

1. Imaginative composition

Paper 101/3 is intended to test the candidates ability to communicate in writing,. Communication is established at different levels of intelligibility, correctness, accuracy, fluency, pleasantness and ability. Within the constraints set by each question, it is the linguistic competence shown the candidate that should carry most of the marks.

Examiner 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 as it is(marks indicated below are for question one)

D CLASS The candidate either does not communicate at all or his language ability is so
(01-05) minimal that the examiner practically has to guess what the candidate wants to say. The candidate fails to fit the English word into meaningful sentences. The subject is glanced at or distorted. Practically no valid punctuation. All kind of errors “Broken English.”

Chaotic, little meaning whatsoever. Question paper or some words from it simply copied.

Flow of thought almost impossible to follow. The errors are continuous

Although the English is often broken and the essay is full of errors of all types we can at least guess what the candidate wants to say.

C CLASS The candidate communicates understandably but only more or less clearly.
(06-10) He is not confident with his language. The subject is often undeveloped. There may be some digressions. Unnecessary repetitions are frequent. The arrangement is weak and the flow jerky. There is no economy of language mother tongue influence is felt

C-06-07 The candidate obviously finds it difficult to communicate his/her ideas. He/she is seriously hampered by his/her limited knowledge of structure and vocabulary. This results in many errors of agreement, spelling, and misuse of

C-08 The candidate communicates but not with 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 clearly but in a flat and uncertain manner. Simple concepts sentence forms are often strained. There may be an overuse of clichés, unsuitable idioms. Proverbs are misquoted or misinterpreted. The flow is still jerky. There are some errors of agreement, tenses and spelling.

B CLASS 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 himself/herself. Sentences are varied and usually well constructed. Some candidates become ambitious and even over-ambitious. There may be items of merit of the one word or one 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. There may be a tendency to under mark such essays. Give credit for tone

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 quite good. A number of items of merit of the whole sentence or the whole expression type

A CLASS The candidate communicates not only fluently, but attractively with originality and efficiency. He/she has the ability to make us share his deep feelings, emotions, enthusiasms. He/she expresses himself freely and without any 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 strain 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 rare
- A 18 Positive ability. A few errors that are felt to be slips. The story or argument has a definite impact. No grammar problem. Variety of structures. A definite spark. Many margin ticks
- A+ 19-20 The candidate communicated not only information and meaning but also and especially the candidate’s whole self: his /her feelings, tastes, points of view, youth, culture. This ability to communicate is deep self may express itself in many ways, wide range of effectiveness vocabulary, original approach, vivid and sustained account in the case of narrative, well developed in the case of a debate or discussion. Errors and slips should not deprive the candidate the full marks he deserves. A very definite spark.

TABLE OF CATEGORIES

CLASS MARK CATEGORY

EACH ESSAY

A	A+ 19-20	C	C+ 09-10
	A 18		C 08
	A- 16-17		B- 06-07
B	B+ 14-15	D	D+ 04-05
	B 13		D 03
	C- 11-12		D- 01-02

MARKING SYMBOLS

1. The main signs indicate three degrees of seriousness of error.

(a)

(b) GROSS ERROR
CONSTRUCTION
=====

OMISSION



FOR

IN MARGIN // c

(c) MINOR ERROR



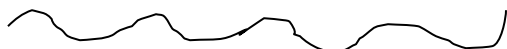
OMISSION



MINOR CONSTRUCTION

ERROR / c

(c) MINOR OR POSSIBLE ERROR



This sign in the margin is used only when a construction error affects more than one line. The following symbols may also be used

FAULTY PARAGRAPHING // p

REPETITION (of words) a circle around the word (of ideas) usually in the margin

ILLEGIBILITY

Obscure/vague (in margin)

WRONG WORDS ORDER

Underline once and write W.O. in margin

ILLOGICAL or CONTRADICTIONARY

ILL (in margin)

VAGUENESS



BROKEN ENGLISH when the candidate fails to communicate BR in margin.

FOR PURPOSES OF IDENTIFICATION

COW to indicate that a candidate has used a pencil to make correction

BRACKETS [] indicate a part of a D script that communicates.

*Use an asterisk to indicate an item or a sentence that the rubrics indicate should be used.

TO INDICATE AN ITEM OF MERIT use a tick (✓) either above a word or in the margin for the whole sentence

GROSS ERRORS

- i) Almost any error of agreement
- ii) Serious tense error
- iii) Error of elementary vocabulary, spelling and misuse
- iv) Punctuation errors or missing punctuation which causes serious lack of communication
- v) Elementary errors of sentence construction
- vi) Ridiculous use of idioms that affect communication
- vii) Misuse of common propositions
- viii) Misuse of capital letters use CAPS underline the first page and use CAPS on subsequent pages where the mistake persists.

1. Imaginative composition

Points of Interpretation

(a) Must be a story, if not deduct up to 4 marks AD

-Must end with the given statement; if not deduct 2 marks AD

-The story must be connected creatively and apply with the closing sentence

b. It must be expository, if not, deduct 4mks AD.

Que 2. (Compulsory set text): Fathers of Nations by Paul Vitta

Sometimes, the poor decision we make in life may end up affecting us negatively later. This is illustrated by character such as Prof. Kimani comrade Melusi among others. (Any other relevant introduction (2mks)

CI Professor Kimani's decision to attack Newborn Walumi, a member of parliament, causes him pain and humiliation. After the accident that claimed their only daughter Tuni, Asiya ran away to be married to Newborn. Kimani arrived at Newborn's office where after a bitter exchange of words, he confronted him with a blow that missed. The two engaged in a fight.

Professor Kimani is arrested and jailed for six months. He is also demoted to a position of a senior lecturer which causes him humiliation.

CII Comrade Melusi's decision to attack the president when he was given an opportunity during the summit caused him suffering. During the Gukurahundi attack comrade Melusi lost his wife and his home. He is left lonely and bitter. He had vowed to avenge his wife and also teach his president a lesson for ordering the killing of his wife and leaving out the Ndebele tribe which had fought together with Shona tribe for independence. He is however whisked away and was absent when the summit resumed.

CIII Engineer Tahir's poor decision to attack Rahma made him suffer both psychologically and physically. Tahir had offered Rahma a tomato soup date. Rahma had turned down the offer with a sweet no but Tahir interpreted it as a sour no. During the week of heritage Tahir slaps her accusing her of disregarding their culture by removing a veil. Rahma retaliates by gorging out Tahir's left eye with a letter opener. Due his poor decision he ended up losing his left eye and this causes him mental torture.

CIV Dr. Afolabi's decision to allow his relatives spend in his house causes his separation with his wife Pamela. The couple had arrived home from Washington to meet Femi, a cousin to Afolabi and a girl who had been proposed by Afolabi's relatives to be his second wife. Pamela demands Femi and the girl to leave their home immediately but Afolabi insists they spend a night. Pamela packs and leaves. A week later, Afolabi receives divorce papers.

CV The leader of Zimbabwe decision to leave out the Ndebele tribe when constituting a government made him unpopular and causes untold suffering to the Ndebele tribe. This is after the Ndebele decided to fight back the betrayal and ended up being killed in masses.

CVI Rahma's decision to retaliate Engineer Tahir's action of slapping her causes her both emotional and physical suffering. The court Hamurabbi Vedict of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth leaves her without one left eye and she cries bitterly in court.

Accept any four well illustrated points 3:3:3:3=12marks

Conclusion

In conclusion, we should be careful when making decisions since poor decisions cause suffering.

Accept any other valid conclusion = 2marks

MARKING SCHEME

3 (a) Silent Song & Other Stories by Godwin Shiundu

Q: Parents who are domineering make their children not to realize their full potential in life.

Write an essay to show the relevance of this statement basing your illustrations on Charles Mungoshi's *The Sins of our Fathers*.

Introduction

Fathers or mothers who control their offsprings make them fail to be independent, hence they cannot do anything useful on their own. This hinders their ability to be who they are supposed to be.

Body

(i) Guitar Incident

Rwafa wants to control the desires of his son Rondo. When he comes home and finds him playing the guitar, he screams at him, breaks the guitar and throws it into the fire. He scolds his son and tells him no one can play Micky Jagger or John White in his house. Rwafa says the musicians have no sense of responsibility and only sing in trains heading to nowhere. He says no son of the Rwafas has been a rolling stone. This left Rondo traumatised, peeing on himself. Rwafa killed the desire of his son to play the guitar.

(ii) Job arrangement

Rwafa makes arrangement for Rondo to be employed at the City's daily paper The Clarion. Just on one morning, Rwafa called into his son's room, then took him to the newspaper offices. This underlines Rondo's life was in the shadow of his father. In fact his father referred to him in demeaning words e.g. a slob. According to Rwafa, there is nothing that Rondo could get right, either at home or in the newspaper offices.

His workmates laughed at him. His wife Selina saw him as one who could not live without depending on his father. His father always felt disappointed by him.

(iii) Marriage

Rwafa disagrees with his son marrying Selina who is from their enemy Ndebe clan. Rwafa is full of contempt for Selina such that he neither funds his son's wedding nor attends it. Matters become worse when Selina gives birth to daughters only. As a result, he sees his son as a write off who is wiping out the Rwafas.

He becomes vengeful and arranges for the deaths of the daughters in a stage-managed road accident together with Rondo's father-in-law in a bid to make his son go for another wife.

(iv) Raving at the birthday party

Rwafa is so vengeful towards the Zezeru-Koranga clan that he is ready to destroy his own son in order to revenge against it.

After Rondo's father-in-law scuffles Rwafa's plan to kill Mrs. Quayle and take over her land, his anger turns on Basil Mzamane. During the birthday in the presence of Mzamane, Rwafa raves about the traditional enemies of the people, of the state, of the clan, of the family, cattle thieves and children thieves. People who spit in the face of their own people. He harbours destructive feelings towards Selina's Zezeru-Koranga clan. He swears no son of Rwafa would play second fiddle to anyone's lead. On the same day Mzamane and Rondo's daughters die in a stage-managed accident.

Conclusion

It is quite clear that parents who control their children make them not to have the independence they need in order to achieve their ability.

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 Monebag 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 3×3×3×3=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 Kazoo 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 negotiation 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 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 Saitos, Ono freely talked about his past. He says that **people like him 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*)

Introduction 3marks

Body 4points x 3

Conclusion 2marks

Grammar /Presentation 4marks

TOTAL=20marks for question 2 and 3

