

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: 2024**

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. Read the following scenarios and provide any appropriate brief response to the question asked after each scenario.

(i) The Literature teacher at Mtafurahi Secondary School exposed his students to different literary materials. The students were instructed on how to read and understand the materials thoroughly well. Juma, being one of the students, picked one of the materials and started reciting aloud while other students were listening enthusiastically. What type of literary work did Juma pick?

Answer

Juma picked a poem. Poems are often designed for oral recitation, and their rhythmic and expressive nature makes them enjoyable for audiences to listen to.

(ii) Monica believed that literary works were meant to make the audience feel excited and make the world a better place for all races. One day, Monica started reading, watching, and listening to literary works. In the course of reading such works, she experienced peculiar pleasure. How is the pleasure that Monica got from reading such literary works called?

Answer

The pleasure Monica experienced is called aesthetic pleasure. This type of pleasure arises from the beauty, emotions, and imaginative experience elicited by engaging with literary works.

(iii) The English Language teacher at Maweni Secondary School thought it worth to insist on grammatical and phonological accuracy when communicating in English. In the course of reinforcing his thought to his students, he was heard humorously mocking the students who spoke broken English saying, "You speak very beautiful broken English." Identify the figure of speech embedded in the teacher's statement.

Answer

The figure of speech used in the teacher's statement is an oxymoron. An oxymoron combines two contradictory terms, such as "beautiful" and "broken," to create a humorous or thought-provoking effect.

(iv) While alone in his room reading essays on one of the African countries, Fura came across a sentence written, "The poorest people lived in some of the richest areas of the country." He could not easily grasp the sense of the sentence. To which figure of speech does the sentence belong?

Answer

The sentence uses irony. Irony occurs when there is a contrast between expectations and reality, such as associating poverty with wealth in the same context.

(v) Halima is of the opinion that a short story is the one that takes a short time to read. If you are to meet Halima at your school, what other facts would you tell Halima so that she widens her understanding of short stories? Give two brief points.

Answer

- A short story typically focuses on a single event or theme and develops it within a concise framework.
- It often involves a small number of characters and emphasizes mood, setting, or plot to deliver a powerful message in a brief narrative.

(vi) Study the following advertisement and identify five features which make it qualify to be a good advertisement:

ASKING FOR CELLULAR NETWORK?

TTCL IS YOUR GREATEST CHOICE

Buy Tshs 1000 get 3GB for 3 days

Call: +25-00-800-8000

Answer

1. Clear and bold headline to grab attention: "ASKING FOR CELLULAR NETWORK?"

2. Brand promotion with the company name: TTCL is highlighted

3. Attractive offer: The promotion of 3GB for Tshs 1000 for three days.

4. Call to action: Includes a phone number for customer contact.

5. Simple and concise language to communicate the message effectively.

(b) Study the following situations and then respond to the subsequent questions accordingly.

(i) You are in a bus traveling to your home region. The person seated next to you is an old man. The old man is sneezing and coughing without taking any health precautions. You are annoyed with such a situation but do not want him to feel offended. Write a sentence that would be appropriate to tell him.

Answer

"Excuse me, sir, it might be helpful for both of us if you use a handkerchief or cover your mouth while sneezing."

(ii) Dotto: Hey, buddy

Janeth: Hello, Dotto, Are you good?

Dotto: Well, I'm broke, I need some cash, Can you lend me some?

Janeth: Here you go buddy. Have fun chap.

Dotto: That's good of you friend.

Janeth: It's my pleasure.

With evidence from the features of the dialogue, identify one language style used by the speakers.

Answer

The language style used by the speakers is informal. This is evident from the casual tone, use of words like "buddy," "chap," and the relaxed structure of the conversation.

(iii) You are walking on the pavement along the road with your brother when he steps on a slippery banana peel and falls down, twisting his leg. What would be your spontaneous expression to tell him?

Answer

"Oh no! Are you okay? Let me help you up."

(iv) Imagine your class teacher borrows a book from you. He stays with it for quite some time. You need the book back so as to complete your homework. Construct a sentence that you would use to ask him to return the book.

Answer

"Excuse me, sir, could you please return the book I lent you? I need it to complete my homework."

(v) Unexpectedly, you receive a precious gift from your friend with whom you spent your childhood. Upon receiving the gift, you almost fail to control your emotions. What would be the appropriate sentence/expression to tell your friend after receiving such a precious gift?

Answer

"Thank you so much! This means a lot to me, and I will cherish it forever."

3. Oral in the written literature is distinguished based on different elements explain the ways the two forms of literature differ in terms of the following:

(i) Literacy level of the artists and audience

Answer

Oral literature is created and consumed by individuals who may or may not have formal education, relying on memory and spoken communication. Written literature, on the other hand, requires both the artist and the audience to possess literacy skills to read and write.

(ii) Flexibility

Answer

Oral literature is highly flexible as it can change based on the storyteller's creativity or audience response. Written literature is less flexible because once documented, it becomes fixed and cannot be altered without rewriting.

(iii) Cost of production

Answer

Oral literature is inexpensive as it requires no physical resources, only a storyteller. Written literature involves higher costs due to materials like paper, printing, or digital platforms.

(iv) Durability

Answer

Written literature is more durable because it can be preserved in books or digital forms for centuries. Oral literature is transient and relies on memory, making it vulnerable to loss over time.

(v) Mode of transmission

Answer

Oral literature is transmitted verbally through storytelling, songs, or performances. Written literature is transmitted through books, manuscripts, or digital platforms.

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

Poor woman

Black woman of Africa
Woman of the jungle

Now you cry, woman
That your child is gone
That the fire of life is extinguished in him
That now he is stone dead.

You who endured for him the pangs of birth
And the toil of care.

But you forget, woman,
That when he was a baby
You refused him your breast.
You fed him with powders,
And gave him sugar crystals
Instead of the wild honey.
Faked food he ate,
And your heart glowed
To his artificial smile.

And when the dirt your baby
Finally excreted,
After destroying his inside,
You collected the excreta
And held the little bundle in your hands,
And out you went to throw it
Into the cold depth
Of the toilet bowl!

And now your child suffers,
He suffers death for the murder,
So you must weep and suffer with him,
Poor woman of Africa.

(a) What is this poem about?

Answer

This poem addresses the neglect and misuse of natural parenting practices, leading to the suffering and death of a child. It criticizes the shift from natural to artificial methods of child-rearing.

(b) Some expressions in this poem are symbolically used. What do the following expressions symbolize in this poem?

(i) Wild honey

Answer

Wild honey symbolizes natural and traditional methods of nurturing a child, such as breastfeeding.

(ii) Sugar crystals

Answer

Sugar crystals symbolize artificial and harmful substitutes, such as processed foods or formula.

(c) Briefly explain the central theme of this poem. Give evidence for your answer.

Answer

The central theme of the poem is the consequences of neglecting natural parenting and embracing artificial methods. Evidence includes lines like "You refused him your breast" and "Faked food he ate," which highlight the mother's choices leading to her child's suffering.

(d) What is the tone of this poem? Give evidence for your answer.

Answer

The tone of the poem is mournful and critical. This is evident from phrases like "Now you cry, woman" and "He suffers death for the murder," which express regret and sorrow while blaming the mother.

(e) One of the verses in the second stanza is "Faked food he ate." Which poetic feature has been employed at the beginning of the first and second words of this line?

Answer

The poetic feature used is alliteration. The repetition of the initial "f" sound in "Faked food" creates a rhythmic effect.

(f) The poet has used words with opposite meanings like "life" and "death." Identify the other two words which have been used in this poem with the same relationship.

Answer

The other two words with opposite meanings are "glowed" and "extinguished."

5. "Some women are a source of inspiration to other women in their respective societies." With reference to two relevant novels, justify this statement using four points from each novel.

Answer

The first novel I will refer to is "The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born" by Ayi Kwei Armah.

In this novel, the protagonist's wife, Oyo, becomes an emblem of resilience and strength in the face of societal challenges. Despite the economic difficulties her family faces due to her husband's refusal to engage in corrupt practices, Oyo remains a pillar of support. Her endurance and commitment inspire other women to prioritize integrity and family values. For instance, her efforts to manage the household with limited resources reflect the struggles of many women in developing countries who uphold their families amidst adversities.

Oyo also inspires by showing the importance of perseverance in relationships. Although she sometimes expresses frustration towards her husband's moral stance, she does not abandon her duties as a wife and mother. This highlights the sacrifices women make, encouraging others to value persistence in maintaining familial bonds. Such traits can be seen in real-life figures like Michelle Obama, who, despite challenges, remains an advocate for family and moral values.

Additionally, Oyo's role as a mother emphasizes the nurturing aspect of women. Her determination to ensure a better future for her children, despite societal corruption, resonates with mothers worldwide who strive to provide better opportunities for their children. Her character symbolizes the hope that inspires other women to fight for their families' welfare.

Lastly, her subtle influence on her husband to reconsider his stance on life's hardships shows the indirect yet powerful role women play in shaping decisions. This mirrors real-life situations where women, often behind the scenes, influence positive change within their communities or families.

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

In this novel, Edna, the fiancée of Chief Nanga, serves as a source of inspiration through her quiet defiance and moral integrity. She represents the new generation of women who are unwilling to conform blindly to patriarchal norms. For example, Edna initially rejects Chief Nanga's marriage proposal, demonstrating her courage to resist societal pressures. This act mirrors the courage of real-life women like Malala Yousafzai, who defy oppressive norms for their beliefs.

Edna also shows the power of education as a tool for empowerment. Her desire to further her studies despite societal expectations for her to settle into marriage reflects the struggles of many women in patriarchal societies. Her ambition inspires others to see education as a pathway to independence and equality.

Furthermore, Edna's compassion and humanity make her a role model. Her empathy for Odili, the protagonist, and her subtle support for his political struggles reflect the nurturing yet courageous role women play in real-life movements for justice and reform. Such traits resonate with activists like Wangari Maathai, who combined empathy with action to fight for environmental and societal justice.

Lastly, Edna's ultimate decision to stand against Chief Nanga's corruption, even at great personal risk, shows her commitment to integrity. Her bravery reflects the real-life struggles of women who challenge oppressive systems, becoming a source of inspiration to others who aspire to make a difference in their societies.

6. "The effectiveness of message delivery in plays is determined by the playwrights' artistic use of language." Justify this statement by making reference to two plays you have read in this course. Limit your answer to four points from each play.

Answer

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

In this play, the use of symbolic language significantly enhances message delivery. For instance, the phrase "the outside of the prison is just a bigger prison" symbolizes the pervasive nature of oppression in Kafira. This line captures the hopelessness of the citizens, showing that even those outside physical confinement remain trapped in a corrupt system. This mirrors real-life scenarios in dictatorships where citizens feel constrained by oppressive governance, despite not being imprisoned.

The play also employs irony effectively to deliver its message. Mulili, who works for the oppressive regime, constantly uses phrases like "I am loyal to Boss," yet his actions demonstrate betrayal and selfishness. This irony underscores the theme of hypocrisy within corrupt leadership. In real life, this can be likened to officials in corrupt governments who publicly claim to serve the people but act in their own interest.

Furthermore, Imbuga uses realistic dialogue to convey his themes. The characters' conversations reflect the frustrations and struggles of ordinary citizens. For example, Doga's lament, "They killed my son and left me to mourn," conveys the personal cost of political oppression. This resonates with individuals who have lost loved ones in political struggles, making the play's message relatable and impactful.

Lastly, the play's humor is strategically used to highlight serious issues. Mulili's broken grammar and comical phrases, such as "I tell you people are knowing how to fight government," lighten the tone while still exposing his incompetence and the absurdity of the regime. This combination of humor and critique ensures the message is both engaging and thought-provoking.

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

In this play, Ibsen's rhetorical language strengthens the delivery of key messages. Dr. Stockmann's speeches, such as "The strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone," emphasize the importance of integrity and the struggle of standing against the majority. This resonates with real-life whistleblowers, such as Edward Snowden, who face isolation for exposing societal wrongs.

The use of irony also enhances the play's effectiveness. For example, the townspeople denounce Dr. Stockmann, who is trying to protect them, calling him an enemy of the people. This ironic twist highlights the ignorance and shortsightedness of the majority, effectively critiquing mob mentality. Such situations are common in society, where reformers are often misunderstood or vilified.

Additionally, Ibsen's characterization adds depth to the play's message. Dr. Stockmann's passionate and principled nature contrasts sharply with the selfishness of the town's leaders, such as Peter Stockmann. This juxtaposition reinforces the theme of individual morality versus societal compromise, making the message more impactful.

Lastly, the imagery used in the play conveys powerful ideas. The description of the contaminated baths, for instance, symbolizes the moral corruption of the town's leaders. This imagery effectively ties the environmental issue to the broader theme of societal decay, making the play's message both vivid and memorable.

7. "Some people suffer because of the position they occupy in society." Prove this statement with reference to four poems you have read under this program. Give four points from each poem.

Answer

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

This poem highlights the suffering of a woman who endures the consequences of societal neglect. The line "You must weep and suffer with him" reflects the emotional burden placed on mothers in underprivileged communities. Her suffering symbolizes the struggles of many women who are left to shoulder the consequences of poverty and inadequate healthcare systems.

The poem also critiques the societal shift towards artificial parenting. The line "You refused him your breast and fed him powders" emphasizes how the adoption of modern but harmful practices leads to dire consequences. This parallels real-life situations in which poor communities adopt unhealthy lifestyles due to lack of education or resources.

Furthermore, the imagery of "the cold depth of the toilet bowl" symbolizes the disregard for human dignity and life in impoverished societies. This haunting image evokes the struggles of mothers who lose their children due to societal failures, such as inadequate sanitation or healthcare.

Finally, the poet uses the phrase "He suffers death for the murder" to highlight the cyclical nature of suffering in such communities. The woman's grief reflects the broader societal failure to protect its most vulnerable members, a reality seen in many parts of the world where systemic neglect leads to preventable tragedies.

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

This poem vividly portrays the suffering of workers due to their lowly societal positions. The line "I ate like a pauper, he ate like a king" starkly contrasts the experiences of the laborers and those in power, highlighting the exploitation and inequality faced by the working class.

The speaker's sarcastic tone in describing his meal emphasizes the emotional toll of such exploitation. This mirrors the real-life frustrations of workers in many industries who feel undervalued despite their significant contributions.

Additionally, the phrase "Building the nation" is used ironically to critique the disparities between the laborers' sacrifices and the leaders' luxuries. This reflects the struggles of individuals who are essential to societal development but remain unrecognized and unrewarded.

Finally, the poem's conclusion, which shows the speaker's continued struggles despite his contributions, underscores the hopelessness of workers in corrupt systems. This theme resonates with workers worldwide who face similar conditions, making the poem's message universal and relatable.

8. In reading plays, one comes across characters that have been created and developed by the playwrights to represent real people in society. This creativity is meant to make the plays authentic. Show the truth of this view by using any two plays you have read under this course. Provide four points from each play, but use one main character only from each.

Answer

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

In this play, Mulili represents corrupt officials who misuse their positions for personal gain. Mulili's actions, such as betraying Kabito to gain favor with Boss, reflect the selfishness and greed of those in power. His statement, "I was only following orders," shows how people in positions of power avoid responsibility for their wrong actions. This mirrors real-life corrupt leaders who exploit others while pretending to serve their superiors.

Mulili's character also highlights the consequences of corruption. His betrayal leads to chaos and ultimately to his own downfall. This reflects the real-life experiences of corrupt officials who face backlash from the people they oppress. Mulili's end reminds the audience of the price of dishonesty and greed.

Furthermore, Mulili's incompetence and broken grammar, such as "People are knowing how to fight government," show how unqualified individuals can hold high positions in corrupt systems. This makes the play relatable, as it mirrors real-life situations in societies where favoritism often trumps merit.

Finally, Mulili's role in enforcing oppression, such as carrying out Boss's orders without question, represents the people who sustain dictatorships. His blind loyalty reflects the dangers of unquestioning obedience in corrupt systems. This makes the play a true reflection of society.

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

In this play, Dr. Stockmann represents the struggles of individuals who stand up for the truth. His discovery of the contaminated baths and his determination to expose the truth reflect the role of whistleblowers in society. Dr. Stockmann's line, "The strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone," shows his courage and commitment, which mirror real-life activists like Greta Thunberg, who stand up for their beliefs despite criticism.

Dr. Stockmann's isolation by the townspeople also reflects how society often punishes those who challenge the status quo. His labeling as "an enemy of the people" is ironic because he is trying to help the town, yet they reject him. This mirrors real situations where reformers or truth-tellers face opposition from those they aim to protect.

Moreover, Dr. Stockmann's character shows the importance of moral integrity. Despite losing friends and support, he refuses to compromise his values. This makes him a relatable figure for anyone who has faced difficulties for standing up for what is right.

Lastly, the conflicts Dr. Stockmann faces with his brother Peter highlight how personal relationships can be strained by differing values. This represents real-life scenarios where families or friends are divided by political or ethical beliefs, making the play a realistic portrayal of societal challenges.