101/2
ENGLISH
JULY, 2019
PAPER 2
Marking scheme

BUURI EAST STANDARDS

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
ENGLISH 101/2

1. Comprehension

a) The conflict is the determination of the local people to maintain uniqueness of
of their cultures in the face of foreign influences brought about by mass media and easier ways of transport.

b) Tourism provides a superficial view of a country by the tourists reporting on only what they have seen rather than understanding the people's way of life.

c) Developing countries systematically refuse to expose their people to foreign ideas and values as a reaction to what they consider a calculated effort by foreign mass media to frustrate their attempts to revive their culture and improve their standards of living.

d) Cultural conflict is likely to arise in a situation where is need to forge a new national identity, and at the same time preserve ethnic and personal identity.

e) The solution to the conflict is to have personal relationships.

f) Education should help the young people to be confident in their won cultural identity and at the same time to a receptive to other people's cultures.

g) No, he does not
He points out that since culture is always changing, there will always be influence from outside, which people should be receptive to. However, ones firm foundation in one's culture is a prerequisite for any assimilation.

h)
An example of an extended metaphor is, " The sturdy tree." This metaphor compares people to a sturdy tree. Just as a healthy tree grows by sending roots deep into the soil, so do people thrive as a confident community or nation when they are well versed in their own culture. In this case the elders of a community can easily be compared to the roots of a trees because of their deep knowledge of their culture while the young people can be compared to the branches.

Even the young people need to be well versed in their own culture before they can start reaching out and borrowing from other cultures. With their roots in their culture, they will be in a position to take up any culture discriminately, i.e only borrow what's beneficial from the foreign cultures.

i) i) Sophisticated – advanced and complicated/modern

ii) Embraced – accepted with enthusiasm or welcomed.

iii) Map out strategies – lay or make plans to deal with.

iv) Dynamic – constantly changing.

2. a) Krogstad aims at blackmailing Nora into persuading Helmer not to dismiss him from the bank. He equally aims at acquiring a higher position at the bank.

b) i) People don't do such things, do they ? (Ensure a comma, small 'in the question tag and a question mark)

ii) He said that he would never forgive him for that.

c) Krogstad meant that he wanted to correct his former past without engaging in any indiscretion. Having been involved in forgery which ruined his reputation. He sees the opportunity to work in the bank as a means of mending his part.

d) - Manipulative – he uses his secret weapon about the forgery to force Helmer retain him at the bank.

- Opportunistic – He takes advantage of Nora's desperate situation to force his way back to the bank.

- Scheming - He plans to take a higher position at the bank by force. He threatens to expose Nora's crime if this is not done.

e) - Blackmail – Krogstad backmails the Helmers to retain him in the bank because failure to do so, it will make him expose Nora's forgery thereby ruining the family's reputation.

- Opportunism – Krogstad takes advantages of Nora's past mistake to force his way in the bank and also aims to acquire a higher position at the bank.

- Conflict – Nora and Krogstad disagree strongly as to whether Krogstad would expose the forgery or not.

f) - Interior Monologue – Nora engages in a stream of consciousness as he hopes Krogstad doesn't drop the letter that would expose the forgery.

- Metonymy – Krogstad says that within a year he will be the manager's right hand. (meaning that he will be the one in control (Any other relevant style)

g) Krogstad keeps the secret that Nora forged her father's signature. If this information goes public Nora will not only face the public shame but also lose trust from Helmer who does not know about he secret.

h) This letter bears information about Nora's forging her fathers signature. With the forgery Nora was able to secure a loan of two hundred and fifty pounds from the bank.

3. Oral Literature

i) Trickster narrative – squirrel tricks the elephant in the eating contest competition.
ii)Use of dialogue – squirrel and elephant …….
Fantasy – animals taking, contesting – elephant and squired in a dialogue – squirrel and elephant organizing a cutest.
Opening formula – one day
Closing formula – elephant has always shown great respect for squirrel.
Personification – squirrel and elephant organizing a contel this are human characteristic.

iii) -Opening formula- marks the beginning of the story and allows the narrator to employ fantasy
-dialogue between squirrel and elephant introduces us to the conflict.

Personification – squired elephant organizing a contest, makes the story interesting and addresses human weakness or strength using animal characters.

iv) You people who look down upon others because of their size. Arrogant people who bully others because of their physique.

v) Squirrel is cunning, intelligent while elephant is foolish – he said no notice that squirrel had introduced relatives in the contest. Squirrel is cunning introduces relatives to the contest.

vi) Social – engages in competition- eating contest.
Economic – farming of palm nuts

vii) We should be humble and respectful of others.

4. a) Grammar

i) nationality
ii) questionable/ unquestionable
iii) scarcity

b) i) Don’t dirty your work
ii) I will give you the dress on condition that you pay for it.
iii) The book is not only informative but also interesting to read

c) - Payment is made before the work is done.

- Payment is made after the work is done.

d) i) in
ii) about
iii) of
iv) by

e) his
All of a sudden
fowl

NB: Ensure proper punctuation.

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