

ENGLISH

(Creative Composition and Essays Based on Set Texts)

MARKING SCHEME

July/August 2025 – 21/2 Hours

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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**ENGLISH (101)**

**English paper 3 (101/3)**

**Question one**

Paper 101/3 is intended to test the candidates' ability to communicate in writing. Communication established at different levels of **intelligibility, correctness, accuracy, fluency, pleasantness** and **originality**. Within the constraints set by each question, it is the **linguistic competence** shown by the candidate that should carry **most of the marks**.

Examiners should not hesitate to use the **full range of marks** for each essay.

It is important to determine first how each **essay communicates** and in which category **A, B, C or D** it fits

**COMPOSITION CLASSES**

**D CLASS (01 – 05 MARKS)**

The candidate **does not communicate** at all. His/ her **language ability** is so **minimal** that the **examiner practically has to guess what the candidate wants to say**. The candidate **fails to fit** English words he/ she knows into **meaningful sentences**. The subject is **glanced at or distorted**. **Practically no punctuation. All kinds of errors. Broken English is evident.**

**D SUB - CLASSES**

D - 01- 02 **Chaotic. Little meaning** whatsoever. **Questions paper or words from it simply copied.**

D 03 **Flow of thought almost impossible to follow.** The **errors are continuous.**

D+ 04-05 **Although the English is often broken and the essay is full of errors of all types,** we can **at least guess what the candidate wants to say.**

### C CLASS (06 – 10 MARKS)

The candidate communicates understandably but only more or less clearly. He/ she is not confident with his/her language. The subject is often undeveloped. There may be some digressions. Unnecessary repetitions are frequent. The arrangement is weak and the flow jerky. There is no economy of language. Mother tongue influence is felt.

### C SUB - CLASSES

**C - 06 – 07** The candidate obviously finds it difficult to communicate his/her ideas. He/she is seriously hampered by his/ her very limited knowledge of structure and vocabulary. This results in many gross errors of agreement, spelling, misuse of prepositions, tenses, verb agreement and sentence construction.

**C 8** The candidate communicates but not with consistent clarity. His/ her linguistic abilities being very limited, he/she cannot avoid frequent errors in sentence structure. There is little variety or originality. Very bookish English, links are weak, incorrect and repeated at times.

**C + 09 - 10** The candidate communicates clearly but in a flat and uncertain manner. Simple sentence forms are often strained. There may be an overuse of clichés, unsuitable idioms. Proverbs are misquoted or misinterpreted. The flow is still jerky. There are some errors of agreement, tenses, spelling.

### B CLASS (11 – 15 MARKS)

This class is characterized by greater fluency and ease of expression. The candidate demonstrates that he/ she can use English as a normal way of expressing himself/ herself. Sentences are varied and usually well-constructed. Some candidates become ambitious and even over - ambitious. There may be items of merit of the one word or one expression type. Many essays in this category may be just clean and unassuming, but they still show that the candidate is at ease with the language. There may be a tendency to under mark such essays. Give credit for tone.

### B SUB - CLASSES

**B- 11- 12** The candidate communicate fairly and with some fluency. There may be little variety in sentence structure. Gross errors are still found occasionally, but this must not be over punished by the examiner.

**B 13** The sentences are varied but rather simple and straightforward. The candidate does not strain himself/herself in an effort to impress. There is a fair range of vocabulary and idiom. Natural and effortless. Some items of merit. Economy of language.

**B+ 14-15** The candidate communicates his ideas pleasantly and without strain. There are errors and slips. Tenses, spelling and punctuation are quite good. A number of items of merit of the “whole sentence” or the “whole expression” type.

### A CLASS (16 – 20 MARKS)

The candidate communicates not only fluently, but attractively, with originality and efficiency. He/she has the ability to make us share his/ her deep feelings, emotions, enthusiasms. He/ she expresses himself/ herself freely and without any visible constraint. The script gives evidence of maturity, good planning and often humour. Many items of merit which indicate that the candidate has complete command of the language. There is no strain, just pleasantness, clever arrangement, felicity of expression.

### A SUB - CLASSES

**A – 16 – 17** The candidate shows competence and fluency in using the language. He/she may lack imagination or originality which usually provides the “spark” in such essays. Vocabulary, idiom, sentence structure, links, variety are impressive. Gross errors are very rare.

**A 18** Positive ability. A few errors that are felt to be slips. The story or argument has a definite impact. No grammar problem. Variety of structures. A definite spark many margin ticks.

**A+ 19-20** The candidate communicates not only information and meaning, but also and especially the candidate's whole self: his / her feelings, tastes, points of view, youth, culture. This ability to communicate his/her deep self may express itself in many ways, wide range of effective vocabulary, original approach, vivid sustained account in the case of a narrative, well developed and ordered argument in the case of a debate or discussion. Errors and slips should not deprive the candidate of the full marks that he/she deserves. A very definite spark.

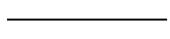
**TABLE OF CATEGORIES AND REMARKS**

CLASS	MARKS RANGE	SUB CLASSES	MARKS	REMARKS
<b>A</b>  <b>COMMUNICATES ATTRACTIVELY</b>	<b>16 - 20</b>	<b>A+</b>	<b>19 - 20</b>	<b>A very definite spark</b>
		<b>A</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Positive Ability/Definite spark</b>
		<b>A-</b>	<b>16 - 17</b>	<b>Attractive</b>
<b>B</b>  <b>COMMUNICATES FLUENTLY</b>	<b>11 - 15</b>	<b>B+</b>	<b>14 - 15</b>	<b>Pleasant</b>
		<b>B</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Effortless/Natural</b>
		<b>B-</b>	<b>11 - 12</b>	<b>Fluent</b>
<b>C</b>  <b>COMMUNICATES</b>	<b>06 - 10</b>	<b>C+</b>	<b>09 - 10</b>	<b>Flat/Uncertain</b>
		<b>C</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>Little Variety/Bookish</b>
		<b>C-</b>	<b>06 - 07</b>	<b>Strained/Hampered</b>
<b>D</b>  <b>NO COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>01 - 05</b>	<b>D+</b>	<b>04 - 05</b>	<b>Continuous errors</b>
		<b>D</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>All types of errors</b>
		<b>D-</b>	<b>01 - 02</b>	<b>Chaotic</b>

**MARKING SYMBOLS**

1. The main signs indicate three degrees of seriousness of error.

a) GROSS ERROR  
THE WORD



b) OMISSION



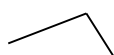
c) FOR CONSTRUCTION  
IN THE MARGIN



d) MINOR ERROR



e) OMISSION MINOR



f) CONSTRUCTION



## The following symbols may also be used

- a) ELIGIBILITY PARAGRAPHING // P
- b) REPETITION – (of words) a circle around the word  
- (of ideas) R usually in the margin
- c) ILLEGIBILITY
- d) VAGUENESS obscure //vague (in margin)
- d) WRONG WORD ORDER underlines once and write W.O in margin
- ILLOGICAL or CONTRADICTORY // ILL ( in margin)
- BROKEN ENGLISH when the candidate fails to communicate BR in margin

For Purposes of Identification

**COW** to indicate that a candidate has used a pencil to make a correction

Any cancelled work to be referred to the TL to sign

**\*Use an asterisk to indicate an item or a sentence that the rubrics indicate should be used.**

II. TO INDICATE AN ITEM OF MERIT use a tick ( ) either above a word or in the margin for the whole sentence.

### GROSS ERRORS

- a) Almost any error of agreement.
- b) Serious tense error.
- c) Errors of elementary vocabulary: spelling and misuse.
- d) Punctuation errors or missing punctuation which causes serious lack of communication.
- e) Elementary errors of sentence construction.
- f) Ridiculous use of idiom that affects communication.
- g) Misuse of common prepositions.
- h) Misuse of capital letters - Use **CAPS** underline the first page and use **CAPS** on subsequent pages where the mistake persists.
- i) Contracted forms/short forms –didn't wasn't etc.
- j) Use of numerical
- k) Splitting and compounding of words

### MARKING NORMAL SCRIPTS

- a) Decide on the degree of communication achieved A-D
- b) After underlining decide on the mark category
- c) Allocate a numerical mark to the essay.

### PROBLEM SCRIPTS

All problem scripts must be marked by the examiner and then sent to the Team Leader with comments. They include:

#### 1. IRRELEVANCY

- a) Consistent distortion of question, evasion of question, writing on a totally different subject with a clumsy attempt at connecting the essay to the subject given, inclusion of memorized passages, etc.

- b) The **question is given in unacceptable or questionable interpretation.**
- c) **Essays contain long, semi-relevant digressions or lack coherence**

### **ACTION**

The examiner marks the essay, gives a linguistic mark and comments on the nature of the irrelevancy. The essay is then passed over to the team leader who judges whether the irrelevancy should be judged as a deliberate attempt to deceive or should be attributed to the candidate's poor understanding of the subject. **Deduct up to 4 marks for irrelevancy** in the essay. If dishonesty is suspected, the **Chief Examiner** should be informed. Any deduction of **3 marks** or more should be referred to the **Chief Examiner**.

### **2. CONTRAVENTION OF RUBRIC**

Since the rubrics may change from year to year, the POINTS OF interpretation that are part of this marking scheme must be consulted and adhered to faithfully. Here are some general rules that usually apply.

### **3. SCRIPTS THAT DO NOT COMMUNICATE ( BROKEN LANGUAGE)**

- a) Decide on the category D+ D or D-
- b) Mark the errors of the essay

### **BREVITY**

**It should be remembered that the main quality of an essay is how effectively it communicates.**

### **KENYAN ENGLISH**

A good number of words and expressions are understood and currently used by all Kenyans and they have been included in the 10<sup>th</sup> edition of The Oxford Learners' Dictionary. They can be used in essays without any need for quotation marks or explanations .We can include among those:

**Askari, ayah, boda boda, boma, debe, duka, Goat Party, harambee, madarasa, Maendeleo ya wanawake, Magendo, Manyatta, matatu, matoke, murram, Nyayo, salaam, Panga, rungu, shamba, sukumawiki ,ugali, Wananchi etc etc ...**

### **AMERICAN SPELLING**

Although, "English" spelling is more common than "American" spelling in Kenya, examiners should accept both spelling and no penalty should be given for such variations, penalize for lack of consistency in usage of either.

### **POINTS OF INTERPRETATION**

#### **1. Imaginative Composition (Compulsory) (20 marks)**

**Either**

- a) Write a story that ends with the following:  
*... It is absolutely true that those who live by the sword die by the sword.*
  - Must be a **story if not deduct 2 marks.**
  - The story **must end with the given phrase, if not deduct 2 marks.**
  - Must be relevant to the given statement. **If not, deduct up to 4 marks.**
  - Look for the **moral of the story.**
  - Award **a numerical mark based on the linguistic competence** demonstrated by the candidate

#### **N/B. ONLY DEDUCT ONCE FOR A STUDENT WHO HAS SEVERAL RUBRIC MISTAKES**

**Or**

- b) *Write a composition explaining how insecurity can be curbed in Kenya.*
  - It must be an expository, **if not deduct up to 4 marks.**
  - Award **a numerical mark based on the linguistic competence demonstrated by the candidate NOT the number of points.**

## 2. The Compulsory Set Text

(20 marks)

Paul B. Vitta, *Fathers of Nations*.

“Self-inflicted suffering out of our acts of revenge leaves us more battered than before.” Write an essay to support this assertion with reference to Paul B. Vitta’s novel *Fathers of Nations*.

### POINTS OF INTERPRETATION

- i) Identify a character.
- ii) Show how the character is wronged.
- iii) Show how the character tries to hit back (revenge).
- iv) Show how the character is left suffering more than before.

### INTRODUCTION

#### NOTE:

- a) The candidate **MUST show an understanding of the question**, therefore, **copy-pasted question for an introduction should not score.**
- b) **All the parts of the question Must be addressed, if not – i.e only one part addressed, award fair (1 mark)**
- c) **Give attention to different types of introductions.**

#### EXAMPLE

They say tit for tat leaves more harm than the act itself. This is the case with some characters in Paul B. Vitta’s *Fathers of Nations* as explained below:

### BODY

#### S for Suffering

**Si) Professor Karanja Kimani.** He experiences meteoric rise when he arrives in Kenya at the University of Nairobi. Starts as a senior lecturer and soon, he becomes a full professor (**Page 21, 38**). He caps his achievements by marrying the campus beauty queen, Asiya Omondi (**Page 22**). But due to his financial misfortunes topped with the death of their only child, Tuni due to an accident, Asiya decides to leave him for the rich Member of Parliament, Newborn Walomu (**Page 33**). “Yes, Newborn Walomu. I’m leaving tomorrow.” As a revenge, the good professor confronts Newborn Walomu for taking his jewel. Out of his rage, he asks why Newborn was stealing his wife (**Page 36**). He goes physical. ... When he was near enough, he swung a fist. He missed. He swung another. He missed again. He swung yet another. This time he lost balance and fell (**Page 37**). Out of this, he is arrested and charged with ‘assaulting a Member of Parliament.’ In addition, he is demoted from his position of a full professor to a senior lecturer for ‘disgracing the university in the eye of the public’. He is jailed for six months and when he is set free, he dejectedly walked home putting foot ahead of foot, he career his only hope was doomed beyond revival (**Page 38**). When Tad Longway meets him, he is weary due to lack of sleep, a recurring problem (**Page 38**). He later gives in to support *Path Alpha* out of his initial suffering. ... Loss of daughter, desertion by a wife, and mistreatment by his university and by the state – these had tested him hard and long. Finally, he had reached breaking point. He even quits the teaching profession, a profession he had worshipped before (**Page 45**). Professor Kimani before confronting Newborn Walomu, he had only lost his wife Asiya and his daughter Tuni. After the confrontation his losses are compounded; he for six months loses his freedom, he loses his position at the university and he loses his interest in the noble teaching profession and quits.

**Sii) Engineer Tahir.** While at his place of work, he fell in love with a junior staff. He fell in love with the female colleague first to cross his field of view the next day. ... She was beautiful enough: big smile, big eyes, big everything really, and kind. Her name was Rahmah, Arabic for ‘very kind’. Rahmah Mahmoud (**Page 119**). He decides to invite her for a date. “Ms Mahmood, let’s have a bowl of tomato soup one evening. ... Just you and I, okay?” he added (**Page 119**). Rahmah looks up with her eyes shining, concluding that she is lost of words, Tahir suggests Saturday for their date. “Saturday perhaps.” Instead of answering, she gave him her big smile. In these moments of amusement, he noticed, her left cheek was capable of a dimple. Her sweet no answer is mistaken for a sour no by Tahir. He felt humiliated by a woman who, for all her big smiles, was nevertheless his junior by many miles. Unwisely, he vowed to revenge. During the ‘Heritage Week’ as she was removing her veil for her laboratory work, Tahir slapped her for shedding her veil in public. In the heat of anger, Ms Mahmud hit back by reflex. A letter

opener obeying her hand, sliced through a semicircle of air and found a soft target. Its tip, sharp on the day of purchase but sharper and sharper each day from use, caught Engineer Tahir right in his left eye and slit it open. He lost it. He took her to court and the verdict was simple; an eye for an eye (Hammurabic Law). Engineer Tahir became restless, he screamed and shouted. When his friends tried to talk to him, he waved them away. When they insisted, he left Tripoli and moved to Benghazi where he kept gloom because of the artificial eye, an object, foreign and lifeless. He loathed himself. He brightened out of his gloom from time to time of course, but an air of sorrow always lingered on like an unwanted guest who might leave or might not. That was 'the effect' that 'the accident' had had (Page 119 – 124). Before confronting Rahmah, he had only lost her. After the confrontation, he loses his eye, happiness and leads an isolated life full of bitterness.

**Siii) Rahmah.** Rahmah regrets when she strikes back after Tahir slaps her. Her instant revenge has far-reaching consequences that she finds out when the Hammurabic verdict goes against her. Rahmah is Engineer Tahir's junior colleague, when he approaches her offering to take her out on a date; she conceals her eagerness to say yes by burying her response under layers of coyness. She simply gives him a big smile while her eyes shine like a bulb but says nothing. When he persists, she says no. But she means yes. He was to fill in the blanks. He misinterprets her sweet no to a sour no and vows to revenge. He slaps Rahmah as she is removing her head veil for laboratory work during the 'Heritage Week'. She does not stop to think of her next step of action. She strikes back using a letter opener instead of restraining herself. She fails to think logically in the heat of anger. She reacts on reflex after being hit first. She fails to think of the consequences. Turning the other cheek would have been a better response. She slit Engineer Tahir's left eye. He spends a month in hospital and when he is discharged; he comes back bitter and vengeful taking her to court the following day. He lies that he slapped her to stop her from imitating Americans and disgracing Libyans. In her defense pleaded innocent, citing temporary insanity caused by extreme provocation. She regrets her thoughtless act of vengeance when the court returns Hammurabic verdict, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. She cries but the court is not moved. It told her that she should count her blessings because the victim had not lost his teeth. However, he had lost a left eye, so her left eye had to go as well. It went early one morning by surgery (Page 119 – 122).

**Siv) Pastor Chiamaka.** Pastor Chineke Chiamaka turns to God when he miraculously survives in a serious road accident without serious injuries (Page 108). He used to be a reckless driver; driving at a supersonic speed and taking wrong lanes. He preaches about morality. His clarion calls of Let's hear from the Maker, God is watching you attract many (Page 110). One Sunday, he administers a combative sermon criticizing the head of state. He asserts, "Our president ... has made a public a memo he has written to his staff about an ongoing problem. ... But you know what? When there is a problem. Nigeria expects its president to find a solution, not to write a memo. ... But, again, brothers and sisters, a government is supposed to take action, not to advise itself!" (Page 114, 115). He rebukes what the president does to stop the fires that had been consuming their cities. He asserts that he is a coward (Page 115). He is arrested over this and for two weeks he shares a rat-infested cell with smell inmates. When he is released in early morning of Monday at the beginning of the third week, he is banned from preaching (Page 116). He is later recruited by Tad Longway to support *Path Alpha*. When he reaches the Pinnacle where heads of states are meeting, he plans to execute his revenge on the president who arrested him and banned him from preaching. His plan was, once he was within reach of his president during the small dinner at the Pinnacle, he would have extended a hand to shake his. He would have then have shaken the president's hand and kept shaking it until the man got tired. Then he would have released his hand and asked him this question: "Mr. President, heaven forbid, but were *Way Omega* to come down to a vote during the summit's debate tomorrow, which way would you go: aye, adopt; or nay, reject? You think I know you, Mr. President, don't you? ... The cancellation of the small dinner jeopardizes Pastor Chiamaka's revenge mission and he suffers. We are told that his scheme having failed, he was smouldering in a bad mood he was nursing on purpose, as in a self-indulgent act of slow suicide over a fire he had set at minimum. (Page 142)

**Sv) Comrade Ngobile Melusi.** Having fought side by side with the current president of Zimbabwe, he feels that he will enjoy independence. With time, the president loses confidence in him because he not from his tribe. He is Ndebele whereas the president is a Shona. He loses his position and his wife is killed by the president backed insurgencies. Comrade Melusi when approached by Tad Longway, he thinks that this is a God given opportunity to meet his Zimbabwean President. He swears after looking at his wife's photo that the following day would be a day for revenge. He chooses revenge. (Page 144). When he is given a chance to speak at the summit, he walks away hurtling towards the ruler of Zimbabwe. His intention then was to revenge for his wife Ziliza. Before he could carry it out. Guards seized him by the collar and whisked him away. (Page 156). He is arrested. In addition to his earlier tribulations; loss of job when he is kicked out of the government, killing of his wife, he too suffers from lack of freedom of movement, though momentarily, at the summit when he tries confronting his own president

*(Accept any 4 well illustrated points. Mark 3:3:3:3) Total 12 marks*

- N/B: Without the candidate showing the characters are more battered than before the act of revenge – suffering more after the act of revenge, award thin.

### **MARKING INSTRUCTIONS – QUESTION 2&3**

a) Introduction is marked **independently**. The body is 12 marks (3:3:3:3)

b) The **scores in the body affect the language scores.**

#### **BODY MARKS**

01 – 04

05 – 06

07 – 08

09 – 12

#### **LANGUAGE MARKS**

01

02

03

04

c) The **scores in the body also affect the conclusion scores.**

#### **BODY MARKS**

0

01 – 05

06 – 12

#### **CONCLUSION MARKS**

0

01

02

d) **An irrelevant essay scores 1 mark for language.**

### **3. The Optional Set Texts**

**(20 marks)**

*Either*

**(a) The Short Story**

Godwin Siundu (Ed.), *A Silent Song and Other Stories*.

*Appearance can be deceptive. Justify the truthfulness of this statement using illustrations from Abioseh Nicol's story "The Truly Married Man."*

#### **POINTS OF INTERPRETATION.**

1. Identify the character

2. Show how the character appears / behaves.

3. Show how the character changes in appearance/ behaviour(true colours)

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In life, people show the world what the world wants to see but in real sense, they are very different. When their true colours come out, every person is surprised. This is the case in Abioseh Nicol's story "*Truly Married Man*," as explained below.

*(Mark any other plausible introduction)*

#### **BODY.**

##### **A for Appearance**

**Ai) Breakfast.** For twelve years, Ayo wakes up very early and prepares tea for her husband - weak and surgery, without milk (**Page 42**). She cooks his meals and bears him children (**Page 43**). The day after marriage, witnessed a different Ayo. When the alarm clock went off, Ajayi reached for the morning cup of tea. It was not there. He sat up and looked. Nothing. He listened for Ayo's footstep outside the kitchen. Nothing. He turned to look beside. Ayo was not there (**Page 48**). She refuses to prepare tea for the husband .when she says, "Ajayi, my husband," she said, "for twelve years have got wake up every morning at five to make tea for you and breakfast. Now I am a truly married woman, you must behave towards me with a little more respect. You are now a husband and a lover .Get up and make yourself a cup of tea.'" (**Page 48**).

**Aii) Corporal Punishment.** Ayo had also presented herself as a quiet, reserved and submissive woman. Ajayi after taking breakfast would beat their son Oju for wetting his sleeping mat. When Ayo comes in, she says, "Ajayi, you beat Oju too much." Her husband reiterates that, "He should stop wetting the sleeping mat, he is a big boy. Anyway, no one is going to tell me how to bring up my so." She resists, "He is mine too. He has not stopped wetting although you

beat him every time he does. In fact he is doing more and more now. Perhaps if you stop beating him he would get better.” Ajayi wonders if he beat him to start. When he insists, he says, “You may have your own opinion. ...but our own countrywoman Bimbola who has studied nursing in England and America, told us in a women group meeting that it was wrong to punish children for such things.” This throws Ajayi off balance. All that day at the office he thought about this. So Ayo had been attending women’s meeting. That was a surprise. Always looking so quiet and then telling him about the modern ideas of women doctors (Page 43-44).

**Aiii) Missionary Work.** After interacting with his friend who worked in the United States of America and shares with him about the World Gospel Crusading Alliance from Minnesota in the USA, Ajayi writes to them asking for information about their missionary work. For the missionaries, upon receiving his letter, they believed that he had interest in their work. However to Ajayi this was an opportunity to get free Bibles which he could give away or sell. He too hoped at least for large religious pictures which he could put up on his bed room wall (Page 44). The clerk saves him when the missionaries ask him to join them as he had requested. He asserts that public servants are not allowed to do missionary work. Ajayi is relieved.

**Aiv) Missionaries’ Visit.** When missionaries visit, Ajayi delays them by making them walk on foot. He lies to them that roads were too bad and impassable. His intention was to buy time on the way so this his wife could arrange his house in a way that would convince the missionaries that he was a devout Christian. He tells another clerk to rush home and inform Ayo that he was coming with white men and she should cleanup and get fruit drinks. Ayo gets enough time to rearrange the house so as to portray themselves as religiously devout family. She buys fruit drinks, pulls down raunchy calendars and replaces them with family photographs, puts out religious books to replace the magazines, hides the wine glasses under the sofa, changes to her Sunday dress and even borrows a ring from her neighbour and cloths her children in neat Sunday suites. The chief clerk who accompanies Ajayi is surprised at the changes but hides his feelings. So impressed is Olsen, one of the missionaries, that he takes photographs that would appear in the WGCA magazine (Page 44-45).

**Av) Marriage.** After twelve years of staying together, Ajayi decides to marry Ayo not because of love but because of the missionaries’ visits. How he received them, organized the house, and even borrowed a ring to reveal that they were devout Christians. In addition, it was because of Ayo’s protests against Oju’s beatings and lastly the photos that Olsen had taken for the magazine. Given that it was going to appear on the top page of the magazine, Ayo felt that it would be better if he was truly married (Page 45).

**Avii) Love.** For twelve years, Ayo and Ajayi have been making love. The outcome is three children and was now pregnant with another (Page 43). But on the night before wedding, when Ajayi pulls Ayo to himself, she protests, “No,” said Ayo shyly, pushing him back-gently, “you mustn’t. Wait until after marriage.” The surprised Ajayo gives in obediently (Page 45).

**Avii) Soothsayer.** Ajayi’s sister feels that after the wedding, Ayo will gain predominance more than she is. She therefore advises her to visit a soothsayer and look at the future of their marriage. Ayo hears of it and rushes to put things right. When Ajayi and his sister called at night to see him, he looked into Ajayi’s future and saw a happy marriage, but avoided the sister’s eye. She smiled bitterly and accepted defeat (Page 46).

**Aviii) Omo.** She had been believed to be Ayo’s true friend. ...or gossiped with Omo, the women next door (Page 43). She just had to ... borrow a wedding ring from her neighbour (Page 45). But later, it is said: The only other problem was Ayo’s neighbour Omo, who had always lent Ayo her wedding ring when Ayo needed one in a hurry. She had suddenly turned cold particularly when Ayo showed her the wedding presents Ajayi was going to give her. Omo’s face was both jealous and angry as she touched the silky, see through material (Page 46). She says, “These awful; they hide nothing, you should be ashamed to wear them.” The jealous girl said, pushing them angrily back over the wall to Ayo (Page 46)

*(Accept any 4 well illustrated points. Mark 3:3:3:3) Total 12 marks*

## CONCLUSION

In summary, it is very hard to tell the type of a person an individual is. As human beings, we should always be true to ourselves.

*(Mark any other plausible conclusion)*

*Or*

### **(b) Drama**

Adipo Sidang’, *Parliament of Owls.*

*Bad leaders will do anything to remain in power but they do not succeed. Drawing your evidence from Adipo Sidang' Parliament of Owls, write an essay to justify this statement.*

### POINTS OF INTERPRETATION

- i) Identify ills committed by leaders to remain in power.
- ii) Explain the ills.
- iii) Attach the ills to the leaders.
- iv) Show how the leaders fail to succeed.

*N/B. The Interpretation from the characters' point of view is also plausible. For instance, a candidate can pick on a leader; explain what he does to remain in power and how he fails. Award accordingly.*

### INTRODUCTION

#### EXAMPLE

Erroneous figureheads try their best to last in authority forever. They can even maim kill just to enjoy the trappings of power but unfortunately they do not manage. This is the same case with such in *Parliament of Owls* by Adipo Sidang' as explained below:

*(Mark any other plausible introduction)*

#### BODY

##### L for Leaders

**Li) Dictatorial Laws.** The owls want to remain in power. To ensure this, they have to pass laws that protect them from other birds. This is evident when Money Bags He has entrusted so much power to Money Bags, the King's right-hand owl and gate-keeper of Royal Trees sponsors the Moonlight Bill - as said by Red String when asked by Tel Tel who has sponsored the bill, he answers, "Of course, Money Bags. The bill has the blessings of Royal Owl (**Page 10, 17**) - that oppresses other birds. Interestingly, he chairs the passing of the bill as a speaker in which context he also gives contribution as Money Bags, he does not even allow any contrary opinions, he kicks the Iron Lady out of the chambers and even does not allow parliamentarians to discuss the Moonlight Bill, during the voting, before the nays have responded, he has already given his verdict.. (**Page 22**) - This bill undermines the rights of all birds. The bill suggests that supervision and roll call hours be pushed forward from 10p.m to 6p.m. this automatically bans the moonlight twittering, flying from one tree to another at night, and any other unauthorized movement past 6.p.m. (denial of freedom of speech and movement). This bill of course is as a result of the "Weaver Bird Massacre" so that all birds are caged. This bill will also come with 'moonlight tax' paid to owls for supervising and taking roll call. (**Page 8**). Iron lady rightly puts that Money Bags is busy misleading the Parliament. (**Page 35**). They also pass The Fried Frogs for the Owls, The Royal Trees Law and The Law of Bird Protection (**Page 52**) which are all aimed at mistreating the birds. However their rules does not last forever. After Money Bags id dethroned and arrested by Royal Owl, his rein too comes to an end as Oyundi takes over

**Lii) Killings.** To remain in power, the Royal Owl and his cronies kill any bird that is against them. Two good examples are the Weaver Massacre and Arum Tidi's murder. Red String organizes the killing of Oyundi (Page 1) but when it fails, they end up killing thirty three weaver birds (Page 1). This annoys Osogo who keeps playing his flute that marshals day birds into rebellion. After Arum Tidi being used to spread propaganda, Money Bags and company believe that he knows much and they plan for his extermination. He is successfully eliminated (Page 36). This action, instead it triggers all the hornbills, day birds and some more night birds to join Oyundi's camp in fighting for the liberation of the birds kingdom (Page 87). The outcome is the overthrow of the Royal Owl with his government.

**Liii) Mishandling Parliament Sessions.** The parliament of owls does not follow conventional parliamentary laws. All owls allied to the Royal Trees and Royal Owl are let to make their contributions even they are not important. For instance, the Socialite Owl is allowed to talk about the non-important Makeup Bill. The rebel owls are against such bills. During the Moonlight Bill debate, Money Bags acts as both a member of the house and the speaker. In his capacity as a speaker, he throws out the rebel owls to ensure that the bill sails through without any challenge (Page 35). This move is supposed to advantage the owls but instead, it disadvantages them as the rebel owls join the day birds under the leadership of Oyundi and the outcome is the end of the Royal Owl's reign.

**Liv) Unity Pact.** After realizing that Oyundi is extremely elusive and cannot be dealt with from a distance, the Royal Owl hatches a plan to have her as part of his government. Her influence on the day birds cannot be ignored at all. He

does this knowing very well that this is a deceptive scheme that is aimed at eliminating her immediately the pact is signed (Page 100). Not known to them that the witty Oyundi has a bigger plan than theirs to dethrone the Royal Owl. She uses this opportunity to actualize her powerful plan.

**Lv) Arrests.** Anybody who tries to oppose the Royal Owl's government faces his wrath. He is harassed, arrested or killed. Read String arrests Tel Tel to punish her for refusing to bow to his earlier demand of spreading propaganda about the Moonlight Bill. This was a blessing in disguise since Tel Tel uses this opportunity to steal the Royal Bead from the Royal Trees hence rendering the Royal Owl powerless.

**Lvi) Vesting Power in Cronies.** Generally, it is not the Royal Owl that rules but his cronies whom he has over empowered that he even finds it hard to do without. With him, Money Bags, Red String and Black string are everything. Whatever they do, he is okay with it. Money Bags is the head of everything. He is tyrannical and a schemer. He terrorizes anyone who challenges their leadership. Oyundi, Iron Lady Owl among others are examples of birds who suffer due to excess powers welded by Royal Owl's cronies. Not known to him is that Money Bags plans to use this to overthrow the Royal Owl and become the next king. This is revealed at the end and the Royal Owl rips Money Bags off all his powers. By doing this, he believes that this will strengthen his leadership, unfortunately, this exposes him and he becomes powerless. He is simply overthrown (Page 118)

**Lvii) Sycophancy.** The Royal Owl encourages sycophantic leadership. Red String, who is Royal Owl's sycophant, is used by Money Bags to oppress other birds. He tells Osogo that freedoms have limits. Rights come with responsibilities. **(Page 2)**. He says that change in have a sane Parliament is not guaranteed for power will always remain in the hands of the night birds or omnivores. He feels proud of having pushed python out of the kingdom whom they later use to punish their enemies. Osogo says, "... You tie your enemies and throw them into Python's cave..." **(Page 4)**. He is on the fore to support the moonlight bill that denies other birds freedom of expression and association. In addition, it aims at exploiting them for it is meant to come with a tax, 'moonlight tax'. **(Page 8)**. To make this work, he lies that their Kingdom is under danger to be attacked by neighbours. **(Page 7 – 8, 9)**. He threatens Tel Tel to deliver the message about the birds or else he will deal with him. **(Page 10)**. He uses Tel Tel to spread propaganda about Osogo and went ahead to kill thirty-three weavers in an attack that was meant to eliminate her. **(Page 11 – 12)**. By doing so, he thinks that he is crating loyalists without nowing that he has created a bunch of greedy individuals who cannot tell him the truth. They end up – Money Bags - betraying him and that is how his leadership comes to an end.

**Lviii) Propaganda.** The Royal Owl leads a government that thrives on propaganda to entice, threaten, mislead, misinform, or confuse other birds. He is a propagandist leader. Arum Tidi is instructed to go and spread propaganda about the Moonlight Bill. In return, he would have a fried rat every night with the Royal Owl at the royal trees for seven nights **(Page 18)**. Tel Tel is also used to spread propaganda about Osogo. However, the day birds learn of the propaganda and the outcome is refusal to buy such lies.

*(Accept any 4 well illustrated points. Mark 3:3:3:3) Total 12 marks*

## **CONCLUSION.**

To conclude, you can lie to people all through. When fools become wise, the wise suffer.

*(Mark any other plausible conclusion)*

**Or**

### **(c) The Novel**

Kazuo Ishiguro, *An Artist of the Floating World*.

*War has devastating results. Using illustrations from Kazuo Ishiguro's An Artist of the Floating World, discuss the validity of this statement.*

## **POINTS OF INTERPRETATION**

1. Give an effect of war
2. Explain textual evidence to the effect.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **EXAMPLE.**

Conflict/ warfare/ combat/ fighting had far-reaching effects. This is the case in Kazuo Ishiguro's *An Artist of the Floating world* as explained below;

*(Mark any other plausible introduction)*

## **BODY**

### **R for Results**

**Ri) Deaths.** Many people died during the war. For instance, the soldiers who went to fight, some were killed. Kenji died and on the day his ashes were returned, they came along with those of the twenty-three other young men who had died attempting that hopeless charge across the minefield (Page 62). Out of disappointment, Suichi strides away during the ceremony and to explain it, Setsuko says, “I’m sorry, Father, Suichi never intended to appear disrespectful. But we have attended so many such ceremonies this past year for Suichi’s friends and comrades, and they always make him feel angry.” (Page 63). In the same vein, Masuji Ono says, “Yes. It’s terrible to think of the waste. But Kenji, like many others, died very bravely.” (Page 63). Furthermore, Suichi asserts, “There seems to be no end of courageous deaths. Half of my high school graduation year have died courageous deaths...” (Page 64). In addition, Jiro Miyake in his reference and defense of his company’s president’s act of suicide, he says, “... His act was an apology on behalf of us all to the families of those killed in the war.” (Page 60). Mr. Naguchi composed and sung many songs supporting the war. They became very famous, not just in this city, but all over Japan. They were sung on radio and in bars. After the war, Naguchi thought his songs had been- well- a sort of mistake. He thought of all the people who had been killed, all the little boys your age, Ichiro who had no parents, he thought of all those things and he thought perhaps his songs were a mistake. And he felt he should apologize. To everyone who was left. To little boys who no longer had parents. And to parents who had lost little boys like you. To all these people, he wanted to say sorry. I think that’s why he killed himself (Page 175-176). On Mrs Kawakami, it is said, ... there is no denying she has been aged by the war. ... inside her seems to have broken and sagged and when one remembers those she has lost in the war, it is hardly any wonder (Page 21).

**Rii) Destruction of Property.** Ono’s house receives a share of this. The bulk of the bomb had damaged the corridor (Page 6). You could too gaze down the remains of Sugimura’s garden corridor. The east wing, the most serious damage was to the veranda. One end of it still billowed and cracked where the impact of the blast had pushed up the boards from underneath. The veranda roof, too had suffered, and on rainy days we were still having to line the floorboards with receptacles to catch the waters that came dripping through. (Page 7-8). Akira Sugimura’s daughter almost cries when she looks at the ruins (Page 6). In the Pleasure District, all around, there is nothing but a desert of demolished rubble. Mrs. Kawakami calls it “war damage.” The Migi-Hidari had had all its windows blown out, part of the roof fallen in. So that side of the street had rubble. It is said that if you came out of the Kawakami’s as darkness was setting in, you might feel compelled to pause a moment and gaze at that wasted expanse before you. You might still be able to make out through the gloom heaps of broken brick and timber, and perhaps here and there, pieces of piping protruding from the ground like weeds. Then as you walked on past heaps of rubble, numerous small puddles would gleam a moment as the light caught in the lamplight. (Page 25-26)... you may see the line of old telegraph poles - still without wires to connect them.

**Riii). Generational Conflicts.** Before the war, the old and younger generations held together. In fact, the old were highly regarded by the young. One case is where Masuji Ono is “worshipped” by his students. The likes of Shintaro, Tanaka, Kuroda among others refer to him as “sensei” and praise his art and most try to emulate him. When the war breaks out, the two generations perfectly play their role: the old design art that encourage the younger generation to go into the war. Mr Naguchi (Page 176). “My paintings. My teachings. As you see, Dr. Saito, I admit this quite readily, all I can say is that at the time I acted in good faith. I believed in all sincerity I was achieving good for my fellow countrymen. But as you see, I am not now afraid to admit I was mistaken.” (Page 141). Out of this art the young generation, motivated, went to fight where most of them perished. On coming back, this generation led by Suichi hates the old generation for their role. In fact, Jiro Miyake tells Ono, “...sometimes I think there are many who should be giving their lives in apology who are too cowardly to face up to their responsibilities. It is then left to the likes of our President to carry out the noble gesture. There are plenty of men already back in positions they held during the war. Some of them are no better than war criminals. They should be the ones apologizing.” He adds, “but those are the men who led the country astray, sir. Surely, it’s only right they should acknowledge their responsibility. It’s cowardice that these men refuse to admit to their mistake. And when those mistakes were made on behalf of the whole country, why then it must be the greatest cowardice of all.” On the other hand Suichi walks away during Kenji’s burial and when asked by Masuji Ono, he directly implicates him, “... brave young men die for stupid causes, and the real culprits are still with us. ... to my mind that is the greatest cowardice of all.” (Page 64-65). Ono complains that Suichi had even influenced his own daughter in to hating him, (Page 65). He all asserts, “These days I see it all around me; something has changed in the character of the younger generation in a way I do not fully understand, and certain aspects are undeniably disturbing.” (Page 65). The young generation is happy when the Hirayama boy is beaten for

sing war song. (Page 66). The younger generation also feels good when the old generation die due to their contribution in the war – Jiro Miyake’s company’s president and Mr. Naguchi. Masuji Ono is compelled by circumstances to own up to his past mistakes while at Noriko’s *miai* with Dr. Saito’s son.

**Riv) Suffering.** Different characters suffer differently due to war. To start with, Akira Sugimura’s daughter’s health is affected by the war. The war years had turned her into a thin, ailing old woman (Page 5). She almost cries when she sees her family house ruined by war. ...and as we surveyed it from the garden I could see Miss Sugimura was close to tears (Page 6). Setsuko is also saddened by the condition of the house after the war (Page 7). Mrs. Kawakami suffers from loneliness and poor business returns. Before the war, she may have still passed for a “young woman, but since then something inside her seems to have broken and sagged. And when one remembers those she had lost in the war, it is hardly any wonder. Business too has become increasingly difficult for her; certainly, it must be hard for her to believe this is the same district where she first opened her little place. All the businesses around her are dead (Page 21). Suichi suffers a lot since he lost most of his comrades. During Kenji’s remains burial ceremony, he strides away and Setsuko says, “Please understand, Father. Such ceremonies upset Suichi deeply. We have attended so many such ceremonies this past year, for Suichi’s friends and comrades, and they make him so angry.” (Page 63). He exposes his suffering when he reveals that half of his high school graduation year have died courageous deaths and blames it on Masuji Ono’s generation (Page 64). While on his shuttle diplomacy, Masuji Ono suffers humiliation. Before then, his two daughters; Setsuko and Noriko had pushed him into owning up to his past mistakes. At Kuroda’s, he is humiliated by Kuroda’s protégé who insists that he should leave before Kuroda comes back for he is not a worth man. During Noriko’s *miai*, Masuji Ono realizes that Mitsuo, Dr. Saito’s last born son fixes his gaze on him. This is what at last forces him to own up to his past for he painfully realizes that in the small boy’s actions, the mirror to the entire family is reflected.

**Rv) Collapse of Businesses.** It is worth noting that before the war, businesses were doing very well. The Pleasure District was always full and places of enjoyment were full of customers. The post war period experience dearth of businesses. While repairing his house, Masuji Ono laments that ... I had no idea when I promised her this that supplies would remain so scarce. For long time after the surrender one could wait weeks just for a particular piece of wood or a supply of nails (Page 7). About Mrs. Kawakami ... Business too has become increasingly difficult for her ... For nothing really remains of our old Pleasure District now, almost all her old competitors have closed up and left, and Mrs. Kawakami must more than once have considered doing likewise. But when her place first appeared, it was squeezed in amidst so many other bars and eating houses. ... there was enough custom in the district to keep any number of such establishments thriving. On the warmer evenings particularly, the area would fill with people strolling unhurriedly from bar to bar, or just standing talking in the middle of the street. It drew a lively but respectable crowd. At the moment, Ono says, coming out of Mrs. Kawakami’s now, you could stand at her doorway and believe you have just been drinking at some outpost civilization. The building on Mrs. Kawakami’s own side of the street have remained standing, but many are unoccupied, the properties on either side of her, for instance, have been vacant for some time (Page 25).

**Rvi) Separation.** War separates people due to displacement and other factors. For instance, Kenji is separated from his family – Masuji Ono’s Family – when he joins war soldiers in the battlefield. Only his ashes return home. Painfully, Suichi is separated from a half of his graduation comrades when they all die in the war. This hurts him greatly. Furthermore, Masuji Ono is separated from his loyal students that he always met at Migi-Hidari. He only remains with Shintaro as Tanaka, Kuroda, Murasaki among others go missing. In fact, while at the Pleasure District, Masuji Ono misses their company very much.

**Rvii) Regrets.** The old generation whose contribution into the war was prominent are left to regret their actions then and even some commit suicide. Jiro Miyake’s Company’s President commits suicide due to his role in the war – his company in one way or the other supported the war that caused deaths and destruction of property. To apologize, he decides to take his own life (Page 60). Naguchi is also forced to commit suicide due to regrets. Masuji Ono reports that, “To all these people, he wanted to say sorry. I think that is why he killed himself.” (Page 176). During Noriko’s *miai*, Masuji Ono is also compelled by circumstances to own up to his past mistakes, “... I am now not afraid to admit I was mistaken.” (Page 141)

*(Accept any 4 well illustrated points. Mark 3:3:3:3) Total 12 marks*

### CONCLUSION.

To sum up, fighting should be avoided at all costs for it has far-reaching effects. Diplomacy is the best way to solve conflicts.

*(Mark any other plausible conclusion)*