

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

122/1

ENGLISH LANGUAGE I
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

2006 February, 08 Wednesday p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of ten (10) questions in sections A, B, C, D and E.
2. Answer five (5) questions choosing at least one (1) question from each section.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

ACS

This paper consists of 6 printed pages.

SECTION A

INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

1. Using appropriate examples:
 - (a) Give a concise explanation on what you understand by the following linguistic terminologies:
 - (i) Common core English.
 - (ii) RP.
 - (iii) English Language Community
 - (iv) Language dynamity.
 - (v) Mother tongue.
 - (b) Describe the problems which face a person with Kiswahili background in learning English.
2. Chinese has the largest number of speakers than any other language in the World, yet it is not an international language. Explain this language situation in the light of what you consider to be an international language.

SECTION B

SYNTAX

3. (a) Treat the following sentences according to the instructions given after each:
 - (i) The old man who is sitting on the armchair is my father (underline the noun phrase).
 - (ii) Had I known I wouldn't have invited her (underline the verb phrase).
 - (iii) In Africa narrow ties are currently out of fashion (underline the optional adverbials).
 - (iv) She is a student from the University of Dar es Salaam (underline the subject complement).
 - (v) The ambulance crew gave the casualties first aid (make it passive).

- (i) She bought her father a car.
- (ii) He placed the book on the shelf.
- (iii) Paul drove the car.
- (iv) Summer has arrived at last.
- (v) Last night was warm.

- (i) a prepositional phrase as a post modifier
- (ii) a post perfect progressive form
- (iii) a stative verb
- (iv) a subordinate clause as a subject
- (v) an adjective phrase as a pre-modifier.

- (a) Children who are not fed well normally suffer from kwashiorkor.
- (b) If vegetables are cooked more than necessary, they lose their nutrition value.
- (c) Her small handwriting is not easy to read.
- (d) Eunice missed the train because she was wrongly informed about the departure time.
- (e) Industrial production has gone down because manpower is not fully utilized.
- (f) She wrote a very long letter to lodge her complaints against the general public.
- (g) The thunderous explosion caused fright in the rioting students.
- (h) Steam engines are given power by vapour.
- (i) Pull this device to make the inner space larger.
- (j) They recruited two more defenders to make their defence line stronger.

SECTION C

LEXIS

5. (a) Explain briefly with examples the meaning of the following linguistic terms:
- (i) Deverbalising suffixes.
 - (ii) Pejorative prefixes.
 - (iii) Conversion.
- (b) Provide the meaning of the following English affixes and use each in a sentence.
e.g. *dis* = the opposite of, or not
I dislike staying in the sun.
- (i) *super*
 - (ii) *-ish*
 - (iii) *mis-*
 - (iv) *-hood*
 - (v) *-ness*
6. (a) Assign a class membership to the following lexical items:
- (i) Critical.
 - (ii) Labour.
 - (iii) Attain.
 - (iv) Certainly.
- (b) Provide **two (2)** examples for each of the following affixes:
- (i) Noun prefixes.
 - (ii) Locative prefixes.
 - (iii) Adjectival prefixes.
 - (iv) Gender suffixes.

SECTION D

PHONOLOGY

7. (a) What is intonation? Explain its role in speech, making reference to three intonation patterns (i.e. fall; rise; fall-rise).
- (b) Name the speech organs involved in the articulation of the following sounds:
/θ/; */t/*; */dʒ/*.

- (c) Study the utterances below and state the communicative function suggested by the intonation pattern indicated on the nucleus.
- (i) A: The Browns are emigrating.
B: Emigrating?
 - (ii) Be careful!
 - (iii) Will you be quiet!
8. (a) With the aid of examples, explain briefly each of the following phonological terms:
- (i) Air-stream.
 - (ii) Vocal-folds.
 - (iii) Soft palate (velum).
 - (iv) Place of articulation.
 - (v) Manner of articulation.
- (b) With the aid of diagrams, describe the articulation of the following speech sounds.
- (i) plosives (stops)
 - (ii) nasals.
- (c) What are the similarities and differences between plosives and nasals?

SECTION E

SEMANTICS

9. (a) Explain the meaning of the following linguistic expressions:
- (i) Cut your coat according to your cloth.
 - (ii) To kill the goose that laid the golden egg.
 - (iii) Empty vessels make the most noise.
 - (iv) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
 - (v) To smell a rat.

(b) Assign a reply and a function to the following utterances:

e.g. Excuse me: reply = That's alright or
Please don't worry
Function = an apology

- (i) Would you please tell me your phone number?
- (ii) Good night
- (iii) Dearest Dorothy,
- (iv) How do you do?
- (v) Would you like me to mail these letters?

(c) Provide a single synonym to each of the following sets of lexical items.
e.g. servile, cringing, submissive, meek, respectful – obedient

- (i) Enormous, gigantic, huge, might, great, vast, immense =
- (ii) Evil, wicked, devilish, naughty, worthless =
- (iii) Indolent, stothful, idle, inactive, sluggish, inert =
- (iv) Courageous, fearless, daring, intrepid =
- (v) Unjust, unfair, fraudulent, deceitful, deceptive, unscrupulous =

10. (a) Identify and explain the source of ambiguity in the sentences below:

- (i) He went to the bank.
- (ii) John and Banks are both my friends, but his brother doesn't like me much.
- (iii) The shooting of the hunter was terrifying.
- (iv) He said he'd come or telephone us, but he didn't.
- (v) She killed the man with a knife.

(b) Explain the meaning relations holding between the following pairs/group of words:

- (i) Queer/strange
- (ii) Red/hot
- (iii) Blue, red or green/colour
- (iv) Wide/broad
- (v) Die/pass away