**THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**

# Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)

# 

# 101/3 ENGLISH PAPER 3

# KASSU MOCK EXAMINATION

**(Creative Composition and Essays Based on Set Texts)**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Question One (a)**

**Write a composition starting with the following statement:**

*“I was quickly running out of space and time…”*

**Question One (b)**

**Floods have wreaked havoc in Kenya recently. Discuss measures that can be put in place to manage and mitigate the impact of floods in the country.**

Floods pose a significant threat to both rural and urban areas in Kenya, often leading to widespread destruction, loss of lives, and economic setbacks. Kenya has recently been at the receiving end of this menace with schools’ reopening countrywide having had to be postponed indefinitely by President William Ruto. The increasing frequency and intensity of these flood events can be attributed to a combination of factors, including climate change, deforestation, and inadequate urban planning. The causes and drivers of floods events are unique, and require, in many cases, very different approaches to manage and mitigate the adverse impacts. Flood control strategy encompasses a multi-faceted approach, focusing on both short-term relief measures and long-term preventive strategies. It involves the management of flood water movement, such as redirecting flood run-off through the use of floodwalls and flood gates, rather than trying to prevent floods altogether.

Among the measures that can be taken to manage and mitigate impacts of floods in Kenya include i**nfrastructure development**: A key component of flood mitigation strategy is the construction and maintenance of robust flood-defense infrastructure. This includes ***dams, dykes, and drainage systems*** designed to efficiently manage excessive water flow and prevent flooding in vulnerable areas. Build flood barriers to protect infrastructure. Flood barriers to protect critical infrastructure include levees, dikes, and seawalls. Build infrastructure needed for aquifer storage and recovery

**Watershed management** can also come in handy in mitigating this disaster. This prioritizes the conservation and restoration of watersheds as a natural solution to flood control. By maintaining healthy forest cover and vegetation in catchment areas, the ground's ability to absorb rainfall is enhanced, thereby reducing runoff and flood risks.

**Community Engagement and Education** can also be leveraged to address flooding in the country. Recognizing the importance of community involvement, Kenyan county governments and national government should actively engage with local populations, educating them about flood risks and effective response measures. This approach ensures community preparedness and fosters a culture of resilience. . It also involves the management of people, through measures such as evacuation and flood proofing properties.

**Flood forecasting** is yet another strategy that can be fruitfully explored. This is the estimation of future water levels or flows at a single or multiple sites of a river system for different lead times. Precise and reliable forecasting is important for flood warning, flood control planning, and rehabilitation. Kenya must introduce and enhance better flood warning systems. Kenya Meteorological Department must improve our flood warning system giving people more time to take action during flooding, potentially saving lives. Advance warning and pre-planning can significantly reduce the impact of flooding.

Kenyans at individual levels can also actively play part in forestalling this problem. This is by **modifying their homes and businesses to help them withstand floods.** The focus here should be on “flood resilience” rather than defence schemes, according to Laurence Waterhouse, director of Civil Engineering Flood Consultancy. Pell Frischmann, yet another expert on floods mitigation, advises concreting floors and replacing materials such as MDF and plasterboard with more robust alternatives. “We are going to have to live with flooding. It's here to stay,” Mr. Waterhouse says. “We need to be prepared." His recommendations were echoed by other climatic change experts, who suggested waterproofing homes and businesses and moving electric sockets higher up the walls to increase resilience.

In addition, Kenyans should embark on **constructing buildings above flood levels:** Kenyans, especially in flood prone areas, should construct all new buildings one meter from the ground to prevent flood damage. Professor David Balmforth, the former president of the Institution of Civil Engineers who specializes in flood risk management, says conventional defences have to be supplemented with more innovative methods to lower the risk of future disasters.

**The government, and everybody really, should start seriously tackling climate change** if we are to weather the storm. Climate change is the elephant in the room. It is the sad reality that many governments, especially the developed and industrialized nations, have failed to address with any seriousness. Carbon emission is the order of the day which has in effect destroyed the ozone layer resulting in global warming. It has contributed to a rise in extreme weather events, according to reports by UNEP. Earlier this month the leader of the Green Party, Natalie Bennett, welcomed the landmark Paris Agreement, whereby governments from 195 countries pledged to “pursue efforts” to limit the increase in global average temperatures to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. “It is now crucial that world leaders deliver on the promise of Paris,” Ms. Bennett said. “The pressure is now on the respective governments to reverse its disastrous environmental policy-making.”

**More importantly, Kenyans should move with speed to protect wetlands and introduce plant trees strategically.** The creation of more wetlands – which can act as sponges, soaking up moisture – and wooded areas can slow down waters when rivers overflow. These areas are often destroyed to make room for agriculture and development, the WWF said. Halting deforestation and wetland drainage, reforesting upstream areas and restoring damaged wetlands could significantly reduce the impact of climate change on flooding, according to the conservation charity.

Many Kenyans have also consciously or subconsciously angered nature by intruding into its natural paths. Nothing is more vehement than the wrath of Mother Nature.Those who have encroached on wetlands and water runoff routes should immediately **restore rivers to their natural courses.** Many river channels have been historically straightened to improve navigability. Remeandering straightened rivers can also be done by introducing their bends once more to increase their length and thus delay floods flow. This will also invaluably reduce the impact of the flooding downstream.

National and county governments shouldalso **introduce water storage areas.** Following the severe flooding this year, more and bigger culverts should be constructed and existing ones cleared of debris to avoid blockages during heavy downpours. Flood storage reservoir – the equivalent of 30 Olympic sized swimming pools – should be constructed upstream in food prone areas like Masinga , Garissa and Tana River to hold back flood water. The risk of flooding from flash floods will be significantly reduced. Such measures may include **large‐scale reservoirs** and stormwater management strategies to divert water from rivers during periods of high flow, structural measures to reduce the impact of rising water levels and ice jams in rivers, landscape stormwater management approaches to promote green infrastructure and more natural drainage in urban environments, and lot‐level strategies homeowners can adopt to reduce the risk of water damage from basement flooding.

Everyone should, additionally, **improve soil conditions** wherever they are domiciled. Inappropriate soil management, machinery and animal hooves can cause soil to become compacted so that instead of absorbing moisture, holding it and slowly letting it go, water runs off it immediately. Well drained soil can absorb huge quantities of rainwater, preventing it from running into rivers.

The government must **put up more flood barriers in flood prone areas.** Kenya Environment Agency should use a range of temporary or “demountable” defences in at-risk areas. These can be removed completely when waters recede. Temporary barriers can also be added to permanent flood defences, such as raised embankments, increasing the level of protection. “As the threat and frequency of flood risk increases, the use of passive flood defence has to be the only realistic long term solution,” Frank Kelly, CEO of UK Flood Barriers claimed earlier this month in Infrastructure Intelligence, a magazine for the infrastructure sector. Mr. Kelly’s company was responsible for designing a self-activating flood barrier he said had proved to be “invaluable” in protecting properties close to the River Cocker. In our country Kenya, this strategy can work astoundingly forestalling the risks of rivers breaking banks especially in Western areas like River Nyando is wont.

In conclusion, everyone from the national government to county governments to communities and individuals can play a significant role in alleviating the impact of flooding in Kenya. The prevention and mitigation of flooding will lessen the effects of floods on individuals, properties, small communities, whole towns or cities and our beloved country Kenya. God bless Kenya.

***Accept any other plausible floods mitigation strategies/measures***

***Expect an introduction and a conclusion***

***Learner’s linguistic competence and ability to communicate effortlessly should score highly. (i.e. It is not the number of points per se)***

***The learner’s discussion should be supported by enough details, illustrations, real life examples, facts, figures, data, statistics, authorities and research. Vague points, generalities, unsubstantiated and plain arguments should score low***

##### *2.* The Compulsory Set Text – The Samaritan by John Lara (20mks)

“Misuse of power leads to regret” Using The Samaritan by John Lara for your illustrations, write an essay to validate the statement

**Contextualized Introduction (accept any other relevant introduction) 2 marks**

Most leaders in Maracas Municipality take advantage of their position in authority to advance their selfish interests thus abusing it. Abuse of those in power is displayed by mayor Mossi who colludes with the inspector of police Bembe to interfere with the rights of Ms Nicole by tramping up false charges against her. They misuse the state resources to try to cover up their illegal deeds but they end up paying dearly for their actions

**The body -12 marks**

**Mossi**  is **accused of municipal capture - the worst form of** **corruption and abuse of office**. He is also accused of inflating the cost of projects and presiding over shoddy municipal projects. He fails to call his municipal secretaries to order and rebuke them despite having information about the corrupt and inept leaders. He admits that he has some skeletons in the closet and he goes to great lengths to keep these misdeeds a secret. First, he refuses to launch the Samaritan app claiming it may have far-reaching implications. He orders Ms. Nicole to write to the ministry officials expressing his reservations about the Samaritan app. He also threatens the principal Ms. Narine. This is because the aim of the Samaritan App is to promote the public good by exposing corruption and other vices in the municipality and agitating for the prosecution of the culprits. Secondly, he convenes an urgent meeting to try and avert the adverse effects of the exposure. He orders Mr. Harvester to buy all the newspapers in an effort to conceal his misdeeds. The headlines of the newspapers such as ‘The Caribbean Watch ‘The Sentinel’ and ‘The Spotlight’ are extremely damaging for him and the other leaders. He supports Bembes idea of banning the Samaritan app and orders Harvester to issue a circular to that effect. Mossi wants computer experts to hack and mess up the app. He calls for a meeting of his dependable allies and asks Harvester to prepare a comprehensive press statement to counter the allegations against them. He intends to hold a press conference daily. The mayor visits Ms Nicole and admits his mistakes and begs her to help her by eliminating incriminating information about him from the app. He even offers her and the innovators, Alvita and Montano, a bribe. Nicole declines. When his remorseful approach fails, he orders Nicole to delete all negative posts about him from the app, trying to conceal his wrongdoing. He later on apologizes to Nicole and even offers her a post at the municipal council. He shakes her hand vigorously when he mistakenly thinks that she had accepted the offer. The truth about his unethical deeds is, however, all over the app and mainstream media. Mossi tries to hide behind Nicole when he and others are accosted by Tajo, the National Anti-corruption Investigation Bureau boss. He is arrested and cuffed and escorted to the National Anti-corruption Investigation Bureau headquarters. Indeed, no one can escape from the consequences of their actions.

**Inspector Bembe misuses power when he participates unscrupulous deals such as corruption, violation of human rights ,drug peddling and extortion.** Inspector Bembe has always been very discreet about his private affairs. His face is covered with an expression of horror when it is revealed that people are demanding for information about the source of funds he used to build Madingo Golf Club. Mossi reminds him that there is nothing you can do on earth without someone knowing about it. The secretive policeman is exposed on the Samaritan app and accused of an array of illegalities including; corruption, drug peddling, violation of human rights and extortion.‘The Caribbean Watch’ newspaper reports that his hotel and his home are built on Maracas University land - which is public land. A lobby group has moved to court to have the land restored to the university. He is also exposed for gang involvement - being a member of Ghettoboyz. His hotel is famously known as Motorist Highway Hotel since it was built using proceeds of corruption; bribes from motorists. His officers collect bribes from the guilty and innocent alike. The police force has been converted into his own personal outfit. To conceal his immoral deeds, Inspector Bembe suggests that they threaten some of the reporter and that they ban The Samaritan app in Maracas Municipality. He is ready to enforce the law. He then tries to intimidate Nicole by accusing her of stealing the school generator, being at a scene of a murder, disobeying authorities and being too strong-willed for a school teacher. He then arrests her on trumped up charges while demanding to know where The Samaritan is hidden. When this fails, he tries to apologize to Nicole as they attempt to lure her with a job offer. When faced by Tajo, the anti-corruption police boss, he staggers and almost falls as he seeks cove. He is then arrested and handcuffed. As a diabetic, he is bound to face a rough time in prison. When his evil deeds come to the light, he regrets as he faces the consequences of his actions

**Justice Ian Jaden** **abuses his public office when he amass a fortune for himself and** **pays for his sins after engaging in a number of unethical acts. He misuses power in many ways**.Mossi reveals that judges in Maracas municipality are worse than temple robbers. He tells Jaden that they all have some skeletons in the closet. Jaden thinks of himself as a strategic schemer. He says that what matters is not what you do, but how you do it. He claims that you can fly into forbidden territory and get away with it, provided you do it under the radar. Indeed, he is part of the syndicate just like Mossi insinuated. A company linked to him - Prime Orchard Farm - was involved in the “rats and other rodents scandal”. He is a shareholder in the company. He abuses the office when he gives biased rulings in favour of Ivy, his mistress, considering single sourcing for her company as opposed to a competitive bidding and also in favour of Prime Orchard Farm when the company is sued for being the source of destructive rodents. The farm rears rats that are released into farms to undermine production of grains in order to increase demand for imported grain since Prime Orchard Farm is one of the largest importers of corn in the municipality. The specially trained cats at the farm eat chicken instead of rodents. Jaden also uses his public office to amass a fortune for himself. He is also corrupt since he takes money from litigants to determine cases in their favour. When he realizes his evil deeds have been exposed, he beseeches Harvester to organize a meeting with Mossi, Basdeo and others with the view to saving their kins from their Samaritan app and concealing their unethical acts. He also plans to apply the principle of double jeopardy, that is initiating prosecution in order to preempt any legal move against them. He then suggests temporarily halting activities of the Samaritan app citing intrusion of privacy. To further conceal his misdeeds, he is part of the schemers offering Nicole a lucrative post in the municipal council. His exposure causes him immense suffering. He experiences hallucinations when he sees rats and other rodents and catches the smell of sewer rats, nausea and stomach ulcers. When accosted by Tajo, the National Anti-corruption Investigations Bureau chief, he crouches under the boardroom table. He is then arrested and cuffed. Indeed, he pays dearly for his misdeeds

**Hon. Seymour abuses power when he engages in a number of criminal activities and regrets when faces the consequences of his actions**. He is the municipal secretary in charge of planning and development. He is accused alongside Hon. Ted of supplying air. Seymour insists on reallocation of budget items or submission of a supplementary budget in order to use the money to fight the impending cases against them when his misdeeds are exposed. When his fraudulent acts are exposed, he suggests that they talk to the people posting on the Samaritan app and pay them to stop. Companies linked to him are exposed on the Samaritan app and the newspapers for supplying air to the municipality then bill the municipal council huge sums of money without rendering any service. He supports Bembe’s idea of banning the Samaritan app, and justifies this by claiming it is a suspect spy app. He also cites absurd reasons like theft of confidential information like bank details, cyber bullying and pornography in schools. Seymour suggests that they should rely on Justice Ian Jaden should the issue escalate to court. In addition to that, he points out that the leaders should talk to Alvita and Montano or use money from the municipal council coffers to bribe witnesses as they fight the cases. In a bid to further hide his wickedness, he proposes that Mossi should allow reallocation of funds, ostensibly to manage the waste disposal system. In real sense, some of the money would be used to fight the cases against him. He has been a culprit in such misallocation of funds in the past by compelling the mayor to irregularly part with funds for regular travel with enhanced allowances, unnecessary committee meetings and loans and mortgages. He pushes the mayor to the wall in an effort to compel him to approve the supplementary budget in order to conceal his wrongdoing. Seymour was once a poor, jigger-infested hoodlum. Now he lives in grandiose villas and mansions, indulges in sumptuous delicacies in classy hotels and drives swanky state-of-the-art vehicles thanks to his corrupt ways. He is behind protracted delays in the issue of building approvals, bribes to get a building plan, and gang violence with Black Swan gang, selling drugs and ruining the lives of the youth in Maracas municipality. Eventually he is arrested, cuffed and escorted to the anti-corruption headquarters by Tajo. He shuffles around Nicole on his feet in confusion. Surely, when one misuses power, they regret the consequences of their actions.

**Ramdaye, the deputy mayor, misuses the office when he sells Bembe public land that belongs to Maracas University.** **He takes part in dishonest deeds but regrets when he pays for his imprudence**. Despite being a leader, Ramdaye is a notorious swindler. That is how he has earned his livelihood for all these years. He has ruined the lives of countless people through his greed. Only his companies and those of his relatives win tenders for the road construction, construction of bridges, drains and water courses. He abuses the office when he misapproriate the funds and do a shoddy job. Ramdaye also swindles people by printing ten title deeds for the same plot and selling it to ten different people. He is a corrupt and dishonest leader since he is bribed by Ivy in order to keep quiet about the rodent gate affair. He is also made a shareholder of Prime Orchard Limited. Eventually, he faces the consequences of his actions when he is arrested by Tajo, who is in charge of anti-corruption. Ramdaye shuffles around on his feet in confusion before two uniformed officers handcuff him and bundle him out of the room. Truly, one cannot escape from the consequences of their actions.

**Ted King abuses power when he acquires wealth illegally by stealing public funds but ends up with regrets.**Ted is the secretary, Department of Health and environment. He misuses power given to him in many ways. He was elected just the other day as a poor and jigger-infested hoodlum. Now he lives in grandiose villas and mansions like a king, indulging in delicacies in classy hotels and drives state-of-the-art vehicles. He cannot justify his financial status. He misuses power when he stole public money. He is accused alongside Seymour of supplying air to the municipal council. Their companies bill the municipal council huge sums of money without rendering any service. He supports Seymour’s suggestion of using municipal funds to take care of investigators, lawyers, prosecutors and judges. He is infamous for forcing Mossi to misuse public funds for regular travel with enhanced allowances, sitting allowances for unnecessary committee meetings, loans and mortgages. Despite having stolen a lot of public funds, he cannot raise a meaningful amount to fight the cases that may be brought up against them. Ted is accused of “eating” a whole hospital. He ensured his companies and those of his friends won the tenders for bids for construction of health centres. He stole all the money budgeted for health centres and put up site offices that looked like cowsheds.Ted is now sickly despite accumulating wealth illegally. When he offers Nicole a golden ring, she declines and says that she doesn't wear them. This is awkward and embarrassing. Ted is later arrested by the anti-corruption police. Indeed, misusing power by stealing public funds to make one wealthy does not make one truly happy and ends up regretting for their action

**Conclusion (2 marks)**

**Accept a relevant conclusion**

**3. A Silent Song and other stories**

“Superstitious beliefs cause agony to those suffering from mental illness” With reference to the story “December” by Filemon Liyambo, write an essay to illustrate the truth of this statement

Introduction.

In the story “December”, by Filemon Liyambo superstition has led to a misunderstanding of what mental illness is, causing anguish to those suffering from the condition. They are easily insulted as Ezekiel calls the condition idiotism and also denied certain privileges/ basic necessities. ***(Any other relevant introduction).***

**S1**December is forbidden from eating chicken. December is not allergic to chicken. The grandfather Ezekiel does not explain the reason that she cannot eat chicken and when asked for an explanation, he just says that ‘that’s how things are’. The chicken could be thought to be the cause of December’s condition as this is implied in Ezekiel’s dream about the younger brother Josef, who when he disappeared, he was found eating Justas it was in Ezekiel’s dream. Pg 85, pg 90.

**S2**The healing process of anyone who suffers from mental illness is agonizing. September visits the sister December at the psychiatric ward. At first sight, he remembers that the only other time that he had seen the sister look that thin was when the grandfather had taken her to a healer. The healer had tried to starve the voices in December’s head leaving her looking skeletal. Pg 88.

**S3**The mental illness is perceived as an act of bewitching/ witchcraft. Ezekiel always insisted that December had been bewitched. He believes that what December suffers from came too abrupt just when she was about to achieve academic excellence. He believes that there were other forces at work. Pg 86.

**S4**Confinement/ separation from other people is agonizing to people suffering from mental illness. December is confined to a psychiatric hospital away from other family members. She says that she is tired of the hospital and September knows that she wants to go home. September cannot disclose to her that the grandfather is dead and that he will not make it to see her the following day. Ezekiel did not even list September as among the family members at the hospital where December is admitted.

**S5**People suffering from mental illness are perceived as idiots. Ezekiel calls September’s absent mindedness as traces of idiotism that he got from his younger brother Josef.pg 84. When Josef started losing track of time and Ezekiel calls it idiotism. He believes Josef is teasing around and that his ‘act’ would pass Pg 86.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, superstitious beliefs towards people with mental illness cause them to be denied an opportunity to experience the fullness of life.

Any other relevant conclusion.