FORM 1; ORAL LITERATURE

KCSE QUICK REVISION

Compilation of Possible Questions in English & Literature Likely to be examined in KCSE.

A Special Analysis of Prediction Questions that may be Tested in KCSE from this Topic in Form 1.

ENGLISH & LITERATURE

SERIES 1

For Marking Schemes

Mr Isaboke 0746 222 000 / 0742 999 000

MWALIMU CONSULTANCY

ORAL LITERATURE

1. ***Read the story given below and answer the questions that follow:-***

THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE

The hare was always laughing at the tortoise because he walked so slowly. "Really I don't know why you bother to go at all," she sneered. 'By the time you get there it will all be over-whatever it is.'

The tortoise laughed. "I may be slow.' He said, 'but I bet I can get to the end of the field before you can. If you want to race, ill prove it to you.'

Expecting an easy victory the hare agreed and she bounced off as fast as she could go. The tortoise plodded steadily after her.

Now it was in the middle of a very hot sunny day and before long, the hare started to feel a little drowsy. I think ill just take a short nap under this hedge. 'She said to herself.' Even if the tortoise passed by ill catch him up in a flash. The hare lay down in the shade and was soon fast a sleep. The tortoise plodded on under the midday sun. Much later, the hare awoke. It was later than she had intended but she looked round confidently 'No sign of old tortoise, I see, even if I did have rather more than forty winks.'

Away she went, running through the short grass and the growing corn, leaping ditches and brambles with ease. In a very short time she turned the last corner and paused for a moment to look at the place where the rope was to end. There, not a yard from the finishing line was the tortoise, plodding steadily on. One foot after another, nearer and nearer to the end of the race.

With a great bounce the hare streaked forward. It was too late. Though she threw herself panting over the line , the tortoise was there before her.

'Now do you believe me?' Asked the tortoise. But the hare was too out of breath to reply.

i) Classify the above narrative
ii) Why did the hare always laugh at tortoise?
iii) Why did the hare feel drowsy?
iv) What made it possible for hare to lose the race?
v) Try to picture yourself as the story teller charged with the responsibility of narrating this particular story. What story telling devises would you employ?
vi) Why did the tortoise laugh at Hare's comment?
i) Describe how tortoise's own words "…. I may be slow but I bet I can get to the end of the fields before you can….."eventually proved to be true.
viii) Mention any two moral lessons you can learn from this story

2. POETRY

***Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow*:-**

CRAZY PETER PRATTLES

So what is the mountain deal
about the minister's ailing son
that he makes boiling news?

How come it was not whispered
when Tina's hospital bed crawled with maggots
and her eyes **oozed** pus
because the doctors lacked gloves?

What about Kasajja's only child
who died because the man with the key
to the oxygen room was on leave?

I have seen queues
of **emaciated** mothers clinging to
babies with **translucent** skins
faint in line
and the lioness of a nurse
commanding tersely
"Get up or leave the line'

Didn't I hear it rumoured that
the man with the white mane
and black robes
whose mouth stores the justice of the land
ushered a rape case out of court
because the seven-year-old
failed to testify?

Anyway, I only remember these things
when I drink,
they are indeed tipsy explosion

(***Crazy Peter Prattles'*** by Susan Nalugwa Kiguli in ***Echoes Across the Valley***: Ed. Arthur I. Luvai and Kwamchetsi Makokha)

(a) What problems are highlighted in the poem about the state of health care?
(b) What is the significance of the rhetorical question in the first stanza?
(c) Pick out any two images in this poem and explain their significance
(d) (i) Identify the problem that the fifth stanza deals with
(ii) How does this connect with the problems in the previous stanzas?
(e) Explain the meaning of the following words as they are used in the poem
(i) Oozed ....
(ii) Emaciated.....
(iii) Translucent ..
(f) What is the significance of the last stanza?

3. Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

I MET A THIEF

On the beach, on the coast,
Under the idle, whispers coconut towers,
Before the growling, foaming, waves,
I met a thief, who guessed I had
An innocent heart for her to steal.

She took my hand and led me under,
The intimate cashew boughs which shaded
The downy grass and peeping weeds
She jumped and plucked the nuts for me to suck:
She sang and laughed and pressed close

I gazed; her hair was like the wool of a mountain sheep,
Her eyes, a pair of brown –black beans floating in milk.
Juicy and round as plantain shoots
Her legs, arms and neck:
And like wine-gourds her pillowy breasts:
Her throat uttered fresh banana juice:
Matching her face-smooth and banana-ripe.

I touched-but long I even tasted,
My heart had flowed from me into her beast:
And then she went-high and south-
And left my carcass roasting in thee

a) Who is the persona?
b) What is the relevance of the title?
c) Paraphrase the last stanza
d) Identify and explain the significance of the three stylist devices employed in the poem
e) Of what race is the 'thief' in the poem?
f) Explain the meaning of the line 'an innocent heart for her to steal'
g) Identify one economic activity portrayed in the poem

4. ***Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow:***

THE PROSTITUTE

There I see her coming
With borrowed steps
Like a coward ghost
Out of grass covered graveyard

She comes
Bearing no more
That attractive dames
Cover like soft babes

These
She has exposed
to bitter weather
and lusty eyes.

There I see her coming
like a nestles bird
that enters any nest
for a transient stay
at times
finding snakes
or hostile hawks
There I see her coming
like a black jack
a poisonous pest
that infects the city's plantation
diseasing the young
and old plant

There I see her
coiling herself around
tourists and bosses
like a parasitic
climbing plant

There I see her coming
from the back door
like a forged coin
that assumes the high value
yet always hounded by spies

I stand to see her
when the forged coin is found
when the immigration birds
are back in their nests
or when the dog
that it constantly feeds on
is washed with DDT
or when the dog is dead
on a tarmac road
and when the stems are cut
in the dry windy season

a) Name FOUR things the person referred to as 'her' has been likened to.
b) What is the main theme of the poem? Explain with suitable examples
c) What is the attitude of the poet towards the subject of the poem? Illustrate using words or phrase from the poem?
Identify three stylistic devices used in the poem and show their effectiveness in bringing out the poet's message.
(e) Explain the meaning of the last stanza – what mood does it express?

5. ***Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow:***

THE WICKED CHIEF

There lived once a wicked chief. Nobody liked him, because of his wickedness. He was wicked to old men and women. By pretending to be kind he tried to be popular to young men who lived in that country. When the chief won over young men, they all liked him.

One day, the chief called all the young men and told them, "My friends, don'tyousee?" They asked, "What?" you should kill all of them. Everybody should kill his

father."

Ah: (that they should kill their fathers). As a result, everybody whose father was old brought him to be killed. This one went and brought him to be killed. This one went and brought him to be killed, the other went brought his father to be killed. They killed all the old men, leaving one only.

He was a father of a man who said no. "Why should the chief kill all old men and why would I send my father to be killed?" He got down and went to dig a large hole and concealed it nicely. He sent his father there, where he had dug. He fetched wood and put it across and coved it with soil, making a small hole for air to pass through. At that time, they had finished to kill all the old men.

When the chief finished executing them, he then called all the young men. "My friends we have now finished killing all our old men. This is a cow I am giving to you. I am so happy we have got rid of these old men, so go and kill the cow. When you have killed the cow, cut the best part of its meat and bring it to me. If you don't bring it, you yourself are not safe."(That is all right) eh;

The young men rushed out and slaughtered the cow, which is the best part of the meat of a cow? They were worried

They went and cut the liver and sent it to him. He asked whether or not that was the best part of the meat. They answered yes. They added part of the bile. He said that wasn't the best part of the meat and they should go and find it quickly. The people became more worried.

Every night the young man secretly took food to his father. One day he took food to his father, who asked about the news of the town. He said, "My father, now we are suffering. When we killed all the old men, the chief gave us a cow to go and kill. When we killed the cow, he said we must both find the sweetest and the best part of the meat and bring to him, that if we do not bring them, we are not safe ourselves. This is what is worrying us." The old man laughed, but asked him if he knew the sweetest part of the meat. He said no. He again asked if he did not know the bitterest part. He said no. "Then the sweetest and the bitterest is the tongue. When you go, cut the tongue and sent it to him and say that is the sweetest part of the meat and the bitterest."

The man rushed home while all the people sat down, undecided about what to do. If something had not happened they might have thrown the whole meat away and run away. When the boy arrived he said, "My friends take the tongue of the cow in." they cut the tongue for him, and he took it to the chief's palace.

He went and threw it down and said, "Chief, see the sweetest part of the meat and the bitterest part also."The chief sat down quietly and finally said, "You did not kill your father. Speak the truth. You have not killed your father."He said, "It is the truth, I didn't kill him. When all the other men were killing their own fathers I went and hid mine."

He said, "You are the son of a wise old man. The sweetest and the bitterest part of a meat is the tongue. As for that all these young men are fools. Why should somebody send his father to be killed? But if you want the sweetest part of the meat, find the tongue, were it not for your tongue, you would not have an enemy: it is also because of your tongue that you will not have a friend."

1. Classify the above narrative
2. State any two characteristics of oral narratives present in the narrative above
3. Identify and discuss any two characteristics traits of the chief and any one character of the young man (who didn't kill the father)
4. Explain any moral lesson that can be learned from this narrative
5. Give one economic activity practices by the community from which this narrative was taken
6. Identify any two styles in the oral narrative
7. Why do you think the chief wanted all the old men to be killed?

6. <u>Read The Poem Bleow And Answer The Questions Below:</u>

Would you know my name if I saw you in heaven?
Would it be the same if I saw you in heaven?
I must be strong and carry on, cause I know I don't belong here in heaven.

Would you hold my hand if I saw you in heaven?
Would you help me stand if I saw you in heaven?
I'll find my way through night and day, cause I know I can't just stay here in heaven
Time can bring you down, time can bend your knees
Time can break the heart; have you 'begging' "please" 'begging' "please"
Beyond the door there's peace, I'm sure
And I know there will be no more tears in heaven.
Would you know my name if I saw you in heaven?
Would you be the same if I saw you in heaven?
I must be strong and carry on, cause I know I don't belong here in heaven.
'Cause I know I don't belong here in heaven.

a) What is the subject matter of this poem? Illustrate your answer
b) Identify and illustrate the feature of style evident in stanza three
c) Give and illustrate two examples of the persona's statements to illustrate his attitude of admiration
d) What is the implication of rhetorical questions beings set in conditional tenses?
e) What is the personas imagination of life in heaven?
f) In note form, give the main item of the last stanza
g) *Explain the meaning of the following phrases as used in the poem*

i) Hold my hand…… -
ii) Break the heart……
iii) No more tears…….

7. ***Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow:-***

You see that Benz sitting at the rich's end?
Ha! That Motoka is Motoka.
It belongs to the minister for fairness
Who yesterday was loaded with doctorate
At Makerere with whisky and I don't know what
Plus I hear the literate thighs of an undergraduate.

You see those market women gaping their mouths?
The glory of its inside has robbed them of words
I tell you the feathery seats the gold steering
The TV the radio station the gear!
He can converse with all the world presidents
While driving in the back seat with his darly
Between his legs without the driver seeing a thing!
Ha! Ha! Ha!

Look at the driver chasing the children away
They want to see the pistol in the door pocket
Or the button that lets out bullets from the machine
Through the eyes of the car – Sshhhhhhhhh
Lets not talk about it.

But I tell you that Motoka can run
It sails like a lijato, speeds like a swallow
And doesn't know anyone stupid on its way

The other day I heard
But look at its behind, that mother of twins!
A-ah That Motoka is Motoka.

You just wait, I'll tell you more
But let me first sell my tomatoes
(*By THEOLUZUKA)*

(a) Who is the persona?
b) Briefly explain what the poem is all about.
c) Identify any two stylistic devices used in the poem.
d) Explain the character of the market women as portrayed in the poem.
e) Explain the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem.
i) Ha! That Motoka is Motoka.
ii) The glory of its inside has robbed them of the words.
iii) But look at its behind, that mother of twins. **UGU**
f) *Describe the tone of the poem and comment on the persona's attitude towards the minister for fairness*.
g) Identify the economic activity of the people portrayed in this poem.

8. ***Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow:-***

AFTER A WAR

The outcome? Conflicting rumours
As to what faction murdered
The one man who, had he survived
Might have ruled us without corruption
Not that it matters now:
We're busy collecting the dead
Counting them, hard though it is
To be sure what side they were on
What's left of their bodies and faces
Tells of no need but for burial
And mutilations was practiced
By right, left and centre alike
As for the children and women
Who knows what they wanted
Apart from the usual things?
Food is scarce now, and men are scarce

Whole villages burnt to the ground
New cities in disrepair
The war is over, somebody must have won
Somebody will have won. When peace is declared

(a) According to the poem, what are the consequences of war?
(b) What techniques has the poet employed and what are their effects?
(c) What is the poet's attitude towards war?
(d) *Explain the meaning of the following lines:-*
(i) Food is scarce now, men are scarce**KSW**
(ii) Whole villages burnt to the ground
(e) From the poem, why would you say that war is a no win situation?
(f) What's the mood of the poem?

9. ***Read the oral narrative below and answer the questions that follow:***

Why Zebra has stripped skin

Long ago, man tamed only the dog. Before he started taming any other animal, it was said that the donkey could also be tamed. This story came from one hunter.

One day while hunting, this hunter killed a large animal, which was too heavy for him to carry along. So, as he wondered how to carry his kill he saw a donkey pass nearby and an idea came to his mind. "Why not place this carcass on the donkey so that it can help me?" he wondered. He did not know what would happen if he tried this because the donkey was also a wild animal. Nevertheless he decided to try.

So he followed the donkey and luring it with sweet words and grass, the donkey allowed him to place his load on its back without resistance. He then led the way until they arrived home. After unloading the donkey, he gave it more grass and some water. It ate and drunk and appeared happy. From that day, the donkey never left the hunter's homestead; and he gave the donkey food and drink daily. The donkeys multiplied and there were many donkeys in this homestead, all helping the hunter to carry his loads. Soon, the story went round that somebody had tamed a donkey, which he was using as a beast of burden. Villagers came to see for themselves and they were impressed with the way the hunter's donkeys were working. Having satisfied their curiosity, they also went out into the wild to look for donkeys to tame. The donkey became a famous beast of burden in the whole village and beyond, carrying all the heavy loads that men and women could not even lift with assistance.

As all this was happening, the donkeys which were left in the wild did not know what was going on. They would only see their friends go away with men and women never to return. They came to understand that they had been deserted only after

most of their friends had been taken away. The few who were left started to hide deep in the woods to avoid any contact with human beings. But their efforts to hide were all in vain! Human beings had realized that donkeys were very useful animals. So they made every possible effort to catch them even from deep in the forest.

This problem disturbed the wild donkeys. Many of their kind had been captured by human beings. The rumours spreading around were that the captured ones were made to work very hard with only little food, since there was no time to graze, while those left in the wild grazed the whole day and even during the night.

Indeed, this was frightening. The rest of the donkeys decided to act quickly, lest they too be captured. They called a meeting at which they discussed what should be done to stop the movement of donkeys into people's homes. When the meeting came to a stalemate, one donkey suggested that they should seek help from Hare since he was known to be cunning and clever. All agreed to seek advice from Hare.

The next morning, the donkey representative went to Hare. Hare was only too willing to help. Therefore Hare asked him to tell all his friends to come to his compound early the next morning. They agreed. When they arrived, they found Hare with whitewash in a large bucket and a brush in his hand. They were all at a loss as to know how this whitewash was going to help them. When they enquired, Hare attempted to explain but they could not understand.

So Hare asked one of them to volunteer for a demonstration but none wanted to. Then Hare approached one old donkey and whispered in its ear saying, "Once you have been painted, you will not be a donkey any more and human beings will not take you away." The old donkey said, "I will volunteer because if the human beings take me and put loads on my back, I will die." So the Hare quickly started painting stripes of whitewash on this donkey. Soon, the entire body of the donkey was filled with white and grey stripes. When the other donkeys looked at the painted donkey, they admired it and some wanted to be painted. But others came to the painted donkey and it whispered something in their ears. So they rushed and crowded around Hare and although he warned them that they had to be careful with the whitewash, they did not heed his warning. They jostled, pushed, fought and even bit each other in the struggle to be the next one to be painted. It was during this struggle to be painted that one donkey toppled the bucket containing the whitewash, pouring the entire contents on the grass from where it could not be recovered. The donkeys that had been painted remained in the forest because human beings did not capture them for they looked different from the domesticated ones. The striped donkeys changed their name from donkey to Zebra. All the ones that remained unpainted after the whitewash were captured by the human beings and taken to their homes to labour for them up to this day. And there ends my story.

(Adapted from Kenya Oral Literature Narratives, A selection edited by Kavetsa Adagala and Wanjiku .M. Kabira. East African Educational Publishers.)

. **(a)** Classify , with reasons, this story

(b) Identify and illustrate the following:-

(i) One economic activity

(ii) One social activity.

(c) Explain the use of personification in this narrative

(d) What was the agenda of the meeting held by the donkeys?

(e) What is the attitude of the donkeys towards the Hare?

(f) What were the consequences of the donkey's struggle to be painted?

(g) Apart from personification, what other features of oral narratives have been used in this story

(h) Explain the character of the donkeys in the 2nd last paragraph

(i) *Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions as used in the story*

(i) Beast of burden.....

(ii) Demonstration.....

(iii) Toppled.....

10

<u>WHY THE OWL IS NOT KING OF THE BIRDS</u>: <u>INDIANTALE</u>

WHY is it that Crows torment the Owls as they sleep in the daytime? For the same reason that the Owls try to kill the Crows while they sleep at night

Listen to a tale of long ago and then you will see why.

Once upon a time, the people who lived together when the world was young took a certain man for their king. The four-footed animals also took one of their numbers for their king. The fish in the ocean chose a king to rule over them. Then the birds gathered together on a great flat rock, crying:

"Among men there is a king, and among the beasts, and the fish have one, too; but we bird have none. We ought to have a king. Let us choose one now."

And so the birds talked the matter over and at last they all said, "Let us have the Owl for our king."

No, not all, for one old Crow rose up and said, "For my part, I don't want the Owl to be our king. Look at him now while you are all crying that you want him for your king. See how sour he looks right now. If that's the cross look he wears when he is happy, how will he look when he is angry? I, for one, want no such sour-looking king!"

Then the Crow flew up into the air crying, "I don't like it! I don't like it!" The Owl rose and followed him. From that time on the Crows and the Owls have been enemies. The birds chose a Turtle Dove to be their king, and then flew to their homes.

i) You have been asked to narrate the above story to a group of young people. What **four** things would you do to attract their attention? **(2marks)**

ii) If you were narrating the above story to young children, how do you ensure you sustain their attention for the entire course of the narration**? (2marks)**

iii) How would you say the line "I don't like it! I don't like it!"? **(2marks)**

For Marking Schemes/Answers

Contact Mr Isaboke

0746-222-000

OR

0742-999-000

FOR THE FOLLOWING;

- ✓ONLINE TUITION
- ✓REVISION NOTES
- ✓SCHEMES OF WORK
- ✓SETBOOKS VIDEOS
- ✓TERMLY EXAMS
- ✓QUICK REVISION KITS
- ✓KCSE TOPICALS
- ✓KCSE PREMOCKS
- ✓TOP SCHOOLS PREMOCKS
- ✓JOINT PREMOCKS
- ✓KCSE MOCKS
- ✓TOP SCHOOLS MOCKS
- ✓JOINT MOCKS
- ✓KCSE POSTMOCKS
- ✓TOP SCHOOLS PREDICTIONS
- ✓KCSE PREDICTIONS
- ✓KCSE REVEALED SETS

CALL/TEXT/WHATSAPP

0746 222 000 / 0742 999 000

mwalimuconsultancy@gmail.com

This is a Copyright Property of Mwalimu Consultancy Ltd.

Powered By Mr Isaboke