# THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 1995

022

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME:  $3\frac{1}{4}$  Hours.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. There are FOUR Sections: A, B, C and D in this paper.
- Each candidate must answer a total of FIVE questions: BOTH questions in Section A and B,TWO questions from Section C and ONE question from Section D.
- In answering Section b. candidates must make reference to at least two readings.
- Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet you use.

This paper consists of 5 printed pages.

 Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions that follow by writing the letter of the best answer.

It is true that at one extreme thinking is impossible without some information on the subject. At the other extreme perfect information would make information unnecessary. In between these two extremes both thinking and information are required.

In school subjects it is too often assumed that information is more important than thinking. Thinking is regarded only as a tool for assimilating information, classifying it and putting it into its proper place. Information is very much easier to teach than thinking. Information can be tested in examinations in an objective manner. Within a mation can be tested in examinations in an objective manner. Within a closed subject area information may indeed seem to replace thinking. Thinking may even seem to be guessing.

It is a common experience in the academic world to find people who are so well informed within their own speciality that they can be classed as brilliant. Outside that speciality, however, their ability is much less, for information can no longer be a substitute for thinking.

Always to aim at getting information is admirable, but to await perfect information is impractical. In the ordinary world decisions and actions have to be taken and since the information is usually imperfect it has to be supplemented by good thinking.

The relationship between thinking and information can be considered in two situations. In the first situation it is possible to collect a great deal of information. In the second situation it is not possible to collect enough information. When it is possible to collect information, it is often felt that this collection is more important information, it is often felt that this collection is more important than thinking. As a result science has been almost wrecked by the than thinking. As a result science has been almost wrecked by the than thinking and result science has been almost wrecked by the than thinking and result science has been almost wrecked by the than thinking and result science shows an information generator. Statistics can development of statistics as an information in direct proportion seemingly generate an endless amount of information in direct proportion to the effect invested. It is supposed that eventually enough information will have been collected for an idea to emerge. The history of mation will have been collected for an idea to emerge. The history of the science shows otherwise. It shows that a person looking in a different science shows otherwise. It shows that a person looking in a different science shows otherwise. It shows that a person looking in a different science shows otherwise. It shows that a person looking in a different science shows otherwise already exists can come up with new concepts. When they are looked at through the spectacles of an information only when they are looked at through the spectacles of an idea ....

In the second situation it is not possible to fill the field with information. In almost all situations involving decisions, planning or action there is a need and a desire for more information. But that information cannot be absorbed, or cannot be obtained in time. In a contemplative area like science, history or literature one can wait contemplative area like science, history or literature one can wait patiently for the information to be discovered, but in a practical situation patiently for the information to be discovered, but in a practical situation situation this is rarely the case. Furthermore in a practical situation a person is usually dealing with the future: what will happen if I do a person is usually dealing with the future of average to deal with the future one has to think very hard to make the to deal with the future one has to think very hard to make the to deal with the future one has to think very hard to make the to deal with the future one has to think very hard to make the to deal with the future one has to think very hard to make the to deal with the future one has to think very hard to make the to deal with the future one has to think very hard to make the to deal with the future and plans that can cope with a number of alternative situations. All this requires a good deal of thinking.

#### QUESTIONS:

- (a) (i) The author of this passage says information would not be required when
  - (a) we think hard over a subject
  - (b) that information is imperfect
  - (c) that information is perfect
  - (d) we think without prior knowledge.
  - (ii) The author argues that in order to prove educated
    - (a) thinking and being informed are necessary
    - (b) it is most important to be informed in a subject
    - (c) we should think hard to assimilate knowledge
    - (d) we should be capable of guessing things.
  - (iii) In the second paragraph, a closed subject area means
    - (a) an outdated subject
    - (b) the most important subject
    - (c) Science subjects
    - (d) a full information subject.
  - (iv) Specialists in academic subjects have less ability cutside their area of speciality because
    - (a) they are less informed in their subject areas
    - (b) their knowledge depends on much information in their subject area.
    - (c) the knowledge they have is just too much
    - (d) other people cannot easily understand them.
  - (v) Good thinking is always necessary before we reach any decision on a matter because
    - (a) people usually admire information
    - (b) information on a matter is always inadequate
    - (c) it is a normal human practice
    - (d) thinking enables us to wait for adequate information.
  - (vi) The author says statistics has almost wrecked science for the reason that
    - (a) statistics gives ready-made answers to puzzling questions
    - (b) statistics can generate endless information
    - (c) people are enabled to generate so many ideas by statistics
    - (d) some people think statistics gives every information they requre.
  - (vii) In order to predict future events we must
    - (a) ask questions to experienced persons
    - (b) wait until we are enough experienced

(vii)	Contd	
	(c)	apply our past experiences
	(4)	apply our past experiences. avoid acting on our personal experiences.
	(4)	avoid acting on our personal tapeau
(b)	In al	read.
	•	TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY
		ite the following sentences according to the instructions given:  She can finish two books in a day.
2. (a)	Rewr	ite the following sentences according to
2. (0)	(i)	She reads fast. She can finish two books in a day.
	,_,	
	441	You have not seen him playing football. You say he is a bad
	(ii)	
		Join using: Had you seen
	(111)	I do my homework when everybody is asleep.
	(111)	Change into reported spech
		He is sick. He is attending the meeting.
	(iv)	He is sick. He is account
	+	Join using: despite.
(b	) In form	the following passage fill in the gaps by writing the correct ms of the verbs (i) - (viii)
		(spend) the whole day in the garden.
		(grow) a valled)
		(to ha) so busy that when
		(-ing) we never (Y)
	1	(get) night, We all (VII)
	was	ed that we had to (viii) (go) back to our dormitories.
(0	c) Cor	rect the following sentences where necessary.
	(i)	My brother he is a very good artist.
	(ii)	One must work hard if he wants to be successful in life.
	(111)	We have been in this school since four years.
	(iv)	The informations reached us early this morning.
	d) Cho	ose the best words which complete the following sentences:
(1		While we were the party the lights went off.
	(1)	
		(a) on (b) in (c) by (d) at
	(ii)	I normally go to school bus.
		(a) by (b) on (c) with (d) in
	(444)	Come 9.30 tomorrow.
	(111)	
		(a) on (b) at (c) in (d) to

(iv) I am disgusted his noise. (d) for (c) by (b) with

(e) Natch the items in Column A with the relevant ones in Column B to produce complete and meaningful sentences:

Colum	m A		Column B
is poor (ii) You must	hurry up d to close up f their	b) t c) L d) s e) H f) b	did not understand you hey lived happily. et us go back home trangers can understand what I am saying. ow do you do!. ecause it will soon be raining. s customers were becoming fewer and fewer. e did not do well in my terminal
			tests.

### SECTION C - WRITING SKILLS

- Write an essay on "African boundaries are not necessary" (about 350 words). 3.
- Write an essay on "What I intend to do in my life". (about 350 words).
- The General Manager of Small Scale Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), P.O. Box 2476, Dar es salaam, advertised training oppotunities (Daily News of 24th June, 1995) for form four leavers.

Carpentry, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Textile Engineering.

Apply for a course. Sign your name as Masonga Magesa.

Imagine you were a Village Executive Officer. Your pople do not know the importance of environment protection. They cut trees randomly, burn forests and such other activities. Prepare a speech to educate them on

## SECTION D - READING PROGRAMME

- Ignorance and betrayal have aided greatly the process of African enslavement within the African Continent. Discuss using TWO readings. 8.
- "The African masses todate are suffering from the effects of selfishness and lack of seriousness caused by the current African leadership".
- Now for is it necessary that people undergo mental liberation as they liberate themselves from foreign domination in order to achieve true