

30.0 THE YEAR 2010 KCSE EXAMINATION SAMPLE MARKING SCHEMES

30.1 ENGLISH (101)

30.1.1 English Paper 1 (101/1)



1. CLOZE TEST

1. Discharged
2. Lucky/fortunate
3. Through
4. Swollen/bruised
5. Had
6. However
7. Then
8. Unable
9. Would
10. Fact/reality/truth

(10 marks)

- 3.(a) (i) eyes/cries
state/fate
hope/scope

despising/arising
state/gate
brings/kings

Any four pairs = (2 marks)

(possessed/least = half rhyme. But do not penalize).

- (ii) me/more
myself/my
thee/than
hymns/heavens
with/ what

sullen/sings
sweat/such
scorn/state
like/lack

Any two instances = (2 marks)

(iii) I would lower my voice and say them at a lower pitch/almost a whisper – with an appropriate gesture or a knowing facial expression.

(iv) The last two lines conclude the argument of the poem. Therefore, to be read at a higher pitch, with more emphasis, more confidence, more slowly and more deliberately – perhaps with a knowing smile.

(2 marks)

- (b) Screeching, screams, bang, crash, groaning, scratch.

NB: Do not score for the idiophone: *kru kru kru*

(4 marks)

- (c) (i) Passed
(ii) aunt
(iii) whole
(iv) watt
(v) mail

NB. Do not accept 'ant'

(5 marks)

- (d) (i) psychology, receipt/psalms coup
(ii) debt, climb, dumb, comb, doubt
(iii) calm, palm, balm, chalk
(iv) hymn, condemn, solemn
(v) listen, soften, moisten, ballet.

(5 marks)

- (e) (i) proper/clear pronunciation of words
 - (ii) the right volume/proper voice
 - (iii) the correct tone of voice
 - (iv) variation of voice
 - (v) the right gestures accompanying the performance for objective communication/liveliness
 - (vi) Proper voice blending to enhance the musicality
 - (vii) Posture – the correct posture gives the feeling of confidence
 - (viii) Eye contact - for effective communication
 - (ix) The correct tempo/pace – being too fast might hinder communication
- Any four 2 marks each = 8 marks*

3.1.2 English Paper 2 (101/2)

1.

- (a) Culture shock is the stress/discomfort/sensory overload that a person experiences when he/she arrives in a new culture/environment/country. (2 marks)

(b)

- food
- language
- varied ways of doing things/shopping/transport system/using telephone
- social behavior/customs
- mode of dressing
- seeing new sights
- feeling a different kind of climate

(Any three marks)

- (c) (i) miss the jokes
(ii) can't make "small talk"
(iii) make blunders
(iv) can't shop efficiently

(Any two = 2 marks)

(d) The person

- (i) has negative feelings about everything/critical
- (ii) actively rejects the new culture/suspicious/people unfriendly/landlord cheating
- (iii) is and irritable/teachers don't like you/sickness/headache/physical symptoms. (last sentence paragraph 5).

(Any 3 = 3 marks)

(e) (i) The challenge of making friends

- (ii) difficulty in making "small talk"/carrying on a conversation
- (iii) difficulty in understanding how language is used/jokes
- (iv) difficulty in shopping/understanding the shopping system.

Expect all 4 points = 4 marks

- (f) You are able to socialize easily/ask for help/your confidence improves/adapting quickly/develop positive attitude/learning the new language (2 marks)

(g) (i) alive – alert/away/aware/responsive/rejuvenated/active/animated/spirited/having vigour/elated/happy/joyful/excited

- (ii) obsession – something you are crazy about/a preoccupation/an addiction/something you like a lot.
- (iii) negotiating – communicating fluently/establishing commonness of meaning/becoming idiomatic in expression/getting understood or understanding fully/convincing (3 marks).

- (h) You can/will overcome the difficulties and frustrations of adapting to life in a new land by staying in touch with friends and family, keeping a positive attitude and above all, learning the language as soon as possible. (1 mark)

2.

(a) Waiyaki had been unable to sleep/many thoughts about his life passed through his mind. He felt that he needed to talk to someone. He decided to go to Makuyu and talk with Kamau.

(b) Muthoni, Nyambura's sister, had run away to her aunt's home to be circumcised (against her father's wish). After the circumcision her wound would not heal. Waiyaki used to visit her regularly and during one of these visits Muthoni expressed her wish to see her sister Nyambura. Waiyaki decided to look for Nyambura (and request her to try and see Muthoni on her sick bed. He sought her and found her drawing water from River Honia.

(4 marks)

(c) - Nyambura keeps looking over her shoulder in the direction of her home fearing she might be seen talking to Waiyaki Nyambura wondered whether to stop or go.

- Waiyaki kept on thinking about what people would say if they saw them walking together.
- Waiyaki was at a loss and did not know what to say
- Waiyaki would have wanted to touch Nyambura, just touch her hand or her hair but he had to control himself.
- Waiyaki is said to feel a strange uneasiness
- Waiyaki's heart beat hard.

(Any 4 instances 1 x 4 = 4 marks)

(d) - Both are cautious/sensitive/precautious. None wants to be seen talking to the other by people from their different camps.

- Both are disloyal/disobedient/traitorous. None wants to do anything that is against the beliefs of their leaders. Nyambura is disloyal to her father and his Christian beliefs. Waiyaki is loyal to the people and the traditions of the tribe.
- Both are loving/friendly to their circumstances/something passed between them.
- Fearful – Do not want to be seen together.

(Any two illustrated traits -2x2=4 marks)

(e) She asked him what he was going to do there/She asked (me) what I was going to do there/Nyambura asked Waiyaki what he was going to do there.

(1 mark)

(f) (i) **The theme of love**

In this passage the budding love between Waiyaki and Nyambura is witnessed. Although they do not declare that they love one another it is evident that they have deep feelings for one another. Waiyaki's heart beat hard, beating out the darkness and he looks at Nyambura as the embodiment of serene beauty/something passed between them.

Others – Christianity/Religion – Nyambura not being circumcised for she is a Christian/something passed....

Tradition – Waiyaki also sees Nyambura as uncircumcised even if he did not mind/something passed between them.

(ii) **Theme of Education**

Education is an important theme in the novel. In this except. Nyambura asks Waiyaki whether he is still teaching. Waiyaki invites her to his school the following day after classes.

(iii) **Theme of conflict**

The conflict between the Traditionalists and the Christians. Waiyaki who is seen as the representative of the traditionalists is afraid that he might be seen talking to an uncircumcised girl while Nyambura is also uneasy about being seen talking with Waiyaki. She keeps glancing over her shoulder, afraid that her father might see her walking with Waiyaki.

Betrayal Waiyaki talking to Nyambura & vice versa was a betrayal to me tribe and Christian religion respectively.

Alienation – Waiyaki thinks Nyambura being uncircumcised is not a crime.

(Any 3 at 2 marks each = 6 marks)

(g) (i) **The author uses personification.**

The moon is said to be awake/gaze. These are attributes that are only associated with human beings.

(ii) **Dialogue/conversation/Direct Speech**

The dialogue between Waiyaki and Nyambura when she asks him whether he is still teaching and he replies that he is still teaching and invites her to his school/any dialogue. This is used to create interest and make the story interactive.

(iii) **Omniscient narration**

The author describes in detail what emotions go through both Nyambura and Waiyaki as they walk alongside each other. Nyambura for example thinks that Waiyaki wants to see Kabonyi so that they can discuss their activities while Waiyaki on the other hand is thinking of how he could touch her hand or her hair.

(iv) **Vivid description**

The author describes the effect of the moon on the lovers. The whole land is lit by the moon and seems to gaze at the two.

(v) **Authorial Intrusion**

“Above them the moon gazed and lit the whole land”.

(vi) **Symbolism** – Magic of the moon

(vii) **Irony** – Waiyaki accepts an uncircumcised girl being a traditionalist

(viii) **Metaphor** – Woman in Nyambura/Magic of the moon.

3. (a) The poem is about a long distance driver who is tied to his job/grieves for his first truck/has inadequate time for his family/unable to leave and do something else. (2 marks)

(b) The first truck seems to have given the person a lot of trouble, yet he cannot get it out of his system. He says he grieved when he “lost” it. (contrast must come out eg. Choice of job or family) (2 marks)

(c) The dilemma is that his work is tough and it keeps him away from his family, but he is unable to choose something less stressful. (2 marks)

(d) (i) **Personification.** The persona refers to his first truck as his “first love”. The pronoun “She” is used to describe it and he talks about “when we parted” as if he had been separated from another person/she played the bitch/married.

(ii) **Metaphor:** The persona describes his feelings about the loss of the first truck as a wound. It shows how sad he became when he could no longer drive that truck.

(iii) **Repetition:** Repetition of the line “I’m married to my wheel” emphasizes his obsession with trucks/Trunked ... Trunked.

(iv) **Rhyme-** lines two and four of each stanza are rhymed. (b,d) heal---wheel.

(v) Alliteration: ten-ton truck/when we were

Both rhyme and alliteration enhance the musicality of the poem and contribute

To emphasis of the message.

(Any two = 4 marks)

(vi) **Irony** – truck played bitch but he grieves for it when they part.

(vii) **Simile** – like the pst one.

(Any 2 at 2 marks each = 4 marks)

(e) (i) travels long distances

(ii) seems to dehumanize him “... I cease to feel”

- (iii) is sometimes lonely
- (iv) doesn't have proper meals
- (v) keeps him away from his family
- (vi) works long hours./forced to work at night.

(Any four (4 marks))

(f) (i) Some times I am numb/I do things mechanically like a robot/I am robbed of my ability to sense and think.

(2 marks)

(ii) If I can get a good salary
If it pays well or better

(2 marks)

(g) (i) grieved – sorrowed/(deeply) saddened/mourned/moaned
(ii) trunked – driven/hailed/steered/drove.

(2 marks)

4(a) (i) “What a beautiful country Kenya is!” the tourist exclaimed.
The tourist exclaimed, “What a beautiful country Kenya is!”
The tourist exclaimed, “Kenya is a beautiful country!”

(ii) “James, come here, “Halima said
Halima said, “James, come here.”
“James”, “said Halima, “come here.”

(2 marks)

(b) (i) Full of sweat/Sweaty,/Sweating, they left the field.
(ii) The buyer really liked the powerful and comfortable car.

Powerful and comfortable, the car was really liked by the buyer/The buyer really liked the car because/since/as

(2 marks)

- The buyer really l----- car:/ powerful and comfortable.

(c) (i) We/I
(ii) me/us
(iii) her

(3 marks)

(d) (i) flies/flew/has been flying/had been flying/was flying
(ii) sung
(iii) hit

(3 marks)

(e) (i) That the couple takes care of so many orphans is amazing/That so many orphans are taken care of by the couple is amazing

(ii) Patriotism is what we need/is needed in Kenya
We need patriotism in Kenya

(iii) My students neither drink nor smoke

(3 marks)

(f) (i) blade
(ii) dose/dosage

(2 marks)

3.1.3 English Paper 3 (101/3)

POINTS OF INTERPRETATION

1. (a) Must be a **Story**. If not **deduct 4 marks. AD.**

The story must illustrate the saying – how crime or criminal activities eventually got the protagonist into trouble. The story must naturally lead to the conclusion “**Crime does not pay**”.

If merely a philosophical discussion, treat as irrelevant and **deduct 4 marks AD.**

(b) Must be a discursive or explanatory essay detailing ways the youth in Kenya can overcome tribalism. If not, treat as irrelevant and **deduct 4 marks. AD.**

2. Introduction

• Mrs. Stockmann, indeed, is the embodiment of reason in the play *An Enemy of the People*. She alone says the most reasonable things and acts as she ought in every situation we find her.

Accept any other relevant introduction = 2 marks.

• She is able to appraise the situation and advise accordingly. She warns her husband against fighting with the authorities as it would lead to his dismissal and misery for the family. P32. 41-43, 63,71,76,87,89,90,90,93,94,99,105,107-109.

• She knows what is good for her husband and for her family and sets out to fight for it p.40. pp.41-43; She goes to the press and confronts Hovstad *et al* for misleading her husband. P.61-62

• She uses tact to contradict the Mayor “But Peter dear...” p.5, she tactfully withdraws the boys to protect them from vulgar/wicked talk p.15 and

- Petra to allow Thomas, p.73 to talk freely p.32

• She is agreeable to both the warring parties and even the press representatives. Peter says “Kathrine, I imagine you are the most sensible person...”p.40.

• She supports her husband when the husband and family are assailed, she opts to stand by them and bravely supports her husband. “But this too shameful (betrayal)... I am going to stand by you Thomas” p.66, 92,93,69.

• She maintains peace – she attempts to placate the Mayor “surely you can share the credit as brothers”. P5, 21 and

• separates the brothers when about to come to blows p.41.

Restrains Petra pp 39-40 and

- Restrains Thomas p.105

Expect any 4 well developed points. Mark 3:3:3:3: = 12 marks

Conclusion

Mrs Stockmann can be said to be one of the most admirable characters, because of her ability to adopt the most reasonable stand.

Accept any other relevant conclusion.

2 marks

Grammar and presentation: 4 marks

- 3(a) **Introduction**

Candidates must show their understanding of the term “racial prejudice”. Racial prejudice refers to unfair/unjustified/distorted...opinions held about a group of people belonging to a certain race. It is normally an unfavourable opinion based on predetermined attitudes towards certain races.

It should be linked to the context.

Accept any other relevant introduction = 2 marks

Teacher's version:

- Black people were slow in evolving from animals to *homo sapiens* – “the palms of the blacks’ hands are much lighter ...because only a few centuries ago they walked on all fours” (p.116)

Dona Dores’ version

- Black people are dirty, but God made them to serve white people as their servants. To protect white people against the dirt of these servants, God made their hands lighter like that so they wouldn’t dirty the food they made for their masters, or anything else they were ordered to do that had to be kept clean” (p.116)

Senhor Andusnes/coca cola man’s version

- Black people are second-rate human beings, having been made out of “second-hand moulds” of clay (p.116)
- Black people are “creatures” (p.116) not humans
- Black people are scum; there was no room for them in the heavenly kilns so they were hung in the chimneys – “smoke, smoke smoke – and there you have them, black as coals” (p.116).

Senhor Fries’ version

- Blacks are not people in the sight of God – when God made people He told them to bath in the heavenly lake “the people were nice and white” (p.118). Not following instructions when they were told to bathe they only wet the palms of their hands and the soles of their feet. (p.118).
- This could also imply Blacks are not beautiful – they are dirty and ugly.

The books/Dona Esterfania’s/labour version

- Blacks are beasts of burden – their hands are like this because they spend their time gathering cotton & washing (p.118). He is against black people being exploited/he is against prejudices which are used to justify exploitation of black people.
- The mother’s explanation is the author’s voice
 - That there is no justification for white people to exploit black people because – white people have white hands like black people, therefore there is no justification for white people not to work for themselves.

-Black people have white hands, just like white people; therefore black people are equal to white people before God.

Father Christiano’s version:

- Even blacks were better because they always went about with their hands folded together, praying in secret (p.116)

Expect 4 well developed points: Mark 3:3:3:3 = (2marks).

Conclusion

All people are equal regardless of colour.

Accept any other relevant conclusion = 2 marks

Grammar and Presentation: 4 marks = 20 marks.

3(b) Introduction (2 marks)

The three main characters in John Ruganda’s play, *Shreds of Tenderness*, are motivated and driven in whatever they do by the one single factor - sibling rivalry taken to excessive proportions, even murderous proportions.

Accept any other relevant introduction. (2 marks)

Content (12 marks)

R (i) Odie informs on Wak and causes his flight into exile. (pp118; 122-124; 127; 132-133)

R (ii) Odie dispossesses Wak of the inheritance. Odie publishes a false obituary about Wak in order to dispossess him. (pp 18-22; 75-76;118-121;126)

R (iii) Odie's hostility upon Wak's return. For fear of discovery, Odie becomes hostile, (pp8-16;35;52-54;59;73-75;77)

R (iv) Struggle for leadership in the primer. (pp59-72). Odie rejects the results of the elections, grabs the Chair and goes ahead to physically assault Wak.

R(v) Odie's bid to woo Stella to his side against Wak. When he fails, he intimidates and blackmails her.

Expect any 4 well-illustrated points.

Mark 3:3:3:3 = 12 marks

Grammar and presentation = 4 marks

Conclusion (2 marks)

One can rightly conclude that had there been no sibling rivalry, the entire play might not have had a foot to stand on. This is because the rivalry triangle triggers and feeds the action and binds together the plot of the play.

Accept any other relevant conclusion. (2 marks).

(20 marks)

3(c) Introduction

Many immigrants from the Caribbean to the Americas and England especially, soon discover that they do not quite fit in the lands of plenty. Sooner or later, they start to long for and realize that they must return to their homeland. The case of David and Edith is typical of this category of emigrants

(Accept any other valid introduction). (2 marks)

H (i) Greener Pastures

They sell off what they owned in the Caribbean and set out to seek prosperity in England. Edith quits her teaching job and trains as a nurse in anticipation of the plentiful jobs. She indeed, lands one immediately they arrive. David who was a carpenter back home finds it a little more hard going. He settles for factory jobs. (pg 5,6,7).

Contrast: Warm reception from friends/David even opens up to Charley and even agrees to go to Milk River/There is laughter and joy: "It was enough to be in Jamaica drinking coconut water on a Sunday Morning with her long-time friend" (pg 11) Ease with which they do their work at home (community service).

H (ii) Healing Process

The healing at home psychologically and physically is faster e.g. in England the baths were not meant for blacks and did not seem to be effective. (pg 15,16, pg 45). The working environment and the people were also very hostile. **Contrast.** The baths at home have boosted their recovery. It is said the baths at home are nine times as active as the baths in England. David therefore enjoys the baths at home and he heals faster/The friendly and related working environment which is also voluntary makes David heal faster even to the surprise of Laura. (pg 16,17,32,45).

H (iii) Friendship and relations.

In England they do not have friends or relatives to make their lives comfortable. David workmates are pretenders. (pg 20,31) **Contrast.** In Jamaica there is friendship and warmth "Charley is the best thing that could happen to David, better than any doctor medicine"/To the Milk River with friends: (pg 9,10,11,34)/The get-together party organized by Laura (pg 45,47).

H (iv) Scenery

The beauty of the landscape and attractive sites: The Milk River/The canefields/Mt ranges/Cashew trees/ (pg 12,13), **Contrast.** England is cold and grey (pg 7,16).

H (v) Homecoming and attachment

In England when he fell sick, he was dependant on Edith on everything/and even before the situation was hard. (pg 4,7) **Contrast.** He never forgot his background; always sent money back home to take care of his parent's graves, (pg 22)/When he fell sick he says that when he died they should use his savings to send his body home (pg 31)/When he went back home alive he felt stronger and even heals faster"-----Almost as if just being back in this country was medicine -----" (pg 31)/They never sold their house. (pg 45).

H (vi) Restoration of their Marriage

In England their relationship was estranged because of pressure of work, weather, etc (pg 7) **Contrast:** In Jamaica it is restored e.g. they are happy together like the restospection on Brother Stramm/reading and sharing jokes. (pg 26,27,31-32,33,42-44).

H (vii): Lifestyle:

In Jamaica their situation is changed. They have a new life e.g. they have a house help and even have time for good breakfast. (pg 41)/They have time for part-time handwork (pg 45) initiated community service in the church and school. (pg33,35,112,113,114,115) **Contrast:** In England they did not have time for themselves/even having breakfast in Birmingham was difficult. (pg 41,94).

H (viii) Culture

They enjoy the celebrations at Mento Yard and St. Ann's Bay. It reminds them of their past and they are happy (pg 116,117,120-121

Contrast: The same celebrations in England lacked the special and local flavor. They never enjoyed. (pg 122).

Mark 4 well developed contrasts

3:3:3:3

Conclusion

David's health is restored and their lives improve, their marriage is revamped. They are once again able to renew their old acquaintances and to play a useful role in their society. It is true, *East or West home is best*

(Any other valid conclusion)

Mark 2 marks

Grammar and presentation 4 marks

Total 20 marks

Any four 2 marks each = 8 marks