

**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)

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**Time: 3 Hours** **ANSWERS** **Tuesday, 08th May 2018**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of section 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. Each question weighs **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** every page of your answer booklet(s)

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1. a. Describe the five inter-related components of linguistic competence with examples.

i. Phonological competence

This refers to the knowledge of sound systems and patterns in a language. For example, in English, speakers know the difference between /p/ in "pat" and /b/ in "bat."

ii. Morphological competence

This involves understanding word formation rules and how morphemes combine. For example, adding "-ed" to "walk" forms the past tense "walked."

iii. Syntactic competence

This refers to the ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. For instance, in English, the sentence "The boy eats an apple" follows subject-verb-object structure.

iv. Semantic competence

This involves understanding the meanings of words and sentences. For example, knowing that "bank" can mean a financial institution or the side of a river based on context.

v. Pragmatic competence

This is the ability to use language appropriately in social contexts. For example, saying "Could you please pass the salt?" is more polite than "Pass the salt."

b. Explain and exemplify each of the following functions of language.

i. Phatic function

Used to establish or maintain social relationships. Example: "Hi, how are you?"

ii. Expressive function

Used to express feelings or emotions. Example: "I am so happy today!"

iii. Regulatory function

Used to control behavior or actions. Example: "Stop talking and listen."

iv. Identifying function

Used to identify or describe something. Example: "This is my favorite book."

v. Performative function

Used to perform an action through speech. Example: "I declare the meeting open."

2. Use eight points to validate the argument that English Language is a better positioned medium of instruction than Kiswahili in Tanzania's Secondary Education.

i. Global relevance

English is an international language, providing students with opportunities in global academia and employment.

ii. Access to resources

Most textbooks and research materials are in English, giving students access to a broader range of educational content.

iii. Technological advantage

Technology and programming languages predominantly use English, ensuring students are better equipped for the modern world.

iv. Higher education readiness

English is the medium of instruction in universities, ensuring continuity from secondary to tertiary education.

v. International communication

Proficiency in English facilitates participation in international forums and conferences.

vi. Career prospects

Many job opportunities in Tanzania and abroad require proficiency in English.

vii. Tourism and trade

English facilitates communication in industries like tourism and international trade.

viii. National policy alignment

Tanzania's education policies emphasize English as a medium of instruction to prepare students for global integration.

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.

i. Reduced usage

Kiswahili is widely used in schools and public spaces, causing a decline in the use of vernacular languages at home.

ii. Generational gap

Younger generations are less fluent in their native languages due to the dominance of Kiswahili in education and media.

iii. Cultural erosion

Vernacular languages carry cultural values and traditions, which are lost as these languages diminish.

iv. Lack of formal recognition

Vernacular languages are not taught in schools, leading to their gradual disappearance.

v. Media influence

Radio, television, and newspapers prioritize Kiswahili, reducing exposure to vernacular languages.

vi. Urbanization

Migration to urban areas promotes Kiswahili as a common language, sidelining local dialects.

4. a. Describe five features associated with the articulation of a stressed syllable in English Language.

i. Higher pitch

A stressed syllable is pronounced with a slightly higher pitch than the surrounding syllables, making it more prominent.

ii. Greater loudness

It is spoken louder compared to the unstressed syllables, emphasizing the word's importance.

iii. Lengthened duration

A stressed syllable is held longer in pronunciation, giving it more weight in the word or sentence.

iv. Clearer vowel quality

The vowel in a stressed syllable is pronounced more distinctly, while unstressed syllables may have reduced or neutral vowels, such as a schwa sound.

v. Stronger articulation

The stressed syllable is pronounced with more energy and effort, making it stand out.

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 - for-get

ii. modest - mod-est

iii. jealous - jeal-ous

iv. leopard - leop-ard

v. himself - him-self

5. a. Give five reasons for making in-text citations in academic writing using APA style.

i. Acknowledging sources

In-text citations recognize the original authors whose ideas or findings are being referenced.

ii. Avoiding plagiarism

Citing sources ensures that borrowed ideas are credited, preventing academic dishonesty.

iii. Supporting arguments

Citations strengthen arguments by providing evidence from credible sources.

iv. Enabling verification

Citations allow readers to verify and access the original sources for more detailed information.

v. Demonstrating research depth

In-text citations show that the writer has engaged with a wide range of literature on the topic.

b. Re-arrange the following jumbled entries for the five reference books so as to be in an acceptable APA style.

i. Stern, H. H. (1983). *Fundamental concepts of language teaching*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

ii. Close, R. A. (1975). *A reference grammar for students of English*. London: Longman.

iii. Radford, A. (1988). *Transformational grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

iv. Wilkins, D. A. (1972). *Linguistics in language teaching*. London: Edward Arnold.

v. Hymes, D. (1964). *Language in culture and society*. New York: Harper and Row.

6. a. Using relevant examples, differentiate the following word formation processes:

i. Borrowing and coining

Borrowing refers to taking words from another language, such as "pizza" from Italian. Coining refers to creating entirely new words, such as "Google" for an internet search engine.

ii. Clipping and acronymy

Clipping involves shortening a word, such as "doc" from "doctor." Acronymy involves forming a word from the initial letters of a phrase, such as "NASA" from "National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

iii. Blending and compounding

Blending combines parts of two words, such as "brunch" from "breakfast" and "lunch." Compounding joins two whole words, such as "classroom" from "class" and "room."

iv. Affixation and back-formation

Affixation adds prefixes or suffixes to a base word, such as "unhappy" (prefix "un-") or "happiness" (suffix "-ness"). Back-formation removes an affix to create a new word, such as "edit" from "editor."

v. Reduplication and onomatopoeia

Reduplication repeats a word or part of it, such as "bye-bye." Onomatopoeia creates words that imitate sounds, such as "buzz" for the sound a bee makes.

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.

i. Refund

Noun: I received a refund for the defective product.

Verb: They will refund the full amount if the item is returned.

ii. Permit

Noun: You need a permit to park in this area.

Verb: The teacher will permit students to leave early today.

iii. Suspect

Noun: The police interviewed the suspect about the crime.

Verb: I suspect that she is hiding something important.

iv. Address

Noun: Please write your address on the envelope.

Verb: The manager will address the staff during the meeting.

v. Increase

Noun: The increase in prices has affected many families.

Verb: They plan to increase the budget for education next year.

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

i. Empowerment

-ment: Changes the verb "empower" to the noun "empowerment," indicating the process or state of being empowered.

ii. Ungracious

un-: A prefix that negates the adjective "gracious," forming "ungracious," which means lacking grace or courtesy.

iii. Anticlockwise

anti-: A prefix meaning "opposite to," combined with "clockwise," forming "anticlockwise," which means moving in the opposite direction of a clock.

iv. Unimpressive

un-: A prefix that negates the adjective "impressive," forming "unimpressive," meaning not evoking admiration or respect.

v. Decolonize

de-: A prefix that indicates reversal, forming "decolonize," meaning to withdraw from being a colony or to free from colonial rule.

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."

i. Minister's

's: Shows possession, indicating ownership by the Minister.

ii. Cautioned

-ed: Indicates past tense, showing that the action has already occurred.

iii. Calamities

-s: Indicates plural form, showing more than one calamity.

iv. Degradation

-ion: Indicates a noun formed from the verb "degrade."

v. Operates

-s: Indicates third-person singular present tense.

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.

Translation method: Idiomatic translation – captures the intended meaning rather than a literal one.

ii. He drinks like hell.

Anakunywa kupindukia.

Translation method: Communicative translation – adapts the expression to convey meaning in Kiswahili.

iii. Lucy went up to her home.

Lucy alikwenda mpaka nyumbani kwake.

Translation method: Semantic translation – retains the original meaning while adhering to Kiswahili grammar.

iv. He was taken to the Central Police Station.

Alipelekwa kwenye Kituo cha Kati cha Polisi.

Translation method: Literal translation – directly converts the English sentence into Kiswahili with minimal adjustments.

v. A stitch in time saves nine.

Usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta.

Translation method: Proverbial equivalence – substitutes an equivalent proverb in Kiswahili.

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.

Neema ameishi Tanga kwa miaka saba.

ii. They were sitting under the mango tree.

Walikuwa wamekaa chini ya mti wa maembe.

iii. Time is money.

Muda ni pesa.

iv. Life without peace is meaningless.

Maisha bila amani hayana maana.

v. Entrepreneurs earn more money than employees.

Wajasiriamali wanapata pesa zaidi ya wafanyakazi.

vi. Maganga likes swimming.

Maganga anapenda kuogelea.

vii. My mother owns a very big shop in Kigoma.

Mama yangu anamiliki duka kubwa sana Kigoma.

viii. The EAC heads of states met in Arusha last year.

Viongozi wa nchi za EAC walikutana Arusha mwaka jana.

ix. My father likes reading the Guardian.

Baba yangu anapenda kusoma Guardian.

x. Bakari bought a new phone, Samsung Galaxy.

Bakari alinunua simu mpya, Samsung Galaxy.



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

i. Fluency in both source and target languages

The interpreter must have an excellent command of both languages to ensure accurate communication.

ii. Cultural awareness

Understanding cultural contexts allows the interpreter to adapt expressions and avoid misinterpretations.

iii. Active listening skills

The interpreter must listen attentively to capture the exact meaning and tone of the speaker.

iv. Neutrality

The interpreter must remain unbiased, conveying the message without adding personal opinions.

v. Quick thinking

The interpreter must process information quickly and deliver accurate translations in real-time.

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 maskini.

I have already stated that change is a normal occurrence for human beings. It happens in all aspects of life. There are changes for individuals and those affecting society as a whole. Additionally, there are political changes. For instance, Tanzania used to be a one-party state many years ago. However, today it follows a new political system. This system is a democracy with multiple political parties. Through this system, political parties compete based on policies and ideologies. The party supported by the people wins and is given the mandate to lead the country. Fellow Tanzanians, I assure you that the ongoing economic changes in our country are aimed at bringing development to the poor citizen.