

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

2007 February, 14 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 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).

**SECTION A**  
**INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE**  
Answer one (1) question from this section.

1. (a) What is a national language? State five (5) factors that determine the choice of a national language.
  - (b) Outline five (5) criteria which a government authority should consider when selecting a dialect to be standardised.
2. Explain why it was possible for students of this country to learn English more effectively in the 1950s and 60s than the present-day students?

**SECTION B**  
**SYNTAX**  
Answer one (1) question from this section.

3. (a) Name three (3) classes of unit that can occur as adverbials in English.
- (b) With the aid of correct sentence demonstrate the emphatic function of the following constructions:
- (i) Inversion.
  - (ii) The dummy auxiliary "do".
  - (iii) Use of intensifiers.
  - (iv) Repetition.
  - (v) A rhetorical question.
- (c) Show, by underlining, optionality and obligatoriness of adverbial phrases in two (2) different sentences.
4. (a) Read the following sentences carefully and identify adjective clauses, adverbial clauses, adjective phrases, nominal clauses, appositive clauses and adverbial phrases.
- (i) He died where he was born.
  - (ii) Three armed men crossed the river that marks the frontier with Morogoro region.
  - (iii) The umbrella with a broken handle is mine.
  - (iv) The boys came to visit me.
  - (v) I could not understand the instructions given in the manual.
- (b) Give two (2) examples for each of the following.
- (i) Appositive post modification.
  - (ii) Operator.
  - (iii) Partitives of measure.
  - (iv) Post modification by non-finite clauses.
  - (v) Generic use of the zero article.
- (c) Put the premodifiers in the sentence below in the right order.  
I saw a young short pretty African woman.

**SECTION C**  
**LEXIS**

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

5. (a) Mention **five** (5) types of a headword.
- (b) Without adding any morphemes to the word, write correct sentences using the given words as nouns and verbs.
- (i) Stone                      (iv) Ship.  
(ii) Table                     (v) Skin.  
(iii) Cry.
- (c) Using affixes, provide a word for each of the following:
- (i) to make simple =  
(ii) to make long =  
(iii) a false name =  
(iv) one who is being paid =  
(v) a former wife =
6. (a) Abbreviate the following words as used in the dictionary.
- (i) Countable.  
(ii) Informal.  
(iii) That is.  
(iv) Somebody.  
(v) Et cetera.
- (b) Give **two** (2) examples showing the use and meaning of each of the following affixes.
- (i) mal \_\_\_\_\_  
(ii) mis \_\_\_\_\_  
(iii) en \_\_\_\_\_  
(iv) out \_\_\_\_\_  
(v) over \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Read the following compounds carefully. Then arrange them into their appropriate categories as shown in table 1 below.  
Sleepwalk, door handle, handmade, homework, sightsee, wormeaten, self employed, hardworking, walkingstick, good looking.

Verb compounds	Noun compounds	Adjective compounds

Table 1

**SECTION D  
PHONOLOGY**

Answer one (1) question from this section.

7. (a) State the position of the velum (soft palate) in the production of  
 (i) /n/  
 (ii) /m/  
 (iii) /p/.
- (b) Give two (2) examples of words for each of the following.  
 (i) A consonant cluster of three phonemes at initial position.  
 (ii) Dark - l.  
 (iii) A centring diphthong.  
 (iv) Dental fricatives.  
 (v) Voiced velar plosive.
- (c) Transcribe the following words phonemically.  
 (i) Education.  
 (ii) Purse.  
 (iii) Frown.  
 (iv) Tourist.  
 (v) No.
8. (a) Transcribe the phoneme that fits the following consonantal descriptions.  
 (i) voiceless, velar, plosive.  
 (ii) voiced, alveolar, nasal.  
 (iii) voiceless, dental, fricative.
- (b) What do you understand by the following?  
 (i) Coda. (iv) Vowel trapezium.  
 (ii) Cardinal vowels. (v) Monophthongs.  
 (iii) Sibilants.

**SECTION E  
SEMANTICS**

Answer one (1) question from this section.

9. (a) Disambiguate the following sentences.  
 (i) I met Tumaini while running to the market.  
 (ii) The hardworking boys and girls deserve presents.  
 (iii) They are reading books.  
 (iv) Hashim is drawing a cart.  
 (v) His father pulled out the tongue.
- (b) Choose the most suitable words from the list below and use them to complete the text.  
 "Dr. Nadia Kalala (1) \_\_\_\_\_ an operation on a man who was once the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of Mtuwa Technical College. The man's chest was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and his mouth (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Though physically strong, the patient was vividly (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with fear when he was taken to the theatre. This was an indicative sign that a theatre is not a cup of tea. This, however, did not prevent the doctor (6) \_\_\_\_\_ doing her duty."

trembling	shivering
in	principal
made	wide
headmaster	performed
principle	from
did	broad

10. (a) Differentiate the meaning between the following pairs of sentences.
- (i) I only spoke to him.  
I spoke to him only.
  - (ii) He made himself that chair.  
He made that chair himself.
  - (iii) Mary has two brothers who work in the army.  
Mary has two brothers, who work in the army.
  - (iv) We all found the lost children.  
We found all the lost children.
- (b) Give the contextual meaning of the word "dock" as used in the sentences below.
- (i) They have decided to dock my salary.
  - (ii) The ferry is expected to dock at 6 a.m.
  - (iii) The thief stood in the dock for two hours.
  - (iv) The dock workers will go on strike next week.