

**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

Monday 06 May 2002 p.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **FIVE (5)** questions in all, choosing any **ONE (1)** question from each of the sections A, C and D and **TWO** questions from section B.
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.

This paper consists of 4 printed pages.

SECTION A INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

1. It is argued that English Language in Tanzania is both a Second and Foreign Language. What do you think is the basis of this argument? What is your opinion?
2. (a) English is the world's most widely used language. What criteria or factors do you think contribute to this decision or judgement?
 (b) Explain with examples the following linguistic concepts:
 - (i) Register
 - (ii) Dialect
 - (iii) Diglossia
 - (iv) Sociolect
 - (v) Creole.

SECTION B SYNTAX AND LEXIS

3. Use the text given below to answer the questions that follow it.

Words shot out angrily from the conductor's mouth with an explosive imperiousness that woke the sleeper.

"Your article of no commercial value! You think the bus belongs to your grandfather?"

The sleeper opened his eyes and looked up at his accuser, understanding nothing of the words at first. He licked the wetness around his lips, but the operation was unsuccessful.

- (a) Copy down the table below and categorize the underlined lexical items and write them in their appropriate places.

Grammatical	Word-class	Lexical	Word-class
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- (b) Isolate 5 different bound morphemes from any of the underlined words and state their grammatical or lexical functions.
4. (a) Construct two meaningful sentences for each of the following linguistic units to prove that you know their different grammatical uses or functions.

e.g. 'You' = (i) Did you buy a book today? = Subject
 (ii) Did your mother buy you a book? = Object

- (i) '___ s'
- (ii) '___ do'
- (iii) '___ the'
- (iv) '___ read'
- (v) '___ it'

- (b) Identify all the noun phrases in the following sentences and classify them accordingly.

e.g. He is writing a letter.

He = subject

A letter = an object.

- (i) Quickly he leaped over the wall
- (ii) The old man with a limp sold me a few oranges
- (iii) He made the letter an invitation
- (iv) It rained cats and dogs
- (v) Knowledge is power.

5. (a) Using examples, illustrate the predicative and attributive use of the adjective.

- (b) Identify the different uses of the simple present in the texts provided below:

- (i) John heads the ball away from their goal, Adrian makes a nice interception... and SHOOT! But the ball sails over the cross-bar.....
- (ii) Watch carefully. I now light the bunsen burner, I heat the solution for two minutes
- (iii) Here comes the train!
- (iv) We ambush the enemy from the rear this afternoon.
- (v) You go straight up this road, take the third turning on the left, walk past the city park and you'll come to a round about. Take the right fork from the round about, walk about ten metres and right in front of you is the bank.
- (vi) The earth rotates around the sun.
- (vii) A fortnight after Amin's invasion, Nyerere declares war with Uganda.

6. (a) Explain the following terms and give examples of each.

- (i) Confix
- (ii) Conversion
- (iii) Infix
- (iv) Replacement.

- (b) Identify prefixes from the following words:

- (i) apolitical
- (ii) encourage
- (iii) intercity
- (iv) surtax
- (v) maltreat.

- (c) What does each of the prefixes in 6.(b) above mean?

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SECTION C PHONOLOGY

7. (a) What is a vowel?
(b) With examples explain how a monophthong differs from a diphthong.
(c) Draw a vowel trapezium and allocate all the English pure vowels.
(d) Transcribe the following phonological terms using phonetic symbols:
(i) consonant
(ii) vowel.
8. (a) Draw two vowel trapeziums and use arrows to indicate tongue positions (movements) in the production of
(i) closing diphthongs
(ii) centering diphthongs
(b) Mention two factors which determine the production of vowel sounds.

SECTION D SEMANTICS

9. (a) Disambiguate the following sentences:
(i) He loves the dog more than his wife
(ii) She liked my story
(iii) There are more intelligent monkeys than Herbert
(iv) We visited the burning place
(v) He caught the boy smoking cigar.
(b) Provide a single word for each of the following phrases or sentences:
(i) a machine where milk is converted into butter and cheese =
(ii) a number of bees, locusts, ants etc. =
(iii) one who writes or composes poetry =
(iv) a book in which the events of each day are recorded =
(v) one who pretends to be what he is not =
(c) Use each of the following collocations in a sentence of your own to portray clearly their uses/meanings.
(i) paddle your own canoe
(ii) let the cat out of the bag
(iii) his better half
(iv) put in a nutshell
(v) foot the bill.
10. (a) For each of the following words, show two different collocations and their meanings.
e.g. red
(i) red hot = extremely hot
(ii) red light = indication of a sign to stop.
spot; blood; board; cold; hot.
(d) Show how the following words differ in meaning:
Genocide; manslaughter; assassinate; massacre.