

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

**022**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time : 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year : 1996**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer all questions in section A, B and C and **one (1)** questions from section D.
3. Non-programmable calculators may be used.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

maktaba.tetea.org



**(i) Young people in developing countries are asked to:**

- A. Become educated and migrate to a developed country which can make use of their skills.
- B. Rise up against unjust politicians and kill them.
- C. Improve the spiritual health of rural people by converting them to Christianity or Islam.
- D. Use their ability to help their people.

Correct answer: **D. Use their ability to help their people.**

**(ii) Young parents are asked:**

- A. Not to have any children because overpopulation prevents progress.
- B. To have only the number of children that the society can support without hindering its advance.
- C. To use all types of birth control to regulate the size of their families.
- D. To take suffering children to doctors for medical attention.

Correct answer: **B. To have only the number of children that the society can support without hindering its advance.**

**(iii) Rulers according to this passage, must learn that:**

- A. Food should be made available equitably and that spending on arms is a waste.
- B. The world should be united into one state.
- C. International barriers to trade should be removed.
- D. All their political and financial institutions should be replaced.

Correct answer: **A. Food should be made available equitably and that spending on arms is a waste.**

Got it, I won't put a line to separate the questions. Let's continue from where we left off.

**(iv) The most suitable title for this passage would be:**

- A. The fight against Unjust Rulers
- B. How starvation and Gun of Tyrants kill many people each year
- C. The Fight Against Hunger
- D. How Ignorance and Population Growth Prevent World Progress

Correct answer: **C. The Fight Against Hunger**

(v) From the underlined sentences (paragraph 4) we know that:

- A. we should develop our bodies and spirits by helping rural people.
- B. we should work with rural people so that they develop their bodies and spirits.
- C. we should take the little money that rural people have and use it to make more money for them.
- D. we should send money to rural people who work on development projects.

Correct answer: **B. we should work with rural people so that they develop their bodies and spirits**

(vi) Which of the following is not true according to the passage:

- A. Educated young people should help needy people
- B. Rulers are unaware that many men starve
- C. The size of families should be planned
- D. The world can end hunger if all decide to do it

Correct answer: **B. Rulers are unaware that many men starve**

(e) Match the items in columns A and B to produce complete and meaningful sentences. Write the sentences.

#### COLUMN A

- (i) However rich people are
- (ii) The bandits had already run away
- (iii) Had she realized the trick
- (iv) Although he worked intelligently

#### COLUMN B

- (a) she would have rejected the offer
- (b) but he did not achieve his goals
- (c) he failed in all his plans
- (d) by the time the Policemen arrived
- (e) she would not be trapped so easily
- (f) they always seem anxious to make more money
- (g) when you come
- (h) but they get richer

Correct matching:

- (i) However rich people are, they always seem anxious to make more money.
- (ii) The bandits had already run away by the time the Policemen arrived.
- (iii) Had she realized the trick, she would not be trapped so easily.
- (iv) Although he worked intelligently, he did not achieve his goals.

3. Write a letter to the Editor of the Daily News explaining why it was important for the Tanzanians aged 18 and above to register for the Presidential & Parliamentary elections. Your name should be J. Mkude.

Dear Editor,

I am writing to emphasize the importance of Tanzanians aged 18 and above registering to vote for the Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Participation in elections is the fundamental way for citizens to exercise their democratic right. By registering, citizens are directly involved in choosing leaders who will represent their interests and address national issues.

Registering to vote ensures that every eligible citizen has a voice in the decision-making process. When people fail to register, their concerns may not be adequately represented in Parliament or in the Presidency. Active participation guarantees that leaders are chosen by the majority, ensuring fair governance.

It is also important for young Tanzanians who have just turned 18 to take part because they represent the future of the nation. Their decisions and votes can shape policies that will affect their education, employment, and overall development. Registering gives them the power to influence these policies.

In addition, voter registration enhances accountability. Leaders know that they will be held responsible by a wide population who have registered and are ready to vote. This encourages better leadership and more responsible governance.

Finally, registering to vote strengthens national unity. When all citizens, regardless of their background, come forward to register, it shows that everyone is equal before the law and has a role to play in building the nation.

Sincerely,

J. Mkude

4. Write a composition on why in recent years the Tanzanian youths have been running from villages to towns and most of them becoming petty traders commonly known as “Machinga”. What would you suggest as solutions to this problem?

Many Tanzanian youths have been moving from villages to towns in recent years due to the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas. Agriculture, which has been the main source of livelihood, no longer provides sustainable income for many families, causing young people to seek alternative ways of survival in towns.

Another reason is the attraction of urban life. Towns are perceived to have better social services, education, and entertainment. Youths migrate in search of improved lifestyles and opportunities, even though most of them end up struggling as petty traders or “Machinga.”

Additionally, poverty in rural areas forces many young people to migrate. With limited access to capital, training, and modern farming technologies, they cannot sustain themselves in villages. Towns provide a hope, even though the reality is often harsh.

One suggested solution is to improve rural infrastructure. Good roads, reliable electricity, and better access to markets can help youths engage in productive agricultural and entrepreneurial activities in their home areas.

Another solution is to provide training and support for modern farming techniques and agribusiness. This would make agriculture more attractive and profitable for young people, reducing the need to migrate to towns.

The government should also create youth development programs that provide loans, skills, and resources for both rural and urban youths. This will reduce unemployment and dependence on petty trading.

Finally, creating industries in rural areas will absorb many young people into formal employment. Industries related to food processing, textiles, and construction materials can provide jobs and encourage youths to remain in villages.

5. Imagine you have completed form four. Write a letter to your pen friend in the United Kingdom telling him/her where you will be, what you will be doing and what your future expectations are.

Dear Friend,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to share with you my plans after completing Form Four.

Firstly, I intend to continue with my education. My wish is to join advanced level studies in science subjects because I would like to pursue a career in engineering. I believe that furthering my education will open more opportunities for me and help me achieve my goals.

In the meantime, while waiting for results, I will assist my parents at home with farming activities. Agriculture has always been important in my family, and helping out will keep me active and productive.

My future expectations are to study hard and qualify for university. I want to be a mechanical engineer, working on projects that can improve infrastructure and technology in my country.

I also hope to one day travel abroad, perhaps to visit you in the United Kingdom, and gain more exposure to the world. Such experiences will give me more knowledge to contribute to the development of my country.

Yours sincerely,  
adamu

6. As a representative of the Tanzanian young generation, what and why would you like the next government after the October Elections to put more emphasis on?

As a representative of the Tanzanian young generation, I would like the next government to put more emphasis on education. Education is the key to unlocking opportunities for youths, and improving the quality of schools, teachers, and facilities will prepare us to compete globally.

I would also urge the government to emphasize job creation. Unemployment remains one of the biggest challenges facing young people. Establishing industries, encouraging entrepreneurship, and supporting small businesses will enable us to be self-reliant.

Another important area is access to technology. We live in a digital age where skills in ICT are crucial. Expanding internet access and training programs will allow youths to benefit from global opportunities.

I would also want the government to improve health services. Healthy young people are productive, and proper healthcare ensures that we can contribute fully to national development.

Lastly, I would encourage the government to invest more in youth empowerment programs. Programs that provide loans, training, and mentorship will help youths realize their potential and reduce dependency on petty trading or migration to urban areas.

7. The introduction of formal education with new and different ideas in various African societies has caused a lot of misunderstandings. Discuss this statement with reference to 2 readings you have studied in the language 3 programme.

Formal education introduced new ideas that often conflicted with traditional values in African societies. In the novel *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe, the introduction of Western education and religion caused a rift between generations. The younger people embraced new ways, while the elders viewed them as a threat to their culture.

In *The River Between* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o, education divided the community. Some families supported it, believing it would bring progress, while others resisted, fearing it would erode traditions. This misunderstanding led to conflicts that weakened unity in the society.

The main cause of misunderstanding was that formal education emphasized Western ideals while neglecting local traditions. This created tension between those who embraced change and those who wanted to preserve African customs.

Education also influenced leadership, as those who received formal education gained power and respect, sometimes replacing traditional leaders. This shift caused mistrust and widened the gap between the educated and the uneducated.

Overall, formal education brought both opportunities and conflicts, as African societies struggled to balance modern knowledge with traditional practices.

8. In any 2 readings you have done, how did the key characters help to develop their communities?

In *Weep Not Child* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Njoroge believed that education was the path to freedom and development for his people. He encouraged others to value schooling, as he saw it as a tool to liberate them from colonial oppression and to build a better future.

In *Song of Lawino and Ocol* by Okot p'Bitek, Lawino defended African culture and traditions against Western influence. By doing so, she helped her community preserve its identity and values, reminding them not to abandon their ways completely for foreign practices.

Both characters worked in different ways to develop their communities. Njoroge focused on progress through education, while Lawino emphasized the preservation of cultural heritage.

Their contributions highlight the importance of balancing modern progress with respect for tradition in building strong communities.

9. Using 2 readings under this course, show the causes of dissatisfaction and how people have reacted to them.

In *No Longer at Ease* by Chinua Achebe, dissatisfaction was caused by corruption in public service. Obi Okonkwo, the main character, faced pressure from family and society, which led him to engage in corrupt practices. The dissatisfaction of the people grew as corruption weakened trust in leadership, and many lost faith in fairness within the system.

In *The Black Hermit* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o, dissatisfaction arose from tribalism and political divisions. The main character, Remi, struggled with reconciling his personal freedom with the expectations of his tribe and nation. The dissatisfaction of the people manifested in protests and demands for unity and justice.

In both readings, dissatisfaction came from poor leadership, corruption, and divisions within society. People reacted by either withdrawing in despair, as Obi did, or by calling for change and unity, as seen in Remi's case.

These examples show that dissatisfaction in society often comes from social injustice, and reactions can either weaken communities or strengthen them through demands for reform.