

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

**122/1**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1**  
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Tuesday, 08<sup>th</sup> May 2018 p.m.**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D with a total of **nine (9)** questions.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions, choosing **one (1)** question from each section. Question **one (1)** is **compulsory**.
3. Cellular phones and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. 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) Giving relevant examples, describe the five inter-related components of linguistic competence.  
(b) Explain and exemplify each of the following functions of language:
  - (i) Phatic function
  - (ii) Expressive function
  - (iii) Regulatory function
  - (iv) Identifying function
  - (v) Performative function
2. Use eight points to validate the argument that English Language is a better positioned medium of instruction than Kiswahili in the Tanzania's Secondary Education.
3. Using six points, justify the statement that the dominant use of Kiswahili as the national and official language in Tanzania is gradually "killing" the vernacular languages in the country.

## SECTION B (20 Marks)

### LANGUAGE SKILLS

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

4. (a) Describe five features associated with the articulation of a stressed syllable in English Language.  
(b) Divide the following words into their syllables using a dash (-), keeping them in their normal spelling and then mark stress by underlining the syllable on which the primary stress falls.
  - (i) forget
  - (ii) modest
  - (iii) jealous
  - (iv) leopard
  - (v) himself

5. (a) Give five reasons for making in-text citations in academic writing using APA style.
- (b) Re-arrange the following jumbled entries for the five reference books so as to be in an acceptable APA style:
- (i) Oxford: *Fundamental Concepts of Language Teaching*. (1983). Oxford University Press. Stern, H. H.
  - (ii) *A Reference Grammar for Students of English*. London: Close, R. A. Longman. (1975).
  - (iii) Radford, A. *Transformational Grammar*. Cambridge: (1988). Cambridge University Press.
  - (iv) Edward Arnold. (1972). London: Wilkins, D. A. *Linguistics in Language Teaching*.
  - (v) (1964). Hymes, D. New York: Harper and Row. *Language in Culture and Society*.

### SECTION C (20 Marks)

#### WORD FORMATION

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

6. (a) Using relevant examples, differentiate the following word formation processes:
- (i) Borrowing and coining
  - (ii) Clipping and acronymy
  - (iii) Blending and compounding
  - (iv) Affixation and back formation
  - (v) Reduplication and onomatopoeia
- (b) Make two different sentences for each of the following words, using it as a noun in one sentence and as a verb in another sentence:
- Example:** We export coffee to America. (verb)  
Coffee is our export to America. (noun)
- (i) Refund
  - (ii) Permit
  - (iii) Suspect
  - (iv) Address
  - (v) Increase

7. (a) Identify the derivational affixes used in each of the following words and explain their grammatical or semantic functions:

**Example:** disconnection

**-ion** changes the verb “connect” to the abstract noun “connection”

**dis-** changes the meaning of the verb “connect” to “disconnect” which means “do the opposite of”.

- (i) empowerment
  - (ii) ungracious
  - (iii) anticlockwise
  - (iv) unimpressive
  - (v) decolonize
- (b) Identify five words with inflectional morphemes from the following sentence and then give the function of the inflectional morpheme in that particular word.

“The Minister of State in the Vice President’s office has cautioned Meremeta Mining Company Limited over environmental degradation, saying the matter can lead to social calamities in the area it operates”.

#### SECTION D (20 Marks)

#### LANGUAGE USE

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

8. (a) Provide brief explanations about the translation methods used in the translation of the following sentences from English Language to Kiswahili:
- (i) Please lend me your ears.  
Naomba mniazime masikio yenu, tafadhali.
  - (ii) He drinks like hell.  
Anakunywa kupindukia.
  - (iii) Lucy went up to her home.  
Lucy alikwenda mpaka nyumbani kwake.
  - (iv) He was taken to the Central Police Station.  
Alipelekwa kwenye Kituo cha Kati cha polisi.
  - (v) A stitch in time saves nine.  
Usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta.

(b) Translate the following English sentences into Kiswahili Language by considering the structure of the target language:

- (i) Neema has lived in Tanga for seven years.
- (ii) They were sitting under the mango tree.
- (iii) Time is money.
- (iv) Life without peace is meaningless.
- (v) Entrepreneurs earn more money than employees.
- (vi) Maganga likes swimming.
- (vii) My mother owns a very big shop in Kigoma.
- (viii) The EAC heads of states met in Arusha last year.
- (ix) My father likes reading the Guardian.
- (x) Bakari bought a new phone, Sumsung Galaxy.

9. (a) Describe five attributes of a skilled language interpreter.

(b) Interpret the following Kiswahili mini-speech into English Language.

Nimekwishasema kwamba mabadiliko ni jambo la kawaida kwa binadamu. Hutokea katika nyanja zote za maisha. Yapo mabadiliko ya mtu mmoja mmoja na yale ya kijamii kwa ujumla. Pia, kuna mabadiliko ya kisiasa. Kwa mfano, Tanzania ilikuwa nchi yenye mfumo wa chama kimoja miaka kadhaa iliyopita. Lakini hivi leo inafuata mfumo mpya wa kisiasa. Mfumo huu ni wa demokrasia ya vyama vingi vya siasa. Kupitia mfumo huu, vyama vya siasa hushindana kwa sera na itikadi. Chama kinachoungwa mkono na wananchi ndicho hushinda na kupewa dhamana ya kuongoza nchi. Watanzania wenzangu, napenda kuwahakikishia kwamba mabadiliko ya kiuchumi yanayofanyika nchini mwetu kwa sasa yana lengo la kumletea maendeleo mwananchi masikini.