**MARKING SCHEME FOR SENIOR FOUR**

1. **SECTION A: PROSE**
2. The use of local language:

eg:*Ngumbuka nyume thii, Magegania meekwo thii, matari mekwo*?

 -Any other reasonable technic can be considered.

 b) Maureen got depressed because she was HIV positive. She is wondering about her future and about the life of her son.

 c) Similarities: both are loving and caring

 Difference: Maureen is filled with depression whereas Steve is encouraging.

(Any other well explained similarity and difference can be considered)

d) The extract creates the atmosphere of sadness. The woman has no hope of life even though her husband tries to comfort her.

 e) (In prose form, students explain their ideas)

**2) POETRY**

Questions

1. *What is being spoken in the poem?*

 “I Speak for the Bush” reveals the kind of life people live, those in towns and those in the country side.

1. *Identify where “metonymy and simile” are used in the poem?*

-Metonymy used in the poem is its proper title “I Speak for the Bush.”

It is metonymy because a word “Bush” the poet uses this poetic device to mean country side people.

-Simile:1. he swells and pants like a frog.

 2.when we come to the civilized city, like nuns we stay away from the nightclubs

 3.And these civilized people quarrel and fight like hungry lions.

 *3.What is the poet’s message in the poem?*

The main message of the poet in the poem is to highlight the immoral behaviours, delinquency and adultery (“Teach me the new wisdom”, “which tells men to talk about money and not love”, “when they meet women”) in the town whereby the people living there call themselves civilized ones.

4.Create a sonnet and give it a title of your choice.

Answer: students create a sonnet:

 Title: 1mark

 Italian or English sonnet (4marks)

**SECTION B: PLAYS**

3) **HENRIK IBSEN: An Enemy of the People**

1. *Briefly place the context of this passage. (5marks)*

-In this passage, Peter Stockman is telling his brother what he calls the truth. He is revealing to Thomas that he is not happy of what Thomas says or wants to do. In other words, the context of this passage is placed after Dr. Thomas Stockmann realizes the contamination of water, which was the cause of illness among the visitors and the people. He reports the issue to the Mayor Peter Stockmann.

- The Mayor went to Dr. Stockmann’s house in order to get more information about the report Dr. had submitted the previous day after working hours. It is at that point that this dialogue took place.

1. *What is revealed about Peter’s character in this passage? (5marks)*

-Peter is a very ruthless politician. He is determined to stop the good plans of his brother. Peter is represented as a cautious man. He tells his brother whatever he thinks is bad, for him to correct himself. On the other hand, Peter is revealed as a hypocrite and manipulator, a dictator, harsh towards his people as well as a prejudice and egocentric at the same time.

1. *Explain Dr. Stockmann’s attitude to peter’s proposal as revealed in this passage. Why does he react that way? (10 marks)*

-Dr. Stockmann is surprised to hear that his brother considers him as a very bad person who never respects authority but who is attacking his superiors, Dr Stockman is really astonished by hearing that his brother can’t understand his good plans, but he is rather fighting him instead. And, Dr. Stockmann’s reacted the way he did because he thinks he is unquestionable on what he is saying and well fitted in his profession. He does not consider his own interests rather faithful and responsible of what he did towards the people’s health.

*(d) What is the significance of this passage in relation to what happens in the rest of the play? (10 marks)*

-This passage shows how Peter has power over his brother Dr. Stockman.

- In the rest of the play, the mayor explicitly raises a number of solid complains against Dr. Stockman’s proposal to fix the baths.

-And he calls him a hostile man who wants to deprive people from money they would receive from the visitors.

-They separated without convincing each other. After this encounter between these brothers, Dr. Thomas who was not satisfied with the matter, decided to look for a help from the Media.

-However, the Mayor, went to corrupt the press not to publish the Dr. Thomas‘s findings. At the end of this quarrel, Peter convinced the people how Dr. Thomas is the enemy of the people while Thomas was fighting for the welfare of the people.

**SECTION C: Novels**

 4**) PETER ABRAHAMS: *MINE BOY***

Answers:

 (a) He did not want to go there for fear that he could meet Eliza. She was like a devil in his blood.

(b)Leah is friendly, generous and kind. Xuma

1. Xuma had a good time to live with these people he longed for. He remembers the good time and difficult moments with them, then feels homesick.
2. The sentence reveals how much black people were neglected by white. A white man gave him cloths, but it was not possible for him to give clothes to a white man. The theme they put across is segregation.
3. The theme is segregation. The novel reveals the great divisions created by white men out of their arrogant sense of superiority.
4. The main character is Xuma. He feels sad and lonely. (learners will explain more about Xuma.)

**GEORGE ORWELL: ANIMAL FARM (15 marks)**

1. Explain the theme of “Corruption” depicted in the novel “Animal Farm”

George Orwell’s main theme in the novel “Animal Farm” is about power that corrupts. When it is absolute, it corrupts absolutely. Napoleon and Squealer changed the rules in order to increase their power. Napoleons’ regime gained power and privileges whereas corruption paced. The corrupting effect of authority is one of the middle subject matters of *Animal Farm*. The way it begins, Old Major describes oppression and predicts that the day will come when they overthrow their human masters and build an equitable society. When the animals of Manor Farm drive off Jones, it appears that day has come. But we quickly see that the pigs, by virtue of their leadership of the revolution, quickly become corrupted by power. Napoleon continues to pay lip service to the principles of the revolution through most of the book, but his actions are far removed from the principles of Animalism. He and the other pigs begin to claim privileges for themselves, and eventually he uses the dogs to purge those who question his authority. Snowball is driven from the farm for disagreement, and gradually, the pigs become more like the humans they fought to overthrow. The corruption of the principles of the revolution is illustrated by the changing Seven Commandments, which are perverted over the course of the book to the point where, at the end, they read only "ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS." The book's final passage, when some of the animals witness the pigs arguing and playing cards with Pilkington and the other humans in the farmhouse, makes the corruption of power clear.