**NAKURU NORTH SUB -COUNTY JOINT MOCK 2024**

**FORM FOUR**

**102/3**

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER 3**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. a) It must be a story beginning with the given sentence. If not, deduct. (2mks)

 Must be a story. If not, deduct up to (4mks)

 b) Must be argumentative essay.

* Expect a persuasive discussion backed up with statistics, quotations and explanations that are convincing enough but not necessarily accurate.
* Make the linguistic ability of the candidate and not points.

2. The compulsory set SAMARITANS

Discuss the theme of Intimidation and Blackmail as depicted in the play, The Samaritan, by John Lara (20mks)

Introduction

Several Municipal Council leaders in the play, The Samaritan by John Lara have round themselves in situations that they had to use threats and tricks to achieve what is not within their reach. The victims, therefore find themselves in dilemma situations. Such leaders are Mayor Mossi, Narine, Hon Seydou, Hon Basdeo among others.

* Mayor Mossi is an intimidating and blackmailing leader. Out of desperation on realizing The Samaritan was out of his reach and control, he turns to intimidating Nicole. He demands that Nicole deletes every post that casts him in a negative light in The Samaritan, and that she calls him to confirm that she had started the process, He warns her of dire consequences if she didn't effect his demand, (pg. 73)
* Narine appears to intimidate Nicole when she tells her that the issue of The Samaritan should be brought to a close with the urgency and seriousness it deserved, for it was dangerous, (pg. 55)
* Mayor Mossi intimidates Nicole into writing a letter to the Ministry of Education, expressing her wish for the App (The Samaritan) to halt its operations. He reminds her that he is the Mayor of the Municipality and that his decisions supersede those of any education official anywhere in the country, (pg. 17) He also threatens Narine (the school Principal), that she must ensure his orders are obeyed or else she would be in a lot of trouble, (pg. 19)
* Hon. Seydou appears to intimidate the people who are behind the corruption allegations leveled against him when he says: Those behind the allegations now have their appointment with fate! Certainly (pg. 25)
* Hon. Seydou and Hon. Ted intimidate and blackmail the already decided Mayor into approving a supplementary estimate that they aim to use to get money to fight the corruption cases against them. When he stays put, the two promise him that he would not get away with the crimes committed under his watch, (pg. 54) They even threaten to mobilize the members of the Council Chamber - Councilors and Aldermen-against him. In return, the Mayor threatens them that they would soon know that he is the smoke that thunders, (pg. 36)
* Mayor Mossi, in his intimidating nature, is determined to block any meeting by a section of the Municipal Council leaders led by his Deputy, Hon. -Seydou and Hon. Ted, to discuss his ouster. He, therefore, intimidates them into abandoning their plan by sending brutal hooligans to disrupt their planned meeting at the Municipal Headquarters, (pg. 74)
* Hon. Basdeo is scheming to alienate Mayor Mossi from the people and, in so doing, he plans to incite the other ethnic communities against the Mayor; citing their marginalization by the Mayor in terms of development. This is blackmail, for he hopes to utilize this gimmick to impeach the Mayor, (pg. 80-82)
* Mr. Harvester feels that they should silence Hon. Basdeo by digging up some damaging
information that can be uploaded on ***The Samaritan,*** (pg. 48) This follows the belief that
the opposition chief was behind all the damaging corruption allegations in the media.
* Inspector Bembe feels that they can put the Teacher (Nicole) on the line by having her
jailed on trumpedup charges of theft, (pg. 47) ,
* Mayor Mossi plans to intimidate Hon. Ramdaye and his team into dropping the planned meeting to discuss his ouster by talking to Justice Jaden to put them in. (pg. 47) And if Jaden does not comply, Inspector Bembe proposes they get some damaging information on him and have it uploaded on The Samaritan.
* In a move to forestall the vote of no confidence, Mayor Mossi is scheming to have his rivals jailed. Justice Jaden informs Mr. Harvester that the Mayor had instructed lawyers, acting for the Municipal Council, to file cases against Hon. Ramdaye, Hon. Seymour, Hon. Ted and Hon. Basdeo, and that he wants the four jailed the soonest legally possible, (pg. 115) This is intimidation.
* The Municipal Council leaders feel that they can never have peace until Nicole. The brainchild behind ***The Samaritan,*** is silenced. They, thus, agree to blackmail her by playing power politics in order to win over her to their side, promising to give her some powerful position in the Municipal Council, for, as Hon, Basdeo puts it, "All of us want power." (pg. 125)
* Inspector Bembe goes to Nicole's school to arrest her on presumed wide range of ' accusations brought forward against her. He heaps trumped-up crimes of murder and theft meant to intimidate her into co-operating with the Mayor and the Municipal Council leaders on the issue of ***The Samaritan.*** As if this isn't enough, she is handcuffed and dragged out of her office for the police station, (pg. 95,98) This is intimidation and blackmail.
* In his endeavor to prevail over Justice Jaden to change his stance and help him fight Hon. Ramdaye and his team's effort to have him bundled out of office, he plans to exploit Jaden's grain scandal to make him play ball. He, again, threatens him with his involvement with the Prime Orchard Farm that rears rats and other rodents, commercially, and the grain scandal in order to win over him. He again, threatens him that the scandal could taint his name for good. (pg. 1 05-1 12)
* Narine tells Nicole that she is fed up with being nagged by the Municipal Council leaders on the phone about her and the issue of The Samaritan, and threatens her that if she does not think of a way out of the mobile App and its activities, then she will have no choice but do away with her. (pg. 130)

**3. a) Silent song and other stories**

**Introduction**

Many people migrate from rural to urban in areas in search of jobs to better their lives and the lives of their loved as ones. In many cases this doesn't end up as planned as illustrated in Meja Mwangi's An Incident at the Park.

Points to consider

Unemployment

Many of the characters in the story are struggling with poverty and financial hardship, as seen in the fruit seller's efforts to earn money and the idler's request for a cigarette.

**Overpopulation**

Urban population growth, driven by migration and searching for jobs, has become a significant issues in cities like Nairobi.

However, the masses end up frustrated due to a skills mismatch in the labour market, dwindling economy and poor governance. But every now and then, a misplaced person rose with a start...

In a few seconds, the thousand or so strong swarm had been swallowed up by the yawning concrete jungle…

**Poverty**

Urban poverty is also witnessed as many remain loitering and idling reminding the park loungers just how many hours they had wasted lying idle.’

'A shaggy thin man sat under a shrub...' (p7).' hairy loafer' (p8).' The idler seated on the bank...' (p8) torn trouser legs.' (p8) 'horny toes. (p9)

**Unhygienic conditions**

There is also evidence of poor hygiene. The park is littered with debris, cigarette ends and butts. (p8, 9). The two gentlemen share puffs on the cigarette. One offers a full cigarette, and smoking in this zone could be a form of escapism from their poverty. (p 10).

The fruit seller has only ten shillings which he offers to the constables to spare him. He cannot afford to pay for the licence, or even the fine has on another case, (p 1)

**Injustice**

The fruit seller is unfairly targeted by the constables and is violently killed by a mob, even though he was simply trying to make a living. This highlights the injustice and prejudice that can be present in society.

**Social class**

The text touches on the divide between the wealthy office workers and the poor, working-class people who frequent the park.

**Conflicts between city authority and street hawkers**

When the two constables accost and demand licences from the ice cream man and the fruit peddler, they tell the merchant that he will only explain to the judge.

The fruit seller already has a case and is trying to sell to afford a fine, (pi 1). The fruit seller pleads with the constables, who say nothing. 7hefruit seller cursed them and their wives and

children... (P11).

**Brutality**

The violence and murder of the fruit seller demonstrate the potential for brutality and aggression in human behavior.

**Mob justice / social injustice**

The fruit seller is lynched unknowingly by the park people. By the time the constable ran up, the fruit-peddler lay like a broken and twisted ragdoll at the bottom of the ditch, (p12)

He cries and pleads for mercy in vain… had drawn thick red blood over the sparsely bearded face. Dead' was his verdict (p12)

The word 'thief hovered over the assembled crowd, mob universally condemns him, and it is impossible to tell from which mouth the condemnation is issued, (p12)

Ironically the mob had had what was right. Justice fairly quickly and completely administered... (P12).

Isolation

Many of the characters in the story seem to be isolated and disconnected from others, as seen in the monosyllabic communication of those who sit in twos or threes and the muttering of those who sit alone.

Abandonment

The fish pond, which was once a source of beauty and enjoyment, has been abandoned and left to become overgrown with weeds. This could symbolize the way that society often neglects and abandons certain areas or groups of people.

Drug Abuse

The two gentlemen share putts of cigarette.'! he park is littered with debris of cigarette butts and ends (pg 8,9)

 b) An Artist of the Floating World

Yearning for reputation and social status can lead someone down to a path of fear and obsession. Making reference to Ono in the Novel 'An Artist of the Floating World', discuss the validity of this statement. *(20* marks)

* On several occasions, Ono takes care to emphasize how little he cares about his reputation and social status. "I have never at any point in my life been very aware of my own social standing.
* The irony lies in the amount of time he spends telling us just how little he cares what others think of him. If he truly didn't care, we can assume, he wouldn't think about the subject at all.
* Moreover, most of this novel revolves around Ono trying to ascertain what his own reputation is. He cares greatly about what others think of him, but is so determined to present himself as someone who doesn't care about reputation that he cannot objectively interrogate his own self-perception.
* His insistence that he is unaware of his own reputation makes it harder for him to calmly understand his own social standing, which leads him down a path of paranoia and obsession.

Any other relevant conclusion, award 2 marks

Introduction: 2mks

Content: 12 marks

Conclusion: 2mks

Language: 4mks

 c) Life has a way of paying back our actions, whether good or bad.

Life is hilarious. Each person will be paid according to how much we work. Or should it be a case of you reap what you sow? Right. Every action that we get involved in will have its results and: outcomes. The effects of that action will touch on us, whether we like it or not. Several characters in Parliament of Owls get involved, in various activities without caring what the outcomes will be. In the Jong run, they receive a reward or punishment for it.

The royal Owl is toppled, and his rule ends embarrassingly. As the Parliament of Owls leader, the Royal Owl ignores the atrocities meted against other birds. He does not condemn the passing of bills in Parliament which favour owls and disadvantage other birds. He brings most of those bills. In addition, he agrees to the killing of birds perceived to be enemies of the Kingdom. After being killed, he comes to celebrate, sing, and dance at Arum Tidi's grave. Life pays him according to his action when Oyundi hatches a plan, removes him from power, and changes the Parliament to Flock of birds, and Oyundi becomes then queen.

Arum Tidi is killed at the water point at the river because of engaging to work for the royal owl and Money Bags. Arum Tidi has been used as the chief propagandist by Money Bags and, by extension, the Royal Owl to spread lies to other birds. The falsehoods that he: spreads make some of the bills be passed, which favour the owls I by the end of the day. The owls get tired of him, and fearing that he knows too much, Money Bags and Red String organize for Arum Tidi to be killed. Eventually, life serves him a dose for his actions.

Money Bags is killed when the Royal Owl orders after Oyundi reveals much about him. Money Bags is the blue-eyed bird of the Royal owl. He takes advantage of this position to force the passing of bills such as the moonlight bill and make up the bill that only favours the owls. He again uses his position to advance corruption; for example, he wants to use tax from the moonlight law to go' -'and invest in his private business. He even thinks of taking oven the government from royal owl king Tula. His actions catch up with him, and he is killed when Royal Owl gets wind of everything and is angered.

Oyundi is made queen after overthrowing the cruel, dictatorial Royal owl. Oyundi, a small tiny canny bird, stands up against the atrocities Sand oppression meted on the other birds by the leadership of the Royal Owl. The Parliament of owls passes lass with favour owls, for instance, the moonlight bill, introducing a curfew that restricts twittering and flying around some birds, yet owls will be free to move around. On top of that, the law comes with a tax paid by the same birds who are disadvantaged by this law. The birds do not have food. Oyundi, with the support of other birds, works her way out to eventually remove the royal Owl from power. She, in turn, becomes a queen, and then birds get an all-inclusive parliament. Everyone reaps what they sow.