

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

022

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(For School Candidates Only)

TIME: 3 Hours

Tuesday, 6th October 2009 a.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer the questions as instructed under each section.
3. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. Electronic calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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SECTION A (10 Marks)

COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow

To achieve the objective of a development plan, the whole nation must work as a team. We must marshal all the help we can get for the struggle. And in working for the future, we must guard all that is valuable in our inheritance.

We in this country have great natural resources. First, we have the people who are enthusiastic, friendly and law-abiding. This is our great asset in development. But we have also good land and minerals. And we have wild-life such as those found in few other parks in the world. These things we must retain the values of our brotherliness or family hood, which our fathers had. Our task is to widen those values not to eradicate them. This, in fact, is the purpose of all our work and all our plans: the creation, through African socialism, of our country in which we can all live proudly as brothers.

The tasks before us are immense surveying them. We might be inclined to ask like the baby centipede: 'How do we start? Which leg do I move first?' And the answer is the same as he was given: 'Move child, move!' No one of us can solve all the problems in front of our nation, but as each of us does his own task, so progress will be made.

The five year development plan which I now present to this house is a challenge to the nation. It is a big challenge that we faced in order to achieve Uhuru. This plan and its successors can be the means through which we shall obtain independence from the worst of the poverty our country now experiences. It is a declaration of war, and every one of us is a soldier. Our weapons are our hands and our determination.

Questions

- (i) In paragraph 2, the writer suggests that the part of our inheritance which we must guard most carefully is:
- A. the enthusiasm of friendly people.
 - B. the unusual wildlife
 - C. the good land and minerals
 - D. the feeling of brotherhood
 - E. the good land, people and minerals.

- (ii) The writer declares that
- A. if all the people in the nation work freely and democratically the plan must succeed
 - B. the success of the plan depends on the house
 - C. if all the people work together we will succeed
 - D. the success of the plans depend on the worst poverty one country now experiences
 - E. if all the people in the nation work harder the plan must succeed.
- (iii) The point of the story about the centipede is that
- A. people should work faster
 - B. it is difficult to know which part of the task to attempt first
 - C. children must be told to move first
 - D. the tasks are so many and so great that progress will be difficult
 - E. it is easy to plan on which step to start with as long as we have set our goals.
- (iv) The writer's intention in the last two sentences is to
- A. show that the whole ability of the nation must be used in a disciplined effort.
 - B. praise the quality of our weapons and ammunition
 - C. show clearly the objective of the plan
 - D. call the people to meet the challenge and achieve Uhura
 - E. show that if people use the weapons available they can be successful.
- (v) Complete the following sentences by filling in the blank spaces with appropriate information from the passage.
- (i) The word development means _____
 - (ii) The objective of development plan is _____
 - (iii) The phrase: Our weapons are our hands and our determination means _____

2. Summarize the following paragraph in five (5) sentences.

Climate is the most important factor in soil formation. It has two components, temperature and rainfall. Vegetation, micro-organisms and animals, including man, greatly influence the formation of soil. Vegetation exerts its main influence on soil formation through the amount and nature of the organic matter it adds to the soil. Relief influences soil formation primarily as a factor affecting erosion and as a modifier of climate and water air relationships.

Parent material is the initial state of the soil system as it represents the weathered rock materials from which the soil develops. The kind of soil that develops depends in part upon the kind of parent rocks and parent materials which influence the physical and chemical properties of the resulting soil. The maturity of a soil is determined by the time factor. The length of time required for a soil to develop horizons depends upon many inter-related factors such as climate source of the parent material., organisms and relief.

SECTION B (20 Marks)

PATTERNS AND VOCABULARY

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

3. Complete the following sentences with the suitable word among the words given below. Write the correct word against the item number in the answer booklet.

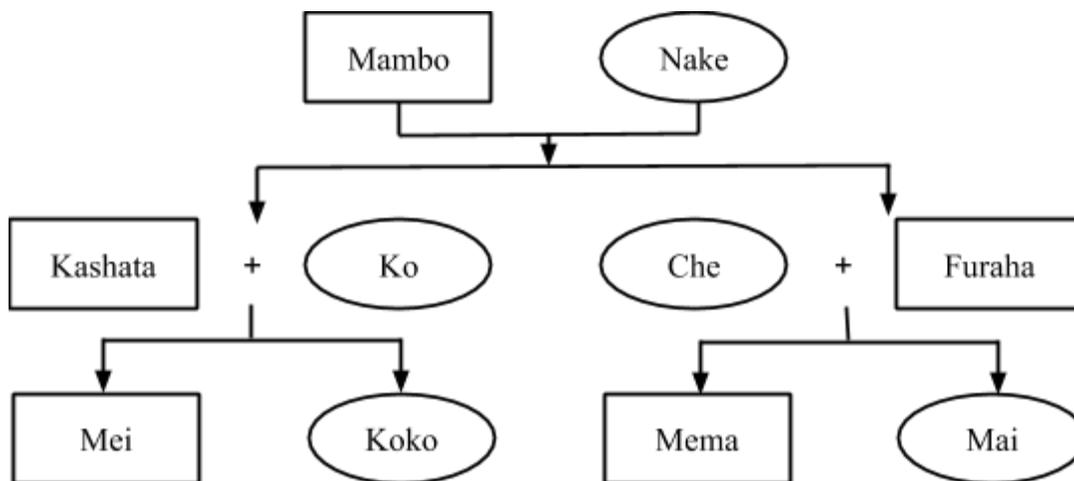
More, much, lot, enough, many, little, any, not.

In the evening, there were (i) _____ people at the bus stand. These would have given me a (ii) _____ of money if I carried them. But there wasn't (iii) _____ diesel in the tank. The (iv) _____ diesel I had was just enough to drive back home. Oh! How I wished I had more.

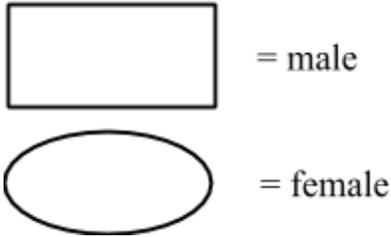
4. In each of these sentences one word is wrong. Correct them by writing the correct word.

- (i) I'm very happy today, I've got a letter from my deer friend.
- (ii) The milkman put five litres of milk in his new pale.
- (iii) I saw a flock of cattle when I was crossing river Honia.
- (iv) Mr Mzilikazi is our new principal.

5. Study the following diagram, read the passage that follows it and answer the questions.



KEY:



The diagram represents Mambo’s and Nake’s family. They have only two children who are Kashata and Che. Kashata got married to Ko. They have two children who are Mei and Koko. Che got married to Furaha and have got two children, Mema and Mai.

Questions

- (a) What does Mambo call Mai?
 - (b) What does Furaha call Mambo and Nake?
 - (c) What does Koko call Mema?
 - (d) What does Mei call Che?
6. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each.
- (a) He did not only wash his face but also combed his hair.
(Begin: Not only)
 - (b) “I have been studying English Language for four years.” he said.
(Use indirect speech)
 - (c) He studied hard everyday as a result he got better results.
(Begin: The harder)
 - (d) Whose pen is this?
(Begin: To whom)
7. Construct the sentences using the information provided on Boko’s life history.

- 1984 - 1987 : at Kimashuku Secondary School
- 1985 : buy a bicycle
- 1988 - 91 : at Changarawe college
- 1992 - 94 : teach English at Maneromango Secondary School
- 1995 : buy a new saloon car
- 1996 - 98 : teach English at Mgambo Secondary School

For example: In 1986 Booko was going to school at Kimashuku Secondary school.
In 1985 Boko bought a bicycle.

- a) In 1989, _____
- b) In 1993, _____

- c) In 1995, _____
 d) In 1997, _____

SECTION C (30 Marks)

LANGUAGE USE

Answer questions 8, 9 and two (2) of the given alternatives in question 10.

8. Rearrange the following sentences in chronological order to make a meaningful paragraph by writing the right letters against each item. Example (i) - E.
- A. Organisms that spread disease without being affected by the diseases themselves are called vectors.
 - B. Animals and insects spread diseases.
 - C. For example, a fly walking over faeces or a decaying carcass will get bacteria on its feet and body.
 - D. Some vectors collect and deliver pathogens by accident.
 - E. If it then makes contact with your skin or your plate, the bacteria will be passed on and those bacterial cells could travel into your body.
9. Match the items in **List A** with responses in **List B** to make meaningful sentences by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) The policemen were guarding the bank	A. I have to complete my task.
(ii) Although I am tired	B. in order to do his work effectively.
(iii) All the citizens have to work hard,	C. English was spoken in Tanzania.
(iv) Tanzanians speak English	D. but a lot of money was stolen from it.
(v) She has to wake up early in the morning	E. but I have to complete my task.
	F. so as to develop our country.
	G. in order to do her work effectively.
	H. but a lot of money were stolen from it.
	I. so that to develop our country.
	J. English is spoken in Tanzania.

10. Answer **two (2)** questions from the **four (4)** alternatives A, B, C and D.
- A. In not less than 250 words, write a story ending “Thanks God! I had a mobile phone”.
- B. You have been appointed to be a principal speaker of the motion: “Prostitution must be abolished in our country.” Argue for the motion in 250 words.
- C. In not more than 250 words, write a composition on: “Motor Accidents in Tanzania roads, their causes and suggest ways on how this problem could be controlled”.
- D. Write a letter to the Manager, Mtwara Cooperative Union, Makonde Street, P.O. Box 345 Mtwara. Apply for the post of Accounts Clerk as it was advertised in the Daily News of Thursday June 15th, 2006. Sign your name as Doto Majaliwa Kazimoto.

SECTION D (40 Marks)

RESPONSE TO READING

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section. **One** question should be selected from **poetry** and the other from novels and short stories or plays.

LIST OF READINGS

NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES

A Wreath for Father Mayer of Masasi	- S.N. Ndunguru (1997), Mkuki na Nyota
Unanswered Cries	- Osman Conteh, Macmillan
Passed Like a Shadow	- B.M Mapalala (2006), DUP
Spared	- S.N. Ndunguru (2004), Mkuki na Nyota
Weep Not Child	- Ngugi wa Thiong’o (1987); Heinemann
The interview	- P. Ngugi (2002), Macmillan

PLAYS

Three Suitors: One Husband	- O. Mbia (1994), Eyre Methuen
The Lion and the Jewel	- W. Soyinka (1963), OUP
This Time Tomorrow	- Ngugi wa Thiong’o (1972), Heinemann
The Black Hermit	- Ngugi wa Thiong’o (1972), Heinemann

POETRY

Songs of Lawino and Ocol	- O. P’Bitek (1979), EAPH
Growing up with Poetry	- D. Rubadiri (ed) (1989), Heinemann
Summons	- R. Mabala (1960), TPH

11. With reference to the poem below, highlight the central theme and relate it to what is currently happening in our society.

Death, be not proud - by John Donne (England)

Death, be not proud, though some have called thee
Might and dreadful, for thou art not so:
For those whom you think'st though dost overthrow
Die not, poor Death, not yet canst thou kill me.
From rest and sleep, which but thy pictures be,
Much pleasure- then from thee much more must flow;
And soonest our best men with thee do go,
Rest of their bones and souls's delivery.
Though art slave to fate, chance, kings and desperate men,
And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell:
And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well
And better than thy stroke. Why swell'st thou then?
One short sleep past, we wake eternally.
And death shall be no more. Death, thou shalt die.

12. When trying to follow foreign culture, the African finds himself or herself divorced from both his culture and the foreign one. Using four (4) poems show how this is true.
13. With reference to two (2) novels or short stories, analyse the sources of conflicts the writers present.
14. Different groups of people and individuals have different goals and interests which are sources of conflict in the society. Justify this statement by referring to two plays you have read under this section.