

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

122/1

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1
(For Private Candidates Only)

Time: 3 Hours

Wednesday, 20th May 2015 p.m.

Instructions

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

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SECTION A (40 Marks)

INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

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

1. (a) Study the following definition of language, and then elaborate on the five characteristics of language that are contained in the definition.

“Language is the structured system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which members of a speech community communicate”.
- (b) Define the following terms as they are used to describe the properties of language.
 - (i) Feedback
 - (ii) Displacement
 - (iii) Discreteness
 - (iv) Interchangeability
 - (v) Cultural transmission
2. Using appropriate examples, explain eight factors that can effect the development of bilingualism in a country.
3. (a) Define a national language and then describe four factors influencing a language to become a national language.
- (b) Giving five points with appropriate example, explain the advantages of a national language in a country.

SECTION B (20 Marks)

LANGUAGE SKILLS

4. (a) State two purposes of speech making.
- (b) Describe eight strategies to be observed when delivering a speech.
5. (a) Using each of the following English words, explain how stress can be used to communicate the meaning of a word.
 - (i) Desert
 - (ii) Refuse
 - (iii) Permit
 - (iv) Convict
- (b) Explain how each of the written sentences below may mean different things or rather different information, depending on which syllable or word receives the main stress.
 - (i) “John shot the burglar”
 - (ii) “I went to the movies last night”

SECTION C (20 Marks)

WORD FORMATION

Answer **one (1)** question from this section.

6. (a) Mention the bound morpheme(s) in each of the following words and state whether they are derivational morphemes or inflectional morphemes.
For example: previewers
Answer: pre- Derivational; *-er* Derivational; *-s* Inflectional
- (i) Lioness
 - (ii) Inability
 - (iii) Kitchenettes
 - (iv) Detrimentally
 - (v) Deodorises
- (b) Change the following words into adjectives and make a meaningful sentence for each adjective.
- (i) Passion
 - (ii) Father
 - (iii) Extend
 - (iv) Punish
 - (v) Machine
7. (a) For each of the following words, write the prefix, state the meaning for each prefix, and make one meaningful sentence for each word.
- (i) Desegregate
 - (ii) Disconnect
 - (iii) Illegal
 - (iv) Maltreatment
 - (v) Immigrate
- (b) Write the five allomorphs of the negative prefix ‘**in-**’ in English Language and then provide one example to illustrate each of the allomorphs:

SECTION D (20 Marks)

LANGUAGE USE

Answer **one (1)** question from this section.

8. (a) Describe five characteristics of literary translation.
- (b) Translate the following expressions into Kiswahili language by considering the contextual meaning of the source language.
- (i) Blood is thicker than water.
 - (ii) All that glitters is not gold.
 - (iii) A stitch in time saves nine.

- (iv) Maganga drinks like hell.
- (v) One scabbed sheep mars the whole flock.
- (vi) Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- (vii) Will you please lend me your ears?
- (viii) Asha is studying hard as she believes that where there's a will there's a way.
- (ix) The meeting to reconcile Tanzania and Rwanda has been called off.
- (x) The two warring sides in Sudan have agreed to bury their hatchets.

9. (a) Describe five qualities for a good interpreter.
- (b) Interpret the following Kiswahili mini-speech into English language.

Nimekwisha sema kwamba leo ni siku ya furaha. Hii haina maana kuwa nafurahia malaria, bali nina matumaini kuwa malaria sasa itabaki ni historia hapa Tanzania. Hata hivyo napenda kuisitiza kwamba serikali peke yake haiwezi kutokomeza malaria. Inampasa kila mmoja wetu kusema malaria hapana. Kwa mfano, hapa mmegawiwa vyandarua. Tafadhali kavitumieni kama ilivyoelekezwa. Msivitumie kuvulia samaki wala msivitumie kuwakinga vifaranga dhidi ya mwewe. Mwisho, naomba muwape ushirikiano wataalamu wa afya watakaokuja kupulizia dawa ya kuuu mbu.