

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

Tuesday, 06th May 2014 a.m.

Instructions

This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.

Answer five (5) questions, choosing one (1) question from each section. Question one (1) is compulsory.

Calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.

Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.

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

- (a) What is language?
- (b) Elaborate on five subsystems of human language.
- (c) Identify the functions fulfilled by the following utterances.
- (i) Hello, how are you?
 - (ii) Wow! It's wonderful.
 - (iii) Clean the blackboard.
 - (iv) Let's go in the playroom.
 - (v) I swear to tell the truth.
 - (vi) She received bundles and bundles of kisses.
 - (vii) -Would you help me if you were in my shoes?
 - (viii) Whose shoes are those on the floor?
 - (ix) Dad's giving a speech tonight.
 - (x) This meeting is adjourned.

2 Why do you think language varies? Discuss, giving six reasons.

(a) Briefly explain and exemplify the following terms:

- (i) Onomatopoeic words
- (ii) First language
- (iii) Symbols
- (iv) System
- (v) Reflexiveness

(b) Why is Kiswahili an international language? Explain by giving five points.

SECTION B (20 marks)

LANGUAGE SKILLS

Answer one (1) question from this section.

4 Describe the key components of the minutes of a meeting.

5 (a) Elaborate on four factors for the stress shift in English Language.

(b) Using appropriate examples, explain how the syllable structures and syllable stress patterns in English Language can pose difficulties to Tanzanian learners of English whose common language is Kiswahili.

SECTION C (20 marks)

WORD FORMATION

Answer one (1) question from this section.

- (a) Use suffixes to change the following lexical items into nouns and then construct a meaningful sentence using each of the new nouns.
- (i) Acknowledge
 - (ii) Reconcile
 - (iii) Unable
 - (iv) Deny
 - (v) Stupid
- (b) Give one example of a compound word formed from each of the following combinations:
- (i) Noun and verb
 - (ii) Adjective and adjective
 - (iii) Verb and noun
 - (iv) Adjective and noun
 - (v) Noun and Noun
- (c) Identify the process of word formation that has produced the following words:
- (i) Bunsen-burner
 - (ii) Sheik
 - (iii) Plane
 - (iv) Bit
 - (v) dipole
- (a) Give three words with different uses of morpheme 's' and then state the role of the morpheme 's' as indicated in each word.
- (b) Identify a word which can be clipped in each of the following sentences and give its clipped form.
- (i) My mother bought for me four pantaloons.
 - (ii) I will telephone you in the evening.
 - (iii) We are expecting to visit the zoological garden during the holiday.
 - (iv) You can take some milk from the refrigerator.
 - (v) The class teacher gave us a demonstration on how to use ATM cards.
 - (vi) During the cold seasons, many children suffer from influenza.
 - (vii) To become fit, one needs to do physical exercises in the gymnasium.

SECTION D (20 marks)

LANGUAGE USE

Answer one (1) question from this section.

8. (a) Translate the following Kiswahili expression into English by considering the structure of the target language.
- (i) Walijifanya kuwa watu wazuri.
 - (ii) Mkutakia siku njema.
 - (iii) Unatakiwa kuwa mwangalifu.
 - (iv) Unatakiwa usiyumbishwe.
 - (v) Iliazimiwa kuwa.
- (b) Differentiate translation from interpretation, giving five points.
9. (a) Describe five limitations of a translation from Kiswahili to English Language and vice versa.
- (b) Differentiate scientific translation from literary translation, giving five points.