

Name..... Class.....

Index Number..... Candidate's Signature..... Date.....

101/3

ENGLISH

Paper 3

(Creative Writing and Essays based on the Set Texts)

July 2025

Time 2 ½ Hours

SUKELEMO JOINT EXAMINATION – 2025

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

MARKING SCHEME

Instructions to students

- Write your **name**, **admission number** and **class** in the spaces provided
- Sign and write the date of the examination in the spaces provided
- Answer **THREE** questions in the spaces provided in **blue ink**.
- Answer either question 1(a) or (b), question two and question 3(a) or(b) or (c)
- All your questions must be written in spaces provided in this paper
- Students must answer all questions in **English**
- **Each essay should not exceed 450 words.**
- This paper consists of 8 printed pages

For examiner's use only

Question	Maximum Score	Student's Score	Examiner's initials
1	20		
2	20		
3	20		
Total	60		

1. Imaginative composition

a) Write an interesting story involving the following items: a coin, a hospital and a toilet.

Or

b) Write a composition beginning with: “The moment I entered the room, I decided to say the whole truth...”

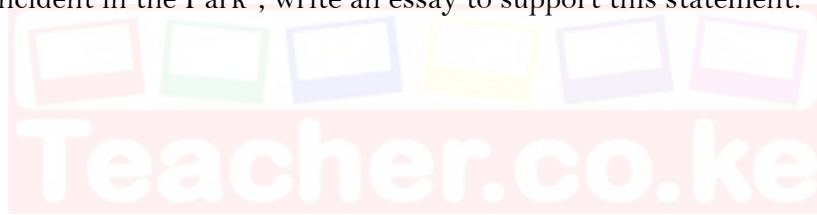
2. Compulsory set book Fathers of Nations by Paul B. Vitta (20 marks)

“In Africa, most leaders misuse their positions of power to the detriment of others.” Discuss this, drawing your illustrations from Paul Vitta’s Fathers of Nations.

3. Optional Set Text

(a) A Silent Song and Other Stories Edited by Godwin Siundu (20 marks)

“People living in urban centers face a lot of challenges”. Citing illustration from Meja Mwangi’s “Incident in the Park”, write an essay to support this statement.



2. Compulsory Text Fathers of the Nations by Paul B. Vitta

In Africa, most leaders misuse their positions of power to the detriment of others.” Discuss this, drawing your illustrations from Paul Vitta’s Fathers of Nations.

Introduction:

Points of Interpretation

- i) *Who are the leaders who misuse their powers?*
- ii) *Who are the recipients of these act(s)?*
- iii) *What is the background of the misuse of power? +What is the misuse of power?*
- iv) *What are the effect of this on the citizens?*

Points of Discussion

I(i) Newborn Wolamu steals Profesor Kimani’s wife Asiya (p.32-38)

I(ii) Nigerian president bans freedom of expression/ imprisons Pastor Chineke Chiamaka. [p. 114-116]

I(iii) The Gambian leader/president diverts resources/water to the summit facility and water fountain [p.10-11,]

I(iv) The Zimbabwean leader short-charges fellow freedom fighters (leader of Comrade Melusi’s party and Melusi.(Ndebeles) [p.86-88]

I(v) The Zimbabwean leader orders the Gukurahundi on the Ndebele dissents, kills Ziliza and the Murambatzivina evictions [p.90-91,97-98]

Introduction

It is only in Africa that leaders, who have been charged with the noble responsibility of safeguarding the interests and lives of their citizens, commit wanton evil on the citizens without any care in the world, leaving behind destruction, injury and often death. This is the case in a number of cases such as that of Newborn Wolamu and Prof. Kimani.

The body

Newborn Wolamu misuses his power as an MP and steals Profesor Kimani’s wife, Asiya. After Newborn Wolamu, a former junior colleague of Professor Kimani at the university, ditches the low paying job of university lecturer for the well-paying and more prestigious political office, he mis-uses his political might when he takes advantage of Professor Kimani’s susceptibility, and steals his wife of 30 years. This happens particularly at the time Kimani is at his lowest ebb; his job is low paying, to an extent that he can’t replace the old family car, leave alone service it, his only begotten daughter has been killed in a freak accident, his wife has challenged him to change

his job and follow Wolamu's "bold move" (he is an MP, earning well and already has 4 cars) and she has actually finally walks out on him. When Kimani confronts Wolamu in his office, to ask why he's stolen his wife, Wolamu taunts Kimani which leads to the two fighting, and Kimani's woes deepen thereafter; he is charged for assaulting an MP, demoted by the university and jailed for six months. All these cause him intense emotional pain.

The Nigerian president bans freedom of expression in his country and imprisons Pastor Chineke Chiamaka. Following a series of mishandled events in Nigerian, by the president; riots in a part of the country and "fires in the cities", the president writes a memo to his staff to deal with these events. Pastor Chiamaka finds this irresponsible and makes it a topic of his fiery church sermon. Such comments had already caused serious rebellion in three cities and were potential for more chaos. Because of this Chiamaka is arrested by the police and locked up for two weeks without being arraigned in court. This shows that in Nigeria there's no freedom of expression in this country. The effect of this is that Chiamaka suffers emotionally, he is forced to stay in a rat infested cell that he shares with smelly inmates and is finally banned from what he loves doing most-preaching.

The Gambian leader/president diverts water to the summit facility and water fountain which leads to the suffering of the Gambians. To give his country an image (good publicity) and make the stay of the 49 heads of state comfortable, the Gambian government has to go out of its way: bulldozers clear slums and roadside kiosk, "...on which whole families depend for their livelihood.", several roadblocks are erected, guards extort money from pedestrians and water is diverted to the new water fountains. All this is done at the expense of the common mwananchi, to impress the visiting heads of states. The effect of this is that the dwellers of the slums are forcefully evicted and kiosks removed resulting in loss of livelihoods for whole families and being forced to do without water.

The Zimbabwean leader short-charges fellow freedom fighters leading to emotional pain and feelings of revenge. Comrade Melusi and the commander of his group fight side by side with the Zimbabwean leader to depose the colonialists. However immediately, Zimbabwe gets independence, the leader appoints Melusi's leader and Melusi. The moment he realizes Melusi is Ndebele, he throws him out of government and soon Melusi's leader. The sacking of the

Ndebele Leader causes violent insurgency in the Ndebele district which attracts retaliatory attacks from the government. To get even with the leader, Melusi forms an opposition party. However, Melusi and other opposition leaders are rigged out by the leader. Soon, the government unleashes murambatsvina (an eviction of slum dwellers) on Melusi and his fellow slum dwellers. To directly get on Melusi, his dear wife Ziliza is killed in cold blood. All this causes him economic loss and emotional pain as Melusi keeps on mourning his wife many years later and seeks ways to revenge her murder.

The Zimbabwean leader orders the Gukuruhundi on the Ndebele dissents causing untold suffering on the citizens and Melusi. Following the sacking of Melusi's leader from government, the Ndebeles explode in anti-government unrests and attacks on any government supporter in sight. The government organizes retaliatory attacks that are carried out on the Ndebeles. The leader unleashes Gukuruhundi to deal with the insurgents. This also leads in the death of Ziliza. After the opposition losses the election, the leader unleashes Murambatsvina on the opposition sympathetic districts expelling out whole populations. The effect of all this is economic loss on Melusi and his tribesmen and emotional loss on Melusi who keeps on mourning his wife many years later and seeks ways to revenge her murder.

Conclusion

In conclusion, therefore, it is clear that the African leadership has terribly failed its citizenry because of their acts of wanton acts of evil that go beyond boundaries, against their own citizens. These wanton acts have greatly caused untold suffering on their citizens.

3. Optional Set Text

(a) **A Silent Song and Other Stories** Edited by Godwin Siundu (20 marks)

“People living in urban centers face a lot of challenges”. Citing illustration from Meja Mwangi’s “Incident in the Park”, write an essay to support this statement.

(b) **The Play: Parliament of Owls by Adipo Sidang**

“Money Bags is to blame for the atrocities committed in the bird kingdom and he suffers for it in the end.” Validate this assertion with reference to the aforementioned character in ‘Parliament of Owls’ by Adipo Sidang.

(c) **The Novel** K. Ishiguro, *An Artist of the Floating World*.

“Culture and traditions define a community,” Drawing illustrations from K. Ishiguro’s novel, *An Artist of the Floating World*, write a composition to justify this statement.

Points of Interpretation

- (i) *The culture*
- (ii) *Details of the culture- characters involved*
- (iii) *How it defines/shapes a community*

Points of Discussion

C(i) **The miai tradition-the negotiations leading to marriage are culturally elaborate.**

C(ii) **The hara-kiri tradition- the ritual suicide**

C(iii) **The master- student relationship-unquestioningly subservience to the masters**

C(iv) **The family traditions, the reception room was in the family is regarded as solemn place**

Introduction:

Culture and tradition define a community and distinguish it from other communities. In *An Artist of the Floating World*, the author explores the culture of the Japanese through the narrator, Mr. Ono, in his relationships with his family, prospective in-laws, the world of art, politics and war./ *Any other relevant introduction*

Body

According to **the miai tradition, the negotiations leading to marriage are culturally elaborate**. It incorporates spying on the family background by interrogating friends, colleagues, former relations etc. this ensures that only reputable people intermingle and intermarry. Somebody of disreputable antecedents and morally questionable character is automatically disengaged from a morally astute and straightforward person. At this point, the Jiro Miyake family withdrew from the marriage negotiations with Noriko after establishing that Mr. Ono actively participated in the Japanese war by popularising propaganda and imperialist art.

In the **hara-kiri tradition, ritual suicide** of an individual who feels guilty of an offence and feels obliged to undergo the ritual as an apology to the society. In post-war Japan, the President of the Kimura Company for which Jiro Miyake worked underwent hara-kiri to apologise for his involvement in the war. A famous composer of war songs, Naguchi, also committed hara-kiri as an atonement for his participation in the war, although the community generally embraces this tradition, others like Mr. Ono are opposed to it, terming it as shameful and a tremendous waste of many great men

On master- student relationship, students are expected to be unquestioningly subservient to their masters during their training. In studios like those of Master Takeda and Seiji Moriyama, pupils had to be totally subject to their teachers. When a pupil created an art that was against the teacher's teachings, the paintings were confiscated, and in most cases, the pupil exited the studio. Sasaki was considered Mori-san's leading pupil, but when he created controversial paintings, he had to exit the studio as tradition demands. Similarly, when Mr. Ono created paintings that were antagonistic to the teachings of Mori-san, he had to leave the studio.

On family traditions, the reception room was in the family is regarded as solemn place; children were discouraged from entering the reception room unless they were bidden to do so. Mr. Ono was forbidden from entering the reception room until the age of twelve. Gender roles were also clearly defined in the family. Even little Ichiro is already socialized in this.

Conclusion

In conclusion, culture and traditions play a crucial role in shaping an individual's identities through values, customs and behaviour that influences an individual's sense of belonging.