

**CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ-JES)**



**FORM FOUR PRE NATIONAL EXAMINATION AUG 2025
LITERATURE IN ENGLISH
MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A 16 MARKS

1.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
C	D	B	E	A	D	A	D	C	D

1 mark each Total=10

2.

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi
D	G	E	B	C	A

1mark each Total =06

SECTION B 54 MARKS

3. A Candidate should show the differences between literary language and ordinary language

- i. In literary language there is use of many figures of speech like similes and hyperboles WHILE in ordinary language is not a must to use figures of speech
- ii. Literary language is complex WHILE ordinary language is simple to understand
- iii. The grammar of a language can be violated in literary language for artistic effects for example in poetic license WHILE in ordinary language Grammar of a language is followed to make communication meaningful.
- iv. Literary language is complex while ordinary language is not complex
- v. Literary language is in literary context while ordinary language is used in daily basis

1.5 marks @ = 9 marks Any relevance answer is used.

4.

a) i. Birds with the same feathers fly together.

ii. Hurry has no blessing.

iii. Blood is thicker than water.

b) i. Hyperbole

ii. Simile

iii. Irony

1.5 marks @ = 9 marks

5.

- a. Tongue twister
- b. Fable
- c. Characterization
- d. irony
- e. riddle
- f. proverbs **1.5 marks@1=09marks**

6.

- a) Entertaining/ recreational function (to entertain)
- b) Cultural function (to express culture)
- c) Linguistic function (to develop language)
- d) Employing/economic function (to employ)
- e) Educational/edifying function (to educate)
- f) Influential function (to influence) [**@1.5 marks = 09 marks**]

7. A candidate should read a poem and answer the questions that follow

- a) The poem is about torture, humiliation and oppression the African suffered in America and their determination to fight back.
- b) It is sonnet poem as it contain 14 lines
- c) The poem has regular rhyming scheme that goes; abab cdcd efef gg
- d) The tone is serious and angry and it creat hatred mood toward the opreesor
- e) The person is black American who is oppressed and humiliated, we know this from the history of the poem
„*If we must die , let it not be like hogs*““
- f) Figure of that can be found include
 - Rhetorical questions
What though before us lies an open grave?
 - Metaphor
The monsters we defy and murderous cowardly pack
 - Image

Barking and angry dogs a picture of the oppressor

- Symbolism

An open grave symbolize death

Blood a symbol for sacrifices

(1.5mark@)

8. A candidate should explain the relationship between language and literature

i. Language used to communicate messages in literature

ii. Language is the basic raw-materials or medium through which literature is produced

iii. Literature develops language.

iv. In literature language is used to express people's culture

v. Language is a medium in which literature communicate

vi. Language is used to distinguish literary genre e.g. poetry prose and drama

1.5 marks @ = 9 marks

9. The student should agree with the statement that the issue of racism is still a worldwide phenomenon that calls for global attention but it has historical roots from colonial time. They should use two novels to show how racism occurred in the books.

A walk in the night

- i. **Racism in workplaces.** Africans are fired from their jobs just for minor reasons. Michael Adonis is a case in point.
- ii. **Racism in settlement areas.** Africans live in dirty streets in rented tenements. Mikey, Franky Lorenzo, Abrahams and others are living in one apartment. Even Andries wonders why Uncle Doughty—whiteman—was living with the blacks. “What would a whiteman be doing living in a place like this?” (p.57)
- iii. **Racism in social gathering.** Joe and Mikey discuss about how the city council plans to make the beaches to be special for whites only. Joe says “I hear they are going to make the beach so only white people can go there?” (p.9).
- iv. **Racism in relationship.** It is shown that apart from South Africa, even in America people are treated on the basis of color bar. Mr. Greene reports “I read how they hanged up a negro in the street in America. Whites do it.” and then he adds “Some white took a negro out in the street and hanged him up. They said he did not look properly at some woman.” (p.15) This was the time of Jim Crow laws in America.

Houseboy

- i. **Racism in Social events.** The Europeans meet at the European clubs owned by M. Janopoulos and Africans are not allowed to go there unless otherwise they can watch the white people enjoying from a distance.
- ii. **Racism in the church.** In the church Africans and Europeans use different doors and sit separately. As for Africans things were terrible as they had to sit on tree trunks instead of benches and the catechists move up and down the central aisle carrying sticks.
- iii. **Racism in Transport.** The Whites sit in the cabin while Africans are kept in the back of the pick-up. Toundis says “*The Commandant who for some reasons can’t go anywhere without a native in the back of his pick-up, told me to go to Mass with him.*” (p.32).

Racism in relationship. When they are with fellow whites, they hide their relationship with black women as did the agricultural engineer who treats Sophie with racial prejudice. He introduces her to the Commandant as a cook but the fact is she is his girlfriend. Furthermore, Sophie complains about the way he treats her; “*Sophie, don’t come today. I’ve got a European coming to see me at the house.*” “*Sophie you can come, the European has gone,*” “*Sophie, when you see me with a white lady don’t look at me, don’t greet me,*” and all the rest.

Any other relevant point

Introduction 1.5

Points 6x2=12

Conclusion 1.5

10. Analyze the use of musical/sound devices in two poems you have read and appreciated. Give three points from each poem.

From A Freedom Song by Marjorie O McGoye

- i. There is the use of Refrain. Every stanza ends with a refrain line “*Atieno yo*”.
- ii. There is the use of Rhymes. Every second and fourth lines/verses end with denticlerhymes
 - *Chicken/kitchen*
 - *Pay/day*
 - *Kids/beads*
 - *Free/fee*
 - *Night/right*
 - *Bad/had*
 - *All/funeral*
- iii. There is the use of Alliteration.
 - *Pay party union fee*
 - *Atieno needs no pay*
 - *Fifty-fifty it may live.*

From the Awful Dentist by Jwani Mwaikusa

- i. There is the use of Reiteration...
 - *Making heaps and heaps of teeth* (the word heaps is repeated for emphasis)
 - *Without fear that soon/Very soon indeed* (the word soon is repeated for emphasis)

- ii. There is internal rhyme and end-rhyme in some verses.
- **Internal rhyme** is shown in this verse. “*Decaying teeth, aching teeth, strong teeth*” (the sounds in these letters “ng” and “th” in this line bring about music in the poem).
 - **End rhyme** is shown in the 4th and 5th couplets of the second stanza in which the words “tooth” and “mouth” rhyme, but also “meat” and “eat” do rhyme.
- iii. Consonance. There is repetition of the final consonants in the following line;
- *Decayingteeth, achingteeth, strongteeth*
(Any other poem or any other musical device can be used.)

Introduction	1.5
Points	6x2=12
Conclusion	1.5
TOTAL	15

11. The student should explain the meaning of the statement “a pot full of poison or a beehive full of honey” and show that this means negative and positive positions of women in the society.

From The Dilemma of a Ghost. Positive positions

- i. A woman is portrayed as a hardworking and responsible person.
- ii. A woman is portrayed as a sympathetic person.
- iii. A woman is portrayed as a caring person.

Negative positions

- i. A woman is portrayed as a slave.
- ii. A woman is portrayed as a symbol of immorality.

A woman is portrayed as a sufferer from barrenness. From The Trial of brother Jero.

Introduction	1.5
Points	6x2=12
Conclusion	1.5

Positive positions

- i. Women are portrayed as hardworkers and bread earners.
- ii. Women are portrayed as more conscious than men.
- iii. Women are portrayed as strong and courageous people.

Negative positions

- i. Women are portrayed as wicked people.
- ii. Women are portrayed as tools for sexual pleasure.
- iii. Problematic women or a symbol of resistance