

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, 05th May 2016

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) Why is literature called an art? Explain giving five reasons.

- i. Literature uses creative language to express ideas, similar to how art uses visuals or music.
- ii. It invokes emotions, such as joy, sadness, or anger, in the same way art moves its audience.
- iii. Literature is subjective, with interpretations varying among readers, akin to other forms of art.
- iv. It reflects human experiences, capturing the essence of life just as art does.
- v. Literature incorporates imagination and originality, core components of artistic creation.

(b) Give five characteristic features of a novel.

- i. A novel is a long narrative work of fiction.
- ii. It often has a detailed and complex plot with subplots.
- iii. It involves well-developed characters with psychological depth.
- iv. It is written in prose form rather than verse.
- v. A novel addresses significant themes that reflect human experiences and society.

2. (a) Write an essay on what AIDS is and how it can be prevented.

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is a chronic condition caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). This virus attacks the body's immune system, weakening its ability to fight infections and diseases. AIDS is transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse, sharing contaminated needles, transfusion of infected blood, or from mother to child during childbirth or breastfeeding.

To prevent AIDS, people should practice safe sex by using condoms, abstain from sharing needles, ensure blood is tested before transfusion, and use antiretroviral drugs during pregnancy to prevent mother-to-child transmission. Public awareness campaigns, regular HIV testing, and reducing stigmatization are also vital in combating the spread of AIDS.

(b) What are the six characteristic features of informal language?

- i. Informal language uses colloquial expressions or slang.
- ii. It often includes contractions, such as "can't" or "won't."
- iii. The tone is conversational and relaxed.
- iv. Sentences are shorter and may include incomplete structures.
- v. It is context-dependent, often understood within a specific group or culture.
- vi. Personal pronouns and direct address are common, such as "you" or "I."

3. (a) Briefly explain what is meant by the following literary terms giving one example for each.

- i. Content: The subject matter or main ideas discussed in a literary work. Example: The content of *Betrayal* in the City focuses on political oppression and rebellion.
- ii. Plot: The sequence of events in a story, from the introduction to the resolution. Example: In *I Will Marry When I Want*, the plot revolves around land struggles and betrayal.

- iii. Sarcasm: A form of verbal irony where the speaker says the opposite of what they mean to mock or criticize. Example: "Oh, what a great leader!" to criticize a corrupt politician.
- iv. Euphemism: A mild or indirect expression used to replace one that may be harsh or unpleasant. Example: "Passed away" instead of "died."
- v. Diction: The choice of words used by a writer to convey tone or meaning. Example: The formal diction in *An Enemy of the People* emphasizes the gravity of societal issues.

(b) Write five graphological features of legal language.

- i. Use of capitalization to emphasize important terms or parties (e.g., PLAINTIFF).
- ii. Frequent use of numbered sections and subsections for clarity.
- iii. Italics for legal terminologies or case citations.
- iv. Use of bold or underlined headings to structure the document.
- v. Lengthy and complex sentences with precise punctuation to avoid ambiguity.

4. Use two plays read to discuss how titles of books reflect the happenings in the society using eight points from each play.

In Betrayal in the City:

- i. The title reflects the betrayal of citizens by corrupt leaders.
- ii. It symbolizes the betrayal of trust between leaders and their people.
- iii. Betrayal is seen in Mulili's actions against Kabito.
- iv. The suppression of university students represents societal betrayal.
- v. The murder of dissenters highlights the theme of betrayal.
- vi. Boss's abuse of power betrays the ideals of good governance.
- vii. The title emphasizes the cycle of betrayal leading to rebellion.
- viii. The play exposes the societal consequences of unfulfilled promises.

In I Will Marry When I Want:

- i. The title reflects personal freedom against societal expectations.
- ii. It symbolizes resistance to neocolonial exploitation.
- iii. The betrayal by Ahab Kioi wa Kanoru mirrors societal struggles over land.
- iv. The title critiques forced modernization and abandonment of cultural values.
- v. The exploitation of the poor by the rich is reflected in the title's defiance.
- vi. It emphasizes the characters' struggles for self-determination.
- vii. The title critiques gender and economic oppression.
- viii. It represents hope and determination to resist exploitation.

5. Using two plays, examine the view that "playwrights use the content in their writings to make people aware of the bad things happening in their societies so as to help build a better society." Give eight points for each play.

In Betrayal in the City:

- i. The play critiques political oppression and dictatorship.
- ii. It highlights corruption as a barrier to development.
- iii. The suffering of citizens exposes the failures of governance.
- iv. The protests emphasize the need for justice and equality.
- v. The play calls for accountability in leadership.
- vi. It underscores the consequences of betrayal and mistrust.
- vii. It exposes the plight of political prisoners.
- viii. The theme of rebellion promotes the idea of fighting for freedom.

In I Will Marry When I Want:

- i. The play critiques land grabbing and exploitation of the poor.
- ii. It highlights the betrayal of trust by local leaders.
- iii. It addresses the erosion of cultural values due to modernization.
- iv. The play exposes gender inequality in marriage and society.
- v. It critiques the collaboration between local elites and foreign investors.
- vi. The theme of resistance empowers the oppressed to fight exploitation.
- vii. It calls for unity among the working class.
- viii. The play promotes self-awareness and cultural pride.

6. Use two readings to analyze how the theme of betrayal has been portrayed in those readings by giving eight points from each reading.

Answer

The first reading I will use is "A Man of the People" by Chinua Achebe.

In this novel, betrayal is portrayed through the actions of Chief Nanga, who betrays the trust of the people who elect him. Instead of serving their interests, he engages in corrupt activities for personal gain.

Odili, the protagonist, experiences personal betrayal when Chief Nanga, his mentor, seduces his girlfriend, Elsie. This act reveals the selfish and manipulative nature of Nanga, reflecting betrayal on a personal level.

The government itself betrays the people by prioritizing foreign interests over national development. For example, lucrative contracts are given to foreigners while the needs of the local population are ignored.

The betrayal of traditional values is evident as characters like Chief Nanga abandon communal principles in favor of greed and materialism, showing the erosion of cultural integrity.

Chief Nanga's betrayal of his political opponents is seen when he uses intimidation and bribery to suppress dissent. This highlights how leaders betray democratic principles to maintain power.

The betrayal of Odili's idealism by his colleagues, who accept bribes from Nanga, reflects the difficulty of maintaining integrity in a corrupt society.

The betrayal of the educational system is depicted through its failure to empower the youth with the tools to challenge the status quo, leaving them disillusioned and powerless.

Finally, the betrayal of women is seen through their objectification and exploitation, as exemplified by Nanga's treatment of Elsie and other women.

The second reading I will use is "The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born" by Ayi Kwei Armah.

In this novel, betrayal is portrayed through the corruption of leaders who abandon the ideals of independence. Koomson, a politician, represents the betrayal of the hopes of the Ghanaian people.

The protagonist's wife, Oyo, betrays her husband's values by pressuring him to engage in corrupt practices, reflecting the moral dilemmas faced by individuals in a decaying society.

The betrayal of societal progress is evident in the decayed infrastructure and widespread corruption, symbolizing the stagnation of a nation that once aspired for greatness.

The betrayal of friendship is seen when Koomson, once a comrade in the struggle for independence, becomes a symbol of the very oppression they fought against.

The novel also depicts the betrayal of traditional values, as seen in the characters' shift from communal living to materialism and selfishness.

The protagonist's isolation reflects the betrayal of individuals who choose integrity over conformity, as they are shunned by their communities.

The disillusionment with independence is another form of betrayal, as the promises of freedom and development remain unfulfilled.

Lastly, the betrayal of the environment is symbolized by the filth and decay of the urban landscape, reflecting the neglect and mismanagement of resources.

7. Discuss how leaders, when put into authority, tend to be selfish and forget those who put them into power using eight points from one reading.

Answer

The reading I will use is "A Man of the People" by Chinua Achebe.

Chief Nanga, the central character, exemplifies selfishness as a leader. After being elected, he prioritizes his personal wealth over the welfare of the people, engaging in corrupt activities like embezzling public funds.

He forgets his constituents by failing to deliver on promises of development. For instance, instead of improving infrastructure, he uses public resources to build his personal mansion.

Nanga's use of intimidation and bribery to silence political opponents shows his disregard for democracy and the people's voice, prioritizing his hold on power.

The betrayal of trust is evident when Nanga neglects education, a sector critical for societal progress. Instead of investing in schools, he spends money on foreign trips and luxury goods.

His exploitation of women reflects his selfishness, as he uses his position to manipulate and exploit them for personal gratification, ignoring the societal consequences.

Nanga's manipulation of traditional leaders to gain political support highlights his opportunistic nature. He uses them as tools without genuine concern for their welfare or the communities they represent.

His indifference to the plight of rural areas, where basic services are lacking, further illustrates how he forgets the people who voted for him.

Finally, Nanga's ultimate focus on retaining power at all costs, even if it means destabilizing the country, underscores the selfishness of leaders who prioritize themselves over their nation.

8. Using four poems, show how the poets have manipulated language to give the intended message to the readers.

Answer

The first poem I will use is "Building the Nation" by Henry Barlow.

The poet uses irony to highlight social inequality. The line "I ate like a pauper, he ate like a king" contrasts the lavish lifestyle of the boss with the struggles of the worker, emphasizing the disparity between the elite and the working class.

Repetition is used to reinforce the central message. The phrase "building the nation" is repeated ironically to show the hypocrisy of leaders who exploit workers while claiming to serve the country.

The poet employs imagery to create vivid scenes, such as the driver's humble meal versus the boss's feast, helping readers visualize the social disparity.

Symbolism is also used, where the driver represents the working class and the boss represents the elite, effectively communicating the societal divide.

The second poem I will use is "The Vultures" by Chinua Achebe.

The poet uses symbolism, with vultures representing corrupt and oppressive leaders who prey on the weak, conveying the dehumanizing effects of greed.

Imagery is employed to depict the brutality of the vultures, making their predatory nature palpable and evoking an emotional response from the reader.

The tone of the poem shifts between somber and hopeful, manipulating readers' emotions to highlight the resilience of the oppressed and the possibility of change.

The poet also uses contrast, juxtaposing the power of the vultures with the vulnerability of their prey, to emphasize the inequality in society.

9. Read the following poem then answer the questions that follow

"If We Must Die":

If we must die – let it not be like hogs
Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot,
While round us bark the mad and hungry dogs,
Making their mock at our accursed lot.

If we must die – oh let us nobly die,
So that our precious blood may not be shed

In vain: then even the monsters we defy
Shall be constrained to honour us though dead!

Oh Kinsmen! We must meet the common foe;
Though far outnumbered, let us show our bravery
And for their thousand blows one deathblow!

What though before us lies the open grave?
Like men we'll face the murderous, cowardly pack,
Pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back!

(a) Briefly write on the tone of this poem.

The tone of the poem is defiant and courageous. It conveys a strong sense of determination and resilience in the face of oppression and adversity.

(b) What type of poem is this? Give reasons for your answer.

This is a lyric poem because it expresses the intense emotions of the speaker, such as bravery, defiance, and the will to fight for honor.

(c) Which poetic features have been used in the poem?

- i. Imagery: "Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot" evokes vivid images of suffering and oppression.
- ii. Alliteration: "Pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back" uses repetition of the 'b' sound for emphasis.
- iii. Metaphor: The "monsters" symbolize oppressors or adversaries.

iv. Symbolism: "Precious blood" symbolizes the ultimate sacrifice for dignity and justice.

(d) Mention and elaborate on four themes reflected in the poem.

i. Bravery in adversity: The poem encourages courage even when faced with overwhelming odds.

ii. Resistance against oppression: The speaker emphasizes fighting back against those who mock and oppress them.

iii. Unity and solidarity: The call to "Kinsmen" highlights the importance of standing together as a community.

iv. Dignity in death: The poem stresses the importance of dying nobly rather than being humiliated.

(e) What is the message being given in the poem?

The poem's message is that even in the face of certain defeat or death, one should resist with courage and dignity. It emphasizes the importance of standing up against oppression and not succumbing to fear or humiliation.

(f) What is the relevance of this poem to the societies we are in?

The poem is relevant to societies facing injustice and oppression. It inspires people to resist corruption, discrimination, and other societal challenges with bravery and unity. The call for dignity and resistance resonates with modern struggles for freedom and justice.

(g) How does the persona want to die? Give reasons for your answer.

The persona wants to die nobly, fighting back against their oppressors. They wish for their death to have meaning, stating that their "precious blood" should not be shed in vain. This desire reflects their determination to resist and maintain dignity even in the face of death.