

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION
122/2 **ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1**
(for both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours **ANSWERS** **Year: 2020**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section A, and B with a total of **Eight (8)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A, and choose **three (3)** questions from section B. Question **five (5) and six (6)** are compulsory.
3. Each question in section A weighs **ten (10)** marks and **twenty (20)** marks in section B
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)

maktaba.tetea.org



1. Explain two functions which could be expressed simultaneously by each of the following utterances:

a. We are hungry:

- i. It expresses a state of need (hunger).
- ii. It may also serve as a request for food or assistance.

b. I love this movie so much:

- i. It conveys personal enjoyment or admiration for the movie.
- ii. It may also express a recommendation for others to watch it.

c. Nice day, my love!

- i. It acts as a greeting or acknowledgment of the day.
- ii. It shows affection toward the person being addressed.

d. What is the tractor doing?

- i. It seeks information about the tractor's activity.
- ii. It might also imply curiosity or concern regarding its operation.

e. Love you, mummy!

- i. It expresses affection toward the mother.
- ii. It may also serve as a farewell or acknowledgment of appreciation.

2. a. Explain how the morpheme “-ing” is used in English Language with examples.

- i. To indicate continuous tense: "He is running." The "-ing" form of the verb shows an ongoing action.
- ii. As a gerund: "Swimming is my favorite activity." Here, the "-ing" form acts as a noun.
- iii. As an adjective: "The running water is cold." The "-ing" form describes a noun.
- iv. To form present participles: "She was helping him." It is used with auxiliary verbs to indicate progressive tense.
- v. To express habitual actions: "He keeps singing every day."

b. Write the following memo from the boss to a group of workers in an office into full words:

Memo from: Mr. Mabala (MD)

To: All Staff

Date: 3rd Oct. 2013

Ref.: 04056/DC

May I remind you that all new lab equipment should be registered with store and supplies, Room 354 (ext. 2683). Note: New items must be reported to the office before 17 hours on the last day of the month of purchase, i.e., within the current budgeting month. All A/C numbers must be recorded.

ANS:

Memo from: Mr. Mabala (Managing Director)

To: All Staff

Date: 3rd October 2013

Ref.: 04056/DC

Subject: Registration of New Lab Equipment

May I remind you that all new laboratory equipment should be registered with the Store and Supplies Office in Room 354 (**Extension: 2683**). Please note that new items must be reported to the office no later than 5:00 PM on the last day of the month in which they were purchased, within the current budgeting month. Furthermore, ensure that all **account numbers** (A/C numbers) are recorded for each registered item.

3. a. Write each of the following phonetically transcribed words in normal spellings:

- i. /si briz/: Seabreeze
- ii. /kwin bi/: Queen Bee
- iii. /juzd kaz/: Used Cars
- iv. /skul dets/: School Debts
- v. /bi bi si njuz/: BBC News

b. Explain how stressing five different words in the sentence "He isn't flying to London tomorrow" conveys different meanings.

- i. He: Emphasizing "He" implies that someone else might be flying to London, not him.
- ii. Isn't: Stressing "isn't" highlights denial of the action, suggesting that he is not flying to London.
- iii. Flying: Emphasizing "flying" suggests he might be traveling to London using a different mode of transport, such as driving or sailing.
- iv. London: Stressing "London" implies that he is flying, but to a different destination, not London.
- v. Tomorrow: Emphasizing "tomorrow" suggests he may be flying to London, but on a different day.

4. Translate the passage into Kiswahili:

"...Some men have no shame at all. Can't you go and look for your own woman instead of sneaking around here? My father has told you to stop coming here, or have you come to pick up some gossip for your friend Mrs. Nanga? A big fellow like you should be ashamed of gossiping like a woman. Errand boy, go and tell her I will marry Chief Nanga. Let her come and cry on my back if she can. As for you, why don't you go

back to your prostitute woman in Bori instead of wasting your time here? I have been respecting you for the sake of Chief Nanga, but if you make a mistake of coming here again I will tell you that my name is Edna Odo...”

TRANSLATION:

"...Wanaume wengine hawana haya kabisa. Kwanini usitafute mwanamke wako mwenyewe badala ya kujificha hapa? Baba yangu amekuambia uache kuja hapa, au umekuja kuchukua umbea kwa rafiki yako Bi. Nanga? Mwanamume mkubwa kama wewe unapaswa kuaibika kwa kupenda umbea kama mwanamke. Mpeleke ujumbe kwamba nitamuoa Chief Nanga. Aje alie mgongoni mwangu kama anaweza. Kwa upande wako, kwanini usirudi kwa mwanamke wako kahaba kule Bori badala ya kupoteza muda wako hapa? Nimekuwa nikikuheshimu kwa sababu ya Chief Nanga, lakini ukifanya kosa la kurudi hapa tena nitakuambia kwamba jina langu ni Edna Odo..."

5. Support the argument that Kiswahili should be used as the medium of instruction in Tanzania from primary to university levels of education. Give eight points with relevant examples.

- Promotes cultural identity: Using Kiswahili as a medium of instruction preserves and promotes Tanzania's cultural heritage, fostering a sense of national pride and unity. For instance, Kiswahili is deeply rooted in the traditions of many Tanzanians.
- Enhances comprehension: Teaching in Kiswahili enables students to understand concepts better since it is a familiar language for most of them, especially in rural areas.
- Increases access to education: Using Kiswahili eliminates language barriers, ensuring that students from all backgrounds can fully participate in learning, unlike English, which may disadvantage rural learners.
- Encourages participation: Students are more likely to engage in discussions and classroom activities when taught in a language they are comfortable with, leading to improved learning outcomes.
- Reduces dropout rates: The use of Kiswahili as a medium of instruction can reduce dropout rates caused by difficulties in understanding English, particularly at higher levels of education.
- Strengthens Kiswahili's global status: Promoting Kiswahili in higher education can elevate its status internationally, as it is already one of the African Union's official languages.
- Economic benefits: Translating technical and educational materials into Kiswahili creates job opportunities in translation, publishing, and curriculum development.
- Aligns with national policy: Tanzania's education policy emphasizes the importance of Kiswahili, making its use in education consistent with government objectives.

6. Imagine you work as a Public Relations Officer at a Private Organisation; write a letter to your new pen pal in South Africa. In the letter describe yourself, and tell your friend about your country, family, job, and hobbies. Use Mwema as your name. Address your friend as Bahati.

Mwema
P.O. Box 12345
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
18th January 2025

Dear Bahati,

I hope this letter finds you well. My name is Mwema, and I work as a Public Relations Officer at a private organization here in Tanzania. I am excited to start this pen pal relationship with you and learn more about South Africa and your life.

I live in Dar es Salaam, a beautiful city on the coast of the Indian Ocean. Tanzania is a peaceful country known for its friendly people, natural beauty, and wildlife. Have you heard of Mount Kilimanjaro or the Serengeti? These are some of our most famous attractions.

I come from a small but loving family. I have two siblings, and we enjoy spending time together during holidays. My job as a Public Relations Officer involves a lot of communication and planning events, which I truly enjoy because it allows me to meet new people.

In my free time, I love reading, swimming, and exploring new places. I also enjoy cooking Tanzanian dishes like pilau and ugali. Do you enjoy cooking?

I look forward to learning more about you and your life in South Africa. Please write back and tell me about your family, job, and hobbies.

Warm regards,
Mwema

7. Listening skills play a vital role in communication. Propose eight listening techniques that one needs to observe in order to become an effective listener.

- i. Maintain eye contact: Focus on the speaker to show interest and avoid distractions.
- ii. Avoid interrupting: Allow the speaker to finish their thoughts before responding, ensuring they feel heard.
- iii. Ask clarifying questions: Request more information if something is unclear to ensure accurate understanding.
- iv. Paraphrase the message: Summarize what the speaker has said to confirm understanding and show attentiveness.

- v. Show empathy: Acknowledge the speaker's emotions by using supportive language and expressions.
- vi. Eliminate distractions: Turn off devices and remove physical distractions to concentrate fully on the conversation.
- vii. Use positive body language: Nod, lean slightly forward, and smile to encourage the speaker.
- viii. Take notes: For detailed discussions, jot down key points to retain information and refer back later.

8. You have been invited by your neighbouring school to participate in a debate with the motion, “Corruption is Inevitable in Tanzania Today.” Write a speech to support the motion.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I stand here today to affirm the motion that “Corruption is Inevitable in Tanzania Today.” While this might seem pessimistic, I base my argument on the following realities:

- i. Widespread greed: Many individuals prioritize personal gain over societal well-being, perpetuating corrupt practices.
- ii. Weak enforcement of laws: Despite existing anti-corruption laws, enforcement remains inconsistent, allowing corruption to thrive.
- iii. Low salaries: Inadequate compensation for public servants often tempts them into corrupt activities to supplement their income.
- iv. Cultural acceptance: In some cases, corruption is normalized and seen as a means of getting things done, further entrenching it in society.
- v. Lack of accountability: Corruption persists because individuals involved often go unpunished, encouraging others to follow suit.
- vi. Political influence: Some leaders use their positions to enrich themselves, setting a negative example for others.
- vii. Economic challenges: Poverty and unemployment push individuals into corrupt practices as a survival mechanism.
- viii. Ineffective public education: Limited awareness about the effects of corruption reduces public resistance to it.

In conclusion, while corruption is indeed a significant issue in Tanzania, recognizing its inevitability can help us better understand its root causes and develop targeted strategies to combat it effectively.