

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 1997

022

ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
(For both School and Private Candidates)

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

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. There are FOUR sections: A, B, C and D in this paper.
2. Each candidate must answer a total of FIVE questions.  
Both questions in SECTIONS A and B, Two questions from  
Section C and ONE question from section D.
3. In answering Section D, candidates must refer to at least  
two readings of the prescribed books only.
4. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer  
booklet you use.

This paper consists of 6 printed pages.

1. Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions that follow it.

The economic needs of Africa are great. Africa needs schools, universities and technical colleges, hospitals, roads, railways, water supplies, electricity, food and sheer wealth. The measure to which Africans can help themselves is inconsiderable, because personal incomes are low and prices are high. The state, therefore, has to provide services in a proportion unusual in many countries. The wealth to pay for them must therefore be produced. Africa must therefore find means of producing the wealth she wants.

The problems are so severe that only radical solution can meet them. A radical solution means industrialization. Industrialization will also rationalize Africa's primary production. There are two possibilities of industrialization open, an agricultural one and a manufacturing one. For either of these Africa must assess her resources. Africa, with only 200 million inhabitants to some 18 million square miles, is in area equivalent to Europe, the United States, India and China together. It is obvious that land as such cannot be a problem in Africa. Africa has deep, fertile soil in vast quantities. It has forest resources, animals and also minerals. It has unlimited unskilled labour. In skilled labour and capital it is grossly defective. For an agricultural industry, relatively to a manufacturing industry very little is needed by way of skill.

In the forests of Central Africa, there is enough timber for Africa to use and export. There is an abundance of dye woods and cabinet woods. The valleys, plains and plateaus of Africa could be put to the cultivation of vegetables, grains and fruits. Tobacco, potatoes, oats, barley, coffee, sugar, coconuts, vegetable oil plants, maize, yams, tomatoes, onions, peanuts, peppers, cocoa, cotton and a host of other crops could be cultivated in Africa profusely. The cultivated acreage of East Africa alone could be made equivalent to that of the United States, and put under crops of the temperate zone for export. Through varying the types of available fruits, surplus could be amassed for export. The West African pineapple, for example, is the best in the world, but it has no keeping qualities. If a way could be found of preserving it, it would find a soft export market.

These agricultural objectives would, of course, present their own problems, but technical problems can all be solved, considering that a large proportion of African workers have been absorbed in non-food-producing labour, one realises that, barring cocoa, almost all of the peasant produce of Africa is absorbed in feeding wage-earners. There are certain agricultural practices which have not helped. The practice of shifting cultivation and extending acreages have impoverished the fertility

of Africa in some areas. As acreages are increased the surplus land diminishes, and the length of time for which a plot of land can be allowed to lie fallow and recover from exploitation is gravely reduced. Added to this is the depredation of soil erosion. Unless methods of vigorous soil conservation and amelioratives through chemical fertilizers are urgently used, indigenous agriculture of Africa will collapse.

QUESTIONS: For (a)(i) - (iv) choose the letter of the best answer and write it in your answer booklet.

- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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,
- (v) What two suggestions does the writer give as ways of preventing the collapse of African Agriculture?
- (b) Summarize the last paragraph in about fifty (50) words.



SECTION B - STRUCTURE

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

- (i) Asha has finished reading the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_?  
[Write the correct question tag]
- (ii) He has not written to his wife for a long time.  
[Start; It is a long time ..... ]
- (iii) "When will you visit Zimbabwe?" Mr. Okoto asked me.  
[Write in Reported Speech]
- (iv) This book is too big to go on the shelf.  
[Write using ..... so ..... that .....]
- (v) How \_\_\_\_\_ time is left before we finish writing this paper?  
[Fill in the blank space]

(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) ..... (concern) 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.

(c) Correct the following sentences where necessary:

- (i) Fatu was frightened that the teacher would be angry to her for coming late.
- (ii) It'll rain soon, isn't it?
- (iii) It is very much time since he wrote to his wife.
- (iv) Mary she is hard working
- (v) Malindi play Small Simba last Saturday.

(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.

- (ii) We \_\_\_\_\_ to hurry or we'll find the train gone.  
A. should      B. must      C. ought      D. had
- (iii) "..... is John talking to?" "To the teacher".  
A. Where      B. When      C. What      D. Who.
- (iv) We have had a pleasant time \_\_\_\_\_ we arrived.  
A. since      B. for      C. while      D. during.
- (v) We live a few metres \_\_\_\_\_ the main road.  
A. away      B. of      C. for      D. from
- (e) Match the items in Column A with the relevant ones in Column B to produce complete and meaningful sentences.

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

### SECTION C

#### (WRITING SKILLS AND LANGUAGE USE)

(Answer TWO (2) questions in this section)

(Each question carries 20 marks)

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)

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)

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)

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)

#### SECTION D - READING PROGRAMME

(Answer only One question from this section)

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.
8. Referring to two readings you have done, discuss the misunderstandings between African and foreign religious beliefs.
9. Choose two characters from two readings you have done and explain their positive contributions to their societies.