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 *2009 February, 09 Monday p.m*

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of **10** questions in sections A, B, C, D and E.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions in all, choosing **one (1)** question from each section.
3. Each question carries **20** marks.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

This paper consists of 5 printed pages.

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SECTION A

INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

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

1. (a) Wherever applicable, use examples to differentiate between the following linguistic concepts:

   (i) A dialect and a register
   (ii) A Pidgin and a Creole
   (iii) Code mixing and code switching.

   (b) What are the functions of language in a society?

2. (a) Why is English an international language while Kisukuma is not?

   (b) Explain briefly the advantages and disadvantages of using Kiswahili in our higher learning institutions.

SECTION B

SYNTAX

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

3. (a) Construct correct sentences to illustrate the use of auxiliary verbs in carrying out the grammatical functions specified below: (one sentence each).

   (i) Expressing emotional emphasis
   (ii) Forming the perfect aspect
   (iii) Making the passive voice
   (iv) Forming question tags
   (v) Expressing obligation.

   (b) Change the words in brackets into their appropriate noun forms.

   (i) Don't despise anyone because of their (poor).
   (ii) Because of their (brave) they got lion's share.
   (iii) His (approve) as a discipline master surprised everybody.
   (iv) His (draw) is inaccurate.
   (v) The (conquer) of African Kingdoms by colonial forces was obvious.

4. (a) Differentiate

   (i) tense from time
   (ii) aspect from mood
   (iii) direct object from indirect object
   (iv) noun clause from adjective clause
   (v) subject complement from object complement.

   (b) How can you prove that there are only two tenses in English?

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(c) Construct correct sentences of your own to illustrate **five** different ways of referring to future time.

SECTION C

LEXIS

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

5. (a) Mention the type of category that describes each of the underlined parts of the sentence and show their functions.

(i) The boy who has a white cap is <u>a teacher.</u>

(ii) <u>Painting</u> is his hobby.

(iii) She gave <u>him</u> a note.

(iv) It was found <u>here</u>.

(v) The boy <u>who has a white cap</u> is a teacher.

(b) Organize the following phrases in their correct order to complete the sentence.

(i) Two our first half years (here were spent on studying)

(ii) Two both the girls (left home when they got married)

(iii) Grammar all silly exercises these (make me tired)

(iv) Great attempt a second what (he made)

(v) Four friends new her Mwenge (come to visit us).

(a) Replace the relative clauses by prepositional phrases.

(i) The girl who is wearing a red dress is called Joyce.

(ii) The children whose parents were missing were taken to the orphanage.

(iii) We saw the ambulance which was carrying the train victims.

(iv) The boy that fought fearlessly is in hospital.

(b) (i) With two clear examples explain briefly what a gerund is.

(ii) Using three sentences of your own show three ways in which present tense can be used.

(c) Mention **four (4)** word formation processes.

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SECTION D

PHONOLOGY

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

7. (a) Describe briefly the manner and place of articulation of the following English Speech Sound:

(i) / ŋ / (ii) / θ / (iii) / ʤ / (iv) / ʃ / (v) / f /

(b) Provide a word as an example to each sound in 7.(a) above and transcribe it.

8. (a) Complete the following table (i – x) on the production of vowels.

Vowel	Point on the tongue	Height of the tongue in the mouth	Position of the lips
/ u /	(ii) _____	close	(viii) _____
/ e /	(iii) _____	(v) _____	(ix) _____
/ ɔ /	back	(vi) _____	(x) _____
/ i /	(iv) _____	(vii) _____	spread
(i) _____	back	open	neutral

(b) Explain the meaning of
- (i) friction consonants
- (ii) manner of articulation
- (iii) stop consonants
- (iv) velum
- (v) voiced phonemes.

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SECTION E

SEMANTICS

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

9. (a) Differentiate the following terms giving examples.

   (i) Stylistic meaning and connotative meaning.
   (ii) Synonyms and relational opposites.
   (iii) Gradable and non-gradable antonyms.
   (iv) Literal and literary meaning.
   (v) Homonyms and homophones.

   (b) Disambiguate the following sentences and say what causes the ambiguity.

   (i) The shooting of the hunters was terrifying.
   (ii) She is coming from the bank.
   (iii) The Germans are musicians.
   (iv) Visiting speakers can be awful.
   (v) The English teacher is here.

10. (a) Explain the difference in meaning between the following pairs of sentences.

   (i) He built herself a new house.
   He built a new house herself.

   (ii) The teacher called the student stupid.
   The teacher called the stupid student.

   (iii) The police found the deserted house.
   The police found the house deserted.

   (iv) My only radio cassette was stolen.
   Only my radio cassette was stolen.

   (v) His only child passed the examination.
   Only his child passed the examination.

   (b) Substitute a word to the following underlined phrasal/prepositional verbs.

   (i) The thieves <u>broke into</u> the room.
   (ii) He <u>got down into</u> business.
   (iii) I'll <u>drop in</u> any time during the holidays.
   (iv) She <u>looked down</u> on him.
   (v) I can't <u>make out</u> what he means.

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