

**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 : 1997**

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**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).

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1. (a) (i) Unlike many other countries, the African States should provide the required services because:
- A. other countries have a lot of money
  - B. Africans are too poor to pay for the expensive services
  - C. Africa needs education, food and health services
  - D. the African states have enough wealth for services

Correct answer: C. Africa needs education, food and health services

(ii) “Problems are high”. But the writer provides two factors as solution, and these are:

- A. radical solution and agriculture
- B. agriculture and primary production
- C. resource assessment and manufacturing
- D. manufacturing and agriculture

Correct answer: D. manufacturing and agriculture

(iii) When the writer says “In skilled labour and capital, Africa is defective” he means:

- A. Africa greatly misses highly learned people and capital
- B. Capitalism highly affects Africa’s development
- C. The educated people in Africa are less reliable
- D. manufacturing industry workers need no much skill

Correct answer: A. Africa greatly misses highly learned people and capital

(iv) In the third paragraph, the writer says despite Africa’s ability to produce a variety of crops, its major problem is the:

- A. competition with temperate zone crops
- B. abundance of products and their storage
- C. means of preserving the qualities of her products
- D. market for selling its quality products

Correct answer: C. means of preserving the qualities of her products

(v) What two suggestions does the writer give as ways of preventing the collapse of African Agriculture?

Correct answer: The writer suggests soil conservation measures and the urgent use of chemical fertilizers to restore and maintain soil fertility.

(b) Summarize the last paragraph in about fifty (50) words.

Correct answer: The last paragraph highlights that shifting cultivation and overuse of land has caused soil infertility in Africa. Increased land exploitation shortens the fallow period, leading to soil erosion. To prevent agricultural collapse, the writer stresses the importance of soil conservation and the application of chemical fertilizers.

**2. (a) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given.**

(i) Asha has finished reading the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_ [Write the correct question tag]

Correct answer: Asha has finished reading the newspaper, hasn't she?

(ii) He has not written to his wife for a long time. [Start: It is a long time ..... ]

Correct answer: It is a long time since he wrote to his wife.

(iii) "When will you visit Zimbabwe?" Mr. Okoto asked me. [Write in Reported Speech]

Correct answer: Mr. Okoto asked me when I would visit Zimbabwe.

(iv) This book is too big to go on the shelf. [Write using ... so ... that ... ]

Correct answer: This book is so big that it cannot go on the shelf.

(v) How \_\_\_\_\_ time is left before we finish writing this paper? [Fill in the blank space]

Correct answer: How much time is left before we finish writing this paper?

**2. (b) In the following passage fill in the gaps by writing the correct forms of the verbs (i) – (x).**

It (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) the end of the term; and the (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) of the long holidays. We were (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ (converse) with only one thing, getting home to our families whom we (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) not (v) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) for six months. Nothing else (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ (matter). So early in the morning, even before the bell (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) everyone was outside, (viii) \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) and (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ (sing), ready for inspection. An hour later the buses (x) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) and took us to the Railway Station.

Correct answer:

- (i) was
- (ii) beginning
- (iii) conversing
- (iv) had
- (v) seen
- (vi) mattered
- (vii) rang
- (viii) laughing
- (ix) singing
- (x) came

**2. (c) Correct the following sentences where necessary.**

(i) Fatu was frightened that the teacher would be angry to her for coming late.

Correct answer: Fatu was frightened that the teacher would be angry with her for coming late.

(ii) It'll rain soon, isn't it?

Correct answer: It'll rain soon, won't it?

(iii) It is very much time since he wrote to his wife.

Correct answer: It is a very long time since he wrote to his wife.

(iv) Mary she is hard working.

Correct answer: Mary is hard working.

(v) Malindi play Small Simba last Saturday.

Correct answer: Malindi played Small Simba last Saturday.

**2. (d) Choose the best words which complete the following sentences:**

(i) Please do not shout: the baby \_\_\_\_\_.

A. sleeps

B. is asleep

- C. slept
- D. had slept

Correct answer: B. is asleep

(ii) Ke \_\_\_\_\_ to hurry or we'll find the train gone.

- A. should
- B. must
- C. ought
- D. had

Correct answer: B. must

(iii) “\_\_\_\_\_ is John talking to?” “To the teacher”.

- A. Where
- B. When
- C. What
- D. Who
- E. Whom

Correct answer: E. Whom

(iv) We have had a pleasant time \_\_\_\_\_ we arrived.

- A. since
- B. for
- C. while
- D. during

Correct answer: A. since

(v) We live a few metres \_\_\_\_\_ the main road.

- A. above
- B. on
- C. for

D. to

E. from

Correct answer: E. from

**2. (e) Match the items in Column A with the relevant ones in Column B to produce complete and meaningful sentences.**

Column A

- (i) In spite of the heavy rain,
- (ii) However hard he tried
- (iii) Although he had two cars
- (iv) Martha did not change her bad manners
- (v) He never tasted any type of fruit

Column B

- (i) even though her mother tried to teach her
- (ii) he used to work on foot everyday.
- (iii) although he was an expert horticulturalist.
- (iv) the boys played football to the end of the game.
- (v) we could see through his deceit.

Correct matches:

- (i) In spite of the heavy rain, the boys played football to the end of the game.
- (ii) However hard he tried, we could see through his deceit.
- (iii) Although he had two cars, he used to work on foot everyday.
- (iv) Martha did not change her bad manners even though her mother tried to teach her.
- (v) He never tasted any type of fruit although he was an expert horticulturalist.

**3. Imagine that your class is due to hold a debate with a neighbouring school (same class level).**

**You are one of the main speakers on the motion;**

**"MONEY IS THE SOURCE OF ALL EVIL"**

**Prepare a speech *against* the motion (350 – 400 words).**

**Speech Against the Motion: "Money is the Source of All Evil"**

Good morning ladies and gentlemen, the chairperson, judges, timekeeper, my fellow debaters, and the entire audience. I stand before you strongly opposed to the motion which states that money is the source of all evil. To me, money is not the problem; rather, it is how people use money that may lead to evil acts. Money itself is neutral and serves as a necessary tool for daily survival and development.

Firstly, money is essential for meeting human needs. Without money, people cannot access food, shelter, clothing, or healthcare. These are basic necessities of life, and money provides the means to acquire them. If money were truly the source of all evil, then satisfying these needs would be considered evil, which is not true. It is greed and misuse of money that leads some individuals into immoral behavior, not money itself.

Secondly, money promotes development in society. Roads, schools, hospitals, and industries are built and maintained through financial resources. Countries with stable economies often provide better services to their citizens because money is available for investment in social and economic development. Therefore, instead of being a source of evil, money is a source of progress and improvement of living standards.

Thirdly, money facilitates education. Today, one cannot access quality education without money to pay school fees, buy books, and meet other requirements. Education then opens opportunities for individuals to become responsible citizens and contribute positively to their society. If money helps people to get knowledge, it is unfair to brand it as evil.

Moreover, money strengthens relationships and cooperation. Families use money to care for one another, communities use it to assist the needy, and charitable organizations depend on it to reach vulnerable groups. Money enables people to show compassion and kindness. Without money, even acts of charity would be impossible.

Finally, it is important to note that the misuse of money is what creates evil, not money itself. Greed, corruption, theft, and dishonesty are choices made by individuals who fail to use money responsibly. To

blame money for these acts is to avoid personal responsibility. Just like a knife can be used to prepare food or to harm someone, money can be used for good or bad depending on the person using it.

In conclusion, money is not the source of all evil, but rather the misuse and greed of human beings is the root cause of evil acts. Money is a vital tool for survival, progress, and development, and if used wisely, it becomes a blessing rather than a curse. I therefore strongly oppose the motion. Thank you.

**4. "After Ill-health, Ignorance and Poverty, CORRUPTION has added its number to Tanzania's major developmental ENEMIES." Discuss this saying showing how Corruption has taken roots in our society (350 – 400 words).**

### **Speech/Essay on Corruption in Tanzania**

Corruption has become one of the biggest obstacles to the development of Tanzania. While ill-health, ignorance, and poverty continue to challenge our nation, corruption has emerged as an even greater enemy that eats away at the progress we make. It is like a cancer that destroys society from within, leaving behind inequality, underdevelopment, and mistrust.

Firstly, corruption has deeply affected public services. Many citizens struggle to get fair treatment in hospitals, schools, and government offices because some officials demand bribes before offering services. For example, patients may be forced to pay extra money before receiving medical attention, and students may fail to access opportunities if their parents cannot pay bribes. This has weakened trust in public institutions and increased suffering among ordinary citizens.

Secondly, corruption is a major barrier to economic growth. Large sums of money that should be invested in infrastructure, agriculture, or industries end up in the pockets of dishonest individuals. Projects remain unfinished or poorly done because funds have been misused. This slows down development, leaving roads, bridges, and other essential facilities incomplete or of poor quality. As a result, poverty continues to spread, especially in rural areas.

Thirdly, corruption has damaged good governance. Instead of choosing leaders based on merit, some people buy their way into positions of power through bribery and vote buying. This results in incompetent leaders who work to protect their own interests rather than serving the people. When leaders are corrupt, they set a bad example, encouraging corruption in all levels of society.



Moreover, corruption has increased inequality in Tanzania. The rich become richer because they can afford to bribe and access opportunities, while the poor remain trapped in poverty because they cannot afford to pay bribes. This unfair system widens the gap between the wealthy and the poor, causing frustration and hopelessness among citizens.

Lastly, corruption discourages foreign investors and development partners. Investors avoid countries where corruption is high because it increases risks and costs. This deprives the nation of opportunities for job creation, technological advancement, and financial support that could improve the lives of citizens.

In conclusion, corruption has indeed become one of Tanzania's greatest enemies, standing alongside ill-health, ignorance, and poverty. It destroys public services, weakens governance, slows down economic growth, increases inequality, and chases away investment. To fight corruption, there must be strong laws, transparency, accountability, and public awareness. Every citizen must be committed to integrity and honesty for Tanzania to achieve true development.

**5. The question of Environmental preservation has taken a major role in the discussions of important issues in Tanzania. Explain the importance of good and healthy environmental setting in any society. (350 – 400 words)**

A good and healthy environment is important because it ensures the well-being of human beings. Clean air, water, and soil reduce the risks of diseases, allowing people to live healthier and longer lives. When the environment is preserved, communities are protected from pollution, which often causes respiratory illnesses and other health problems.

A healthy environment is also vital for economic development. Agricultural activities depend on fertile soils and reliable rainfall, which can only be guaranteed by environmental preservation. If the environment is destroyed through deforestation or pollution, food production is affected, leading to hunger and poverty. In addition, industries and tourism also benefit from a clean and well-maintained environment, boosting employment and income for society.

Environmental preservation helps to maintain biodiversity. Forests, rivers, lakes, and mountains are home to many species of plants and animals. By protecting these resources, future generations will be able to benefit from them. This biodiversity also plays a role in balancing the ecosystem, which supports human survival.

Another importance is climate regulation. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, helping to reduce the effects of climate change. If environmental degradation continues, global warming and unpredictable weather patterns will cause disasters such as floods, droughts, and cyclones, which harm society.

Finally, a good and healthy environment improves the quality of life. People enjoy beautiful landscapes, clean surroundings, and recreational areas. This creates a sense of peace, relaxation, and pride among members of society. Therefore, environmental preservation is not only about protecting natural resources but also about ensuring human survival and sustainable development.

**6. You happen to have a Burundian refugee penfriend. You feel very sad that your friend is having an unsettled, difficult time/life. Write a letter to him/her to encourage and console him/her; hoping that his/her problems/troubles will soon find an end. Your friend's name is Tiba. Your name is Adam or Hawa. (350 – 400 words)**

Dear Tiba,

I hope this letter finds you in good health despite the difficult time you are going through. I was very touched when I heard about the struggles you are facing as a refugee. Life must indeed be very challenging for you, being away from your home, your land, and the peace you deserve. Please know that you are not alone; I am always thinking of you and wishing you strength.

Tiba, I want to encourage you to remain strong. Life may seem very unsettled now, but remember that nothing lasts forever. Every challenge we go through is temporary, and soon, you will find peace and stability again. I know it is not easy, but I believe you are courageous and patient enough to endure.

Never lose hope. Even in the darkest times, there is always a light waiting to shine. Many people have gone through similar difficulties and later found happiness. I strongly believe that one day, you will be free from these struggles and live the life you deserve.

Meanwhile, take care of yourself and stay positive. Try to focus on small blessings around you, such as friends who support you, or opportunities to learn and grow. These small things will give you the courage to carry on.

Remember, you are my dear friend, and I will always be here for you. Whenever you feel sad, just write to me, and I will be glad to listen and encourage you. Please keep faith and know that brighter days are coming.

Yours sincerely,

Adam

**7. From two readings you have done under this section, choose two characters, one from each reading and examine in detail how they have been affected by the conflicts in their societies.**

In Ngugi wa Thiong'o's *Weep Not Child*, the character of Njoroge is deeply affected by the conflict of colonialism. He dreams of education as a way to free his family and community, but the Mau Mau war shatters his ambitions. His family is torn apart by violence, and his hopes for a better future collapse, showing how colonial conflict destroys individual dreams.

In Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, Okonkwo is affected by the conflict between African traditions and foreign colonial rule. He values strength and cultural pride, but when the British bring their religion and administration, his authority is challenged. He fails to adapt to the new changes, which leads him to frustration, isolation, and finally, his tragic death. These examples show how societal conflicts can destroy both personal lives and cultural stability.

**8. Referring to two readings you have done, discuss the misunderstandings between African and foreign religious beliefs.**

In Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, misunderstandings arise when Christian missionaries enter Igbo land. Africans valued their gods, ancestors, and traditions, but the missionaries considered these practices evil. This led to divisions within the community, as some members converted while others resisted, causing conflict between tradition and foreign religion.

In Ngugi wa Thiong'o's *The River Between*, there is a clash between Christianity and African traditional practices such as circumcision. The missionaries saw circumcision as immoral, while the Kikuyu considered it a sacred cultural rite. This misunderstanding brought divisions in families and villages, showing how foreign religions sometimes failed to respect African customs.

**9. Choose two characters from two readings you have done and explain their positive contributions to their societies.**

In *Things Fall Apart*, the character of Obierika contributes positively by being a voice of reason. Unlike Okonkwo, who was hot-tempered, Obierika carefully analyzed situations and often advised against rash decisions. His wisdom and ability to see beyond traditions made him a peacemaker in society.

In *The River Between*, Waiyaki makes a positive contribution through education. He believed that educating the youth was the key to empowering his community and protecting African traditions while also adapting to modern life. His leadership and vision made him a symbol of hope for his people.