**101/3.**

***ENGLISH.***

***(CREATIVE COMPOSITION AND ESSAYS BASED ON SET TEXTS).***

***TIME 2 HOURS.***

***MARKING SCHEME***

Paper 3 tests a candidate’s ability to communicate in writing.

Communication is established at different levels of intelligibility, correctness, accuracy, fluency, pleasantness and originality. It is the linguistic competence shown by the candidate that should carry most of the marks.

1 ***CATEGORY MARKS FEATURES***

A 16-20 - The candidate deliberately manipulates language to serve his/her purpose.

- An outstanding script with a message to pass.

- Excellent choice of words.

B 11 – 15 - Great fluency and ease of expression.

C 06 – 10 - weak communication as a result of many errors.

D 01 – 05 - There is generally no communication.

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

* Must begin with the given sentence. if not deduct 2 marks AD
* The story must be related to the given words. If not treat as irrelevant. Award linguistic mark and deduct upto 4 marks AD.

1 (b) must be a story. If not deduct 4 marks

The story must emanate and link up with the saying given. If not treat as irrelevant and deduct upto 4 marks.

The saying need not be the title of the story.

The saying need not begin/end the essay, but the moral should clearly indicate it is implied.

NB// For all essays, length should not exceed 450 words. Deduct 2 marks if length is exceeded

2 (a)

***Introduction (2marks)***

* Can be general or specific
* Must show the correct interpretation of the question.

***Content (12marks)***

The naming of children was dictated by tradition. A newly born child could have many names depending on the situation of their birth. The girl born to chief Odero is named Adoyo, after the season of her birth, Obando after a dead uncle and Akelo after her grandmothers dead sister. Later Akoko, the noisy one. Awiti’s first born son is named Aoro because he is born in the middle of a long dry season.

Marriage is another aspect of tradition that is highlighted. The girl does not choose the man to marry. Her father decides which man is suitable for her and the brideprice.

Akoko’s father turns away thirteen suitors. When he accepts Owuor Kombo, he demands a hefty brideprice of thirty heads of cattle instead of the usual twelve. Marriage is a communal affair where everybody participates. There is a lot of feasting. The council of elders (jadongo) participate in the negotiations. The first wife, a Mikai, holds an enviable position and is highly respected. Akoko becomes the chief’s Mikai.

Wife inheritance is another tradition that features in the novel. When a man died his wife had to be inherited by a close relative. When Nyaberas husband died a close relation of her husband inherited her. The inheritor had no deal right over the woman. His job was to sire children to maintain the dead man’s name and to help the widow from wandering from one man to another.

Leadership in the community is hereditary. The people are governed by a chief assisted by the council of elders (jadongo). Chiefdom is passed on from father to the eldest son. If a chief dies in leadership and there is no son to take over chiefdom immediately, the closest relative takes over and holds it in trust until the young son is old enough to take over. He is then supposed to redeem his position by paying twelve heads of cattle(the price of a bride) to the relative.

The people believe in a supreme being called Were, god of the eye of the rising sun. Were the creator protector and controller of life. The chief holds a spiritual position. He leads the people in offering sacrifice and libation to Were. “

(Accept any other relevant point) (3:3:3:3=12 marks)

Expect four well developed points.

Conclusion. (2 marks)

* A summary of the essay
* A saying/proverb that sums up the essay
* An opinion that sums up the essay.

Language and presentation. (4marks)

2 (b)

***Introduction (2marks)***

***Content (12 marks)***

* Governor’s wife abandons her child as she flees. Busies herself with packing her special clothes and shoes.

Orders a servant carrying the child to place him on the floor to get her boots from the bedroom.

Natella wants her son back after two years for the sake of reclaiming her husbands estate. She had no single thought for her child for the two years yet she is the biological mother.

* Grusha, not being michael’s biological mother picks him and decides to flee to the Northern Mountains with him. She shows him love and care. She sacrifices a lot for the baby. She buys milk for him at a cost of two piasters which is equivalent to one week’s pay. She knocks a corporal unconscious in a bid to save Michael. She risks her life and that of Michael by crossing the rotten bridge. At the Northern Mountains she endures Aniko’s inhospitality for Michael’s sake. Her marriage to Jussup, the dying man is all to give Michael a name and a roof over his head.
* The old woman is motherly. She takes Michael inside when left by Grusha.
* The merchant woman demands that Grusha gives her the child as she crosses the rotten bridge.

Content (3:3:3:3 = 12 marks)

Conclusion (2 marks)

Language and presentation (4marks)