

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

Wednesday, March 09, 2005 p.m.

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Instructions

1. This paper consists of 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** question from this section.

1. (a) "The primary function of language is to impart factual information and to convey essential commands. Language can also be used to communicate feelings and emotions". Identify the functions fulfilled by the following utterances:
  - (i) 'Hallo, how nice to meet you. How are you?'
  - (ii) 'On her birthday party, she received bundles and bundles of kiss'.
  - (iii) 'I would be grateful if you make less noise'.
  - (iv) 'The study of meaning is referred to as semantics'
  - (v) 'Globalisation has affected Tanzanian youths.'
- (b) Explain with examples, the following linguistic concepts:
  - (i) Encode.
  - (ii) Cohesion.
  - (iii) Standard language.
  - (iv) Competence and performance.
  - (v) Aspiration.
2. (a) Define the term diglossia.
- (b) Discuss with examples, the diglossic situation in Tanzania.
- (c) Describe briefly **five (5)** functions of language.

## SECTION B

### SYNTAX

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

3. (a) Assign an SVOCA analysis to the following five utterances:
  - (i) They have offered me a job.
  - (ii) I hid the money I stole for fear of what my wife would say.
  - (iii) Whose child is this?
  - (iv) Kiruka was a watchman at Shoppers' Plaza.
  - (v) She had high hopes of getting an A in English.
- (b) Indicate the mood of the auxiliary verbs as they appear in the following expressions:
  - (i) She can write.
  - (ii) Can I speak?
  - (iii) You will enjoy.
  - (iv) The office can be sold.
  - (v) They'll assist you if you don't mind.

4. (a) Identify the base and affix in each of the following words:

- (i) Unbearable.
- (ii) Uniqueness.
- (iii) Impregnated.
- (iv) Befriend.
- (v) Indoctrination.

(b) Differentiate the following lexical items:

- (i) Bound and free morphemes.
- (ii) Derivational and inflectional morphemes.
- (iii) Closed system items and open class items.
- (iv) The base and the stem.
- (v) Verbless compounds and conversions.

## SECTION C

### LEXIS

Answer one (1) question from this section.

5. (a) Words can be formed through a process of blending, clipping or using acronyms. Describe the **three (3)** processes. Use the list of words given below to substantiate your description.  
– mobitel, flue, photo, ITV.

(b) What are reduplicative forms?

(c) Explain whether the following words have been formed by derivational or inflectional affixation or both:

- (i) Interview.
- (ii) Papers.
- (iii) Donations.
- (iv) Disinfectant.
- (v) Happiness.

6. (a) Fill in the blanks with single words that define the sentences:

- (i) Nobody can beat me. I am \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) I can't tolerate such behaviour. The behaviour is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) Food cannot be digested. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) He is not polite. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) "AIDS" is a disease which has no cure. "AIDS" is \_\_\_\_\_.



- (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prefixes to make the words meaningful.
- (i) Put your date off until next weekend. \_\_\_\_\_pone.
  - (ii) That plane was traveling at a speed above the normal speed of sound. It was going at a \_\_\_\_\_sonic speed.
  - (iii) Asking people questions is just one activity in doing research. \_\_\_\_\_view.
  - (iv) Formulate qualities or suggest something that is going to happen or exist at a later date \_\_\_\_\_figure.
  - (v) Unwilling to work with someone. \_\_\_\_\_co-operative.
  - (vi) Something that can be seen through. \_\_\_\_\_parent.
  - (vii) Change something so that it looks or behaves completely different from its original form. \_\_\_\_\_form.
  - (viii) Fighting back usually in defence of oneself after an attack by an enemy. \_\_\_\_\_attack.
  - (ix) The state of being dissatisfied with something. \_\_\_\_\_content.
  - (x) The state of being too confident of oneself. \_\_\_\_\_confident.
- (c) Each of the definitions given below can be replaced with one adjective. Write an adjective for each.
- (i) Not pleasing to the taste. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (ii) Containing or covered with oil. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (iii) A place that is full of loud confused shouting or sound. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (iv) Something lacking colour e.g. dull, uninteresting or pallid. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (v) The first step that sets something going or in proper perspective \_\_\_\_\_.

## SECTION D PHONOLOGY

Answer one (1) question from this section.

7. (a) Identify the prominent vowel sounds in the following sets of words and transcribe the vowel phonemically:
- (i) Card, dark, carp.
  - (ii) Ear, fear, beer.
  - (iii) Pure, sure, tour.
  - (iv) Found, loud, town.
  - (v) Ward, haul, haunt.
- (b) What articulatory features do the following sets of speech sounds have in common?
- (i) /p/ /b/ /m/
  - (ii) /p/ /t/ /k/
  - (iii) /θ/ /f/ /s/
  - (iv) /m/ /n/ /ŋ/
  - (v) /t/ /d/
- (c) Define the terms fricatives and affricates. Use examples to elaborate your answer.

8. (a) Explain how **Fortis** and **Lenis** are produced showing the place of articulation of each.
- (b) For each of the following triphthongs, provide **two (2)** examples of words:
- (i) eɪə      (ii) aɪə      (iii) ɔɪə      (iv) əʊə      (v) aʊə
- (c) Name three diphthongs that glide towards /ɪ/. Using a diagram show the glide with **two (2)** examples for each diphthong.

## SECTION E

### SEMANTICS

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

9. (a) Replace the words in brackets at the end of sentences (i) – (v) with a suitable colloquial expression from the list below.

cats and dogs	stuck up.	gave me a cold shoulder
beating about the bush	make ends meet	
few and far between	flogging a dead horse.	got into hot water.
black and blue all over.	logger heads.	

- (i) I am not going to play football again. I was \_\_\_\_\_ after the match last Saturday. (covered with bruises).
- (ii) Matandiko and his wife are always at \_\_\_\_\_. I really don't know why they got married in the first place. (quarreling).
- (iii) What's wrong with Mariam. I said hello to her but she \_\_\_\_\_. (completely ignored me).
- (iv) What with the rising prices and everything? I'm surprised that anyone can \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays. (manage financially).
- (v) You are \_\_\_\_\_ trying to persuade John to come with us. You know he won't go anywhere without his wife. \_\_\_\_\_ (wasting your time).
- (b) What type of definitions are these?
- (i) Salt is a white crystal substance used in food.
- (ii) Salt is a substance used to add flavour to our food.
- (iii) Salt is a result of a combination of sodium and chlorine (NaCl).

(c) Explain what each of the following figurative expressions mean.

- (i) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- (ii) To take the bull by the horns
- (iii) Cut your coat according to your cloth.
- (iv) To kill the goose that laid the golden egg.
- (v) Good wine needs no bush.

10. (a) For each of the sentences below, fill the blank with the correct alternative provided in the brackets, to complete it.

- (i) The \_\_\_\_\_ travelled all \_\_\_\_\_ to find the enemy. (night/knight).
- (ii) I know \_\_\_\_\_ play again after his legs \_\_\_\_\_ (he'll/heal).
- (iii) Only one \_\_\_\_\_ bloomed in all those \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers. (rows/rose).
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for me at \_\_\_\_\_ house. (their/they're).
- (v) One \_\_\_\_\_ person applied for the student \_\_\_\_\_. (loan/lone).

(b) The idioms and phrases below are related to water, water vessels and bodies of water. Explain what they mean.

- (i) That's water under the bridge.
- (ii) The two views are oceans apart.
- (iii) Some day my ship will come in.
- (iv) He's up the river without a paddle.
- (v) She's a big fish in a little pond.
- (vi) They're just trying to keep their heads above water.
- (vii) He's like a fish out of water.
- (viii) She poured cold water on my honeymoon plans.
- (ix) That idea won't hold water.
- (x) You're in hot water now.