

JOINT EVALUATION ENG PP3 MARCH /APRIL 2017 MARKING SCHEME

Question 1

a] .

- Must be a story if not deduct 02 AD marks
- Must end with the rubric sentence, if not deduct 02 AD marks
- Could either be a positive or negative experience.
- Should be a firsthand experience or third personal with either positive or negative experience on the narrator.

b.

- Must be a story, if not deduct 02 AD marks.
- Should be illustrative of the saying, if not deduct 02 AD marks.
- Should describe a situation where courtesy is applied or not leading to either pleasant or unpleasant experiences.

2. Agents of change from within and without the society in Margaret Ogola's The River and the Source.

Introduction

Change is the only permanent thing in life. The community and society in general is besieged by change emanating from its own people and some more from other forces outside it. Some people either decide not to conform to the norms of a society or choose to take a different path in life. However, change can also be introduced by outsiders or other forces outside the society as would be discussed in the essay below.

Accept any other relevant introduction.

Agents from without

i] Colonial administration

Dressing

- Its agents being the D.O, D.C and the askaris are responsible for the change experienced by Akoko and Chiefs Owuor Kembo, Owang Sino and Otieno Kembo.
- At Akoko's arrival at Kisuma , she notices the people have pants and shirts unlike they who have singlets and chieno.
- On reporting about Obura's death in Tanganyika, the visitors are dressed in shorts, leggings and a skull cap; his companion is dressed in a long garb reaching down his ankles and a red head

dress that resembled a 'tao'. This is contrasted with the children clothed in nothing but the love of Were' pp59."

Leadership

- The colonial administration eventually replaces the hereditary chieftaincy. '... in spite of the D.C's decision, it was only a matter of time before the hereditary chieftaincy was done away with totally. It was a changing world' pp93.

ii] Religion

- Christianity brings about tremendous change in the society .Firstly; Aluor Christian Mission provides refuge to the oppressed members of the host community. Nyabera finds solace at the mission once she discovers the traditional set up has nothing to offer to a widow. Akoko, too, joins her after leaving Sakwa with the property she had salvaged from her matrimonial home.
- Christianity introduces a new way of worship through catechism, baptism and acquisition of a new name, among other changes .There is restriction on number of women a man can marry and also discourage wife inheritance.
- It is through Christianity that young Owuor Sino changes the course of his life by forfeiting chieftaincy to pursue priesthood an alien concept given that he should have got married to bring forth grand children that are seriously needed in his family.
- This influences the lives of Tony and Vera who choose priesthood and a non-marrying member of Opus Dei respectively.

iii] Education

- With introduction of Christianity, education is brought along. Initial lessons are on reading and writing .This is done alongside catechism of both adults and children.pp106.
- Later, Awiti and Owour Sino are both enrolled in catechism and the reading class in addition to numbers and the prayers they would do in both Latin and vernacular.
- Education empowers women particularly Awiti who chooses her own husband unlike her mother, Nyabera and grandmother, Akoko.
- Women become the enviable academic giants in the society from Awiti all to the way to Wandia.

Internal agents of change

iv] Akoko seems to draw a lot of favour fro her loving husband who would consult he on various issues. He even admits that he found her reasoning quite impressive .He would visit her hut ate in the evening just to listen to her. This s replicated by the Catechist who makes a habit of dropping by her hut at Alour Mission place.

Akoko also refuses to submit to her greedy and crafty brother-in-law 's intimidation and seeks justice from the Colonial administration yet there was an established council of jodongo to arbitrate on disputes. Women become the initiators of change by doing away with 'tero' since it does not succeed since Nyabera's relationship with Okumu.

v] Chief Owuor Kembo insists on a monogamous marriage in spite of immense pressure put on him by his mother, Nyar Asembo and the council of jodongo.

His stubborn nature is born by the fact that at Akoko's marriage negotiations he falls irrevocably in love with her. The writer comments '...since that was not considered particularly important for a successful marriage, he did not understand or appreciate what was happening to him and that it would change his entire life and outlook.'pp24. This sets the stage for monogamous marriages in the society.

Conclusion

it is evident that change in a society can be brought about by forces inside the society and those inevitable forces from without. The change can either be positive or negative.

Accept any other relevant conclusion.

Expect 4 well developed points: 2 points on forces within the society and 2 of forces outside the society in whichever order marked 3:3:3:3

Candidates must:

- identify the agent of change
- discuss the change brought about by the agent
- Show the effect of that change.

3. 'A leader is as good as the people around him'

Introduction

Leaders tend to surround themselves with advisors and ardent supporters. Most of these people have ulterior motives and desperate schemers bent on benefitting themselves from this closeness to the seat of power. Sometimes they deliberately mislead him or her for their own benefit. This is what happens in the Kafira in Francis Imbuga's play: Betrayal in the City'

Accept any other relevant introduction.

i] Murderous

Mulili is responsible for Kabito's death once he reports that he had spread falsehoods against Boss for Boss advises him how to silence him like it happened with the Old Couple.

This behavior is similar to Mulili who admits having killed the Old Couple a matter he dismisses as small.

ii] Corrupt

Boss has stolen money from public coffers and hidden it in foreign accounts. Mulili, Tumbo, Nicodemo and Kabito are equally corrupt in that they propose to pay themselves hefty allowances for sitting in the entertainment committee even when they have not transacted any business like on the day Kabito is killed.

They even propose to have sittings throughout the stay of the visiting head of state and after his departure.

Tumbo pays Jusper and Regina one-third of the six hundred earmarked for the winner of the play writing competition.

iii] Liar

Like his cronies, Tumbo and Mulili, Boss is also a liar. Boss lies to Jusper and Mulili that the lecturer was imprisoned for a different reason yet we are aware that his criticism of the government on Adika's funeral led to his arrest. The government plants a kilogram of opium on Mosese's car leading to a trumped up charge of drug trafficking.

Tumbo lies that he had qualified for university but had to sell his scholarship because his family was very poor.

Mulili lies to Boss that Kabito is sabotaging him [Boss] by telling people about Boss' foreign accounts and attempts to rape Regina.

iv] Contemptuous

Boss has no respect for the educated when he says that intellectuals know nothing and for University students that they are trying to walk before they crawl. This contemptuous attitude is displayed by Tumbo and Mulili .

Tumbo says that what the country needs are men of action and not students who merely talk too much. He advises Jusper to keep change after buying drinks because money to students is a theoretical

concept and Juser cannot raise such money even if he kept poring over books in the library for hours on end.

Mulili , on the other hand, wonders who University students think they are not to cooperate on the issue of receiving the visiting head of state. He asserts that they should be forced to act in the play.

v] Conceited

He has an aura of self-importance and thinks that he is above everyone else. He says: 'My eyes see far, and my ears are the sharpest on the continent. He adopts a strange sounding name that the tongues of common men would bleed trying to pronounce.

Tumbo 's behaviour is similar to Boss' when he meets Juser . He is offended by the fact that Juser does not know him. He says: ' you must be one of the very few. Ever heard of a Mr. Tumbo? He assumes he is important enough to be known by everybody.

Mulili also believes that he should be accorded respect by virtue of his close relationship with Boss.

Conclusion

Birds of a feather flock together. A leader will always exhibit the character of the company they keep. This is evident in Tumbo and Mulili who mirror Boss' behaviour.

Accept any other relevant conclusion.

Expect 4 well developed points marked 3:3:3:3

Candidates should

- Identify the common character between Boss and members of his kitchen cabinet.
- discuss the similarity between them
- Provide a clincher sentence to summarize the argument.

b] ' A woman worth to be emulated in the face of war'

Introduction

Women are regarded to be the greatest victims of war given their vulnerable status. However there are some women who withstand the ravages of war and turn out to be pillars of hope and audacity. They not only stand strong to offer support to their families but they also remain the last bastion of hope for their community. Such a woman is discussed in the story 'The War of the Ears ' by Moses Isagewa.

Accept any other relevant introduction.

i] School

Ma Beeda establishes Nandere Primary School. It is the only one in the area. She has heavily invested her inheritance, heart and soul in it. Her son feels that his mother will definitely leave a mark in the world through the school that has served the community.

ii] Buffer

She opts to carry the burden of anxiety alone to shield her son and the other teachers and the pupils. She inspects the classrooms one early morning to find a broken window pane and handles the breakage with calmness yet it a pointer to danger. Her son observes'... She is so good at camouflaging anxiety and absorbing pressure...' She is the voice of security and assures her son on a night an avocado falls on their house at night. She believes it is a good policy to avoid alarming others.

iii] Resolute/ Stubborn

Her unshakeable resolve in the face of threats from the rebels is admirable. She is not intimidated into closing the school as warned by Colonel Kalo in a letter addressed to her. She resolves that ' she will teach whoever wants to learn'. This is in contrast to Miss Bengi who flees fearing to risk her life.

iv] Selflessness

Whereas you would expect men to be protectors of women like the young Beeda, the situation is reversed in these special circumstances.

She insists on opening the padlock both at home and at school. She is conscious that an explosive can be set there and strongly feels it is she who has to pay the ultimate sacrifice in these premises.

She gives her son, Beeda the radio overnight to calm his anxiety though she equally needs it. That is how selfless she is to her son.

v] Nurtures a responsible son

Most mothers tend to be overprotective to their only child like Beeda. This does not happen to him as Beeda can comfortably handle household duties. He prepares supper and do the dishes with ease save for the unfortunate incident when food burns. This can only attest to his mother skills in bringing up a self-sufficient young man. It also makes thee mother entrust him with teaching duties at her school once a teacher leaves abruptly without notice.

vi] Level-headed

She restrains herself from scolding her son when the food he is cooking gets charred. Given her worried she is about the war situation, one would have expected her to vent her anger on Beeda. Instead, she offers to help in the cooking

Conclusion

It is evident that without the support of Ma Beeda , Nandere Primary School and her son would not have withstood the pressure from the rebels .War and the threats only embolden her to soldier on for the sake of her son and the community at large.

Accept any other relevant conclusion.

Expect any 4 well explained instances mark 3: 3: 3: 3

c] The Novel: Witi Ihimaera's: The Whale Rider

Introduction

There is a symbiotic relationship between man and nature. The lives of human beings and nature are closely inter-linked. Human beings have to conserve nature for it to sustain life. The sea, land and people are intertwined in Ihimaera's story with the result that any disturbance of this equilibrium has devastating effects in the society.

Accept any other relevant introduction.

i] Kahutia Tie Rangī

The founder of the Maori people in Whangara rode on a whale to establish this community. The whale and the sea therefore occupy a special place in the life of the people. Whenever the sea and the whales are disturbed, the society is never at ease and disquiet reigns. Koro Apirana whenever disturbed finds peace at sea.

ii] Global Warming

As a result of this,'... the surface of the sea and the whales was afire with the sun's plunge from day into the night'. This caused the whales to suffer. The whales scream,'... a lament of condemnation'p.44.

The damage below the crust of the earth and radiation underneath affects the remaining calves of whales. This forces the whales to move out of the sea.

iii] Massacre of whales at Wainui

Two hundred whales ' males, female, young' invade Wainui shore awaiting death. This causes a grotesque sight - men butchered the whales and streams of blood are witnessed. When Koro Apirana learns of this invasion while with Porourangi down in the South Island, he cancels all his business he has there and travels back He asks Rawiri to enlist the support of the boys to protect the whales from the brutal men in Wainui. This massacre of the whales deeply affects Koro.

iv] Bull Whales

Due to immense radiation and global warming, the bull whales move out of sea into Whangara beach. As a result, panic grips the people. Koro Apirana summons the boys to the meeting house to educate them on the need of man's 'oneness with the world' pp93. He attributes the bull whale's invasion to the oneness the world once had. He then urges them to work together to drive the bull whale back into the sea. He argues that '...if it dies, we die...'. They even pour water on the whales so as to save them from the sweltering heat.

Desperation sets in when they realize that their efforts would not drive the stranded whales back to the sea.

Kahu's intervention is a welcome relief although clouded by traditions and feelings of her s safety once she convinces the bull whale to get back into the sea.

Conclusion

The synchrony of the people's lives with that of the whales in *The Whale Rider* confirms to the much needed harmony between human beings and the environment. Any harm on the environment has a direct consequence on human life hence needed for conservation.

Accept any other relevant conclusion

