

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

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**Time: 3 Hours** **ANSWERS** *2009 February, 11 Wednesday*

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of section A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions, choosing **one (1)** question from each section. Question **two (2)** 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) Write short notes on the following:

i. Impersonal style

This refers to a writing style that avoids using personal pronouns such as "I" or "you." It focuses on facts and objectivity, often used in formal or academic writing.

ii. Rhetorical questions

These are questions asked for effect or to emphasize a point rather than to get an actual answer. For example, "Isn't it obvious?"

iii. Variety

This is the use of diverse vocabulary, sentence structures, and stylistic features to make writing more engaging and prevent monotony.

iv. Style

Style refers to the unique way a writer expresses ideas, including tone, word choice, and sentence structure. It can be formal, informal, descriptive, persuasive, etc.

v. Archaisms

These are outdated words or expressions no longer in common use but sometimes used for stylistic or historical effect, such as "thou" or "hath."

(b) Give five orthographic differences between American English and British English.

i. American English uses "-or" (e.g., color), while British English uses "-our" (e.g., colour).

ii. American English uses "-ize" (e.g., realize), while British English uses "-ise" (e.g., realise).

iii. American English uses "check" for verification, while British English uses "cheque" for banking contexts.

iv. American English omits the second "l" in words like "traveling," while British English doubles it, as in "travelling."

v. American English uses "meter," while British English uses "metre."

(c) Imagine that the letter written below was sent to you. Write a reply by telegram using not more than 14 words.

Makanga Girls' Sec. School,  
P.O. Box 240,  
Newala.

18th December 2005

The Manager,  
The Superfine Shirt Co. Ltd,  
P.O. Box 25,  
Isongo.

Dear Sir,

We sent you on 15th November an order for a supply of shirts for our students, but although you replied immediately promising delivery within a week or ten days, we have heard nothing further of the order. This long delay has caused us considerable inconvenience and we must ask you to let us know immediately by telegram if we may expect the goods within a week. Otherwise, we shall have to cancel the order and place it elsewhere.

If we cannot be assured of more prompt attention to our orders we shall have to place them with a company which can give more satisfactory service.

Yours faithfully,  
Mrs. M. Kasongo  
Headmistress

**Answer:**

Reply:

**Goods delay unacceptable. Deliver within a week or order canceled. Await response.**

2. (a) To which category of status does each of the following greetings belong?

i. Hi, guys, Good morning.

Informal status.

ii. We beseech thee, O Almighty God.

Religious/formal status.

iii. How's things?

Informal status.

iv. Hello, Charles.

Neutral status.

v. Hello, Sir David Brown.

Formal status.

(b) Explain how each of the following variables can affect language use.

i. Setting

The location or context determines whether the language is formal or informal. For example, a meeting room requires formal language, while a casual setting allows informal language.

ii. Status

The social rank or role of the participants influences the choice of language, such as using respectful terms when speaking to superiors.

iii. Age

Younger and older generations may use different vocabulary, slang, or levels of formality.

iv. Medium

The mode of communication, whether spoken, written, or digital, affects language style. Texts are usually more concise, while speeches may be elaborate.

v. Time

The historical period influences language use, including vocabulary and style, as language evolves over time.

3. (a) Choose one bulleted item and put it in a blank space after each utterance (i-v) below.

i. It is better to keep your mouth shut and let people think you are silent than to open it and let people think you are a fool.

A proverb.

ii. The defendant, who was drunk, had threatened violence to his wife, who on attempting to escape out of the window fell and broke her leg.

Legal language.

iii. ... the street-corner hoodlums, shivering drunk, thugs in cheap flamboyant clothes and knowledgeable looks, murderers, robbers, house brokers, petty criminals, rapists, loiterers, and simple permit offenders. All these tumbled in a line through the doorway into the prison.

Hyperbole.

iv. I had told him a thousand times to evacuate from that house; he wouldn't adhere to, as a result he ended in jail.

Hyperbole.

v. I hope we will always be friends for yesterday is but a dream and tomorrow is only a vision; yet today friendship makes every yesterday a dream of happiness and every tomorrow a vision of hope, goodbye and sweet dreams.

Ending of a friendly letter.

(b) Show five differences in each of the following pairs.

i. Market language and religious language

- Market language is informal, while religious language is formal.
- Market language uses bargaining terms, while religious language uses sacred expressions.
- Market language includes slang, while religious language avoids colloquialism.
- Market language is transactional, while religious language is spiritual.
- Market language is often noisy and fast-paced, while religious language is calm and reverent.

ii. Spoken and written language

- Spoken language includes tone and body language, while written language relies on text alone.
- Spoken language is often spontaneous, while written language is premeditated.

- Spoken language can include slang, while written language is more structured.
- Spoken language may include errors, while written language aims for grammatical accuracy.
- Spoken language fades after it is heard, while written language is permanent.

Let me address the questions from the provided text:

4. Discuss the relevance of two plays you have read under this section to our contemporary world.

The plays *Betrayal in the City* by Francis Imbuga and *I Will Marry When I Want* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Ngugi wa Mirii hold significant relevance to our contemporary world.

i. *Betrayal in the City*

The play highlights political oppression, corruption, and the lack of freedom, issues that persist in many parts of the world today. It reflects the struggles of individuals living under authoritarian regimes and the fight for justice. The youth's rebellion and resistance against the oppressive leadership resonate with modern protests and movements advocating for democracy and human rights.

ii. *I Will Marry When I Want*

This play critiques the exploitation of the working class and the erosion of cultural values due to capitalism and globalization. In the contemporary world, economic inequality and cultural conflicts remain prevalent. The emphasis on individual choice and cultural preservation aligns with ongoing efforts to combat exploitation and maintain heritage.

5. What differentiates one playwright from another is a form that he/she employs in his/her work. Using two plays under this section substantiate this argument by comparing two plays you have read under this section.

i. *Betrayal in the City* by Francis Imbuga

Imbuga employs a political satire style to critique the corruption and injustice in leadership. His use of humor and symbolic characters such as Jusper, who represents the voice of rebellion, makes the play distinct.

ii. *The Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller

Miller uses realism and tragedy to explore the struggles of an ordinary man, Willy Loman, highlighting the flaws in the American Dream. His focus on family dynamics and personal ambition makes his style unique. The different approaches by the playwrights illustrate how their styles and forms reflect diverse themes and societal issues.

6. Use two plays you have read under this section and discuss the role and position of women in society.

i. *I Will Marry When I Want* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Ngugi wa Mirii

The play portrays women as symbols of resilience and cultural preservation. Gicaamba's wife, for instance, is depicted as a hardworking individual who fights for her family's dignity. However, the play also highlights the oppression women face, including societal and economic challenges, emphasizing the need for gender equality.

ii. The Caucasian Chalk Circle by Bertolt Brecht

In this play, Grusha is a strong and selfless woman who challenges societal norms to protect a child that is not her own. Her role reflects the nurturing and heroic nature of women, showcasing their potential to bring about social change.

These plays underscore the challenges women face and their critical contributions to societal development.

7. With reference to any novel you read, discuss the various techniques used by the author to convey the messages to the readers.

In *The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born* by Ayi Kwei Armah, the author uses the following techniques to convey his messages:

- i. Symbolism: The rotting bus symbolizes the decayed state of post-independence Ghana.
- ii. Imagery: Descriptions of filth and decay evoke the corruption and moral decay in society.
- iii. Characterization: The protagonist, an unnamed honest man, contrasts with corrupt individuals, emphasizing the theme of integrity.
- iv. Satire: The novel critiques the greed and betrayal of independence ideals through humor and irony.

These techniques effectively convey the themes of corruption and disillusionment.

8. It is always the deplorable socio-economic situation in post-independence Africa that compels literary artists to write about their respective societies. Discuss with vivid examples using any one novel you have studied under this section.

In *A Man of the People* by Chinua Achebe, the socio-economic challenges in post-independence Africa are evident. The novel addresses:

- i. Corruption: Chief Nanga, a government minister, exploits his position for personal gain, reflecting the betrayal of public trust.
- ii. Economic inequality: The stark contrast between the wealthy elite and the impoverished majority highlights the failure of leadership to address social needs.
- iii. Disillusionment: Odili, the protagonist, represents the youth's frustration with the lack of progress and justice in society.

Achebe uses these elements to critique post-independence leadership and its impact on society.

9. Using two texts you have read under this section, discuss the impacts of election in African politics and show whether they are for development of the common people in their societies or the few elected leaders and their interests.

i. A Man of the People by Chinua Achebe

Elections in the novel are portrayed as tools for consolidating power rather than serving the people. Chief Nanga manipulates the electoral process to maintain his position, prioritizing his interests over societal development.

ii. His Excellency Head of State by Danny Safo

The novel illustrates the misuse of elections to legitimize dictatorial regimes. The focus on personal gain by elected leaders leads to stagnation and widespread disillusionment.

Both texts highlight how elections in African politics often serve the interests of the elite rather than fostering development for the common people.

10. Discuss in detail the thematic similarities in four poems you have read and appreciated.

Poetry often conveys universal themes that resonate across different works. The following four poems share significant thematic similarities:

i. The Vultures

This poem explores the theme of oppression and exploitation, symbolized by vultures preying on the weak. It highlights the greed and selfishness of those in power, reflecting the struggles of the powerless in society.

ii. The Bloodstained Monument

This poem deals with the theme of colonial oppression and the scars left behind by foreign domination. The imagery of blood and suffering symbolizes the exploitation of the colonized and their fight for freedom.

iii. Hard Work Brings Hope

This poem emphasizes the value of hard work and perseverance as a means of overcoming societal and personal challenges. It shares a thematic link with others in highlighting human resilience against adversity.

iv. Spring Will Return

This poem explores the theme of hope and renewal, symbolized by the arrival of spring. It aligns with the themes of resilience and recovery present in other poems, emphasizing the potential for a brighter future after hardship.

The thematic similarities among these poems include resilience in the face of oppression, the consequences of exploitation, and the enduring hope for justice and change. These universal themes make the poems relatable and impactful.

11. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions below.

**SHE HAS ARISEN**

1. She has arisen,  
From decades of humiliation  
From the pit dug by her enemy.

2. Blood streams down her forehead  
And from her bosom  
But she smiles  
Never has she smiled like this before.

3. She smiles,  
Her eyes glitter  
As if searching  
For fallen foes.

4. She arises  
When she arises  
She will be fiercer than any beast,  
And wiser than any man.

5. For she must be so  
For she must regain her own life  
From her enemy's death.

Questions:

(a) What is the poem about?

The poem is about a woman's journey of overcoming oppression and humiliation inflicted by her enemies. It portrays her rise from despair to empowerment, symbolizing resilience and the reclamation of her dignity and freedom.

(b) To whom does "she" refer?

"She" refers to a symbol of oppressed individuals or groups, possibly representing women, a community, or even a nation that has endured humiliation but is now rising to reclaim its power and independence.

(c) "Never has she smiled like this before." Why has the author employed inversion?

The inversion emphasizes the uniqueness and significance of her smile, highlighting the transformation from pain and oppression to hope and empowerment. It draws attention to her emotional breakthrough and newfound strength.

(d) The way the poet describes "her smile" at the end of stanza 2 and in stanza 3 suggests that "she" has a certain desire or intention. What do you think the desire is?



Her smile suggests a desire for vengeance, justice, and reclaiming her dignity. It reflects her readiness to face her oppressors and assert her strength, signaling her intention to overcome her past struggles and emerge victorious.

(e) What figure of speech is used at the beginning of stanza 3?

The figure of speech used at the beginning of stanza 3 is imagery. The description of "her eyes glitter" vividly conveys her determination and inner strength.

12. Write short notes on the following terms:

(i) Lyric

A short poem that expresses the poet's personal emotions and feelings, often in a musical and rhythmic manner.

(ii) Rhyme

The repetition of similar sounds, typically at the end of lines in poetry, creating a pattern or harmony.

(iii) Rhyming scheme

The ordered pattern of rhymes in a poem, usually denoted by letters (e.g., ABAB, AABB).

(iv) Poetic License

The freedom poets have to deviate from conventional grammar, syntax, or facts for artistic effect.

(v) Satire

A literary device that uses humor, irony, or exaggeration to criticize societal flaws or human behavior.

(vi) Sonnet

A 14-line poem, usually written in iambic pentameter, with a specific rhyme scheme (e.g., Shakespearean or Petrarchan).

(vii) Diction

The choice of words used by a writer to convey tone, mood, or meaning.

(viii) Free verse

Poetry that does not follow a specific rhyme or meter but relies on natural rhythms and patterns.

(ix) Imagery

The use of vivid and descriptive language to create mental pictures and appeal to the senses.

(x) Refrain

A repeated line or group of lines in a poem, often at the end of stanzas, to emphasize a theme or idea.

(b) What is alliteration? Give two examples to illustrate your answer.

Alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonant sounds in closely connected words.

Examples:

- "She sells sea shells by the sea shore."

- "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."

(ii) How is alliteration related to assonance and consonance?

Alliteration, assonance, and consonance all involve sound patterns in poetry. Alliteration focuses on the repetition of initial consonant sounds, assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds within words, and consonance involves the repetition of consonant sounds, usually at the end or middle of words. Together, they create rhythm and musicality in poetry.