

**101/3**

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER 3**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**CREATIVE COMPOSITION AND ESSAYS BASED ON SET TEXTS**

**June 2022**

**Time: 2 hour 30 minutes**

**SUKELLEMO EXAMINATION**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

1. a) Write a composition beginning with: *“The events of the previous day filled me with anxiety...”*
  - *it must be a story*
  - *it must begin with the words given if not -2 AD*
  
- b) Write a story to illustrate the saying that: *“Hurry hurry has no blessings”*
  - It must be a story illustrating the proverb (if not -2AD)
  - The story must bring out a situation in which a character fails due to impatience.

**2. A DOLL’S HOUSE BY HENRIK IBSEN**

**The society in A Doll’s House is portrayed as one that inhibits personal freedom. Show the truth of this statement using Nora. ( 20 mks)**

In the text A Doll’s House by Henrik Ibsen, the community prevents/restrains an individual from exercising liberty in their day to day lives as seen when Nora has to work secretly and when she is unable to make independent decisions.

- i. The society inhibits married women from taking a loan without their husband’s consent.

During the first year of Nora and Helmer’s marriage, Helmer overworks himself and becomes dreadfully ill. The doctors come to Nora and tell her that Helmer is in a dangerous condition and that they need to live in the South for him to recover. Nora tries all means to persuade Helmer to take them to South without success. She tells him how much she wants to live broad like other young wives. She tries tears and entreaties and that he ought to remember the condition she is in. She hints to him that he might raise a loan and this

makes him nearly angry. Helmer calls Nora a thoughtless woman and tells her he cannot indulge in her whims and caprices. With no other option left, Nora devises a way out of the difficulty by taking a loan of 250 pounds from Krogstad without Helmer's consent. This is against the law as Mrs Linde reminds her that a wife cannot borrow without her husband's consent. In the process of keeping this as a secret from Helmer, Nora suffers anxiety to the point of contemplating suicide. When Helmer learns about this, he abuses Nora and forbids her from raising her own children. Nora is forced to leave her marriage.

- ii. Nora has to work in secret in order to repay the loan that she took for Helmer's treatment.

Nora acquired a loan of 250 pounds through Krogstad which she had to pay in installments. Nora admits to Mrs Linde that it had not been easy for her to meet the engagement on time and many a times she has been at her wits end. she further admits that it has been always so dreadfully difficult to manage the instalments. She has had to save a little here and there by not spending more than half of Torvald gives her for shopping/housekeeping/ she has had always bought the simplest and cheapest things but it was often very hard on her. She had had to go to an extent of devising ways of earning money. last winter she locked herself up doing copying work until quit late at night and desperately tired but it she felt tremendous pleasure to work and earn money. She declares that it felt like a man.

- iii. Nora lacks financial freedom.

After the Christmas shopping Nora is excited to inform Torvalds what she had got for the children and the maid. However, Torvald is quick to reprimand her by calling her a spendthrift. He asks her if she has been out wasting money again. He tells her that they can't spent money recklessly. He calls her a featherhead when Nora proposes that they should borrow money until the next quarter when his salary will be due.

- iv. Nora's lacks the opportunity to make independent decisions.

For the Tarantella dance Torvald dictates the kind of dress that Nora should wear during the party. Nora informs Mrs Linde that Torvald wants her to go to the Steinborgs dressed as a Neopolitan fisher-girl and dance the Tarantella that she learnt at Capri. Mrs Linde observes that Nora is going to keep up the character and Nora confirms that that is what Torvald wants of her. Torvald had had the dress made for Nora but now it is all so torn. Mrs Linde offers to mend it as the trimming had come unsewn here and there. When Helmer finds out the truth about Nora's secret loan and the forgery he is incensed and berates Nora. Nora takes off her fancy dress and puts on her everyday dress, as a sign of liberation. She sermons Helmer to sit down for a talk and tells him that it is a settling of accounts P. 108,109. She highlights the fact that for the eight years of her marriage they have never had a serious conversation on any serious subject because Helmer belittles her for being a

woman. Helmer tells her that he could not have shared with her worries that she could not help him to bear, showing his demeaning nature.

V. Nora has to bear with Helmers domineering nature for the sake of peace in their home.

During the settling of accounts, Nora informs Torvald that she had greatly been wronged, first by her father and then by him. She tells Torvald that her father told her his opinion about everything and she never differed from him because he would not have liked it. He called her his doll child. She feels that she was transferred from her father's hand into Torvald's. She has now acquired his taste and arranges everything according to his taste. She argues that she had been living with Torvald like a poor woman, just from hand to mouth for she merely exists to perform tricks for him. She feels that a great sin had been committed against her by Torvald and her father and it is their fault that she has made nothing of her life.

In conclusion, it is evident that societal limitations can hinder someone from fulfilling their obligations.

### **THE PEARL BY JOHN STEINBECK**

**Juana is the pillar of strength for her family. Show the validity of this statement using illustrations from The Pearl by John Steinbeck**

In the novel 'The Pearl' by John Steinbeck the writer presents Juana as a source of support to Kino during challenging moment. This is seen when Kino is attacked and during their journey to the mountains.

#### 1. The second attack

Juana nurses Kino after the second attack. After Kino leaves the pearl buyers offices. In the evening he feels the dark creeping things waiting for him to go out into the night. He picks his knife and steps outside. Juana hears the rush, the grunting struggle and the blow. She rushes outside and finds Kino lying on the ground, struggling to rise. Juana puts her arms around Kino and helps him to his feet and supports him into this house. He is only half conscious after sustaining an injury on his cheek from ear to chin. Juana sits him down on his sleeping mat and wipes the thickening blood from his face with her skirt. She brings him pulque to drink in a little pitcher and he shakes his head to clear out the darkness. He is now able to hold a conversation with her. Juana asks him who attacked and he tells her that he didn't see. (Pg 78-79)

#### 2. The killing of a man

Juana helps Kino after he kills a man.

After kino beats Juana and leaves her lying among the boulders, Kino walks up the beach through the brush line, he hears the rush, gets his knife lungs at the dark figure and feels his

knife go home. He's swept to his knees and swept again to the ground. The pearl is knocked from his hand. Juana drags herself up and climbs painfully to her feet, she goes creeping up the beach after Kino. She sees two dark figures lying in the path ahead of her. Juana leaps forward and saw Kino lying on the ground with another stranger with a dark shiny fluid leaking from his throat. Juana instantly knew that the old life was gone forever, a dead man in the path and Kino's knife, dark-bladed beside him, convinced her. She quickly drags the dead man from the pathway into the shelter of the brush. She goes to Kino and sponges his face with her wet skirt. His senses come back and he moans. Kino cries that they have taken the pearl, he has lost it and the pearl is gone. Juana quietens him as she would quiet a sick child telling him that she has the pearl for she found it in the path. She tells him that he has killed a man and they must go away. Kino defends himself that he struck to save his life. Juana tells him that that will not matter and that the people in the city will not understand / his explanation will not help. Kino draws a great breath, fights off his weakness and says Juana is right. With his will hardened he is a man again.

### 3. On the journey to the mountains

Juana encourages kino when he is in despair. On the journey to the mountain the trackers came near kino and his family. They stopped at the swept place where Kino and Juana had veered off the road and studied. They move on and kino knows they would be back sooner or later to his covered tracks, he slides backwards and does not bother to cover his tracks for there were too many signs, too many broken twigs and displaced stones. There was panic in Kino now, a panic of flight for the trackers would find his trail. And there was no escape except in flight. A helplessness and a hopelessness swept over him and his face went black and his eyes were sad. He tells Juana that maybe he should let them(the trackers) take him. Juana reminds Kino that he has the pearl and they would take it and would not leave him alive. Further says they would come for her and their little one and would not let them live. Her goading strikes into his brain and his lip snarled and his eyes are fierce again. Kino tell Juana that they will go into the mountains and may be lose the trackers there.

### 4. Juana refuses to separate with Kino on their journey to the mountain acting as a source of strength to him.

Kino takes note of Juana's bruised ankles and suggests that he goes on while Juana hides. Kino says that he will lead the trackers into the mountains and when they have gone past Juana will go north to Loreto or Santa Rosalia. If he escapes them he will come back to her and that it was the only safe way. Juana refuses resolutely saying that she will go with him. Kino insists that he will go faster alone and argues that Juana will put the little one in more danger if she goes with kino. Juana adamantly refuses even after kino tells her that she must for it is the wise thing and it is his wish. Kino looks then for weakness in her face, for fear or irresolution and there is none. Kino shrugs his

shoulders helplessly then, but he had taken strength from her. When they move on it is no longer a panic flight.

In conclusion, it is evident that Juana is an anchor to her family / backbone for the family/ offers solace in times of distress.

## The Short Story

### ***Memories we lost* by Chris Wanjala(Ed.)**

Drawing illustrations from *Window Seat* by Benjamin Branoff, show the truthfulness in the observation that “Travellers are sometimes subjected to pathetic travelling conditions on most of the Kenyan roads.”( 20mks)

Introduction

Candidates should show the difficulties associated with public transport

Accept:

General

Both general and contextual

An outline/ summary (2 mks)

Points of Interpretation

- i) It is uncomfortable to use public means of transport on Kenyan roads as one is exposed to uncouth conditions such as Air/noise pollution....endless dirt drifts through the window ....it finds crevices on my body... and sneaks into the stitching of my clothes pg63/65  
Air pollution seen when he says ...the rancid smell from the burning garbage oozing into the vehicle from nearby rots . pg 65  
Noise pollution... when they reach the bus stop, they are exposed to the smelling bodies of the passengers.
- ii) The roads are unworthy hence they are in pathetic conditions. The narrator says he is uncomfortable in the vehicle he is travelling in sitting at the window seat. This does not help as his head knocks on rusty ceiling many times.
- iii) They are sometimes pickpocketed by pretty thieves. There are many people who engage in pretty stealing, pickpocketing like the kanga woman who pretends to be an innocent traveller but ends up stealing from the mzungu. He is left without money to pay for his fare.

- iv) The roads are poorly maintained...while travelling the narrator says : The black asphalt is a slick and old and wise and grabs the dirty grass with confidence.
- v) The indifferent police officers that are bribed yet the vehicle is full. At chou, there is a sentry guard who although stops the overloaded vehicle does not make any effort to correct it...he was bribed but smiles instead.

Accept any other relevant point. Expect any four areas. Mark 3:3:3:3= 12 mks

Conclusion

Using public transport can be frustrating sometimes.

Accept any other relevant conclusion. (2 mks)

## Drama

### ***Inheritance* by David Mulwa**

Closely referring to David Mulwa's text *Inheritance*, illustrate how most citizens in most African countries suffer because of the behaviour of their leaders. (20 mks)

Accept:

General

Both general and contextual

An outline/ summary (2 mks)

Accept any relevant introduction

- i) Most leaders engage in senseless extra judicial killings to silence their opponents. Kasoo organizes for Judah to betray his brother and when he refuses, he is exterminated.
- ii) They suffer from poverty. Basic commodities are not easy to find due to leaders poor planning and not prioritizing country's needs
- iii) They exploit the masses by manipulation for example: Chipande , Kasoo buys off Tamina's coffee farm for a pittance. He becomes the only licensed coffee farmer so as to wardoff competition in the sector.

- iv) Most leaders have plunged their countries to poverty by incurring huge debts by overborrowing in the name of the country and stashing borrowed cash in the same accounts abroad ( Lakuna Kasoo)
- v) Most leaders are lustful and constantly harassing women for sexual advance like Lulu a young girl whom Kasoo lusts suffers when detained in the palace.
- vi) Leaders make life for the conman very expensive hence basic amenities like education are out of reach for the masses in Kutula, Lakuna kasoo raises school levies leading to school dropout like Lulu.

Expect any four well illustrated points

Mark3:3:3:3

Conclusion

In conclusion, leaders should not be selfish but should selflessly serve their subjects by working for the benefit of their subjects for that is what their mandate is.

Accept any other relevant conclusion. ( 2mks)