**KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 1**

Must be a story.

a) The story must illustrate the saying, "when the deal is too good, think twice.

b) It must be a story. Must begin with the words provided.

**2. Introduction**

i. As the play begins, Nora behaves like an obedient and honest wife. However, this is not her real character. She does not want to reveal to her husband that she had loaned money from Krogstad to facilitate their trip to Italy.

ii. Krogscad's deceit is exposed. He commits forgery. This act of deceit destroys his reputation that he finds it difficult to get employed.

iii. Dr. Rank's lies are brought to light. For many years, he has been talking about the depth of his feelings towards Nora. However, he has been lusting on her. When Nora finds out that he is lustful towards her, she gets too shocked to borrow money from him.

iv. Torvard's deceit is exposed at the end of the play. He pretends that. he loves Nora while in reality he perceives her as property. When his real trait is brought out, Nora decides to divorce him.

**3 a)**

a) When the scorpion moves down the rope towards Coyotito, ready to sting him, Juana whispers an old magic to protect the baby. She also mutters Hail Mary.

b) Kino is reluctant to open a big oyster first. He believes it is not good to want a thing too much because it may drive the luck away.

c) Kino believes that the gods take revenge on a person who succeeds through his own efforts. He also believes that the gods dislike men's plans and they only approve of success that comes by luck. This thought crossed Kino's mind when he visualized the things that he would do after selling the pearl.

d) When Kino was attacked and badly bruised by intruders eyeing his pearl, Juana urged him to crush the pearl. She says that the pearl is evil and they have to destroy it before it destroys them. Kino keeps the pearl and promises to fight any evil.

**b) Introduction**

a) War can lead to body injuries. The child soldiers injured the narrator's arm with a machete. the hands of the narrator's cousin if were cut off.

b) War leads to lose of lives. Salicu, the man who defiled the narrator, was shot dead by the rebels.

c) War leads to displacement of people from the narrator reunited with their homes. her surviving cousins in Freetown. After undergoing treatment in the hospital, they went to leave in a camp of amputees where they survived through begging on the streets.

d) War leads to separation of loved ones. narrator leaves her family in Sierra Leone and flies to Canada to meet Bill. He had read her story in a newspaper and got interested in helping her. After a short stay with Bill, she goes to live with a Sierra Leonean couple.

**c) Introduction**

a) White colonialists occupy Kutula. Thorne Macay is the governor of Kutula colony. Besides grabbing land belonging to Kutula natives, they look down upon them. Governor Thorne regards Africans as uncivilized. Kutula natives violently rise against the colonial government leading to independence.

b) Lacuna leads Kutula with an iron fist. He kills political dissidents such as Judah. Many people who felt Sangoi was more qualified for the leadership post than him disappeared mysteriously. Kutula citizens get dissatisfied with his poor leadership style and overthrow him. Sangoi is made the president.

c) Chipande forces Tamina to sell him her land at a throw-away price. She is reduced to a casual labourer at the farm. When Lacuna's government is overthrown, Chipande, Lacuna and Malipoa are seized and confined as they wait to face charges for their crimes.

d) Lacuna forcefully takes Lulu Zen Melo, a schoolgirl, as his second wife. He confines her within his palace without her consent. Lulu is eventually rescued from early marriage during the revolution. She reconnects with her mother as Lacuna is dethroned.

**KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 2**

a) It must be a story. The story must validate the saying, "honesty is the best policy."

b) the story must bring out ways through which young Kenyans can fight corruption. It must be a creative and credible story.

**2. Introduction**

a) Lack of money can lead to breakage of marriages. Mrs Linde divorces her husband, Krogstad, because he is financially unstable. She gets married to a rich man. Money can be a source of humiliation.

b) Krogstad, a money lender, blackmails Nora in order for him to retain his job at the bank. Money can make people to focus on materialism at the expense of humanity.

c) Torvalds felt discontented dealing with unsavory cases' as a lawyer. For that reason, he decided to get a job in a bank where he would be dealing with money.

d) When the business of Mrs Linde's late husband collapsed, she was left with nothing to survive on.

**3. a) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

i) When Coyotito is stung by a scorpion, Juana and Kino are determined to save their son's life. Juana takes the child and sucks poison from the wound. The couple also decided to seek the services of the white doctor, though they are aware that the doctor will not treat their baby because they are poor. As expected, the white doctor refuses to treat Coyotito.

ii) Kino is determined to get enough money to pay the white doctor. Together with his wife, they set to the sea. He dives underwater to search for pearls. Luckily, Kino lands on the greatest pearl on earth. In the pearl, Kino sees his dreams achieved: paying the white doctor, educating his child and getting married in church.

iii) Kino is determined to sell his pearl at a reasonable price. Despite his urgent financial needs, Kino refuses to sell the pearl at a throw- away price, even when one buyer offered to buy it at 1500 pesos.

iv) pearl has brought so many misfortunes in Kino's life. People have attempted to rob him

of the pearl. He struck his wife for attempting

to throw the pearl to the sea and killed a man

trying to rob him of the pearl. Despite all

these, Kino is not ready to throw away the

pearl, as Juan had advised him. The Kinos flee

to Loreto town with their pearl, despite the

dangers that lurk ahead of them.

**b) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

a) Pastor Adeyola owns a helicopter and a Gulfstream jet. He also owns homes in Florida, Switzerland and some parts of the Caribbean. He made his wealth through exploiting the desperation of his helpless and vulnerable congregation.

b) Pastor Adeyola discriminates against his poor congregation. Wealthy Mr and MrsEjiofoh are whisked away to the VIP while the rest are ushered to the back of the arena. He also claims that God does not like the poor.

c) Members of the congregation are not allowed to get close to Pastor Adeyola. Many members of the congregation are barred by bouncers from getting close to the pastor, even though they are in desperate need of his healing miracles.

d) Pastor Adeyola performs fake miracles to lure the vulnerable congregation to his church for financial exploitation. the pastor together with his comrades is only heard shouting that a miracle has happened. However, members of the congregation are not allowed to move to the stage and experience the miracle.

**c) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

a) Chipande, Lacuna's political advisor, forces Tamina to sell her land to him at a very low price.

b) Chipande advises Lacuna not to allow any other person to grow coffee in Kutula. He is the only licensed coffee grower.

c) Lacuna appoints his tribesmen to manage the mining project nationwide. They misuse funds. The work output is said to have declined by 15 percent. Lacuna is not ready to make them accountable.

d) Chipande spearheads useless projects that lead to environmental degradation. All the brooks, springs and streams were directed to a dam at the foot of the mountain. This made the whole valley dry. For Tamina to fetch water from the dam, she has to walk for twelve hours to and fro.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 3

a) It must be a story. The story must validate the saying, "as you sow so you shall reap."

b) It must be a story. The story must end with the words; "as prison warders led me out of court, I cursed myself silently.'

**2. Introduction**

**Points to consider**

a) Krogstad is first introduced to the reader as a blackmailer. However, this is not his true identity. He is loving and sympathetic.

b) At first glance, Nora appears like a naive and infantile woman. However, as the play progresses, she is portrayed as not only intelligent but also determined.

c) At the beginning of the play, Torvald seems strong. His authentic trait is later revealed; he is cowardly.

d) Mrs. Linde who can easily be judged as kind does not help Nora. She ensures that Nora's secret is revealed to Torvald.

**3. a) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

a. When Kino found the greatest pearl on earth, the news of his discovery reached the priest. He immediately wondered whether he had baptized Coyotito or formalized Kino's marriage in church. When he visits Kino at his brush house, he reminds him not to forget giving thanks to God.

b. The White doctor, who had refused to treat Coyotito, before the discovery of the pearl, gets interested in treating Coyotito the scorpion bite after learning that Kino was in possession of a great pearl. He even visits the Kino's at their brush house where he maliciously gives Coyotito a poisonous substance then later provides him with an antidote, ammonia. He demands for payment. Kino promises to pay him after selling the pearl.

c. Beggars in front of the church got interested in Kino after his discovery of the pearl. They felt that there was no better alms giver than a man who has suddenly risen from rags to riches.

d. The pearl buyers got interested in Kino because he was in possession of the greatest pearl in the world. They bought pearls from fishermen. All of them, working under one boss, instantly begun to imagine how their

employer would not live forever and how they would take his position in future.

**b) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

a) Impoverished African children sneak from their home, Paradise, to a rich neighborhood, Bulawayo, to steal guavas.

b) On their way from Bulawayo, they meet a white woman. The six children are surprised by her cleanliness and smiling face because nobody smiles at them in Paradise. She was also eating ice cream, something that they had never seen before. When the woman throws away a portion of uneaten ice cream, the children are further perplexed because they had never seen anybody throwing away food.

c) The children lack sufficient clothing. Basta possesses only one tracksuit bottom that he never takes off and a faded orange T-Shirt.

d) The six children are arrested and taken to a juvenile correction center because of stealing guavas to calm hunger.

**c) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

i) Tamina is reduced to a pauper after being forced to sell her farm to Chipande at a throw-away price.

ii) Councilor Chipande, Lacuna's political advisor, is the only person given a license to grow coffee in Kutula. He argues that he cannot withstand competition from paupers.

iii) Lacuna takes Lulu, a young school girl, as his second wife. Furthermore, he only attends to the needs of his concubines and clansmen, ignoring the vast majority of Kutula citizens.

iv) Lacuna borrows ten billion from foreign financiers in the name of Kutula republic. He uses the money to buy himself a plane instead of fighting poverty.

v) Ministers working in Lacuna's government are obliged to surrender 30 percent of their salary to him for job 'security.' Lacuna saves the money in banks abroad.

**KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 4**

1.

a) It must be a story. The story must validate the saying, "when the deal is too good, think twice."

You must present a credible story.

b) You must write an essay clearly explaining various ways

that young Kenyans can use to eradicate poverty.

**2. Introduction**

**Points to consider**

i) the two sisters, Resian and Taiyo, are apprehensive about relocating from Nakuru, their town of birth, to Nasila after their father, Ole Kaelo, is retrenched from Agribix Limited. Taiyo encourages her younger sister to hope for the best as they relocate to Nasila.

ii) Simiren, Ole Kaelo's brother, is the first host of Ole Kaelo's family. The Kaelo's stayed with his family until they got a new house. Furthermore, for the thirty years that Kaelo had been away from Nasila, Simiren represented his elder brother in various cultural functions.

iii) During a walk in the neighbourhood of uncle Simiren's homestead, Resian and Taiyo are accosted by a tall heavyset young man. He roughly grabbed her arm. Resian ordered him to leave her sister alone. He left them unharmed but promised to attack the two sisters again in future.

iv) Oloisudori, an age mate of Ole Kaelo plans to forcefully marry Resian. He showers Resian with gifts. Resian and her sister cunningly hatch and execute a plan of repackaging Oloisudori's gifts and giving it back to him.

**3. a) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

Kino allows the White doctor to put some poisonous white powder in the baby, arguing that it is meant to decelerate the reaction of the scorpion's poisonous sting.

He promises to visit the Kino's after an hour, aware that that will be the right time for the administered poison to start working. Coyotito becomes ill after an hour, a few minutes before the doctor visits them again.

He gives the baby some ammonia that makes him recover. The doctor demands for payment. Kino promises to pay him after selling the pearl. The white doctor further asks Kino some questions that prompt him to look at direction where he had hidden the pearl. Later in night, Kino is awakened by

an intruder in their house trying to unearth the pearl where he had hidden it. He is wounded in the struggle with the intruder.

Kino's wife, Juana, urges him to throw away pearl, claiming that it is evil but he refuses to heed plea. Later, Juana attempts to get hold of the pearl trash it in the sea but Kino runs after her. Angered, beats his dear wife and grabs the pearl from her.

On his way home, after attacking his wife. meets three assailants eyeing on his pearl. Acting self-defense, he chooses to kill one of them. By killing a man, Kino cannot return to their old life. They resolve to run away from the village but their house is set on fire and Kino's greatest possession, the canoe, is destroyed

After the sad incidence of killing a man. Kino’s brother asks him to give up on the pearl. Kino says the pearl is his soul and giving it up is losing his soul. The Kinos choose to escape with the pearl. Armed trackers searching for the pearl pursue them. In the scuffle with the trackers, Coyotito’s head is blown. therefore, Kino loses his only son as he struggles to protect the pearl.

**3. b) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

During a commotion at the market, due to two warring market women, a stampede ensues. Enebeli and his daughter get separated for hours.

Enebeli faced the challenge of answering awkward questions asked by his daughter as a result of an adult talk birthed by a careless joke an uncle had made during a wedding.

Enebeli also faced the challenge of assisting his daughter during her first menstruation. The narrator says it seeped through to the other side of the mattress.

Enebeli is summoned at school where his 14-year-old daughter is accused of sending a boy love notes.

Enebeli is unable to manage his daughter's hair. During a conversation via Skype with his wife who is studying in the USA, she gets concerned about their daughter's unkempt hair. His sister-in-law is called to manage Enebeli's hair.

**c) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

a) Kutula, an independent country under the leadership of Lacuna, is still tied to its former colonial masters through overreliance on foreign loans.

b) The projects that were started by the colonial government in Kutula are not developed under the leadership of king Kutula XV and Lacuna.

c) Kutula citizens continue to languish in poverty under the leadership of Lacuna. This was the same case under his predecessor, king Kutula

d) Pre-colonial government emphasized on classes. The gap between the rich whites and poor Africans was very wide. Natives of Kutula colony served as menial workers in the colonial regime and they did their best to ward off the whip from their white overseers. Lacuna's regime is not different. He purchases a sleek aircraft that will enable him soar above the citizens of Kutula. He describes them as petty people who must 'look up' to him.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 5

1.

a) It must be a story. The story must illustrate the saying, "All that glitters is not gold." If it is simply a philosophical discussion, you lose marks for irrelevancy.

b) It must be a story about a miserable journey

**2. Introduction**

**Points to consider**

a) Ole Kaelo and his family relocate from Nakuru to Nasila after his retrenchment from Agribix limited. His two daughters, Taiyo and Resian were born and raised up in Nakuru. The idea of leaving Nakuru for a village town, Nasila, is coldly embraced by Taiyo and Resian.

b) There is change of Nasilian cultural practices. In the past, culture did not allow an elderly man to marry a girl young enough to be his daughter. It was considered an abomination, and the perpetrators risked being fined heavily besides facing a public rebuke and cleansing ceremony. Ole Kaelo is collaborating with Oloisudori, his age mate, to ensure that he marries his daughter, ResianKaelo.

c) There is environmental change. Mama Milanoi recounts how Nasila Rivers had changed. Nasila water was no longer the same clean water that she and her friends drew when they were girls. The water had been polluted.

People were emptying sacks of agricultural chemicals and poisonous pollutants into Nasila River.

d) There is an emergence of new generational vocal female activists who openly oppose FGM. Minik, a manager of a big sheep ranch and veterinary medicine graduate fights against female circumcision, a practice that is deeply embedded in Nasilian culture. She faces sharp resistance from conservative Nasilans and is christened Emakererei, the wasp.

**3 a) Introduction**

Points to consider

Mental illness patients subject themselves to bodily injuries. Il-le narrator's sister, a patient of schizophrenia, banged her head against the wall until she bled,

Mental illness renders patients speechless. The narrator says that the first thing that schizophrenia robbed her sister was speech her to communicate in an unfamiliar leaving

iii) Patients of mental illness are likely to cause bodily harm to their relatives. The narrator vividly recalls how her sister, attacked by a fit of schizophrenia, threw hot porridge on her, burning her chest. The narrator experienced unbearable pain and had to swiftly remove her dress.

iv) Mental illness patients are likely to cause destruction of property. The narrator recounts how her sister flung a desk across the classroom and smashed a window. She also broke a chair against the wall. As a result, the narrator's sister had to drop out of school.

**b) introduction**

**points to consider**

a) Failure to obey the regime's inhumane commands leads to loss of jobs. Bengo, an anti-government activist was a big thorn to the dictatorial regime of Kutula. To silence him forever, his brother Judah Zen Mehlo who was working for the government, was asked to eliminate him. He disobeyed this order. As a result, Judah lost his job.

b) The ruling regime causes bodily harm to political dissidents. When Judah disobeyed Lacuna's order to kill his brother Bengo, he was tortured and his mangled body was dumped at the doorstep of his house.

c) His life was saved by Dr. Jonathan who was nearby. Kutula republic is headed by a murderous leader. The day that Lacuna was coroneted,

many people mysteriously disappeared because they grumbled that a wrong leader, Lacuna, was being crowned. Lulu also describes Lacuna as a murderer.

d) Lacuna spends a lot of money on unnecessary ceremonies like the commemoration of his father, a former leader of Kutula who led it to shambles. Ironically, majority of Kutula's citizens are impoverished.

**c) introduction**

**Points to consider**

a) When Kino's son, Coyotito, is stung by a scorpion, Kino's brother, Juan, and his wife, Apollonia, are the first people to arrive at his brush house.

b) When Kino is attacked by unknown assailants late in the night, leaving him half conscious and injured. His wife nurses his wounds. She further urges Kino to get rid of the pearl arguing that it is evil.

c) When Kino gets ready to sell the pearl, his brother, Juan, warns him to be careful about the buyers of pearls. He tells Kino that they are cheats and they are likely to attempt to fool him about the pearl's price.

d) The night when Kino killed a man who was part of a gang that tried to rob him of the pearl, his house was set on fire and his canoe destroyed. That night, Kino and his wife, hid at his brother's house. Juan ferries beans, salt and a knife into the house. These foodstuffs and knife will be helpful to Kino as he will be escaping from his home village the following night. Juan also advises Kino to avoid passing through the middle of the town to shield him from being seen by people.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 6

**Imaginative composition**

a) It must be a story. "the story must illustrate the saying, "Hurry has no blessing.

b) It must be a story. the statement must appear at the beginning, "the story must be credible.

**2.Introduction**

**Points to consider**

Resian, the daughter of Ole Kaelo and Mama Milanoi, faces a number of challenges in life. She does not relent. Her undeterred determination drives her to victory as illustrated below.

Oloisudori shows interest in marrying Resian, after changing his plan of extorting money from Ole Kaelo. Resian learns through Joseph that he is a poacher, an extortionist and a hired assassin. He demands that she must undergo female circumcision. Resian, however, is determined to pursue higher education at Egerton University. Oloisudori showers her with gifts but she cleverly repackages them and returns them to him. When

Oloisudori reveals his wish to marry Resian, she tells him off and storms out of the house. Ole Kaelo confirms that he intends to marry her off to Oloisudori and has no plan to enroll her for University studies. Resian openly disagrees with Ole Kaelo on the issue of her planned marriage to Oloisudori. Her father slaps her twice but this does not change her perception towards Oloisudori.

During their early days in Nasila, Resian and Taiyo take a walk around their neighbourhood. They are suddenly accosted by a tall burly man. He gets hold of Taiyo. Resian orders him to release her sister. He obeys her command but promises to attack them in future besides referring to them as indecent women just because they were uncircumcised.

When Olarinkoi escaped with Resian, he took her to a desolate house. He leaves her with foodstuffs and orders her to cook them. Tired Resian falls asleep and forgets to cook. Oloisudori returns drank late in the night. He gets angry after learning that Resian had not cooked food. He attempts to rape her but Resian, though weak and tired, fights back by biting his thumb. Resian's act of courage and determination shields her from rape.

Resian is determined to acquire higher education at Egerton University. She keeps on asking her sister to persuade their father to get them admitted to the University. At one point, Resian asks her father if he will get them enrolled at Egerton University. vehemently rejects the idea of his daughters acquiring higher education and insists Resian must get married to old Oloisudori. Resian escapes from her home in the company of Olarinkoi who later turns out to be cruel.

She does not give up on her quest to acquire higher education. She later meets, Minik, her role model who assists Taiyo and her to secure admission at Egerton University.

In conclusion, Resian's determination helps her to overcome various challenges.

**3. a) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

- The night that the doctor visited Kino in his brush house, an intruder attempts to rob him of the pearl. Even though Kino stabs him, he is left badly bruised.
- Kino fails to eat supper and remains sleepless just to protect the pearl.
- On the night that Kino kept vigil, he senses danger, moves outside his brush house but unfortunately gets assaulted by a stranger. He is left half-conscious injured and in torn clothes.
- When Juana gets the pearl from the fireplace and runs with it towards the sea shore to discard it, Kino runs after her. He snatches the pearl from her and punches on the face.
- On his way from the sea shore, he is accosted by a group of men; eyeing the pearl. In the course of the chaos, Kino stabs one of his attackers to death.
- After committing murder, Kino and Juana resolve to flee from their ancestral home to the city.
- As Kino gets his canoe set for the escape, he realises it is impossible since someone had dug a hole on it.
- He rushes towards his brush house only to realise that it is on fire, and neighbours are trying to extinguish the flame.

**b) Introduction**

**Points to consider**

a) Illegal immigrants are likely to lie about their occupation to cover up their immigration status. Ali lied to people that he was a medical student.

b) Illegal immigrants are likely to be homeless in the host countries. Ali Maffouz slept on the sofas of men he met on George's street.

c) Illegal immigrants are likely to be deported. Ali was handcuffed and deported though he committed suicide before arriving to Morocco.

d) Illegal immigrants are likely to commit suicide once they are deported to their home countries. Poverty made Ali to illegally immigrate to

Ireland after his family raised 2000 Euros to cater for his travel expenses. When Ali was deported to Morocco, he shuddered facing his poor family and being imprisoned for three years. For that reason, he commits suicide by drowning himself.

**c) Introduction**

- Poor governance has led to massive unemployment rate among the youth in Kutula. Tamina says that Judah Zen Melo was competing with hordes of young people for jobs, wandering from town to town. She also says that her sons are in towns looking for jobs
- Bad governance has led to poverty. Tamina is unable to clear her daughter's school fees. As a result, her desperate daughter, Lulu, is willing to trade her body for education.
- Kutula republic is always in festivities, notwithstanding its impoverished citizens. The commemoration ceremony for the late king Kutula XV is announced repeatedly on radio, although most of the citizens don't own radios.
- Political dissidents are silenced. Bengo is imprisoned for joining politics and preaching about empowering the poor. During the coronation of Lacuna, citizens who complained that the wrong leader was being crowned disappeared mysteriously

**KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 7**

1. - Must end with the given words.
   - The story must demonstrate a situation where the events that took place show clearly how the choices made brought above results.
   - Deduct 2mks if story exceeds 2 pages.
   b) – Must be a story –if not deduct 4mks
   - The story must be relevant to the saying – if not deduct up to 4mks
2. Introduction – (2mks)
   Body: Points of interpretation;
   - The kind of parenting by Mama Milanoi and her husband does not herald peace and trust in their family.
   - The girls desire to join the university does not receive any attention from the parents. The girls get emotionally affected as a result.
   - Ole Kaelo's acerbic/stinging tongue is a source of discomfort to his daughters. They enjoy hi absence from the house.
   - The parents secretly conspire to marry off Resian to Oloisudori, which leads to her escape from home and her misery. This betrays her trust.
   - Resian is fully aware that the father loves Taiyo and hates her.

- Reasian is always on the receiving end, being cajoled and criticized for this or for that by the father. She knows no peace in the family.
  (Any 4 well explained points x 3)
  Conclusion – 2mks
  Language A-4
  B – 3
  C – 2
  D – 1 (20mks)

3. Inheriting a top seat without merit only invites ridicule from subjects.

**Introduction:**

- In the Inheritance, Mulwa exposes the vices in Kutula colony by Lacuna and his government in a rather exaggerated manner as discussed below. King Lacuna abuses power and takes advantages of his position to exploit and oppress his subjects. He orders the killing of anyone who opposes his leadership. He askedJuda Zen Melo to kill his brother Bengo who is an activist and a threat to his leadership. When he refuses, he faces the consequences by being sacked and evicted from the government house and his car is taken away. He is also forced to sell his farm to Lacuna's Cronies for peanuts and the wife is forced to work in the same farm to make ends meet.
- His leadership is also satirized when he uses money meant for the country's economic grown for his own selfish gains. He buys an aircraft and deposits the rest in his own account in the same banks that lend the money.
- His greed for power is highly satirized. It is ridiculous that he takes his father's life so that he can get to power. He colludes with the imperialiststo poison his father so that he is installed the new king.
- The imperialists are also satirized. Their despising and demeaning attitude towards the blacks is highly criticized.
- It is laughable that the financiers justify such conditions in the name of helping the people. It is expected that financiers would be sensitive and practical in their demands.
- Others satirized include kings cronies like chiparde and government officials who worship him, and are ready to do anything to please him.

**Conclusion**

From the above discussion, it is quite clear that the author has satirized the poor leadership and the resulting predicaments.

Mark Introduction 2
Conclusion 2
Body 12

Language 4
Total 20

Any 4 well illustrated points. (3:3:3:3) = 12

3b) Memories we lost

**Introduction**

Every writer sets out to pass a certain message or communicate a particular issue to the audience through their work. Benjamin highlights a few concepts in the story “window seat”

1. Lawlessness our roads, vehicles should always follow traffic rules on the roads for safety in this story law and order on roads is not followed as it should be.e.g public transport vehicles are overloaded. The narrator says a min-van meant for ten passengers now carry twenty four of them. It is even worse in the rush hour.
2. Bribery and corruption-drivers bribe policemen in order to get away with crime. Even when things seem to be okay with the vehicle the policemen solicit for bribes is an extent of removing the car keys from ignition. The bribe is a very powerful voice that the police use to silence the adamant drivers.
3. Suffering a passengers. The narrator says that one learns not to commit to a long road because of discomfort. However they don’t seem to care or they are used to it. They even smack their lip s loudly when the policemen take bribes but they don’t take any step. It is even because of overloading that makes it easy for Kenga to rob the narrator.
4. Poverty people at the bus stop are said to be in sandals and others are barefoot; this means they cannot affordbetter shoes. The passengers could be suffering in silence. In the overloaded daladala because of poverty. This is because they pay less money for fare.The narrator describes Kenga that she has a trim figure probably caused by a lifetime of hardwork and deprivation of luxuries. It also possible that she stole from the narrator because she is poor.
5. The word Mzungu means a white men. The Africans call them this to mean he is from the white race. The Africans see the narrator as more superior than them and use even a spectacle that he is using the public. When the guard greets him at the city Chui, everybody turns to see him Africans perceive the white men as rich and wealthy that’s why Kanga robs him in the vehicle. The narrator chooses to date Monique a French girl because she is from their race. He says “I should be with the France girl la fille because French woman are absolutely like American men.

   Conclusion

Major issues that can be related to our day today life's are highlighted in the story. Such issues such as poverty, lawlessness on our roads and poverty need to be dealt with for better life.

Mark 4 well illustrated points

| | |
|---|---|
| Introduction | 2mks |
| Content | 12mks |
| Conclusion | 2mks |
| Language mark | 4mks |

**3c) The Pearl by John Steinback**

**Sample introduction**

Greed is evident throughout the text as exhibited from the actions of various characters in the text. Kino, a pearl fisherman finds superb pearl. News of this great discovery spread to admiration and greed for the pearl in equal measure.

**Points to consider**

The priest on hearing about the finding of the pearl starts to think of the need for church repairs. He wonders whether Kino and Juana have been properly married (in church) and whether Coyotito has been baptized. As a result, he makes a trip toKon's village driven by greed to lay his,hand on the newly found fortune. His was an indirect approach.

After Kino finds the pearl, the doctor, who had a first refused to treat Coyotito, takes upon himself to deliver the medicine to 'cure'Coyotito. He injects Coyotito with a drug to ensure he is sick so as to later 'cure' him. While in the homestead, his darting eyes are focused on Kino to get a clue on where the pearl might be hidden. This shows his greedy nature.

The pearl buyers had opened different offices in town with a sole aim of exploiting the pearl fishermen. They had collaborated with an aim of buying the pearl at the cheapest price and when Kino fails to fall for their trap they dismiss his pearl of being of poor quality. This portrays their greed.

The pearl exposes Kino's family to so much danger. There are a number of attempts to end his life. Those responsible were driven by greed. they wanted to own the pearl due to its fortune. At the same time, Kino killed in self defense. His hut is burnt down and his boat is knocked. All this shows the greedy nature of the thieves who want to own the pearl.

Greed is also noted among the beggars who pinched camp outside the church. They also hope to benefit from pearl for they know there is no alms giver like a poor man who suddenly becomes rich. They believe that when Kino sells the pearl they will benefit.
The villagers followed every detail concerning Kino's pearl through Kino's brother Juan Toma. This shows some element of greed.

**Conclusion**

It is evident that greed for material wealth is inherent even in some cases where individual effort has not been raised.

| | |
|---|---|
| Introduction | 2mks |
| Body 3:3:3:3 | 12mks |
| Conclusion | 2mks |
| Language | 4mks |
| Total | 20mks |

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 8

1.

a. Write a composition that has the following: explosion, crowd, siren and hospital

Points of interpretation

- It has to be a story
- It should have the above things not necessarily in the same way they appear in the question.

*OR*

*b.* Write a composition on the following statement:
"Technological advancement has impacted negatively on the society, especially the youth."

Points of Interpretation

- The composition MUST be in continuous form .If not deduct 4mks AD.
- The candidate's argument MUST be realistic and factual e.g. pornography, help in exam cheating etc.
- The candidate must expose /show negative or harmful effects of technology on social values in society .If not deduct 2marks AD.
- Points should flow fluently and logically
- Award credit for creativity in the execution of ideas

There MUST be a concluding paragraph, in advice or a recap, if missing deducts 2marks AD.

2. **Self-interest is a vice that whoever engages in it is bound to fail.” Using *Blossoms of theSavannah*, write an essay to support this assertion. (20 marks)**

**Introduction**

**In ole kulet’s novel, Blossoms of the Savannah, a character who only cares about themselves in the end doesn’t succeed. This is brought out clearly by characters such as Ole Kaeelo and Olarinkoi.**

I. Ole Kaelo who is only interested to become rich and be accepted in the nasilan culture as who and who in the community, willingly engages in lucrative business deals with oloisudori in exchange of his daughter, Resian. Ole Kaelo is retrenched(pg 1) and has to move to Nasila and make his agricultural business successful where he signs a contract with oloisudori even after he is warned by hi friend Ole Kaelo(pg 25-26). Oloisudori is known for his corrupt means and blackmail which Ole Kaelo falls into. He demands to marry Resian and if not Ole Kaelo would lose everything(pg 107-109,165). He sees the material side only if his daughter is m,,arrieed to Oloisudori yet the daughter wanted to go to the university. He goes ahead to even plan her kidnapping if Resian refuses and haver forcefully circumscised for the marriage to be successful(pg 188, 191, 194). His betrayal to his own daughter, makes him lose both Resian and Taiyo as Resian escapes and later Taiyo is rescued from being married to Oloisudori in her place.

II. Olarinkoi takes advantage of resian’s desperate situation to lure her to his home with the intention of marrying her. Ole Kaelo had sold her daughter to Oloisudori at a half a million and Resian runs from home to confront her father(pg 203-210). In frustration she walks to the Nasila river to clear her mind and olarinkoi promises to take her to Emakererei(pg 211) and she believes him as he had once saved her and Taiyo from the vagabonds(pg 140-143). Though that does not happen as he takes her to his home where he tries to rape her and resian fights by biting his finger almost amputating it(pg 212-220). Due to shame Olarinkoi has to hide and Resian is nursed back to health by Enkabaani(pg 230-234) who helps her escape to Emakererei(pg 245-255). Olarinkoi eventually loses Resian.

III. Oloisudori is greedy for power and wealth as he already has six wives and still wants to take Resian as a seventh wife. Being a wealthy businessman, who is known to be corrupt, immoral, an extortionist, a smuggler, a poacher and athug(pg 101, 236)'easily lures Ole Kaelo who wants to be rich and succeed in his business even afterrr being warned by ole Supeiyo to keep him away from his daughters(pg 26). When Oloisudori sees Resian the first time, he openly scans her and this makes Resian uncomfortable due to his amorous character(pg 91-98, 107, 203). As he thrives in extortion(pg 110), he threatens Ole Kaelo's business in exchange of Resian and the father agrees due to his materialistic nature(pg 177,178, 188). Oloisudori tells heer he would marry her and this makes resian run away from home after aconfrotation with both noloisudori and his father(pg 203-210). In thee end he loses her and his amoured vehicles which are torched by labourers at Minik's farm and he has to escape to save his dear life. (pg 281-284)

IV. The mother to Olarinkoi(mono-eyeed woman) selfishly desires her son to marry Resian in an attempt to settle scores with Oloisuduri. She had foressen that Ole Kaelo would move to Nasila and Olarinkoi would marry one of his daughters(pg 232). Olarinkoi brings her to his home(pg 217-219) and shamelessly after a drinking spree tries to rape her where Resian bites his finger almost amputating it (pg 221-222). The plan all along was for Resian to get circumscised and get married to Olarinkoi but he has messed up. Olarinkoi's mother is very bitter at rich people especially Oloisudori who abandoned her after the help she accorded him during his poaching days(pg 236) and she is happy that her son had snatched her from Oloisudori.(pg 228-229) In a way it is victory to her and she plans as soon as Resian gets better she will be circumcised and they will elope to Tanzania where they will stay until the search for Resian is over(pg 229) Enkaabani who was meant to treat her after circumscision is the one who helps her escape and thus spoils Olarinkoi's mother's plans. ( pg 245-255)

V. Mama Milanoi cares so much about the interest of her husband to retain her position as the wife and does not realize the pain and suffering she inflicts on her daughters and ends up losing both of them in the end. She welcomes btheideabof them relocating to Nasila where her children would be inculcated to

Nasila culture and she is hopeful to bore her husband a son in the long run. She does this to please her husband even when he gets into a shoddy deal with Oloisudori to sell of her daughter she is happy after she sees the wealth that her future son-in-law is willing to give to her daughter. She doesn't listen to the cry of Resian who wants to go to the university as she was meant to fight for her. When things get to be difficult, she tries seeking help from the women in the society who compares her to the proverbial hyena who is not sure of which culture to follow. In the end her daughter Resian runs away from home, Taiyo is forcefully circumcised and also loses her.

Conclusion

It is futile to only care about one's interest as in the end it leads to misery

3. **Poverty creates deep social contrast in the way people live in the society. Write an essay in support of the above statement drawing illustrations from NoViolet Bulawayo's strory,** *Hitting Budapest*.

Introduction

Paradise and Budapest contrast sharply in their manifestations of the economic duality where extreme poverty is paralleled with abundance and extreme wealth.

I. Paradise is prejudiced in **food** and hunger pangs which drive children into stealing guava fruits as Budapest chocks in plenty and waste. The children sneak out of their dwelling place and go to steal guavas because of hunger. The narrator says he would die for guavas or anything because his stomach feels like somebody just took a shovel and dug everything out (**pg 97**). They have stolen from Chipo's uncle's trees, they have harvested all the fruits at SADC Street and now they are adventuring in the IMF Street where they are sure to find some. By the time they get back to paradise their stomachs are so full they will just drink water for the night, listen to Mother of Bone's stories and go to sleep. Contrast this to the experience of Budapest where the woman comes out eating ice cream and can afford to throw the remains into the waste bin. The children wonder because they have never seen anybody throw food away. (**pg 100**)

II. The two neighbourhoods are completely worlds apart in **housing and shelter**. In paradise the narrator says they live in shanties and shacks. No wonder then that they are mesmerized by the Budapest's big houses with graveled yards and tall fences and walls and flowers and green trees, heavy with guava fruits to steal. (**pg 98**). They even argue about and adopt houses they can only dream about.(**pg 102, 103**)

III. Inequality is also very evident in the distribution of facilities of comfort (**recreational facilities**). In Budapest, along Hope Street there is a big stadium with the glimmering benches that the children in Paradise will never sit on (**pg 97**). Mello can afford to eat ice cream the remains of which she even throws into a dust bin. The children from Paradise look at the flying remains of the food flying in the air like a dead bird before hitting the ground. They have never seen anyone throw food away. They can afford to listen to good music, not kwaito or dance hall like in Paradise (**pg 100**). Mello takes pictures for fun. She has a nice pink camera which fascinate the children because it is not in their experience. No wonder, taking pictures does not appeal to the children at all (**pg 101**).

IV. Contrasted social distance (**disposition**) is manifested in relationships and levels of interactions in Budapest and Paradise. There is certain level of effervescence in Paradise as opposed to Budapest. Children interact easily and even plan to go and steal Guava fruits from the neighbourhood. Women and men can have time for each other (**pg 97, 98,102**). And the narrator tells us of Mother of Bones telling them stories in the evenings before they sleep. Budapest on the other hand is deserted and forlorn. The narrator says, "*Budapest is like a different country…But not an ordinary country – it looks like everybody woke up one day and closed their gates, doors and windows; picked their passports and left…Even the air is empty; no burning things, no smell of cooking food or something rotting; just plain air with nothing in its hands*." (**pg 98**)

V. Basics in life like **clothing and water** are so lacking in Paradise whereas there is plenty in Budapest. When Mello run her hands in her hair which looked matted and dirty the narrator wonders and wishes that he was in Budapest, *"…if I lived in Budapest I would wash my whole body every day and comb my hair nicely to show I was a real person living in a real place."*(**pg 101**) even clothing is a problem in Paradise. Godknows' shorts are torn at the back and the white fabric is dirty as Basta wears a worn out T-shirt that makes him look so ugly one cannot tell whether he is a man or a woman. In Budapest, Mello is wearing a long neat dress. She is clean and pretty, like a baby. She adorns jewelry and her skin is smooth brown and does not have a scar. (**pg 100, 101**)

VI. There is no going to **school** in paradise. In fact the children believe that going to school is not important anymore. They imagine one can make money without going to school. The importance of school only occurs to them when they are taken to a correction home and they can now read and write. (**pg 103, 104-105**)

Conclusion

In conclusion the story treats the reader to a clear disparity that is so common in life when it comes to distribution of national resources; one part of the society has in excess what the other part may never live to experience, creating an absurd tilt in life.

4. Failure to positively respond to wise counsel often leads to suffering and frustrations. Show the validity of this statement focusing on characters in the novel The Pearl.

INTRODUCTION
Sometimes in our lives we are given advice by our friends which we at times take for granted. Such action may lead to suffering and regrets.
(Accept any other relevant introduction)

Fi Juana
Juana advises her husband to throw away the pearl because according to her it was evil and it would destroy them. She suggested that they break it between stones, burry it and forget the place or even throw it back into the sea. Kino could not hear of it, and claimed that it was their only chance. He ended up losing the pearl which he intended to keep.

Fii Juana Tomas
Juana Tomas cautioned his brother, to be careful on the manner in which he handles the pearl. He suggests that Kino looks for a way of selling the pearl locally, other than using an agent like it had been done by other sellers who ended up losing. He also discourages him from going to the capital to sell the pearl. Kino does not follow the advice. He refused to sell the pearl. It later brought him problems and he ended up throwing it away.

Fiii The Merchants

The dealers advised Kino to take one thousand five hundred pesos for the pearl, which Kino thought was too little. According to neighbours a thousand pesos was not to be thrown away, the kind of money he had never handled before, and they thought he was a pig-headed fool for not accepting the offer. Kino does not take the advice and ends up losing the son in the process.

Fiv Kino
Juana had been advised by her husband, to stay in the cave and ensure that the baby does not cry. She however moved to the entrance of the cave and exposed the baby. When Coyotito cried, the trackers thought it was a Coyote and shot the baby. Failure to follow her husband's advice led to the loss of their son.

(Any other valid point)

CONCLUSION
In conclusion, it would be wise to follow advice given by sincere people to avoid regretting later.

Mark 3 : 3 : 3 : 3
Introduction 2 mks
Conclusion 2 mks
Grammar 4 mks

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 9

### 1. Creative composition

a) The story must begin with the given sentence: Visiting a children's home was not my idea of spending my birthday, but I was determined to make the day interesting. If not, deduct 2 marks.

a) Award marks for the following:

b) Ability to write an interesting composition creatively.

c) Ability to develop a plot that has a beginning, climax and resolution.

d) Description and use credible characters, places and situations.

e) Ability to use language creatively, including figurative language and other stylistic devices.

f) Ability to use the rules of grammar correctly.

g) Ability to use a variety of sentence structures, simple, complex and compound sentences.

h) Ability to use a variety of vocabulary appropriately.

i) Ability to write logically and coherently.

j) Ability to use vivid description and other stylistic devices.

k) Ability to use punctuation marks correctly.

(b) Must be a story. If not deduct 4 marks. The story must illustrate the proverb: A bird in hand is worth two in the bush. The proverb is used to show that there is value in something that one already has rather than pursuing one which they are not assured of getting. Refer to the scheme in (a) above.

**2. compulsory set text**

*This is an exposition essay.*

**Introduction**

The female characters in Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House give up their comfort for others' sake. Nora Helmer puts her reputation on the line for her husband's sake. Indeed, it is true that women are portrayed as loving and self-sacrificing. Mrs. Linde married a man she did not love but who had money because she needed to take care of her ailing mother and take care of her brothers.

**Illustrations**

Mrs. Linde gives up on the man she loved, Krogstad, for the sake of her family. She has to put up with a loveless marriage for her mother and brothers, when her husband dies, she finds no reason to mourn. It is clear she has sacrificed her life for other people's sake,

Nora secretly takes a loan so that her husband who is ill can take a trip to Italy (according to the doctor's prescription) to get well, she has to take up extra work copying documents to pay off the loan.

Nora forges her father's signature. For her to obtain a loan from Krogstad, one of the conditions is that she has a surety. She can only get her father to

sign the surety; however, her father is very ill. Giving him the details of her husband's illness would only worry him further, and so

Nora chooses not to tell him of her predicament. This act of love leads her to forging her father's signature which is a crime. She lives with the secret for a long time, but again is willing to pay the price for the sake of her family.

She sacrifices some of the money she gets to give the children what they need and for Torvald.

She struggles to keep a secret from Torvalds so that he is not upset yet that she took a loan for a trip that was to help him get better.

Nora buys presents for everyone in the house including the maid because she loves them. She wraps the gifts with beautiful gilt paper. She decorates a Christmas tree to make everyone happy.

Anne, Nora's nurse, sacrifices her comfort in order to take care of Nora, and later Nora's children. Anne leaves her own daughter behind and moves in with Nora's family, to become Nora's nurse. Nora had no mother, and Anne filled in this gap with lots of love. Even Nora wonders how Anne had the heart to give up raising her own child in order to work, but it is clear that Anne had to make this sacrifice in order to fend for her own family. She gladly takes care of Nora's children too, and contents herself with letters from her daughter on important occasions, such as her wedding.

**Conclusion**

It is clear that women in the play are loving and make sacrifices to take care of those that they love. Their actions show their immense sacrifice as they forego personal happiness to make the lives of others better.

**3. (a) This is an expository essay**.

Points should be supported by illustrations from the text.

**Introduction**

Lack of information or the know-how to handle a situation can lead to untold suffering and pain. This is evident in Nlqombothi's story, Memories we Lost, where the narrator's sister suffers greatly from schizophrenia. Due to ignorance, in the belief that she is possessed by ghosts, she is subjected to rituals and herbs that do not help to cure her.

*(Accept any other relevant introduction. Award 2 marks.)*

**Illustrations**

The narrator's sister suffers schizophrenic attacks. The attacks terrify her; moreover, they alter her, she becomes unrecognizable due to the pain. The attacks affect both the sister and the narrator, and they lose their speech and their memory. Once the narrator's sister runs away from home, screaming, in the night. Men and boys have to look for her in the night, and all return empty-handed and defeated. Her mother is able to find her; she comes home with her the next day, carrying her on her back. No one is able to understand her sister's condition, so the sister does not get much help.

The narrator's sister, in another instance, bangs her head against the wall till she bleeds. She begins rocking back and forth, then goes on to hit her head against the wall. She does so till she screams; it is as if she is trying to rid herself of the thing that has possessed her. She smashes her head against the wall continuously and violently until she leaves blood stains on the wall. The narrator is alarmed by the attack; she. tries to stop her sister but she pushes her away with the strength that only comes to her when she suffers the attacks. A sangoma is called in in an attempt to heal the girl. She cleanses the spot where her girl had bludgeoned her head, but the stain on the wall remains, and the trauma too — the narrator begins to smell blood in her dreams, her clothes, in everything, the smell of blood lingers for a long time.

The sister suffers the attack when hovering over a hot porridge pot, and she flings it across the room. The narrator gets burnt across her chest, and the pain is unbearable. The sister is shocked and devastated later when she regains consciousness. She does not even know she is the one who burnt her sister, and the narrator does not let her know. The narrator's sister is forced to drop out of school by her condition. She suffers an attack at school, and in the process flings a desk across the class and breaks a window. She also breaks a chair and screams incoherently.

Only when she sees the narrator does she regain consciousness. The narrator is affected by this incident. She feigns illness and plays truant so that she can stay at home with her sister. She tells her sister that she will only go to school when she herself goes to school. The sister however fears that because her mother, the teachers and the principal will never let her back in school.

Out of desperation, the narrator's mother subjects her daughter to more sangomas and more churches. She is also given bottles of medication, so

that she becomes unresponsive. She only nods and shakes her head at irrelevant moments, it is obvious that the medication will not help her, The narrator only realizes this when she learns more about her sister's condition in school, She helps her sister avoid the torture of medication by getting rid of it.

The narrator's sister is subjected to rituals that leave her dazed and emotionless. In such rituals, the villagers would assemble at the narrator's home. The ritual involved shouting insults at the 'thing' that possessed the sister; the elders kept referring to it as the devil's work and demons. The sister is so traumatized by the ritual that her sleep is disturbed. She holds the narrator in the night, squeezes her and sinks her teeth in the pillow so that she does not cry. This demonstrates her extreme psychological suffering.

Due to their ignorance, the narrator's mother and step-father plan that the sister should be taken to Nkunzi, a famous sangoma. The sangoma is famous for 'baking' the people taken to him. This involves making a fire from cow dung and wood, and once the fire burned red, the demon- possessed person is tied onto a section of zinc roofing which is then placed on the fire. The narrator cannot 'bear having her sister subjected to this torture; she escapes with her sister. With the little she knows of her sister's condition, she finds her way to the town, and hopefully, to a hospital where the sister can find help.

**Conclusion**

Lack of information as to what disease the narrator's sister suffers causes her more suffering. The ignorance about mental health causes the young girl and her family to go through a lot of pain. It also exposes them to exploitation by the sangomas and some preachers. If the mother and the society had the correct information, so much suffering would have been averted.

(b) Introduction

colonial rule sets the stage for African dictatorship. Lacuna does not want to put up with anyone who criticizes his leadership. He falls out with Robert an imperialist when he criticizes his leadership. Bengo is imprisoned because of opposing Lacuna and his oppressive rule. This sets the stage for his authoritarian rule.

(Accept any other relevant introduction. Award

2 marks.)

Illustrations

Robert and Goldstein represent the colonialists. They work with the leader, Lacuna because they want to fleece him and his subjects. They make him think that they are for him yet they know his rule is oppressing the people. However, as long as they benefit, they do not care.

The colonialists want to benefit from the people and get as much profit as possible without giving the people much. They advise Lacuna to privatize companies and reduce employment and thus increase the poverty so that the people struggle for basic needs.

They set the stage by giving hefty loans to Lacuna at the expense of the people. The money does not trickle down to the people yet they are the ones forced to pay.

When Lacuna is unable to pay the loan which is now at one hundred and twenty-two billion, he imposes a curfew from dawn to dusk. He then freezes salaries, charges a hundred percent tax on profits and all profit is appropriated to the national kitty for safe custody.

Lacuna's personal accounts are frozen when he is unable to repay the loans and he has to recover the money lost from the citizenry. thus he introduces martial law. He is commander- in-chief and assumes all control. He abolishes all positions except army ranks and fires those who dare oppose him. The colonialists' denial of money makes Lacuna's dictatorial tendencies fully fledged. In a way the people suffer because of Robert and Goldstein.

The natives live in fear because any fallout with Lacuna could lead to their death. They dare not oppose his rule like Bengo and Judah. Bengo is sent to prison for not supporting Lacuna's rule. His brother Judah is exiled after he is almost killed when he refuses to assassinate his brother Bengo for not supporting him. Ihis is true dictatorship where a leader does not want to be opposed and even kills those who dare.

Lacuna knows the people do not like him but he imposes himself on them. During the Commemoration ceremony, he gives a lavish banquet for the colonialists so that they can lend him more money .Ironical, most of the food is imported. Lacuna does not develop the economy but continues to impoverish his people. This is what the colonialists want — to make profit and enslave the natives as they pay the hefty loans. 'the people live in poverty. Tamina lives in a grass thatched house and cannot pay fees for

Lulu. She picks coffee on a farm for very little money and cannot make ends meet. This reveals that dictatorship has oppressed then just like the colonialists intended by helping Lacuna impoverish the people.

Lacuna orders that those who resist be shot on sight. Furthermore, he can have anyone he wants. He keeps her confined for a month when she does not accept him for marriage.

(Accept any 4 developed points, 12 marks)

**Conclusion**

Dictatorship by Lacuna is propelled by the imperialists.' They give Lacuna money and then help him to impoverish the people. Lacuna introduces martial law which is authoritarian and which makes Lacuna do as he pleases.

(Accept any other relevant conclusion. Award 2 marks)

Introduction: 2 marks

Development: Any 4 points developed logically — 12 marks

Conclusion: 2 marks Grammar and presentation: 4 marks

**c)Introduction**

In The pearl, things are not as they look or seem. Kino looks quiet and harmless. Later we see him killing a thief who attempts to steal his pearl. He changes because of his newly found wealth.

(Accept any other relevant introduction. Award 2 marks,)

**Illustrations**

Things are not always what they seem. The pearl promises a better life for Kino and his family, but instead it causes him a lot of pain. The pearl of the world begins to interest the inhabitants of La Paz. Soon they are all looking at the pearl for their salvation. Kino is the man everyone wants to be associated with because of the pearl. But the pearl only makes things worse for Kino and it does not enrich him as everybody had thought, Kino hits his wife, kills four men. He has to leave La Paz because he fears for his life and fears that the pearl might be stolen. He changes because he wants to hold on to the pearl like his life depends on it,

The pearl buyers are many but, in fact, they are under one man who wants to buy the pearl for as little as possible and get the most profit out of it. The pearl buyers pretend to help the fishermen but all they do is cheat them of

their hard-earned pearls. they hear about Kino's pearl and they are ready for him with a plan. They offer him different prices for it yet they are all working together. They intend to buy the pearl at a low price and then sell it at a high price.

The doctor gives Coyotito a white substance to cure him but he actually poisons the child so that he can get a piece of Kino's fortune, the doctor pretends that the baby is very sick and could die from the poison and he capitalizes on Kino and Juana's ignorance. He knows that the child is fine as Juana has sucked the poison from the scorpion bite. He seems genuine but he is evil,

The people are now all related to Kino but in actual sense they want a part of the pearl. Others want to steal the pearl from him. After Kino tries to sell his pearl, the pearl buyers may have been the ones who arrange to come and steal the pearl because they are the ones who know the true value of the pearl.

(Accept any 4 developed points. 12 marks)

**Conclusion**

From the novel, it is evident that things are not always as they seem. Kino turns evil. The doctor makes the child sicker so that he can be seen to be a good doctor. The pearl buyers pretend to help the fishermen. True as they say, do not judge a book by its cover.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 10

1. (a) Must be a creative story. If not, deduct 4 marks. The story must begin with the given sentence, "As I got closer to my home that night, I realized that the commotion and noise I had heard on getting off the bus came from my elder brother's house." If not, deduct 2 marks.

(b) Must be a story. If not deduct 4 marks. The story must illustrate the proverb "Love is blind." The proverb is used to show how one can be blind to the faults of others when they love them. The candidate will be awarded marks for the other points listed in (a) above.

**2.** The following points can be included. Accept any other relevant points with suitable illustrations.

**Introduction**

Indeed, appearances can be deceiving. In A Doll's House by Henrik Ibsen, some characters portray naivety yet they are not. Others look harmless yet they are capable of blackmail.

**Illustrations**

Appearances can be deceiving. Nora appears naive and helpless. Her role in the home is taking care of the children and her husband yet she is very intelligent. She takes a loan secretly and women are not allowed to take loans without their husband's consent. She forges a signature so that it looks like her father signed the bond. What Torvald does not know is that Nora takes a loan and to pay for his trip to Italy to save him as he is very ill. Nora makes him believe she also wants to go on a trip. He believes the money came from her father. What he does not know is that Nora deceived him.

Torvald thinks Nora is a plaything and is expected to be a wife and a homemaker. When she tells Torvald she is leaving him, he tells her she is deserting her most sacred duties of being a mother and a wife. He does not realize that Nora is awakening and taking back her independence.

He still thinks her as naive. She even tells him to shut up as she talks. She takes charge of the situation for the first time since she got married.

Krogstad is a friend to Nora and helps her secure a loan only to blackmail her later. He wants her to ask Torvald to retain him at the bank the will tell him about the loan Nora took. He wants to retain the bank job to help him repair his reputation which had been damaged because

Torvald is confident but, when he learns of his wife's secret letter, he blames her. When a second absolves them of the debt, he tells her they will live together but only for the public. When she tells him she is leaving, he begs her as he always thought he had power over her. Nora takes back the power that Helmer always had taken from her.

Dr Rank is a loyal friend of Helmer, but the whole time he is in love with Helmer's wife, Nora. He is loyal to Helmer though and retreats when Nora does not seem interested in his love.

**Conclusion**

It is evident that appearances can be deceiving. Nora is not as innocent as Helmer thinks, Krogstad is out to blackmail Nora for his own good yet he at first pretends to be her confidant. Nora looks like she cannot leave Helmer but she does it so easily to Helmer's shock.

**3. (a) Introduction**

Indifference is sometimes as a result of the life we would want to forget. In Leila Aboulela's story Missing Out, Majdy is indifferent not only to his wife but to the culture of his people and their religion.

**Illustrations**

Majdy's stay in London makes him indifferent to his people. He does not participate in the demonstrations of students protesting the injustices they face as he is busy chasing numerous grants for his postgraduate research.

He does not follow the strict prayer routine and does not even have a prayer mat. He is bored that his wife keeps asking about the prayer timetable and how it looks different from the one back home.

He concentrates more on his studies and not on the strict timelines of payers as his religion dictates. He even tells Samra that he cannot do the Friday prayers because he will be in class then. He wants to enjoy civilized and lively London and even tells his wife Samra not to nag him. He does not want to be inconvenienced by prayer.

He sees Khartoum as a place that hinders one because of the constant coups, new laws and doctor's strikes. He feels that life among his people is unaffordable. As a lecturer, he cannot be paid enough to live in a place of his own, Moreover, his wife would complain if he lived with his parents as she would not get along with his mother. He does not want to waste time with other intellectuals discussing politics and he wants to get away from such an atmosphere. He does not want to be associated with fanatics and the backwardness of his people. The new life promised opportunities he could not get in Khartoum.

He feels his people are centuries behind in terms of technology and knowledge. He allows his wife to go home for a while but he refuses to leave London. He has no interest in relocating or even visiting Khartoum.

**Conclusion**

Majdy is indifferent because his exposure in London has made him see some of the things that his people are yet to experience like efficiency in communication and provision of basic needs. He does not want to go back to the backwardness of the uncivilized Khartoum.

**b) Introduction**

Leaders must be people who care about the welfare of the people they lead if they are to win the people's support and allegiance. Lacuna is a man that is immoral and heartless, and who has no morals.

(Accept any other relevant introduction. Award 2 marks)

**Illustrations**

Lacuna is a callous man devoid of any moral values. He asks Judah to kill his brother Bengo

who is not on his political side. When Judah refuses, Lacuna sends him away and almost kills him. Later Judah dies in an accident while working. Goldstein says that Lacuna had murdered Judah and it was no accident. He imprisons Bengo for opposing him. During the commemoration ceremony, he spots Lulu and wants to take her forcefully as a wife yet she is young enough to be his daughter. When she refuses, he confines her to the palace for a month, when she asks about the first lady,

Lacuna is quick to talk ill of her to create an illusion of how evil she is yet she is not. He stashes away money in foreign banks as his people suffer and lack basic things like water. He buys the people's farms at very low prices and then employs them for very low wages to work on the same farms as slaves. He takes an even bigger loan to build his popularity yet he knows he has no way of repaying the loan back. He imposes a hundred percent tax charges on companies making profits and introduces martial law to oppress the people and to try to recover the money that the imperialists have withdrawn from his accounts. He introduces a curfew from dusk to dawn and tells his army to shoot on sight those who resist him.

He works with imperialists to oppress his people and gain more money for himself and his cronies and he takes out a second loan though he has no way of repaying it. He only employs people from his clan because he thinks they will be loyal to him and can help him drive his agenda which is to enrich himself at the expense of his subjects. Lacuna buys an aircraft yet his people are dying of hunger. He kills his own father to take leadership. He claims his father ran down the economy as an excuse to legitimize his leadership.

**Conclusion**

Lacuna is morally corrupt and is a man that only thinks of himself. He does not care that his people suffer because of paying high taxes and that they lack basic needs. All he cares s about is welfare. He is a killer and a murderer who thrives in his corrupt morals.

**c) Introduction**

The writer presents the natives in an intelligent way to a large extent. The natives are united as they take Kino to sell the pearl. From the talk, we know that they know about the white man oppressing them from when they are born to the day they die.

(Accept any other relevant introduction. Award

2 marks)

**Illustrations**

Juana and Kino believe that the traditional medicine is better than the white's man medicine but they use the doctor as they are not confident in the traditional method. The natives are intelligent. Kino is aware that his pearl is worth a lot of money. The pearl buyers work in cahoots and they want to cheat him. They work under one man who controls them and wants to get a big profit margin by buying pearls for the lowest prices. The natives realize this and they pool their pearls and get one man to go sell them in the city and he disappears. they get a second one and this one steals from them. They know that they have been cheated from when they were born to the overcharge of the coffins they are buried in.

the doctor's servant uses a different language to communicate with Kino. He does not want to speak his language and this may be because he works for a white man. The doctor looks down upon the natives and says if they cannot pay he will not treat 'little Indians' as he is not a 'veterinary'.

The doctor comes to see Juana and Kino's baby and gives him a capsule and the baby is sicker. In an hour's time, he comes and makes the baby better. He thinks Kino and Juana are ignorant but they know the doctor is doing something fishy. However, they believe in his medicine.

The priest preaches that the natives should not fight poverty as he equates it with a soldier being give a post and he has to guard it. Not accepting poverty is like leaving the post. Kino gets the pearl and he wants a better future for his family, showing that natives are not ignorant of their status and would want to change it for the better. Thus the natives are not primitive or

ignorant but the position they are in causes them to act like they are primitive as they have been oppressed by the white masters.

Moreover, many have not been educated and do not know much of what is beyond La Paz. No wonder some think that the money Kino is offered is a lot and he should just take it. This is because they do not know the value of the pearl.

(Accept any 4 developed points. 12 marks)

**Conclusion**

The natives had been oppressed by the white man and by religion but they know what is really happening around them. Their ignorance is because of the circumstances that they operate in. Most of them like Kino are not educated but they are not primitive.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 11

1) (a) This must be a creative story. If not deduct 4 marks. The candidate should write a story ending with the sentence: "It was by the grace of God that I survived. If not, deduct 2 marks.

(b) Must be a story. If not deduct 4 marks. The story must illustrate the proverb 'Every dog has its day'. The proverb is used in situations where one suffers but one time the person gets a breakthrough of some sort. Must be a story. If not deduct 4 marks.

2)Thefollowingpoints can be included. Accept any other relevant points with suitable illustrations.

**Introduction**

It is true that Nora is treated like a doll and is babied by Torvald and her father. She feels that no one thinks of her as being capable of a serious thing. Most of the time, Nora is decorating the Christmas tree and playing with the children, while Helmer handles serious business is in the study.

(Accept any other relevant introduction. Award

2 marks.)

**Illustrations** Indeed, all her life, Nora had been treated and like a doll to be petted and shown off. Her husband Torvald treats her like a plaything and even calls her such names as 'my little squirrel', 'my little lark', 'my little spendthrift', 'my little skylark'. When Nora looks unhappy, Torvald gives her

money to go and spend. He calls her 'my little spendthrift'. He thinks that all Nora can do is shop, wrap gifts and arrange for the Christmas party. No wonder he asks her to invite Dr Rank as that is all she can do.

Torvald treats Nora like a child and he does not want her to eat sweets. He forbids her to eat macaroons and he enquires if she has eaten them. She has to eat macaroons in hiding. He regards her Christmas gifts as 'her little secrets'. When they go to the Tarantella, TOIVa1d wants Nora to be dressed in a pretty dress so that peoplecan admire her, He asks Mrs Linde if she thinks

Nora looks pretty. He teaches Nora how to dance so that she can dance well at the Tarantella. Nora says that before she came to live with Helmer, she had lived with her father, she was his doll-child and he played with her like she did with her dolls and Torvald treats her in the same manner.

When Nora goes shopping, she buys her daughter a simple doll. This may signify the fact chat she believes her daughter may live like her. Torvald even asks Mrs Linde to help Nora mend her dress. He also asks Nora to try on the dress that she will wear for the dance. He tells her that she needs to do a lot of practice. He makes her feel incapable of doing anything on her own.

**Conclusion**

Helmer treats Nora like a doll. He treats her like a creature that is under its owner's care. Even she calls herself 'little lark'.

**3 (a) Introduction**

Lack of contentment in life can lead to greed and even in some cases death. Leo Tolsoy in the story, How Much Land Does Man Need? reminds us that we do not need a lot in life and we should be content with what is enough. Pahom looks for more land yet he has more than what many people have.

**Illustrations**

Lack of contentment can lead one to destruction as seen with Pahom. He is a farmer who owns 123 acres of land and pasture but he still wants more. He keeps thinking of how he wants more land. When a man tells him of the land of the Bashkirs and how cheaply it is sold, he is strongly attracted.

Pahom learns from the Bashkir leader that he was to walk for the whole day and return before sunset and all the land he had marked would be his for

only 1000 rubles. He is unable to sleep as he thinks of the large tract of land he will get if he covers a large area.

When Pahom starts to cover ground, he sees more fertile land farther and farther away and all he thinks about is how to get all the land for himself He keeps moving towards more land and he loses track of the time. He is willing to even throw away what he has to get what he can see and unfortunately never have.

Pahom removes his shirt and throws away his water bottle. He suffers because he wants to walk to more of the fertile land that he can see, the more he sees, the more he runs towards it. It is almost sunset and he runs fast as he wants to beat the sunset deadline and own all the land he has marked. He is tired and his heart beats very hard. Unfortunately, he falls to the ground dead because he had lost a lot of energy. His servant buries him and says that all Pahom needed was six feet from his head to his heels.

**Conclusion**

Pahom dies because he is not satisfied with what he has. In his quest to acquire more fertile land, he misses out on the time. In the end, it is his greed that kills him, yet all he needed was some land.

**b) Introduction**

Violence is not the only way that problems can be solved. The citizens and leaders of Kutula rebel without weapons and they are able to remove Lacuna from office. Even the army is amazed that they are advancing to the palace without weapons.

**Illustrations**

Indeed, it is possible to achieve positive change without violence. Sangoi is a respected leader among the people. Sangoi has told Lacuna that the people will not accept to be evacuated. The people are planning a rebellion against Lacuna and his cronies. Bengo and the leaders do not want to use any weapons unless it is absolutely necessary, they plan to 'fight' with their numbers. They have recruited some men who move among Lacuna's forces and are loyal to him. Bengo tells Sangoi that they plan to accomplish their mission without pain and hate, and without shedding blood. They want to say no to tyranny, instead of war, they choose a leader they can trust and they settle for Sangoi who the people love and admire. They want her to lead them to (c)

Sangoi agrees to lead the people and urges the leaders to withdraw other armed sections of the movement. She prays as they embark on their mission. The plan is to surround the barracks and pen Lacuna's men like animals. The people will release millions of doves to signal peace and resolve. They plan to do everything with love. Lacuna's men are surprised that the people come to the palace without weapons but with their hoes and twigs,

They do, not want to shed blood because Sangoi 'tells them to think of their kinsmen and what they would have to face afterwards if they killed them. The people surround the palace and Lacuna and his men are arrested. No blood is shed. The people embark on rebuilding their country.

**Conclusion**

It is possible to win a war without violence. What is important is rebuilding the nation as Sangoi and her people demonstrate.

**c) Introduction**

The pearl of the world arouses greed in the Kino, the doctor, the priest and the people of La Paz. Everyone begins to plan their life around the pearl even though it belongs to Kino. They want a piece of it. Kino wants to get more for his pearl than the pearl buyers are offering.

**Illustrations**

The pearl of the world arouses destructive power of greed. Everyone wants a piece of the pearl. The doctor at first refuses to treat the baby because Kino cannot afford to pay him. Later when he hears about the pearl, he even says he is the baby's doctor. Moreover, he poisons the baby just so he can get more money.

The priest visits Kino when he hears of the pearl. The church needs some repairs and he can get money from Kino. He tells him to remember to thank God and probably give a portion of the money from the pearl as thanksgiving. He also wants to marry Kino and Juana and baptize Coyotito.

The pearl buyers want to pay very little money for a pearl they know is worth so much, they operate as agents though they are under one person so as to maximize on the profits.  Kino is attacked by thieves at his house as they too want the pearl of the world. When they do not get it, they put a hole in his canoe and burn his house. Kino is liked and people say his wife is good. They hope the pearl will not change him, but it does. When Juana thinks it has

brought evil and she wants to throw it into the sea, Kino slaps her, kicks her in the side and he is angry with her. He guards the pearl with all he has, and even injures a man and kills another.

Later Kino wants to go to the city to sell the pearl for a better price and get more money. In the process he kills three men who are tracking him to take the pearl. In the process, the baby gets shot and dies.

**Conclusion**

Kino is changed by the pearl because he only sees what it can do for him. He fails to realize the most important thing in his life is his family and, in the end, his greed destroys him.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 12

**1.** (a) This must be a creative story. If not deduct 4 marks. The story must end with the given sentence: This experience taught me that to give is more blessed than to receive. If not, deduct 2 marks.

(b) The composition should be argumentative. If not deduct 4 marks. The candidate should acknowledge that the composition had two sides and support the argument and use convincing evidence to support his/her argument, for example:

(i) It should give the advantages of herbal medicine. Include such points as:

(ii) Herbal medicine is cheap/inexpensive.

(iii) It is natural

(iv) It is easily available.

(v) The side effects are minimal.

(vi) The candidate will be awarded marks for the other points listed (a) above.

**2. Introduction**

Culture is important in any society especially when the people are united by it. In Blossoms of the Savannah, the Maa people have cultural practices that lead to the disintegration of the community. Resian leaves her parents' home and runs away because she wants to escape circumcision and early marriage.

**Illustrations**

In a society, there can be retrogressive cultural practices that can disorient members of that community. Among the Maa people, female genital mutilation is one such cultural practice. Resian and Taiyo are attacked twice because they are intoiye nemengalana; uncircumcised. this, in turn, causes their father, Ole Kaelo, to be angry.

He calls upon his Ilmolelian clansmen to find the vagabonds and take action. they are from the Ilukumae Clan and they are fined for their action. Ole Kaelo has a homecoming party and he is welcomed into the Nasilian culture. After that, he asks Mama Milanoi to prepare the girls to be 3. circumcised and for marriage. He embraces the Maa culture and the things it brings with it. This worries Mama Milanoi but she can do nothing about it as the culture has no place for women to voice their concerns. Olanrinkoi tries to rape Resian when he forcefully takes her as he is wife. She is uncircumcised and he is reprimanded for it and his mother has to go back to her pebbles and chart out new directions, Joseph Parmuat and Taiyo fall in love with one another. they are not related by blood and only come from the same clan. They are not allowed by culture to marry as they are brother and sister in terms of culture. Should they break tradition, the repercussions are great including being regarded as outcasts. Parmuat chooses the Maa culture over his love for Taiyo.

Oloisudori is allowed by culture to marry as many wives as he can. He has six already and desires a seventh one. Resian is young enough to be his daughter but he wants her to become his wife. This is permitted in a society that does not value women.

Women are equated to children. Elders would usually not enter a hut with girls and the girls had to be sent out if they (elders) came in. Resian suffers because, culturally, a boy is considered better than a girl and when she was born. Ole Kaelo had wanted a boy. He resents her for that.

**Conclusion**

The Ole Kaelo family disintegrates because Ole Kaleo wants his daughters to be circumcised and married while still too young. He does not see why a woman should go to school as he believes women are meant to be married. His family falls apart because of the very culture that he has embraced; Nasilian culture.

**3. (a) Introduction**

Education can make us see things differently. It opens our mind and clears away the ignorance, The narrator in the story Hitting Budapest by No Violet Bulawayo begins to see things differently when she goes to school.

**Illustrations**

Education is key to transforming individuals in the society. The children live in Paradise, a shanty, and as they take a walk to Budapest, they seem to have gone to another country. In Paradise the people are idle and do not do much. 'The women plait hair and talk. the men play draught and they do not seem to notice the children. It is no wonder

Chipo is molested by her grandfather. The children believe Chipo's grandfather put a baby in her stomach and that is why he was arrested and detained. They believe the first baby is supposed to be a boy although Chipo is the firstborn and a girl. This shows they have little knowledge of the things they go through.

The children meet Mello in Budapest, she is holding a camera and what she is eating is Strange to them. She tells them she is from London and she has come to visit her father's country. They are shocked that her skin does not have a scar to show she is a living person. It is clear the children want a better life. Basta wants to stop stealing guavas and move to bigger things in the house when he grows up. She wants to live in a big house because a rich man will marry her take her away from Paradise and to a better place like Heaven and Fambeki. All these thoughts are evidence that the children lack education. However, they think differently when they go to the juvenile correction center.

In school, Mr. Gono tells the children they need education to make money. The children wonder how then they can make money if they are not going to school.

The narrator writes a letter to Mello to apologize for their deeds to the people of Budapest as she has learnt to read and write at the juvenile correction center. Chipo wants to continue with her studies and become a counsellor, and guide and help the children of Paradise. The narrator wants to go to America but after she knows what she will do there now that she is educated.

**Conclusion**

Indeed, education transforms the community. The narrator writes a letter apologizing for the mischief she and her friends do. The narrator wants to go abroad but not for the sake of simply going there. (b)

**b) Introduction**

Nothing good comes easy and many times one has to struggle to get whatever good thing they want. Sangoi and Bengo struggle to get liberation for the people. Sangoi has to endure an arrogant brother while Bengo is imprisoned.

**Illustrations**

The people in Kutula, an independent state, suffer not only under the colonial masters but also after independence because of the leadership of Lacuna. They want to change the situation as he has oppressed them for too long. They plan to rebel against him. Many of the people are detained and killed when they oppose Lacuna. He wants Judah to kill his brother who opposes him. When he refuses he is exiled. But it is the price he has to pay for his brother to live. Later he is murdered in a machine accident for disobeying Lacuna's orders.

Sangoi accepts a ministerial post that she does not like for fear of being assassinated by Lacuna. Later the people appoint her as the leader and she leads them to arrest Lacuna and they liberate Kutula. When Lacuna works with 'the imperialists, they give him loans though he cannot pay up. They add more money but give him conditions that not only oppress him but also his people. When the loan is not paid, they drain his foreign accounts.

In turn, he detains them and they are only rescued when Sangoi takes over. Lulu refuses Lacuna's advances and is confined in the palace for a month. Her mother is angry with her for her disobedience as she had been told to return home after the dance. She is rescued during Sangoi and Benga's takeover of the palace. Tamina Zen Melo suffers as her husband is away in exile. She cannot keep her daughter Lulu in school yet it is the only promise of a better life, when her husband is killed, she suffers even more as Lacuna has taken everything from her; her valley, husband and daughter. She is later reunited with her daughter and Sangoi asks Bengo to follow them as they have suffered a lot.

**Conclusion**

The people are finally set free after they rebel and their leaders are detained. It is thus true that nothing good comes easy,

**c) Introduction**

Kino is a man with a happy family and is contented, However, the promise of the wealth the sale of the pearl will bring clouds his thoughts and he is blinded by what is really important. In the process he loses the very things that had given him melodies in his heart,

**Illustrations**

Kino gets the pearl and he is optimistic about the future. He sees himself being married in church dressed in new clothes and shoes; Coyotito in a sailor suit. He also plans to get a rifle as he is now rich. He sees Coyotito sitting at a little desk in school. Coyotito will have a bright future and he will learn to write and make numbers.

The neighbors say Kino is transfigured as the pearl has given him some power. The power he gets is one that begins to change him into a violent man. He only wants to sell the pearl for a good amount of money and the pearl dealers seem to have ganged up to cheat him of his good fortune. Kino decides to hide the pearl as everyone wants to get a piece of it if not the whole. Juana sees the pearl changing them and she hears the song of evil. She takes the pearl to throw it into the sea and Kino slaps her. He knows that she wants to destroy the only thing that can bring them wealth. The pearl causes Kino to kill a man who tries to rob him of it. He has to leave La Paz as they are threatened by everyone around them. His house burns and his canoe is destroyed, but Kino is determined to make a better life for his family by holding onto the pearl. family escapes but they are followed by trackers who want to steal the pearl. Kino kills the three men but one of the men's guns goes off and kills Coyotito. Kino loses the one thing that was most important to him; his son. He realizes the pearl no longer matters. Kino and Juana go back and throw the pearl into the sea.

**Conclusion**

In the pursuit of wealth, Coyotito dies and Kino has nothing more to look for he loses the most important thing in his life. He has even strained his relationship with Juana. He decides to go back to being content with his old life and he throws the pearl back into the sea,

**KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 13**

1. (a) This must be a creative story. If not deduct 4 marks. The story must illustrate the saying 'Patience pays.' If not, deduct 2 marks.

(b) The composition should be expository. If not deduct 4 marks. 'The role of student leaders in a secondary school.' The candidate should: Establish the main idea of the composition. Use convincing evidence to explain the role of the leaders in secondary school The candidate will be awarded marks for the other points listed (a) above.

**2. the following points can be included. Accept any other relevant points with suitable illustrations.**

**Introduction**

Relationships in life are two ways. Both parties must be at a level where they feel they are equal in their contribution towards the growth of the relationship, Torvald feels that he is the head of the family and he does the important things. Nora is the caregiver and a plaything for Torvald. This brings dissatisfaction in the relationship.

**Illustrations**

Relationships are bound to disintegrate when one party feels superior. Torvald is the head of his household and Nora is the homemaker. According to Torvald, her role is to bring up the children and care for her husband.

When Nora suggests that Torvald takes a loan, he gets angry as he believes his duty is not to indulge Nora with whims and caprices. Nora has to secretly take a loan without Torvald's consent. When Torvald later realizes that Nora had deceived him, the relationship disintegrates. Torvald wants them to live as brother and sister, and Nora will have nothing to do with raising the children. Torvald feels that his reputation is important to safeguard and so Nora should stay so they look like husband and wife.

Nora says that Torvald did everything according to his taste and did not consider her. She decides he is not the man to educate her. Nora feels that Torvald has taken her for granted long enough just like her father had treated her as his doll-child, and she feels they are responsible for her not making anything out of herself. Nora tells Torvald that, as a couple, they have never really had a proper conversation since they got married and it was only after the secret is out that they have one. She decides to leave her eight-year marriage to discover who she is and to educate herself. She feels that Torvald is not the man to educate her as he has been very selfish to her and treated her like a thing, just like her father before him.

Mrs. Linde wants Krogstad to take the letter revealing the secret that Nora hides as the couple must have complete understanding between them. Nora

has a secret that will ruin her relationship with Torvald and Mrs. Linde helps her to reawaken herself through its revelation.

**Conclusion**

Torvald has a hold over Nora or so he thinks until Nora decides enough is enough with all of Torvald's selfishness. She leaves him when it dawns on her that it has been all about him and nothing to show for her life. She is even 3. willing to leave the children behind including all that Torvald has provided for her, all she wants is her freedom.

**3. (a) Introduction**

Many times we judge people by just looking at them even when we do not know them. We should never judge a book by its cover as is evident in the story Folded Leaf where things are not the way they seem.

**Illustrations**

We expect Mrs. Ejiof and her husband to be arrogant as they are very rich but we find that they are very humble. Mr. Ejiof and his wife are very wealthy. The year before, they went on vacation to Rome and stayed at the Intercontinental. Their daughter drives a Volkswagen Passat, yet they are on the bus with the people who are needy and they fit in very well.

When the small group of nine goes to Lagos, they hope to be healed of their disabilities and diseases. They have donations they have collected from their church in envelopes to give Pastor. They think because they have come from so far they will get to see the pastor but they do not. Mr. Ejiof gives the policeman a bribe even though the family is going to church. His wife refusal begins to say that the policeman is standing in their way to go and worship God, Mr Ejiof and his wife are whisked to the front to sit with the VIPs.

The narrator in the story is blind. She relies on Bola to explain the world around her. She is very intelligent and can tell a lot is going on. She does not believe that going to the pastor will make her see but she dares not tell her father or say it aloud, she can see though the deception of the pastor in a way. She knows when her father is disappointed and when her mother is happy.

Mrs. Kekere tells Tunde not to use the Lord's name in vain yet the pastor uses the people to enrich himself. It is the pastor who is blind to the people's search for God and healing, and uses them to make money as they bring in donations to get a chance to meet him for healing. His people ent the

congregants from seeing him and congregants have to come every other time for miracles and thus there is more money for the pastor.

The narrator is blind and Sammy is on a wheelchair. They expect that the pastor's assistants will allow them to go for 'healing' at the front as they need it. Instead they are chased away and not even allowed to go near the pastor.

**Conclusion**

We expect the church to be a place to help people in need and not to collect from the poor. The narrator and his sick brother have to take donations to the church for prayers and for miracles to happen to them.

**b) Introduction**

When Sangoi does good things for the people of Kutula she is paid with leadership and love by the people. King Kutula was also loved by his people because he was good. Lacuna is inhuman and corrupt, and he oppresses the people. He too gets his dues accordingly. Life, therefore, has a way of paying back our actions, be they good or bad.

**Illustrations**

The old king treated the people well. He did not want the people to live in debt and he did not work with the foreigners to take loans. In turn, the people loved him and respected him. The people love Sangoi and during the commemoration they shout down Lacuna and ask Sangoi to be their rightful leader. Lacuna forces the people to acknowledge him as their leader. He forces the school children to sing his praises yet he knows that the people do not like him. Eventually they choose her to lead them into rebelling against

Lacuna Kasoo as she is a good leader. Lacuna Kasoo takes loans and makes the people pay very high taxes, He oppresses them and uses martial law to rule them as he is the commander-in-chief. He puts people who are illiterate in the offices just because they are his clansmen. In the end the same people turn against him. The people rebel against him and he is removed from the throne and detained with his leaders. They pay for their bad deeds. Lacuna confines Lulu because he wants to marry her by force. She refuses to marry him, when she is set free she slaps him for confining her against her wishes for one month.

Lacuna works with Robert and Goldstein to oppress the people financially. Robert and Goldstein give Lacuna loans totaling one hundred and twenty-two

billion shillings. The people are forced to pay high taxes to repay the loans. In the end the people rebel against Lacuna and dethrone him. Robert and Goldstein are first detained and later deported from Kutula.

**Conclusion**

Lacuna, Robert and Goldstein have oppressed the people for too long for their own selfish gains. In the end they are the losers and Lacuna is confined with his leaders as the people are led by the leader of their choice.

**(c) Introduction**

Kino gets the greatest pearl in the world and he knows that his life will change forthwith. He begins to see a better life for his family as the pearl promises. But all that glitters are not gold and Kino suffers the greatest after he gets the pearl.

**Illustrations**

The pearl that Kino thought would fetch a lot money cannot be bought by the pearl buyers. They want to cheat him out of it. He has to go to the city if he intends to get a better price for it.

The pearl attracts insecurity for Kino and he is attacked by a thief at night. Kino is hurt, later he is attacked a second time and this time he kills the thief

His brush house and canoe are destroyed as people want the pearl. His life is threatened because of the pearl. He begins to hear the Song of Evil. He thinks the gods are against him for doing what he wants and not what they want. Kino beats his wife when she tries to throw the pearl into the sea because she believes that it is evil. She knows that it will destroy him but he does not seem to know that, she decides to stand by him no matter what,

The pearl brings evil and Kino and his wife have to run away for fear of retaliation for the thief. He has to leave the only as known for many years because of As the family escapes, they encounter many hardships as the terrain is rough and harsh. They have to sleep in turns yet the pearl was a promise for a better life not hardship. They are attacked again as three trackers try to kill them. Kino kills the three trackers and he also loses his son.

**Conclusion**

In the end, Kino's child is shot dead as Kino and his wife tries to guard the treasure. They realize that not all that glitters are gold. What they hoped

would bring them a comfortable life and happiness brought them misery and pain.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 14

**1.(a)** This must be a creative story. If not deduct 4 marks. The story must begin with the given sentence: No one will ever know who killed him and why. If not, deduct 2 marks.

**(b)** Must be a story. If not deduct 4 marks. The story must illustrate the proverb: 'Think twice when the deal is too good.' The proverb is used to show that sometimes when something is too good and attractive, there is a possibility of something bad hidden behind the attractiveness. Therefore, one should be cautious and not take things at face value. The candidate will be awarded marks for the other points listed (a) above.

**2. Introduction**

In any society, women can contribute if they are allowed to participate in the development and decision making, Among the Maa, women are oppressed, they do as their husbands tell them.

The few who get a voice like Minik ene Nkoitoi do a lot for the community.

**Illustrations**

Indeed, women should be empowered for the society to be more cohesive. Mama Milanoi is submissive and does not question Ole Kaelo on any decision. She, however, knows that circumcision on her girls will not make them any better but is, in fact, an infringement of their rights. She feels guilty about 'selling' her daughter to Oloisudori but she cannot oppose her husband. Had she been allowed to contribute positively to her family, the family unit would have remained intact.

Resian is determined and she wants to go to the university but she is unable to express her wishes to her father, her father marries her off to Oloisudori against her will. She runs away and in the process the family disintegrates. Minik ene Nkoitoi, the Emakererei, is called the 'wasp' as she is helping women get a voice and the men are against it, she rescues girls and brings them to her farm at Ntare-Naaju. This is giving the girls hope and promise for a better future. The girls get scholarships to cover their education. If the

Emakererei did not experience so much resistance from men, then she would have been able to help educate more women. Nabaru is also a symbol of the cohesion that can be in a society should women get a voice. She rescues

Resian from the likes of enkaiboni, the female version of oloiboni. Olarinkoi's mother mistreats and insults Resian. She is able to get Resian to safety and saves her from early marriage and circumcision. When the women of' old were oppressed by Olarinkoi who lived 150 years before, they came together as they did not want to give in to the Olarinkoi's warriors and they introduced the enkamuratani and olmurunya in a bid to beat the warriors.

In the olden days, women would discipline old men who took advantage of young girls, a mother of such a girl would appeal to the women's court and at dawn all the women would let out the calves to suckle the cows freely. They would proceed to the accused man's house with all kinds of weapons and they would beat and shame him. The oloiboni would cleanse the homesteads and peace would be restored, the men would not question the justice the women meted on the accused. This shows how important a woman is in the cohesion of a society.

**Conclusion**

It is clear that women like Minik and Nabaru, if given a voice, can bring positive change. They help the girls escape early marriage and female circumcision, there is positive change when Minik enrolls the girls at the university.

**3 (a) Introduction**

Schmid in the story No Need to Lie proves that where there is a will there is a way. He is determined to beat cancer and he does it with a lot of positive thinking, diet and good medical attention.

**Illustrations**

Schmid is determined to live a healthy life when he turns fifty. He books himself in a spa and begins to eat a healthy diet. He detoxes and soon after he gets a sore throat. At first, he thinks it is tonsillitis but a biopsy revels a cancerous growth in his throat. He has to choose to fight the cancer because his children are his life. He promises to see them grow and he resolves not to let himself die.

He wonders why he has cancer yet he has never smoked a cigarette or drank beer. He is determined to live as he feels he is young, has a wife and has a future.

Doctor Rupani tells him that his survival depends on how he responds to treatment which has to start immediately. He loses a lot of weight. At his

lowest, he summons the faces of his children and they become the driving force for his fight for survival.

He keeps telling himself that he cannot die now. He goes through an arduous time feeding through pipes, a painful and tortuous exercise as his mouth and throat have sores. He encourages himself not to stop feeding as it is his way of survival. Even when some of his friends desert him, he is encouraged by those who stay on and help him, even financially. He resolves that he will prove to people cancer is a disease one fights with strong willpower, food and optimism. He goes through chemotherapy and goes off to play polo. He survives four sessions.

He is told that he has to undergo an operation in Germany. He goes off and through his will survives the surgery. He calls his friends during recovery and expresses his happiness at being alive. He even goes out into Koeinigsalee to walk, but he faints as he is not well. He is driven by his strong will to get better.

He finally goes back to Nairobi cancer free and is given a hero's welcome. His attitude had made him beat the disease and had proven to people that it can be beaten.

**Conclusion**

Indeed, where there is a will there is a way. With determination and positive thinking, Schmid proves that anyone can survive the most difficult things in life. He beats cancer and lives because he wants to see his children grow up.

**b) Introduction**

Princess Sangoi is a destitute orphan. She is taken to the palace and brought up by the king as his daughter. Though Lacuna despises her, the people love her and they elevate her to become their leader.

**Illustrations**

Princess Sangoi is proof that great things come from small beginnings. We learn from Menninger a man of the cloth that she is King Kutula's adopted sister. She was an orphan and was picked up from the gutter. She was raised in the palace to become princess.

The people of Kutula prefer her as their leader as opposed to Kutula. They shout that they want her as their leader during her late father's commemoration ceremony. Lacuna creates a new ministry of Reclamation and Remedies and makes her minister. She is married to a doctor with whom

they have children. Later she is made the leader by the people and she leads them to remove Lacuna and his friends from the palace. The people of Kutula want her to lead them in rebuilding Kutula after the misrule by Lacuna.

She is the one who gives orders to detain Lacuna and his leaders yet at one time she feared for her life and had nothing. Sangoi starts as an orphan with no home but in the end she becomes the leader of Kutula. It is possible to start small and finish in a great way.

**c) Introduction**

Song is a stylistic device that Steinbeck uses to set the mood in The pearl, Kino's mood is always predicted by the songs in his head. These songs change according to the events that are about to take place in his life.

**Illustrations**

Steinbeck uses the song motif to set the mood in the novel. Every song that Kino hears is a reflection of what he is going through in his life at a particular time. Each of Kino's emotions is given a song.

Kino loves his family and wakes up early to fend for them each day. He hears the song of the family. This brings contentment in his life. Juana also sings an ancient song that is part of the family song that reassured them that the family was safety and warmth, and made them whole.

Kino's people sang about everything that happened and existed: fishes, light, the sun, the moon. Kino had a secret song of the pearl that might be. When he is fishing, the melody of the maybe pearl is in his ears and he gets the greatest pearl in the world. there is the song of evil, the music of the enemy. This is what plays in Kino's head just before the scorpion bites little Coyotito. There is the Song of the Family which Kino uses as a battle cry.

The music of evil comes to Kino just before a thief comes to attack him while trying to steal the pearl. Kino and Juana escape to the north. The music of the pearl is triumphant and melody of the family is quiet as they walk to safety, In the mountains is the music of evil and Kino hides the pearl in his clothing as the music becomes sinister, the music of the enemy is heard low in the mountains as Kino is attacked by the trackers and the song of family gives him courage to fight.

**Conclusion**

Songs are used to set the mood in the novel. They help the reader know whether what is about to happen is good or bad. It gives the work artistic beauty.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 15

**1. (a)** This must be a creative story. If not deduct 4 marks. The story must begin with the given sentence: That is when I realized that the chickens had come home to roost. If not, deduct 2 marks.

(b) This must be a story. If not deduct 4 marks. It must begin with the statement: There is nothing as bad as being a drug addict.

**2. Introduction**

Torvald is concerned about what people think of him and he does not like it when Nora suggests that he takes a loan for the trip. Krogstad wants people to respect him and he needs to maintain the bank job. Everyone seems to be concerned about what the community thinks about them as it will either bring them respect or shame.

**Illustrations**

Preserving the respect of the community preoccupies the characters in A Doll's House. Nora hides the fact that she is taking a loan from Torvald as he would not want to be seen as a man who is unable to provide.

Nora tells Mrs Linde that she is just like the people who think of Nora as being incapable of anything serious and she will prove to them that she too has something to be proud of, In the end, it is Nora who leaves and refuses to think of the community. She is concerned with educating herself and discovering who she really is. This is a symbol of her liberation. When the secret is finally out about the money, Torvald is very angry about Nora's deceit, He blames her for betraying him and he tells her that they will not separate but will live like brother and sister so that he maintains a good reputation.

Mrs Linde marries a man she does not love so that she can be seen to provide for her ailing mother and be able to take care of her brothers. She cannot live with the thought of not taking care of other people and she asks

Krogstad to allow her to be the mother of his children and take care of him and the children.

Krogstad wants to maintain a job at the bank and he blackmails Nora to ask her husband to give him his job back so as to maintain his status and respect. He tells her that a few years back he had an indiscretion and after that every way seemed to be closed as people found out about it. He wants the job to try and win as much respect as he can in the town as his sons are also growing.

Dr Rank is sick and dying but he maintains a demeanor for the public as he does not want them to learn of his imminent death. He does not want people to know that he is dying and he even goes to the Tarantella and is quite jolly even though he is unwell.

**Conclusion**

People seem to worry about what others think of them and the respect they get. Torvald is willing to live unhappily so that people may think he is happily married. Only Nora decides to leave and not worry of what others think a sign of her liberation.

**3 (a) Introduction**

Sometimes the greatness that a person inspires can be felt after they are dead. In G.G. Marquez story The Handsomest Man in the World, Esteban inspires the villagers to be positive and to better themselves after he is dead. They do not even know him but they claim him as one of them.

**Illustrations**

The children in the village stumble on a body of a drowned man and they play with him, burying him and digging him up. A villager sees them and informs the village about the dead man. The men go out to other villages to find out if any of the villages has lost a man. The women are left to care for the dead man. They admire him even in his death. They think that he had borne his death with pride, as he did not have the look of drowned men who came out haggard and needy. The women decide to sew him a pant from a piece of sail and a shirt from bridal Brabant linen. They want the man to continue his death with dignity.

They imagine that the sea is restless and the wind steady because of the dead man. They imagine the authority of the man to have been so great that he would have called the fishes out of the sea by their names. The women

imagine that if the man had lived in their village, his wife would have been the happiest, his house the one with the widest roof and highest ceiling.

They compare the dead man to their husbands and they dismiss them in their hearts. They name him Esteban. When the men return to say that no village has lost a man, the village claims the dead man. They hold the most splendid funeral they could conceive for the abandoned drowned man. the women go to the neighboring village to get flowers for his burial. A family is chosen for him from the best people in the village so that the inhabitants of the village can become kinsmen. From then on, the people know things will be different since the dead man has inspired them. a-heir houses will have wider doors, higher ceilings and stronger doors, and Esteban's memory will live on. They will paint their houses gay colors and plant flowers on cliffs. They want their village to be Esteban's village.

**Conclusion**

Esteban inspires the people to be different. They begin to aspire to live in a better environment because they imagine the life Esteban had lived. He thus has the power to inspire them to greatness even though he had drowned.

**(b) Introduction**

The citizens suffer because of bad leadership. Lacuna Kasoo is a dictator who demands to be obeyed. Those who refuse to obey him are incarcerated or killed. Those who oppose him, like Bengo, are imprisoned.

**Illustrations**

Lacuna asks Judah Zen Melo to kill his brother Bengo because Bengo is opposing him. When Judah refuses, he is put out by Lacuna and he cannot get employment. His family suffers in his absence as Tamina his wife cannot make ends meet.

Bad leadership causes suffering because Lacuna refuses to give licenses to farmers and they cannot grow or sell their products. He then buys the land cheaply and other people work on their farms as slaves. Lacuna employs people from his clan even when they are uneducated because he wants loyalty even if it is at the expense of efficiency.

Lulu and 300 other children are sent home for school fees as the school wants a perimeter wall and a computer laboratory, and money for examinations.

As a leader, Lacuna stashes away money in foreign accounts and the people are charged high taxes in order to repay the loans that he enjoys with his ministers and councilors.

Lacuna gives the imperialists a dam and the people spend a whole day getting a little amount of the precious commodity from the dam. Lacuna wants to marry Lulu forcefully because, as a leader, he assumes that he can do whatever he wants. He even has Lulu's father murdered and this causes Tamina and Lulu untold suffering.

**Conclusion**

Bad leadership brings a lot of suffering to the citizens. they lack food and basic necessities like water, they lose their loved ones like Tamina and Lulu, 'they also lose their property, This causes disillusionment among the people.

**c) Introduction**

Man is helpless at the hand of fate. There are things that happen to Kino that he cannot control. people in La Paz believe in the power of the gods that one cannot control, they believe that it is the gods who punish them when they choose to follow their hearts and not the way of the gods.

**Illustrations**

Juana prays for Kino to stumble upon a pearl as it was very rare for a man to get a pearl that was worth much. And as fate would have it, Kino finds the greatest pearl in the world. Kino who was a poor man and who had never stumbled on a pearl of value is now a rich man.

Fate has it that one should remain in the state he or she is born in. Father preaches to the people that they should not try to change their state of poverty. One would lose the pearl if they tried to leave the stations God had positioned them in.

Kino knows that the gods are never happy with the plans of a man. Juana also says that it is wrong to want something too much as it would bring bad luck. In a way as fate would have it, Kino and Juana lose their child and end up throwing the pearl back into the sea.

The neighbors think that Kino should take the thousand pesos he is given as he did not have the money the previous day and he might never come across such money again, Fate plays a role in the death of Coyotito, Kino kills

the three men but one of them has a gun that goes off and kills Kino's only child yet Juana and the child are hiding.

**Conclusion**

There are things in life that Kino has no control on dies yet all he wanted in life was to give the boy a better life than he had. In defending the pearl, he loses his house, livelihood and only child.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 16

**1.** (a) This must be a creative story. The story must begin with the given sentence: *We set off that afternoon, looking forward to a great time.*

(b) Must be a creative story. The story should illustrate the saying: Once bitten, twice shy. It should have an experience where a character(s) suffered and is therefore cautious of getting him/herself in similar circumstances.

**2. Introduction**

Resian is determined to achieve her dream of going to the university and nothing will stop her, She goes against traditions and her father to achieve this goal, Minik ene Nkoitoi is determined to help girls no matter the trouble she encounters.

**Illustrations**

Resian is determined to go to the university no matter what it takes. She wants to be like heroine Mini ene Nkoitoi, the Emakererei. She keeps asking Taiyo to ask their father about when they will join university. In fact, when Oloisudori shows interest in her, she resists him as she is determined to reach her goal.

While Taiyo shows interest in Parmuat, she is more focused on her studies and is always reading a book.

When Oloisudori comes to tell her that she is going to be his wife, she tells him that it would only happen 'over her dead body'. She runs away from him to find solace in her father only for him to confirm that he had agreed to marry her off. She resolves to run away. Luckily, Olarinkoi saves her.

Ironically, Olarinkoi saves her only for him to almost rape her. She fights him and almost bites off his thumb. She is determined not to be a victim and she is nursed back to health. Nabaru helps her escape a second time and she is rescued

Oloisudori is determined to impress Ole Kaelo to give him his daughter for marriage. He takes Kaelo and Mama Milanoi to his many homes and to Milimani where he is building a home for Resian. He succeeds as Kaelo and Mama Milanoi agree on how Oloisudori will make Resian his wife.

The Emakererei is determined to rescue girls in trouble and she sets up a center to rescue them. She has a scholarship system that pays for the girls' fees. When Oloisudori and his men attack her farm, she is prepared to defend the girls and her men clash with Oloisudori's men and his vehicles are burnt.

**Conclusion**

Resian refuses to accept anything that would block her path to her dream of getting to the university. In the end, she succeeds and in the process, she meets her role model Minik ene Nkoitoi.

**3. (a) Introduction**

When the narrator in the story My Father's Head loses her father, she cannot seem to remember what his head looked like. The narrator was young when her father died and she is not sure how to react. She draws his picture but realizes that she cannot remember what his head looks like.

**Illustrations**

The narrator has lost her father and has to cope with the loss. She draws a picture of him but she does not seem to remember his head. Bwibo, the cook, thinks the narrator's picture is abnormal and she asks how she knows it is her father. She recognizes him by his clothes. She believes her father had a face but no head. She argues that people looked at people's faces and not heads.

Before the cane tractor had killed her father, the narrator had imagined her father's death, how he would die, how she would mourn and how people would comfort her. Bwibo, the cook, tells the narrator that her father was a good man and that good men only faces not their heads.

She helps Bwibo clean the dormitory of the old people and a man at the home tells them how he had come to the home. narrator sees her father's head, which had the shape of a butternut squash. She remembers the things he used to do like the day he bought a great wall television after getting a gold chain from some excrement, in a reverie, the narrator is visited by her

father and they share a cup of tea. He asks about a friend who has been dead for four years and he leaves,

**Conclusion**

The narrator can finally rest when her father appears to her long after he is dead and she offers

tea. She can finally seem to remember the Inan that he was.

**b) Introduction**

Bengo is a patriot who loves his country. When Lacuna oppresses the people, Bengo opposes him and is sent to prison as he wants to liberate his people. Moreover, he does not want any bloodshed as he leads the people to rebel against Lacuna.

**Illustrations**

Bengo is a true patriot and is the key to bringing liberation to Kitula. He is imprisoned because he is among those who oppose Lacuna's leadership.

They can see the wrongs he is doing and they want to liberate the people. Bengo is popular among the people. However, he is imprisoned by Lacuna who wants to give leadership to his cronies. Chipande wins elections after Benga is put in.

Benga sees himself as a servant of the people and not their master and is thus popular because he wants to serve them and not rule them. He promises to pick the fight from where he left. He is ready to sacrifice for the people. He organizes some of the leaders so that they can chart the way to rebel against Lacuna without causing more suffering to the people. He wants to lead a rebellion with Sangoi that bloodshed and pain. He wants their love because they will live as the rebellion.

He asks the Reverend Sangoi to pray before they start their operation. He loves his country and countrymen as he does not want them to lose their lives or have their property destroyed, When his brother Judah is killed, he is there to comfort his sister-in-law and it even makes him resolve to drive Lacuna out of leadership.

**Conclusion**

A true patriot loves not only his country but also his people. Bengo loves his people and wants them to live in peace as they have suffered enough in the

hands of Lacuna Kasoo. He does not want any deaths lest the people lose their kin in the liberation and then regret why their loved ones were killed.

**c) Introduction**

Kino is motivated by family. The Song of the Family is always playing as he fishes and when he is with Juana and Coyotito.

**Illustrations**

Family plays a big role in one's life. Kino's greatest motivation is his family. He hears the Song of the Family and wants the best for them. He wakes up early to go and fish because he wants to provide for his family.

When Coyotito is bitten by a scorpion Kino feels his family is threatened. His brother Juan Thomas is among the first to come to his aid. When they go to see the doctor, he is there for them.

When Kino gets the greatest pearl in the world, he first thinks of how it will change the status of his family. He wants to wed Juana in church, have Coyotito baptized and take him to school. He sees the new clothes they will wear in the pearl.

When he goes to the pearl buyers to sell the pearl, his brother Juan Thomas gives with him. When Kino is attacked and hurt by a thief who tries to steal his pearl, Juana is the one who stays close to him and nurses his wound.

When Kino kills a man and his house and canoe are destroyed, his brother Juan Tomas and his wife Apolonia hide him. They borrow things from the neighbors for his journey. Moreover, Juan advises him on how to travel and he embraces him and kisses him as he loves him. Kino has the support of his family.

Apolonia and Juan Thomas represent a good family and neighbors who support others when they are in trouble. Juana stands by her husband and she refuses to leave even when she has a chance. She is with Kino throughout the hardships that he encounters.

**Conclusion**

It is the family that drives Kino to struggle daily for their welfare. The family stands with him when he loses everything and family never leaves him.

**KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 17**

**1.**(a) This must be a creative story. The story must illustrate the proverb;all is well that ends well. The proverb is used when one does good and in the end is rewarded for doing well. If not, deduct 2

(b) Must be a composition that discusses the topic '*Students in Kenya can play a key role in environmental awareness.*'

The candidate should introduce the topic at hand. Each point must be supported with suitable examples or illustrations. The summary can include the key points discussed.

**2. Introduction**

When people are not treated equally on the basis of their gender, then there are negative effects in the society. Women particularly in the novel Blossoms of the Savannaare discriminated against and this has negative effects. Resian has no peace at home and she even runs away,

**Illustrations**

Culture dictates that women are there to be seen and not heard. Mama Milanoi and Yeiyo botorr obey their husbands without question. They cook for the men as the men sit and do nothing. When Resian complains, Yeiyo botorr suggests that Resian has bad blood as she is intoiye neutengalana.

Discrimination against women is seen when husbands are chosen for them and they have no say. Ole Kaelo takes dowry for Resian and does not consult her. He thinks she is 'stupid' for not accepting Oloisudori yet he has money that can benefit the family if Resian accepts him. One effect of gender discrimination is seen when Resian does not seem to do things right when she is around her father. Ole Kaelo sees nothing good in Resian as he had wanted a boy and not a girl when she was born. He discriminates against her and loves Taiyo and is always praising her.

Females are circumcised against their wishes and they suffer both physically and emotionally. Taiyo is rescued by the Emakererei and she has suffered so much after being circumcised. Ole Kaelo thinks women going to school is a waste of time. Resian is determined to go to university and nothing will stop her. She rebels against culture and runs away to pursue her dream. In the long run, Ole Kaelo loses his family for discriminating against them on the basis of their gender.

Oloisudori marries six women and he is the one who choses them as they have no say in the marriage. The women are submissive and they do whatever Oloisudori says.

Women take the law in their hands when an old man takes a young girl against her wishes and they flog him and eventually kill him. The oloiboni has to cleanse the homesteads for peace to prevail and for the men to return to their homesteads. Mama Milanoi would like to advise Ole Kaelo on what to do but she knows he cannot listen to her as she is a woman. Ole Kaelo makes mistakes and loses his daughters

**Conclusion**

Gender discrimination causes families to disintegrate as in the case of the ole Kaelo family, the stability of the community is threatened when women are discriminated because of their gender since they have risen against their oppressors in the past.

**3 (a)Introduction**

In the story Abnost by Barry McKinley, there is evidence that the grass is not always greener on the other side, Ali leaves "I'angiers in search of a better life in Ireland but he suffers a lot, He has to lie to the people back home that he is doing well and posts pictures on Facebook showing he is pursuing medicine.

**Illustrations**

There is deception that the grass is always greener on the other side. Ali had gone to Ireland when he was seventeen, He told people he was a medical student and his picture on Facebook shows him standing outside a surgeon college with bundles of books to deceive people that all was well in the foreign country,

In the first years he had slept on sofas of people he had met. He did odd jobs like slicing kebabs, wiping tables and cleaning pans. He had sold Christmas trees and packed meat. Ali is being deported for the third time. He tries to escape by telling a French woman that he is being abducted by the men, the men explain to the lady that they are deporting him. On a plane, he had been disruptive claiming he was terrorist.

Ali was an illegal alien and he does not want to go back home. He knows that the moment he lands he will be arrested. He will be a burden again to his family. they had raised two thousand Euros to get him out of the country and

he had never paid them back. In jail, they would have to look for money to bribe and feed him. He decides to jump into the water with his hands handcuffed, sure suicide. He decides to drown himself to escape the shame of the truth that the grass was not green on the other side.

**b) Introduction**

People in Kutula decide how they will be governed, Bengo refuses to be governed by Lacuna and forms an opposition. He mobilizes the people to rebel against bad governance. The people want a leader who does not oppress them and one who does not shed innocent blood.

**Illustrations**

Citizens can influence their own governance. Lulu and her school are to sing for their leader Lacuna and she is told by the teacher not to mess as it would be blamed on the teacher.

The people have had enough of oppression and dictatorship and they rebel against the leadership of Lacuna. They choose their own leaders to lead them to revolt. Bukelenge occupants organize a peaceful march carrying doves. The army has no reason to hurt them. They do not use weapons as they do not want any bloodshed.

The people have support from all tribesincluding some of Lacuna's supporters. They are planning to get Lacuna out of the palace from the inside and with no weapons. Bengo and the leaders do not want bloodshed and they insist on unity if they want to win. They choose a Sangoi, a spiritual leader and a leader who chooses peace. In doing so, they are in charge of their governance. Bengo is also a patriot and does not want any bloodshed in the process of liberating the people.

Authority is given to people who have fought bad governance like Bengo. These people know the way to govern the people as they have fought bad leaders like Lacuna Kasoo. They lead the people peacefully to get what they want without violence.

**Conclusion**

The people choose the leaders that they want and the way to be lead. Bengo and Sangoi lead the people to rebel but no weapons are used. They are still able to remove Lacuna from power.

**(c) Introduction**

Kino changes because of the pearl. He guards it so much that he becomes obsessed with it and wants to fight anyone who threatens to take it away from him including his wife Juana.

**Illustrations**

Kino has been a peaceful man since he married Juana. In fact, the two rarely speak and it is only after Kino gets the pearl that they speak a lot for the first time as he is telling Juana about the things he wants for her and Coyotito. He is even afraid of talking as he feels he had never said so many words in his life.

The pearl begins to change Kino. People comment that he is a man transfigured as power had been given to him through the pearl. All he does is think about the pearl. He thinks of the things he can now do with the money that the pearl promises. No one should stand in his way of getting rich. He gets angry when he realizes that the pearl buyers want to cheat him.

When a thief attacks them, Kino is injured and he also injures the attacker. Juana feels that the pearl is evil. She decides to throw it into the sea. He gets her in time and his brain is red with anger. He slaps her hard and kicks her in the side. He is murderous and hisses like a snake with anger.

Later Kino is attacked again and this time he kills his attacker. Juana advises him that they must escape for fear of retribution. In the mountains, Kino kills again as he defends the pearl. He, a man that was once quiet, is now full of violence.

**Conclusion**

Kino is a man who has become violent. the pearl changes him and he beats his wife, injures a man and kills four others.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 18

**1.**(a) must be a creative story.The story must begin with the given sentence: When I look back, I always count myself among the lucky few.

(b) Must be a composition that discusses the topic Gender discrimination contributes to underdevelopment. The candidate should introduce the topic at hand. Each point must be supported with suitable examples or illustrations. The summary can include the key points discussed.

**2. Introduction**

Ole Kaelo is highhanded and wants no opposition from his family members. He does not listen to what Resian, Taiyo or their mother has to say. He makes all the decisions on his own and in the end, he loses his family.

**Illustrations**

Ole Kaelo is high-handed. This leads to the disintegration of his family. His daughters have lived in Nakuru all their life and they have passed to go to the university. He does not see why they need the university as they will end up being wives.

He is very upset when Resian suggests that she would want to go to university and says he wants to discuss her future.

Mama Milanoi has never opposed Ole Kaelo on any decision that he makes. She is against them 'selling' their daughter to Oloisudori but she dares not tell that to her husband. She sacrifices her daughter for her husband.

Ole Kaelo gives Resian's hand in marriage to Oloisudori without Resian's consent as he does not see the need to tell her. He even arranges how Oloisudori will abduct, her and they even laugh about it with his wife and Oloisudori.

When Resian runs off, Ole Kaelo still does not realize that his daughter is hurting. He has accepted her dowry and he helps Oloisudori look for Resian.

Taiyo is circumcised. The moment Ole Kaelo relocates to Nasila, he feels that his daughters should be taught the culture of the people as they prepare for circumcision.

**Conclusion**

It is evident that being highhanded does not pay. Ole Kaelo loses his daughters because he refuses to listen to them. He is a male chauvinist who suffers in the end because of his arrogance,

**3. (a) Introduction**

In a war, the people who suffer and lose the most are the civilians. Some even never know what they are fighting for or what the fight is for. The narrator loses her hands to the rebels who tell her to go and ask the president to give her new ones. She does not even know what a president is.

**Illustrations**

In any war, it is civilians who lose most. The rebels give the civilians a choice of losing which hand first. They say the reason is that the civilians will not vote for the president. The narrator does not even know what a president is yet she loses her hands.

The narrator is pregnant, on top of losing her hands. She had been raped by Salieu, a man who wants her for a second wife. The rebels shoot him and he will never know the narrator is having his baby.

The rebels want to overthrow the government which they accuse of being corrupt. The civilians suffer for a war they know nothing about. Many are killed in cold blood and others are maimed. The narrator and her cousins are reunited in Freetown and they have to beg on the streets. At the camp life is hard and the living conditions are pathetic. There is filth, rubbish and the smell of dead bodies.

The amputees learn to do things for themselves like cooking, tying shoelaces and brushing their teeth. The narrator gets a baby and she goes through a caesarian section as her birth canal is too small. Some of the people in the camp are adopted but no one adopts the narrator.

The narrator leaves for Canada and is adopted by a Sierra Leonean couple. She still has to support her family back in Sierra Leone. they share a room with three girls. She is fearful about starting school and does not know how to write without her In high school it is hard and the narrator fails her exams. When she gets a computer, she is able to write her name. Eventually, she enrolls and graduates with a diploma in English as a Second Language.

The United Nations sends soldiers to initiate peace. The narrator notices that nothing is said by the culprits of the war and thus it the citizens who suffer.

**Conclusion**

In a war, the civilians die, lose their limbs, are displaced and some are raped. Most of them usually have no idea why there is a war.

**b) Introduction**

The playwright ridicules the leaders who thrive at the expense of their subjects. Lacuna Kasoo is one such leader. He uses his subjects as an excuse to get loans from Goldstein and Robert. He wants to give them free services so that they can love him like they loved his father,

**Illustrations**

Leaders who thrive at the expense of their subjects are satirized. The author satirizes Lacuna and brings him out as ignorant. He does not care about the plight of the people. He is also brought out as arrogant. He gets whatever he wants. Lacuna is rich. He takes loans and spends the money with his ministers and councilors

At one point he does not even know how much he owes yet it is the people who are paying the loans. Robert and Goldstein encourage him to take loans. The two make him promise to make some changes that oppress the people, His father King Kutula had not wanted the people to be oppressed but Lacuna wants the people to suffer and eventually submit. When he is not given another loan, he pleads and is given a second chance at the expense of his people.

Lacuna wants to succeed by having only those loyal to him in spite of their level of education. He wants people from his clan to be in positions yet to succeed, he needs everyone on board. Those who do not support him are sent away like Judah, and there’s like Bengo are imprisoned.

He buys the people's land for peanuts and makes the people work on their own farms as slaves. He oppresses them so much so that they do not have food and water. they cannot even pay fees for their own children.

Lacuna introduces martial laws to oppress the people and steal from them in order to recover his lost accounts. He wants to frustrate them and even puts in place a curfew from dusk to dawn. He confines Lulu when she refuses to marry him.

**Conclusion**

A good leader cares for his people and does not oppress them. The playwright use satire to make us ask ourselves pertinent questions on the importance of good leadership if we want our country to develop.

**(c) Introduction**

In life people like being associated with people who are making it or who have made it. Kino is no exception and when he wins the pearl, everyone

wants to be associated with him; the beggars, priests, doctors and those who cannot reach him want to steal the pearl.

**Illustrations**

When Kino gets the greatest pearl in the world, everyone is suddenly related to him. Coyotito is bitten by a scorpion and the doctor cannot treat him because Kino has no money.

When Kino gets the pearl, the doctor tells one of his patients that he is the one treating Kino's baby. The priest hears about the pearl and immediately thinks of the necessary repairs needed in the church, He wonders if he has baptized the baby or married Kino and Juana.

The beggars in the front of the church giggle with pleasure when they hear of Kino's pearl as they know there is no alms-giver in the world like a poor man who is suddenly lucky.

Every man was interested in Kino now that he had a great pearl. They had favors to ask or they had something to sell to him. The pearl went to people's dreams, plans, futures, needs, lusts and hungers. Only Kino stood in the way of this and so he also gained a lot of enemies. People would wake up in the night talk about the pearl, then go to sleep, wake up again and then sleep. The brush house was crowded with neighbors. They listened and nodded at Kino's wild imaginings. They even followed him when he went to sell the pearl.

**Conclusion**

It is true that when Kino gets the greatest pearl in the world everyone suddenly wants to be associated with him yet he had lived a quiet life before then. People want to be associated with success not failure.

**KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 19**

**1. imaginative composition**

Paper 101/3 is intended to test the candidate’s ability to communicate in writing, Communication is established at different levels of intelligibility, correctness, accuracy, fluency, pleasantness and ability. Within the constraints set by each question, it is the linguistic competence shown the candidate that should carry most of the marks.

Examiner should not hesitate to use the full range of marks for each essay

It is important to determine first how each essay communicates and in which category A, B, C or D as it is.

**2: Blossoms of the savannah**

Today's position on the male and female gender is that men and women are equal and none of the gender should dominate over the other. In Blossoms of the Savannah, women are culturally forced to be subservient to men, a practice that denies them some fundamental rights as human beings.

A wife has the right to state his position on any matter even if it is contrary to the husband's position. This is not the case with Mama Milanoi, wife to Ole Kaelo. She admits that she did not know which man her husband was doing business with and even if she did, she would not do anything about it for he was the one who carried the family's vision. She thus leaves every aspect of decision making to him whether those decisions are good or bad.

A woman is a being to be loved and not to love back. Although Ole Kaelo genuinely loved Mama Milanoi when he saw her first, her feelings on him are immaterial. Women were not expected to resist a man's advances according to Nasilian culture. This is a great violation of her right to love or hate. In her case there is no room for that. It is also expected that Resian should give in to Oloisudori's plans to marry her. Refusal is regarded as stubbornness. In fact, Oloisudori claims that none of his wives put any resistance in his interest in them. This means that their feelings for him did not matter a great violation of their freedom to choose their marriage partner.

Resian and Taiyo are forced to undergo cultural coaching by Joseph Parmuat. Resian rebels this citing inequality in the plan. She opines that if they were boys, such a thing would not be done on them. Instead, they would be freely roaming Nasila with nobody bothering them. In their case, there is no such option simply because they are girls. Their right to choose what to and not to learn is violated. Girls are taught how to cook for their men but there are no lessons for boys on how to please women. Resian opposes such arrangements saying she would not be taught to solely please men. She claims that even boys should be taught how to please women.

Gender inequality in this society elevates man over the woman to the extent that Resian says that it made men assume that they had right over the body of any woman. This has reduced women to be objects of sex to be exploited by men at will. This practice started with the Ilarinkon warriors who sexually exploited women after arousing their desires. Taiyo and Resian undergo several rape attempts with Resian ending up being raped by Olarinkoi who

assumes he has every right over her body. These inequalities have greatly undermined women's right to privacy and to choose whom to have sexual relation with.

Gender inequality does not just stop at that. Instead, it is a major cause of violation of basic human rights that all should be accorded a chance to enjoy. Women in the novel have most of their rights curtailed as a result of gender imbalance between men and women.

**3 (b) "Colonialism is dehumanizing"**

- Racial discrimination
- The colonialists are: The doctor, the priest, pearl buyers

  **Those dehumanized**
    - The title Indians - Kino, the residents LAPaz brush houses, the beggars, fisher man

**D (i) Racial Discrimination**

- The doctor, rear buyers andthe priest belong tothe same are
- He cannot go to the bush houses to treat Coyotito
- The doctor lives in luxury. Surrounded by high perimeter wall, yellow plastered building hugging the beach. He eats well, chocolates and sweet cake Pg 54
- The little Indians line in bush houses
- The doctor calls the Indians animals by saying that he is not a veterinary to treat them Pg 23
- The priest - did not bother baptizing Coyotito
- He had not married Kino an Juana before they had the Pearl - Pg 51
- The pearl buyers - Pg 42. They reached the lowest price the fisherman could not stand. They extorted them and made them perennially poor.
- For all the doctor's race spoke to all Kino's race as though they were simple animals. Pg 26
- Kino's race felt weak, angry and afraid all at the same time.
- Pg 26. The doctor did not belong to the people. He was of a different race , that for nearly 400 years had beaten starved, robbed and despised Kino's race that they came humbling to the doctor.
- Exploitation of the fishermen
- The pearl buyer's pg 64. The happiest pearl buyer was the one who bought at the lowest price

**D (ii) Poverty**

- There is a sharp contrast/difference between the dwellings of the little Indians and the Europeans

- They live in bush houses (in abject poverty), have little to eat, no lightning .This sharply contrasts to the doctor who lives in the plastered houses, in a gated area eats lavishly. Kino and family eat corn cake and pulque for breakfast
- The doctor lived in stone houses with inner cool gardens. There were caged birds and water fountains. He had good bacon for breakfast, lived in opulence, imported furniture, he also ate sweet biscuits and more chocolate for breakfast. He could afford a mistress
- Kino's people made a little living from pearl harvesting with no proper diving equipments. He uses a stone and ropes and an inherited canoe Pg 35. When they sold the pearls , they earned too little to support themselves Kino couldn't afford Coyotito's treatment. He offered ugly misshapen seed pearls flattened and almost valueless. Pg 28
- Pg 776. They were cheated from birth to the overcharge of their coffins
- Pf 44. In the pearl, Kino saw himself and Juana kneeling at the high alter and they could pay.
- They were dressed well – we will have new clothes

**D (iii) Exploitation**

- The pearl buyers wish to buy at the lowest price. The pearl buyer offered 1000 pesos but he knew the value of Kino's pearl. He offered 1500 pesos when he realized Kino would not sell it
- There was only one pearl buyer who keep agents in separate offices to give a semblance of completion Pg 42
- They waited in their chairs until the pearls came in, and cackled, fought, shouted and threatened until they reached the lowest price a fishermen could stand Pg 42
- A fisherman had given his pearls to the Church in despair Pg 42
- Pg34 the king of spin had helped to pat for the war and has decorated the churches for his soul sake. By the use of money from the sale of the pearls, this king had risen o be a great power in Europe. This happened at the expense of the poor fishermen.
- Pg 68. The priest brainwashed the poor by telling them to remain in the poor town not to go to get better prices for their pearls. He wanted them to remain ignorant and not to change their status
  "It was against religion … the loss of a pearl was a punishment to those who left their stations". "Each man and woman is like a soldier send by God to guard some part of the castle of the universe." Pg 68

**D (iv) Lack of Education**

- The colonizes have education , have an upper hand, the doctor makes use of the Kino's ignorance, lack of knowledge to poison Coyotito.
- Pg 45-46
- Kino says, "My son will go to school"
- My son will read and open the books, and my son will write and will know writing. And my son will make numbers, and those things will make us free because he will know - he will know and through him we will know."
- Their ignorance was exploited by the pearl buyers, the doctor and the priest. Through education, however the little Indians, will be free.

**3 (a) <u>The Short Story</u>**

Painful experiences need not lead one to hopelessness .Basing your illustrations from the story,' Mr President", by Mariatu Kamara, show the validity of this statements.

**Introduction**

It has been said many times that what does not kill makes us stronger. The expression is better explained through Mariatu Kamara's story, **The President**

**Body**

Kamara is captured by the rebels and her hands are cut off. She suffers the agonising experience that she just waits for the rebels to kill her. Kamara realized that she is pregnant for Salieu after he raped her and threatened her not to tell anyone about it. She is now in a complicated situation since she has no hands to work and feed for herself leave alone take care of a baby.

Kamara is later reunited with her cousins in an amputees camp in Freetown where they beg in the streets to fend for themselves. She gets a baby who dies later from malnutrition. It's a depressing moment for her as a mother but life has to go on.

Kamara finally gets help; she and others who are willing to take it. She is taken to Canada by Bill, a well wisher who offers her food and shelter. Kamara is later taken in by a Sierra family, that of Kadi and Abou, who enrol her in an English class to do a second language course. In this course she learns how to communicate in English. However, she faces many challenges but eventually graduates with a diploma. She enrols in high school where she attains a grade C even after falling more challenges writing with no hands.

1) Despite the adversity they have positive attitude and optimism .The Civil war in Sierra Leon caused by the rebels led to physical and psychological torture on innocent people. The rebels see the President as the person responsible for the state the country was in. They therefore chop off people's hands as a form of protest. However the people learn to survive without hands. They would feed and wash themselves using the stumps of my hands covered in bandages, I could even brush my teeth, comb my hair. Later I learned to cook, tie shoelaces, do up zips and twist of lids and bole tops using my arms and teeth (Pg 57)

   Life in the amputees camp was unbearable but they resorted to begging and made ends meet.

1. Misfortune causes one to be determined and resilient. The narrator confided in Abou that she needed to get an education and then better her life as her family in Sierra Leon were depending on her.
   She was enrolled in an English, as a second language (ESL) course started communicating using gestures then said words to each other and within a few months were forming sentences
   10 Months after arriving in Canada she graduated with a diploma (Pg 58)
   Her benefactor paid for her high school fees she faced challenges of writing without hands .Her tutors were patient and taught her cursive writing with a pencil or pen held between her arms. Teachers gave her extra time to complete tests and examinations. However she could not pass exams. Her determination and resilience made her to try gain and she managed to earn Cs by the end of June. This was fair enough.

   She was bought a laptop computer for people with disabilities by a well wisher. She struggles to type after hitting one letter at time and managed to get a mismatch of letters and numbers. By evening she was able to work a complete sentence. (Pg 59).
2. Painful experiences made Kamara stoic and brave and she never gave up on life .After the hands were chopped off she did not feel any pain, after regaining consciousness she staggered to her feet and got away from her village to another village where she got help. Eventually she was taken by a truck to the capital city, Freetown where her wounds were treated in hospital (Pg 55).

While recovering she is shocked to know that she was pregnant. Although she was too young to understand what the older man Salieu had done to her.

She could not give birth normally and had to undergo caesarean (Pg 57) At 10 month old Abdul her son died from malnutrition another blow to the narrator as she blamed herself for not loving him more.

## KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 20

**1. Imaginative Essay**

**a)** - It must be a story, if not deduct 4mks AD

- The given statement should came at the end of the composition; if not deduct up to 4mks AD for irrelevancy.
- The candidate should present a credible scenario culminating in the statement.

**b) Points of interpretation**

- The composition must be a continuous form. If not deduct (4 mks AD)
- The candidate argument must be realistic and factual e.g pornography, help in exam cheating etc.
- The candidate must expose/show negative or harmful effects of technology of social values in society. If not deduct (2 mks) AD
- Points should flow fluently and logically.
- Award credit for creativity in the execution of ideas.

NB: There must be a concluding paragraph in advice or a recap, if missing deduct (2mks) AD

**2. Bad decisions can adversely affect our lives. Write an essay in support of the statement with illustrations from the novel**.

The Choices we make can affect us positively or negatively. Bad choices definitely have adverse effects on our future. A character like Ole Kaelo makes several bad choices which not only affect his life but also his daughters.

Ole Kaelo is advised by his friend what kind of man Oloisudori is. He is told that he is not a man of integrity and warns him about doing business with him. He even warns him to keep his daughters from him. Oloisudori is unheeding to this warning. He goes on to sign business contracts and receiving a loan from him. Later, this man causes him great worry when he threatens to bring his business down if he does not give him his daughter in marriage.

Ole Kaelo makes the bad choice of agreeing to give his daughter Resian in

marriage to Oloisudori. He does this to save his business empire and to acquire more wealth as dowry from him. This unleashes a myriad of problems in his family. He keeps assuring himself that his choice of Oloisudori is good and that the man is not all bad but inwardly, he has reservations about such a marriage. His decision worsens the already poor relationship between him and his daughter, who ran away and gets into more trouble with Olarinkoi. Taiyo also has her life ruined by being forcefully circumcised before being forced to marry Oloisudori. Finally, he loses his daughters trust and his fate is unknown because Oloisudori might come for him in person.

Olarinkoi is not known by the Kaelos yet nobody asks questions about him. He seems a mystery and with time becomes like a member of the family. This earns him trust among the Kaelos to the point that Resian trusts him to take her to Minik's ranch. This man who the family trusted so much turns into a beast by raping Resian and even planning to circumcise her by force before marrying her. If the Kaelo's had not trusted the stranger, Resian suffering in his hands would have been avoided.

Mama Milanoi makes a bad choice of giving over her daughter Taiyo to three strange women cheating her that she was being taken to her sister. Her plans is to have Taiyo circumcised before being married by Oloisudori. This action makes her lose the trust her daughters had for her. The wound she has caused them will definitely take time to heal. They too are angry with her that they vow that they would not want to be like her in marriage.

Bad decisions made knowingly or unknowingly will definitely have negative impact in our lives or on those that are dear to us.

**3 a) Memories we lost and other stories by Chris Wanjala.**

Courage in the face of adversity helps the narrator to overcome cancer.

**Introduction**

Faced by the adversity of a devastating disease in the name of cancer, the narrator courageously battles the illness and triumphs. This is evident from Rolf Schmid's short story. No need to lie.

NB: Accept any other relevant introduction

**i)** My will power was strong and determined

- He thought Rolf, if it is cancer, you can battle an win but if it were AIDS ……..
- 'I have children, a wife, a business and a future No I am not going to die."
- He prayed and took a deep breath when he went for radiation treatment.

**ii)** He had an ardent personality.

- His ardent personality kept him from giving up.

- "When I was at my lowest, I summoned the faces of my children one by one as a visual reminder of the reasons I had for living."
- He kept telling himself.
  "you can't die, not now."

**iii)** He came up with an innovative feeding method because he would not eat.

- He would go to the bedroom with half inch rubber pipe, insert it in my throat and pour the fluid food and water through it right into his food pipe.
- It was painful and torturous but he did it to beat cancer.

**iv)** He goes through the chemotherapy sessions with courage.

- When the doctor tells him he has to go through chemotherapy he comes to terms with it.
- He knew how sick it made patients feel, hair loss even going bald.
- His friend Alberto tells him his survival and reaction depended on mind over matter.
- He decides to prove that cancer is a process that requires a strong will power, food and optimism.

**Conclusion**

- In a nutshell the narrator successfully battles cancer through will power, physical strength and mental strength.

**b) THE NOVEL: The Pearl, John Steinbeck**

**Introduction**

The society in The Pearl is portrayed to be driven by selfishness. A number of characters are out to do everything so as to gain from the discovery of the pearl. This makes them materialistic as discussed. (Accept any other) (2mks)

- Kino develops greed and selfishness when he got the pearl. He spent long hard hours searching the ocean floor for a plan. He wanted to take his son to the hospital but later he became so materialistic. When people ask him what he would buy when he became rich, he would quickly give a long list of items he wanted of which were about himself.
- The doctor is another character who is greedy. He visits Kino's house to treat Coyotito when he gets news that Kino got the pearl. The narrator says the doctor is treating a woman whose sickness is old age only but he doesn't tell that truth because he needs to make many from the poor soul. Even the beggars describe the doctor as money loving.
- The priest is interested in exploiting Kino's wealth as everyone else. He hopes he can find a way to persuade Kono to give him some of the money. He wants them to pay for their Church wedding and also baptise Coyotito.

The pearl buyers try to buy Kino's pearl for less cost. They exploit the villagers by buying pearls at a very low price.
The trackers, a group of violent and corrupt men are exploitative and materialistic. They attempt to steal the pearl from Kino. They even followed the family to get an opportunity to steal from them.
Accept any 4 points x 3 mks each - 12mks
Accept any relevant conclusion - 2mks
Language - 4mks

**KCSE REVISION SAMPLE 21**

1. (a) Must be a story
- Must end in the statement given, i.e. ...Looking at their grateful faces, I realized that all the trouble
I had gone through was worth it. (* if not, treat as irrelevant, deduct 4 marks)
- The events in the story must culminate naturally in to this conclusion.
- Check and award for good use of language.
(b) The candidate must show the effects of tribalism on the nation and explain the role of youth in overcoming it.
- If not treat as irrelevant and deduct 4 marks.
- Candidate may explore 3 to 4 points ; however , points of merit are in the use of language to explain / argue convincingly.
In both :- Use KCSE /KNEC guidelines to award.

2. "**The strong bond between Resian and Taiyo contributes significantly to their triumph." Write an essay in support of the statement**

No man is an island. Human beings were created to relate mutually. The close friendship between Resian and Taiyo is the key to overcoming stormy times that present themselves in their lives as follows In their new environment at Nasila, the girls meet unique challenges. They are not used to the communal life for all along they have stayed in an urban set up where life is individualistic. At Nasila, they have to get used to impromptu visitors and superior male counterparts. It is the love between the two girls that helps in these scenarios. The duo stay together most of the times. By so doing, they share a lot Taiyo counsels Resian on using kind language on Yeiyo Botorr her aunt. The two girls discuss about danger that lurks from the hostile youth especially because of their uncircumcised condition.

In overcoming the challenge of female genital mutilation (FGM), their friendship bond comes in handy. When Resian goes on a hunger strike she

says it is only Taiyo who can change her stand. When Taiyo is informed of Resian's condition, she does not hesitate to offer herself for Resian's redemption even when there are risks all over. While at Nasila, they have a lot of time sharing their views towards FGM. The discussions must have strengthened their hard stands towards FGM. It is from these discussions that they vow never to give in to FGM.

In the incident when Taiyo and Resian are accosted by two callous young men their coordination and friendship save them. The incident finds them while they are walking together where they had visited Maiso for lunch. If the struggle had between two men versus one girl probably she would have been surmounted. Although most of the salvation is largely brought by Olarinkoi the fact that the two girls where together makes it easier for them to go about the ordeal. Their joint screaming and their escape unhurt is partly contributed by their togetherness.

The two birds of a feather hatch a scheme to outwit Oloisudori. They wrap the gifts he had brought them into a box and title it as a gift. They then plan how to execute the plan. They arrange on how Resian is to thank Oloisudori and give him the gift. They discuss the aim of the gesture; to clarify to Oloisudori the fact they cannot be cheated with gifts. From this co-operation, Resian manages to trick Oloisudori and tells off her father and later with Olarinkoi, they manage to leave Nasila.

It is clear from the above illustration that strong friendship bonds can help friend go about hard experiences and overcome them in their lives**.**

3. (a) "Majdy's stay in London alienates him from his people"

**Introduction**

- Majdy is at first unhappy when he gets to London.
- He pleads to come home, but his mother pleads with him to stay on and read.
- Eventually, Majdy becomes distant from his people. He drops their practices and sets his mind on staying in London.

Intro - up to 2 marks.

**Intro** : When Majdy first goes to London, he writes letters home to say that he would like to come back.

He threatens to give up his studies and return home. However, his prolonged stay in London transforms

him. He becomes detached from his family and people.

i) Majdy abandons his people's prayer habit while in London.

- When Samra asks him for a prayer mat, he confesses he does not have one.
- He does not even know the direction of the Ka'ba or where the Qibla is.

- Samra is appalled ; she cannot comprehend that Majdy has been in London for a whole year without
- praying. He doe not even observe the mandatory Friday prayers.
- it is obvious that he has distanced himself from the practices that he grew up with among his people.
- He argues that in London, prayer is a distraction, an interruption and inconvenience.

ii) Majdy considers London civilized , and Khartoum backward. He feels the structured life makes his time more blessed.
- Majdy does not want to go back home. He even enrolls for a PhD.
- He feels London gives him security to build his life; unlike home where coups , new laws, petrol
- shortages and doctors strikes disrupt the order of life.
- He is unable to appreciate the more relaxed, simple and rich family life back home. Unlike his early
- days, he does not to go back to his people.

iii) Majdy is so indifferent to his people that he is not able to sympathize with his mother. Samra
- informs Majdy of her struggle when she went to call him at Central Post Office.
- She could not get transport due to petrol shortage.
- She got burnt by the sun till in desperation, she stood in the middle of the road and stopped the first car
- in sight. The young driver took her home at her request.
- Majdy blames the system back home and is determined to stay away. Samra accuses him of disloyalty, of indifference.

iv) Majdy is eventually so distant from his people that he does not desire to go back home.
- When he is almost done with his PhD, he is invited to a conference in Bath.
- He feels that he has worked so hard at his studies that the only logical thing for him to do is to stay in London and reap what he has sown.
- He feels a childish sense of exclusion, of being left out of life at home. However, he has no desire to go back home.
- (Any 4 points × 3 = 12 marks)

**b)The Pearl - John Steinbeck**

‘What you see is not always what you get’

**Introduction** = 2 marks

- Expect a contextualized intro
- At times looks can be deceiving / judging things / people at face value is

erroneous
- Clearly shown in the Pearl that Kino finds.
- He thinks it is good fortune but brings evil to his family.

**Body**:

1. The Pearl has an outward appeal, the promise of riches and comfort;however, it brings miser
   - Leads to death of Coyolito.
   * (Candidate must elaborate fully)

2. The doctor is supposed to treat Coyolito of the scorpion sting, He instead comes to make him more ill,
   wants a part of the Pearl's good fortune / He spies on where the pearl is buried and sends an intruder to steal it.
3. The pearl traders pretend they want the best price for Kino. They have, however, conspired and agreed on the price. They even dismiss the pearl / downplay its worth.
   - Kino is frustrated by their price; he opts to go to sell in the city.
4. Others - The priest - pretends he has come to bless and celebrate the finding of the pearl. Underneath, he is thinking of the repairs that the church need/ etc.
   - The beggars
   - The neighbors