

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: 2021**

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)

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1. With examples, explain how human language is:

a. Arbitrary:

Human language is arbitrary because there is no inherent connection between words and their meanings. For instance, the word "dog" has no natural relationship to the animal it represents; it is simply a convention agreed upon by speakers of English.

b. Symbolic:

Language uses symbols, such as words or gestures, to represent objects, actions, or ideas. For example, the word "freedom" symbolizes a concept that cannot be physically touched but is universally understood through language.

c. Systematic:

Language follows a structured set of rules, including grammar and syntax, that govern sentence construction. For instance, in English, the sentence "The cat chased the mouse" adheres to subject-verb-object order, showcasing systematic organization.

d. Primarily vocal:

Language is primarily expressed through vocal sounds. For example, spoken communication, such as "Hello," is the most common way humans use language, even though written forms exist.

e. A social phenomenon:

Language is a tool for social interaction, enabling people to share information, express emotions, and maintain relationships. For example, greetings like "How are you?" help build social connections.

2. a. Negate the following words using prefixes and use each new word to construct a meaningful sentence:

i. Agree - Disagree: I disagree with your proposal because it lacks evidence.

ii. Logical - Illogical: His argument was illogical and could not convince the audience.

iii. Willing - Unwilling: She was unwilling to take part in the competition.

iv. Smoker - Non-smoker: The non-smoker section of the restaurant was more comfortable.

v. Capable - Incapable: He is incapable of completing the task without supervision.

b. Write five words with derivational suffixes from the following sentence and explain the grammatical or semantic functions of the suffix:

1. Negotiation (-ion): Changes the verb "negotiate" to the noun "negotiation," meaning "condition or action."

2. Promoter (-er): Changes the verb "promote" to the noun "promoter," meaning "a person who supports or advertises something."

3. Assure (-ance): Changes the verb "assure" to the noun "assurance," meaning "a guarantee or promise."

4. Reliable (-able): Changes the verb "rely" to the adjective "reliable," meaning "dependable."

5. Farmer (-er): Changes the verb "farm" to the noun "farmer," meaning "a person engaged in agriculture."

3. Using each of the following English words, explain how stress can be used to change the meaning and function of a word:

a. Convert: Stress on the first syllable (CONvert) makes it a noun, meaning "a person who has been persuaded to change their beliefs." Stress on the second syllable (conVERT) makes it a verb, meaning "to change something into another form."

b. Minute: Stress on the first syllable (MINute) makes it a noun, meaning "a unit of time." Stress on the second syllable (miNUTE) makes it an adjective, meaning "extremely small."

c. Permit: Stress on the first syllable (PERmit) makes it a noun, meaning "an official document giving permission." Stress on the second syllable (perMIT) makes it a verb, meaning "to allow."

d. Present: Stress on the first syllable (PREsent) makes it a noun, meaning "a gift," or an adjective, meaning "current." Stress on the second syllable (preSENT) makes it a verb, meaning "to give or offer."

e. Refuse: Stress on the first syllable (REfuse) makes it a noun, meaning "garbage." Stress on the second syllable (reFUSE) makes it a verb, meaning "to decline or reject."

4. Translate the following text into English Language by using communicative translation:

“Katika nchi nyingi Barani Afrika, wasichana bado hawapati haki ya elimu kwa njia moja au nyingine. Japo katiba za nchi za Afrika na mikataba ya kimataifa inatambua umuhimu wa haki za wanawake, bado wengi wao hawapati elimu ya chuo kikuu. Hata hivyo, hao wachache wanaopata elimu ya chuo kikuu hawajiajiri kwa urahisi. Hivyo, tunaiomba nchi za Afrika ziendeleze juhudi za kuondoa pengo la kijinsia katika elimu, ajira na uongozi hadi kufikia uwiano wa hamsini kwa hamsini. Tunaamini kuwa wanawake wakifanikiwa, familia, jamii na Afrika kwa ujumla itanuafaika.” Alisema Spika wa Bunge, Mstaafu, Mheshimiwa Anna Makinda.

"In many countries in Africa, girls are still denied the right to education in various ways. Although the constitutions of African countries and international agreements recognize the importance of women's rights, many of them still do not access university education. However, those few who attain university education do not easily find employment. Therefore, we appeal to African nations to continue their efforts to eliminate gender disparities in education, employment, and leadership until a fifty-fifty balance is achieved. We believe that when women succeed, families, communities, and Africa as a whole will benefit," said the former Speaker of Parliament, Honorable Anna Makinda.

5. Using appropriate examples, describe eight roles of the English Language in Tanzania.

i. Medium of instruction: English is used as the language of instruction in secondary schools, colleges, and universities in Tanzania, preparing students for higher education and global opportunities.

ii. Official communication: English is one of the official languages in Tanzania, used in government documents, policies, and formal correspondences.

- iii. International relations: English facilitates communication with other countries, especially in international trade, diplomacy, and participation in global organizations like the United Nations.
- iv. Economic development: English is essential in sectors like tourism and trade, enabling Tanzanians to interact with international tourists and business partners.
- v. Access to information: English provides access to global knowledge, including scientific research, technology, and literature, which are predominantly published in English.
- vi. Media and entertainment: Many television programs, newspapers, and radio broadcasts in Tanzania are in English, offering diverse content to audiences.
- vii. Employment opportunities: Proficiency in English is often a prerequisite for jobs in multinational companies, international NGOs, and government positions.
- viii. Unity among ethnic groups: English acts as a neutral language, fostering communication among Tanzania's diverse ethnic groups, particularly in urban and multicultural settings.

6. Write an argumentative essay in support of the title, "Education is more important than Money," with the main body having eight points.

Education and money are two essential elements of human development, but education holds a greater significance as it serves as the foundation for acquiring and managing wealth effectively.

- i. Source of knowledge: Education equips individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary for understanding and solving problems in various aspects of life. Without education, managing money effectively becomes challenging.
- ii. Tool for empowerment: Education empowers individuals to make informed decisions, engage in critical thinking, and pursue their ambitions, whereas money alone cannot provide these capabilities.
- iii. Key to employment: Education is a prerequisite for obtaining well-paying jobs. For example, highly educated individuals often earn higher salaries compared to those without formal education.
- iv. Promotes innovation: Education fosters creativity and innovation, leading to the development of new technologies, industries, and opportunities for generating wealth.
- v. Sustainable growth: Unlike money, which can be spent or lost, education remains a lifelong asset that continuously benefits individuals and society.
- vi. Builds character: Education instills values such as discipline, integrity, and empathy, which are essential for managing money responsibly and ethically.

vii. Reduces poverty: Education provides individuals with the tools to escape poverty by opening avenues for income generation, while money without education may lead to short-term gains.

viii. Drives national development: Educated populations contribute to the economic, social, and political progress of a country, whereas money without educated citizens may not yield sustainable development.

In conclusion, while money is important for fulfilling basic needs and achieving material goals, education plays a more crucial role in empowering individuals, promoting innovation, and fostering long-term societal growth.

7. With relevant examples, elaborate the significance of effective listening to the social, political, cultural, economic, health care, and educational development of a developing country like Tanzania.

Effective listening is a fundamental communication skill that contributes significantly to the development of a country in various sectors.

i. Social development: Active listening fosters mutual understanding, resolves conflicts, and promotes harmonious relationships within communities. For example, community leaders who listen to their members' grievances can address issues effectively.

ii. Political development: Politicians who listen to citizens' concerns are better equipped to formulate policies that reflect the needs of the population, strengthening democracy and governance.

iii. Cultural preservation: Effective listening allows people to understand and respect diverse cultural traditions and values, promoting unity in multicultural societies like Tanzania.

iv. Economic growth: Employers who listen to employees' suggestions can enhance productivity, while businesses that consider customer feedback improve service delivery and competitiveness.

v. Health care improvement: In healthcare, listening to patients ensures accurate diagnosis and treatment, improving public health outcomes. For example, a doctor who listens carefully to symptoms is more likely to provide effective care.

vi. Educational advancement: Teachers who actively listen to students can identify learning challenges and provide tailored support, leading to better academic performance.

In conclusion, effective listening is crucial in addressing social, political, cultural, economic, health, and educational challenges, fostering development in a holistic manner.

8. Imagine that you have been invited by the Youth Group in your community to talk about how HIV/AIDS is spread and measures for its prevention. Write a speech that you are going to give. The main body should have eight points.

SPEECH.

SPEECH ON HOW HIV/AIDS IS SPREAD AND MEASURES FOR ITS PREVENTION

Ladies and gentlemen,

Today, I am here to talk about a critical issue affecting our community: the spread and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS is primarily spread through the following ways:

- i. Unprotected sexual intercourse with an infected person.
- ii. Sharing needles, syringes, or other sharp instruments with an infected person.
- iii. Transmission from mother to child during childbirth or breastfeeding.
- iv. Blood transfusion with infected blood.

To prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, we must adopt the following measures:

- i. Practice safe sex by consistently using condoms.
- ii. Avoid sharing needles or syringes, especially among drug users.
- iii. Pregnant women should undergo HIV testing to prevent mother-to-child transmission.
- iv. Ensure that blood is properly screened before transfusion.
- v. Educate the community about HIV/AIDS to reduce stigma and encourage testing.
- vi. Promote abstinence or mutual monogamy among partners.
- vii. Encourage voluntary counseling and testing services.
- viii. Advocate for the use of antiretroviral therapy for those living with HIV/AIDS.

In conclusion, the fight against HIV/AIDS requires collective effort, commitment, and education. Together, we can prevent its spread and support those affected in our community.