**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2024**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**MARKING SCHEME :- 101/3 Paper 3**

**ENGLISH**

(Creative Composition and Essays Based on Set Text)

June. 2024. 2 ½ hours

**ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS ONLY**

1. Either
2. **Write a composition to end with the following statement:**

**"That was an experience she would wish to blank from her memory."**

-Must be a story, if not deduct 2 mks. AD

-Must end with the words given, if not deduct 2mks AD

-Must bring out a story about a female character who had a bad experience/ went through a sad, horrible experience that she would wish to forget/ never wants to remember.

- Must not exceed 450(2 pages)

 Or

1. **Write a composition to argue for or against the idea that Competency Based Curriculum should be disbanded.**

-Must be an argumentative essay(Not a story)-if not deduct 2 mks AD

-Must give their point and show one side that they support.

-Must show competency in language and manipulation of language.

- Must not exceed 450 words. (2 pages)

**2. Compulsory Set Text (20 marks)**

**John Lara, *The Samaritan***

**Mossi is to blame for the challenges faced by the people of Maracas municipality, Justify this assertion**

In John Lara's play "The Samaritan," Mossi's character is synonymous to corruption, mismanagement, and abuse of power that plague the Maracas Municipality. An in-depth examination of the text highlights numerous ways in which Mossi is directly responsible for the municipality's challenges.

Firstly, Mossi engages in Corruption and Mismanagement of funds. Mossi's deep entanglement in corrupt practices and mismanagement, which have devastating effects on the municipality. One of the most telling admissions comes from Mossi himself regarding the state of the municipality's infrastructure. He describes the deplorable condition of the roads by saying, “Only a few kilometres of road are usually dug up and then levelled. Then the contractor pours old black oil and claims the road is tarmacked. Today our secondary roads look like part of an abandoned battlefield where bombs were detonated”. This description underscores the fraudulent practices involved in public works projects, which Mossi oversees. The fact that these roads are funded yet remain in such poor condition indicates gross mismanagement and embezzlement of public funds. Furthermore, Mossi’s acknowledgment of his deputy’s role in these corrupt practices highlights a systemic issue within the municipal leadership. He states, “It is my Deputy! That irredeemable gossip and broker! As you know he doubles up as our Municipal Secretary for the Department of Physical infrastructure. He uses this position to ensure only his companies or those of his relatives win tenders for road construction in our Municipality”. This nepotism not only undermines fair competition but also ensures that unqualified contractors handle significant projects, leading to substandard work and wasted resources.

Secondly, Mossi's abuse of power is evident in his strategies to manipulate municipal processes for his benefit. One of the most egregious examples is his plan to divert funds from essential services to cover legal defenses. He proposes, “We just need to do some reallocation of budget line items, suggesting that funds intended for waste disposal, which is in a critical state, be redirected. “You see the waste disposal system in our town is in terrible state. There is garbage all over the place and the drains are broken. As we speak it is a serious health hazard. We can justify reallocation of funds on the need to address this problem”. This reallocation is not intended to fix the waste disposal issues but to protect corrupt officials from prosecution, showing a blatant disregard for public health and safety. Additionally, Mossi's reaction to The Samaritan, a platform exposing corruption, further illustrates his abuse of power. He conspires to discredit and shut down the platform by fabricating issues such as cyberbullying and the sharing of pornographic materials: “We can claim that municipal authorities are concerned that suspect Apps particularly spy Apps are finding their way into our municipality. This may lead to theft of confidential information such as bank account details. We can also cite issues of cyberbullying and the sharing of pornographic materials in schools”. This manipulation of public fears to justify oppressive measures against transparency initiatives exemplifies his tyrannical approach to governance.

Thirdly, Mossi practices intimidation and suppression of opposition. Mossi employs intimidation and violence to maintain control and suppress dissent. The violent disruption of a meeting discussing his potential ouster is a clear demonstration of this. “Ramdaye: Aaa aah aah aah that was sericus mayhem! It never occurred to us that Mayor Mossi would violently disrupt our meeting. The message is now very clear: he will not allow any meeting to discuss his ouster”. This use of force not only stifles legitimate political processes but also creates an atmosphere of fear among those who might oppose him. The orchestrated attack during the meeting, described as resembling a military operation, underscores the lengths to which Mossi will go to silence opposition. Seymour says, Yes their organisation and speed suggest there is more than meets the eye. It was like a military operation”. This not only highlights the premeditated nature of the violence but also suggests Mossi’s deep connections with elements capable of executing such actions, further entrenching his oppressive rule.

Fourthly, Mossi also practices in manipulation of public opinion and legal systems. Mossi's manipulation extends to public opinion and the legal system, as seen in his handling of The Samaritan. He perceives this platform, which exposes corruption, as a significant threat and devises strategies to undermine it. Mossi discusses the potential to manipulate the legal system to their advantage by reallocating municipal funds to bribe investigators, lawyers, and judges: “We must set aside some money to take care of investigators lawyers prosecutors and judges if things go wrong”. This indicates a profound corruption that reaches into the judicial system, ensuring that justice is skewed in favor of corrupt officials. Moreover, Mossi contemplates framing individuals associated with The Samaritan for crimes they did not commit to neutralize the threat: “Bembe: In times such as these every instrument must be put to good use. In fact I have been thinking that we should accuse her of some crime like stealing school furniture or let's say a computer or even a generator and then pin it on her! Then we can tell the judge to put her in!”. This willingness to fabricate charges against innocent individuals to silence dissent underscores the depth of his moral bankruptcy and his readiness to misuse legal avenues for personal gain.

Lastly, Mossi's engages in favoritism even though he is a leader. His close involvement with corrupt municipal leaders who flaunt their wealth, such as Bembe’s ownership of the Madingo Golf Club, highlights a culture of greed and self-enrichment. “Bembe: I too just finished the Madingo Golf Club recently. I am as broke as a church mouse”. This focus on personal gain over communal development further exacerbates the municipality's problems by diverting resources from public projects to personal luxuries. Additionally, Mossi’s attitude towards the public's complicity in electing corrupt leaders reflects a deep-seated frustration and a recognition of the populace's role in perpetuating corruption: “Doesn't bother you that the people overwhelmingly voted for this kind of a person knowing very well he has never accomplished anything in his life other than swindle the people?”. This statement highlights the cyclical nature of corruption and the challenges of breaking free from such entrenched systems.

In conclusion, Mossi is to blame for the numerous challenges faced by the people of Maracas Municipality. His involvement in corruption, abuse of power, intimidation, manipulation of public opinion and legal systems, and personal aggrandizement creates a toxic environment that hinders progress and exacerbates the municipality's problems.

**3. Optional Set Text. (20 marks)**

Godwin Siundu, ED. *Silent Song and other short Stories*

**Parents should desist from deeds that haunt their children. Using specific illustrations from “The Sins of the Fathers” by Mungoshi Charles, write a composition in support of this statement.**

 Parents should desist from deeds that would haunt their children. Using specific illustrations from Sins of our Fathers by Mungoshi Charles, write a composition supporting this statement. Rondo, Rwafa’s son goes through a lot of pain as a result of the pressures that the father exerts on him.

(Accept any other relevant introduction) 2marks

ILLUSTRATIONS

P (i) Rondo has fear planted in him when his father destroys the guitar an uncle had bought him when he was still young. To Rwafa, his son would not be a musician because according to him musicians have no clear destiny. That fear made him pee on himself. “No son of Rwafa has ever been a rolling stone...” P.31

P (ii) When Rondo innocently strays into the neighbour’s mango farm and found by the neighbour, he

pulls him down by the leg and thrashes him thoroughly using a peach green switch. His mother having

heard his howls comes to plead his case by even lifting her skirt in the man’s face and calling him a child

murderer, he doesn’t stop. Instead he calls Rondo “woman’s child”. Rwafa comes to the neighbour’s yard with a thick elephant hide and without bothering to find out proceeds to thrash Rondo even further. Several years later, Rondo is affected by the picture of his mother dragging herself on her knees back and forth begging him to spare her only son this he has kept to himself and not even shared with his wife. P.40.

P (iii) Rondo lives under his father’s shadows something that has been noticed by his wife Selina. After

the accident, the feeling begins to nag him. He thinks he has just been afraid of a shadow after all and that Selina might have been right- that he was not his own man. Selina had mocked him that if she were him. She could do better in his pants. He regrets having lived in his father’s shadows. Pg. 28

P (iv) Rondo lives a life of pain because of what his father referred to as an “ignominy”. He feels that

Rondo is not man enough to have married into a muDzviti family. It pained Rondo when his father

frowned and even spat at the sight of Selina. The muDzviti- Zezuru- Karanga rivalry had left in him

indelible scars and would not forgive. P. 31

P (v) Rondo suffers pain at the loss of his two daughters, Yuni and Rhoda to a stage-managed accident by his father simply because they were girls with a muDzviti blood yet he wanted a son to inherit his vast

wealth. To accentuate the pain, the father tells him, that his pain “will pass away like dew in the morning sun.” That he would remember and thank him for what he did. He tells him that he he young and would have other children P. 28

P (vi) As a way of looking useful, Rwafa who calls Rondo a slob, picks him up and gives him a job a t the

Clarion- a journalistic job the father knows he knows nothing about. “Time you earned your own keep”.

At the Clarion he becomes an object of derision- a laughing stock of sorts. They laughed at him yet held

him in a kind of awe. They only used him to get favours such as loans and advances at the “thin times of

the month.” P. 32

P (vii) Since Rwafa always derided Rondo in the language he used, Rondo felt that there are times when

they were not intimate with Selina, she too regarded him in the same light like his father. This is because

“none of the words he used to address Rondo had any respect in them” He used words like “slob”. P. 32

P (viii) When Rondo is unable to handle the father’s pressures, he gets a gun from Shoko and hands it to

the father to kill him too because that is what he knew how to do best. He has lost his feeling and ready to face anything. “Rondo could have been a rock for all he felt. It was not courage. Just numbness.” The

pain he had felt made him unfeeling towards his father. P. 26, p. 41

Conclusion

Parents should be considerate when they make certain expectation of the children because too much

pressure may break a family.

(Accept any valid conclusion) 2marks.

(Accept any 4 well illustrated points. Mark 4;4;4;4. Total 12marks)

Grammar and Presentation 4marks