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, 12th February 2013 a.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. With examples, describe six problems which may face an Englishman when learn Kiswahili Language in Britain.

2. (a) The following concepts are central to a definition of language:
   (i) System
   (ii) Arbitrary
   (iii) Vocal
   (iv) Symbols
   (v) Conventional

   Explain the meaning of each concept to clarify the definition of language.

   (b) Suggest five different ways which can improve the standard of English Language in Tanzanian primary and secondary schools.

3. Verify the existence of a diaglossic situation in Tanzania, giving eight points with relev examples.

## SECTION B (20 marks)

## LANGUAGE SKILLS

Answer one (1) question from this section.

4. (a) How does a stressed syllable differ from an unstressed one? Give two differences.

   (b) Divide the following words into syllables, keeping them in their orthographic for and then mark stress by underlining the syllable on which the primary stress falls.
   **For example: cover → cov-er**

   (i) Decide
   (ii) Tortoise
   (iii) Parade
   (iv) Calculation
   (v) Photographic

   (c) Describe four uses of the rising tone in English Language.

5. (a) Briefly explain the meaning of the underlined idioms as they are used in the followi sentences:
   (i) For that issue, you have barked up the wrong tree my dear.
   (ii) I called him, but I was completely tongue-tied about what to tell him.



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(iii) Because they were up in arms that is why they won the war.
(iv) Yesterday, Taifa stars were received with open arms by all Tanzanians.
(v) When speaking about the electricity problem, the minister blinked the fact concerning it.

(b) Examine the following statements, if they are facts or opinions; and give one reason for your answer.
(i) Tanzania Mainland got her independence on 9th December, 1961.
(ii) That car is beatiful.
(iii) In order for digestion to take place you have to chew the food well before swallowing.
(iv) The East Africa community now comprises the following countries: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.
(v) I think that I will lose 20 pounds of my weight this week.

## SECTION C (20 marks)

## WORD FORMATION

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

6. (a) From the passage below, identify five words with different suffixes and then underline the suffix in each word and state its function.

Corruption goes beyond offices, business and other formal organizations. Ordinary people engage in corruption too. When small-scale farmers add water to their milk or when traders stuff the bottom of their containers of potatoes or charcoal before selling their goods to unsuspecting customers, aren't they involved in the act of corruption? Pupils have not been spared from this evil either. Some just queue, give or receive small bribes, cheating in examinations, and steal or use school property irresponsibly.

While corruption may appear to benefit a few individuals, it is in fact more injurious to the majority of people and to a wholly community or country. It slows down economic growth, especially when public funds are squandered. It also keeps investors away thus making the people poor.

(b) Identify the inflectional and derivational morphemes in the following words and then state their function:
(i) Discontented
(ii) Misunderstanding
(iii) Impossibilities
(iv) Happiness
(v) Educationalwise



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7. (a) Giving examples, elaborate on the three ways in which compound words are written.

(b) Underline the compound words used in the following sentences and give their meaning.

(i) She is often bad-tempered when her children misbehave.
(ii) Our host showed us a notorious black spot.
(iii) He double-crossed the rest of the gang and disappeared with the stolen money.
(iv) He is obstinate and pig-headed.
(v) He was given a fringe benefit.

(c) Change the underlined phrases/clauses, in the sentences below into an adjective compound:

(i) The lady <u>with grey hair</u> is my aunt.
(ii) The villagers have killed the hyena <u>that eats men</u>.
(iii) John is wearing shoes <u>which have rubber soles</u>.
(iv) The government has promised to buy a train <u>which moves fast</u>.

## SECTION D (20 marks)

## LANGUAGE USE

Answer one (1) question from this section.

8. (a) Write five important things that ensure efficient translation.

(b) Elaborate on three qualities of a good translation.

(c) Translate the following English expressions into Kiswahili Language.

(i) I am expecting to leave tomorrow.
(ii) We were the first to arrive in the meeting.

9. Translate the following expressions into English Language and elaborate one thing which raises a challenge in translating each expression.

(i) CCM ni chama tawala Tanzania.
(ii) Juma ni mwanafunzi mwenye akili darasani kwangu.
(iii) Gazeti la Daily News lina ripoti za mafuriko.
(iv) Bidhaa zinazotengenezwa na AZAM ni nzuri.
(v) Yule mzee amekula chumvi nyingi sana.
(vi) Radio One ilianzishwa miaka ya 1990.
(vii) Mkoa wa Tanga ulikuwa maarufu katika zao la katani.
(viii) Wamasai tunaishi katika nyumba za manyata.
(ix) John anapenda kuzungumza Kichaga.
(x) Wanunulie wageni Coca cola mbili.



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