

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** **Year: 2023.**

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. Study the following situations and respond to each question accordingly.

(i) While in the study room at home, Juma takes a play and starts reading it. The characters in the play are very funny as they use humorous expressions. The expressions make Juma shed tears of excitement and laughter all the way until he finishes reading the play. Identify the type of play Juma has been reading.

Answer

Juma has been reading a comedy. A comedy is a type of play designed to entertain and provoke laughter through humorous dialogues, characters, and situations.

(ii) Martha has a hobby of composing literary works. She composes works that are divided into acts and scenes. Such works have characters who speak in turns. How would Martha be called as a literary artist?

Answer

Martha would be called a playwright. A playwright is a person who writes plays, creating scripts divided into acts and scenes for performance.

(iii) There are times when an actor directly speaks to the audience while other actors do not hear. How is that technique called?

Answer

That technique is called an aside. An aside is a dramatic device where a character speaks directly to the audience, revealing inner thoughts or secrets, while other characters on stage are unaware.

(iv) A play contains some information apart from characters' actions that helps people to perform it on the stage. What is the technical term for such information?

Answer

The technical term for such information is stage directions. Stage directions are instructions in the script that guide actors and directors on movement, tone, and setting.

(v) During live performance of drama, there are times when you see an actor speak aloud while alone onstage. What technical term is used to describe that phenomenon in drama?

Answer

That phenomenon is called a soliloquy. A soliloquy is a speech delivered by a character alone on stage, expressing their thoughts or feelings.

2. Suppose you have been provided with different literary works to read. Briefly show how you would identify that the literary work you have picked is a novel and not any other genre.

Answer

A novel is identified by its length, narrative structure, and prose form. It typically has a complex plot, multiple characters, and detailed descriptions. Unlike plays or poetry, novels are not divided into acts or scenes and are written in continuous paragraphs.

3. The different types of clothes that people wear and the makeup they apply add to their beauty. Similarly, it is the different elements used that make literature interesting. Briefly explain how each of the following adds beauty to a literary work:

(i) Plot

Answer

The plot adds beauty by organizing events in a sequence that creates suspense, conflict, and resolution. A well-structured plot engages the audience by keeping them curious about what happens next.

(ii) Language

Answer

Language enhances beauty by conveying emotions, creating imagery, and establishing tone. Artistic use of language, such as metaphors, similes, and symbolism, makes the work more engaging and memorable.

(iii) Characterization

Answer

Characterization adds depth by developing relatable and dynamic characters. Through their actions, dialogues, and growth, characters drive the story and evoke empathy or dislike from the audience.

(iv) Setting

Answer

The setting adds beauty by establishing the time and place of the story, creating a vivid backdrop. A detailed setting immerses readers in the world of the literary work, enhancing their experience.

4. Read the following poem and answer the questions which follow.

Two Dogs at the Gate

By Jwani Mwaikusa

At the Rear Gate to the Palace,
Two dogs met.

One, thin with apparent sickness,
Silhouette of dry bones and hairless skin,
Weak, faltering, but determined,
It had trotted to the Rear Gate,
It being the only entrance for the dog race.

For look, just look
At the likes of what benefit a kin!
At the gate, he met the King's dog,
Or the King of dogs,
Fat, healthy and twice as big as St. Bernard,
Glaring with a cruel face,
Menacing with its towering size,
Fiery hatred blazing from those eyes,
Burning red with anger,
All in stern protest at the apparition of his kin,

Coming to peep at the ever-hidden power.
But,
Those sleepy eyes of the common dog are sharp!
Sharp enough to pierce the red camouflage,
Hiding the fear in those eyes,
Groveling fear of power and pain,
The pain of palace custody.

Fortified by the revelation,
The common dog turns about,
Struggling, wrestling, battling with the strong wind,
But never faltering as he trots back,
Back and away to his planet,
The joy of whose freedom,
Only common dogs can know.

(i) Identify the two symbols that have been used in this poem and state what they represent.

Answer

The first symbol is "the King's dog." It represents the elite class or those in positions of power who enjoy privileges but live under constant fear of losing their status.

The second symbol is "the common dog." It represents the ordinary people who, despite their struggles and poverty, enjoy freedom and independence compared to the controlled lives of the elite.

(ii) Is a wedding sharp appears at the end of the second device and the beginning of the third verse in the fifth stanza. What kind of literary device is that and why is it used?

Answer

The literary device used is enjambment. Enjambment occurs when a sentence or phrase continues beyond the end of a line or stanza without a pause. It is used to create a natural flow of thought and to maintain the rhythm of the poem. In this poem, it enhances the reader's engagement by connecting ideas seamlessly and emphasizing the urgency and continuity of the common dog's struggle.

(iii) Which major theme is depicted in the poem? Give evidence for your answer.

Answer

The major theme depicted in the poem is the contrast between freedom and oppression. The common dog symbolizes ordinary people who, despite their hardships, enjoy freedom, as highlighted in the line, "The joy of whose freedom, only common dogs can know." On the other hand, the King's dog represents the privileged elite, burdened by fear and confinement, as seen in "Groveling fear of power and pain." The theme emphasizes that true happiness lies in freedom rather than in material wealth or status.

(iv) Some of the words in the poem have the same sound at the end: 'struggling, wrestling, battling with the strong wind.' Identify the name given to this element of music in poetry and briefly explain why it is important in this poem.

Answer

The element is called rhyme. Rhyme creates a musical quality in the poem, making it more engaging and memorable. In this poem, the use of rhyme emphasizes the struggle and determination of the common dog

as it battles the challenges of life. This rhythmic flow reflects the persistent effort and resilience needed to overcome obstacles, enhancing the emotional impact of the poem.

(v) With evidence from the poem, what lesson does the poet impart to the audience in the last stanza?

Answer

The poet teaches the lesson that freedom and self-reliance are more fulfilling than wealth and power constrained by fear. In the last stanza, the common dog chooses to leave the palace gate and return to its free life, described as "The joy of whose freedom, only common dogs can know." This decision shows that independence and simplicity bring genuine happiness, contrasting with the confined and fearful life of the King's dog. The audience is encouraged to value freedom and authenticity over material success.

5. "People who desire to bring changes in their societies are hindered by people who have influence and power in those societies." Validate this statement using the plays "An Enemy of the People" and "Betrayal in the City." Give four points from each play.

Answer

The first play I will use is "An Enemy of the People" by Henrik Ibsen.

Dr. Stockmann, the protagonist, discovers that the town's baths are contaminated and tries to bring about change by exposing the truth. However, he is hindered by the town's leaders, particularly his brother Peter Stockmann, who prioritizes economic gain over public health. Peter uses his influence to discredit Dr. Stockmann, showing how those in power often resist reforms that threaten their interests.

Dr. Stockmann is also ostracized by the townspeople, who are manipulated by the leaders into believing he is an enemy. This reflects how influential individuals can sway public opinion against reformers, hindering positive change. The statement "The strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone" captures his isolation in the fight for truth.

Additionally, the local press, initially supportive of Dr. Stockmann, turns against him under pressure from powerful figures. This demonstrates how those with influence control institutions to suppress dissent. In real life, whistleblowers like Edward Snowden face similar challenges when exposing societal issues.

Finally, Dr. Stockmann's property is vandalized, and his family is threatened, showing how reformers are often punished for challenging the status quo. This highlights the risks involved in bringing societal change when faced with powerful opposition.

The second play I will use is "Betrayal in the City" by Francis Imbuga.

In this play, individuals like Jere and Mosese attempt to challenge the oppressive regime in Kafira. However, they are hindered by Boss, the authoritarian leader, who uses his power to silence dissent. Jere's imprisonment after questioning Boss's orders reflects how those in power suppress reformers through force.

Mosese, another reformer, is framed for drug possession to prevent him from speaking out against the government. His statement, "When the madness of an entire nation disturbs a solitary mind, it is not enough to say the man is mad," reflects the challenges faced by individuals who oppose oppressive systems.

The play also highlights how loyalty to power undermines change. Characters like Mulili, who serve Boss unquestioningly, hinder reform by enforcing the regime's oppressive policies. This reflects the real-world issue of blind loyalty perpetuating corrupt systems.

Lastly, the oppressive atmosphere in Kafira, symbolized by the metaphor of "a bigger prison," shows how reformers are trapped in a system designed to stifle change. The play underscores the difficulties of bringing about societal reforms in the face of powerful opposition.

6. "Some people get into trouble because they lack wisdom when making decisions." In four points for each, demonstrate the validity of this statement by using one main character from each of the two novels you have read under this section.

Answer

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

Odili, the protagonist, often acts impulsively, leading to trouble. His decision to challenge Chief Nanga politically is driven more by personal grievances than a well-thought-out plan. This lack of wisdom exposes him to ridicule and danger, as seen when Chief Nanga humiliates him and uses his influence to suppress his campaign.

Odili's involvement with Elsie, who is later taken by Chief Nanga, also shows his poor judgment. By bringing Elsie into the same space as Nanga, he underestimates Nanga's power and disrespect for boundaries, resulting in personal humiliation.

Furthermore, Odili's attempt to confront Chief Nanga during a political rally backfires when he is attacked by Nanga's supporters. This reflects his failure to consider the consequences of challenging a powerful figure publicly without adequate support.

Finally, Odili's arrogance in believing he can easily overthrow Nanga demonstrates his lack of understanding of the political dynamics in his society. This leads to his ultimate failure, reinforcing the idea that wisdom is crucial in decision-making.

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

The protagonist, referred to as "the Man," initially resists corruption, but his poor communication with his wife, Oyo, creates tension in their marriage. His inability to explain the importance of integrity in a corrupt society causes Oyo to see him as a failure, leading to constant conflicts at home.

The Man's decision to keep quiet about the corruption around him also isolates him from his peers. While his integrity is admirable, his lack of strategic action or alliances makes him ineffective in bringing about change, leaving him frustrated and marginalized.

Additionally, the Man's hesitation to confront societal issues openly reflects a lack of wisdom in addressing the root causes of corruption. His passive approach results in continued suffering for himself and his family, illustrating the consequences of poor decision-making.

Finally, the Man's reluctance to compromise, even when minor compromises could improve his family's situation, highlights his inflexibility. While his moral stance is commendable, his failure to adapt to his environment exacerbates his struggles, reinforcing the theme of wisdom in decision-making.

7. "An individual's behavior is mainly shaped by the surrounding environment. This fact is reflected in literary works through the characters. Justify this assertion by using any two plays you have read. Give four points from each play."

Answer

The first play I will use is "Betrayal in the City" by Francis Imbuga.

In this play, the oppressive political environment of Kafira shapes the behavior of its citizens. Characters like Jere, who initially follows the regime's orders, begin to question their actions when faced with the injustices around them. Jere's transformation from a loyal officer to a reformer reflects how exposure to oppression can influence one's moral outlook. For instance, when he refuses to arrest Doga and Nina, it shows how the unjust environment forces him to reevaluate his role in the system.

Mosese's behavior is also shaped by the corruption and brutality of the regime. Initially, a respected university lecturer, he becomes a vocal critic after witnessing the government's excesses. His imprisonment on false drug charges demonstrates how an oppressive system can turn intellectuals into rebels. Mosese's famous line, "This is a war we cannot afford to lose," underscores his shift from passivity to active resistance.

The character of Mulili highlights how the surrounding environment can encourage opportunistic and unethical behavior. Mulili thrives in the corrupt regime by betraying friends and enforcing Boss's oppressive policies. His actions, such as framing Kabito, show how the corrupt environment rewards dishonesty and suppresses integrity.

Lastly, the pervasive fear and distrust in Kafira affect the behavior of ordinary citizens. People avoid speaking out against the regime, fearing repercussions. This collective silence and submission are shaped by the oppressive environment, illustrating how societal conditions influence behavior.

The second play I will use is "An Enemy of the People" by Henrik Ibsen.

In this play, the town's behavior is shaped by the economic environment and their dependence on the contaminated baths. Dr. Stockmann's discovery of the pollution is met with hostility because exposing the truth would harm the town's economy. The townspeople, influenced by their fear of financial loss, reject the truth and ostracize Stockmann, showing how economic concerns shape collective behavior.

The character of Peter Stockmann, the town's mayor, is influenced by his political environment. His priority is to maintain his position and the town's reputation, even at the cost of public health. His behavior, such as suppressing his brother's findings, reflects how political pressure can lead to unethical decisions.

The behavior of the press in the play is also shaped by the surrounding environment. Initially supportive of Dr. Stockmann, the press turns against him when pressured by powerful figures. This shift reflects how institutions can be influenced by political and economic forces, compromising their integrity.

Lastly, Dr. Stockmann's behavior is shaped by his commitment to truth and justice, despite the opposition he faces. His refusal to compromise, even when it isolates him, demonstrates how moral values can influence behavior in a corrupt environment. His line, "The strongest man is he who stands most alone," captures his resilience and determination to uphold the truth.

8. "Symbolism is a very effective literary device in conveying messages to members of societies." Verify this statement with reference to four poems you have read under this program, giving four symbols from each poem.

Answer

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

The vultures symbolize oppressive leaders who exploit their people. Their predatory nature reflects the greed and ruthlessness of those in power.

The bones represent the victims of exploitation and oppression, highlighting the human cost of greed and corruption.

The carcass symbolizes a society drained of its resources and vitality by corrupt leadership.

The dark sky serves as a symbol of hopelessness and despair, representing the bleak reality under oppressive regimes.

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

The meal symbolizes the disparity between the working class and the elite, with the pauper's meal representing the struggles of the workers and the kingly meal reflecting the luxuries of the leaders.

The driver symbolizes the working class, whose labor supports the nation but goes unrecognized.

The car represents the privileges enjoyed by the elite at the expense of the laborers.

The phrase “building the nation” is used ironically to symbolize the empty rhetoric of leaders who exploit their people while claiming to serve them.

The third poem I will use is "The Poor Woman" by Charles Mloka.

The poor woman symbolizes the marginalized and neglected members of society.

The powdered milk symbolizes modern but harmful practices that replace traditional and healthier ones.

The toilet bowl represents societal disregard for the dignity and welfare of the poor.

The baby’s death symbolizes the consequences of societal neglect and the failure to address systemic issues.

The fourth poem I will use is "Two Dogs at the Gate" by Jwani Mwaikusa.

The King’s dog symbolizes the elite class, living in luxury but constrained by fear and insecurity.

The common dog symbolizes the working class, who endure hardships but enjoy freedom.

The gate represents the divide between the privileged and the ordinary, highlighting the barriers to equality.

The wind symbolizes the challenges and resistance faced by those who seek change, emphasizing the strength required to overcome obstacles.