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**CEKENAS END OF TERM TWO EXAM-2021**

**FORM FOUR**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education.(K.C.S.E)*

**ENGLISH MARKING SCHEME PAPER THREE**

**1. IMAGINATIVE COMPOSITION**

This question is intended to test the candidate ability to communicate in riling. Communication is established at different levels of intelligibility, correctness, accuracy fluency pleasantness and originality within the constraints set by each question.

It is the linguistic competence shown by the candidate that should carry most of the marks.

Examiners 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 it fits.

a)

- It must be a story. If not, deduct 4AD, The story must illustrate the saying ‘Every dog has its day’ It is used in situations where one suffers hut one time the person gets a breakthrough of’ some sort.

- The candidate should not define or explain the saying.

b)- It must be a story and must end with the words: as the prison warden led me out of the court, I cursed myself silently. If not, deduct 2 marks. The statement must he relevant to the story. If’ not, deduct up to 4 marks

D CLASS

1 he candidate does not communicate at all 01 -

05 or his language ability is so minimal that the examiner practically has to guess what the candidates Want to say. The candidates fails to fit the English words he knows into meaningful sentences. The candidate uses all kind of’ errors “Broken English”

D- (01-02)

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

D (03)

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

D + (04-05)

Although the English is then broken and the essay is full

Errors of all types we can at least guess that the candidate wants to say.

C CLASS

The candidate communicates understandably hut only more or less clearly. 1-Ic is not confident with his language. The subject is often undeveloped. There may be some digression. 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 ideas. He is seriously hampered by his very limited knowledge of structure and vocabulary. This results in many gross errors of agreement and sentence construction.

C 08

The candidate communicates hut not with consistent clarity. Use of linguistic abilities being very limited. He cannot avoid frequent errors in sentence structure. There is little variety or originality. Very bookish English links are week, incorrect, repeated at times.

C+ (09-10)

The candidate communicates clearly but in 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 can have some merit ticks.

B CLASS (11-15)

This class is characterized by greater fluency’ and case of expression. The candidate demonstrates that he can use English or normal way of expressing himself. Sentences are varied and usually well-constructed. Some candidates become over ambitious, There must be items of merit of one word or one expression type. Many essays in this category may be just and clean an unassuming hut they still show that the candidate is at ease with the language.

There may be a tendency to under mark such essays.

Give credit the 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 he over punished by the examiner.

B 13

The sentences are varied hut rather simple and straight forward The candidate does not strain in an effort to communicate. There is a fair range of vocabulary and idiom, natural and effortless flow some items of merit and 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 whole expression” type merit ticks phrasal verbs, inversion idioms variety of sentences, correct vocabulary.

A CIASS

The candidate communicates not only fluently hut attractively, with originality and efficiency, lie has the ability to make us share his deep feelings, emotions, enthusiasms. He 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, contrast, irony.

A- (16-17)

The candidate shows competence and fluency in using the language. They may lack imagination or originality which usually provides the “spark” in such essay.

Vocabulary, idioms, sentence structure links variety arc impressive. Gross errors are very rare.

A - 18

Positive ability. A few errors that are felt to he slips. The story or argument has a definite impact. A definite spark many margin ticks.

A + 19-20)

The candidate communicates not only information and meaning, but also whole self, his feelings, tastes, points of view, youth, culture. This ability to communicate is deep self may express itself in many ways wider-angle of effective vocabulary, original approach, vivid and sustained account in the case of a debate or discussion.

Errors and slips should not deprive the candidate of the full marks he deserves. A very definite spark.

Categories of’ marks and grade

Class mark

A+ 19-20

A 18

A- 16-17

B+ 14-15

B 13

B- 11-12

C+ 9-l0

C 8

C- 6-7

D+ 4-5

D 3

D- 0-2

Vagueness - Obscure/vague (in margin) Wrong word order — Underline once and write

W .0 in margin,

Illogical or contradictory - ILL. (in margin) Broken Eng1ish: When the candidate fails to communicate BR in margin.

Brackets ( ): Indicate a part of a 1) script that communicates.

 (VW) marking scheme-English 3

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

ii) Indicate an item of’ merit, use a tick () either above a word or in the margin for the whole sentence.

Gross Errors

a) Almost any error of’ agreement

h) Serious tense error

c) Error of elementary vocabulary; spelling and misuse

d) Punctuation errors or missing punctuation which cause serious lack of communication.

e) Elementary errors of sentence construction.

f) Ridiculous use of idiom that affects communication

**2. Introduction**

In Ole Kulet’s novel, **Blossoms of the Savannah**, there are characters who only care about themselves and in the end they do not succeed. This is brought out clearly by characters such as Ole Kaelo and Olarinkoi.

NB: Accept any relevant introduction

I.

 Ole Kaelo, who is only interested to become rich and be accepted in the Nasilan culture as who is who in the community, willingly engages in lucrative business deals with Oloisudori in exchange of his daughter, Resian. Ole Kaelo is retrenched (pg.1) and has to move to Nasila and make his agricultural business successful where he signs a contract with Oloisudori even after he is warned by hi friend Ole Supeiyo (pg. 25-26). Oloisudori is known for his corrupt means and blackmail which Ole Kaelo falls into. He demands to marry Resian and if not Ole Kaelo would lose everything (pg. 107-109165). He sees the material side only if his daughter is married

to Oloisudori yet the daughter wanted to go to the university. He goes ahead to even plan her kidnapping if Resian refuses and have her forcefully circumcised for the marriage to be successful (pg. 188, 191, 194). His betrayal of his own daughter makes him lose both Resian and Taiyo as Resian escapes and later Taiyo is rescued from being married to Oloisudori in her place.

II.

Olarinkoi takes advantage of Resian’s desperate situation to lure her to his home with the intention of marrying her. Ole Kaelo had sold her daughter to Oloisudori at a half a million and Resian runs from home to confront her father (pg. 203-2 10). In frustration she walks to the Nasila River to clear her mind and Olarinkoi promises to take her to Emakererei (pg. 211) and she believes him as he had once saved her and Taiyo from the vagabonds (pg. 140-143). Though that does not happen as he takes her to his home where he tries to rape her and Resian fights by biting his finger almost amputating it (pg. 2 12-220). Due to shame Olarinkoi has to hide and Resian is nursed back to health by Enkaabani (pg.

230-234) who helps her escape to Emakererei (pg. 245-255). Olarinkoi eventually loses Resian.

III.

 Oloisudori is greedy for power and wealth as he already has six wives and still wants to take Resian as a seventh wife. Being a wealthy businessman, who is known to be corrupt, immoral, an extortionist, a smuggler, a poacher and a thug (pg. 101, 236)’easily lures Ole Kaelo who wants to be rich and succeed in his business even after being warned by ole Supeiyo to keep him away from his daughters(pg. 26).

When Oloisudori sees Resian the first time, he openly scans her and this makes Resian uncomfortablê\ due to his amorous character (pg. 91-98, 107, 203). As he thrives in extortion (pg. 110), he threatens Ole Kaelo’s business in exchange of Resian and the father agrees due to his materialistic nature (pg. 177,178, 188). Oloisudori tells her he would marry her and this makes Resian run away from home after a confrontation with both Oloisudori and her father (pg. 203-2 10). In the end he loses her and his armored vehicles which are torched by labourers at Minik’ s farm and he has to escape to save his dear life. (pg. 281-284)

IV.

 The mother to Olarinkoi (mono-eyed woman) selfishly desires her son to marry Resian in an attempt to settle scores with Oloisuduri. She had foreseen that Ole Kaelo would move to Nasila and Olarinkoi would marry one of his daughters (pg. 232). Olarinkoi brings her to his home (pg. 217-219) and shamelessly after a drinking spree tries to rape her where Resian bites his finger almost amputating it (pg. 221-222). The plan all along was for Resian to get circumcised and get married to Olarinkoi but he has messed up. Olarinkoi’s mother is very bitter at rich people especially Oloisudori who abandoned her after the help she accorded him during his poaching days(pg. 236) and she is happy that her son had snatched her from Oloisudori.(pg. 228-229) In a way it is victory to her and she plans as soon as Resian gets better she will be circumcised and they will elope to Tanzania where they will stay until the search for Resian is over(pg. 229) Enkaabani who was meant to treat her after circumcision is the one who helps her escape and thus spoils Olarinkoi’s mother’s plans. (pg. 245-25 5)

V.

 Mama Milanoi cares so much about the interest of her husband to retain her position as the wife and does not realize the pain and suffering she inflicts on her daughters and ends up losing both of them in the end. She welcomes the idea of them relocating to Nasila where her children would be inculcated to Nasila culture and she is hopeful to bore her husband a son in the long run. She does this to please her husband even when he gets into a shoddy deal with Oloisudori to sell of her daughter she is happy after she sees the wealth that her future son-in-law is willing to give to her daughter. She doesn’t listen to the cry of Resian who wants to go to the university as she was meant to fight for her. When things get j to be difficult, she tries seeking help from the women in the society who compares her to the proverbial hyena who is not sure of which culture to follow. In the end her daughter Resian runs away from home, Taiyo is forcefully circumcised and also loses her.

In conclusion, it is futile to only care about one’s interest as in the end it leads to misery.

**3a. Short stories**

* Lack of contentment in life can lead to greed and even in some cases death. Leo Tolsoy in the story, How Much Land Does Man Need? reminds us that we do not need a lot in life and we should be content with what is enough. Pahom looks for more land yet he has more than what many people have.
* Lack of contentment can lead one to destruction as seen with Pahom. He is a farmer who owns 123 acres of land and pasture but he still wants more. He keeps thinking of how he wants more land. When a man tells him of the land of the Bashkirs and how cheaply it is sold, he is strongly attracted.
* Pahom learns from the Bashkir leader that he was to walk for the whole day and return before sunset and all the land he had marked would be his for only 1000 rubles. He is unable to sleep as he thinks of the large tract of land he will get if he covers a large area
* When Pahom starts to cover ground, he sees more fertile land farther and farther away and all he thinks about is how to get all the land for himself He keeps moving towards more land and he loses track of the time. He is willing to even throw away what he has to get what he can see and unfortunately never have.
* Pahom removes his shirt and throws away his water bottle. He suffers because he wants to walk to more of the fertile land that he can see, the more he sees, the more he runs towards it. It is almost sunset and he runs fast as he wants to beat the sunset deadline and own all the land he has marked. He is tired and his heart beats very hard. Unfortunately, he falls to the ground dead because he had lost a lot of energy. His servant buries him and says that all Pahom needed was six feet from his head to his heels.
* Pahom dies because he is not satisfied with what he has. In his quest to acquire more fertile land, he misses out on the time. In the end, it is his greed that kills him, yet all he needed was some land.

**Inheritance**

3b)

* When Sangoi does good things for the people of Kutula, she is paid with leadership and love by the people. King Kutula was also loved by his people because he was good. Lacuna is inhuman and corrupt, and he oppresses the people. He too gets his dues accordingly. Life, therefore, has a way of paying back our actions, be they good or bad.
* The old king treated the people well. He did not want the people to live in debt and he did not work with the foreigners to take loans. In turn, the people loved him and respected him. The people love Sangoi and during the commemoration they shout down Lacuna and ask Sangoi to be their rightful leader. Lacuna forces the people to acknowledge him as their leader. He forces the school children to sing his praises yet he knows that the people do not like him. Eventually they choose her to lead them into rebelling against
* Lacuna Kasoo as she is a good leader. Lacuna Kasoo takes loans and makes the people pay very high taxes. He oppresses them and uses martial law to rule them as he is the commander-in-chief. He puts people who are illiterate in the offices just because they are his clansmen. In the end the same people turn against him. The people rebel against him and he is removed from the throne and detained with his leaders. They pay for their bad deeds.
* Lacuna confines Lulu because he wants to marry her by force. She refuses to marry him, when she is set free she slaps him for confining her against her wishes for one month.
* Lacuna works with Robert and Goldstein to oppress the people financially. Robert and Goldstein give Lacuta loans totalling one hundred and twenty-two billion shillings. The people are forced to pay high taxes to repay \ the loans, I the end the people rebel against Lacuna and dethrone him. Robert and Goldstein are first detained and later deported from Kutula.
* “Lacuna, Robert and Goldstein have oppressed the people for too long for their own selfish gains. In the end they are the losers and Lacuna is confined with his leaders as the people are led by the leader of their choice.

**The pearl**

3 C. Kino is motivated by family. The Song of the Family is always playing as he fishes and when he is with Juana and Coyotito.

* Family plays a big role in one’s life. Kino’s greatest motivation is his family. He hears the Song of the Family and wants the best for them. He wakes up early to go and fish because he wants to provide for his family.
* When Coyotito is bitten by a scorpion Kino feels his family is threatened. His brother Juan Thomas Is among the first to come to his aid. When they go to see the doctor, he is there for them.
* When Kino gets the greatest pearl in the world, he first thinks of how it will change the status of his family. He wants to wed Juana in church, have Coyotito baptized and take him to
* school. He sees the new clothes they will wear in the pearl.
* When he goes to the pearl buyers to sell the pearl, his brother Juan Thomas was with him. When Kino is attacked and hurt by a thief who tries to steal his pearl, Juana is the one who stays close to him and nurses his wound.
* When Kino kills a man and his house and canoe are destroyed, his brother Juan Tomas and his wife Apolonia
* hide him. They borrow things from the neighbours for his journey Moreover, Juan advises him on how to travel and the embraces him and kisses him as he loves him. Kino has the support of his family.
* Apolonia and Juan Thomas represent a good family and neighbours who support others when they are in trouble. Juana stands by her husband and she refuses to leave even when she has a chance. She is with Kino throughout the hardships that he encounters.
* In conclusion It is the family that drives Kino to struggle daily for their welfare. The family stands with him when he loses everything and family never leaves him.

ii) Concerned about the frequent squabbles between the political parties, The CEO Postponed the elections by one year.

iii) If I were to speak honestly I would test the fact she is a gorgeous person

d)

i) she

ii) them

iii) me

e)

 i) by

ii) against

iii) with