

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



FORM FOUR PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2024

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (16 Marks)

1.

i	ii	Iii	iv	V	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
A	A	C	D	A	B	A	D	A	B

(01@=10marks)

2.

i	li	Iii	iv	v	vi
C	D	E	H	A	B

(01@=06marks)

SECTION B (54 Marks)

3. A candidate is supposed to differentiate the literary terms

- a) Consonance is the repetition of consonant sounds at the end of words in a stressed syllable for example I need d my kid to bed **WHILE** Assonance is the repetition of similar vowel sounds within words close to one another with different consonant sounds for example they sell the wedding bells
- b) Enjambment is the line which is broken to end in the next line for example
so that our precious blood may not be shed,
in vain, then even the monsters we defy. **WHILE** Ellipsis is the act of leaving out some words which a writer or an artist thinks are less important for example “..... way last week” instead of “on the way last week”.
- c) Jokes refers to a thing that is said to cause amusements or laughter for example a story with funny ending **WHILE** Humor is something that is funny, comical or amusing. It can be a comic speech, a comic behavior or a comic appearance.
- d) Allusion is a brief reference to a person, place, event, book or to another literary work without explicitly identification for example reference from holy books **WHILE** Illusion is a literary technique that means something may people believe that is false.

- e) Dumb play is the type of play in which only gestures are used to convey message without speech
WHILE Teleplay this is a play to be shown in television where acts and scenes may change quickly and dramatically
- f) Metaphorical language refers to the use of metaphor to create a comparison between two unrelated things often to convey a deeper meaning or to evoke an emotional response for example time is thief **WHILE** Literal language is the figurative form of language that is often used in literature. It is used only in literary contexts.

(01.5@=09 marks)

4. A candidate should show the relevant difference between oral literature and written literature by considering the given criteria such as

- a) Durability i.e oral literature exist for a long time (old) while written is emerged after discovering of writings
- b) Mode of transmission – oral literature uses word of mouth while written literature uses written documents
- c) Flexibility- oral literature can change anytime while written literature need a time to make changes
- d) Cost – oral literature is not expensive while written literature is expensive.
- e) Ownership – oral literature is owned by whole society while written literature owned by artist
- f) Level of literate – Oral literature does not segregate, anyone can participate while written literature need people who knows to read and write

(1.5@=09 marks)

5. A candidate is required to provide a literary term that is being described by the given characteristics;

- a) Tragedy drama
- b) Foreshadowing
- c) Myth
- d) Euphemism
- e) Litotes
- f) Saying

(1.5@=09 marks)

6. A candidate is required to provide critical characteristics features of poetry which make it peculiar on sending message to the society;

- i. Poetry is rich in figures of speech
- ii. Poetry evokes strong emotions and feelings
- iii. Poetry is made up of stanza and verses
- iv. It's made up of musical features such as rhyme and rhythms
- v. It meant to be sung, recited or read
- vi. It gives moral lessons

(1.5@=09 marks)

7. A candidate is required to provide the meaning and example for each idiom given

- a) Being ill/health unfit e.g her mother is under the weather
- b) Ignore one's presence e.g my friend gives me the cold shoulder
- c) Avoid talking e.g the teacher commands us to bite our tongue
- d) Undecided/ dilemma e.g she is on the fence to pay school fees
- e) Being in trouble/ bad situation e.g police announced that all thieves are under the hot soup
- f) Stop working e.g let us call it a day

(1.5@=09 marks)

8. A candidate is required to read a poem carefully and answer the given questions

- i. The type of poem is sonnet poem made up of fourteen verses.
- ii. The tone of the poem is lovely and mood is romantic.
- iii. The rhyming pattern/scheme of a poem is ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
- iv. Figure of speech and sound device
Metaphor “it is the star to every wandering bark”
Alliteration “compass come”
- v. When the poet says you can measure the height of a star but not its worth, he means that always we can only judge outward appearance of something but inward characters are difficult to be measured. So in the case of love it is not what it is always seems to in the outside
- vi. The marriage of true minds is the marriage service that is a covenant that the couple should make to see their love is free and willing.
- vii. Love is not time’s servant in a sense that love is timeless. It does not last with time but endures forever as long as those in love have decided to remain in love no matter what the circumstance may challenge their relationship.
- viii. Themes portrayed in the poem
 - a) True love
“O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,
That looks on tempest and is never shaken,
It is a star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth’s unknown, although his height be taken”
 - b) Unfaithful love
“..... love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds
Or bends with remover to remove”
- ix. The poem is relevant because in the society today there are people with true love though they are very few.

(01@=09 marks)

SECTION C (30 Marks)

9. A candidate is required to prove the statement by providing the traditional beliefs and customs that define and shape the Africans as well as the source of peace and harmony among the people in their societies by referring The concubine by Elechi Amadi.

- Eating etiquette, children ought to observe table manner when eating. When Ihuouma visited her parents, Ogbuji commented when Nwonna was talking “stop talking you are eating”
- Taboos, Most of societies have a series of restriction that they forbid the member of society from doing certain things for example the bodies of people who committed suicides like Madume are not buried they are thrown in Minista forest
- Time telling- since most of the societies, people do not have clocks and calendar they tell time by length of shadow, the cock crow
- Wrestling – the society hold wrestling matches as a part of amusement and enjoyment.
- Traditional dance, a part of recreation e.g during moonlight night the hold the dances at village arena as a way of entertainment
- Second burial ritual. A responsible people were to be given the second burial in honor of their contribution e.g Eminike

Introduction 2marks Main body 06points x 2 = 12marks Conclusion 1mark Total 15 marks

10. The student should agree with the statement that “bad leadership and misuse of power among leaders, hinder the achievement of aimed goals in many societies”. They should give three points from Soyinka’s “The Lion and the Jewel” and Gogol’s “The Government Inspector” which show the misuse of power and bad leadership.

The Lion and the Jewel

- Baroka is corrupt. He bribes the surveyor to divert a railway project from his village.
- Baroka is selfish. He thinks about himself and not the interest of his people.
- Baroka is irresponsible leader. Instead of attracting development project to his village is against such project.

The Government inspector

- The town officials are corrupt. They use bribes to cover their weakness and failings
- The town officials are irresponsible. They do not fulfil their duties until they hear the coming of the inspector general
- The government officials are selfish. The merchants complain the way the mayor is mistreating them if they refuse to give him what he wants.

Introduction 2marks Main body 06points x 2 = 12marks Conclusion 1mark Total 15 marks

11. A candidate is required to analyze the musical/sound devices in two poems he/she have done.

From A freedom song by Marjorie O Mcgoye

- The use of refrain. Every stanza ends with the refrain line “*Atieno yo!*”
- The use of rhymes. Every second and fourth line end with identical rhyme

Chicken/kitchen

Pay/day

Kids/beads

- The use of alliteration

Pay party union fee

Atieno needs no pay

From the Awful Dentist by Jwani mwaikusa

- The use of reiteration
Making heaps and heaps of teeth
Without fear that soon/ very soon indeed
- The use of internal rhyme and end rhyme
Internal rhyme – *decaying teeth, aching teeth, strong teeth*
End rhyme- in the 4th and 5th verse *tooth and mouth, meat and eat*
- Consonance
Decaying teeth, aching teeth, strong teeth

Introduction 2marks Main body 06points x 2 = 12marks Conclusion 1mark Total 15 marks
