

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
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EXAMINATION**

**122/2**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Duration: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2025**

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**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 choose **three (3)** questions from section **B** of which question **five (5)** and **six (6)** 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. Communication devices 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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## 1. (i) Tone and mood

Tone refers to the poet's or writer's attitude toward the subject, audience, or characters in a literary work. It is revealed through the choice of words and style of expression. For example, the tone may be angry, humorous, or serious.

Mood, on the other hand, is the emotional feeling created in the reader or audience by the writer's use of language and imagery. It reflects how the reader feels after reading the piece, such as sadness, joy, fear, or hope.

## (ii) Quatrain and couplet

A quatrain is a stanza or verse that consists of four lines and often follows a specific rhyme scheme such as ABAB or AABB. It is common in poems and songs.

A couplet is a pair of two successive lines in a poem that usually rhyme and form a complete thought or idea. It is often used to conclude a poem or emphasize a message.

## (iii) Octave and sestet

An octave is an eight-line stanza, often forming the first part of a sonnet, which presents a situation or problem. It usually follows the rhyme scheme ABBAABBA.

A sestet is a six-line stanza that usually follows an octave in a sonnet and provides a solution or conclusion to the idea introduced earlier. It often follows rhyme patterns such as CDECDE or CDCDCD.

## (iv) Consonance and assonance

Consonance is the repetition of similar consonant sounds, usually at the end or middle of words within a line or phrase, for example, "pitter-patter" or "tick-tock."

Assonance is the repetition of similar vowel sounds within nearby words to create rhythm or emphasis, for example, “the light of the fire is a sight.”

(v) Alliteration and anadiplosis

Alliteration is the repetition of the same initial consonant sounds in neighboring words, used to create musicality or emphasis, such as “Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.”

Anadiplosis is a device where the last word or phrase of one line or clause is repeated at the beginning of the next, for example, “Fear leads to anger. Anger leads to hate.”

2. A play as a work of art has several distinct features. It is written in dialogue form, where characters express themselves through speech and conversation rather than narration.

It involves stage directions that guide actors on how to move, behave, and deliver lines to bring the story to life on stage.

A play contains acts and scenes which divide the story into manageable parts for organization and dramatic development.

It includes conflict, which is the driving force of the plot, creating tension between characters or ideas that keeps the audience engaged.

Finally, a play is intended for performance before an audience, making visual and emotional expression an essential element of its artistic nature.

3. Variation in language use is caused by several factors. Regional differences lead to different dialects and accents based on geographical location.

Social class influences language choice, as people of higher status may use more formal vocabulary and grammar, while others use colloquial forms.

Age differences also cause variation since younger people often create new slang or expressions that older generations may not use.

Education level affects the command of language; educated people tend to use more precise and standard forms.

Finally, the context of communication—formal or informal—determines word choice, tone, and structure of sentences.

4. (a) Two possible themes in the poem include:

One theme is loss of cultural identity. The speaker laments the disappearance of black beauty and pride as people imitate white culture.

Another theme is racial self-denial. The speaker's realization that he himself is not truly black symbolizes the deep influence of colonial mentality that causes Africans to reject their identity.

(b) Four artistic devices used in the poem include:

Imagery is used in phrases like “ebony thighs and huge hips,” which create vivid pictures of African beauty.

Repetition appears in the line “I want a black beauty queen,” emphasizing the speaker's desire for authentic identity.

Metaphor is seen in “white masks,” representing Africans who imitate Western ways.

Personification appears in “my eyes, oh my eyes,” giving human emotion to the eyes to show despair.

(c) The tone of the poem is regretful and sorrowful. The speaker mourns the loss of true African beauty and identity as his people embrace foreign values.

(d) The message from the poem is that people should appreciate and be proud of their natural identity instead of imitating foreign cultures, which leads to loss of self-worth.

(e) The poem is relevant to contemporary society because cultural imitation and colorism still exist. Many people today value Western beauty standards and lifestyles more than their own, leading to loss of pride in local traditions and identity.

## SECTION B

5. Symbols refer to the techniques used to represent various objects in the literary work. Symbols used in the literary work are the ones that are mostly used to represent something. By using the play *Enemy of the People* by Henrik Ibsen and the play *I Will Marry When I Want* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Ngugi wa Mirii to show the use of symbols used in the play. To start with the play *Enemy of the People* by Henrik Ibsen to validate the statement.

The use of spa bath, polluted spa bath to symbolize the evils of the specific society. Spa bath is used as the symbol in the play. Doctor Stockmann discovered the polluted spa bath to destroy the evils of the society. Spa bath used in the play is mostly used to reveal the evils done by the various leaders in the specific society. Example shown by the evil done by Peter Stockmann hence shown by Doctor Stockmann.

The use of article to symbolize the truth of the evils of the leaders. Article is a symbol that is used by Doctor Stockmann to reveal the truth of the leaders in his society. The article is written by Doctor Stockmann but could not be revealed since Peter Stockmann bribed the editors who are Hovstad, Billing and Aslaksen hence they

couldn't print the truth of the society of the leaders hence the article is used as a symbol to promote awareness of the people in the society.

The use of editor's office to symbolize the freedom of press to the citizens. Editor's office is responsible of providing the direct details to the citizen. Editor's office in the play shows editors who are Billing, Hovstad and Aslaksen whereby each had some responsibilities to conduct in the editor's office. For example, Hovstad is responsible of editing the information for various awareness to the society. Editor's office provided awareness but due to some corruption issues the information is not provided directly.

The use of hat and stick used to symbolize the power and authority of the leaders. The leaders used hat and stick to authorize their power in different ways. Hat stipulated the power of a certain leader in the society while the stick stipulated the authority of a certain leader in the society. Hat and stick mostly are common hence used by various leaders of the society. The hat and stick is mostly the evidence of power of the society of a certain state.

By the use of the play *"I Will Marry When I Want"* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Ngugi wa Mirii.

The use of title deed to symbolize ownership and possession. Title deed is owned by the Kiguunda family which is provided to the Kio's family due...

to the state of the family of the Kiguunda's family therefore the title deed was owned and sold to Kioi since the life status of Kioi was lavish life and very rich hence Kiguunda's family decided to sell the title deed to the Kioi's family.

The use of farm labour land to symbolize exploitation of workers in the farm. Farm land is present in the play since the workers such as Kiguunda is exploited through various ways such as long working hours, exploitation through low payment of wages.

Farm land make the society not to attain their needs and their family needs such as food, shelter and clothes that make the people to enjoy their basic needs and rights.

The use of wedding dress to show the symbol or symbolize freedom from exploitation. Wedding dress is used by Wangechi to tell Gathoni that if she wants to get married she is ready to go and wear a wedding dress. Gathoni gets involved into relationship issues whereby she gets pregnancy from John Muhuuni after going with her to Mombasa. Gathoni comes back home pregnant at the end. John Muhuuni denies the pregnancy and jilts Gathoni. Hence Gathoni is betrayed by John Muhuuni.

The use of stone and gun symbolizes solidarity and fighting for freedom as the use of the gun. Gun is used by the exploited as they were being exploited by the leaders or labour farmers. The stones were used by the people so as to prove the sign of solidarity and peace which is done by various workers in that society. The stones were also used to fight for their solidarity.

Conclusively, the symbols used in the play include hat and stick, editor's office, article, polluted spa bath. Also the symbols used include title deed which provide various messages in the society and provide different message to the reader.

6. Women are portrayed as courageous. In the play, Jezebel is seen courageous when she came out with a gun for the purpose of defending Kioi from Kiguunda who was holding a sword directing it towards Kioi. Jezebel was very courageous that she fired a gun and Kiguunda and Wangechi left but the fired gun did not hurt anyone. Without Jezebel, Kioi would have been attacked by Kiguunda who was holding a sword so women are very important.

Women are portrayed as charismatic. In the play, Jezebel is charismatic because she believes in Christianity thus she is a Christ believer. The charismatic nature of women represents the good hearted and good minded women who know their full duties and roles in the society thus perform them as they should be. In this society, charismatic women help to improve the welfare of the societies and people live well with charismatic women.

Women are portrayed as hardworkers. Wangechi is portrayed as a hardworker because she is seen cooking the food for the visitors, cleaning the house and ensuring that everything is in the right place or it is actually where it should be. Unlike Gathoni, Wangechi's daughter, Wangechi is hardworking. Wangechi being hardworking proves that without women the welfare of the society would be at stake.

Women are portrayed as good family care takers. Wangechi is portrayed as a family care taker because she cooks food for the family for them to eat and gain energy to live and work more. She is also a good family care taker because she ensures that the house is clean and everything is where it is supposed to be. This proves that without women, the welfare of the society would be at stake.

By using the play of *An Enemy of the People*, the following proves that without women, the welfare of the society would be at stake.

Women are portrayed as true lovers. Katherine (Mrs. Stockmann) and Petra are shown as true lovers because they supported Dr. Stockmann with the whole heart even when everyone turned against him. They still stood by him and supported him. Katherine is a true lover to her husband and children as well. Petra is a true lover to his father Dr. Stockmann. This gave Dr. Stockmann courage and comfort.



Women are portrayed as good advisors. Katherine advised Dr. Stockmann that if he has to publish the article and reveal the truth about the polluted spa bath, he should know that he will lose his job but if he is ready, then he should just reveal the truth to the public about the polluted space both. Dr. Stockmann decided to reveal the truth about the polluted spa bath and lost his job, and it was all okay to his side as long as the truth is revealed.

Women are portrayed as people responsible for shaping behaviours of children. In the play, Katherine (Mrs. Stockmann) is responsible for shaping the behaviours of Morten, Eilif, and Petra who are her children. She taught them good morals and all decided to support their father in the reveal of the polluted spa bath. None of them betrayed their father. This shows that women are responsible for shaping the behaviour of children.

Women are portrayed as peace keepers. Katherine at first was not supporting Dr. Stockmann to reveal about the polluted spa bath, but when everyone turned against Dr. Stockmann, she decided to support her husband by agreeing with him on revealing about the polluted spa bath because that is what Dr. Stockmann wanted. He kept peace in Dr. Stockmann by him knowing that at least his wife supports him.

Conclusively, women play a very big role in the welfare of the society, and they should not be downgraded at all. Women also play different roles such as being teachers, being lawyers, being parents or child bearers and many other beneficial roles.

7. Social realities refer to the things that human beings experience in their daily lives. The authors usually present the social realities because literature does not come from a vacuum, it comes from the society we live in. Authors usually present the social realities because they want to improve the situation existing in the society so as to make the society a better place for living. By using *A Man of the People* and *The*

*Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born*, the following are the problems facing the society.

To start with *A Man of the People*:

Corruption as shown in the novel is relevant to the society. In the novel, Chief Nanga is a corrupt leader and it is shown when he bribes Odili so that he can step down from the same post that Chief Nanga was contesting for of being a minister. Also, Chief Nanga bribes the article writer because if he does not, the article writer will write something bad about him. In our society, leaders like Chief Nanga are highly present and they lead to poverty and underdevelopment.

Hypocrisy as shown in the novel is relevant to the society. In the novel, Chief Nanga is seen as a hypocrite when he says that teaching is a very noble profession and he enjoyed being a teacher than being a minister. Meanwhile, he got rich after being a minister. He even tells Odili that if someone wants to make him a minister, he should run away. Leaders like Chief Nanga who are hypocrites are present and some friends are as well hypocrites. Hypocrisy can lead to conflict.

Betrayal as shown in the novel is relevant to the society. In the novel, Chief Nanga betrays his wife, Odili, his government, and his culture. Odili betrays Elsie and Elsie betrays Odili and Ralph. Jean betrays John by sleeping with Odili. All these show that betrayal is among major problems in the society which need to be solved. In our societies, friends can betray a person, relatives and all trusted and untrusted people can as well betray. This should be eradicated because it can result to conflict.

Womanization as shown in the novel is relevant to the society. In the novel, Chief Nanga is a womanizer because he sleeps with a lot of women apart from his wife. For example, he sleeps with Mrs. Akilo, Elsie and other university girls on expensive hotels during weekend. In the society, womanization is highly present among people of all

age groups and it should be eradicated because it can result to spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS and STD which can lead to death.

By using *The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born*, the following are the problems facing the society.

Irresponsibility as shown in the novel is relevant to the society. In the novel, the clerk is seen irresponsible because he is found sleeping during the night instead of doing his job effectively. The irresponsibility is shown in the man's office. In the society, irresponsibility is highly present among different people, it can either be students, teachers, parents or any other person but generally it retards the development process.

Embezzlement as shown in the novel is relevant to the society. Abednego Yamoah is an embezzler because he sells government petrol for his benefit and not for the benefit of the government. This retards development. In the society, embezzlers are found mostly in political aspects and many leaders misuse the public funds and public services for personal or private gain. Embezzlement is caused by lack of transparency and accountability so people should observe these to avoid embezzlement.

Immorality as shown in the novel is relevant to the society. Sister Maanan and Koffi Billy are immoral because they smoke weed. Weed can lead to several health problems. In our society, immorality is mostly found among the youth and they are the ones who mostly engage themselves in smoking weed, drug taking as well as alcoholism which in turn results to moral decay and deteriorates the health of a person. People should adhere to having good morals because they help to shape moral conduct of people and set moral standards of the society and source of peace.

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Poverty as shown in the novel is relevant to the society we live in. The man highly portrays poverty because his children walk bare footed because they do not have shoes, he sometimes does not have money for buying himself food. In short, he lived a miserable life because he did not participate in corruption. In the society, poverty is found in many areas and can be eradicated by through provision of employment and loans.

Therefore, the society we live in faces a lot of problems in which some can be eradicated but some can difficultly be eradicated. They are presented in the literatures so as to educate, criticize or console the society. Problems face everyone but there are solutions that can be made to solve the problems or reduce them so as to make the societies better places of living.

8. Conflict is the misunderstanding among two or more people. People cause conflict because of not playing the role effectively. By using two poems “Building the Nation” by Henry Barlow and “Freedom Song” by Marjorie Macgoye, the following are the roles which have not been played effectively and lead to causes of conflicts to their society.

Starting by the poem of “Building the Nation.”

The problem of corruption done by the P.S. has caused conflict between the P.S. and the driver. This is revealed when the P.S. uses the public funds to enrich himself. It’s seen from the 2nd stanza:

“The menu reflected its importance cold bell beer with fried chicken.”

This shows how the P.S. misuses the funds.

The problem of classes has led to conflict between the upper class and lower class. The classes from the poem are shown when the P.S. called the driver as “Mwananchi” to show different interims. This is seen from the 4th stanza when the P.S. says:

“Mwananchi I too had none I attended to matters of state.”

The problem of hypocrisy has led to cause conflict in the society. From the poem we see the P.S. was hypocrite instead of building the nation he was destroying the nation. This can be seen from the 5th stanza when the P.S. says

“Ah! as he continued yawning The pain we suffer in building the nation.”

The problem of selfishness has led to cause conflict in the society. This is seen when the P.S. went to get lunch in a hotel and leave his driver at the car and then after being back he ask his driver if he has get lunch. This is shown in the 3rd stanza when the poet says:

“Did you have lunch friend I preferred looking straight ahead.”

Ending by the poem of “Freedom Song,” the following are the roles which have not been played effectively and cause conflicts.

The problem of child labour is a cause of conflict in the society. From the poem it’s seen from how Atieno is being given heavy task instead of being sent to school. This is seen in the 1st stanza:

“Atieno wakes up early Atieno washes dishes Atieno plucks the chicken Bed her sacked down in the kitchen.”

The problem of early pregnancy leads to conflicts. This is seen from Atieno who is still a young girl in family way while is supposed to be at school and study all. This is because her uncle fails to educate her. This is seen when the poet says:

“Fifty fifty it may live Ending with post partum bleeding.”

Due to early pregnancy led to Atieno’s death.

The problem of irresponsibility has led to cause conflicts in the society. This is seen when Atieno’s uncle fail to educate Atieno and teach her what is right and to be follow. Instead, he asks who will teach Atieno what is right? This can be seen from the 5th stanza when the poet says:

“The girls spend too long at the market Who will teach her what is right Atieno rising fourteen years Atieno yo!”

This shows how Atieno’s uncle is irresponsible.

The problem of exploitation has caused conflict in the society. This is seen when Atieno stays to her aunt and works as a labour, but still she is not being paid because she is the relative. This can be seen from the 3rd stanza when the poet says:

“Since she is my wife’s relative Atieno needs no pay While she works my wife can sit.”

These shows how Atieno is being exploited instead of being taken at school.

To sum up: From the poems *Freedom Song* and *Building the Nation* teaches a lesson that we should stop exploitation because its against human rights also we get a lesson that we should stop corruption because its a source of underdevelopment.