

MARKING GUIDE

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE 112/2 2023

QN 1 SUMMARY WRITING

HOW PARASITES AFFECT THE LIVING ORGANISMS
THEY LIVE ON

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. The protozoans parasites cause malaria / other protozoans may invade the blood of mammals and cause diseases such as malaria 1mark
2. One type of amoeba destroys the lining of the intestines of humans (producing amoebic dysentery) 1mark
3. (Parasitic) roundworms and flatworms cause serious damage and often kill their hosts! 1mark
4. Tapeworms attach themselves to the intestinal walls and absorb digested food, depriving the host of nourishment. 1mark
5. Hookworms (live in the intestines) and feed on the blood of their hosts. 1mark
6. Other parasites attack the skin causing ringworms in human beings. 1mark
7. Some insects (ticks and mites) give irritating bites. 1mark
8. Certain ticks transmit relapsing fever to people. (without "to people" = ½ mark) 1mark
9. One type of mosquito spreads yellow fever and another carries malaria. 1mark
10. The tsetse fly transmits African sleeping sickness 1mark
11. People may get typhus from a body louse 1mark
12. Some animal parasites (aphids, scale insects and threadworms) live on plants and may kill them! (without "may kill them" = 0) 1mark

- 15 Parasitic fungi cause wheat $\frac{1}{2}$ and bean rust $\frac{1}{2}$ 1mark
- 16 Potato $\frac{1}{2}$ and tomato blight $\frac{1}{2}$ 1mark
- 17 apple scab, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1mark
- 18 and downy mildew of grapes. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1mark
- 19 Fungi cause lumpy jaw in cattle $\frac{1}{2}$ and pigs $\frac{1}{2}$ 1mark
- 20 Most bacteria parasites cause bacterial diseases $\frac{1}{2}$
(tuberculosis and pneumonia) ("most" missing = $\frac{1}{2}$) 1mark
- NB; Apart from № 2 & 10, the rest qualify to take "Parasites"

GENERAL PENALTIES

- Wrong title / No title score -1mk
- Block paragraph score -1mk
- Use of more than one paragraph = $\frac{1}{2}$ score for subsequent paragraphs
- No subject in topic sentence "Parasite" = score -1mk
- Accept pronouns that are used meaningfully.
- Joining / Separating content words Score = 0 (^{In redundant}
_{phrases = glimmer})
- Use of more than two commas in a sentence = $\frac{1}{2}$ score for subsequent points.
- Incomplete sentences = $\frac{1}{2}$ score
- Listing / numbering / bulleting of points = $\frac{1}{2}$ score
- Contractions = $\frac{1}{2}$ score
- Spelling errors → Minor = glimmer, Grave ones = score 0
- Conjunctions beginning sentences = score $\frac{1}{2}$
- Use of run-on sentences = score 0
- No qualifiers underlined = Score 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
- Wrong tense = a glimmer
- Misuse of capital letters and small letters = a glimmer
- Misuse of conjunctions = Score 0 (hence, thus, therefore, so, where)
^{which e.t.c}
- Spelling errors that change meaning = Score 0
- Spelling errors that do not change meaning = a glimmer
- Misuse of articles = glimmer.

SAMPLE SUMMARY

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HOW PARASITES AFFECT THE LIVING ORGANISMS

THEY LIVE ON

The protozoan parasites cause malaria. One type of amoeba destroys the lining of the intestines of humans. Roundworms and flatworms cause serious damage and often kill their hosts. Tapeworms attach themselves to the intestinal walls and absorb digested food, depriving the host of nourishment. Hookworms feed on the blood of their hosts. Other parasites attack the skin causing ringworms in human beings. Some insects give irritating bites to people and animals. Certain ticks transmit relapsing fever to people. One type of mosquito spreads yellow fever and another carries malaria. The tsetse fly transmits African sleeping sickness. People may get typhus from a body louse. Some animal parasites live on plants and may kill them. Parasitic fungi cause wheat rust, bean rust, potato blight and tomato blight, apple scab and downy mildew of grapes. Fungi cause lumpy jaw in cattle and pigs. Most bacteria parasites cause bacterial diseases.

146 WORDS

Qn 2A

- 2.1 i) - Uchendu / He is an old man / elder (and the rest are all children) 1mark
 - He is the oldest (Misuse of tense = ½ mark)
- ii) Uchendu / He knows more of the world (than any of them) (Misuse of tense = ½ mark) 1mark
- 2.2 He was in exile / had been banished / was condemned for seven years to live in a strange land. 2marks
- 2.3 i) Okonkwo / He may displease the dead.
 ii) If Okonkwo / He allows sorrow to weigh him down, he will die in exile / He will die in exile.
 iii) His wives and children will die in exile.
 (Any two of the three score 1mk@) 2marks
- 2.4 - To comfort / console him.
 - To encourage him to stop worrying.
 - To show him that he needs to take courage.
 - To show him that he is not the only sufferer.
 - To cheer him up from his grief.
 NB: Accept any answer with an idea of consolation.
 (Any one answer scores 2marks) 2marks
- 2.5 i) Primarily - mainly / chiefly / specifically / solely / majorly / particularly / first and foremost / especially e.t.c 2mark
 ii) do his bidding - obey or follow the man's wishes / commands / orders / will
 - To comply with the man's " " "

iii) mirthless laughter - hollow / sarcastic / empty / joyless /
 mocking / scornful guffaw or expression
 or laugh / cack e.t.c ½ mark

iv) weigh you down - overwhelm / depress / burden / affect
 @ Konkwo or him. Make him worry ½ mark
 (Accept all expressions that bring out
 unhappiness.)

PENALTIES

- Use of wrong tense = -½ mark
- Use of wrong grammar = -½ mark
- Use of wrong spellings = -½ mark

Qn 2B

2.6 → D

2.7 → B

2.8 → A

2.9 → C

2.10 → A

Qn 3A

6

- 3.1 - There is no town in Uganda (which | that) is without a hospital.
- No town in Uganda is without a hospital.
 - None of the towns in Uganda is without a hospital.
 - Every town in Uganda is not without a hospital.
 - There is not a (single) town in Uganda (which | that is) without a hospital.
 - In Uganda, there is no town (which | that is) without a hospital.
 - In Uganda, there is not a (single) town (that | which is) without a hospital.
 - No single town in Uganda is without a hospital.

1mark

- 3.2 - It was a pleasure to watch / watching Alice during the training sessions.
- Watching Alice during the training sessions was a pleasure.
 - It was such a pleasure to watch Alice during the training sessions.
 - To watch Alice during the training sessions was (such) a pleasure.
 - What a pleasure it was to watch / watching Alice during the training sessions!
 - Such a pleasure was it to watch / watching Alice during the training sessions.

1mark

- 3.3 - That reading nourishes the brain, is a properly researched fact.
- That the brain is nourished by reading, is a properly researched fact. (use of a comma = ½ mk)

1mark

- 3:4 - To the teacher's surprise, he/she heard that the students had left school without permission.
- It was a surprise to the teacher to hear that the students had left school without permission.
 - Much to the teacher's surprise, he/she heard that the students had left school without permission.
 - Much to the surprise of the teacher, he/she heard that the students had left school without permission.
 - The teacher heard with surprise that the students had left school without permission.
 - To hear Hearing that the students had left school without permission was a surprise to the teacher.
 - It came as a surprise to the teacher to hear that the students had left the school without permission. 1mark
 - What a surprise it was to the teacher to hear that the students had left school without permission!
 - Such a surprise it was to the teacher to hear that the students had left school without permission.
 - The teacher got a surprise when he/she heard that the students had left school without permission.
 - To his/her surprise, the teacher heard that the students left school without permission.
 - It was with surprise that the teacher heard that the students left school without permission.

(Any answer without the idea of hearing = 0)

- 3:5 - There is barely any food left in the dish.
- In the dish, there is barely any food left.
 - In the dish is barely any food left.

1mark

3.6 - The accident that / which occurred / happened / took place a few metres from home was beyond [~](anybody's / anyone's) description.

a few = score = 0

[~]any body's = score = 0

[~]any one's = score = 0

[~]anybody's / anyone's = score 0

3.7 - She remained quiet for fear of offending him.

3.8 - In spite / Despite (the fact that) Mr. Magezi worked hard, his sales declined.

- For all his hard work, Mr. Magezi's sales declined.

- Much as Mr. Magezi worked hard, his sales declined.

- Mr. Magezi worked hard but his sales declined.

- Though Mr. Magezi worked hard, his sales declined.

- Even though Mr. Magezi worked hard, his sales ..

- His sales declined though Mr. Magezi worked hard.

- His sales declined even though Mr. Magezi worked hard.

- Hard though Mr. Magezi worked hard, his sales declined.

- Hard as Mr. Magezi worked, his sales declined.

- Mr. Magezi worked hard; nevertheless, his sales declined.

- Mr. Magezi worked hard; nonetheless / however notwithstanding, his sales declined.

- However hard Mr. Magezi worked, his sales declined.

- With all his hard work, Mr. Magezi's sales declined.

- No matter how hard Mr. Magezi worked, his sales declined.

- This kind works notwithstanding.

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- His hard work notwithstanding, Mr. Magezi's sales declined. 1 mark
- 3.9 - Walking along the street, the young girl was attacked by a thief.
- 3.10 - Paul said (that) he would travel the following year.
- Paul said (that) he would travel the next year. 1 mark

GENERAL PENALTIES

- Separating compound words / Compounding = Score "0"
- No comma = Score "0"
- No full stop, exclamation = Score "½"
- Use of contractions = Score "½"
- Misuse of Capital and small letters = Score "½"
- Spelling errors that change meaning = Score "0"
- Spelling errors that do not change meaning = Score "½"
- Wrong tense = Score "0"
- Omission of articles = Score "½"