101/2
ENGLISH PAPER 2
MARKING SCHEME

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The exam has ***FOUR sections***.
- All the sections are ***compulsory.***
- Write your answers in space provided.
- The exam carries ***80 marks.***

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

S/NO	SECTION	MAXIMUM MARKS	STUDENTS SCORE
1	COMPREHENSION PASSAGE	20	
2	EXCERPT	25	
3	ORAL NARRATIVE	20	
4	GRAMMAR	15	
Grand Total		**80 marks**	

QUESTION ONE: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 20 MAKRS

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

On any given Sunday, all across the world, churches are likely to have more women in their pews than men. Some estimates place the so-called "gender gap" in American churches at 61 percent women. That means that every Sunday there are millions more women attending church than men.

There are several theories put forward to account for why, comparatively, there are so few men attending church. One theory is that the church's teachings, emphasizing humility, holiness, and introspection, are seen by some men as "weak" or somehow less than masculine. Men are seeking to be challenged with "bold" messages of adventure, danger, and aggressiveness which the homilies fail to inspire.

Finding the right activities to attract and keep men is also a challenge for many churches. Some **c**ongregations make an extra effort to provide times of fellowship and bonding for men by adding hunting expeditions, fishing trips, mountain climbing sports, … to their schedules.

Another theory is that many churches, by omission or commission, create a feminine atmosphere with their décor. Floral arrangements, pastel colours, frilly curtains, and pictures of passive, pastoral scenes make for a peaceful ambiance, but they tend to make men feel a disconnect with their churches. Some churches attempt to appeal to **masculine sensibilities** by changing their décor to something edgier, darker, more robust, and less nurturing.

Another explanation for why there are so few men in church has to do with the **stereotypical** masculine ego. Men are naturally self-reliant, headstrong, and proud, the theories go, and are therefore naturally more resistant to the divine call to humility and submission. The gospel confronts our need, and men are often averse to admitting neediness.

There are other hypotheses, such as upbringing. Most men were reared by fathers who did not attend church services and so have no role model for masculine involvement in a church. There is the suggestion that men, the traditional breadwinners, are too busy working—or enjoying their day off work—to commit to a church. And overly sentimental church music is sometimes mentioned as something that keeps men away, too.

There might be a **grain of truth** in each of these theories, but none of them fully explain the gender gap in modern churches. No one rejects church simply because of frilly curtains or a **sappy song**; there is most likely a deeper problem.

Men avoid church for a variety of reasons, and church leaders should be aware of those possible reasons as they reach out to young men, husbands, and fathers. Men should be challenged to emulate the heroes of the faith—robust men such as Moses, Elijah, and Peter.

The Christian life should be presented as the adventure it truly is. And we should pray that God would increase the number of men who recognize their God-given responsibilities and who are unafraid to commit their talents and service to a local church.

(Adapted from *The Mirror*; May, 2019)

a) According to paragraph one, what percentage of men are said to attend church on Sunday? (1mark)

Thirty nine per cent of men attend church. ***(Do not accept numeral***)

b) From paragraph two, what can you deduce is the feeling of the men towards religious messages? (3marks)

That of hatred/contempt. Because the messages are meek and therefore lack in what is manly/masculine hence not appealing. ***(Accept hateful/dislike/contemptuous) Put 1 tick for identification; 1 tick for illustration but award 3 marks***

c) In what ways can the church be made to attract more men on Sundays? (2marks)

By introducing more challenging thins like hunting, mountaineering, sports to appeal to their manly hence attractive.

d) Explain the irony of ambience referred to in the passage. (2marks)

Whereas the churches are decked with flowers and beautiful curtail frills to attract the congregation, it only serves to attract men and not women. Instead it repels the men from church.

e) What in the passage suggests that the theories may be erroneous? (1mark)

The fact that none of these theories explain the absence of men in modern churches

f) The gospel confronts our need, and men are often averse to admitting neediness. (Rewrite beginning: Men…) (1 mark)

Men are often averse to admitting neediness which the gospel confronts.

g) Why do you think Moses, Elijah and Peter are mentioned in this passage?(3 marks)

These are biblical male heroes that have achieved manly fetes that could be used to inspire men to attend churches on Sunday.

h) Of what significance is humour in the passage? (3marks)

It is humorous that the humility the church emphasizes on is meek and less attractive to men who want more adventurous and aggressiveness which the church

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homilies do not offer. This humour makes the passage interesting.(*NOTE: the humour must be identified clearly and the significance well brought out)*

i) Give the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (4marks)

1. masculine sensibilities

   manly emotions/awareness/perceptiveness

2. stereotypical

   not based on facts but generalizations

3. grain of truth

   little truth

4. sappy song

   sentimental song

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QUESTION TWO: EXCERPT FROM A DOLL'S HOUSE- HENRIK IBSEN 25 marks

Read the excerpt below and answer the questions that follow

Nora: I don't believe that any longer. I believe that before all else I am a reasonable human being, just as you are- at all events, that I must try and become one. I know quite well, Torvald that most people would think you are right, and the views of that kind are to be found in books; but I can no longer content myself with what most people say, or with what is found in books. I must think over things for myself and get to understand them.

Helmer: Can you not understand your place in your own home? Have you not a reliable guide in such matters as that? - have you no religion?

Nora: I am afraid, Torvald, I don't not exactly know what religion is.

Helmer: What are you saying?

Nora: I know nothing but what the clergyman said when I went to be confirmed. He told us that religion was this and that, and the other. When I am away from all this, and I am alone, I will look into that matter too. I will see if what the clergyman said is true, or at all events if it is true for me.

Helmer: This is unheard of in a girl of your age! But if religion cannot lead you right, let me try and awaken your conscience. I suppose you have some moral sense? Or- answer me- am I to think you have none?

Nora: I assure you, Torvald that is not an easy question to answer. I really don't know.

The thing perplexes me altogether. I only know that you and I look at it in a quite different light. I am learning too, that the law is quite another thing from what I suppose; but I find it quite impossible to convince myself that the law is right. According to it a woman has no right to spare her old dying father, or to save her husband's life. I can't believe that.

Helmer: You talk like a child. You don't understand the conditions of the world in which you live.

Nora: No, I don't. But now I am going to try. I am going to see if I can make out who is right, the world or I.

Questions

1. Place the excerpt in its immediate context. 6 marks

Before- Helmer accuses Nora of neglecting her most sacred duty- Duty to her husband and children. Nora refutes saying there are other sacred duties, duties to herself. Helmer tells her that the duty to her husband and children comes before that of hers.

After- Helmer accuses Nora of being ill and delirious. Nora says she is most clear and certain in her mind. Helmer questions how a sober mind can forsake her children.

2. Discuss any two character traits of Helmer in this extract 4 marks

1. **Abusive- he calls Nora blind foolish woman.**
2. **Chauvinistic- He has low opinion for his wife. She has a sacred duty to her husband and children not herself.**
3. **Emotional- He shouts at Nora. He gets angry with Nora.**

4. Give evidence that Nora is an assertive character 3 marks

She authoritatively states that she has a sacred duty to herself first then to husband and children. She is ready to pursue the opinion of the few. She assertively questions a law that does not allow a woman the right to spare her old dying father or save her husband's life.

5. From elsewhere in the play, how is Nora portrayed in a different light? 2 marks

Before this she is humble- She is at peace when called skylark, song bird, squirrel etc

She is naïve- Mrs. Linde called her a kid and less experienced. She accepts such labels

6. I do not exactly know what religion is. (Add a question tag) 1 mark

I do not exactly know what religion is, do I?

7. In what way does Nora conflict with the law? 3 marks

She questions the logic of the law if it does not allow a woman her old dying father or her husband's life. The law should have such provisions.

8. Discuss one major issue of concern addressed in the excerpt 2 marks

Gender equality- the wife goes through name calling from the husband. Nora feels she has duty for herself. She says she should be treated as a human being. The law should grant gender equality.

9. What is the meaning of the following words; 4 marks
   i. Religion

Belief in supernatural power

   ii. Clergyman

Ordained Christian minister

iii. Conscious

Moral sense of right and wrong

iv. Perplexes

Baffles/ vexes

QUESTION THREE: <u>ORAL NARRATIVE</u> 25 MARKS

Read the narrative below and answer the questions that follow. (20 marks)

Long, long time ago animals and birds spoke just like men do. When God had to stop them speaking, he made birds sin, like this chrrip! Chrrip…… Lions to roar like this graagh! Graagh! And hyenas to howl like this huuu! Huuu! And do you blame God? Listen to what naughty hyena who had gone two days without any meat did. He had been wondering up and down the hills when he suddenly stopped, nose in the air, one foot raised. Do I smell, eh……smell food? He slowly raised his head to the skies as if to say, "Please God, let me find some food, even one rotting bone will do." Slowly, he followed the smell, sniffing hard, stopping now and again, over grinning wider as the smell became stronger. "Here at last", He said as he came in sight of a calf that seemed dead, flies buzzing over its excrement. "God, no time to waste. Who knows the owner may be around. Oh, no, 3 see it is secured to a tree with a "Mukwa" I'll take my time. Ha, I am tired too, come to think of it. God gave us pretty strong senses of smell, generous old…… man. Still I do think some people tend to exaggerate, now who was it saying the other day 'ati' God is the giver of everything and that we should be grateful. O.K. Tell me, did God give this calf? Did you God? I found it myself, smelled my way there, all the way. Nice calf too, rather thin but it will do. I'll take the head home and make soup with herbs. I especially like 'muthathii', and I see one over there. OK. Here we go, where shall I start, this lovely neck? No, I know, I will start with the 'mukwa' then I'll get on to the soft stuff, the tail, the rump, 'Mahu'……." After chewing up half of the 'mukwa' the hyena brushed his teeth with the twig of a 'muthiga' a tree of stimulate his appetite. He stepped on the calf's tail, stuffed it in his mouth and 'snap' it went. The calf which was only very sick and tired shot up and bolted away in the twinkling of an eye. The hyena rubbed his eyes, ambled after the disappearing calf and soon fell down in exhaustion. He looked up again to the heaven, tried to speak but no words came. Hyenas have never been able to speak ever since……..

(a) **This is an Aetiological / explanatory narrative** because it explains why hyena has never been able to speak. (2mks)

(b) (i) **Opening formula** – Long, long time ago …..
(ii**) Closing formula** / Hyenas have never been able to speak ever since.
(iii) **Elements of fantasy** – Personification of hyena.
(iv**) Use of animal characters**.

(v) **Moral lesson** (4mks)

(c) (i) **Foolish** – Hyena started eating the rope that had secured the calf.

(ii) **Greedy / Gluttonous** – The hyena thought of how to eat the whole calf alone.
(Any other relevant trait)

(d) **Cattle rearing** – The calf secured to a tree with a "Mukwa" – rope indicates rearing of animals. (2mks)

(e) We should be contented with what we get. The hyena was not contented with what he got and therefore he suffered. (2mks)

(f) Hurry, hurry has no blessing. *(Any other relevant proverb, use your discretion)'*

(g) (i) The place and informants you are going to interview and notify them.
a. Decide on the mode of the interview and assemble the equipment that you will use.
b. Test the equipment to ensure they are in working order.
c. Get a research assistant where necessary.
d. Formulate a questionnaire.
e. Seek permission from the local administration. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(ii) Language barrier
− Hostile communities
− Uncooperative respondents
− Inaccessibility of some areas
− Bad weather (2mks)

QUESTION FOUR: <u>GRAMMAR</u> **15 MARKS**

1. **Identify the type of sentences below. (3 marks)**
   a. The article which was published last month is out of stock.
      Complex sentence
   b. The guards stopped marching and they started running when they heard the bang from the hall.
      Compound- complex sentence
   c. They were willing to assist the man, but the doctors' report came in quite late.
      Compound sentence
2. **Combine the following sentences using adjectival clauses. (2 marks)**
   a. The man employed my brother. The man has a business at the central market.

The man who employed my brother has a business at the central market/ The man who has a business at the central market employed my brother.

   b. The orange are very sweet. We bought the oranges yesterday

The oranges which we bought yesterday are very sweet.

3. **State whether the adjectives in the following sentences have been used attributively or predicatively. (4 marks)**
   a. The short man was nominated by the party leader. **Attributively**
   b. The car Jeff bought is beautiful. **predicatively**
   c. Bad manners ruined his chances of joining his dream university. **Attributively**
   d. The big tree was cut down. **Predicativelyy**

4. **Use the appropriate adjectival quantifier to fill in the blank spaces below.(3 marks)**
   i. The abandoned the trip because they had **little**__money left.
   ii. He has __**few**_____friends that he can count on.

iii. There was ___**a little**__work to do, so I earned some money.

5. **Correct the following sentences replacing the gender bias words with a neutral one (3 marks)**
   i. A student should finish **his/her** homework in the evening.
   ii. She was appointed the **chairperson** of the women's association.
   iii. **Police officers** are expected to provide security in the country.

Success is based on hard work and determination