

## ENGLISH PAPER 3 MARKING SCHEME

### 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** (01-05) The candidate either does not communicate at all or his language ability is so 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** (06-10) The candidate communicates understandably but only more or less clearly. 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 prepositions, tense, verb agreement and sentence construction.
- 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.  
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.
- B CLASS**

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 straightforward. 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 16-20 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 and especially the candidate is whole self: his /her feelings, tastes, points of view, youth, and 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) GROSS ERROR  
CONSTRUCTION

OMISSION  


FOR

IN MARGIN 

(b) MINOR ERROR

OMISSION  


MINOR CONSTRUCTION  
ERROR 

(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.

## Q1 POINTS OF INTERPRETATION

a) Write a composition beginning with... *As I walked along the lonely path that evening, it was evident that I will reach home late...*

It must be a story

It must end with the given words (If not -2AD)

The story must have a possibility of being out of home and a likelihood of reaching back late.

If irrelevant deduct up to 4 marks

b) Proverb *Pride comes before a fall*

It must be a story illustrating the proverb. (If not -4AD)

The story must bring out a situation in which the character fails because of his/her pride.

## Q2 COMPULSORY TEXT

"Betrayal pervades every level of the society." Basing your illustrations on Fathers of Nations by Paul B. Vitta, write a composition to show the truth of this assertion.

### Introduction

There is a lot of treachery in the society with individuals betraying one another, an individual betraying the society and the society betraying an individual(s). This is clearly evident in the society depicted in Fathers of Nations.

Body

**Bi. Citizens in the summit host country feel betrayed by their government.** When the heads of state come visiting, the citizens are denied basic amenities such as roads and water, and their means of livelihood are closed down with the demolition of roadside kiosks. The slums, homes for thmany poor, are also brought down by bulldozers. Their security is also withdrawn so that the security forces can provide an unprecedented security to the vising heads of state.

There is betrayal in Kimani's marriage. **Asiya betrays her husband**, Kimani, when she abandons him to be married by Newborn Walomu, a few months after they lose their daughter, Tun. She is lured by Walomu's money and jilts her husband of years in pretext of his poverty.

**Bii. Professor Kimani feels betrayed by the government.** After a scuffle arises between him and Newborn in the latter's office, the police arrive and arrest Kimani who is later charged with an 'assault on a Member of Parliament.' He is, thus, jailed for six months. His university also betrays him by demoting him from a full professor to the rank of a senior lecturer for disgracing it in the public eye. The clerk at The Seamount Hotel betrays Fiona by not coming to her rescue when she is being abducted by the Liberian Mauler. He ignores her pleas assuming the two were just drunks. Were it not for Dr Afolabi, the reporter (Ms McKenzie) would have been raped.

**Biii. Parliamentarians betray those that elected them to power** when they stage coups in the parliaments, raising their untaxable pays/wages abnormally and illegally and then pass laws to legitimize their illegality.

**Biv. Leaders betray citizens** by orchestrating ecofiomic sabotage leading to collapse of their countries' economies. While the citizens include academicians like kimani rile and writhe in economic difficulties, the architects of states failure get richer and, in turn, reward fellow losers.

**Bv. Newborn Walomu betrays Kimani** by snatching his wife, Asiya. As a junior colleague of Kimani at the university, he leaves teaching and joins politics, becoming an IMP through a by-election. Now a rich man, he already has three wives and snatches Asiya to be his fourth.

**Bvi. The leader of Melusi's country betrays him** and his leader by sacking them from his government. Comrade Melusi and his leader had fought successfully for the independence of the country, but lost in the elections to the new leader. When the leader gets wind that Melusi and his Ndebeles, not Shonas like him, he fires them.

**Bvii. Pamela feels betrayed by Abiola' s folks** who plan to have him marry a second wife because she hasn't given him children. The folks from Abiola's village sent his cousin, Femi, to bring him Nimbo as his second wife. This feeling of betrayal forces Pamela to leave him and later files for divorce.

**Bviii. The citizens of African countries feel betrayed by their presidents** who convene at Banjul for their summit with a sole objective of ratifying (adopting) Way Omega as their common growth agenda. However, during the summit debate, an acrimony arises amongst the presidents when a method adopted to help choose between way Omega and Path Alpha settles on Path Alpha. This acrimony culminates in only a few heads of state approving The Matrix-choice, although begrudgingly. The heads of state, again, skip the summit closing ceremony.

**Bix. Tahir feels betrayed by his leader.** He had admired him the moment he came back to Libya from overseas, for he believed the leader was the right man to redeem his country's lost glory. However, after the Al-Qaeda attack on America's soil, he becomes its best ally. He even abandons the Fist of Allah, a nuclear weapon programme he had loved and supported. This latter move inflicts a feeling of betrayal in him from the leader, for he was a nuclear expert.

## **Conclusion**

It is clear from the text that betrayal exists at both personal and societal level NOTE: 1.Peg the grammar and presentation mark to the content mark as follows:

Content mark	Grammar
10-12	4
7-9	3
5-6	2
1-4	1

1. Peg the conclusion mark to the content as follows:

Content mark	conclusion mark
7-12	2
1-6	1

**This holds for all the essays based on text. (2mks)**

## OPTIONAL TEXTS

### 3. a) **Silent song and other stories**

#### **Introduction**

**Many people migrate from rural to urban in areas in search of jobs to better their lives and the lives of their loved ones. In many cases this doesn't end up as planned as illustrated in Meja Mwangi's An Incident at the Park.**

#### **Points to consider**

##### **Pi. Unemployment**

Many of the characters in the story are struggling with poverty and financial hardship, as seen in the fruit seller's efforts to earn money and the idler's request for a cigarette.

##### **Pii. Overpopulation**

Urban population growth, driven by migration and searching for jobs, has become a significant issue in cities like Nairobi.

However, the masses end up frustrated due to a skills mismatch in the labour market, dwindling economy and poor governance. But every now and then, a misplaced person rose with a start...

In a few seconds, the thousand or so strong swarm had been swallowed up by the yawning concrete jungle...

##### **Piii. Poverty**

Urban poverty is also witnessed as many remain loitering and idling reminding the park loungers just how many hours they had wasted lying idle.'

'A shaggy thin man sat under a shrub...' (p7). 'hairy loafer' (p8). 'The idler seated on the bank...' (p8) 'torn trouser legs.' (p8) 'horny toes.' (p9)

##### **Piv. Unhygienic conditions**

There is also evidence of poor hygiene. The park is littered with debris, cigarette ends and butts. (p8, 9). The two gentlemen share puffs on the cigarette. One offers a full cigarette, and smoking in this zone could be a form of escapism from their poverty. (p 10).

The fruit seller has only ten shillings which he offers to the constables to spare him. He cannot afford to pay for the licence, or even the fine has on another case, (p 1)

##### **Pv. Injustice**

The fruit seller is unfairly targeted by the constables and is violently killed by a mob, even though he was simply trying to make a living. This highlights the injustice and prejudice that can be present in society.

##### **Pvi. Social class**

The text touches on the divide between the wealthy office workers and the poor, working-class people who frequent the park.

##### **Pvii. Conflicts between city authority and street hawkers**

When the two constables accost and demand licences from the ice cream man and the fruit peddler, they tell the merchant that he will only explain to the judge.

The fruit seller already has a case and is trying to sell to afford a fine, (pi 1). The fruit seller pleads with the constables, who say nothing. The fruit seller cursed them and their wives and children... (P11).

### **Pviii. Brutality**

The violence and murder of the fruit seller demonstrate the potential for brutality and aggression in human behavior.

### **Pix. Mob justice / social injustice**

The fruit seller is lynched unknowingly by the park people. By the time the constable ran up, the fruit-peddler lay like a broken and twisted ragdoll at the bottom of the ditch, (p12) He cries and pleads for mercy in vain... had drawn thick red blood over the sparsely bearded face. Dead' was his verdict (p12)

The word 'thief hovered over the assembled crowd, mob universally condemns him, and it is impossible to tell from which mouth the condemnation is issued, (p12)

Ironically the mob had had what was right. Justice fairly quickly and completely administered... (P12).

### **Px. Isolation**

Many of the characters in the story seem to be isolated and disconnected from others, as seen in the monosyllabic communication of those who sit in twos or threes and the muttering of those who sit alone.

### **Pxi. Abandonment**

The fish pond, which was once a source of beauty and enjoyment, has been abandoned and left to become overgrown with weeds. This could symbolize the way that society often neglects and abandons certain areas or groups of people.

### **Pxii. Drug Abuse**

The two gentlemen share putts of cigarette.!' he park is littered with debris of cigarette butts and ends (pg 8,9)

3. b) Misuse of power is a common phenomenon in most African countries. Validate this statement basing your arguments on the play "Parliament of Owls" 20 marks)

#### Introduction

Political office in a country comes with duties and responsibilities. Holders of such offices are expected to observe a high degree of integrity as they serve in those offices. It is also vital for the office- holder to perform their duties as dictated by their position without prejudice, bias, Malice, or other unwanted behaviour. However, it as been seen that some officeholders tend to Use the privilege of being in such positions to advance their agenda and for self-gain.(accept any other relevant introduction) (2 mks)

M(i) Money Bags uses the advantage of being the right-hand Owl of the Royal Owl to enrich himself. He is in charge of sponsoring all the bills forwarded by the Royal Owl. He is critical in decision making in the government of the royal owl. Because of this privileged position, money

Bags grabs every tree that will benefit him. For instance, he grabbed the sacred tree from the crows and displaced ten families of crows

then, he converted it into his secret tower of surveillance controlled by One-Eyed and Money Bag's son.

M(ii) In addition, he uses his position to force all bills to be passed in Parliament so that he finds favour in the eyes of Royal Owl and thereby being rewarded handsomely. With the support and order of money bags, red string, black string and other puppet Owls use their position to kill Arum Tidi. Arum, a ground Hornbill, has worked as a chief propagandist for the royal owl. He has a lot of information about the shady deal and underhand deal of the royal owls. This means Money Bags and the other puppet Owls fear his continued presence as he can spill the beans to the other birds. They kill him in order to silence him. They took him to the Water Stone point at the river and ensured

he was dead.

M(iii) Members of Parliament use their position in Parliament to increase their; compensation and salary. Other birds are on the verge of dying because of hunger, which has been brought about by the plunder of resources in the Kingdom. Feathered Beak says that owls have been fighting over food for several nights. The bill enables them to have more fried rats, baked mice, honey, and mayonnaise, while birds starve.

M(iv) Money Bags and other Royal owls take advantage of being in power to eliminate any bird perceived to be an enemy of the Kingdom. Oyundi has been cunning and a brave critic of the Royal Owls government. She at one time sought the services of Ochunglo to chase away snakes that had been brought to eat eggs at the nests of birds. This

does not go down well with Money Bags and his puppet owls. They attempt to get to her and kill her. She escapes their dragnet, and they massacred thirty Weavers, members of Osogo's family'.

Mark: 3:3:3:3= 12 marks

Grammar and presentation = 4 marks

### Conclusion

Taking advantage of one's position in power for self-interest and gain is the misuse of office and should be discouraged. Most birds undergo a lot of suffering due to the misuse of power by Royal Owl and his cronies.(accept any other valid conclusion)

### **3. c) Artist of the floating world by Kazoo Ishiguro.**

**( 20 Mks)**

Noriko's marriage negotiations have been used as a means to reveal Ono's past. Justify the statement using illustrations from the novel Artist of the floating world.

### Introduction

Noriko marries through a traditional arranged marriage, even while Japan goes through a period of rapid economic growth and westernization. The negotiations, then, are a useful way to show how Japan has remained familiar to Ono in certain ways while transforming with overwhelming speed in others.(accept any other relevant introduction)

(2 marks)

N(i) 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.

N(ii) 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's theory that Miyake was to blame. She feels her father's past is to blame.

N(iii) 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 effortlessly 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.

N(iv) It is during Noriko's second marriage negotiation that Ono pays a visit to Matsuda. Matsuda 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.

N(v) During the marriage negotiations with Saito, Ono freely talked about his past. He says that people like himself 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.

Mark: 3:3:3:3= 12 marks

Grammar and presentation = 4 marks

### **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)