

**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 : 2001**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer all questions in section A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
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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- (i) Scientists have found that male mosquitoes
- A produce infected baby mosquitoes
  - B bite and take blood
  - C take blood only during the mating season
  - D do not bite but help to produce young mosquitoes
  - E eat and drink blood

Correct answer: D do not bite but help to produce young mosquitoes. The passage states that the only importance of male mosquitoes is in helping to produce young mosquitoes. They do not bite; biting is done by the female mosquito.

- (ii) Female mosquitoes usually live for about
- A several days
  - B a week
  - C a month
  - D three months
  - E a year

Correct answer: B a week. The passage mentions that the average life span of a female mosquito is about a month, but only about a week of this is spent feeding on human blood. This makes "a week" the right choice as per the passage.

- (iii) Wiping out malaria was made possible by
- A the discovery of quinine
  - B modern health organisations
  - C the discovery of D.D.T.
  - D the study of mosquitoes
  - E the knowledge of insects

Correct answer: C the discovery of D.D.T. The passage clearly explains that wiping out malaria was only possible after the discovery of the chemical D.D.T. in 1940, which killed mosquitoes effectively.

- (iv) Immediately after feeding on human blood, the mosquito flies
- A back to a swamp
  - B to another victim

- C to a dark object
- D to a wall or object in a room
- E straight to the pond

Correct answer: D to a wall or object in a room. The passage says that after feeding on human blood, female mosquitoes usually land on a wall or object in a room, which is why spraying those surfaces with D.D.T. kills them.

- (v) Malaria remains in a human being
- A only during fever attacks
  - B for three years
  - C while he is in a warm country
  - D for life
  - E for only a week

Correct answer: B for three years. The passage explains that the malaria parasite remains in the human blood for more than three years, which makes B the correct choice.

- (vi) A mosquito can spread malaria by
- A producing infected baby mosquitoes
  - B infecting the water supply
  - C giving it to another mosquito
  - D feeding on a person with malaria, then on a healthy person
  - E biting each other

Correct answer: D feeding on a person with malaria, then on a healthy person. The passage states that when a mosquito bites a person with malaria, it picks up the parasite and can transfer it to a healthy person by biting them.

- (vii) To rid a country of malaria a nationwide program should be developed to
- A give drugs to everyone with malaria
  - B kill all mosquitoes
  - C kill mosquitoes after they have bitten people
  - D give better medical services
  - E drink chloroquine

Correct answer: C kill mosquitoes after they have bitten people. The passage emphasizes that spraying with D.D.T. kills mosquitoes after they feed, which is the most effective method for breaking the cycle of malaria transmission.

(viii) The plan put forth in the story might not work because

- A the drugs developed are not good enough
- B good organisation and money could be a problem
- C mosquitoes are difficult to kill
- D breeding places for mosquitoes are difficult to trace
- E mosquitoes are clever insects

Correct answer: B good organisation and money could be a problem. The passage highlights that successful eradication of malaria requires proper organisation and enough money, and without these, the plan may fail.

(ix) The length of the spraying period should be

- A the same as the length of the disease in a human being
- B a year or two longer than the length of malaria in a human being
- C longer than the life of a mosquito
- D continued as long as necessary
- E ten years

Correct answer: B a year or two longer than the length of malaria in a human being. The passage states that spraying must continue for one or two years longer than the parasite remains in humans, to ensure total eradication.

(x) Countrywide programmes to get rid of malaria have succeeded in

- A no country
- B only part of some countries including Tanzania
- C every country that has tried the programme
- D everywhere in the world
- E nowhere in the world

Correct answer: C every country that has tried the programme. The passage states that every country that carried out the spraying programme has succeeded in wiping out malaria.

2. Read and summarise the following passage in about 40 words.

A man was found murdered at 8:30 a.m. with a small knife nearby. The doctor said he died about eight hours earlier. Three men were questioned, two gave alibis, but the third denied knowing the victim. He was arrested for murder.

3. Match the items in column A with the responses in column B to form complete, meaningful sentences.

(i) The thieves would have left – H had it not been for the arrival of the police.

(ii) It rained so much – G the roads got flooded.

(iii) Any of us would feel hopeless – E unless it is instructed otherwise.

(iv) Permission must be sought – D lest the prefects feel respected.

(v) We should have been late – A if not had it not been for the alarm clock.

4. Rearrange the following five sentences in a logical sequence to make a meaningful paragraph.

E Suddenly Okonkwo lifted his machete and the messenger realised that he was going to be hit.

B The messenger bent down to escape from Okonkwo's machete, but he was too late.

A Okonkwo brought down his machete twice and the messenger's head lay on the ground beside his body.

D He stood looking at the dead messenger as the other four messengers escaped.

C Okonkwo was sure that the people of Umuofia would not fight the white man as they had let the other four messengers escape.

5. Choose TWO (2) topics from the given FOUR (4) (A – D) and write a composition on each topic.

A. Imagine that you were the spokesman of the Tanzania Posts Corporation (TPC) and that you have been asked to respond to the following complaint lodged in the Daily News. Write the response in about 40 words.

Response:

The Tanzania Posts Corporation regrets the inconvenience caused. Investigations have shown that the money was collected by an authorised person at Mbeya Post Office. However, efforts are being made to refund you, and corrective measures are being put in place to prevent a recurrence.

B. Write a short story of about 250 words entitled "The Narrow Escape".

Story:

One stormy evening, I was returning home from school. The rain was heavy, and the path was slippery. Suddenly, I heard footsteps behind me. Fear gripped my heart. A man appeared, holding a stick. He demanded my bag, but I refused. As he raised his stick, a car's headlights flashed, and the driver stopped. Frightened, the man fled into the bushes. I was trembling but safe. The driver escorted me home, and I realised how narrowly I had escaped danger. From that day, I became more cautious when walking alone at night.

6. Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable word or expression from the list.

(i) As Ali has been working here for ten years, he will know what to do. Correct answer: B has been working here for.

(ii) Timothy goes to school every morning. Correct answer: C goes on foot.

(iii) They cannot carry those boxes, can they? Correct answer: A can't they?

(iv) When he returned home, he found all the visitors had left. Correct answer: B had left.

7. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Change only enough to do what you are asked.

(i) You will need two days to reach Dar es Salaam by car.

Begin: It will...

Answer: It will take you two days to reach Dar es Salaam by car.

(ii) He was revising for the 'mock' examinations until late last night. He dozed off in class this morning. Join into one sentence without using 'and' or 'because'.

Answer: He dozed off in class this morning since he was revising for the 'mock' examinations until late last night.

(iii) The cobbler is mending Joseph's shoes.

Begin: Joseph...

Answer: Joseph's shoes are being mended by the cobbler.

(iv) I advised him not to waste his time with girls.

Begin: I suggested...

Answer: I suggested that he should not waste his time with girls.

8. Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable word or expression from the list (A, B, C, D, E). Write the letter of the correct word or expression in the answer booklet.

(i) He knows so little about fashion that he goes to dinner parties wearing shorts and sandals. Correct answer: D wearing.

(ii) She was not familiar with the novels of Ngugi. Correct answer: C at.

(iii) I would have gone if you had told me. Correct answer: A had told.

(iv) He has more than enough money to be considered very rich. Correct answer: A so that he is considered very rich.

9. Rewrite the following sentences according to instructions given after each. Change only enough to do what you are asked and without changing the meaning of the original sentence.

(i) The boy completed his homework. He went out to play.

Join into one single sentence without using 'and', 'but' or 'so'.

Answer: The boy went out to play after completing his homework.

(ii) While he was travelling to Nairobi, he saw a lot of things.

Begin: During...

Answer: During his travel to Nairobi, he saw a lot of things.

(iii) Jane, what were you doing yesterday? He asked.

Begin: He wanted to know...

Answer: He wanted to know what Jane was doing yesterday.

(iv) He is very intelligent. He will pass his examinations.

Join the sentence using 'so ... that ...'.

Answer: He is so intelligent that he will pass his examinations.

10. Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable word or expression from the list (A, B, C, D, E).

- (i) From the sound of music, it was clear that Alice is practising. Correct answer: B is practising.
- (ii) Despite my loneliness, I was never really unhappy. Correct answer: C Despite.
- (iii) ‘A teacher is a jack of all trades,’ Mary said. Correct answer: D Mary said.
- (iv) They tried to concentrate on the broadcast but the noise in the boys’ room put them out. Correct answer: B put them out.

11. Describe the difficulties faced by two of the main characters in any two books you have read under this section and how they tried to build a better future for themselves and their society.

Answer: In *Weep Not Child* by Ngugi wa Thiong’o, Njoroge faced poverty and colonial oppression, but he believed education would help him build a better life. Despite hardships, he worked hard in school to uplift himself and his family. In *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe, Okonkwo faced cultural change and the coming of colonialism which threatened traditional Igbo society. He struggled to resist these changes, fighting to preserve his community’s identity and strength.

12. “The personality of an individual is influenced by his environment.” With reference to two readings you have done under this section, discuss this statement.

Answer: In *The River Between* by Ngugi wa Thiong’o, Waiyaki’s personality is shaped by the conflict between Christianity and traditional beliefs, making him a mediator. In *Song of Lawino* by Okot p’Bitek, Lawino’s personality reflects her traditional upbringing, influencing how she critiques westernisation and defends African values.

13. The main objective of most leaders of opposition political parties is to create a just and equal society. With reference to any two readings you have done under this section, discuss how far those goals have been achieved.

Answer: In *The African Child* by Camara Laye, leaders aimed to improve African identity against colonialism, fostering equality. In *A Meeting in the Dark* by Ngugi wa Thiong’o, leaders like John were torn between modern influences and traditional expectations, showing that while attempts were made, justice and equality were not fully achieved due to conflict.

14. “Illiteracy has been one of the greatest barriers against progress.” By referring to two readings you have done under this section, discuss the statement.

Answer: In *Weep Not Child* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o, illiteracy kept many Africans in ignorance, preventing them from resisting colonial domination effectively, but education gave hope to young people like Njoroge. In *The African Child* by Camara Laye, lack of education limited opportunities, showing that illiteracy is a barrier to both personal and social progress.