**ENGLISH PAPER 3 MARKING SCHEME**

1. Must have an introduction, Show understanding of the question. Do not award definitions of terms.
2. **BLOSSOMS OF SAVANNAH**

Levels of conflict

Introduction 2mks

The candidate must demonstrate that he/ she understands the question and demonstrate the fact that human beings are in conflict either with themselves or with others.

1. **Cultural conflict** – Maa culture is well defined. The culture has advocated for FGM. The society valued FGM and those that had not undergone the right were referred to Intoye Nemengalana, a derogatory term. P17. They were in conflict with the society. Emakererei a known crusader against girl circumcision was forcefully ejected from Ole Supeiyos homestead threatening to clobber her. She was referred to as a wasp, a great threat to Maa culture p22. Female circumcision he said was not only an honored rite of passage that had been in existence from time immemorial but an important practice that tamed an otherwise wild gender
2. **Modernity vs tradition conflict**

Ole Kaelo’s daughters have been brought up in the modern society which is in conflict with the traditional Nasila culture. The Kaelo’s daughter had not undergone FGM pg8. Nasila women who visited her in the past had asked very intrutive question regading her daughter…………….the words they used to describe the status of her daughter, came back to haunt her like demented spirits, Intoiye Nemegalana, they had called them contemptuously.

Ole Kaelo and Mama Milanoi are alienated – they are in conflict with themselves p63. She wondered what her daughter knew about FGM. Before retrenchment of her husband which caused their return to Nasila, FGM was a non – issue in her family. She had regarded the practice as archaie rite that had been discarded and forgotten but there it was now rearing its ugly head and threatening to wreck havoc in the young innocent lives of her daughters Pg63. As she lay besides her husband, she gave thought to what they stood for as a family. What did they believe in, were they traditionalists or were they modernists in embracing the retrogressive cultural values, were they now progressing or retrogressing pg17

1. **Generational conflict/ old and young**

The old and the young are in conflict. Those of the old school like Ole Kaelo, Nabaru, Ole Musanka are in conflict with the young like Taiyo and Resian. Ole Kaelo denies Taiyo permission to travel to Mombasa for Music extravanganza p5………. Participate in the music extarvanganza had nearly damaged father daughter relationship p17. The girls looked at one another and giggled. They dismissed their mother’s misplaced fear as born out of misconception by the old generation that girls were weaklings, incapable of deciding what is right. Resian wants to go to school at Egerton University, she wants to be a veterinary doctor while Ole Kaelo does not want to hear that

1. **Interpersonal conflict**

Some persons are in conflict with each other.

* Ole Kaelo and Resian
* Ole Kaelo and Oloisundori
* Oloisudori and Resian
* Olarinkoi and Resian

1. **MEMORIES WE LOST AND OTHER STORIES**

* a. **How much land does man need**

**Human being is always in want.**

* Pahoms was a farmer in the country side of Russia. He had 123 acres of land and pasture. He had a big home which five family members live in. he kept farming and the number of cattle kept increasing. Despite all this he had a thought that his land was not big enough. He wanted wider and more fertile land and had a desire to farm widely and to keep more livestock. All day he kept thinking about only one thing. How can I have more land
* **The cleaners visit**

When the clealer stops at Pahoms to get some feed for his horse he told Pahoms he was from the land of Bashkirs and had brought 1300 acres of land for 1000 rouble. Pahom says, “ I have to go there.” He enquired on how to get there. pg22 Actually I have never seen this much fertile to wind land. “I would like to have some land for myself.”

* **The condition**

Pahom learns that the land would be sold by day. He was delighted. Pahom lay on his bed but could not sleep. He kept thinking about the land “ If I walk the whole day what a large track I will mark off.”

Pahom lay awake the whole night and dozed off only before dawn.

* **The tiresome journey**

He took the spade from the elder and said “I will get the largest and best land above all the people! I must loose no time. He takes off his outer coat and shoes and went again.

He stopped walking to eat lunch. To save time, to walk more and to get more land, he stood up and ate some bread and drank some water. After finishing his lunch he went on again. It had become terribly hot. He felt sleepy, still he went on thinking, an hour to suffer, a lifetime to live.

* **A damp hollow**

He went along way this direction also and was about to turn the left again when he perceived a damp hollow pg24. It would be a pity to leave that out! He thought. Flax would do well there. A desire to get this hollow made him not to turn.

Even when he could scarcely see the people on the hillock, he still moved pg24. “As I go further, there are more and more fertile lands.” This is too early. Pahom stepped faster. He had to get more land. He proceeded over the plain. He kept walking without thinking.

* **Journey back**

Pahom felt serious pain but he pressed on. He threw away his outer coat, his shoes, his flask and his cap. He went on running, his soaking short and trouser stuck to him. His breast was working like blacksmiths bellow. His heart was beating like hammer………though afraid of death he could not stop. He ran on and on and drew near………

* **Pahoms death**

With all his remaining strength, he rushed on, bending his body forward so that his legs could hardly follow fast enough to keep him from falling……he took a long breath and ran up the hillock. He lost his whole energy to get more land.

Conclusion 2mks

Mark 4 points

3: 3: 3: 3:

3b. **THE INHERITANCE – David Mulwa**

**Introduction 2mks – Show understanding of the question. Do not award definition of terms**.

***i. He is greedy*** (***materialistic***) – He desire to get all the wealth in the world. This makes him engage in the rampant corruption in his administration. He buys an aeroplane from a loan given by foreign countries, he open bank accounts abroad. This brings a lot of poverty and the foreign financiers abandon him by not giving him loans. The subjects revolt and the finally he is overthrown in a bloodless revolution.

***ii. He is immoral and lustful*** – this largely contributes to his downfall

He wants to marry Lulu and have sex with her. He even pulls the government advisors in planning the night escape with Lulu.

* He falls out with Robert because of Lulu.
* He is finally thrown out of power because the foreign power does not support him.

***iii. Pride/he is proud***

* He creates a gap between himself and the citizens. He is happy when he is praised by his subjects and especially the attendants.
* He makes them poor as he en rich himself.
* He says he cannot move around in an insect of a car whereas the world leader rolls across the sky. This is inspite of the suffering of the masses
* He buys a plane and compares with God
* All people turn against him bringing his down fall.

***Iv. He is temperamental*** – he makes rush decisions which makes him fall into trouble. Despite the advice given by Chipande, he goes ahead and jails Robert.

* He orders the evaluation of the people of Bukelenge valley. This poor decision gets him into conflict with the residents of the two districts.
* He introduces Martial law and encloses his people in their houses in a 24 hour curfew. All this fuel the rebellion by his subjects.

1. ***He is cruel/ insensitive/ dictatorial***

* He is a cruel leader. He kills his father by poisoning him. He jails Romanus Bengo for offering him a stiff competition in politics. Judah is stripped off the position in the party and all he possessed after refusing to kill his brother Romanus Bengo. He is also beaten ruthlessly
* Judah is executed in the mines through ‘accident’
* This angers the citizen. Romanus Bengo leads the rest in overthrowing him. This was his own making

Conclusion 2mks

Language 4mks

**C. THE PEARL**

**Introduction - 2mks**

**Body**

The discovery of the pearl brings out the greed among many characters in la pa3. Indicating that greed for money can bring about evil. As the news of the pearl travels fast in the small village most people become excited at how they can benefit from it.

**Doctor** – the malicious town doctor suddenly “offers” to treat cayotito, but out of evil he first poisons the boy in order to benefit from the money he presumes would be gotten by Kino after selling the pearl

**The pearl dealers** – the pearl dealers hatch a plan to cheat Kino by greatly devalving the price of the pearl. It’s their greed for money that makes them try to convince Kino that his pearl is value less and is only important for curiosity. Pg72

**The priest** – the priest visits the family after learning of the great pearl. He appropriately remembers that Kino and Juana did not get married in church, that Coyotito has not been baptized and that the church needs repairs.

**Kino**

To Kino, the pearl represents a new and better life for his family and most importantly, education for his son Coyotito. Ignoring his wife’s misgivings on the danger the pearl presents, Kino, accompanied by his wife and son, sets out to the capital to get a fair price for the pearl. On the way they are attacked by three men, all of who Kino kills. Coyotito also dies in the commotion. Kino and Juana return to the village; defeated by fate.

All these characters are motivated by the greed for money showing how money is the source of all evil

Conclusion 2mks.