1. **Creative composition**

a) The story must begin with the given sentence: Visiting a children's home was not my idea of spending my birthday, but I was determined to make the day interesting. If not, deduct 2 marks.

1. Award marks for the following:
2. Ability to write an interesting composition creatively.
3. Ability to develop a plot that has a beginning, climax and resolution.
4. Description and use credible characters, places and situations.
5. Ability to use language creatively, including figurative language and other stylistic devices.
6. Ability to use the rules of grammar correctly.
7. Ability to use a variety of sentence structures, simple, complex and compound sentences.
8. Ability to use a variety of vocabulary appropriately.
9. Ability to write logically and coherently.
10. Ability to use vivid description and other stylistic devices.
11. Ability to use punctuation marks correctly.

(b) Must be a story. If not deduct 4 marks. The story must illustrate the proverb: A bird in hand is worth two in the bush. The proverb is used to show that there is value in something that one already has rather than pursuing one which they are not assured of getting. Refer to the scheme in (a) above.

**2. compulsory set text**

*This is an exposition essay.*

**Introduction**

The female characters in Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House give up their comfort for others' sake. Nora Helmer puts her reputation on the line for her husband's sake. Indeed, it is true that women are portrayed as loving and self-sacrificing. Mrs. Linde married a man she did not love but who had money because she needed to take care of her ailing mother and take care of her brothers.

**Illustrations**

Mrs. Linde gives up on the man she loved, Krogstad, for the sake of her family. She has to put up with a loveless marriage for her mother and brothers, when her husband dies, she finds no reason to mourn. It is clear she has sacrificed her life for other people's sake,

Nora secretly takes a loan so that her husband who is ill can take a trip to Italy (according to the doctor's prescription) to get well, she has to take up extra work copying documents to pay off the loan.

Nora forges her father's signature. For her to obtain a loan from Krogstad, one of the conditions is that she has a surety. She can only get her father to sign the surety; however, her father is very ill. Giving him the details of her husband's illness would only worry him further, and so

Nora chooses not to tell him of her predicament. This act of love leads her to forging her father's signature which is a crime. She lives with the secret for a long time, but again is willing to pay the price for the sake of her family.

She sacrifices some of the money she gets to give the children what they need and for Torvald.

She struggles to keep a secret from Torvalds so that he is not upset yet that she took a loan for a trip that was to help him get better.

Nora buys presents for everyone in the house including the maid because she loves them. She wraps the gifts with beautiful gilt paper. She decorates a Christmas tree to make everyone happy.

Anne, Nora's nurse, sacrifices her comfort in order to take care of Nora, and later Nora's children. Anne leaves her own daughter behind and moves in with Nora's family, to become Nora's nurse. Nora had no mother, and Anne filled in this gap with lots of love. Even Nora wonders how Anne had the heart to give up raising her own child in order to work, but it is clear that Anne had to make this sacrifice in order to fend for her own family. She gladly takes care of Nora's children too, and contents herself with letters from her daughter on important occasions, such as her wedding.

**Conclusion**

It is clear that women in the play are loving and make sacrifices to take care of those that they love. Their actions show their immense sacrifice as they forego personal happiness to make the lives of others better.

**3. (a) This is an expository essay**.

Points should be supported by illustrations from the text.

**Introduction**

Lack of information or the know-how to handle a situation can lead to untold suffering and pain. This is evident in Nlqombothi's story, Memories we Lost, where the narrator's sister suffers greatly from schizophrenia. Due to ignorance, in the belief that she is possessed by ghosts, she is subjected to rituals and herbs that do not help to cure her.

*(Accept any other relevant introduction. Award 2 marks.)*

**Illustrations**

The narrator's sister suffers schizophrenic attacks. The attacks terrify her; moreover, they alter her, she becomes unrecognizable due to the pain. The attacks affect both the sister and the narrator, and they lose their speech and their memory. Once the narrator's sister runs away from home, screaming, in the night. Men and boys have to look for her in the night, and all return empty-handed and defeated. Her mother is able to find her; she comes home with her the next day, carrying her on her back. No one is able to understand her sister's condition, so the sister does not get much help.

The narrator's sister, in another instance, bangs her head against the wall till she bleeds. She begins rocking back and forth, then goes on to hit her head against the wall. She does so till she screams; it is as if she is trying to rid herself of the thing that has possessed her. She smashes her head against the wall continuously and violently until she leaves blood stains on the wall. The narrator is alarmed by the attack; she. tries to stop her sister but she pushes her away with the strength that only comes to her when she suffers the attacks. A sangoma is called in in an attempt to heal the girl. She cleanses the spot where her girl had bludgeoned her head, but the stain on the wall remains, and the trauma too — the narrator begins to smell blood in her dreams, her clothes, in everything, the smell of blood lingers for a long time.

The sister suffers the attack when hovering over a hot porridge pot, and she flings it across the room. The narrator gets burnt across her chest, and the pain is unbearable. The sister is shocked and devastated later when she regains consciousness. She does not even know she is the one who burnt her sister, and the narrator does not let her know. The narrator's sister is forced to drop out of school by her condition. She suffers an attack at school, and in the process flings a desk across the class and breaks a window. She also breaks a chair and screams incoherently.

Only when she sees the narrator does she regain consciousness. The narrator is affected by this incident. She feigns illness and plays truant so that she can stay at home with her sister. She tells her sister that she will only go to school when she herself goes to school. The sister however fears that because her mother, the teachers and the principal will never let her back in school.

Out of desperation, the narrator's mother subjects her daughter to more sangomas and more churches. She is also given bottles of medication, so that she becomes unresponsive. She only nods and shakes her head at irrelevant moments, it is obvious that the medication will not help her, The narrator only realizes this when she learns more about her sister's condition in school, She helps her sister avoid the torture of medication by getting rid of it.

The narrator's sister is subjected to rituals that leave her dazed and emotionless. In such rituals, the villagers would assemble at the narrator's home. The ritual involved shouting insults at the 'thing' that possessed the sister; the elders kept referring to it as the devil's work and demons. The sister is so traumatized by the ritual that her sleep is disturbed. She holds the narrator in the night, squeezes her and sinks her teeth in the pillow so that she does not cry. This demonstrates her extreme psychological suffering.

Due to their ignorance, the narrator's mother and step-father plan that the sister should be taken to Nkunzi, a famous sangoma. The sangoma is famous for 'baking' the people taken to him. This involves making a fire from cow dung and wood, and once the fire burned red, the demon- possessed person is tied onto a section of zinc roofing which is then placed on the fire. The narrator cannot 'bear having her sister subjected to this torture; she escapes with her sister. With the little she knows of her sister's condition, she finds her way to the town, and hopefully, to a hospital where the sister can find help.

**Conclusion**

Lack of information as to what disease the narrator's sister suffers causes her more suffering. The ignorance about mental health causes the young girl and her family to go through a lot of pain. It also exposes them to exploitation by the sangomas and some preachers. If the mother and the society had the correct information, so much suffering would have been averted.

(b) Introduction

colonial rule sets the stage for African dictatorship. Lacuna does not want to put up with anyone who criticizes his leadership. He falls out with Robert an imperialist when he criticizes his leadership. Bengo is imprisoned because of opposing Lacuna and his oppressive rule. This sets the stage for his authoritarian rule.

(Accept any other relevant introduction. Award

2 marks.)

Illustrations

Robert and Goldstein represent the colonialists. They work with the leader, Lacuna because they want to fleece him and his subjects. They make him think that they are for him yet they know his rule is oppressing the people. However, as long as they benefit, they do not care.

The colonialists want to benefit from the people and get as much profit as possible without giving the people much. They advise Lacuna to privatize companies and reduce employment and thus increase the poverty so that the people struggle for basic needs.

They set the stage by giving hefty loans to Lacuna at the expense of the people. The money does not trickle down to the people yet they are the ones forced to pay.

When Lacuna is unable to pay the loan which is now at one hundred and twenty-two billion, he imposes a curfew from dawn to dusk. He then freezes salaries, charges a hundred percent tax on profits and all profit is appropriated to the national kitty for safe custody.

Lacuna's personal accounts are frozen when he is unable to repay the loans and he has to recover the money lost from the citizenry. thus he introduces martial law. He is commander- in-chief and assumes all control. He abolishes all positions except army ranks and fires those who dare oppose him. The colonialists' denial of money makes Lacuna's dictatorial tendencies fully fledged. In a way the people suffer because of Robert and Goldstein.

The natives live in fear because any fallout with Lacuna could lead to their death. They dare not oppose his rule like Bengo and Judah. Bengo is sent to prison for not supporting Lacuna's rule. His brother Judah is exiled after he is almost killed when he refuses to assassinate his brother Bengo for not supporting him. Ihis is true dictatorship where a leader does not want to be opposed and even kills those who dare.

Lacuna knows the people do not like him but he imposes himself on them. During the Commemoration ceremony, he gives a lavish banquet for the colonialists so that they can lend him more money . Ironical, most of the food is imported. Lacuna does not develop the economy but continues to impoverish his people. This is what the colonialists want — to make profit and enslave the natives as they pay the hefty loans. 'the people live in poverty. Tamina lives in a grass thatched house and cannot pay fees for Lulu. She picks coffee on a farm for very little money and cannot make ends meet. This reveals that dictatorship has oppressed then just like the colonialists intended by helping Lacuna impoverish the people.

Lacuna orders that those who resist be shot on sight. Furthermore, he can have anyone he wants. He keeps her confined for a month when she does not accept him for marriage.

(Accept any 4 developed points, 12 marks)

**Conclusion**

Dictatorship by Lacuna is propelled by the imperialists.' They give Lacuna money and then help him to impoverish the people. Lacuna introduces martial law which is authoritarian and which makes Lacuna do as he pleases.

(Accept any other relevant conclusion. Award 2 marks)

Introduction: 2 marks

Development: Any 4 points developed logically — 12 marks

Conclusion: 2 marks Grammar and presentation: 4 marks

**c)Introduction**

In The pearl, things are not as they look or seem. Kino looks quiet and harmless. Later we see him killing a thief who attempts to steal his pearl. He changes because of his newly found wealth.

(Accept any other relevant introduction. Award 2 marks,)

**Illustrations**

Things are not always what they seem. The pearl promises a better life for Kino and his family, but instead it causes him a lot of pain. The pearl of the world begins to interest the inhabitants of La Paz. Soon they are all looking at the pearl for their salvation. Kino is the man everyone wants to be associated with because of the pearl. But the pearl only makes things worse for Kino and it does not enrich him as everybody had thought, Kino hits his wife, kills four men. He has to leave La Paz because he fears for his life and fears that the pearl might be stolen. He changes because he wants to hold on to the pearl like his life depends on it,

The pearl buyers are many but, in fact, they are under one man who wants to buy the pearl for as little as possible and get the most profit out of it. The pearl buyers pretend to help the fishermen but all they do is cheat them of their hard-earned pearls. they hear about Kino's pearl and they are ready for him with a plan. They offer him different prices for it yet they are all working together. They intend to buy the pearl at a low price and then sell it at a high price.

The doctor gives Coyotito a white substance to cure him but he actually poisons the child so that he can get a piece of Kino's fortune, the doctor pretends that the baby is very sick and could die from the poison and he capitalizes on Kino and Juana's ignorance. He knows that the child is fine as Juana has sucked the poison from the scorpion bite. He seems genuine but he is evil,

The people are now all related to Kino but in actual sense they want a part of the pearl. Others want to steal the pearl from him. After Kino tries to sell his pearl, the pearl buyers may have been the ones who arrange to come and steal the pearl because they are the ones who know the true value of the pearl.

(Accept any 4 developed points. 12 marks)

**Conclusion**

From the novel, it is evident that things are not always as they seem. Kino turns evil. The doctor makes the child sicker so that he can be seen to be a good doctor. The pearl buyers pretend to help the fishermen. True as they say, do not judge a book by its cover.