

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ – JES)
FORM SIX PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATION 2025
ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2

MARKING GUIDE

1. The candidates are supposed to briefly explain on five (5) factors that account for differentiation in the use of language at school, at market, at home, at hospital and the likes as follows:
- (a) Medium
 - (b) Province
 - (c) Status
 - (d) Setting
 - (e) Modality

10 marks

2. (a) The candidate is supposed to describe any five markers of style that he/she knows with relevant examples as mentioned, described and exemplified below:
- ▶ Graphological features: These are the features which show the way a text appears or the way it is represented or organised.
 - ▶ Phonological features: These are the features related to sound systems, such as pronunciation, stress, rhythm, tone and intonation.
 - ▶ Syntactic/grammatical features: This deals with grammatical rules and sentence formation of a text.
 - ▶ Lexical features: These features describe lexical items used in a text such as coined words, borrowed words, use of affixes, use of blends (motel, heliport), acronym (CCBRT, CWT), euphemism.
 - ▶ Semantic features: These are the features which deal with meaning aspect of a text. They are normally used to capture attention, emphasis, persuade etc.

05 marks

(b) The student is expected to briefly explain by giving an example what is meant by the given literary terms below.

- (i) Form: This is the style, design and an arrangement in an artistic work as distinct from its content. A form is the superstructure of a literary work.
- (ii) Dramatic personae: Refers to a situation of listing cast/characters at beginning of play and mention their duties or behavior within this work.
- (iii) Point of view: Point of view is defined as the vantage point or angle from which a story is told. The three main points of view are first person, third person and omniscient.
- (iv) Cradle songs: A cradle song is sung when a baby is born. Cradle songs are intended to encourage a woman when giving birth to a baby.
- (v) Haiku: This is three-line unrhymed poem. Haiku conveys meaning through sensory details. This helps the reader to imagine the look, feel, taste, sound or smell of something.

05 marks

3. The candidate should define the term "Prose" and explain at least five distinctive features of it. Here are the sample answers:

- Proses are presented in narrative form (monologue).
- They are written in chapters unlike plays which are written in acts and scenes but also poems which are written in verses and stanzas.
- Prose are meant to be read silently and quite contrary from plays which are meant to be performed on the stage before an audience or poems which are to be sung aloud.
- They do have a point of view which refers to the angle or position from which the story is told.
- Proses are fictitious in nature. This is to say, novels are a product of imaginations however they have realities in them about the society (people). They are fictitious and imaginative because they are using characters, plot, setting, language and style.
- They always incorporate many events unlike poetry and plays which have fewer of them.

10 marks

4. The candidate is expected to read the given poem then answer the given questions while justifying their answers from the poem:

(i) The poem talks about African country whose people (Africans) have been influenced by the Western Culture. That they no longer follow the African culture. This can be proved when the poet says:

“That your child is lost,
That the fire of life is no longer in him...”

(ii) The words mother and son have been used to symbolize:

- Mother: Symbolizes the African country or nation.
- Son: Symbolizes the Africans (people) who have been influenced by the western culture.

(iii) The parents are blamed in this poem because they are the ones who cause their children to be influenced by the western culture.

(iv) Four possible themes in this poem are:

➤ Moral decay

The poet shows how children are morally decayed. This is proved when the poet

says. “That your child is lost

That the fire of life is no longer in him...”

➤ Cultural imperialism

The poet shows how Africans have been influenced by the western culture. This is seen when the poet says:

“You refused him your breasts...”

- Lack of parental care
This is seen when the parents do not control the behaviour of their children and let them copy strange behaviours from western culture.
- Irresponsibility and lack of seriousness
The parents are irresponsible since they fail to shape and control the behaviour of their children. This is seen when the poet says:

“And now your child suffer...”

- (v) The tone of the poem is unhappy and sorrowful. The poet is unhappy with the parents who let their children to be moral decayed because of the influence of the western culture.
- (vi) The type of this poem is free verse poem, open and modern. This is because it has variation of length of verses and stanzas. It also comprises of irregular rhythm with irregular rhyme patterns. This poem can also be considered as narrative poem because the poet narrates how the parents cause the behaviour of their children to be destroyed.
- (vii) The poem is relevant to our society because it reflects what is happening in our societies. In our societies the parents are the cause of the destruction of the behaviour of their children. They are the ones who buy short dresses for their children.

10 marks

SECTION B (60 marks)

5. The candidate is supposed to justify the statement that what the author conveys to the society is important; but how he/she conveys it, is equally important using two readings she/he has done under this section. Introduction- (02 marks)

Main body @ 02marks= 16marks

The focus should be on the techniques used. For example, in the book A MAN OF THE PEOPLE by Chinua Achebe:

- The use of an ironic title
- The use of characterization
- The use of nameless setting
- The use of point of view
- The use of dialogue
- The use of symbolic character

Likewise in THE BEAUTYFUL ONES ARE NOT YET BORN by Armah the author has used:

- The use of flashback
- The use of imagery
- The use of allusion
- The use of dialogue
- The use of juxtaposition
- The use of capitalization

Conclusion- 02 marks

A candidate should provide a relevant conclusion

Total=20 marks

6. The candidate is expected to use two plays studied under this section discuss how playwrights have succeeded in presenting the issue of political struggle. The candidates are therefore supposed to choose plays which deal with political movement (struggle).

Introduction- (02 marks)

Main body @ 02 marks=16 marks

For example in BETRAYAL IN THE CITY by Imbuga:

- The struggle made by the university students.
- The struggle made by Jere (askari) who fought against the rotten political system hence jailed.
- The struggle made by Jusper who played the central and modest role overthrowing Tumbo's regime. For example, he assassin Mulili for he was a puppet.
- The sacrifice made by Jusper to oppose nepotism

In AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE by Ibsen, the author presents:

- The struggle is seen when Dr. Stockman sacrifices himself for opposing the issue of irresponsibility that is done by the leaders.
- Political struggle is revealed when through unity done by the majority of people. This is shown by Dr. Stockman with his family.
- Another political struggle has been presented when Dr. Stockman fought against corruption.
- Another political struggle has been presented when Dr. Stockman fought against nepotism.

Conclusion –(02 marks)

A candidate should provide a relevant conclusion

Total-20 marks

7. The candidate should use two readings/novels to analyse how the theme of betrayal has been portrayed in two readings by giving four (4) points from each reading as follows:

Introduction- 02 marks

Intro: Defining key concepts like novels, betrayal, theme and should highlight the two readings to be used with their respective authors.

Main Body: @ 02 marks=16marks

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE by Achebe

- Betrayal is done by political leaders such as T.C. Kobino, the minister of public construction. He betrays his cabinet as he fails to build the road from Giligili to Anata.
- Betrayal is also seen when T.C. Kobino betrays his people by using nepotism and tribalism in the appointment of people in high posts in the government.
- Betrayal is also seen when Chief Wagada betrays the government and the people. This is seen when he sells the secret of raising the transport duties of certain goods by 20% to the foreign companies such as British Amalgamated.
- Betrayal is also done by Chief Nanga who betrays the government and the people by selling the secret of import duties increase to the foreign companies.

In THE BEAUTIFUL ONES ARE NOT YET BORN Ayi Kwei Armaha:

- Betrayal is done by the leaders such as Joseph Koomson. This is seen when Joseph

- betrays his party when he buys and owns very expensive fishing boats contrary to his party ideology.
- Betrayal is also seen when the leaders betrays their people by engaging in corruption.
 - Betrayal is also seen when the leaders use their power and positions to exploit poor people.
 - Betrayal is also seen when the leaders betray their people by living luxurious life while their people are living poor life.

Conclusion: Any relevant conclusion- (02 Marks)

Total= 20 marks

8. The student is expected to discuss the theme of poverty and corruption as shown in four (4) poems of his/her choice. At least four points from each poem.

Introduction- 02 marks

Intro: Definition of key terms like theme, poverty and corruption. She/he has to show the four poems to be used with their respective writers.

Main Body: @02 marks=16marks

BUILDING THE NATION by Barlow

- Corruption is seen when the PS uses the government funds and resources to make private parties.
- Poverty is also revealed as Barlow shows how the driver lives poor life.

A FREEDOM SONG by Oludhe

- Poverty is seen when Atieno who is employed to do home activities lives poor life, she sleeps in the kitchen by using sacks instead of comfortable bed and mattresses.
- The theme of corruption is also portrayed when the uncle employs Atieno who is eight years old to do home activities.

DEVELOPMENT by Kundi Faraja

- Corruption is seen when leaders who have been entrusted power involve in corruption.
- Poverty is seen when the leaders fills their stomach while their fellow Africans die of hunger.

LIVE AND LET DIE by Kundi Faraja

- The theme of poverty is revealed when he shows how the Africans fail to get their basic needs such as food, clothes and shelter.

The candidate is free to use any other related poems which reveals the issues of poverty and corruption.

Conclusion-Any relevant conclusion (02 marks)

Total=20 marks