THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

122/1

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

Wednesday, 03rd May 2017 a.m.

Instructions

- 1. This paper consists of nine (9) questions in sections A, B, C and D.
- 2. Answer five (5) questions, choosing one (1) question from each section. Question one (1) is compulsory.
- 3. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
- 4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

SECTION A (40 Marks)

INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

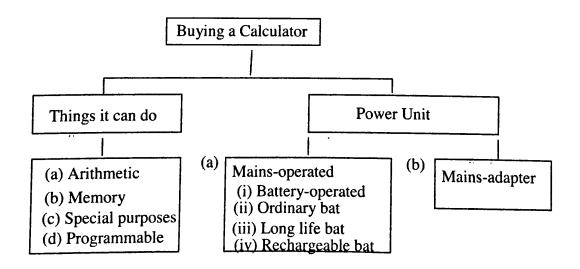
Answer question one (1) and any other from this section.

- 1. (a) Explain the difference between the following terminologies:
 - (i) Dialect and accent
 - (ii) Diglossia and triglossia
 - (iii) Pidginisation and creolisation
 - (iv) Code-switching and code-mixing
 - (v) Competence and performance
 - (b) Describe two kinds of pidgins and three characteristics of a Pidgin language.
- 2. "Code switching is a vital communication tool amongst bilingual speakers." Verify this statement by giving eight purposes for code switching.
- 3. "Kiswahili is nowadays becoming more of a first language than a second language to most young Tanzanians." Substantiate this statement by giving eight factors with relevant examples.

SECTION B (20 Marks)

LANGUAGE SKILLS

- 4. (a) What is note-taking? Describe three characteristics of good notes.
 - (b) You have just read a text on "Buying a Calculator" and you have made the following branching notes in your notebook. Represent the branching notes in a notes format.



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- 5. (a) Using appropriate examples from English Language, describe five functions of stress.
 - (b) Divide the following words into their syllables using a dash (-), keeping them in their normal spelling and then mark stress by underlining the syllable on which the primary stress falls:
 - (i) thunder
 - (ii) submit
 - (iii) inhabit
 - (iv) phonetics
 - (v) employee

SECTION C (20 Marks)

WORD FORMATION

- 6. (a) Identify all the inflectional morphemes in the following sentences and then show whether they are noun inflectional, verb inflectional, or adjective inflectional.
 - (i) She is crying uncontrollably.
 - (ii) The strongest man in the world is he who stands alone.
 - (iii) The students' performance is reasonably good.
 - (iv) All the submariners were hospitalised.
 - (b) Write the three allomorphs of the regular past tense morpheme in English Language. Provide one word to illustrate each of the allomorphs.
- 7. (a) For each of the following words, write the suffix, give the meaning for each suffix and make one meaningful sentence for each word.
 - (i) genocide
 - (ii) cigarette
 - (iii) bakery
 - (iv) dusty
 - (v) childish
 - (b) Change the following words into nouns:
 - (i) anxious
 - (ii) proud
 - (iii) angry
 - (iv) young
 - (v) funerary

SECTION D (20 Marks)

LANGUAGE USE

- 8. (a) Differentiate technical translation from literary translation by giving five points.
 - (b) Translate the following expressions into Kiswahili Language by considering the contextual meaning of the source language.
 - (i) Blood is thicker than water.
 - (ii) It's better late than never.
 - (iii) Out of sight...Out of mind.
 - (iv) There is no smoke without fire.
 - (v) What goes up must come down.
 - (vi) Seeing is believing.
 - (vii) You reap what you sow.
 - (viii) It's no use crying over spilt milk.
 - (ix) Where there's a will there's a way.
 - (x) One rotten apple will spoil the whole barrel.
- 9. (a) Using relevant examples, briefly explain each of the following terms as used in translation:
 - (i) Translator
 - (ii) Source text
 - (iii) Target language
 - (iv) Overtranslation
 - (v) Fidelity in translation
 - (b) Translate the following expressions into English Language and state the things which pose a challenge in translating them:
 - (i) Yohana anaishi mkoani Kigoma.
 - (ii) Dawa ya moto ni moto.
 - (iii) Watalii wale wanakula wali kwa kisamvu.
 - (iv) Babu yangu amekula chumvi nyingi sasa.
 - (v) Shirika la UDA limeajiri madereva zaidi ya kumi.