

MARKING SCHEME – ADVANCED LEVEL ENGLISH EXAMINATIONS 2013

SECTION A: PROSE AND POETRY

1. Passage:

a. Two differences in opinion about alcohol as stated in the first paragraph

- Some people argue that it shaped recreation as we know it today
- Others counter by saying it has led to the decomposition of society.

b. Why Jeff became an alcoholic:

- Both his mother and father were alcoholic
- He followed in their footsteps.

The consequences of his bingeing

- He was getting drunk and passing out almost every day
- He became a violent husband
- His health deteriorated
- He developed liver cirrhosis (any 2 points 1 mark each)

c. The meaning of hypoglycemia:

- Hypoglycemia is a condition that occurs when your blood sugar (glucose) is too low.
- It occurs in non – diabetic cases due to alcoholism.

d. Difference between alcohol abuse and alcoholism:

- Alcohol abuse is when your drinking lead to problems but not actual physical addiction.
- Alcoholism is a condition where you have signs of physical addiction to alcohol
- And continue to drink despite problems

e. Expressions:

- A social outcast: someone who does not fit in with society**
- The final stroke: the last in a line of undesirable occurrences**
- Crossing the line: going beyond the limit of what is socially acceptable**

2. The problems associated with alcohol:

- Getting drunk becoming a disgrace
- Physical addiction to alcohol
- Inefficiency at the work place
- Violence and destruction n of family relations
- Physical and mental health problem(5 points, 2 marks each)

3. A freedom song

a. What the poem is about:

Atieno, exploited/abused/overworked/mistreated at a very age/eight years old dies in childbirth prematurely/aged

b. Appropriateness of the title:

Atieno never had any freedom

The poem is a cry for the rights/protection/freedom of children like her

c. The rhyme: the second and the fourth line of each stanza

The rhythm:

Fast pace: short sentences and phrases sum up Atieno's whole life

With repetition: (of Atieno and the refrain of Atieno yo!)

d. Atieno has nothing to be grateful for

e. She is exploited and mistreated/abused

f. Expressions in the poem:

- i. A narrow life: Atieno had a short life in a small place**
- ii. Fifty-fifty: the baby has equal chances of dying and surviving**
- iii. gone to glory: Atieno has died/gone to heaven**

SECTION B: PLAYS (30 marks)

4. Either

a) William Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet

- i. The scene takes place at night in Capulet's garden. Romeo has climbed over the garden fence and Juliet is upstairs at the window of her room.
- ii. He who never had a wound may make fun of scars (may make fun of injuries inflicted by love)
- iii. Romeo uses the imagery of light to describe Juliet.
It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.
The brightness of her cheek would shame those stars
Any 2 relevant examples, 1 mark each
- iv. Romeo and Juliet are not talking to each other
The theatrical technique used in this passage a soliloquy whereby each is talking his/her thought aloud.
- v. Why do you have the name Romeo?
It is the name from an enemy family
For love's sake, change your name (or I change mine)

Or

b) Robert Bolt: A man for all seasons:

- i. Sir Richard (Richard Rich) has given false testimony against Thomas More to get a high office.
- ii. Norfolk is the judge in the case against More. He was appointed by the King because he was More's friend and the King wanted the case to look like a fair trial.
- iii. The Foreman is the Common Man. He also plays the roles of More's Steward, Jailer and Executioner.
- iv. More shows pain because Sir Richard has lost his soul by committing perjury and amusement because Sir Richard is looking very pompous in the attire of his new high office (which More does not regard as high at all)

- v. **More is being offered the King's pardon if the changes his stand (against his conscience)**

5. Either

a) Wole Soyinka: The trials of Brother Jero

A candidate should implicitly show that she/he is discussing the trials as challenges, problems or tribulations rather than in the sense of trials attempts or court-like cases. (3marks)

Any three well argued "trials" 2 marks each for identification and 2 marks each for solution.

Examples:

- **Need for self-enrichment: Brother Jero decides to resolve the problem by stealing land from his former master and treating his followers as customers, giving them false prophecies of a brighter future.**
- **Lust for women: he resolves his lecherous weakness for the "daughters of Eve" or "daughter of discord" by disguising his lust in pretending to pray.**
- **Retaining his followers: he keeps their strongest desires in suspense (unsatisfied). Chume's most urgent desire is to beat his nagging wife, Amope. Jero denies him permission until he wants her beaten for his own reasons.**

b) Francis IMBUGA: Betray in the City

Compare the attitude of Moses towards Boss with that of Jusper. In your opinion, which attitude is more justified and why?

- **Boss Moses and Jusper hate the system Boss has created.**
 - **Jusper's hatred is more intensely personal because the regime has killed his brother and both his parents.**
 - **His girlfriend has been tortured and she was nearly raped by Boss**
 - **He wants revenge, Boss to be killed (shoot now!)**
- **Moses is somewhat resigned to waiting.**
 - **He does not seek personal revenge against Boss.**

- Candidates may give an opinion as to which attitude is more justified and provide relevant reasons for their opinions
(Jusper's attitude is justified by his age and suffering while Moses' is justified by maturity and experience).

SECTION C: NOVELS

(30 marks)



6. Either

a) William Golding: Lord of the flies

- i. Piggy speaks a dialect with grammatical mistakes whereas Ralph speaks standard English. The difference reveals that Ralph has had more formal education than Piggy. (Ralph is from the middle class background whereas Piggy is from the working class. (3marks)
- ii. Piggy's aunt, like the other adults in Lord of the Flies is not on the island. She represents what is missing: civilization, reason, and conforming to the rules of society. In their absence, the boys become primitive and fall back to chaos and murder with the arrival of adults on the island, civilization and order return.(3 marks)
- iii. She is the only female character in the novel. (1mark)
- iv. Ralph wants to negotiate with Jack's group. Sam suggests they carry spears. Ralph suggests the way of civilization Sam's choice is the way of the savage. (4 marks)
- v. Piggy's challenge: "What can he do more than he has?" is answered by piggy getting killed. The conch, "the one thing he hasn't got," is smashed into so many pieces. (4 marks)

Or

b) Chinua Achebe: Thing fall apart

- i. This conversation takes place when Okonkwo visits his friend Obierika at his compound (3 days after the killing of Ikemefuna). (2 marks)

ii. Nwoye was gentle and liked the stories his mother told him. Okonkwo considered him lazy and unmanly like the grandfather (Okonkwo's grandfather). Okonkwo did his best to make Nwoye grow into a man through telling him stories of violence and war (or forcing him to do tasks beyond his age). (3marks)

iii. The latest show of manliness was in the killing of Ikemefuna. He killed his adopted son in fear of being thought weak. (2marks)

iv

A "female" offence is accidental, like when Okonkwo's gun went off and killed a kinsman at a funeral and he has to go into exile for seven years. (2marks)

A "male" offence is intentional, like when Okonkwo beat his wife during the week of peace and is ordered to make sacrifices to appease the earth goddess. (2marks)

v

Dsfghj

- When Obierika is charged with leading the cleansing of Okonkwo's compound, he does so to appease the gods, with sympathy for the plight of his friend. He repeatedly visits Okonkwo in exile, bringing him proceeds from the sale of his property. For fear of being thought weak. Okonkwo would not have done the same for Obierika in the same situation. (2 marks)
- In relation to the missionaries and colonizers, Obierika understands that times are changing and he does not advocate the use violence to "get back at" them. (2marks)

7. Either

a) NGUGI WA THIONGO: The river between

- **Geographical divide:** the two ridges – Kameno and Makuyu – are set apart the river Honia like two antagonists. Since the river never dried, this natural divide is permanent.
- **Historical divide:** Makuyu claims the spiritual leadership of the ridges because the ancestors (Gikuyu and Mumbi), sojourned in Makuyu, with the creator. But the people of Kameno make the same claim because there is a sacred grove sprung up where the two ancestors stood. The contention remains unresolved throughout the novel.

- Kameno claimed the position of leadership because it had had more heroes and leaders than Makuyu. For the people of Makuyu, those heroes were impostors from Kameno.
- **The traditions vs change divide:** Waiyaki (young and from Kameno) and Kabonyi (older and from Makuyu) are constantly in conflict on issues relating to this theme. When Waiyaki takes Muthoni to hospital, Kabonyi considers this an abomination and wants her to be cleansed. Waiyaki also believes people should have freedom of worship. He is thus accommodative of Joshua and establishes a relationship with Nyambura, a situation which Kabonyi, a relapsed Christian, exploits to usurp Waiyaki's position of leadership.
- **The fight against colonialism:** according to Waiyaki, the Whites would be fought most effectively by building more schools and hiring more teachers to learn all wisdom and all the secrets of the Whiteman and avoiding his vices. Kabonyi proposed armed resistance and insisted on upholding the traditions of the land and rejecting all anything new, including Christianity and education, as contamination (thahu).

Any 5 dividing forces, 3 marks each

(15 marks)

Or

b) ELECHI AMADI: The concubine

- The rivalry between Emenike and Madume was evidenced by the land wrangle between them. Madume is jealous of Emenike for having married Ihuoma. The rift culminates into a physical fight between the two and Emenike suffers during the fight with Madume. Later, he dies mysteriously, apparently of "lock chest", but actually as punishment from the sea-god. When Madume mistreats Ihuoma because of a plantain she had grown on the same piece of land, he is blinded by a spitting cobra and soon hangs himself. (10 marks)
- When Ihuoma was finally convinced that Ekwueme loved her, she treated him kindly and accepted to marry him. This angered the jealous sea-god. When all preparations for the wedding were ready Ekwueme was "accidentally" killed by a stray arrow from Ihuoma's son (who was hunting for a red male lizard). (5marks) (15marks)

Or

c) Camara Laye: The African Child

- i. The ceremony of the Lions at age 12: in the ceremony Camara and the other boys must learn to face their fears and master themselves. They stay outside all night long, facing the possibility that lions could come and rip them apart. (5marks)**

The circumcision ceremony shortly after: the tom-tom strikes fear into Laye's heart because he has heard the tales of Konden Diara, a terrible bogeyman that hunts out uncircumcised boys and eats them. Laye isn't sure if Konden Diara is half-man and half-beast, but he is certainly afraid of it. (4marks)

- ii. Camara Laye's mother: she is the most prominent person in the novel after Camara Laye himself, with magical powers. She loves and protects fiercely, with a great control hold over his life from the novel's very start. (3marks)**

Marie: is the love of Camara's life. She is portrayed warmly as beautiful, helpful, courteous, sociable and devoted to the boy she loves. (3marks)

END