

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
EXAMINATION**

122/2

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

Year: 2023

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B with a total of **eight (8)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and **three (3)** questions from section B of which question **six (6)** and **eight (8)** are compulsory.
3. Section A carries **forty (40)** marks and section B carries **sixty (60)** marks.
4. All writing must be in **black** or **blue** ink.
5. Cellular phones and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).



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SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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 the play Juma has been reading.
 - (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?
 - (iii) There are times when an actor directly speaks to the audience while other actors do not hear. How is that technique called?
 - (iv) A play contains some information apart from characters/actors. Such information helps people to perform the play on the stage. What is the technical term for such information?
 - (v) During live performance of drama, there are times when you see an actor speaking aloud while alone on stage. What technical term is used to describe that phenomenon in drama?
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.
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
 - (ii) Language use
 - (iii) Characterisation
 - (iv) Setting
 - (v) Suspense

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 a look, just a look,
At the likes of what benefits a king.

At the gate he met the King's dog,
Or the King of dogs,
Fat, healthy and twice as big as a 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,
Grovvelling 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.

Questions:

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

- (ii) The word 'sharp' appears at the end of the second verse and at the beginning of the third verse in the fifth stanza. What kind of a literary device is that and why is it used?
- (iii) Which major theme is depicted in the poem? Give evidence for your answer.
- (iv) Some of the words in the following verse 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.
- (v) With evidence from the poem, what lesson does the poet impart to the audience in the last stanza?

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section. Question **six (6)** and **eight (8)** are compulsory.

List of Readings in Plays:

Betrayal in the City - Francis Imbuga
 I Will Marry When I Want - Ngugi wa Thiong'o & Ngugi wa Mirii
 The Bride - Austin Bukenya
 Lwanda Magere - Okoti Omtatah
 An Enemy of the People - Henrik Ibsen
 Black Mamba - John Ruganda

List of Readings in Novels:

Encounters from Africa - Macmillan Education Limited
 The Beautiful Ones are not Yet Born - Ayi Kwei Armah
 A Man of the People - Chinua Achebe
 Divine Providence - Severin N. Ndunguru
 The Rape of the Pearl - Magala Nyago
 Vanishing Shadows - Namige Kayondo
 His Excellency the Head of State - Danny Safo
 A Season of Waiting - David Omowale

List of readings in Poetry:

Selected Poems - Institute of Education
 The Wonderful Surgeon and other Poems - Charles Mloka

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.
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.
7. An individuals' behaviour 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.
8. "Symbolism is a very effective literary device in conveying message to members of societies". Verify this statement with reference to four poems you have read under this programme giving four symbols from each poem.