

PEARL ESSAYS AND MARKING SCHEMES

KCSE REVISION

(isabokemicah@gmail.com)

“Colonialism is dehumanizing.” Drawing illustrations from John Steinbeck’s, “The Pearl,” write an essay in support of this statement.

Introduction

It is clear that the little Indians were never considered equal to the doctor, the priest and the pearl buyers who were of European origin. Their lifestyles were very different and evidently they were not of the same race. The lives of the little Indians were made difficult by the Europeans as shown in the following illustrations from the text, The Pearl.

- Racial discrimination
- The colonizers are: The doctor, the priest, pearl buyers
- **Those dehumanized**
- The title Indians - Kino, the residents LA Paz brush houses, the beggars, fisher man

(i) Racial Discrimination

The colonizers treated the native Mexicans(the little Indians) with contempt.

- The doctor, the pearl buyers and the priest belong to the same race.
- The doctor cannot go to the brush houses to treat Coyotito.
- The doctor lives in luxury. Surrounded by a high perimeter wall, yellow plastered building hugging the beach. He eats well; chocolates and sweet cake Pg 54
- The doctor calls the Indians, animals by saying that he is not a veterinary to treat them Pg 23
- The priest - did not bother baptizing Coyotito. Pg 66. Juana prepared Coyotito and dressed him in the clothes she had prepared for his baptism,when there would be money for his baptism. He thinks of it when he learns of the pearl.
- He had not married Kino and Juana before they had the Pearl - Pg 51
- The pearl buyers - Pg 42. They would negotiate the price of the pearls to reach the lowest price the fishermen could not stand. The happiest buyer was he who bought for the lowest price. They extorted them and made them perennially poor.
- For all the doctor’s race spoke to all Kino’s race as though they were simple animals. Pg 26
- Kino’s race felt weak, angry and afraid all at the same time.
- Pg 26. The doctor did not belong to the people. He was of a different race , that for nearly 400 years had beaten starved, robbed and despised Kino’s race that they came humbling to the doctor.
- Exploitation of the fishermen.
- The pearl buyer’s pg 64. The happiest pearl buyer was the one who bought at

the lowest price

(ii) Poverty

Colonization led to the emerging of social stratification. This further made the little Indians be deprived of basic education and medical care which was too expensive for them to afford. They could not afford good food and proper housing. They lived in deplorable conditions.

- There is a sharp contrast/difference between the dwellings of the little Indians and the Europeans
- The little Indians live in brush houses (in abject poverty), have little to eat, no lightning. This sharply contrasts to the doctor who lives in the plastered houses, in a gated area and eats lavishly. Kino and family eat corn cake and pulque for breakfast.
- The doctor lived in stone houses with inner cool gardens. There were caged birds and water fountains. He had good bacon for breakfast, lived in opulence, imported furniture, he also ate sweet biscuits and more chocolate for breakfast. He could afford a mistress.
- Kino's people made a little living from pearl harvesting with no proper diving equipments. He uses a stone and ropes and an inherited canoe Pg 35. When they sold the pearls, they earned too little to support themselves. Kino couldn't afford Coyotito's treatment. He offered ugly misshapen seed pearls, as ugly and grey as little ulcers, flattened and almost valueless to the doctor's servant at the gate but the doctor rejected them. Pg 28
- Pg 776. They were cheated from birth to the overcharge of their coffins.
- Pf 44. In the pearl, Kino saw himself and Juana kneeling at the high altar and they could pay for their matrimonial blessing. This means that without money they couldn't get married in church.
- In this vision they were dressed well – 'We will have new clothes.' After selling the pearl.

(iii) Exploitation

Colonization led to the exploitation and extortion of the native Mexicans.

- The pearl buyers wish to buy at the lowest price. The pearl buyer offered 1000 pesos but he knew the value of Kino's pearl. He offered 1500 pesos when he realized Kino would not sell it
 - There was only one pearl buyer who kept agents in separate offices to give a semblance of completion Pg 42
 - Juana put on her marriage skirt and waist...Kino's ragged white clothes were clean at least, and this was the last day of his raggedness. Pg 66.
 - They waited in their chairs until the pearls came in, and cackled, fought, shouted and threatened until they reached the lowest price a fisherman could stand Pg 42
 - A fisherman had given his pearls to the Church in despair Pg 42
 - Pg 34 the king of Spain had helped to pay for the war and he decorated the church for his soul's sake. By the use of money from the sale of the pearls, this king had risen to be a great power in Europe. This happened at the expense of the poor fishermen.
 - Pg 68. The priest brainwashed the poor fishermen by telling them to remain in the poor town not to go to get better prices for their pearls. He wanted them to remain ignorant and not to change their status
- "It was against religion ... the loss of a pearl was a punishment to those who left their stations". "Each man and woman is like a soldier sent by God to guard some part of the castle of the universe." Pg 68

(iv) Lack of Education

Education was too expensive for Kino's race to afford.

- The colonizers are educated, have an upper hand, the doctor makes use of Kino's ignorance and lack of knowledge, to poison Coyotito. Pg 45-46,
- Kino says, "My son will go to school"
- My son will read and open the books, and my son will write and will know writing. And my son will make numbers, and those things will make us free because he will know - he will know and through him we will know."
- Due to their ignorance, they were exploited by the pearl buyers, the doctor and the priest. Through education, however the little Indians, will be free.

The society in John Steinbeck's, The Pearl is made of individuals who are materialistic and out to enrich themselves at all cost. Write a composition to justify this statement.

Introduction

The society in The Pearl is portrayed to be driven by selfishness. A number of characters are out to do everything so as to gain from the discovery of the pearl.

This makes them materialistic as discussed. (Accept any other) (2mks)

- Kino develops greed and selfishness when he got the pearl. He spent long hard hours searching the ocean floor for a plan. He wanted to take his son to the hospital but later he became so materialistic. When people ask him what he would buy when he became rich, he would quickly give a long list of items he wanted of which were about himself.
 - The doctor is another character who is greedy. He visits Kino's house to treat Coyotito when he gets news that Kino got the pearl. The narrator says the doctor is treating a woman whose sickness is old age only but he doesn't tell that truth because he needs to make many from the poor soul. Even the beggars describe the doctor as money loving.
 - The priest is interested in exploiting Kino's wealth as everyone else. He hopes he can find a way to persuade Kino to give him some of the money. He wants them to pay for their Church wedding and also baptise Coyotito.
- The pearl buyers try to buy Kino's pearl for less cost. They exploit the villagers by buying pearls at a very low price.
- The trackers, a group of violent and corrupt men are exploitative and materialistic.

They attempt to steal the pearl from Kino. They even followed the family to get an opportunity to steal from them.

Accept any 4 points x 3 mks each - 12mks

Accept any relevant conclusion - 2mks

Language - 4mks

Write an essay to show the truth of the saying 'What you see is not always what you get'. Use illustrations from John Steinbeck's 'The Pearl'.

Introduction = 2 marks

- Expect a contextualized intro
- At times looks can be deceiving / judging things / people at face value is erroneous
- Clearly shown in the Pearl that Kino finds.
- He thinks it is good fortune but brings evil to his family.

Body:

1. The Pearl has an outward appeal, the promise of riches and comfort ; however it brings miser
 - Leads to death of Coyolito.
 - * (Candidate must elaborate fully)
2. The doctor is supposed to treat Coyolito of the scorpion sting, He instead comes to make him more ill,
wants a part of the Pearl's good fortune / He spies on where the pearl is buried and sends an intruder to steal it.
3. The pearl traders pretend they want the best price for Kino. They have, however, conspired and agreed on the price. They even dismiss the pearl / downplay its worth.
 - Kino is frustrated by their price ; he opts to go to sell in the city.
4. Others - The priest - pretends he has come to bless and celebrate the finding of the pearl. Underneath, he is thinking of the repairs that the church need/ etc.
 - The beggars
 - The neighbors

* Any 4 points x 3 = 12 marks

Conclusion : - Expect a summary of points.

- Candidates to echo thesis statement.

(Up to 2 marks)

- Language - (4 marks)

The greed exposed in various sectors in today's society is the same one seen in the 'The Pearl' by John Steinbeck. Using illustrations from the text show the truth of this statement.

Relevant introduction 2 marks

Body 12 marks

i. Health sector

- Doctors are charging exorbitantly thus only focus on the rich who can afford good medical care.
- The doctor wanted to treat Coyotito so as to get part of the pearl if not all of it.

ii Church sector

- Pastors are hunting for those with money and are willing to render services to them.
- The pastors wanted to marry them and baptize the child in church.

iii business sector

- They are all after hitting the jackpot
- They are all waiting for Kino to sell the pearl.

iv family members.

- Kino's brother and his wife also wanted to benefit for the pearl.

v neighborhood

- They also want their share. Kino's neighbor could accompany him when he went to sell the pearl
- Beggars were also hopeful

Conclusion 2 marks

'Great expectations make frustrated men'. Using illustrations from the novel, write an essay supporting this statement.

✓ **Scorpion**

When Coyotito is stung by the scorpion, Kino and Juana rush him to the doctor. Although Kino is aware that the doctor was not of his people, and could kill the doctor more easily than talk to him. (pg 26) Later when the doctor learns Kino had found the pearl of the world, he has great expectations of benefiting from the pearl. He even goes to treat Coyotito at home.

✓ **Priest**

When father heard that Kino had found great fortune, a great pearl, he goes to Kino's home and tells him that he hoped "they will remember to give thanks, my son, to him who has given them this treasure...." Pg48. Expectations were that if the pearl was not bought, it could have been given to the church. (pg 42,63,68)

✓ **Beggars**

When grapevine reaches beggars about the pearl of the world, they have great

expectations for “they knew that there are no alms given in the world like a poor man who is suddenly lucky” pg 42, Every man suddenly became related to kina’s pearl and kina’s pearl went into the dreams, the speculations, the schemes, the plans, the future, the wishes, thre heeds, the lusts, the hungers....” Pg 43

✓ **Thieves**

Attempts are made by thieves to make away wife Kina’s pearl. The night before he goes to sell his pearl, a thief comes to steal it but bothy Kino and the thief are hurt. (pg 59-61) The thieves also pursue Kino his family as they go to sell the pearl. Before he leaves the house, he is attacked and searched. When Juanas went he throw the pearl away, Kino attackers her. He is as well attacked by an assailant when he kills. (pg 86-89)
He is further pursued to the mountains where he kills his assailants and his son Coyotito is killed. (pg 115-116)

✓ **Kino’s family**

Kino and his family have great expectations from the pearl. In the pearl he saw Juana and Coyotito and himself standing and kneeling at the high alter.... being married, ...how they were dressed. Juana in a shawl stiff with newness...” Then to come with little things Kino wanted pg 44-45 . He knew the pearl would see Coyotito join school.

✓ **Pearl buyers**

The pearl buyers had great expectations on Kino’s pearl. “They got out papers so that they put their pearls in the desks for it is not good to let an inferior pearl be seen beside a beauty” pg 69 When they negotiate, ‘the dealers hand had become a personality.” pg 71 when Kino grabs the pearl from them, the dealers “knew they had played too hard they knew they would be disciplined for their failure ...” pg 75

✓ **Conclusion**

When our expectations are high, so are our frustrations when they are not met.

Mark 3.3.3.3

“A society driven by greed suffers a lot”.

Introduction 2mks

Avarice can turn good human beings into negative minded people who will go to any extremes to justify their actions. A society full of such people becomes sick and even gets destroyed.

Gi Kino’s greed for wealth after his discovery of the pearl brings out the worst part of him

- When he discovers the pearl, he retreats into a man driven by the desire to guard his treasure even at the expense of life
- He even kills to protect his pearl
- Coyotito’s life is lost as Kino pursues a better life

Gii The doctor is also driven by greed and this brings out the nasty inner man he is.

- He is painted as one of the inheritors of colonial evils-greed topping the list
- He IS REPULSIVE OF Kino and his like but when he hears about his

discovery of the pearl, he makes a quick turn just to benefit

Giii The priest makes a quick visit to Kino when he hears about his discovery of the pearl(pg47)

- He speaks to him softly and flatters him
- His main interest is the pearl and he bluntly tells him he hopes he will "remember to give thanks"(pg48)

Giv The pearl buyers all salivate at making a kill when news of Kino's newly found treasure reaches them (pg63)

- They all strategize to exploit Kino even by dismissing the work of the pearl.(pgs. 70-72)

Conclusion (2mks)

It is more fulfilling to be content and seek wealth using justifiable means. A society driven by greed suffers a lot since there will be no harmony.

Mark four well illustrated points :3:3:3:3=12. Language ability- up to 4mks

Failure to positively respond to wise counsel often leads to suffering and frustrations.

INTRODUCTION

Sometimes in our lives we are given advice by our friends which we at times take for granted. Such action may lead to suffering and regrets.

(Accept any other relevant introduction)

Fi Juana

Juana advises her husband to throw away the pearl because according to her it was evil and it would destroy them. She suggested that they break it between stones, bury it and forget the place or even throw it back into the sea. Kino could not hear of it, and claimed that it was their only chance. He ended up losing the pearl which he intended to keep.

Fii Juana Tomas

Juana Tomas cautioned his brother, to be careful on the manner in which he handles the pearl. He suggests that Kino looks for a way of selling the pearl locally, other than using an agent like it had been done by other sellers who ended up losing. He also discourages him from going to the capital to sell the pearl. Kino does not follow the advice. He refused to sell the pearl. It later brought him problems and he ended up throwing it away.

Fiii The Merchants

The dealers advised Kino to take one thousand five hundred pesos for the pearl, which Kino thought was too little. According to neighbours a thousand pesos was not to be thrown away, the kind of money he had never handled before, and they thought he was a pig-headed fool for not accepting the offer. Kino does not take the advice and ends up losing the son in the process.

Fiv Kino

Juana had been advised by her husband, to stay in the cave and ensure that the baby does not cry. She however moved to the entrance of the cave and exposed

the baby. When Coyotito cried, the trackers thought it was a Coyote and shot the baby. Failure to follow her husband's advice led to the loss of their son.

(Any other valid point)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it would be wise to follow advice given by sincere people to avoid regretting later.

Mark 3 : 3 : 3 : 3

Introduction 2 mks

Conclusion 2 mks

Grammar 4 mks

Kino meant well as he pursued value for his pearl. Explain the truth of this statement by drawing your illustrations from the Pearl

- i. Kino planned to marry Juana in the church "now that they could pay..." pg 44
- ii. He intended to use the proceeds from the pearl to take coyotito to school. "In the pearl he saw coyotito sitting at a little desk in school...pg 45
- iii. Kino saw liberation of his family and society through Coyotito education. Once he had sold the pearl and had money to pay for coyotito's education. "And my son will make numbers, and these things will make us free because he will know..." pg 46
- iv. When Kino is attacked apparently by people sent by the doctor his wife Juana pleads with him to throw away the pearl as it was "evil" Kino counters that "This is our only chance" (pg 59-60). It's by the power of the pearl, says Kino, that Coyotito will "break out of the pot that holds us in" (pg 60).
- v. Kino's family is attacked the second time this time by the suspected pearl buyers. Kino sustains a big cut in his cheek. He had earlier refused to sell his pearl to the greedy pearl buyers who appeared determined to buy it at a price far lower than its value. Once again Juana pleads with Kino to crash the pearl as it was evil but Kino will have none of this sayings...I will fight this thing, I will win over it. We will have our chance (pg 80) Kino goes on to tell Juana that they will take the pearl to the city and look for a buyer there.
- vi. Juana attempts to throw away the pearl at night while Kino is sleeping because she felt it is evil. Kino manages to save the pearl before Juana throws it into the sea. When he is attacked on his way back, he kills his assailant and he now knew that he will face the wrath of the law. He can't escape as his canoe is destroyed and his house burnt. This forces him beyond him and he must try to escape. He tells his brother Tomas "This pearl has become my soul...if I give it up, I shall lose my soul...." Pg 92. With the calamity that has befallen him. Only the pearl can save him.

Mark 3:3:3:3=12

Conclusion

Kino had wanted the best for his family and society and thought that pearl was the

ultimat solution. Unfortunately this never was.
(Any other valid conclusion = 2mks)
Mark 3:3:3

“The society has lost its moral values.” Using ‘The Pearl’ by John Steinbeck for your illustrations, show the truth of the above statement.

Introduction (2mks)

Should be general or contextualized

Candidate to show understanding of the question

Discourage definitions/ paraphrasing the question.

Body (12 marks)

Greed

When Kino gets the pearl, people are greedy to either have the pearl or the money when the pearl is sold. When the priest learns about the pearl, he thinks about certain repairs in the church. He also wonders how much the pearl is worth. Later he reminds Kino to give thanks to one who has given him the treasure. All this translates to him getting part of the money when the pearl is sold. The doctor is also greedy. When he learns about the pearl, he says. “I am treating his child for a scorpion sting” yet he refused to treat him earlier because he has no money. In the evening he visits Kino to treat Koyotito who is already Okey. this is prompted by the money Kino is supposed to get once he sells the pearl.

Materialism

The actions of some characters is based on acquisition of material possession. Kino guards the pearl with all the energy including killing several people who attempt to steal it from him. At one point, he slaps and kicks his wife who attempts to throw the pearls away. The pearl buyers are materialistic. They offer the least amount to Kino to maximize on the profit they will make once they sell the pearl. The doctor is ready to treat Koyotito after Kino gets the pearls since there is hope of getting money.

Hypocrisy

The pearl buyers are hypocritical. They pretend they are not interested in buying the pearl, yet they are itching to get the same. No wonder there are several attempts to steal the pearl from Kino. The doctor is also hypocritical. When kino and Juana take Koyotito for treatment at his house, he sends the servant informing them he is not in because they did not have money. When he learns about the pearl, he visits kino and offers to treat koyotito and wait for money. The reason why he is ready to treat him is because there is hope for money once the pearl is sold.

Exploitation

The doctor is more interested in money than the lives of the poor villagers. The old

woman whose sickness is old age but the doctor does not tell her because he wants her money. The priest also exploits his congregation when he learns about the pearl, he thinks about whether he had married them in church and repairs the church needs. The pearl buyers exploit the villagers by buying their pearls at a lower price than the actual. They also intend/ conspire to cheat Kino off his pearl.

Conclusion (2mks)

In conclusion this clear that the behaviour by the Characters portrays a society that has morally decayed. Greed has pushed people to view possessions as more important than human life.

NB: The essay should be written in continuous prose.

“ Fortune can sometimes be tragic “ validate this statement in reference to John Steinbeck’s “ The Pearl.”

Kino kills a fellow villager who comes to steal his pearl thus he is banished.

Kino's property and homestead is burned to ashes because of killing fellow villagers.

Kino's son, Coyotito is killed by the trackers who are sent to arrest him when the latter discovers the former's hideout.

Kino and his family live in fear of attack because of the precious pearl in their midst.

Kino gets injured as he fends off attacks from robbers after his pearl.

Relationship between Kino and his wife Juana break down because of the pearl.

Juana tries to throw away the great pearl because of its bringing misery the family.

The family loses the peace of mind and also close family ties. With relatives because Kino is suspicious that neighbors and relatives want to steal his pearl.

Kino's fortune also attracts dishonest friends/ acquaintance like the doctor who refused to treat Kino's son because of lack of money. However, on hearing of Kino's fortune he suddenly appears and wants to treat Coyotito of the scorpion's sting. There are also the pearl sellers who want to exploit Kino by undervaluing his great pearl.

(Any points 3:3;3:3)

Introduction 2 mrks.

Content 12 mrks

Conclusion 2 mrks

Linguistics mark 4 mrks

'Our lives are controlled by destiny.' Using illustrations from 'The Pearl' by John Steinbeck, write an essay to support this statement. (20mks)

Introduction (2mks)

Force beyond one's control shape our destiny. What a number of characters go through in the Pearl is pre-determined.

Accept any other relevant introduction.

Body 12mks)

- The death of baby Coyotito is pre-determined. However much the family tries to protect and save him, he finally passes on when they are attacked by the Attackers.
- Kino returns the Pearl to the sea. This is after he unsuccessfully tries to sell it. The pearl buyers collude to deny him the opportunity to sell it by setting very low price for it.
- Failure by Kino to get the Pearl Buyer or the best price is beyond his control. This is what makes him to finally after realizing that it is the pearl that is turning him into an animal and a target of thieves that he throws it back to the sea.
- The stinging of the baby. The scorpion stings the baby irrespective of Kino;s attempt to kill it. This is foreshadowed by the music of Evil in Kino's mind and the music of the enemy Pg 21.

Conclusion (2mks)

Any valid conclusion summarizing the points.

Grammar 4mks

Mark any 4 well developed points

3 : 3 : 3 : 3

Introduction 2mks

Conclusion 2mks

Grammar 4mks

The Song of the Family is embodies the main character Kino's life in many significant ways. Justify this statement with illustrations from The Pearl by John Steinbeck.

Introduction

The Song of the Family means everything to Kino. His family are his whole world, his whole life. This is made quite clear in the very first chapter, when in the early morning he relaxes watching Juanita tending their baby Coyotito and singing a song which forms part of the Song of the Family. The Song of the Family changes as the family situation develops. To begin with, as seen in the quote above, it is gentle, lilting, soothing. However, by the end of the story when the family have lost everything and have been driven from their home, it becomes wild and desperate,

'fierce and sharp and feline as the snarl of a female puma' (chapter 6). This description conjures up an effective image of the family as a cornered animal fighting for its very survival.

Content

1. Kino views the Song of the Family as a strength and an inspiration. At this stage, the family are content and happy in their small home, happy just to be together, and so the song at this point represents security and comfort. Essentially, the Song of the Family incorporates generations of memories inherited from Kino's forebears. To Kino, the Song of the Family represents safety, wholeness, and warmth. It is the very essence of life to him.
2. The Song of the Family also warns against the "savage" and "dangerous melody" of the Song of Evil; it cries in sorrowful warning before the scorpion bites Coyotito, and it is sung while the baby fights the effects of the scorpion's poison. This is just before the scorpion stings Coyotito, introducing a note of evil and discord into Kino's small world, threatening everything that he lives for and setting into motion a chain of events that ultimately results in catastrophe for the family and Coyotito's death.
3. More than anything, the Song of the Family is a song of hope to Kino. As he fills his basket with oysters, he imagines that the Song of the Pearl That Might Be is embedded as a "sweet and secret and clinging" counter-melody within the Song of the Family. Immediately after he finds the priceless pearl, the Song of the Family plays in Kino's ear. It reminds him that a great future is in his grasp, but he must be careful to avoid the wrath of the gods against a man who chooses to be successful through his own efforts.
4. In Chapter Six, as Kino creeps up to the trackers, the Song of the Family is as "fierce and sharp and feline as the snarl of a female puma." It has become a war-song of sorts, propelling Kino towards a desperate battle for the life of his besieged family. Then, after Coyotito's terrible death, the Song of the Family leads another call to battle for Kino. This time, its unrelenting rhythm guides him to the edge of the water, where he will throw the pearl back into the sea.

Conclusion

So, in the story, the Song of the Family represents many things to Kino. It is simultaneously a song of hope, peace, warmth, and wholeness to him. It can likewise serve as a song of warning as well as a song of gentle wisdom. Essentially, as the text tells us, the song incorporates the complete human experience, and it embodies all the hopes and fears of those who live by it.

Any 4 well illustrated points

3:3:3:3=12mks

Introduction 2

Conclusion 2

Grammar and presentation 4

Total 20 marks

“Too much ambition leads nowhere.” With illustrations from the novel ‘The Pearl’ write an essay to validate this statement.

“Too much ambition leads nowhere.”

Sample answer.

Sample introduction.

In our society today many politicians have lost a fortune because of ambitions to attain political seats. They end up using everything and when they fail to attain the desired position they bring about a lot of sadness to themselves and to those close to them. Similarly, as illustrated in ‘The Pearl’ Kino is too ambitious after discovering the magnificent pearl but it only brings sadness as illustrated below.

Body.

1. Too much ambition blinds someone. Kino and Juana were happy and excited after discovering the great pearl and they thought everyone share their joy. P43. (expect candidates to expound on this point)
2. Too much ambition makes someone to be unrealistic. In the incandescence of the pearl the fictions formed of things Kino’s mind had considered in the past and given up as impossible. P44 Kino unrealistically thought that the pearl would solve all the problems in his life.
3. Too much ambition makes someone to be unreasonable. “And if Kino’s planning came to nothing, those same neighbours would say, ... you see what have become of him. And I myself so the moment his reason left him. P. 46-47
4. Too much ambition makes someone to be inhuman. Kino killed three men and even quarreled with the wife in the process of protecting the great pear. (expect candidates to expound on these points)

Conclusion.

From the above illustrations it is clear that too much ambition leads nowhere.

“Kino’s family faces many misfortunes as a result of the pearl.” Using examples drawn from John Steinbeck’s novel The Pearl, write an essay in support of this statement.

(Accept a plausible introduction)

- The doctor gives coyotito the wrong medicine in order to manipulate Kino
- Kino is injured when thugs try to steal the pearl
- He didn’t get the opportunity to sell the pearl.
- His house is burnt down
- His canoe is destroyed

- Coyotito is shot dead by people who are pursuing Kino in order to get the pearl
(Look for an appropriate conclusion)

2:3:3:3:2:4

Greed is dehumanizing. Using the Pearl for illustrations support the truth of the statement.

Greed is dehumanizing

1) Greed from the Priest

The priest is greedy. When he receives the news about Kino's Pearl he thinks of how he stands to benefit. He remembers the repairs that are necessary in Church and wonders whether he had baptized Kino's Child knowing very well that Kino is poor. He wonders whether he has married the couple in Church. Later he tells Kino that he should give thanks to him who had given him the pearl.

2) The Doctor

He refuses to treat a child knowing the effects of a scorpion sting just because of his greed for money. He is in-human, he deliberately makes Coyotito sick so that he can have a share of the pearls proceed. He asks, "Has he any money..... No, they never have money pg. 28. Pg 56 when do you think you can pay this bill? The beggars are aware of his evil nature "They knew his ignorance, his cruelty, his avarice..... his clumsy abortions..... his corpses go to Church pg. 25.

3) The Pearl Buyers

They have already discussed and decided what price they would give Kino long before he appears.

Pg 64...and the men who sat in their offices and waited for Kino knew what price they would offer.....

Even though they know the pearl deserves a better price they give it the lowest price. When Kino enters one of the pearl buyer's office his eyes become steady, cruel and unwinking as a hawk's eyes.

Each one thought how the patron would not live forever and someone had to take his place.

4) Greed makes everyone interested in Kino's pearl.

Kino is attacked 3 times. He is left with bruised forehead, blood oozes from his scalp and there is a long deep cut in his cheek. He kills one of the greedy attackers.

Coyotito is hit by a stray bullet and he dies .

Conclusion - tie up the argument in the essay.

All essays

Mark Introduction (2/2)

Body 3:3:3:3 (12/12)

Language 4/4

Distribution of language mark

BODY MARKS	LANGUAGE	CONCLUSION
10,11,12	2/2	2/2
7,8,9	$\frac{3}{4}$	2/2
6	2/4	2/2
5	2/4	$\frac{1}{2}$
1,2,3,4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1/2

John Steinbeck has extensively used symbolism in his novel "The pearl". Discuss.

- At first the pearl represents a stroke of divine providence. Kino's people have a prophecy about " pearl that might be" a perfect pearl that exists as a perfect possibility.
- It is a symbol of greed for whoever beholds it. Kino ceases to view the pearl with optimistic delight and instead focuses on its sale with determined ambition.
- It also brings the outside worlds destruction influence into Kino's simple life.
- It reflects the changes that Kino undergoes. At first it is a simple and beautiful object of nature but becomes dangerous and destructive.

1. The scorpion

- It symbolizes a seemingly arbitrary evil that, because it has nothing to do with human agency, it must come from the gods.
- It symbolises destruction of innocence. Coyotito is touched by evil when stung and Kino's innocence is destroyed by his ambition and greed in the destruction of the natives' traditional, natural way of life by colonialists.

2. Kino's Canoe

- It is a means of making a living both pearls and food that has been passed down from generation to generation.
- It represents kino's link to cultural tradition. He uses the canoe to find the pearl which is provided by a divine power that has nothing to do with human agency.
- It is also significant that kino's possession of the pearl leads directly to the canoes destruction an event that symbolizes kino's devastating decision to break with his cultural heritage because he wishes to pursue material gain.

NB award two points for The Pearl and the other two one, one.

Conclusion

- Accept any relevant conclusion.

Distribution of marks

Introduction: 2 marks

Body: 12 marks

Conclusion: 2 marks

Language: 4 marks

Wealth and money cannot afford happiness

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. Greed, culture, anger, happiness, luck, death, mystery and evil are all major aspects in this book.

The story unfolds when Juana and Kino's baby, Coyotito, is stung by a scorpion. The doctor refuses to treat Coyotito as he knew that 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 pearl found 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.

“Wealth can at times become a curse instead of being a blessing to the people’

Introduction

Human beings desire to be wealthy they always think that happiness and wealth are directly related. This is not true according to the Pearl by JOHN STEINBECK as the pearl thought to bring happiness brings nothing but trouble

Body

The pearl buyers blackmail. As the Kinos march towards the town, the villagers join them but only one man walks close to Kino, his brother, Juan Tomas. This is done due to seriousness of the occasion. Kino and Tomas are worried about the possibility of the pearl dealer cheating them of the true value of the pearl. But it appears there is no other way they can go around it. The pearls dealers have colluded to get konos pearl at a lower price. The first buyer quotes a thousand pesos. The second buyer asks to be excluded in the discussion because the pearl is monstrosity. The third one says the pearl will soon loss its color and the fourth offers a paltry five hundred pesos. In disgust, Kino snatches his pearl from the fourth buyer’s hand

After kino succeeds to get the pearl from his wife who wants to throw it into the sea, he is attacked by the dark ones and ransacked. His attackers are searching for the pearl which he has just saved from his wife. He assaults his wife and kills a man. His violence reaches beastly proportion.....”He was an animal now, for attacking and he lived only to preserve himself and his family”pg 87

The trackers pursuit.Kino wakes up with a start and investigates their surrounding only to discover trackers pursuing them. One is on his horseback. He chooses to take his family up the mountain; the desperate attempt to cover as much distance as possible before the trackers make the obvious hiding place .The music of evil in his ears becomes more ominous. The pearl that has been declared worthless by the dealers is indeed priceless and one of its own kind in the world hence the greedy and malicious

intent to grab it.

Doctors interests on the pearl. Kino promises to pay the medical bill after selling his pearl. The doctor feigning ignorance asks if he truly has a pearl in his safety. Kino will not part with his pearl .Already sensing that kino has hidden the pearl somewhere inside the earthen floor; the doctor looks at kinos eyes intensely during conversation.

Coyotito's death. The trackers camp by the pool and sleep in turns .One keeping sentry as others rest. Kino decides to attack his enemies instead of allowing them to find him and his family at dawn He plans to attack them under the cover of darkness before the bright moon shows up unfortunately Coyotito utters a little cry which alerts the trackers and one of them fires into the cave with a rifle hitting the baby and killing it. Kino kills the three trackers in brief but dramatic moments of sheer madness.

CONCLUSION

Kinos family finds the pearl being a curse instead of being a blessing as they thought about it earlier but the opposite happens. It brings sorrow and suffering. It is true wealth can be a curse instead of being a blessing.

The contemporary society we live in is highly opportunistic.

Introduction

People like taking advantage of situations that arise in an attempt to benefit themselves.

The social strata that exist are therefore overtaken by such arising situations. This is also brought out in the novel The pearl by John Steinbeck.

Body

The doctor is brought out as opportunistic.

Before Kino gets the pearl he – the doctor does not want to associate with him. He believes he belongs to higher social strata. However, when Kino finds the Pearl he sees the opportunity to make himself rich. He tries to seize his pearl by sending thieves to steal his pearl. He poisons Coyotito with the intention of extorting money from Kino - to use Coyotito's sickness as an opportunity to enrich himself.

The priest is opportunistic.

He sees a chance to make money from Kino when he hears that he has found the pearl. He visits his house for the first time; he tells him to formalize their wedding and asks him to thank God for the blessing by giving back to the church. Through this he will get a chance to get part of the pearl.

The pearl buyers are brought out as opportunistic.

The pearl buyers behave as if they are dealing in an honest business of buying pearls from pearl sellers. However, it is clear that this is a syndicate under one person who defraud pearl sellers of their pearls.

They had agreed on a low price beforehand to buy Kino's pearl at a throw away price. They then sell exorbitantly or expensively.

The trackers are opportunistic.

They use the opportunity of being good trackers to follow Kino with the intention of stealing or grabbing his pearl. They are in liaison with the pearl buyer to grab Kino's pearl and finally they are unsuccessful.

Conclusion

The above illustrations state out that no man can live beyond the dictates of nature.

“Colonialism is dehumanizing”

- Racial discrimination
- The colonialists are: The doctor, the priest, pearl buyers
- **Those dehumanized**
- The little Indians - Kino, the residents LA Paz brush houses, the beggars, fisherman

(i) Racial Discrimination

- The doctor, pearl buyers and the priest belong to the same race
- He cannot go to the brush houses to treat Coyotito
- The doctor lives in luxury. Surrounded by high perimeter wall, yellow plastered building hugging the beach. He eats well, chocolates and sweet cake Pg 54
- The little Indians live in brush houses
- The doctor calls the Indians animals by saying that he is not a veterinarian to treat them Pg 23
- The priest - did not bother baptizing Coyotito
- He had not married Kino and Juana before they had the Pearl - Pg 51
- The pearl buyers - Pg 42. They reached the lowest price the fisherman could not stand. They extorted them and made them perennially poor.
- For all the doctor's race spoke to all Kino's race as though they were simple animals. Pg 26
- Kino's race felt weak, angry and afraid all at the same time.
- Pg 26. The doctor did not belong to the people. He was of a different race, that for nearly 400 years had beaten, starved, robbed and despised Kino's race that they came humbling to the doctor.
- Exploitation of the fishermen
- The pearl buyer's pg 64. The happiest pearl buyer was the one who bought at the lowest price

(ii) Poverty

- There is a sharp contrast/difference between the dwellings of the little Indians and the Europeans
- They live in brush houses (in abject poverty), have little to eat, no lightning. This sharply contrasts to the doctor who lives in the plastered houses, in a gated area eats lavishly. Kino and family eat corn cake and pulque for breakfast
- The doctor lived in stone houses with inner cool gardens. There were caged birds and water fountains. He had good bacon for breakfast, lived in opulence, imported furniture, he also ate sweet biscuits and more chocolate for breakfast. He could afford a mistress
- Kino's people made a little living from pearl harvesting with no proper diving equipments. He uses a stone and ropes and an inherited canoe Pg 35. When they sold the pearls, they earned too little to support themselves. Kino couldn't afford Coyotito's treatment. He offered ugly misshapen seed pearls flattened and almost valueless. Pg 28
- Pg 776. They were cheated from birth to the overcharge of their coffins
- Pg 44. In the pearl, Kino saw himself and Juana kneeling at the high altar and

they could pay.

- They were dressed well – we will have new clothes

(iii) Exploitation

- The pearl buyers wish to buy at the lowest price. The pearl buyer offered 1000 pesos but he knew the value of Kino's pearl. He offered 1500 pesos when he realized Kino would not sell it
- There was only one pearl buyer who kept agents in separate offices to give a semblance of completion Pg 42
- They waited in their chairs until the pearls came in, and cackled, fought, shouted and threatened until they reached the lowest price a fisherman could stand Pg 42
- A fisherman had given his pearls to the Church in despair Pg 42
- Pg 34 the king of Spain had helped to pay for the war and has decorated the churches for his soul sake. By the use of money from the sale of the pearls, this king had risen to be a great power in Europe. This happened at the expense of the poor fishermen.
- Pg 68. The priest brainwashed the poor by telling them to remain in the poor town not to go to get better prices for their pearls. He wanted them to remain ignorant and not to change their status
"It was against religion ... the loss of a pearl was a punishment to those who left their stations". "Each man and woman is like a soldier sent by God to guard some part of the castle of the universe." Pg 68

(iv) Lack of Education

- The colonizers have education, have an upper hand, the doctor makes use of the Kino's ignorance, lack of knowledge to poison Coyotito.
- Pg 45-46
- Kino says, "My son will go to school"
- My son will read and open the books, and my son will write and will know writing. And my son will make numbers, and those things will make us free because he will know - he will know and through him we will know."
- Their ignorance was exploited by the pearl buyers, the doctor and the priest. Through education, however the little Indians, will be free.

The society depicted is full of materialism and selfishness.

- Introduction
- The society in The Pearl is portrayed to be driven by selfishness. A number of characters are out to do everything so as to gain from the discovery of the pearl. This makes them materialistic as discussed. (Accept any other) (2mks)

- - Kino develops greed and selfishness when he got the pearl. He spent long hard hours searching the ocean floor for a plan. He wanted to take his son to the hospital but later he became so materialistic. When people ask him what he would buy when he became rich, he would quickly give a long list of items he wanted of which were about himself.
- - The doctor is another character who is greedy. He visits Kino's house to treat Coyotito when he gets news that Kino got the pearl. The narrator says the doctor is treating a woman whose sickness is old age only but he doesn't tell that truth because he needs to make money from the poor soul. Even the beggars describe the doctor as money loving.
- - The priest is interested in exploiting Kino's wealth as everyone else. He hopes he can find a way to persuade Kino to give him some of the money. He wants them to pay for their Church wedding and also baptise Coyotito.
- The pearl buyers try to buy Kino's pearl for less cost. They exploit the villagers by buying pearls at a very low price.
- The trackers, a group of violent and corrupt men are exploitative and materialistic. They attempt to steal the pearl from Kino. They even followed the family to get an opportunity to steal from them.
- Accept any 4 points x 3 mks each - 12mks
- Accept any relevant conclusion - 2mks
- Language - 4mks

'What you see is not always what you get'

- **Introduction** = 2 marks
- - Expect a contextualized intro
- - At times looks can be deceiving / judging things / people at face value is erroneous
- - Clearly shown in the Pearl that Kino finds.
- - He thinks it is good fortune but brings evil to his family.
- **Body:**
- 1. The Pearl has an outward appeal, the promise of riches and comfort ; however it brings miser
- - Leads to death of Coyolito.
- * (Candidate must elaborate fully)

-
- 2. The doctor is supposed to treat Coyolito of the scorpion sting, He instead comes to make him more ill,
- wants a part of the Pearl's good fortune / He spies on where the pearl is buried and sends an intruder to steal it.
- 3. The pearl traders pretend they want the best price for Kino. They have, however, conspired and agreed on the price. They even dismiss the pearl / downplay its worth.
- - Kino is frustrated by their price ; he opts to go to sell in the city.
- 4. Others - The priest - pretends he has come to bless and celebrate the finding of the pearl. Underneath, he is thinking of the repairs that the church need/ etc.
- - The beggars
- - The neighbors

The greed exposed in various sectors in today's society is the same one seen in the 'The Pearl'

Relevant introduction 2 marks

Body 12 marks

ii. Health sector

- Doctors are charging exorbitantly thus only focus on the rich who can afford good medical care.
- The doctor wanted to treat Coyotito so as to get part of the pearl if not all of it.

ii Church sector

- Pastors are hunting for those with money and are willing to render services to them.
- The pastors wanted to marry them and baptize the child in church.

iii business sector

- They are all after hitting the jackpot
- They are all waiting for Kino to sell the pearl.

iv family members.

- Kino's brother and his wife also wanted to benefit for the pearl.

v neighborhood

- They also want their share. Kino's neighbor could accompany him when he went to sell the pearl
- Beggars were also hopeful

Conclusion 2 marks

Any relevant conclusion

'Great expectations make frustrated men'

✓ **Scorpion**

When Coyotito is stung by the scorpion, Kino and Juana rush him to the doctor. Although Kino is aware that the doctor was not of his people, and could kill the doctor more easily than talk to him. (pg 26) Later when the doctor learns Kino had found the pearl of the world, he has great expectations of benefiting from the pearl. He even goes to treat Coyotito at home.

✓ **Priest**

When father heard that Kino had found great fortune, a great pearl, he goes to Kino's home and tells him that he hoped "they will remember to give thanks, my son, to him who has given them this treasure...." Pg48. Expectations were that if the pearl was not bought, it could have been given to the church. (pg 42,63,68)

✓ **Beggars**

When grapevine reaches beggars about the pearl of the world, they have great expectations for "they knew that there are no alms given in the world like a poor man who is suddenly lucky" pg 42, Every man suddenly became related to Kino's pearl and Kino's pearl went into the dreams, the speculations, the schemes, the plans, the future, the wishes, the needs, the lusts, the hungers...." Pg 43

✓ **Thieves**

Attempts are made by thieves to take away Kino's pearl. The night before he goes to sell his pearl, a thief comes to steal it but both Kino and the thief are hurt. (pg 59-61) The thieves also pursue Kino his family as they go to sell the pearl. Before he leaves the house, he is attacked and searched. When Juana went he throw the pearl away, Kino attackers her. He is as well attacked by an assailant when he kills. (pg 86-89)

He is further pursued to the mountains where he kills his assailants and his son Coyotito is killed. (pg 115-116)

✓ **Kino's family**

Kino and his family have great expectations from the pearl. In the pearl he saw Juana and Coyotito and himself standing and kneeling at the high altar.... being married, ...how they were dressed. Juana in a shawl stiff with newness..." Then to come with little things Kino wanted pg 44-45 . He knew the pearl would see Coyotito join school.

✓ **Pearl buyers**

The pearl buyers had great expectations on Kino's pearl. "They got out papers so that they put their pearls in the desks for it is not good to let an inferior pearl be seen beside a beauty" pg 69 When they negotiate, 'the dealers hand had become a personality.'" pg 71 when Kino grabs the pearl from them, the dealers "knew they had played too hard they knew they would be disciplined for their failure ..." pg 75

✓ **Conclusion**

When our expectations are high, so are our frustrations when they are not met.

Mark 3.3.3.3

“All that glitters is not gold” referring closely to, the pearl, the priest, the doctor and the pearl dealers.

Some things happen in our lives and we think they are blessings. It is usually a rude shock when we realize that outward appearances can be deceptive. This is shown clearly in John Steinbeck's novel, *The Pearl*.

When Kino finds the Pearl of the World, he has great dreams. He believes the pearl would drastically improve his life and that of his family. He hopes to marry Juana in church, buy new clothes, educate his son, replace his lost harpoon and buy himself a rifle. Unfortunately, his dreams are shattered. There are attempts to steal it and his life is threatened several times. He does not sell it at a low price offered by the pearl buyers. Consequently, Juana declares it evil and attempts to throw it back to the sea. Kino follows her and wrenches the pearl from her hand and strikes her with his clenched fist and kicks her on the side. He later kills a man, his canoe is vandalized, their brush house is burnt down and they are forced to flee to save their lives. They lose their only child and return home broken only to throw the pearl back to the sea. The glitter in the pearl, finally brings them misfortune and they lose all what they had treasured.

The priest stands for the moral authority in La Paz. Kino's dream is to be married in his church. When he says that discrimination is God designed, Kino and Tomas take it as gospel truth. Unfortunately, we find that Kino and Juana are not married in church and Coyotito's is not baptized simply because they cannot pay. When the priest comes to their house he tactfully tells Kino that he is named after a great man and a great Father of the church. He tells them to remember to give thanks to Him who had given them the treasure. As a result his moral fiber becomes questionable since he is motivated by greed and hopes to benefit from Kino's pearl. This is contrary to the kind of person we expect of him.

A doctor's profession is admired by many people. When we meet him, he is sitting up in his high bed, dressed in a gown of red watered silk and he is taking breakfast from a silver tray with a silver chocolate pot and tiny cup of egg-shell China. Among the furnishing of his room are religious pictures and a large tinted photograph of his late wife. We are surprised to learn that he is discontented in life and harbours memories of high life with a mistress in Paris. Moreover, he refuses to treat Coyotito who has been stung by a scorpion because the family cannot afford his medical fee. When he learns that Kino has a valuable pearl, he ironically says Kino is a client of his and that he is treating his child for a scorpion sting. His greed and opportunism is evident when he makes the recovering child sick in order to treat him and be paid from the proceeds of the pearl. All the above prove that appearances can be deceptive.

The appearance of a person can appear to glitter when in real sense the character is rotten. The stout pearl buyer's face looks fatherly and benign and his eyes twinkled with friendship. He is a caller of good-mornings, a ceremonious shaker of hands, and a jolly man who knew all jokes. However, his deception is revealed when Kino entered his office to sell the pearl. His eyes become as steady and cruel and unwinking as a hawk's eyes while the rest of his face smiled in greeting. He cheats that he is going to value and give Kino the best price. After examining the pearl, he puts on a sad and contemptuous smile and declares it a fool's gold and a curiosity

only suitable for a museum. He even invites other dealers to support his opinion. His presence is revealed when he, together with other dealers panic when Kino refuses to sell the pearl to him. He further offers to give one thousand five hundred pesos. This proves that his appearance is deceptive. All the above illustrations support the proverb that all that glitters is not gold.

“ A society driven by greed suffers a lot” .

Greed can turn good human beings into negative minded people who will go to any extremes to justify their actions. A society full of such people becomes sick and even gets destroyed.

Gi Kino's greed for wealth after his discovery of the pearl brings out the worst part of him

- When he discovers the pearl, he retreats into a man driven by the desire to guard his treasure even at the expense of life
- He even kills to protect his pearl
- Coyotito's life is lost as Kino pursues a better life

Gii The doctor is also driven by greed and this brings out the nasty inner man he is.

- He is painted as one of the inheritors of colonial evils-greed topping the list
- He IS REPULSIVE OF Kino and his like but when he hears about his discovery of the pearl, he makes a quick turn just to benefit

Giii The priest makes a quick visit to Kino when he hears about his discovery of the pearl(pg47)

- He speaks to him softly and flatters him
- His main interest is the pearl and he bluntly tells him he hopes he will “remember to give thanks”(pg48)

Giv The pearl buyers all salivate at making a kill when news of Kino's newly found treasure reaches them (pg63)

- They all strategize to exploit Kino even by dismissing the work of the pearl.(pgs. 70-72)

Conclusion (2mks)

It is more fulfilling to be content and seek wealth using justifiable means. A society driven by greed suffers a lot since there will be no harmony.

MORE QUESTIONS

1. The Indians have a beautiful culture worth sustaining Keeping close reference to the novella; discuss an essay to support this. According to The Pearl.
2. Discuss Steinbeck's adept use of foreshadowing in The Pearl
3. Kino is to blame for the death of Coyotito. Either agree or disagree with this statement according to The Pearl.
4. *Discuss the symbolic significance of the doctor according to The Pearl*
5. *Discuss an essay that explains the significance of Kino's music. Draw illustrations from The Pearl.*
6. *Discuss the dehumanizing effects of wealth on human beings as presented in The Pearl*
7. *Coexistence is paramount to survival in any society. Justify this statement using illustrations from The Pearl by John Steinbeck.*
8. *Fortune does not necessarily guarantee happiness in life. Citing adequate illustrations from, "The pearl," justify this assertion.*
9. *"A great fortune can always bring people together even the least expected." Using illustrations from The Pearl by John Steinbeck, write an essay in support of this statement.*
10. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush. Keeping close reference to The Pearl, discuss the validity of this statement
11. There are always two sides to a coin. Justify this statement keeping close reference to The Pearl.
12. 'Am like a leprosy,' Kino tells his wife in frustrations to what extent is his feeling true. Discuss the statement that examines this using The Pearl.
13. The doctor and the priest are symbols of the oppressive white man. Explain this statement from The Pearl.
14. Discuss an essay that details the various fears that Kino and his people face. Base your argument on The pearl.
15. Steinbeck in his novel The Pearl portrays Kino as having lost hope and is resigned to fate. Discuss an essay to substantiate the above statement with close reference to the novel.
16. "Juana is the voice of reason that balances Kino's exaggerated sense of masculinity." Examine the truth of this statement basing your answer on the events that happen in The Pearl.
17. Fate is a force beyond our control. Discuss this according to The Pearl.

18. John Steinbeck, in the novel, *The Pearl* portrays that money does not buy happiness. Support this statement with reference to the novel.

LATEST HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

***0714497530* (Mr Isaboke)**

Maths form 1-4

English form 1-4

kiswahili form 1-4

chemistry form 1--4

Biology form 1-4

Physics form 1--4

Agriculture form 1--4

Business form 1--4

Cre form 1--4

History form 1--4

Computer form 1--4

Geography form 1--4

Homescience f1--4

I.R.E studies f1-4

French notes

Setbooks guides

Primary school notes

KCSE Topicals

***CPA* tuitioning**

**Updated *CPA,CIFA ATD* KASNEB
notes**

**Updated *CPS,CICT,ATD* KASNEB
Notes**

**Updated *ICT,IT,ACCA,CFA* notes
Forex trading guidance
CCTV installation &Networking
services
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