

# K.C.S.E 2008 ENGLISH PAPER 101/3

## MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Must be a story.

The story must illustrate the saying - either how honesty worked favourably for the protagonist or how dishonesty got the protagonist into trouble. Either way, the story must naturally lead to the conclusion "Honesty is the best policy".

(b) - Must be a story

- Must begin with the given sentence.

Candidate must present the situation they found themselves in credibly. It could be embarrassing, humbling or difficult situation. It could be as a result of their own daredevilry or foolhardy behaviour or some unforeseen trouble or mishap. Perhaps some unscrupulous individual lured them into this 'trap' ... Whatever it was must come out clearly and be seen to be quite a noteworthy situation.

- The situation need not be resolved.

2. Introduction

- It is better to forgive those who wrong us than to take revenge on them. Forgiveness restores love, but revenge perpetrates the cycle of hatred.
- Shylock is abused and insulted by Antonio and other Christians in Venice, but instead of forgiving them, he wants to take revenge.

He says:

If a Jew wrong a Christian, what is his humility? Revenge: if a Christian wrong a Jew, what should his sufferance be by Christian example? Why revenge! The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction.

(Act II, Sc. I)

- When it is reported that Antonio has lost his ships and will, therefore be unable to pay back the 3,000 ducats, Shylock is excited at the opportunity of taking his revenge, the pound of flesh.
- During the trial scene, Portia (disguised as a judge) advises him to show mercy. She says:  
The quality of mercy is not strained;  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven;  
Upon the place beneath, it is twice blessed;  
It blesses him that gives and him that takes.
- Bassanio, with money from Portia, offers to pay him twice the sum and even ten times over, but Shylock is bent on his revenge, his pound of flesh. He therefore loses pg. 98..

- However, when Shylock realizes he cannot get a pound of flesh from Antonio without shedding blood, he agrees to take the money. But this time, the tables are turned on him. He will have the “justice” he has been seeking. Had he realised need for forgiveness he would not have come to this. pg. 104.
- We can argue at this point that it is now Portia’s turn to forgive, and to show the mercy she so eloquently talked about. But she demonstrates no forgiveness for Shylock.
- Portia wants to apply the full force of the law such that Shylock forfeits half of his property to Antonio, and the other half to the state of Venice.
- The Venetian law is evidently unforgiving to foreigners who even “legally” conspire to shed the blood of the natives.
- In the final judgement, Shylock loses all his wealth. Half goes to the state, and the other half goes to Lorenzo, who eloped with his daughter, Jessica. Further, Shylock is forced to convert to Christianity.

The other examples are meant to provide comic relief:

- Bassanio gives his wife’s ring to the judge.
- Gratiano gives his wife’s ring to Verissa.

- The two wives pretend they will never forgive their husbands, and Portia even says she will sleep with other men, as a way of hitting back. But these comic incidents are intended to reveal the laughable underside of revenge and forgiveness.
- The Merchant of Venice demonstrates the negative effects of revenge: it also shows that forgiveness could have reduced and even eliminated the tensions between the different parties.
- Forgiveness, in conclusion, is an important ingredient in our relations and interactions.

*Expect 4 well developed illustrations and mark: 3:3:3:3 = 12*

3. (a) The villager comes to town, finds it shocking. According to the villager, the town people are:
- Lazy**  
pg. 14 They are afraid of manual work unlike the villagers who can work in the farm for long.
  - Dehumanized and have no sense of pride**  
pg. 14. Tout barks all day like a crazy dog. pg. 15 “Do these men wake up in the morning to tell their wives they are going to work?” “like monkeys”
  - Lack insight**  
pg. 14 They do not realize that their attitude towards manual work forces them to spend a lot of money buying their food from the farmers.
  - Noisy**  
Unnecessarily noisy/rowdy pg.15 “Not even at weddings and feasts - or even/drinking parties - had he heard so much noise”.

(v) **Unhealthy competition**

p. 15 They were so many of them. "How can they make money with such competition?"  
"All to attract customers".

(vi) **Hasty**

p. 15 "Why are town people always in haste? ... Is it because they are living and working with the white people who always hurry as if they are afraid they won't make it to the out house?"

(vii) **Love of/lust for money** and will go as far as using dishonest means to acquire it pg. 16 villager wonders if the medicine - seller's Mumbwa is genuine or "It is genuine or it is just another way for the town people to earn money" pg. 16 (driver)... the more crowded it is the more money to be made. pg. 14.

(viii) **Critical**

They lack the capacity to look critically at their lifestyle and see that it is suicidal, p. 15  
"That is how they kill themselves..."

**Conclusions**

Students' responsiveness./ Stand

Candidates should give at least one reason for agreeing or disagreeing.

Expect 6 well developed illustrations and mark: 2:2:2:2:2 =12

3. (b) **Definition**

"A play within a play" refers to a situation where the characters in a play create another "play" or a scene where they dramatize something. It is acting a sub-play within the main play. Ruganda uses this technique a lot in *shreds of tenderness*. There are several examples of a play within a play.

Examples

i) **Termites**

Stella joins Odie in an act where he is addressing the termite in a jar as "your majesty". They plot how to kill him and dispose of him. This happens in the earlier part of the play, pg. 2-5 and 37-47.

ii) **Shakes spear**

On pages 50 - 51 Odie and Stella act as Shakespeare's Othello and Desdemona.

iii) **Electoral process**

Stella, Odie and Wak carry out an electoral process where they elect Wak as chairman. pg. 59-61.

iv) **Return home**

Odie dramatizes Wak and his wife in exile, Wak planning to return home. pg. 73-75

v) **Constables**

Wak and Odie act as police constables harassing a woman refugee (Stella) whom they regard as suspicious. pg. 87-97

- vi) Muslim  
Wak and Odie play refugees with Stella acting as an immigration officer (pg. 99).
- vii) Coup d'etat  
They dramatize a coup d'etat that has just taken place pg. 108.

### Conclusion

The technique of a play within a play is very effective because the writer manages to write a play with only three characters. On the other hand, it is sometimes confusing when a character changes his or her identity.

*Accept any 3 developed points mark out of 4:4:4 maximum 2 marks if missing contributions*

### 3. (c) Introduction

Relationship between children and their step-parents are often problematic and are sometimes characterized by tensions. This is especially true of stepmothers and their stepchildren; and our oral literature is full of stories of the cruel stepmother. Examples of cruelty between stepfathers and their stepchildren are rare; but we come across cases of stepfathers sexually molesting/abusing their stepdaughters.

- i) Cruel Stepmother  
In *Homestretch*, Brenda Smith, when she goes to New York, lives with a cruel stepmother, an African-American woman called Johnnie. This stepmother has a daughter called Lyn, who is mean Brenda.
- ii) Maid  
Brenda is treated like a maid in her own home; and her father Ivan Smith, does not appear to know what is going on.
- iii) Competition  
We are told: "True to everything the story books say, Johnnie regarded Brenda as competition, especially for her gentleman's money" (pg.56).
- iv) Antagonism  
Further we are told: "Brenda needed a buffer against day to day antagonism. But her father didn't provide it. He didn't seem to be aware of any but her physical needs" (57).
- v) Conspiracy  
Brenda also feels there is a conspiracy against her mother, who is in Jamaica. For example, the day she doesn't iron her father's shirt properly, her stepmother tells her "You mother ain't teach you to iron shirt?"

- vi) No win situation  
The stepmother interprets Brenda's silence as insolence, thus putting the poor girl in a no win situation. pg. 57
- vii) The Jealousy  
Jealousy of the stepmother rubs onto her daughter; Lyn hates her stepsister. The difference in their physical appearance makes matter worse. Though they are of the same height, Lyn is 50 pounds heavier than Brenda. pg. 58.
- viii) Performance  
Partly because of these incurable jealousies, Brenda's performance in school deteriorates. pg.58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66. She wasn't doing well in the regular classes...
- ix) Stepmother: The relationship between Brenda's father and his stepdaughter seems of tension, but when husband and wife eventually separate, Lyn goes with her mother.