

powers given to him by the Royal owl to suppress the rights of other birds. Money Bags leads Mps into hurriedly passing the punitive Moonlight Bill into law. Money Bag ensures that the motion is not discussed on the floor of the parliament. He declares the ayes have carried the day. Worse still, Money Bags kicks out members of the parliament such as Iron Lady; who opposes the bill. In addition, Money Bags is behind the unpopular bill that awards Mps each three fried rats a day, frog's soup and mayonnaise in order to woo them into supporting the bill in parliament. When the opposition Mps lose the motion, Money Bags advises them to seek legal redress in court. The highest court is led by the Vultures who are appointees of the Royal Owls. Definitely, opposition will lose the case. In fact, feathered Beak alleges that Money Bags controls the courts and appointed the vultures who are least qualified to hold such public office. When Iron Lady attacks Money Bags for being drunk with power, he orders she be kicked out of the house.

The Royal Owl's leadership mistreats other birds by imposing **oppressive taxes** such as the **moonlight tax**. The leadership alleges that all birds are supposed to pay daily moonlight tax to enable the great parliament perform its functions. In addition, Money Bags lies the taxes will be used to feed the sick and the old birds. It is unfortunate that the taxes collected are finally embezzled and do not in any way benefit the ordinary birds. Money collected from taxes end in the pockets of a few individuals majorly Money Bag and his cronies. Money Bag threatens Tel Tel when she refuses to spread propaganda about the purpose of the taxes. According to Straight Owl, the Moonlight Bill introduces an illegal tax when the birds are faced with an imminent hunger. The bill is aimed at getting funds to gag the rebel owls and other birds and bury the truth to never see the light of the day.

The Royal Owls leadership mistreats its citizen through **blackmails and intimidations**. Money Bags blackmails Arum Tidi for selfish gain. He knows that Arum Tidi knows so much about the parliament of the owls and thus a threat. Moneybag has been using Arum Tidi to pass propaganda that favours the Royal Owl's rule at a charge. He is promised a rat and soup for seven nights at The Royal trees if he passes the propaganda on the moonlight bill. Though Arum meets his end of bargain, Moneybag does not. He tells the Red String that he would use and dump him without giving him even a penny. Later, Arum Tidi is found floating dead at the river. It is rumoured that Moneybag eliminated him for leaking confidential information about the parliament of owls. Ironically, Moneybag and Royal Owl mourn his death. In fact he is named as one of the celebrated foot soldiers for his loyalty and hard work. The Royal Owl blackmails Money Bags to gain political mileage. Royal Owl knows that without the golden bead back, he cannot rule. He thus betrays Moneybag to get the golden bead back. He sentences Moneybag and all his accomplices to a life imprisonment for breaking the privacy law. He does all this to appease the other birds who feel betrayed by Moneybag such as Osogo, Oyundi and Tel Tel. Unfortunately, his reign has come to an end as he is ousted out.

The parliament of owls' leadership resorts to **assassinations** to silence any dissenting voice. Arum Tidi and members of Osogo's family are victims of such assassinations. Money Bags hatches a plan to kill Arum Tidi because he has outlived his usefulness. Money bags fears that Arum Tidi knows a lot of state secrets and murders him. Arum Tidi's body is found floating on water according to Veteran P. Money Bags alleges that Arum Tidi was playing with his own reflection in water and ended up drowning which is propaganda. Arum Tidi had remained

loyal to the Royal Owl's leadership. His killing was thus an act of betrayal. Money Bags alleges that Arum Tidi leaked confidential information to the birds about the secret activities in the Kingdom which is also not true. His death was meant to instill fear to those other birds that opposed the Royal Owl's leadership.

The parliament of owls mistreats its citizens by **rewarding political cronies** while **discriminating others**. The parliament is dominated by owls and their political allies. It is a no go zone for certain species of birds. For instance, weaver birds are not allowed in parliament. This means the parliament only serves the interests of the owls. When the Veteran P. comes to parliament to report the loss of the golden bead and the death of Arum Tidi, money bags demand he produces gate pass from the police owl. Oyundi vows to change all bad laws and come up with ones that ensure equal presentation of all birds.

Mark 4 well illustrated points $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 12$

Conclusion

In conclusion, governments have a mandate to serve their people. Failure to do so, only invites resistance against any draconian rules used by such governments.

Mark any other relevant conclusion.

c) ***Artist of the Floating World*** by Kazuo Ishiguro.

Ono's past is greatly revealed through the marriage negotiations in the text. Justify the statement using illustrations from the novel *Artist of the Floating World*.

Introduction

Noriko undergoes a traditional marriage that involves detailed negotiations, it is through this negotiations that the reader gets to learn more about the life that Ono lived in the past. **(accept any other relevant introduction. 2 marks)**

During the marriage negotiation with Saito, after he realizes that **Mitsuo is a student at Vemachi College**, where Mr. Kuroda is now teaching, he confesses to have actively been involved in castigating the war. **He confesses that though he was doing it in good faith**, his painting and teaching were to be blamed on the many young men that died.

After the marriage negotiation with the Miyakes collapsed, Setsuko suggested to her father to explore his past, which could have been the cause of the collapsed negotiation. Setsuko is unconvinced by her father's theory that Miyake was to blame. She feels her father's past, is to blame.

Ono pays a visit to Kuroda to make peace and have an assurance that Kuroda will not say anything negative about him. We learn that Kuroda and Ono were old acquaintances. **Ono is to blame for the predicament that befell Kuroda**. After effortless tracing where Kuroda lives, he met with Enchi, who is living with

Kuroda. He is thrown out by Enchi when he realizes he is Ono. Ono is believed to have betrayed Kuroda during the war, which made him suffer in jail.

It is during Noriko's second marriage negotiation that Ono pays a visit to Matsuda. Masuda is also an old acquaintance and he needs his assurance to talk good. Matsuda knows of his past, **was actively involved in the war through his painting and teaching**. Ono is seen as a traitor but Matsuda assures him that he has only the best of things to report of him about the past.

During the marriage negotiations with Saito, Ono freely talked about his past. He says that **people like himself are responsible for the terrible things that happened to the nation**. He freely admits he made many mistakes in the past. His past mistakes were part of an influence that resulted in untold suffering for his own people.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the negotiation necessitates interviews with people from Ono's past, so that even as the story moves forward, it helps cast the novel backward. (*Accept any other valid conclusion*)