

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

**022**

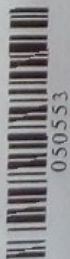
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
(For Private Candidates Only)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Thursday, 6<sup>th</sup> October 2011 a.m.**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer all questions in sections A and B; and sections C and D as instructed under each section.
3. Cellular phones and calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).



This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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## SECTION A (10 Marks)

### COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY

Answer both questions in this section.

1. Read the passage below carefully then answer the questions that follow.

Marriage in countryside is an agreement between two families or clans. Marriage in the towns is becoming more and more an agreement between a man and a woman though many marriage customs are still followed. Some richer and best educated people get married in church and often much money is spent on the ceremony. Few men in the towns can support more than one wife. Many marriages are between members of different tribes, although this may lead to difficulties which cause them to divorce.

Many people avoid marriage altogether. The number of educated women is rapidly growing. They seek an equal relationship with men which they cannot find in customary marriage. They do not wish to obey men and are therefore unwilling to tie themselves to them by marriage. Male migrant workers who leave their wives in the rural areas are content to live with women who cook for them and look after the houses as long as they agree with each other. Men and women are trying to find a new way of living together, both inside and outside of marriage. This leads to uncertainty and lack of permanence in the social life of urban people.

In the rural areas, children are trained by their families to follow the customs of their people, and they often have to go through a process of initiation before they become full members of the tribe. In towns it is not possible for children to be given this traditional training, which cannot be replaced by the book learning taught at school. Many children, moreover, do not go to school. Parents often have little control over the behaviour of their children because of the break-up of many marriages and the large numbers of children born of temporary unions. Other children escape from their homes and live as street children in towns where they live in odd corners and seek a living in any way they can. It is easy for children to fall into bad ways, and many fall into different forms of crime.

#### Questions

- (i) The word "countryside" in the first paragraph means the same as
- A Tanzania
  - B rural areas
  - C everywhere except Dar es Salaam
  - D farms
  - E urban areas.
- (ii) According to the passage
- A only the richer and best educated women get married
  - B marriage in the countryside is a matter that involves both families
  - C many men in towns are rich
  - D many men and women in towns are rich
  - E in both the country and towns marriage involves the family members.



- (iii) Those who get married in church
- A are only found in towns because they are educated
  - B are richer and most educated people
  - C are richer and always go to church for services
  - D spend a lot and are able to pay bride price because they are educated
  - E are well-to do people living in towns.
- (iv) Many children fail to get education because of
- A bad life in streets
  - B seeking a living the way they can
  - C lack of permanence in the social life of urban people
  - D failure to go to school due to poverty among families
  - E break-up of many marriages and temporary unions.
- (v) Complete the following sentences with information from the passage.
- (a) Women avoid to tie themselves in marriage because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (b) Many children who move from rural to urban centres miss custom values because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (c) Temporary unions are dangerous to people because \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Read and summarize the following passage in five sentences.

Unless they have reasons, many people will not change their beliefs or actions. You want listeners to pay attention to your speech so that you can persuade them to change their views. When you begin your speech, therefore, you must immediately get listeners interested and involved with your topic.

Before you start, you should be certain that your listeners are familiar with your topic. You may have to give them a brief history, explanation or definition about the controversy before you proceed.

You have to tell your listeners the reasons why they need to change their beliefs. You can also share with your listeners those points that may describe the problem, but that still back your opinion.

You should next ask your listeners what they believe or do. Give listeners the solution to the problems you raise. Show them how your arguments support your opinion or proposal. Let your listeners understand exactly what your solution is.

Listeners will not be totally convinced that you are right until you explain the benefits of your belief. Telling listeners what is to be gained by accepting your view is the next step in your speech. This step is crucial in persuasion since most people will change beliefs more easily if they can expect to gain from the changes that are being suggested.

**SECTION B (20 Marks)**  
**PATTERNS AND VOCABULARY**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. Special names are given to groups of things, e.g., people listening or watching a performance: **Audience**

Using the words below, complete the following expressions.

**school, family, brigade, squad, convoy, committee, gang, group, troop, brood, flock, swam.**

- (a) Father, mother, children \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (b) A larger group of soldiers, larger than a battalion \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (c) A large group of fish, dolphins, whales \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (d) A group of young people who spend time together and often cause trouble \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Write the word which is not part of the list of words provided below.
- (a) Mary, Anna, Juma, Asha, Joyce, Jane \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (b) Angola, Kenya, Kampala, Burundi, Ghana, Nigeria \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (c) Maize, Mango, Pineapple, Orange, Pawpaw, Passion \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (d) Tiger, Cat, Lion, Cheetah, Leopard, Pigeon \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Complete the following dialogue between Tim and Jim by using WH-words.
- Tim:** Do you know the girl?
- Jim:** Which girl?
- Tim:** The girl who lives next door to you.
- Jim:** Of course. And she has a great car which goes 200 kilometres an hour.
- Tim:** She doesn't drive it at 200 kph, does she?
- Jim:** Oh yes, she does, when she drives in Germany on the road
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ goes from Berlin to Hamburg.
- Tim:** But that's dangerous!
- Jim:** No! Everyone (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ travels on that road drives very fast.
- Tim:** It is dangerous. People (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ drive very fast are dangerous.
- Jim:** But these are roads (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ are made for fast drivers.
- Tim:** No. They are roads for people (v) \_\_\_\_\_ don't want to go through town centres.
- Jim:** It's the same thing. I have a friend (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ drives slowly. He doesn't go on these fast roads.



**Tim:** Fast cars are dangerous.

**Jim:** No. People are dangerous. People (vii) \_\_\_\_\_  
are dangerous must not drive cars (viii) \_\_\_\_\_ are very fast.

6. Write the correct sentence by correcting the word in the bracket.
- (a) The boy (be listen) to the news when I entered.
  - (b) Yesterday we (take) cassava and dried beans.
  - (c) You like story books, (do) you?
  - (d) The man you see driving a red saloon car (be) my headmaster.
7. Write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each.
- (a) Tanzania it is a developing country. (Rewrite the sentence correctly)
  - (b) This car belongs to me. (Use possessive pronoun)
  - (c) You left the gas on. (Write the correct question tag)
  - (d) I saw a lot of mouse in the room. (One word is not correct in this sentence, rewrite it with the right word)

### SECTION C (30 Marks)

#### LANGUAGE USE

Answer questions 8, 10 and two of the four given alternatives in question 9

8. Rearrange the following sentences in a logical sequence to make a meaningful paragraph by writing the corresponding letters in the answer booklet(s) provided.

Example: (i) --- F

- A The heat of the sun reaches us by radiation.
- B When the sun rises over the horizon in the early morning one can immediately feel its heat.
- C So radiant heat or radiation can travel through empty space.
- D But we feel the sun's warmth although the space above the earth's atmosphere between us and the sun, contains practically no matter.
- E. In the transfer of heat by conduction, some material substance, a solid, liquid or gas, must be present.

9. Answer **two** questions from the **four** alternatives A, B, C and D.

- A. Write an essay of about 250 words to be read by form four students on "Life after school."

- B. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her what activities you will engage in at home during your holiday. Your name is Mtandao Kami and your friend's name is Kilanza Biko.
- C. Write a composition of about 250 words describing how Tanzanians should best remember the late Father of the Nation, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere.
- D. Write a composition of about 250 words explaining how education and medical care could be improved in rural areas.
10. Match the items in **List A** with the responses in **List B** to complete the meaning by writing the correct letter beside item number.

List A	List B
(i) I visited the museum_____ my friends.	A. after
(ii) I went to school_____ bus.	B. on
(iii) We walked to the hospital_____ foot.	C. against
(iv) Finally, we walked_____ the entrance.	D. for
(v) They came_____ Arusha.	E. from
	F. of
	G. inside
	H. with
	I. by
	J. through

#### SECTION D (40 Marks)

#### RESPONSE TO READING

Answer **two** questions from this section. **One** question should be selected from poetry and the other from novels and short stories or plays.

#### LIST OF READINGS

##### NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES

**A Wreath for Fr. Mayer**

**Unanswered Cries**

**Passed Like a Shadow**

**Spared**

**Weep Not Child**

**The interview**

--S.N. Ndunguru (1977), Mkuki na nyota

– Osman Conteh, Macmillan

– B.M Mapalala (2006), DUP

– S.N. Ndunguru (2004), Mkuki na Nyota

– Ngugi wa Thiong'o (1987); Heinemann

– P. Ngugi (2002), Macmillan

##### PLAYS

**Three Suitors: One Husband**

– O. Mbia (1994), Eyre Methuen



The Lion and the Jewel  
This Time Tomorrow  
The Black Hermit

- W. Soyinka (1963), OUP  
- Ngugi wa Thiong'o (1972), Heinemann  
- Ngugi wa Thiong'o (1968), Heinemann

#### POETRY

Songs of Lawinó and Ocol  
Growing up with Poetry  
Summons

- O. P'Bitek (1979), EAPH  
- D. Rubadiri (ed) (1989), Heinemann  
- R. Mabala (1960), TPH

11. Unfair treatment to both houseboys and girls in our society is a big problem. In the light of the following poem **A freedom Song**, discuss this statement.

Atieno washes dishes,  
Atieno plucks the chicken,  
Atieno gets up early,  
beds her sacks down in the kitchen,  
Atieno eight years old  
Atieno yo.

Since she is my sister's child  
Atieno needs no pay  
While she works my wife can sit  
Sewing every sunny day,  
With her earnings I support  
Atieno yo.

Atieno's sly and jealous  
Bad example to the kids  
Since she minds them, like a schoolgirl  
Wants their dresses, shoes and beads.  
Atieno ten years old,  
Atieno yo.

Now my wife has gone to study  
Atieno is less free,  
Don't I feed her, school my own ones,  
Pay the party, union fee  
All for progress? Aren't you grateful,  
Atieno yo?

Visitors need much attention,  
Specially when I work nights.  
That girl stays too long at the market  
Who will teach her what is right?  
Atieno rising fourteen,  
Atieno yo.

Atieno's had a baby  
So we know that she is bad  
Fifty-fifty it may live

To repeat the life she had,  
Ending in post partum bleeding  
Atieno yo.

Atieno's soon replaced  
Meat and sugar more than all  
She ate in such a narrow life  
Were lavished on her funeral  
Atieno's gone to glory  
Atieno yo.

12. How is "love" discussed by poets in four poems you have read?
13. Using any two plays you have read under this section, outline and discuss the aspects of African customs and traditions you would like to be abolished. Give reasons to support your views.
14. Using two books you have read under "novels section", show how the main characters (one from each novel) helped to develop their communities.