

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

**022**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
(For Private Candidates Only)

*TIME: 3 Hours*

*Tuesday, 6<sup>th</sup> 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).

## 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

Soil texture refers to the proportions of silt, sand and clay in a soil. Put in another way, it refers to the different sizes of soil aggregates (soil particles) typical of an area. The texture of a soil determines its ability to absorb and retain water and nutrients. Sandy soils have large particles with large air spaces. As a result, these soils are loose and open and do not hold soil moisture well. On the other hand, clay soils have small particles and because of the colloidal nature (i.e. the ability to attract water molecules and ions) of a clay, water absorption is very good. Soil texture also influences the number of soil pores (i.e. air spaces in the soil) which, in turn, affect the quantity and movement of water and air in the soil. Water percolation and aeration are greatly determined by soil structure. Because of the large air spaces in sandy soils, aeration and drainage are good; it is the opposite in clay soils. Loam soils, which are mixture of 50 to 70 per cent silt and clay, 30 to 40 per cent sand and 0.1 to 4 per cent organic matter, are the best. They are easy to till and their rate of water and nutrient intake and water-supplying power are ideal for crop production.

Other textural classes are sandy loams which are well-drained, moderately fertile and moderately coarse textured. They contain 20 to 50 per cent silt and clay, 50 to 80 per cent sand and 0.1 to 3 per cent organic matter. They are suitable for growing vegetables and cereals. Clay loams are fine-textured and poorly drained. They contain 20 to 60 per cent silt, 20 to 50 per cent sand, 20 to 30 per cent clay and 0.1 to 6 per cent organic matter. Silty loams are fairly well drained and fine textured. They are slightly acidic but fertile. They contain 20 to 30 per cent sand, 70 to 80 per cent silt and clay and 0.1 to 4 per cent organic matter. Drainage is normally needed before crops can grow well.

Soil structure refers to the way in which the soil particles are grouped or arranged in the soil. The arrangement of soil aggregates affects: the movement of water and air in the soil, heat transfer and amount of air and water in soils. Soil structure determines the bulk density, which is a measure of pore space in the soil. The higher the bulk density, the more compact the soil and the smaller the pore space. Such soils have a poor structure. Types of soil structure include blocky or cuboidal structure whose particles are arranged like cubes. They are hexagonal in appearance and have sharp edges. Columnar structure contains aggregates form column-like structures, which may be 15 cm or more in diameter. This type is found in the subsoil of arid and semi-arid zones. The soil particles of platy or plate-like structure are laid in groups one above the other in thin layers. Granular structure and crumb structure have round soil particles. Soils with a crumb structure are more porous than those with a granular structure. However, top soil with much more

organic matter is often characterized by having a granular structure. Both types are found within the plough depth, i.e. between 0 and 25 cm below ground surface.

### Questions

- a) Supply the correct letter to each of the following items.
- i. The passage has two topics, namely
    - A. provide shade on hot days and shelter on wet days
    - B. protect the environment from pollution and the effects of weather
    - C. provide fruits and seeds which are eaten by humans and animals
    - D. make the soil fertile by producing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide
    - E. absorb excessive moisture from the atmosphere.
  - ii. Sandy loams have the following characteristics:
    - A. Fairly well drained and fine textured
    - B. Fine textured and poor drained
    - C. Well drained, moderately fertile and moderately coarse textured
    - D. Well drained, fine textured and moderately coarse textured
    - E. Well drained, moderately fertile and moderately coarse textured.
  - iii. Soil structure include
    - A. sandy loams, blocky or cuboidal structure
    - B. columnar structure and platy or plate- like structure
    - C. granular structure, crumb structure and silt loamy structure
    - D. blocky or cuboidal structure and sandy structure
    - E. columnar structure, clay structure and platy or plate- like structure.
  - iv. The following are affected by arrangement of soil aggregates
    - A. The arrangement of soil particles and aeration
    - B. The movement of water and air in the soil and heat transfer
    - C. Amount of air and water in the soil and aeration
    - D. The movement of water, heat transfer and amount of air and water in the soil
    - E. The movement of air in the soil, heat transfer and amount of water in the soil.
- b) Complete the following sentences by filling in the blank spaces with appropriate information from the passage.
- i. Sandy loams are well-drained means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ii. Which is the best soil for cultivation of most crops? Why? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - iii. How can soil fertility be maintained for better yields? \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Substances which allow electricity to flow through them are called conductors. Those which do not allow electricity to flow are called insulators. Examples of conductors are metals, salt and inorganic acid solutions. Insulators include air, plastic materials, rubber, wood, paper, ebonite, pure water and organic acid solutions.

Silver is the best of the metallic conductors; copper is the next best. Pure copper inside flex and plastic materials is widely used for connecting wire for domestic and commercial supplies. When impurities, however small, are mixed with pure copper an alloy is produced of much lower conductivity or, to put it the other way, of much higher electrical resistance.

Nichrome and manganin are two copper alloys used in circuits as resistance wire. The insulating properties of materials can break down under certain conditions and they then become conductors. For example, air at normal pressure is usually an insulator but flashes of lightning show their conducting path during electrical storms.

### **SECTION B (20 Marks)**

#### **PATTERNS AND VOCABULARY**

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

3. Write one word which is not the member of other words in each list below.
- a) Novels, Stories, Plays, Literature, Language, Art, Legend
  - b) Cairo, Ankara, Madagascar, Washington, Budapest, Havana
  - c) Chemistry, Agricultural science, Linguistics, Physics, Biology
  - d) Orange, Water, Onion, Tomato, Spoon, Box, Man
4. Write correct sentences by putting the words in brackets in correct forms.
- a) In 1492, Columbus (discover) America.
  - b) Mwakikoti (not look) very happy at the party.
  - c) Katarina (be) a teacher here since 1976.
  - d) The building (be complete) in 1637.
5. One of the words in each of the sentences below is wrong. Correct it by writing the correct spelling.
- a) When you here the sound, you become conscious of it.
  - b) His monthly budget must include buss fee.

- c) If you travel from Arusha to Morogoro through Moshi you will have to cross Wami  
bride.
- d) Machinga has been enduring considerable back pane for a number of years.
6. Choose the right word from among the given list and write it after the expressions below.

**National, gallery, grocer, nation, globalization, grocery, studio, global, state, democracy, market, theatre, network**

The writer of plays is known as \_\_\_\_ Playwright

- a) A country that has its land and government \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The idea that the world is developing a single economy and culture as a result of improved technology and communications and the influence of very large multinational companies \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) A place where an artist or photographer works; where films or recordings are made \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) A place where tinned food and other domestic supplies are sold \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Choose the right form of the words in each pair and fill it in the blank spaces.

**Give/ are given, travel/ am travelled, owned/ is owned, drives/ is driven, gave/ was given, sold/ was sold, hear/ heard, put/ were put**

- a) The car \_\_\_\_\_ by a racing driver, who always \_\_\_\_\_ it very fast.
- b) I always \_\_\_\_\_ first class. You \_\_\_\_\_ much better food.
- c) The lights \_\_\_\_\_ out when the family \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.
- d) He didn't like the present that he \_\_\_\_\_ for his birthday, so he \_\_\_\_\_ it.

### SECTION C (30 Marks)

#### LANGUAGE USE

Answer questions 8, 9 and two (2) of the four (4) given alternatives in question 10.

8. Rearrange the following sentences in a logical sequence to make a meaningful paragraph by writing the corresponding letters in the answer booklet (s) provided. Example (i) ---- K.
- A. The movement of smoke and pollen was first discovered by a scientist named Robert Brown, about 150 years ago, so it is called Brownian motion.
- B. The air particles are themselves invisible under the microscope, because they are very small.

- C. The warmer the water, the faster the pollen moves.
- D. In the same way, pollen dances about on the surface of water, because it is bombarded by tinny moving water particles.
- E. The smoke specks move because they are knocked about by moving particles of air.

9. Match the items in **List A** with responses in **List B** to complete the meaning by writing the correct letter beside the item number.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) While they were playing tennis, ....	A. I saw a wild dog.
(ii) While you are in London, ....	B. her husband is cooking the dinner.
(iii) While I was walking in the park, ....	C. I was having lunch.
(iv) While she is watching television, ....	D. goes and visit British Museum.
(v) When I saw you, ....	E. I had lunch.
	F. it started to rain.
	G. I see a wild dog.
	H. go and visit the British Museum.
	I. her husband cooks the dinner.
	J. it was raining.

10. Answer **two (2)** questions from the **four (4)** alternatives A, B, C and D.

- A. Imagine that you are the first candidate who performed well in form four mock examinations. The head of school has awarded you one hundred thousand shillings. In about 250 words, explain how you feel and how you will spend the money.
- B. Write a letter to your uncle who promised to pay school fees for you if you continue with form five. Tell him what your financial needs will be. Your name is Nakundwa Labani, Nanda Secondary School, Box 115, Singida.
- C. Crimes such as drug abuse, robbery, cheating, forgery of academic certificates and prostitution are common in Tanzania. Write a composition in not less than 250 words suggesting the solutions to curb the mentioned problems.

- D. Some of the leaders in the world have stopped death penalty in their countries. Using 250 words, suggest what you think should be done in Tanzania.

### **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**

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

##### **PLAYS**

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

##### **POETRY**

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

11. Read the poem then answer all questions that follow.

Behold!  
God, Almighty, the only God,  
God is holy, God is merciful,  
God our father, God our redeemer  
Who brought us back,  
From chains of Devil, the wicked,  
That we are tortured no more'  
Who's like you?  
God, Almighty, the only God.

Who created the heaven and earth,  
And who was before everything,  
Came to exist,  
Today He remains, true God,  
God worthy of our praise  
So my life, is the life for God,  
Because He is the only to be worshiped,  
And not gods,  
Who are like Chaff before the wind,  
When it blows, they are no more  
Worship God and not gods  
Present your body as a living sacrifice  
Don't offer your body to devil and his offspring  
Offer it to God.  
Who loves you and gives you life. Amen.

**Questions**

- a) What is the poem about?
  - b) Who is talking in the poem?
  - c) Why do you think gods are useless?
  - d) Comment on the language use.
  - e) Is the poem relevant to any society?
12. Using four (4) poems show how artists discuss the issue of personal identity.
13. It is hard to fight against HIV/AIDS because people's minds are corrupt. Discuss the statement using one novel and Tanzania experience.
14. Many youths in today's Tanzania are engaging in searching dirty information from the internet because they lack self-discipline. Support this statement using one play and your own life experience.