



Essays Based on Set Texts

TIPS ON WRITING ESSAYS

When writing essays based on set books

1. The first step is always to read and understand the question well.
2. Underline the key words in the question and what they command you to do e.g.

Write an essay to show the evils of corruption in a society as brought out in the play Betrayal in the City by Francis Imbuga.

In the above essay question the key words are underlined.

3. Write an **introduction**. The introduction should be less than six lines and should interpret the question by giving a general example from real life or paraphrase the question in a general way. E.g.

Societies suffer rising unemployment and lack of development among other evils when individuals charged with managing public funds and resources embezzle or misappropriate the funds for personal use. This situation is evident in the play Betrayal in the City by Francis Imbuga as argued below:

--Avoid using the same words used in the question when writing an introduction

4. Construct the **topic sentence** that would run across the answers. The topic sentence captures the key words in the answer as reflected in the question which means the sentence replaces the underlined words, where necessary, with the issues under discussion in the paragraph e.g.

Unemployment (represents the key word evil) is rampant in Kafira because of corruption.

This sentence will run across the essay with four different issues that represent evil under discussion being highlighted. The topic sentence must be a sentence and not a subtitle like 'unemployment. E.g.



Unemployment is rampant in Kafira because of corruption. Then three illustrations to show this

Inefficiency in government is brought about by corruption. Then three illustrations

Some killings in Kafira are as a consequence of corruption. Explanations...

Under-development is caused by corruption.....

5. The **body** should carry **4 paragraphs**. Each paragraph should have a topic sentence and a detailed explanation and illustrations of the point being argued. Each point can score a maximum of three marks if well explained and with a proper topic sentence. The points are graded by

-- Full (well explained)

--Fair (Fairly explained)

-- Thin (Not well explained but there is an attempt)

--Unpointed (misunderstood the question)

-- Narration (Key words not captured in the answer)

--T.E (You cannot remember details from the story well so you quote or use details that are not in the book)

--Vague (whatever is written is not clear or is confusing)

6. The **conclusion of the essay** should be brief and concluding words should be used. Such words are

In conclusion... To conclude... In summary... To sum up... etc

The conclusion should agree with the key argument of the question and mention two or three points discussed as evidence. The conclusion should be less than five lines. E.g.

To conclude, it is true that corruption is the source of evils like lack of development and unemployment in societies. A good conclusion just like a good introduction would score a full (2 marks) a fair one.



HOW TO WRITE PAPER 3 A ESSAY

A student's essay must have

1.The introduction

2.The body

3.The conclusion

***THE INTRODUCTION**

There are three types of introductions

.General

.Contextualized

.A combination of both.

-In the general introduction, a general comment to the society is made based on the question.

Consider the question :

The friends you trust the most are the ones who betray you later. Discuss the validity of the above, using *Betrayal in the city* by Francis Imbuga.



General Intro

In our Society today, we have seen people who've been friends, working together, sharing quality time or even stay together, betray each other in a way or the other.

2.CONTEXTUALIZED INTRODUCTION.

-A comment is given focussing on the text, and not the society. In this, one can even mention the points they are to discuss in the body.

Example

The writer Francis Imbuga, In his play,Betray in the City, portrays to us how people considered to be friends later on betray each other. This is is evident through the following :

- a. Mulili betrays Boss
- b. Mulili betrays Jere
- c. Mulili betrays Kabito
- d. Boss betrays Mercedes.

3.A COMBINATION OF BOTH.



-In this, one combines both the general and contextualized introduction.

THE BODY

-The body is divided into well structured paragraphs.

-Each paragraph **MUST** carry a single idea

-Each paragraph should have a ***TOPIC*** sentence, which gives a general idea about what the paragraph will talk about

Examples of topic sentences using the above question.

To begin with, Mulili betrays Boss. _

_____.

Secondly, Mulilili betrays Jere. __

_____.

In addition, Mulili betrays Kabito. _

_____.



The above are the topic sentences.. Through them, we have an idea of what the learner is to discuss in a particular paragraph.

-This should be followed by supporting sentences which gives more information on the topic sentence.

The supporting evidence should be taken from the text and should be ***RELEVANT*** to the question.

CONCLUSION

-all essays must have conclusions.

A conclusion can either be

1.A recap of the main points

OR

2.A statement that shows the validity of what you have written.

NB.

1.Discourage learners from definition of terms in the introduction.

2.Learners must avoid like plague sub headings in their essays.

3.The introductory paragraph must be on its own... Joining paragraph one of the essay (point 1) to the introductory paragraph might cost a learner.



4.Learners must interpret and get the demands of the question before writing their essays.

....continues....

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Any other contribution, or correction of my understanding is welcome. Thank you!

SAMPLE ESSAYS

‘Bitterness breeds courage and opportunities to some but breeds vipers to others.’

Support this using The River and the Source

The River and the source is one book many will easily love and apply its teachings in trying to understand our society, however, it is a complex book given that, being fiction, many find it difficult to comprehend the possibilities available in the books.

Having said that, let us embark on the journey to understand the above question.

In society, we have many types of people depending on their perception in life. Pain and suffering breeds bitterness, especially, in society where success is brushed at the wounds of your suffering. However, how we handle our suffering determines our fate. In the book, filled with deaths and humiliation, suffering is inevitable.

First and foremost, Akoko, as a girl, fights bitterly to win her father’ s love. Despite the love, she watches in despair as her father turns away suitor after suitor. Her pain is evident because as a girl, she has no authority over her own choices for a suitable mate. The dictates of the society are that, the male members of the society have the entitlement to decide the fate of the girl.



Secondly, in her new home, blame of not bearing children or bearing them lies solely on the woman. Similarly, a woman is to blame if her man does not marry more wives as is the custom. When Akoko heard of the rumours her mother-in-law and brother-in-law were dispensing, she bravely gave them a piece of her mind and walked out of her matrimonial home. In this occasion, she was unafraid of going back home despite the fact that her father, Odero gogni was no more.

As the book unfolds, we notice the bitterness in Otieno Kembo. He was opposed the high bride price paid for Akoko and this puts him in mortal hatred towards Akoko. However, he does not have the power to oppose her. when he comes of age, with the fear that, incase his brother, Owuor Kembo decides to marry again, he may lack bride price, he goes on a marrying spree with little regard to the welfare of his family. He is desperate and therefore treats his wives like sluts. He is envious of Akoko, and her beauty that defies the test of time. When Otieno Kembo inherits the Chief' s stool after the death of his nephew, Owang' Sino, everything goes haywire. He marries two more wives and plows in Akoko' s wealth like a hungry hyena. If Akoko were a weakling, she would have fallen in despair and pain of the loss of both sons and husband. She however, rose to the occasion as the man of her household and fought for her grandson- Owuor Sino.

After her fight, she has an open mind to see the opportunities beyond Sakwa and the futility of living in both Sakwa and as a Migogo in Yimbo. She chooses a neutral position in Aluor where she bravely confronts the challenges life throws her way.

Meanwhile, Nyabera , Akoko only daughter almost succumbs to her bitterness. After the death of her brother, were it not for the spirit of her mother, Nyabera could have grown embittered by the brutality of the earth. But as we are going to see, the pain of loss after loss gave her lessons of a devoted spirit similar to that of Akoko.

After being married to Okumu Angolo, Nyabera devotes her love and loyalty to her man. Her love for children, perhaps she hoped, will be achieved when she gets her own. But, fate has its own cause, the children Nyabera hopes for end up dying at infant stage. Her husband finally dies leaving her with a girl child, Awiti. She is inherited by Ogoma Kwach who devotes himself to this hardworking rich woman but his wives, unhappy with it, reports him to the council of Jodongo. Now left alone, with no son to lean on but a girl, who is not recognized by society, Nyabera leaves her matrimonial home to Aluor a Christian society. However, her



love for many children drives her away for two years but, she returns to the Christian society bitten with life to submission. She accepts the only bird in hand, Awiti. As Awiti grows up, Nyabera realizes the ultimate price a mother has to pay, making sacrifices beyond your expectations. By this, she lets Awiti join teachers college despite her fear that no man would marry an overly educated woman.

Finally, in Awiti's family, there are twins, Veronica and Rebecca. The twins have different personalities and interests. Becky grows as an amicable beauty while Vera thrives academically. Becky becomes an air hostess while Vera an engineer. Vera has a strong spirit and loves her twin sister; however her sister has bitter feelings towards Vera. Vera wants to build a strong relationship with Becky but, it is evident that Becky has no desire to reach out to her other sister.

When Becky divorces her husband Courtney, she takes to amorous behaviour. Vera seeing how precarious the situation is decides to intervene, but just like her earlier intervention when they were teenagers, Becky lashes out at Vera. Her pain and bitterness ends up driving her to the grave when she dies of HIV/AIDS related illness.

To conclude, it is paramount to recognize our weakness in confronting the challenges in life and come up with a stronger heart that confronts our bitterness so that we can make rational decisions rather than emotional ones.

Discuss the role of family in the novel the River and the Source

The River and the Source is a genealogy. The book covers several families in the lineage of Akoko. Families are the basic social unit hence have a lot to contribute to the society. Here are some of the roles of the family as captured by Margaret Ogola.

Firstly, the family determines the continuity of the society. When Akoko gives birth to Obura, the people of Sakwa appreciate given that it was the chief's family and therefore they are assured of an heir.

Secondly, the family represents prosperity. Akoko's family represents economic prosperity. She teaches her children to be hardworking and productive. Obura learns to wake up early and when he fails to wake up as scheduled, Akoko gets worried and that was when Obura went missing.



Thirdly, the family represents a strong bond of unity. When Obura goes missing Akoko feels a pain only a mother feels. The chief Owuor Kembo feels shattered and goes into a silent mode. On the other hand, when the news of Obura's death come, Nyabera is shattered and blames the white man who takes innocent young men who have nothing to do with the war to go and fight in the war they knew little about.

Family also presents transition, the chief Odero gave his girl to the people of Sakwa in marriage. Similarly, Akoko organizes the marriage of Awiti to Antony Oloo Sigu. Aoro too has to visit Wandia's parents to affirm his commitment in marrying their daughter.

In the other circles, family play a vital role in building love and care. When Aoro and Tony forget about the younger boys, their father gets very punitive on them. He teaches them care which they interpret as a new way of dealing with the younger duo.

The final role of family is responsibility. Mark after his wayward behaviour, learns to be more responsible in taking care of his family. Akoko lived a life of care and motivation to her family. She was more than willing to work hard and make sure that her children had been provided for. Even in old age, when Owuor Sino was itching with the desire to receive her blessings to join priesthood, he found her in the garden.

It is important to note that a family, as portrayed by Ogola is a lineage and does not at all rely on the patrilineal inclination. It however transcend traditional idiosyncrasies and embraces new norms where accommodation and understanding are vital ingredients. The book underscores the values of appreciating both genders equally and not as the Luo had empowered the boy over the girl. It is however laughable where Wandia Mugo seem to be the man of the house and Aoro the woman given that the Agikuyu are known for their matrilineal look in identifying hierarchy of generation.

The play 'Betrayal in the City' by F. Imbuga focuses on the problems facing a post-independence developing nation. Discuss any four of such problems using appropriate examples from the play.

Even as we speak there are problems facing developing post independence countries. Though we may have obtained freedom, the freedom with it has dragged along some bad



demons. We may say 'see no evil nor speak it nor even hear it' but in the real sense how do we curb evil if we cannot see it, hear it and speak it out. In this play many problems arose as a result of post independence. Some include dictatorship, nepotism closely related with tribalism, inefficiency in rule and corruption.

Corruption is a very big demon facing the developing country of Kafira. The source of this vice being the overall head of the country, Boss. He is at the forefront of corruption. This is evident where in the committee set aside for visitors he appoints five of his personal selections forming the majority without consultation with the other members. Another incident is where he bribed two bodyguards to kill Kabito who was said to be bad mouthing Boss exposing his well kept secrets. These cases and many others stopped the developing Kafira in its tracks and let numerous vices go 'Scott-free'. Many thus suffer in silence. A corrupt leader will only suppress development.

Dictatorship is yet another monster that terrorizes a developing post-independence country. Again Boss through his dictatorial rule is standing in the way of the good tokens of development. This is very evident where he refuses anyone to speak up against his rule like Mosese who was put behind bars for life. Another instance is where Boss passes a decree that the shaving ceremony of Adika was not to take place. Boss liked doing things his way and shunned down any additions by the people. Through his dictatorship there were cases of bloodshed and many people were oppressed by him either mentally or physically.

Dictatorship is a barrier that prevents a country from developing and thus remains stagnant. Nepotism, going hand in hand with tribalism, is another problem in the developing town of Kafira. The head of the government Boss practices nepotism marginalizing his citizens. He does this by appointing his illiterate cousin Mulili to head various dockets, being a school drop out with no qualifications. He grabs the milk tender from Kabito and gives Mulili to run it. Mulili is made to head the committee in charge of visitors without consultations with anyone. Tribalism is seen where the Askari offers Mosese a mug of tea as they were from the same tribe and does give the other prisoners like Jere. Through nepotism headed by Boss, hatred was brewed among the citizens of Kafira like Kabito and hence Kafira remained stationary in its progress. Nepotism causes marginalization hence no development occurs to others as few are favoured.

Inefficiency in rule is another demon on the loose in Kafira town. Again Boss tops the list in this category. He employs inefficient people like Tumbo who shoddily do their work. Tumbo



was asked to organize a competition for play writing which was never the case as he just picked on Jumper who on short notice was asked to come up with a script. This shows that Mr. Tumbo is lazy. Boss allows prisoners to act in the play using real guns which are lethal. "Prisoners are dangerous people and should not be allowed to mix with people", as stated by Nicodema.

Boss' inefficiency leads to his downfall and on the other hand the economy dwindled. Inefficiency will only cause more problems thus a country will never "take off" to higher grounds.

In conclusion the problems facing Kafira revolve around Boss. His role never brought any development in Kafira. In the end of the play Kafira is finally able to see light at the end of the tunnel after Boss is overthrown.

wealth and money cannot afford happiness in the Pearl by John Steinbeck

Too much wealth satisfies individual's heart desires but at times can bring worst out of him or her. The pearl is a novel written by John Steinbeck and examines a man's own destruction through greed. In this novel, hope and evil consume Kino and the entire city of La Paz immediately information goes around that Kino found the pearl of the world. As asserted by Forman, greed, culture, anger, happiness, luck, death, mystery and evil are all major aspects in this book.

The story unfolds when Juan and Kino's baby, Coyotito, is bitten by a scorpion. The doctor refuses to treat Coyotito as he knew that the Coyotito's parents were poor and could not afford to pay for their son's treatment. Kino discovers that he has to get something valuable to pay for his son's treatment. While oystering, he gets a huge pearl. Hearing of the great find by Kino, the doctor decides to treat Coyotito with hopes of getting the pearl. However, Kino becomes avaricious and decides to sell the pearl.

Conversely, Juana believes that the great find by her husband is evil and decides to detach herself from it. Kino decides to vend the pearl for fifty thousand pesos; nonetheless, the highest bid was only fifteen hundred pesos. He makes his way to the city to get a higher offer. Unfortunately, the pearl only brings to him unhappiness. On his way to city, Kino is



attacked by evil men who attempt to take away the pearl. Being unsuccessful, the evil men destroy Kino's canoe and as well as the house.

Regrettably, Kino begins to understand that money cannot afford happiness, but it was too late. He decides to hide his kin. While hiding his family, Kino realizes that he is being followed by the evil men, and murder one of the evil men. Whilst attempting to kill the remaining evil men around their hiding place, Coyotito, Kino's son was shot by the attackers and dead instantly. Kino and his wife goes home without their son and decides to throw the pearl back to the sea.

In summary, the novel attempts to elucidate that wealth and money cannot afford happiness. Kino gets the pearl and believes to have all reasons live a happy life, but he ends up living a miserable life. Therefore, people should always be contented with what have and appreciate the importance of everything in their lives.

Discuss the traits of Ali Mahfouz as brought out in this story ALMOST

HOME by Barry McKinley.

Ali Mahfouz is the main character in the short story "Almost Home".

He faces an imminent deportation from Ireland. He exhibits a lot of traits as he attempts to fight back against the deportation. The writer paints Ali as deceitful. He tells people that he is a medical student and even puts a picture on face book that shows him at the surgeons' college with college books yet the books are only telephone directories. He only does menial jobs in Ireland for survival but he has not gone to study medicine.

In addition he walks with little white buds in his ears as if he is listening to music from the iPod yet he doesn't even know how to load the gadget with music.

Ali is Hardworking as he does all kinds of jobs in Ireland to cater his upkeep. For instance he slices kebab meat; while working for tw

Egyptian brothers, also he power-washes cars, scrubs pots and wipes tables.

When he just arrives in Ireland, Ali makes many friends. He is quite charming and sociable. He Makes Slattery to laugh all the time despite being in a serious situation this brings

Ali is Stubborn, He has been warned by Tarrant not to cause any problem while they travel yet he attempts to escape twice.



Furthermore, the government has tried to deport him twice, where every time he is disruptive on the plane threatening of blowing up the plane with a bomb in his possession. Despite all these he still lives in Ireland.

With all the attempts to be deported from Ireland, Ali tries all means to prevent it from happening- He threatens to blow up the plane twice; he attempts to escape from Slattery and Tarrant in

France and Spain. As a last resort he decides to drown himself in sea provided it is a way to escape from being deported. This brings out his determined nature. Ali Observes keenly enough to note that

Slattery has good French. Ali also notes that Slattery has no wedding band despite him being in mid-thirties and handsome.

Ali loses hope with life in his country, he is disillusioned, and this is what makes him to opt and go to Ireland and seek a better life. Because of poverty, his family is cramped together in the apartment'

Ali imagines of life in prison, lack of food, clothing and having to pay bribes. This shame and fear causes him to jump into the sea.

Ali manages to stay in Ireland as an illegal migrant due to his deceitful nature, and he determinedly avoids being deported

3. THE UMBRELLA MAN by Siddhartha Gao

Discuss the stylistic devices employed in the above story and give their effectiveness.

Siddhartha Gao has used language distinctively in order to pass across his message. More so he has employed various styles to necessitate character development and flow of the plot. This story is told from a third person point of view, where the narrator gives us the story from what he observes. The narrator gives us what number seven does and what other inmates do in the story. This facilitates the development of the story. The writer has used vivid description extensively to bring out the picture of the confinement of the inmates in the asylum, the place with limited freedom. The area in the asylum that is allowed for movement is described as "... The wall around the one hundred and twenty-square-meter compound ninety something yards in the narrow avenue outside the gates that ended at another wall. Beyond that brick-and - stone wall was a vast darkness "

The umbrella possessed by Number 7 is described as a yellow-andred striped, beautiful Umbrella. It was the most beautiful thing in the entire asylum, more beautiful than the bed of wild flowers along the wall. Dialogue has also been used. Number 7 converses with the barber about rain which shows Number 7's fascination with rain. There is dialogue between doctors and Number 7. This conversation reveals change in the state of Number 7's health such that he is free to go. He has been obedient and shown a calm disposition to facilitate his release from the asylum. The dialogue between Number 7 and his friend the puny little fellow reveals Number 7's anticipation for freedom and the little puny fellow's fear of destruction that can be brought about by rain.

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4. Discuss the major issues highlighted by the writer in the story

WINDOW SEAT by Benjamin Branoff.

Every writer sets out to pass a certain message or communicate a particular issue to the audience through their work of art. This is the main reason why stories are written. Benjamin Branoff highlights a few concepts in the story "Window Seat". To start with, the author addresses the issue of lawlessness on our roads. Vehicles should always follow traffic laws on the roads for safety. In this story however, law and order is not followed as it should be. For instance, the public transport vehicles are so much overloaded. Passengers are literally packed. Conductors carry excess passengers as the narrator says a mini-van meant to carry ten passengers now carries twenty four of them. It even becomes worse when it comes to rush hour where they carry twenty eight with others standing. The drivers also bribe the traffic policemen in order to get away with this crime. Even when things seem to be okay with the vehicle the policemen solicit for bribes to an extent of removing the car keys from the ignition. The bribe here is a very powerful voice that the police use to silence the adamant drivers. The passengers suffer on these roads. 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 lips loudly when the policemen take bribes but they don't take any step. It is even because of overloading that makes it easy for Kanga to rob the narrator.

Poverty is also portrayed in this story. The people at the bus stop are

said to be in sandals and others are barefoot. This means that they cannot afford better 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 Kanga that she has a trim figure probably caused by a lifetime of hard work and deprivation of luxuries. This shows that she cannot afford luxuries.

We also think that what made her to steal from the narrator is poverty.

The aggressiveness of touts in town is also a sign of poverty. This is a society where one must struggle to make ends meet. That's why they scream and shout and also convince people to take their daladala. Corruption is also evident in this story especially on the roads where the policemen who were supposed to guarantee safety on the roads take bribes and also collude with drivers in order to escape facing the law. The corrupt police officers seem to have taken bribes as their rights because even if the vehicle has everything right they force the drivers' submission by taking the keys from ignition. The word Mzungu means a white man. The Africans call them this to mean he is from the white race. The Africans see this man, (the narrator) as more superior than them and use even a spectacle that he is using public transport. When the guard greets him at the city

Chuo 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 French.

their race. He says, 'I should be with the French girl La fille because



French women absolutely like American men '

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

Using appropriate illustrations from the novel 'The River and the Source' by Margaret Ogolla, discuss the theme of change.

In life many changes occur whether good or bad. Only a fool would fail to glance at the amendments that have happened since the universe occurred. Change can take many categories. There is science and technology. Religion and Tradition is another. It is up to an individual to conform accordingly to change. In the book The River and the Source, characters like Akoko, Nyabera, Elizabeth and Peter have demonstrated change all around. They embraced change and it did not let them down.

Firstly, the theme of change has been clearly demonstrated by Akoko, the main character of this work of art. She showed this in her journey for justice to the bartering market of Kisumu. She made contacts with the whites despite the conservativeness of her late husband Owuor Kembo. Akoko was the founder of change in her family as she fought for the chieftainship of her toddler grandchild, Owuor. She managed to have the greedy; ignorant Otieno Kembo removed from power as ordered by the District Officer. This freed Akoko from all the atrocities committed by Otieno to her. Change brings justice to the oppressed.

Another instance where Akoko showed the theme of change was in the naming culture. Her name was changed from Akoko Obanda to Veronica Akoko Obanda. This was attained through baptism as a result of accepting the change brought about by Christianity. She embraced the new religion advocated by her daughter Nyabera and became loyal to it. Change helps us accept evolving trends in life like in the naming of children from Akoko to names like Becky, Peter and the likes.

Marriage and dowry change is another aspect of change illustrated in the book The River and the Source. According to the Luo tradition dowry was to be paid and a girl was to be



searched for by the parents like in the case of Akoko. Thirty head of cattle was paid up for her by her husband. The marriage was built on love contrary to tradition as love was a sign of weakness and thus not a factor considered. In the marriage negotiations of Elizabeth Awiti to Mark Oloo Sigu the soldier, dowry as stated by Akoko was only as a token to finish the requirements of Chik. She came to learn that women were not property to be sold. Change helps us to leave behind archaic traditions like dowry that undermine women. Education is another aspect of change in this novel by Margaret Ogola. It moved from Akoko telling stories to her children about Ramogi, Nyabera performing riddles all the way down to Nyabera going to a seminary to learn about 'Baptiso', baptism. Nyabera was able to tell her daughter about the stories of David and Goliath. Elizabeth Awiti is able to become a shining star among men who dominated education those days. She is able to acquire a Doctor of Philosophy and be the first girl in the book to do so. Education traditionally was not for a girl. A very educated girl was a cause of alarm in the society. Awiti goes against this and gets education. Change educates us on what is beneficial in life and gives useful knowledge. Leadership is another aspect of change in this book of literature. It moved from chieftainship that involved inheritance all the way to democratic rule by the people. The traditional leadership did not favour women and their rights as human beings. It rather oppressed them. The democratic leadership equalized everyone whether man or woman and was fair and just. Leadership also moved from being headed by a chief supported by a council of elders to a presidential rule under a government. Change helps embrace a democratic rule that is fair to all and promotes transparency. In conclusion change in this book has brought a major impact on the positive more than negative. The characters who embraced change were relieved from a backward and oppressive culture. Change whether good or bad, is an individual's choice. Pick what benefits you as a person, and then pick what will benefit the entire community.

6. "A woman is the driving force in the society." Prove the validity of this statement basing your argument on the text *The River* and the source by Margaret Ogolla.

Answer.

Introduction:

(Should be able to tell that the student had understood the question and he knows what he is going to write). (2 mks)

Sample:



The driving force in the text *The River and the Source* is the woman kind. The woman is a source of inspiration, influence and power in the society. This is exhibited in the following ways. From the moment Akoko is born, she is a big influence in her surrounding. She becomes the focal point of her family. Her father and brothers are stolen by her charm. She changes her father's attitude towards the girl child when he says "A home without a daughter is like a river without a source." Akoko affects her generation. She is a source of inspiration for her daughter Nyabera, her grand daughter Elizabeth and Elizabeth's children notably Aoro. Wandia says that Aoro keeps saying that he is not a great grandson of Akoko for nothing. This is to mean that even after her death, she is still influenced. She allows Nyabera to join Christianity and Peter to become a priest. She is influenced in the lives of the people she interacts with.

Vera takes after her great grandmother. She is an influence. She is so determined to become an electric engineer and she becomes. She chooses to become celibate and joins the Opus Dei. After Becky's death she takes over her children though they stay with Aoro and Wandia.

Nyabera was a source of inspiration to her children and grandchildren. She takes charge of Peter after the death of her brother Owing Sino. She is embodiment of strength, determined and patience. She goes through a lot of pain as a woman and she becomes the focal point from where Elizabeth gets her strength. She is a big influence to her generation. Wandia is another source of inspiration for her society. She beats Aoro in an anatomy class and that is the beginning of what they share later in life. She is a source of inspiration for her husband and children. She later becomes a pediatrician. This is because of Daniel's condition. Any other well explained capturing the character and the role of the woman in the text. 3 x 4 = 12 mks

Conclusion:

This must summarize the prints above. A relevant conclusion. (2 mks) Marks distribution 2 marks- introduction 12 marks – the content (the prints) 2 marks – conclusion 4 marks - - language use.

7. "The River and the Source highlights the virtue of courage." Using Akoko, justify this statement .

Answer.

**Introduction:**

The River and the Source portrays Akoko as a woman of courage which helps her overcome some of the various challenges she faces.

- (i) Akoko draws the attention of the village and defends herself against her mother-in-law Nyar Alego and brother-in-law Otieno Kembo's allegations for using witchcraft to prevent Owuor Kembo her husband from marrying other wives. She leaves her matrimonial home regardless of the absence of her husband, to show that she could not take the accusations anymore. This helps her to protect the image of her family which had been questioned and to stamp her position so that her in-laws would respect her.
- (ii) Akoko shows courage when she makes the legendary journey to Kisuna to go and report Otieno Kembo to the D.O. She faces the DO and later the DC as she lodges her suit against Otieno and wins the case. She has the courage to take the long journey, whose virtue lies in the fact that Otieno is ousted from being the chief and with it comes the end to oppression and heavy-handedness Otieno had visited on the people for the short time he was chief.
- (iii) Akoko confronts Otieno when he threatens to whip her because of reporting him to the "sirkal". She tells him "you may be twice my size, but I have three times your courage. This stops Otieno from continuing to insult her at that moment since he does not proceed. It also prevents him from physically beating her up.
- (iv) Akoko leaves Yimbo for Aluor when she decides to join her daughter, Nyabera, in pursuing the new way of life (Christianity). She agrees to take on a completely new culture; thereby, abandoning what she has always known to be the way of life. This helps her, together with her daughter, to find peace which eventually paves way for the success of her grandchildren.

Conclusion:

- Expect the candidate to briefly summarize the topic of discussion.
- They may also give a proverb summarizing the content.

8. "Despite good parenting, children can sometimes be a disappointment". Using Elizabeth and Mark children, write an essay in support of this statement.

Answer.**Introduction:**

Can be general specific, general and specific (Don't accept mere definition. Must be the first paragraph) Example Sometimes parent may bring up children according to the books. They



have very clear vision of what their children should become in adult life but they end up deviating. Though not always painfully the parents feel disappointed. Elizabeth and Mark are such parents.

Content:

D (i) Vera – a promising girl, very educated, infact an electrical engineer. Her parents especially the father had hopes settle as a family but she ends up being a non-marrying member of Opus Dei.

(ii) Becky though pretty shows she will be a problem when she is a child. She is lazy, only an average student. At one time, she doesn't want to proceed with education were it not for responsible father. Later she disappears from home to become an air hostess. She lives a promiscuous life and is an irresponsible mother. She painfully dies of HIV and Aids great disappointment to both parents. \

(iii) Aoro is a mad genius. At form one, he catches the attention of the headboy for being indisciplined. He is sent home and only goes back because of a disciplinarian father. Later he marries Wandia – a Kikuyu though a good the father had hoped he marry a nice Luo girl and even tries to advice him against the idea.

(iv) Tony is attracted to the church even when a boy. He is always in the company of his uncle who is a catholic priest. Though Mark admires Peter, he could not imagine his son becoming a catholic priest. This is because he would become a celibate. Tony becomes a catholic priest.

(v) Odongo is the first child to fail class seven. He wants to be taken to secondary school – The father stand his ground and is made to repeat class. He later becomes a successful farm manager. Expect four well illustrated points Mark 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 = 12 marks

Conclusion:

Must be the last paragraph Expect a recap of the content or a candidate's opinion.

Language 4 marks.

9. "Akoko is the embodiment of change." Discuss the validity of this statement, using illustrations from **The River and The Source**.

Answer.

Introduction:



It is true that Akoko is a true embodiment of change. This is shown by the following illustrations:

- E (i) When Maria Nyabera goes through several misfortunes including the loss of her children, she is at the point of despair, and she decides to seek a new way to console her. She consults Akoko who encourages her to join Christianity. She tells her “as for you it is better that you seek this new way. It may give you hope and rescue you from bitterness pg. 103. Again, after Nyabera is converted to Christianity, she still feels a vacuum for she does not have a son. Consequently, she goes to seek for a son from Ogoma Kwach, when things do not work between them, she comes back to the mission devastated and heart broken. The caring Akoko encourages her to seek forgiveness from God. Nyabera spends the whole night at the tabernacle praying after which she feels consoled. “Go to the church and talk to him there Pg. 123. It is after this experience that Nyabera realizes that when she was away looking for a son, there was one (Peter Owuor) who loved her dearly. From then she reconciles herself to the fact that she would live with only one child.

E (ii) Elizabeth Awiti excels in Primary school and she is offered a place at a Teacher’s Training College. Nyabera is so worried of releasing her child to the world “there was a vice-like band around her head and she thought she would faint ... a sword shall pierce thy soul ... pg. 130 – 131. Reasonable Akoko brings her back to her senses and tells her “you’re not wise my child, learn wisdom, don’t you see the world is changing pg. 132. Later, when Elizabeth informs her parents that her fiancé Mark Sigu, would be coming to seek for her hand in marriage, Nyabera wonders how Elizabeth can think of getting married to a man whose antecedents she doesn’t know. Akoko brings her back to her senses and tells her, “Accept it Maria, the world is changing pg. 143.” Also during betrothal, Mark Sigu’s light complexion causes fear among the hosts because they feared Elizabeth could have chosen to get married to a jamwa (foreigner). “Apart from Akoko who must have left her mother’s womb with a broad outlook all of them were strictly parochial ... a catastrophe.” Pg.146. Meaning that it is only Akoko who would not have minded if Elizabeth had chosen a non-Luo. This change is reflected in Aoro and Becky who chose to marry spouses from a different race and tribe.

E (iii) Traditionally, women do not own wealth, Akoko has accumulated so much wealth, “for by now her mother’s wealth was staggering even by the standards of today pg. 68 After her husband’s death, her brother-in-law, Otieno Kembo, misappropriates her husband’s



wealth and threatens to grab Akoko. She takes a drastic step and heads to Kisumu to seek redress from the sirikal. (The D.O and the D.C). Traditionally this case would have been dealt with at the clan level. “She knew that as a woman, a widow and a sonless mother ... she was greatly disadvantaged. Pg. 73.

E (iv) Owuor Kembo on meeting Akoko, falls irrevocably in love. “Owuor experienced an indescribable sensation pg. 24.” It should be noted that traditionally, love was not a prerequisite to marriage. Consequently, Owuor Kembo remains strangely monogamous. Even the pressure to marry another wife, from his mother and the council of Jodongo can’t deter him” long have we pleaded with you to take another wife ... adamantly refused pg. 38. Traditionally, a chief should be polygamous the fact that the chief remains monogamous is change that is attributed to Akoko’s admirable personality. “Owuor Kembo” treats his wife like a queen ... pg. Owuor Kembo pays more than double the normal bride price that is thirty head of cattle. Traditionally he should have bargained to bring this number down but he doesn’t. “Let us shock them by accepting their offer without bargaining ... your name will be repeated from mouth to mouth for years to come.” Pg. 23.

Conclusion:

From the above illustrations, it is clear that Akoko is truly an embodiment of change.

10. The Western culture has totally changed the African traditions. With reference to the “River and the Source,” show the validity of this statement.

Answer.

Introduction:

(i) Candidate should bring out the general understanding of the erosion / transformation of the African traditions. Candidate should also demonstrate that the meaning is applicable in the novel.

- Traditionally, spying ensured there was no consanguinity, the spouse was of good character as seen in the marriage of Akoko and chief Owuor Kembo. In Mark Sigu’s case there was to spying to the influence of formal education. Polygamous to monogamous, singlehood.
- Initiation opened doors to marriage e.g. Akoko’s vis-à-vis Wandia’s, Becky’s, Awiti’s.
- Tero (wife inheritance) ensured morality and continuation of family line. Gradually it was abandoned.
- Funeral and burial rites and ceremonies have also undergone transformation e.g. chief



Owuor Kembo's followed the traditions while Akoko's was Christian.

- Political leadership / administrative systems change from chieftaincy helped by Council of Jodongo shifted to a colonial system (sirikal) eventually to an African Multi-party system.
- Naming system.
- Education system from informal to formal. (Any other relevant)

Any 4 well illustrated points $4 \times 3 = 12$ mks Conclusion Candidate should tag their conclusion to the body of the answer. $2:3:3:3:2 = 20$ marks.

11. Widowhood pushes women to a disadvantaged position in society. Write an essay in support of this statement basing your answer on *The River and The Source* by Margret Ogolla.

Answer.

Introduction Can either be general or textual giving allusion to the suffering widow undergo in the society

Content

- Soon after her husband 's death ,Akoko finds it difficult to sustain her fight with her in-laws. Otieno ,in particular ,plunders her wealth deliberately because she is defenseless widow.
- Otieno sits on the chief's stool with heavy arrogance secure in the knowledge that Akoko, a widow, cannot fight for it on behalf of Owour sino, her grandson.
- Her refusal to be inherited makes her vulnerable to abuse and despise .She flees Yimbo.
- In Oloo's homestead, Akoko, nowwidowed, is derided by her sister –in –law who are looking for every opportunity to push her away.
- Nyabera's firm hold on Ogoma Kwach (her inheritor) provokes a protest from his wife and the council of Jodongo.
- Her re-union later with Ogoma Kwach does not last and the man is set on marrying a second wife.
- Owang' sino's wife Alando nyar uyoma, as a widow cannot defend her son and heir to the chieftaincy against Otieno .The son is taken from her by Akoko for protection in Yimbo.

Betrayal in the City Questions and Answers.



1. Betrayal in the City - Francis Imbuga

(20marks)

“We keep our friends close but our enemies even closer” . Support this statement using “Betrayal in the City” as reference.

Introduction

We have those that we think are our friends and we keep them informed and as part of our lives, yet they are our enemies and don't have much interest in us.

1.Mulili and Jere

They are both government officials. When they are sent to stop Doga and Nina from the shaving ceremony, they disagree as Jere wants it performed.

Jere feels that it should be kept a secret by both of them as Mulili had earlier helped Mustafa to escape and Jere had kept silent. But Mulili tells the boss of this little secret and Jere ends up in jail. Jere had also earlier threatened to shoot Mulili.

2.Mulili and Kabito

They are in the same visitors entertainment committee as the boss view them as his supporters.

Kabito refers to Mulili as a thief and later on Mulili misreports him to the boss. Mulili reports to the Boss that he has robbed him of the milk tender, he says Boss had ruined the economy among other accusations leading to the Boss eliminating a loyal and hardworking officer. Mulili also gets the milk tender at the expense of Kabito.

3.Mulili and Boss

Mulili is said to be a close cousin to the Boss and his eye and ear on the ground, he even puts him on various committees as his spy and close loyal friend and cousin. But during the play within a play when the Boss is outwitted and fixed, Mulili says he is a distant cousin and asserts that he should be shot for engaging in so many ills among them ruining the economy and death of Kabito.



4.Jusper, Jere, Mosese versus the Boss. The three actors would want the Boss to take role and give them actual guns instead of gun props only to turn against him. They get excited for the achievement of holding Boss at ransom and want to shoot him but instead shoot Mulili who has attended the dress rehearsal.

5.Kabito and Nicodemo

They seem close friends even discussing the loss of the milk tender but the death of Kabito, Nicodemo does not want to lose allowance for the day. He asks if the day would be counted.

Any 4 well illustrated points

3:3:3:3=12mks

Introduction 2

Conclusion 2

Grammar and presentation 4

Total 20 marks

2. The Play

Francis Imbuga, *Betrayal in the City*.

Betrayal in the city – Francis Imbuga – A nation led by a bad leader is destined to fall.

Drawing illustrations from Francis Imbuga’ s Betrayal in the City’ , justify this statement.

Introduction

Bad leaders are most of the time egocentric, corrupt and greedy. These leaders always lead to the downfall of their countries. It is not different in Francis Imbuga’ s Betrayal in the City where the leaders have greatly contributed to Kifira’ s downfall.

Accept any relevant introduction, general, specific or general – specific (2 marks)

L(i). Mulili is one such leader. His corrupt trait makes him have the milk tender which was initially Kabito’ s. He manipulates Boss into giving him the tender by lying to Boss about Kabito and later, he has him killed. He is also greedy for wealth to an extent that he is ready to do anything to get the vast land (4000 acres) promised to him by Boss. This indeed is a quick way to a nation’ s downfall.



L II. Boss who is Kafira' s top most leaders hires expatriates to take up lecturing jobs which causes university students to go on strike since there are qualified citizens who are jobless in Kafira. To hit back, he gets more expatriates. His greed is portrayed by the fact that he has stashed money in foreign accounts. These traits contribute to a fall of Kafira.

LIII. Tumbo, a top government official is also corrupt, which leads him to let Jusper write the play without having a competition to get a winner as was required to. He later says that the rest of the money would be used to 'set the records' straight. This is greed at its best besides corruption which a recipe for country' s fall.

LIV) Nicodemo' s act of planting drugs in Mosese' s car is corrupt indeed, especially when it is meant to implicate an innocent person leading into being jailed just to silence and punish him for no good reason. After the announcement of Kabito' s death, he asks if that day sitting allowances could be paid if they called off the meeting

LV). Askari portrays corrupt traits when he says that he gave tea to the prisoner Jere who did

not belong to his tribe. He goes further to say that one needs a 'tall relative' to get anything, an indication of high level of corruption which has brought this country to its knees.

Award 3:3:3:3 to any four well illustrated points.

Conclusion

Indeed leaders who are egocentric, corrupt and greedy lead to the downfall of a nation as has been seen in Kafira. Boss and his government officials have contributed a great deal to the state of Kafira.

Accept any other valid conclusion. (2 marks)



Grammar and Presentation

- 1-3 on the body award 1 mark
- 4-5 on the body award 2 marks
- 6-8 on the body award 3 marks
- 9-12 on the body award 4 marks

3. Drama: Francis Imbuga's Betrayal in The City. Fighting for justice comes with a price. Discuss the validity of this statement in relation to the play – Betrayal in the City

a) Introduction

Fight for justice is ideal in a open society where injustices abound. But this is not always cherished by all making the fighters for justice suffer.

1. Adika a university student and a student leader. They organize demonstrations protesting the state of affairs in Kafira. During one such demonstration, Adika is killed.
2. Mosese is a university lecturer. During Adika's burial the political class oppresses Adika's family. They want to control the length of the service and forbid the family from weeping. Mosese complains about this and he is imprisoned, after drugs are planted in his car.
3. Jere is sent to the village to prevent Adika's parents from conducting the saving ceremony in his honour. The government refer to it as "restoring peace". Jere feels this is wrong and refuses to comply. He is arrested.
4. Kabito openly complains about nepotism and when Boss hears of it, he orders his killing.
5. Doga and Nina are jailed for insisting that they want to perform a ceremony for their late son. This is against the government orders.

Conclusion



Fighting for justice is healthy in any society however this courage enough to do that might end up suffering as shown above.

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

Introduction - 2mks

Content - 2 mks

Conclusion - 2mks

Language - 4 mks

Total – 20mks

4. Betrayal in the City by Francis Imbuga.

When a nation is led by corrupt and greedy leaders, a nation is bound to have a great downfall. With reference to Francis Imbuga’ s play ‘Betrayal in the City’ , justify this statement. (20mks.

a) INTRODUCTION 2mks.

Corruption and greed in leaders always leads to a downfall of a nation. It is not different in Francis Imbuga’ s Betrayal in the City where the leaders have greatly contributed to Kafira’ s downfall.

Accept any relevant introduction, general or specific.

- I. Mulili’ s corrupt trait makes him have the milk tender which was initially Kabito’ s. He manipulates Boss into giving him the tender by lying to Boss about Kabito and later, he has him killed. He is also greedy for wealth that he is ready to do anything to get the vast land (4000 acres) promised to him by Boss. This indeed is a quick way to a nation’ s downfall.
- II. Boss who is Kafira’ s top most leader hires expatriates to take up lecturing jobs which causes university students to go on strike since there are qualified citizens who are jobless in Kafira. To hit back, he gets more expatriates. His greed is portrayed by the fact that he has stashed money in foreign accounts. These traits contribute to a fall in a nation.



III. Tumbo, a top government official is corrupt, which leads him to let Jusper write the play without having a competition to get a winner as was required to. He later says that the rest of the money would be used to ‘set the records’ straight. This is greed at its best besides corruption.

IV. Nicodemus’ act of planting drugs in Mosese’ s car is corrupt indeed, especially when it is meant to implicate an innocent person leading into being jailed just to silence and punish him for no good reason. After the announcement of Kabito’ s death, he asks if that day would be counted since the meeting was being called off

V. Askari portrays a corrupt trait when he says that he gave tea to the prisoner Jere who does not belong to his tribe. He goes further to say that one needs a ‘tall relative’ to get anything, an indication of high level of corruption.

Award 3:3:3:3 to any four well illustrated points.

CONCLUSION 2Mks

Indeed corruption and greed leads to the downfall of a nation as has been seen in Kafira. Boss and his government officials have contributed a great deal to the state of Kafira.

Grammar=4Mks

5. Drama, Francis Imbuga, Betrayal in the City.

“In a dictatorial regime; the prisoners are not only the incarcerated.” Drawing illustrations from Imbuga’ s Betrayal in the City, write an essay to justify this statement. (20mks)

It is not only those locked up that are denied freedom to dictatorship states those outside have no

freedom either as indicated in Betrayal in the City.

- Doga and Wira.
- Adika and University students.
- Mosese (as a lecturer)
- Jeer (as a soldier)
- Kabito
- Writers / publishers.



- Jusper
- Boss' s wife – Mercedes (mark 3:3:3:3 = 12 marks)

CONCLUSION

- Lack of freedom is widespread in Kafira as shown above,
(2mks)

6. Betrayal in the city

“Corruption is the cancer that ails African countries.” Justify this statement drawing illustrations from Francis Imbuga’ s ‘Betrayal in the City’ .

(20 mks)

7. The Play – Betrayal in the city

“Kafira is a reflection of African states ruled with an iron fist.” Validate the truthfulness of this statement drawing your illustrations from the text ‘Betrayal in the City’ by Francis Imbuga.

(20 mks)

Betrayal in the city by Francis Imbuga

Introduction – (2 mks)

It can be:

- General to specific
- Specific / contextualized

For example,

In the text, ‘Betrayal in the city’ , by Francis Imbuga, oppression is perpetrated by the government and individuals to innocent citizens. This brings about suffering to the victims of the vice.

Points

- (i) The government of Kafira oppresses university students.
 - Adika is shot dead in a riot / demonstration against the employment of foreign expatriates.
 - Students are not allowed to carry his coffin
 - The ceremony should not take more than 10 min.
- (ii) The government instills fear among citizens.
 - Beggars do not see the need to protest.



- Regina has given up the fight for freedom.
- (iii) The government threatens its citizens with suspicion.
 - Mosese is falsely accused of dealing in drugs; 1 kg of opium is planted into his car to trap him.
- (iv) The government denies innocent citizens their rights.
 - Doga and Nina are disallowed to carry out the shaving ceremony at the grave side of Adika.
 - Mulili does not want to lose the piece of land promised by Boss and; therefore, denies them from performing the right.
 - Kabito is denied that milk tender in favour of Mulili.
- (v) Boss' affiliates dictate to others.
 - Mulili dictates the Drama Department of the National University to act a play.
 - He dictates primary school pupils to line-up on airport road to welcome the visiting head of state.
- (vi) Prison warders are harsh on prisoners
 - Askari beats Mosese for asking too many questions.
 - He is suspicious when Mosese remains silent.
- (vii) The government eliminates rebel citizens.
 - Kabito is killed in an 'accident' owing to an earlier disagreement with Mulili.
 - Doga and Nina are killed for opposing the government of the day.

Any 4 points x 3 = 13 mks

Conclusion

- Summary of the points in the body.
- An opinion / proverb

For example

In conclusion, the government of Kafira oppresses and makes them to live in a state of fear.

Accept any other relevant conclusion.

Intro' - 2 marks

Body - 12 marks

Conclusion - 2 marks



Language - 4 marks

Francis Imbuga “Betrayal in the City”

(20 Marks)

8. “Corruption is a vice that should be fought by all and sundry” . Using illustrations from Imbuga’ s “Betrayal in the City” , Write an essay to justify this statement.

Introduction (2 marks)

Sample

Corruption has been blamed for a myriad of problems affecting the country. Indeed none other than the president has asked some state officers to step aside to facilitate investigations on corrupt related cases. This is because corruption hinders development and hence should be fought.

Content 12 Marks

- c. (i) Tumbo confesses he never went to university. He sold his scholarship hence somebody got to university through corrupt means. He later says university education is not necessary nowadays. There opportunities but they do not come on a silver plate. Indeed, he owns two blocks at a cost of sh.150 000.
- (ii) Tumbo announces Juser the winner of a one act he has not written in non existent competition. Juser is paid 1/3 of the 600 pound allocated for the competition. The rest will be used to make the records straight.
- (iii) Kabito’ s tender issue. He had got it by being nice to people. It is then given to Mulili – a 2nd rate farmer. It is only a telephone call from the boss to be given to Mulili No competitive bidding.
- (iv) 1st item on the agenda – size of the potato. How many days they are to meet/suggest everyday and even after departure of visitor why? To increase size of the potato.
- (v) Boss hides millions of shillings in foreign countries/ he takes everything to his hand/Has ruined the economy of Kabira.

Expect any four well illustrated points

Mark 3 : 3 : 3 : 3

Conclusion 2 marks



Expect a valid conclusion.

Language 4 marks

(a) DRAMA, FRANCIS IMBUGA, BETRAYAL IN THE CITY.

“Absolute power corrupts absolutely.” Basing your answer from the play, *Betrayal in The City*, show the validity of this statement

INTRODUCTION

The statement absolute power corrupts absolutely is true since some of the characters in *Betrayal in the City* use power corruptly. The following illustrations show this.

(Accept any other plausible introduction)

(Award two marks)

- Boss uses his power to award cronies like his cousin Mulili. Mulili is his ear and eye. When Adika dies during the University students demonstration and Jusper is asked to guard his grave, Doga and Nina wish to carry out the shaving ceremony. Jere and Mulili are sent to stop this ceremony from taking place for the sake of peace. Mulili adamantly denies the couple the chance to carry out this ceremony. This is because he has been promised land and grade cattle. Not even the pleas from the old couple can make him change his mind to allow the shaving ceremony to take place.
- Power also corrupts when it is misused. During the Entertainment Committee meeting, Kabito and Mulili disagrees. Mulili suggest that the primary school children should line up to wait for the visiting Head of State to entertain him. Kabito opposes this vehemently and this leads to a heated exchange of words, Kabito asks Mulili whether he has ever stepped into a secondary school. Mulili says that Kabito has called him a Primary kid. During the one hour break, Mulili goes to Boss and influences him, he says that Kabito says that Boss hides millions in foreign accounts and that he wanted to rape Regina. This influences Boss, later on Kabito dies through road accident obviously planned by Boss.
- Boss also uses his power to award Mulili a tender for supplying milk at the university. During the entertainment committee meeting, Mulili says he will investigate who had robbed him off his tender. We learn that when the tender is taken from him by Kabito, Mulili goes to complain to Boss. Surprisingly, it takes Boss just a call, he calls the University Catering Department and the tender is awarded to Mulili.



- Tumbo is the chairman of the entertainment committee. A play needs to be scripted to entertain the visiting head of state. When he goes to see Regina at her house he finds Jusper and he learns from Regina that he is a good playwright. Jusper gets the job immediately without carrying out a short listing activity to get the best playwright. Jusper is given the task to write out the play. The money allocated is to be divided among Regina, Tumbo and Jusper.
- The state also uses its power to punish the innocent citizens. When Mosese speaks his mind during Adika's funeral, he is opposed to the fact that the funeral ceremony should not take more than ten minutes, the students should not carry the coffin, weeping in public was illegal. The state organizes by having Nicodemo to plant a kilogram of Opium in Mosese's car and Mosese is arrested for this.
- The state also uses its power to order that the visiting Head of State should be entertained by the prisoners. Nicodemo is not comfortable since he is the one who planted Opium in Mosese's car, leading to Mosese's arrest.
Out of this negligence the play that the prisoners have to act, gives Mosese, Jere and Jusper an opportunity
to use real guns since the props are missing. This leads to the death of Mulili who is shot by Jusper.
- The entertainment committee which has been given the power to oversee the entertainment plans for the visiting
Head of State. When they meet it seems their first item on the agenda is the 'size of the potato' Nicodemo asks,
"What is the size of the potato?" They even suggest that they should be paid hourly instead of daily. During the
one hour break, after they receive the news of the death of Kabito, they wonder whether they will be paid for that
day.

Conclusion

From the above illustrations, it is clear that absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Marks

Introduction: 2 marks

Body – mark any 4 well illustrated points – 4 x 3 – 12 marks



Conclusion – 2mks

Grammar and presentation – 4mks

Total = 20mks

Francis Imbuga, Betrayal in the City.

“The outside of one cell may as well be the inside of another.”

Discuss the relevance of the above statement basing your answer from Francis Imbuga's, Betrayal in the City

(b) Betrayal in the City

Candidate should have a relevant introduction.

- (i) No freedom of university students and lecturers. Jusper and the other university students not allowed to meet – congregate anywhere.
- (ii) Tumbo, Kabito and Nicodemo cannot express their views in the presence of Mulili for fear of being reported to BSS. They are just like prisoners.
- (iii) Orders have to be followed even if one does not agree with them just like in prison e.g. Askari, Tumbo, Jusper, Doga and Nina.
- (iv) Jusper is not supposed to express his grief for his brother.
- (v) Jere ends up in prison from allowing Doga and Nina to perform the shaving ceremony even though he said they could do it under supervision.

A relevant conclusion should be provided.

Expect four points 2 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 2

Introduction – max. 2 marks

Body / Answer – 4 points x 3 = 12 marks

Conclusion – Max. 2 marks

Betrayal in the City.

“When the madness of an entire nation disturbs a solitary mind, it is not enough to say the man is mad.” Demonstrate the truth of this statement basing your illustrations on the play; *Betrayal in the City*, by Francis Imbuga.



Madness of entire nation

- i) Injustices i.e. Kabito, a loyal government official gets killed when he quarrels with Mulili and he had been denied the milk tender.
- ii) Killings i.e. Doga and Nuhu are murdered in their hut when they protest against the government ban on the shaving ceremony; Jusper kills his brother's murderer i.e. Chagaga
- iii) Poor leadership affects Mosese who in his reverie poses the perfect figure of a disturbed mind.
- iv) Corruption i.e. boss and Mulili (Nepotism) Inefficiency e.g. Tumbo.
- v) The general atmosphere of rebellion causes Jusper and the prisoners Jere and Mosese to secretly stage a palace coup which ensnares villains like Mulili.

Introduction - 2mks

Body - 3 x 4 - 12mks

Conclusion - 2 marks

Grammar = 4 marks

3 : 3 : 3 : 3

EXERCISE

"In the traditional Africa Society, women suffer the effects of gender discrimination."

Using illustrations from, The River and The Source, validate the statement.

A strong household is founded on strong family values. Making reference to Mark Sigu's family in Margaret Ogola's The River and the Source, write an essay to justify this statement

Drawing illustrations from Margaret Ogola's The River and The Source, write an essay proving that Akoko is at the centre of the change process in the society of the River and The Source.



A strong household is founded on strong family values. Making reference to Mark Sigu's family in Margaret Ogola's The River and the Source, write an essay to justify the above statement.

The River and the Source is an exploration of African traditions as was bombarded by irresistible winds of change. Using the novel for your illustrations, write an essay to show the truth of this statement.

"A woman is the driving force in the society." Prove the validity of this statement basing your argument on the text The River and the source by Margaret Ogola.

"The River and the Source highlights the virtue of courage." Using Akoko, justify this statement.

"Despite good parenting, children can sometimes be a disappointment". Using Elizabeth and Mark children, write an essay in support of this statement.

"Akoko is the embodiment of change." Discuss the validity of this statement, using illustrations from The River and the Source.

The Western culture has totally changed the African traditions. With reference to the "River and the Source," show the validity of this statement.

Akoko is at the center of the change process in the society of The River and The Source, by Margaret Ogolla. Write an essay illustrating the truth of this statement.

"Women go through many challenges as they try to liberate themselves from the oppressive and demeaning social systems." With illustrations from The River and the Source by Margaret Ogola, justify this statement.



Despite the numerous challenges faced by the woman, she can still overcome and succeed in life. Write a composition showing the truth of this statement in the light of Margaret Ogola's "The River and the source."

Widowhood pushes women to a disadvantaged position in society. Write an essay in support of this statement basing your answer on The River and The Source by Margaret Ogola.

"With determination and commitment, women can attain greatness." With close reference to the novel The River and The Source by Margaret Ogola justify this statement.

"The River and the source gives credit to women" Write a composition in response to this statement.

"Parental guidance is important in shaping up one's destiny." Drawing illustrates from the novel The River and The Source by Margaret Ogola. Write an essay illustrating the truth of this statement.

'Women have faced numerous injustices since time immemorial.' Write a composition highlighting some of these injustices in the light of The River and The Source by Margaret

"Even in a male dominated society, women can still succeed." Discuss the validity of this statement basing your discussion on four female characters in the novel, The River and the source by Margaret Ogola

Change is inevitable but it has shortcomings." Write an essay to show the truth of the above statement, drawing your illustration from the novel, 'The River and the Source.' "By Margaret Ogola.

The River and The Source is a story about the girl child and the woman who is out to fight for her rightful space and assert herself in a society, where she is discriminated and looked down upon by her male counterpart."



Basing your illustrations from the Novel "The River and The Source" of Margaret Ogola, discuss the relevance of the above statement.

The woman's role in the society has been that of marriage and child bearing. However, with time the woman has become a force to reckon with in the society.

Write an essay in support of this statement using illustrations from Margaret Ogola's *The River and the Source*.

Over the years, women have struggled to assert themselves in a male dominated world.

There However, have been men who have come in handy to facilitate women's success in their fight to Claim their right. With close reference to *The River and the Source*, write a composition to illustrate this Statement by using three male characters from the text.

"Change is inevitable." With reference to Margaret A. Ogola's, *The River and The Source*, write an essay to illustrate the truth of this statement.

'Perseverance wins a battle' Using illustrations from *The River and the Source*, write an essay showing the truth of this statement.

Traditional practices are to blame for the injustices that women face in "The River and the Source". Using illustrations from the "*River and the Source*" explore how women characters overcome such challenges.

"The advent of the white man finds a society bound together by strong traditions that are Smoothly and quietly put aside."

Write an essay based on this statement, drawing illustrations from Margaret Ogola's novel, *The River and the Source*.



Drawing illustrations from the play **Betrayal in the City**, Write an essay on the evils that exist in the society.

Evils are very bad habits or cruel behavior displayed by human beings. The society of Kafira in this play is dominated by evils such as moral decadence, corruption, and Oppression of the poor. It is a perfect representation of any society that we live in.

The Kafiran society suffers moral decadence. Mulili, a soldier and Boss's cousin (Head of State) is disrespectful to the old people, Doga and Nina. He calls them stubborn old men's and is not moved by Nina's threat to make him blind by stripping. Mulili claims that he has seen many naked people and nothing has happened to him. Boss, the head of state is a womanizer and attempts to rape Regina when she goes to see him over the release of her brother, Mosese, who is imprisoned. To make matters worse Boss puts his wife to jail when she complains about the evil.