

FORM FOUR END OF SECOND TERM EXAM
ENGLISH

Paper - 101/3

Marking Scheme

1. (a) Must be a story
 - Must end in the statement given, i.e. ...Looking at their grateful faces, I realized that all the trouble I had gone through was worth it. (* if not, treat as irrelevant, deduct 4 marks)
 - The events in the story must culminate naturally in to this conclusion.
 - Check and award for good use of language.(b) The candidate must show the effects of tribalism on the nation and explain the role of youth in overcoming it.
 - If not treat as irrelevant and deduct 4 marks.
 - Candidate may explore 3 to 4 points ; however , points of merit are in the use of language to explain / argue convincingly.In both :- Use KCSE /KNEC guidelines to award.

2. **"The strong bond between Resian and Taiyo contributes significantly to their triumph." Write an essay in support of the statement**

No man is an island. Human beings were created to relate mutually. The close friendship between Resian and Taiyo is the key to overcoming stormy times that present themselves in their lives as follows In their new environment at Nasila, the girls meet unique challenges. They are not used to the communal life for all along they have stayed in an urban set up where life is individualistic. At Nasila, they have to get used to impromptu visitors and superior male counterparts. It is the love between the two girls that helps in these scenarios. The duo stay together most of the times. By so doing, they share a lot Taiyo counsels Resian on using kind language on Yeiyo Botorr her aunt. The two girls discuss about danger that lurks from the hostile youth especially because of their uncircumcised condition.

In overcoming the challenge of female genital mutilation (FGM), their friendship bond comes in handy. When Resian goes on a hunger strike she says it is only Taiyo who can change her stand. When Taiyo is informed of Resian's condition, she does not hesitate to offer herself for Resian's redemption even when there are risks all over. While at Nasila, they have a lot of time sharing their views towards FGM. The discussions must have strengthened their hard stands towards FGM. It is from these discussions that they vow never to give in to FGM.

In the incident when Taiyo and Resian are accosted by two callous young men their coordination and friendship save them. The incident finds them while they are walking together where they had visited Maiso for lunch. If the struggle had been between two men versus one girl probably she would have been surmounted. Although most of the salvation is largely brought by Olarinkoi the fact that the two girls were together makes it easier for them to go about the ordeal. Their joint screaming and their escape unhurt is partly contributed by their togetherness.

The two birds of a feather hatch a scheme to outwit Oloisudori. They wrap the

gifts he had brought them into a box and title it as a gift. They then plan how to execute the plan. They arrange on how Resian is to thank Oloisudori and give him the gift. They discuss the aim of the gesture; to clarify to Oloisudori the fact they cannot be cheated with gifts. From this co-operation, Resian manages to trick Oloisudori and tells off her father and later with Olarinkoi, they manage to leave Nasila.

It is clear from the above illustration that strong friendship bonds can help friend go about hard experiences and overcome them in their lives.

3. (a) "Majdy's stay in London alienates him from his people"

Introduction

- Majdy is at first unhappy when he gets to London.
- He pleads to come home, but his mother pleads with him to stay on and read.
- Eventually, Majdy becomes distant from his people. He drops their practices and sets his mind on staying in London.

Intro - up to 2 marks.

Intro : When Majdy first goes to London, he writes letters home to say that he would like to come back.

He threatens to give up his studies and return home. However, his prolonged stay in London transforms

him. He becomes detached from his family and people.

- i) Majdy abandons his people's prayer habit while in London.
 - When Samra asks him for a prayer mat, he confesses he does not have one.
 - He does not even know the direction of the Ka'ba or where the Qibla is.
 - Samra is appalled ; she cannot comprehend that Majdy has been in London for a whole year without
 - praying. He doe not even observe the mandatory Friday prayers.
 - it is obvious that he has distanced himself from the practices that he grew up with among his people.
 - He argues that in London, prayer is a distraction, an interruption and inconvenience.
- ii) Majdy considers London civilized , and Khartoum backward. He feels the structured life makes his time more blessed.
 - Majdy does not want to go back home. He even enrolls for a PhD.
 - He feels London gives him security to build his life; unlike home where coups , new laws, petrol
 - shortages and doctors strikes disrupt the order of life.
 - He is unable to appreciate the more relaxed, simple and rich family life back home. Unlike his early
 - days, he does not to go back to his people.
- iii) Majdy is so indifferent to his people that he is not able to sympathize with his mother. Samra
 - informs Majdy of her struggle when she went to call him at Central Post Office.
 - She could not get transport due to petrol shortage.
 - She got burnt by the sun till in desperation, she stood in the middle of the road and stopped the first car

- in sight. The young driver took her home at her request.
- Majdy blames the system back home and is determined to stay away. Samra accuses him of disloyalty, of indifference.
- iv) Majdy is eventually so distant from his people that he does not desire to go back home.
 - When he is almost done with his PhD, he is invited to a conference in Bath.
 - He feels that he has worked so hard at his studies that the only logical thing for him to do is to stay in London and reap what he has sown.
 - He feels a childish sense of exclusion, of being left out of life at home. However, he has no desire to go back home.
- (Any 4 points $\times 3 = 12$ marks)

b) The Pearl - John Steinbeck

'What you see is not always what you get'

Introduction = 2 marks

- Expect a contextualized intro
- At times looks can be deceiving / judging things / people at face value is erroneous
- Clearly shown in the Pearl that Kino finds.
- He thinks it is good fortune but brings evil to his family.

Body:

1. The Pearl has an outward appeal, the promise of riches and comfort ; however it brings miser
 - Leads to death of Coyolito.
 - * (Candidate must elaborate fully)
 2. The doctor is supposed to treat Coyolito of the scorpion sting, He instead comes to make him more ill,
 - wants a part of the Pearl's good fortune / He spies on where the pearl is buried and sends an intruder to steal it.
 3. The pearl traders pretend they want the best price for Kino. They have, however, conspired and agreed on the price. They even dismiss the pearl / downplay its worth.
 - Kino is frustrated by their price ; he opts to go to sell in the city.
 4. Others - The priest - pretends he has come to bless and celebrate the finding of the pearl. Underneath, he is thinking of the repairs that the church need/ etc.
 - The beggars
 - The neighbors
- * Any 4 points $\times 3 = 12$ marks
- Conclusion : - Expect a summary of points.
- Candidates to echo thesis statement. (Up to 2 marks)
 - Language - (4 marks)