**MARKING SCHEME FOR LITERATURE SENIOR FIVE**

**PROSE:**

1. “I have forbidden you to blame yourself for anything!” Steve growled. (4marks) This sentence reveals something about the character of Steve. Explain it clearly.

Steve is a comforting/loving/good man. He knew that Moreen is depressed by the bad situation she was in, and tries to make her feel calmer and more hopeful, by being kind a sympathetic to her.

1. Analyze the character of the baby boy, throughout the extract. (2marks)

The baby boy was innocent. As he was too young, he had no experience of life or knowledge about what happened to his mother.

1. Explain the mood in this excerpt. (2marks)

In the extract, there is a mood of depression. Maureen Feels a great sadness and has no hope for the future.

1. “Never cry when the sun goes down for if you do, the tears will not let you see the stars,” What did he want to mean? (4marks)

Steve wanted to mean that Maureen had to stop crying and start building her future. In case she continues crying, she will let the fortune by pass her and never know it.

1. With reasonable ideas, agree or disagree with the statement in question four. (8marks)

NB: the student explains his/her ideas and gives examples illustrating what he/she says.

Points to consider:

* Introduction(2marks)
* Development (4marks)
* Conclusion(2marks)

**POETRY:**

1. Describe the mood/atmosphere in the poem. (1 mark)

The speaker is disappointed/ discouraged by the rainy day.

So he starts persuading someone not to go outside.

1. With examples, analyze any four poetic devices in this poem and the effect they create. (9marks)

Some poetic devices:

-Alliteration: examples: “p” in “pitter patter” and “s” in “splish splash” and “skitter skatter”

-Consonance: examples: “t” in “pitter patter” and “skitter skatter” and “sh” in “splish splash”

- Assonance: examples: vowel sound “ei” in rain and day, the vowel sound “ ₔ” in pitter patter and skitter skatter.

- Onomatopoeia: Splish splash, skitter skatter and pitter patter.

-Repetition: Petter Patter.

=They create musicality (rhythm) in the poem to rise the curiosity of the listener or the reader.

1. Describe the rhythm in the first three lines. (5marks)

Pitter patter- what’s the matter? = trochaic tetrameter.

Can’t go out and play? =Trochaic trimeter

Pitter patter – get your madder = trochaic tetrameter.

**SECTION B: Plays**

1. **HENRIK IBSEN: *An Enemy of the People***
2. This scene is taking place at Dr. STOCKMAN’s compound, when the family was planning to leave the town after being banished.
3. In this scene, Dr. Stockman and his wife Katherine are sad and are in painful situation because the landlord has chased them and their daughter Petra has been also dismissed at school. so, they all become enemies in their homeland.
4. This statement *“You should never wear your best trousers when you go out to fight for freedom and truth.”* is spoken by Dr. Stockman to his wife after noticing what had happened to his trousers. So, it means that when you are going to fight for something very important, you should bear in your mind that you are going to do a hard task. So you should be well prepared.
5. Dr. Stockman is fighting for the better life conditions for the people who live in the Norwegian town. They have been facing terrible disease like cholera because of using unclean water. Dr Stockman never gave up, because finally he decided to build a school where he could start by teaching his children, then after invite more children.
6. Dramatic techniques used: Rhetorical questions, dialogue, irony and stage direction. Any other reasonable techniques can be considered.
7. This title” An Enemy of the people” ironically reflects Peter Stockman as an enemy of the people. Though it’s implied, we may still see it through his behavior or speech.
8. **CHINUA ACHEBE: *A Man of the People***
9. (In his own words, a student summarizes the story, in not more than five lines)
10. The narrator is Odili. He was a teacher in the village, at Anatha Grammar school.
11. The setting is Anata village, where Chief Honorable Nanga was born. Anata Grammar school, it is where Chief Nanga used to teach.
12. still hear as clear as a bird the high-powered voice of their soloist, whom they admiringly nicknamed grammar-phone”
13. This sentence reveals that the minister is corrupt. Using his title, he gets a lot of money from the people.
14. Personification: had to listen whenever Grammar-phone sang

Simile: Most of the hunters reserved their precious powder to greet the Minister’s arrival-the price of gunpowder like everything else having doubled

1. The novel is classified in post-colonial African literary tradition; because the it reflects African leadership, after the colonization. They talk about schools and scholarship which were brought by Whiteman.

**SECTION C: Novel**

**a) JOHN STEINBECK: *The Pearl***

(a) Describe the mood in this extract? (3 marks)

-There is high tension in Kino’s place. There are a lot of speculations about the pearl. Everybody becomes interested in the pearl Kino brought, for it was very beautiful and big. On the other hand, Kino and Juana are very happy. The pearl is very promising. They have been very poor for so long but now things must change. They plan a lot of things for the future.

(b) Explain how Kino was finally disappointed by what he called the fortune? (5 marks)

Kino was finally disappointed by the pearl, he underwent a lot of problems: He accidently killed a man, his son was also killed by the truckers, and he was not getting on well with his wife as they used to be. Finally, Kino, after agreeing with Juana that the pearl brought them misfortune, he threw it back into the sea and started a new life.

(c) Why did Kino decide to go down the sea and bring a pearl? (5 marks)

Kino decided to go down the sea to bring a big pearl, because he had a very serious problem that could be solved by money. His son Coyotito was stung by the scorpion and the doctor refused to treat him because they were poor. Kino had very small pearls.

(d)Which theme is described in this extract? (2 marks)

Poverty: Kino plans to solve very many problems he failed to solve before. The villagers also wondered how Kino got such luck. Kino and Juana did not know these things. Because they were happy and excited they thought everyone shared their joy; but many people became jealous and planned how to steal that pearl.

*(Any other well explained theme may be considered)*

b) **PETER ABRAHAMS: *Mine Boy***

1. Xuma migrated from his rural village to the city to look for a job. He got the job and became a Mine Boy.
2. The story tells us that the people were divided into two groups; the group of haves (the rich white people) and have not (black people). The black people had no value and were discriminated in the society were simple labourers.
3. The main theme in the extract is racial discrimination/racial segregation. Black people were totally discriminated. Throughout the above extract, the writer explains the distinction between the black and white people in South Africa.

Evidences: But a white man and a black man cannot be friends.

They work together. That’s all. (Any other reasonable evidence can

be considered)

1. Leah is a very kind woman. He receives Xuma kindly and provided him with some food, drinks and a place to stay in, even though she didn’t know him. He also gave him a peace of advice about how he must behave in a such strange city they were in. She was a good mother.

5) **Chinua Achebe: A Man of the people**

Discuss the theme of “Money and Corruption” depicted in the novel “A man of the people” (15 marks)

Corruption: money is a prerequisite to power and Micah Nanga was used as the symbol of corruption. He was a man of the people because he had money so even though the people completely knew him as a fraudulent man, they continued to worship him. In the story, money holds women, people and choices. To give further justifications: in the first phase of the story, people were simply celebrating upon the anticipated arrival of chief Micah Nanga, the most approachable politician and who was known to be a man of the people. The people knew Nanga had money so it was easy to pretend since money can simply put anyone who stands in Nanga’s way (as it is in the case of Max) when Nanga was talking on the phone to T.C Kobino and was presumed by Odili to be the minister of public construction, Nanga was telling him about the tarring of the road which involves money and he will not be able to tell TC. Money controls even the press, the media and in this case, Nanga was definite about how money is able to make his name more appealing to the public.

Edna was supposed to marry Nanga because of money, and because her father Odo insist her so. Nanga had money, and that is exactly what exactly Odo needed to himself. He needed money to suffice his personal desires, and that’s what made him want Nanga for Edna.

Maxwell Kulamo, a lawyer who aims to fight the ongoing fraudulent system is that he accepted money from Nanga’s party. He resulted to bribery so that his party would be able to pay for minibus.

Micah Nanga was used as the symbol of corruption.