

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)

Time: 3 Hours **ANSWERS** **Thursday, 14th February 2013**

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) Mention and briefly explain the situational dimensions, which are used in classifying registers.

Answer

The situational dimensions used to classify registers include:

- Field (subject matter or context). This affects the choice of specialized vocabulary or terminology.
- Mode (medium of communication). Whether spoken, written, or otherwise, it influences formality and structure.
- Tenor (relationship between participants). Roles and social distance determine the level of formality or informality.
- Purpose (reason for communicating). This guides whether language is informative, persuasive, instructive, or entertaining.
- Setting (place or environment). The physical or virtual context shapes how one selects language and tone.

(b). How do the following differ from each other, semantically?

- (i) Canteen
- (ii) Motel
- (iii) Hotel
- (iv) Restaurant
- (v) Hostel

Answer

- (i) Canteen: A place within an institution (school, college, workplace) where meals or snacks are provided, often at subsidized rates or for convenience.
- (ii) Motel: A roadside lodging designed for motorists, featuring easy vehicle access and typically located near highways.
- (iii) Hotel: An establishment providing lodging, meals, and various guest services or amenities, often with a more formal setting.
- (iv) Restaurant: A business primarily focused on preparing and serving meals for customers to eat on the premises (and sometimes offering takeout).
- (v) Hostel: A budget-friendly lodging option with shared rooms or dormitories, popular among students or travelers looking for affordable accommodations.

(c). In not more than one hundred and twenty (120) words, write on what AIDS is and how to prevent new infections of HIV.

Answer

AIDS is Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). The virus attacks the immune system, weakening the body's ability to fight infections. To prevent new infections, use condoms correctly during sex and avoid sharing needles. Ensuring screened blood for transfusions also reduces risk. Regular HIV testing helps in early detection and informed decision-making. Pregnant women should get tested to prevent mother-to-child transmission. Educating people about HIV and reducing stigma can encourage testing and safe practices. Proper adherence to antiretroviral therapy helps people with HIV stay healthy and reduces transmission to others.

2. Imagine you are the Directing Manager (DM) of a large Maneno Wholesale Company of P.O. Box 187, Mtinge. In the past few months, there has been a decline in the sales of the commodities in your stores. You decide to call a meeting of all the managers from different branches on Monday, 12th March, 2012 at 3.00 p.m at Maendeleo Hotel to find out the reasons for the decline and suggest ways of improving the sales. All should attend.

(a). Write a memo to all the Managers informing them about the meeting.

Answer

To: All Managers, Maneno Wholesale Company

From: [Your Name], Directing Manager (DM)

Date: [Current Date]

Subject: Meeting on Decline in Sales

This is to inform you that a meeting will be held on Monday, 12th March, 2012 at 3.00 p.m at Maendeleo Hotel. We will discuss the recent decline in sales, examine possible causes, and propose methods of boosting revenue. Your attendance is required, and any preliminary suggestions you may have should be noted for the discussion.

(b). Mention three stylistic features which you have used in your ‘memo’ and give reasons as to why you have used them.

Answer

- Formal tone. This is necessary for business communication and demonstrates respect for managerial roles.
- Concise wording. Managers are busy, so clarity and brevity ensure they grasp essential details quickly.
- Clear subject line. It highlights the main focus of the memo at a glance and helps prioritize the message.

(c). Instead of writing a memo, the Managing Director could have sent a note to the managers. Write five stylistic features, that could have been in a note but which are not in the memo.

Answer

- A casual greeting, such as “Hi Team.”
- Personal references or friendly remarks to build rapport.
- Informal closings like “Best” or “Cheers.”
- Brief and direct phrasing without business headers or subject lines.
- A relaxed tone allowing colloquial language or quick reminders.

3. (a). Write down five graphological features of scientific style.

Answer

- Use of headings and subheadings to structure information.
- Numbered or bulleted lists to present data and procedures clearly.
- Consistent, legible font choice and spacing for clarity.

- Inclusion of tables, graphs, or charts to illustrate findings.
- Distinct margins and alignment that make the text easy to read.

(b). To which province do the following phrases belong?

- (i) Be merciful unto your prodigal sons.
- (ii) It was discovered that the Baths were infected.
- (iii) She was bailed out at a high price.
- (iv) Don't say, 'soap.' Say 'Revola.'
- (v) Excuse me sir, may I talk to you.

Answer

- (i) Be merciful unto your prodigal sons. – Biblical or archaic province (religious/old literary context)
- (ii) It was discovered that the Baths were infected. – Scientific or clinical province (formal report style)
- (iii) She was bailed out at a high price. – Legal or financial province (referring to bail)
- (iv) Don't say, 'soap.' Say 'Revola.' – Advertising or marketing province (brand specificity)
- (v) Excuse me sir, may I talk to you. – Polite or formal spoken province (respectful conversation)

(c). Briefly explain the following linguistic terminologies:

Answer

- (i) Dialect: A regional or social variant of a language with distinct grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.
- (ii) Accent: A manner of pronunciation influenced by regional or social background.
- (iii) Consultative style: A semi-formal register used when cooperation is required but respect and clarity are maintained.
- (iv) Standard variety: The widely accepted form of a language used in formal contexts, education, and media.
- (v) Non-verbal communication: Conveying meaning through body language, facial expressions, gestures, and other physical cues.

4. Using two plays read under this programme, support the view that conflicts found in many plays arise because some characters want to bring changes to their societies.

Point 1 (Betrayal in the City by Francis Imbuga)

In *Betrayal in the City*, conflict occurs because characters like Juser and Mosese try to challenge the oppressive government in Kafira. They want justice and freedom, but the authorities resist these demands. Mosese, for example, is arrested for speaking against corruption, highlighting how the desire for change clashes with leaders who cling to power. In real life, people often protest for political reforms, yet those in control may respond with force, creating conflict.

Point 2 (I Will Marry When I Want by Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o and Ngũgĩ wa Mirii)

In I Will Marry When I Want, Gĩcaamba and other farmers want fair treatment and to protect their land. Wealthy individuals try to exploit them, and the peasants refuse to accept unjust deals. This conflict comes from the peasants’ wish to improve their lives, while the rich want to maintain the status quo. In many societies, poor communities fight for economic equality, but face opposition from powerful groups who benefit from the existing conditions.

5. How have the playwrights of any two plays you have read delivered their message effectively to the readers?

Point 1 (Betrayal in the City by Francis Imbuga)

Francis Imbuga uses everyday language and relatable characters, such as Juser, to show the struggle against a dictatorial regime. He also includes satire and humor, which keep readers engaged while drawing attention to serious issues like corruption and abuse of power. By setting the play in familiar locations (like a prison and a university), Imbuga helps readers see how tyranny affects ordinary people.

Point 2 (I Will Marry When I Want by Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o and Ngũgĩ wa Mirii)

Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o and Ngũgĩ wa Mirii rely on songs, dances, and cultural expressions to convey their themes about land rights and social justice. This approach resonates with local audiences who recognize their own customs on stage. The use of simple dialogue also makes the play’s message clear, ensuring that readers easily grasp the importance of protecting community interests against exploitation.

6. Choose any two characters from two readings you have studied under this course and explain why you either admire or sympathize with them.

Point 1 (The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born by Ayi Kwei Armah)

I admire the unnamed protagonist (often called “the Man”) because he stays honest in a society full of corruption. He endures pressure from friends and neighbors who accept bribes, but he chooses integrity over quick wealth. This moral stand reflects real-life individuals who refuse to take part in corrupt practices, even when it means living a harder life.

Point 2 (A Man of the People by Chinua Achebe)

I sympathize with Odili, a young teacher who expects positive change from Chief Nanga, a politician he once respected. When Chief Nanga becomes corrupt, Odili feels betrayed. This mirrors real-life situations where citizens support leaders who later abandon their promises. Odili’s disappointment is understandable because he truly wanted better governance for his people.

7. Show how the theme of disappointment has been reflected in any two readings you have read under this programme.

Point 1 (The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born by Ayi Kwei Armah)

Disappointment appears after Ghana's independence does not bring the expected moral transformation. The main character sees friends embracing corruption to get rich, contradicting the ideals of a free and fair society. This represents real-life scenarios where people hope for honest leadership after a regime change, only to find the same corrupt habits continue.

Point 2 (A Man of the People by Chinua Achebe)

Odili and others initially believe Chief Nanga will use his position to uplift society. However, he abuses his power for personal gain, leading to deep disappointment among the citizens. This situation is similar to real-life events where newly elected officials promise reforms but later ignore public needs, causing people to lose faith in their leaders.

8. Read the following poem carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

An Abandoned Bundle

The morning mist
and chimney smoke
of White City Jabavu
flowed thick yellow
as pus oozing
from a gigantic sore.

It smothered our little houses
like fish caught in a net.

Scavenging dogs
draped in red bananas of blood
fought fiercely
for a squirming bundle.

I threw a brick;
they bared fangs
flicked velvet tongues of scarlet
and scurried away,

leaving a mutilated corpse—
an infant dumped on a rubbish heap.

"Oh! Baby in the Manger
sleep well
on human dung."

Mother

melted into the rays of the rising sun
face glittering with innocence
heart as pure as untrampled dew.

Questions:

(a) Comment briefly on the title of the poem.

The title "An Abandoned Bundle" evokes a sense of neglect and tragedy. It refers to a discarded infant, symbolizing societal issues such as poverty, lack of parental care, and social decay. The term "bundle" dehumanizes the infant, emphasizing the inhumane nature of abandonment.

(b). Who is the persona in the poem? Support your answer with evidence from the poem.

The persona is an observer, likely a resident of White City Jabavu, who witnesses the scene of the abandoned infant. This is supported by the lines "I threw a brick; they bared fangs," showing the persona's direct reaction to the scavenging dogs fighting over the baby.

(c). What three themes are found in the poem?

i. Neglect and abandonment: Highlighted by the infant dumped on a rubbish heap.

ii. Urban decay and poverty: Depicted through "chimney smoke" and "little houses smothered like fish caught in a net."

iii. Loss of innocence: The tragic fate of the infant contrasts with the purity of the mother described in the closing lines.

(d) Comment on the artistic use of language in the poem.

The poem uses vivid imagery and symbolism to evoke emotion. For example, "chimney smoke... thick yellow as pus" symbolizes urban pollution and societal decay. Personification, such as "flicked velvet tongues of scarlet," emphasizes the gruesome nature of the scene. The poet also uses contrast, as seen in the juxtaposition of the infant's death with the mother's innocence.

(e). Comment on the tone of the poem.

The tone is somber and reflective, filled with grief and lamentation. The use of phrases like "sleep well on human dung" and "a mutilated corpse" conveys a sense of hopelessness and tragedy.

(f) What message is presented in the poem?

The poem presents a critique of societal neglect and moral decay, calling attention to the suffering of the vulnerable, particularly children. It urges society to take responsibility for its most helpless members and address the root causes of such tragedies, such as poverty and lack of support systems.

(g). How has the African been portrayed by the poet in the poem?

The African is portrayed as both a victim and a participant in societal decay. The "mother" symbolizes innocence and hope, while the abandoned infant and scavenging dogs reflect the harsh realities of poverty and neglect in urban African settings.

(h) Relate the poem to your society today and suggest three measures that can help prevent 'abandoning bundles' as seen in the poem.

The poem mirrors societal challenges such as poverty, single parenthood, and lack of social support. To prevent such incidents:

- i. Governments and communities should establish social welfare programs to support vulnerable families.
- ii. Awareness campaigns about family planning and parental responsibilities should be intensified.
- iii. Community-based initiatives, such as orphanages and adoption programs, should be strengthened to provide alternatives for struggling parents.