

KAPSABET HIGH SCHOOL

101/3

(Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education)

Paper 3



INTERNAL MOCK EXAM

ENGLISH

(Creative Composition and Essays Based on Set Texts)

Dec. 2020– 2 ½ Hours



MARKING SCHEME

Instructions to candidates

- a) Write your Name, Index, Admission number and stream in the spaces provided above.
 - b) Sign and write the examination date on the spaces provided above.
 - c) Answer **three** questions only
 - d) Question **one** and **two** are compulsory.
 - e) In question **three** choose only one of the optional texts you have prepared on.
 - f) Where the candidate presents work on more than one optional text, only the first one to appear will be marked.
 - g) Each of your essays must not exceed more than **450** words.
 - h) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed and that no questions are missing.
 - i) Candidates should answer the questions in **English**.
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1. Imaginative composition (Compulsory) (20 marks)

Either

- a) Write a composition ending with the sentence:
“I knew for sure that good upbringing is all that a child needs.”

Or

- b) Write a story to illustrate the saying:
“Misfortunes never come singly”

NOTE

01 – 05 D – No/Minimal communication

06 – 10 – C - Communication with difficulty

11 – 15 – B – Fluent/Competent

16 – 20 – A – Excellent/Captivating

Ensure relevance. If no relevance deduct 4 marks AD

2. The compulsory Set Text (20 marks)

Henrik Ibsen, *A Doll's House*

Self-sacrifice and love is what is required for the sake of the family. Using Nora in Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, write an essay in support of the above statement.

- (i) Nora secretly, against all the legal odds, forges her father's signature and borrows money to help treat her husband. She chooses to help her sick husband instead of her father.
(pgs 13, 17-20, 36-41)
- (ii) Nora tolerates Torvald's decrees and condescension all the time for the sake of their family. **(pgs 2, 3, 6, 20, 57, 61, 95-97, 102-120)**
- (iii) Nora must fight to hide her loan from her husband Torvald because she knows he would never bring himself to accept that a woman did all this for him. It would lower his self-worth. And so she work in secret to pay off her loan because he fears to embarrass her husband since it is illegal for a woman to secure a loan without her husband's permission and therefore, with this she has to endure Krogstad's blackmail.**(pgs 12, 19-21, 48, 72-76)**
- (iv) Nora keeps the family warm and protected for eight years despite her fears and tribulations.**(pgs 13, 30-31, 49-51)**

- (v) Nora's abandonment of her children is act of self-sacrifice. Despite her great love for them – manifested by her interaction with them and her great fear of corrupting them – she chooses to leave them. Nora truly believes that the nanny will be a better mother and that leaving her children is in their best interest. **(103-120)**
- (vi) She struggles to repay the loan and its accruing interests from her part-time work and house savings. **(pgs 13, 21-22)**
- (vii) Nora chooses to her husband over her father yet the latter's condition seems worse as he is critically ill. She tells Mrs. Linde that did not want to bother her father with the bond. She therefore forged his signature. Her dies a few days a few days later, on 29th September. **(pgs 19-22)**

3. The Optional Set Texts

(20 marks)

Either

a) The Short Story

No Need to Lie

Cancer may not be a terminal disease as most people take it to be. Write an essay in support of the above statement drawing your illustrations in Rolf Schmid's story, No Need to Lie.

Introduction

In the story, *No Need to Lie*, Cancer, a disease which is perceived as fatal by many of its victims, may actually not be so as Rolf Schmid summons all in his power to defeat it, at its third and very dangerous stage.

- I. Rolf's strong desire to see his **family** members, particularly his children grow up under his care, gives him the motivation and the strength to fight the disease successfully. **(pgs 125, 126, 131, 132, 134, 135)**
- II. He has an outstanding **strong-will and optimism** summoned and translated from his judo and other sporting experiences, which make him believe that he must conquer the disease and he does so with success at every stage. What makes Rolf survive the cancer onslaught is his will-power and sense of optimism. He convinces himself that he cannot allow himself to die, "I am too young to die," he tells himself, "I have children, a wife, a business and a future. No, I am not going to die." And he repeated this over and over in his mind. The sight of people who have lost their in the radiation scare him, yes but that does not dampen his spirit. He loses hair and weight and the pain is excruciating but his ardent inner personality keeps on reminding him not to give up. And he keeps on telling himself that he cannot die **(pgs 125, 126, 127, 129, 134)**
- III. Schmid succeeds because of his dedicated and genuine **friends**. Many fake friends abandon him but the few that remain with him become the

proverbial straw that he clings onto all the way to defeating the disease. “Although I lost several friends, I could still feel the support of few true friends, the honesty of their concern and vowed that I would not let them down.” (pgs 127, 128, 131, 134)

- IV. He ensures that he forces **food** down his throat despite the pain it causes him. Schmid gets to realize that the most important route to recovery from cancer is to eat and he ensures that despite the excruciating pain he feels in the course of eating, he does so with all the strength of will. (pgs 126 - 127)
- V. Schmid respects and **follows doctor’s advice** and readily apologizes when need be. Cancer treatment comes with devastating consequences like loss of weight as well hair from the head but Rolf faces it, as the doctor demands, with courage and goes through biopsy, radiotherapy and finalizes with the most dreaded chemotherapy. (pgs 123, 128, 131, 133, 134-135)
- VI. Schmid keeps his body strong with **sporting activities** even when even when his physical condition is traumatizing.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Rolf Schmid’s stubborn refusal to be defeated by cancer and his strength of mind and attitude makes him an example of how cancer is a disease that can be fought successfully.

b) Drama

- 3. (b) **Drawing illustrations from Mulwa’s *Inheritance*, write a composition on how what causes misery in leadership in Africa is those who are close to ruler.**

Introduction

Our actions, whether premeditated or not, may have far reaching effects, not only on ourselves but also on those around us. In *Inheritance*, the actions of those with the reins of power have painful ramifications on the welfare of the citizens of Kutula

- I. **Foreigners** (through **Bishop Menninger**) assist Lacuna to eliminate his father, King Kutula XV, and to have him installed as the King with a promise for funding from the foreigners to modernise and to fast track the development of Kutula. When this is finally executed, Lacuna presides over wanton pilferage of the loans advanced to his country with his cronies while the citizens remain in abject poverty and depravity. P. 15, 29, 63, 65-66, 69, 83.
- II. The **loan negotiators (Daniel and Robert)** from foreign countries destroy the economy of Kutula. Lacuna fails to take charge of the

situation in his government and allows his cronies the latitude to loot and plunder Kutula's young economy. The loans are borrowed in the name of the citizens ostensibly to better their lot but this doesn't happen at all. There are no tangible projects to show for the colossal amounts that had come into the country. Conversely, Lacuna shamelessly negotiates for further funding to repay interest accruing on an outstanding loan which is also due. P.69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

- III. Lacuna agrees to restrictive and punitive **policies imposed by the donors** if only to secure funding to rescuing from the financial mess he finds himself in. He is misled by his advisors (**Chipande and Malipoa**) and believes that the cure for his quagmire lies in more borrowing. This further deepens his financial woes. As a result, he agrees to the privatisation of public entities, lowering of wages, withdrawal of subsidies, expansion of the economy to allow for foreign investment, the removal of control on prices among other punitive measures. It is the citizens that bear the brunt of this act of carelessness. P 772-73,75, 76-77, 78
- IV. **Lulu's confinement** (Meshack the commander) at the palace is done against her will or knowledge and on very flimsy grounds of National rebirth. A lot of public resources are channelled towards making her feel comfortable while there. Her many protestations go unheeded causing her untold agony. Her mother is also bribed to buy her silence and agreement. Lulu want to be released from the detention from the camp to go back to her family and to attend her father's second memorial. She also says that she is a subject of public ridicule over her 'stay' at the palace. P93-94, 118-121.
- V. Without consulting the residents, Lacuna accents to the **plan to evacuate the residents (Chipande)** of Bukelenge Valley to Samuka plains to create room for the construction of an inland lake to irrigate the vast basin feed the whole Africa. This was one of the preconditions for further funding in order to salvage the dwindling economic fortunes inKutula. It did not matter to Lacuna what effect this would have on the lives of the populace at Biukelenge Valley. P74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 83, 84-85

Conclusion

It is indeed true that actions borne out of carelessness and reckless decisions by leaders have profound impact on the welfare of the citizenry.

C. The novel

Steinbeck, *The Pearl*

With close reference to Steinbeck's *The Pearl*, write an essay on how **superstition may sometimes affect the way people live their lives.**

- I. When Coyotito is in danger of being stung by the scorpion, Juana mutters an **ancient magic incantation** and then some Hail Marys to protect her son. The ancient, superstitious religion of the peasantry has been mixed with the Catholicism of the Western upper class. Juana appeals to native gods and the Western God, uncertain of which holds the true power. This mingling of a polytheistic religion with Roman Catholicism is common in native countries that are colonized. The natives combine the gods of their own religion with the figures of Catholicism. Elements of their original faith remain, such as incantations like the one Juana mutters.
- II. Juana prays that Kino will find a pearl so that they can have Coyotito's scorpion sting treated by the doctor. She prays in an attempt to force from the gods the luck she and Kino need to take care of Coyotito. Finding a pearl of value is strictly luck. Pearls themselves are accidental, and finding a pearl is considered a gift from the gods or God.
- III. When Kino finds the large shell, he is reluctant to open it first because he doesn't want to show the gods or God that he wants the pearl so much. He believes that if he wants it too much, it won't happen, and so he waits to open the shell.
- IV. Kino worries that the gods will get revenge against him if he finds success. He knows that the gods hate when men plan for success, and now that Kino is making plans, he fears that something will come and rob him of this opportunity.
- V. Juana believes that the pearl is cursed because it has brought an intruder into their home. She warns Kino that it will destroy them all, including their son, if they don't throw it back into the sea, but Kino won't listen. His desire to use the pearl to educate his son and make a better life for his family is too strong. He ignores Juana's warning and keeps the pearl.
- VI. Juana still believes that the pearl is cursed, and she asks Kino to throw it back into the sea again, but he refuses. He insists that it is their only chance and he won't give it up. Juana, however, knows that the pearl will only bring more evil and disaster to them, and decides she must take matters into her own hands, and get rid of the pearl.
- VII. Juana decides that if Kino won't get rid of the cursed pearl, she will. She takes the pearl and tries to throw it back into the sea to protect her family from any more danger, but Kino stops her. Her fear of the pearl is well-founded; Kino beats her for trying to get rid of the pearl, further proving that the pearl is cursed and evil. It has made Kino attack and harm the one person he loves most.
- VIII. Juan warns Kino that the pearl is cursed and that he must get rid of it to pass the evil on to someone else. He hopes that Kino can sell it soon so that the evil of the pearl will not destroy his family before Kino can rid himself of it.

- IX. When Kino looks into the pearl and sees only the tragedies that have befallen his family, he begins to believe that the pearl is cursed, but he still cannot part with it.
- X. Kino and Juana throw the pearl back into the sea after Coyotito is killed by the trackers. The cursed pearl has brought about the death of their child and forced Kino to kill to survive and protect his family. The great pearl has brought nothing but misery to Kino and his family, and together they throw the cursed object back into the sea. As it sinks, the music of the pearl turns to a whisper and then disappears.