

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

022

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(For Both School and Private Candidate)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Tuesday 7th October 2008

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and two (2) questions from section C
3. Section A carries **sixteen (16)** marks , section B carries **fifty four (54)** marks and section C carries **thirty (30)** marks
4. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

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1. Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Trees play an important role in preserving and protecting our environment on Earth. They release oxygen into the air and absorb carbon dioxide. In this way they help to reduce the amount of pollution in the Earth's atmosphere. They also play an important part in the water cycle as they release moisture into the atmosphere through their leaves. This helps the formation of clouds which bring rain. Loss of trees can therefore be a cause of drought. In addition, at times when there is a lot of rain, trees can soak up much of the extra water and so they help to prevent floods. Trees also benefit the soil where they grow. They prevent soil erosion as they work like nets trapping soil and stopping it from being washed away. In addition, fallen trees, branches, and leaves decay on the ground, making the soil more fertile.

An individual tree is home to all kinds of animals: insects, birds, reptiles, and mammals as well as other plants. In a forest, millions of types of trees can be found. For example, tropical rain forests, which occupy less than 8% of the Earth's land area, are home to well over 50% of all land plants and animals.

In addition to these benefits, products from trees provide us with thousands of everyday items. Many fruits and seeds are eaten by humans and animals. Then there is wood. People do thousands of things with wood. It is used in the construction of both traditional and modern buildings. Inside most buildings, there is furniture like wardrobes, tables, chairs, beds, and so on, all of which are made of wood. In the street, there may be all kinds of structures made of wood: signboards and telegraph poles are just two. Wood is also an important source of fuel.

Questions:

(i) Trees play an important role in preserving and protecting our environment because they

- A. provide shade on hot days and shelter on wet days
- B. protect the environment from pollution and the effects of weather
- C. provide fruits and seeds which are eaten by humans and animals
- D. make the soil fertile by producing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide
- E. absorb excessive moisture from the atmosphere.

Answer: B. protect the environment from pollution and the effects of weather

(ii) Loss of trees may cause drought because

- A. the soil that is trapped by trees is washed away by rains
- B. there would be no branches and leaves to make the soil fertile
- C. clouds which bring rain won't be there if there are no trees
- D. absence of trees will definitely reduce the amount of moisture in the atmosphere
- E. without trees water cannot be preserved in the atmosphere.

Answer: D. absence of trees will definitely reduce the amount of moisture in the atmosphere

(iii) Trees play an important part in the water cycle by

- A. preserving the soil
- B. preventing the soil from being washed away
- C. soaking up much of the extra water from the soil and the atmosphere
- D. increasing the amount of moisture in the atmosphere
- E. absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Answer: D. increasing the amount of moisture in the atmosphere

(iv) Apart from their environmental importance, trees are also beneficial to humans since they

- A. provide home to all kinds of animals
- B. release water into the atmosphere
- C. provide fruits, wood, and fuel
- D. balance the amount of water in the soil and air
- E. stop the soil from being washed away

Answer: C. provide fruits, wood, and fuel

(v) Complete the table below with appropriate information from the passage. An example is given.

Benefit	Protection/Effect
They release oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide from the air	Reducing pollution in the atmosphere
They release moisture into the air	Promoting the formation of rain
They soak up extra water from the soil	Helping to prevent floods
They trap soil and prevent it from being washed away	Preventing soil erosion
Fallen trees, branches, and leaves decay on the ground	Making the soil more fertile
They provide wood	Used for construction, furniture, and fuel

2. Summarize paragraph one of question 1 in not more than 40 words.

Trees preserve the environment by reducing pollution, releasing moisture that forms rain, preventing floods by soaking extra water, and stopping soil erosion. They also enhance soil fertility through decayed leaves and branches.

SECTION B - PATTERNS AND VOCABULARY

3. Match the following names with the expressions provided after them.

Dentist, oculist, optician, scullery, washroom, pedestrian, pediatrician

(a) One who journeys on foot.

Answer Pedestrian

(b) A place where plates, dishes, pots, and other cooking utensils are washed up.

Answer: Scullery

(c) One who attends the diseases of the eye.

Answer: Oculist

(d) One who attends to the teeth.

Answer: Dentist

4. In each of these sentences one of the words is wrong. Correct them by writing the right spelling of the wrong word.

(a) My waste is too big. My skirts don't fit any more.

Answer: waist

(b) I am expecting a letter. I don't know if the messenger has brought any male today.

Answer: mail

(c) Don't stair at Wkuvanga. He will act on you.

Answer: stare

(d) His mother has opened a stationary at Kerege.

Answer: stationery

5. Complete the following dialogue between Mercy and Mr. Pius the shopkeeper.

Mercy: Hello,

Mr. Pius: Hello Mercy, how can I help you?

Mercy: Do you sell bread, sugar, and some cooking oil?

Mr. Pius: Yes I do, how much do you want?

Mercy: I want a big container of cooking oil, three kilograms of sugar, and two loaves of bread.

Mr. Pius: Here you are. Anything else?

Mercy: Yes, I want a bar of mbuni soap and a piece of khanga.

6. Look at the following chart showing the processing of coffee. Complete the description using the chart. The first one has been done for you.

First the berries are picked. Then the beans are fermented, washed, and dried. Next, the tough skin is removed. After that the beans are roasted, ground, and packed. Finally, they are distributed.

7. There are special names given to groups of things in English: e.g. a group of knives, spoons, forks is called 'cutlery'.

Using the words choir, students, crew, audience, committee, jazz complete the following expressions.

(a) People listening to or watching a performance

Answer: Audience

(b) People working on a ship or aircraft

Answer: Crew

(c) A group of people singing a song together

Answer: Choir

(d) People appointed to do a special task

Answer: Committee

8. Pretend that you were the commissar of the match in which Mawenzi secondary school refused to play. Here is the summary you wrote to the organizers of the competition, but the sentences are not in order. Rearrange them to make a correct report.

A After waiting for ten minutes, the referee met with his linesmen, discussed and decided to end the match by awarding Nyegezi secondary school 2 goals and 2 points.

B Nyegezi secondary school lined up but their opponents were nowhere to be seen.

C At exactly 4.30 pm the referee blew his whistle to call the teams.

D The referee and his linesmen entered the pitch at 4.00 pm.

E At exactly 4.15 pm, Nyegezi team entered the pitch.

Answer:

D. The referee and his linesmen entered the pitch at 4.00 pm.

C. At exactly 4.30 pm the referee blew his whistle to call the teams.

E. At exactly 4.15 pm, Nyegezi team entered the pitch.

B. Nyegezi secondary school lined up but their opponents were nowhere to be seen.

A. After waiting for ten minutes, the referee met with his linesmen, discussed and decided to end the match by awarding Nyegezi secondary school 2 goals and 2 points.

9. Match the items in List A with responses in List B to make meaningful sentences by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.

List A

- (i) You will be late ...
- (ii) You went to Peru for your holiday ...
- (iii) Despite the fact that the exam was tough ...
- (iv) I'll see you ...
- (v) My family has lived in this house ...

List B

- A. before I go on holiday next week.
- B. before I go in holiday next week.
- C. for 1966.
- D. since 1966.
- E. if you does not hurry.
- F. if you don't hurry.
- G. he managed to perform well.
- H. but he managed to perform well.
- I. didn't you?
- J. did you?

Answer:

- (i) You will be late ... F
- (ii) You went to Peru for your holiday ... I
- (iii) Despite the fact that the exam was tough ... G
- (iv) I'll see you ... A
- (v) My family has lived in this house ... D

10. Answer two of the four alternatives A, B, C, and D.

A. Write an essay on unemployment as one of the problems facing our country today. Your essay should focus on five causes of this problem.

Unemployment remains a significant challenge in our country, impacting economic growth and social stability. The main causes include a lack of industrial development, leading to fewer job opportunities. Rapid population growth overwhelms available resources and increases job seekers in the market. Insufficient education and training systems leave many unqualified for available positions. Advancements in technology also replace manual labor, reducing employment. Lastly, corruption in job allocation limits opportunities for deserving candidates. Solving unemployment requires education reform, industrialization, promoting entrepreneurship, and strengthening governance.

10(B) Assume that you are the class master of form 3 at Mzumbe Secondary School. You would like your 30 students to pay a visit to Mzumbe University in Morogoro on 26th November 2008 to see the way lecturers interact with students and how students study independently. Write a letter of request to The Vice Chancellor Mzumbe University, P.O. Box 1 Morogoro. Use your name as Subira or Mawazo Juma of P.O. Box 14, Kimarang'ombe.

Answer:

P.O. Box 14,
Kimarang'ombe,
20th November 2008.

The Vice Chancellor,
Mzumbe University,
P.O. Box 1,
Morogoro.

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: Request for Permission to Visit Mzumbe University

I hope this letter finds you well. My name is Mawazo Juma, the class master of Form 3 at Mzumbe Secondary School. I am writing to request permission for my 30 students to visit Mzumbe University on 26th November 2008.

The purpose of this visit is to allow the students to observe how lecturers interact with university students and to learn how students study independently. This experience will inspire them and give them an understanding of university life, which is crucial for their academic aspirations.

We plan to arrive at the university at 10:00 am and leave by 3:00 pm. We would be grateful if you could arrange for someone to guide us during the visit.

Please let us know if this request is acceptable and whether there are any formalities we need to fulfill.

Thank you in advance for considering our request. I look forward to your positive response.

Yours faithfully,

Mawazo Juma,
Class Master, Form 3,
Mzumbe Secondary School.

10(C) Imagine that you are Dr. Njanja Ntawanga. Reply to this invitation to inform that you will not be able to attend.

INVITATION CARD

Mr. and Mrs. Ntahodi invite Dr. Njanja Ntawanga to a wedding party of their beloved son Hamis to be held at Zunzuri Social Hall on 22nd November 2008 from 8:00 PM to 11:00 PM.

Answer:

P.O. Box 56,
Dar es Salaam,
18th November 2008.

Mr. and Mrs. Ntahodi,
Zunzuri Social Hall,
Morogoro.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Ntahodi,

RE: Regret for Inability to Attend Your Son's Wedding Party

I am deeply honored to have received your kind invitation to the wedding party of your beloved son, Hamis, scheduled to take place on 22nd November 2008 at Zunzuri Social Hall.

Unfortunately, I regret to inform you that I will not be able to attend due to unavoidable professional commitments that demand my presence during the same period.

Please accept my heartfelt congratulations to Hamis on this joyous occasion, and I wish him a lifetime of happiness and blessings in his marriage. I look forward to catching up with you and hearing all about the wonderful celebration.

Thank you once again for your invitation, and I hope to be part of your future events.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Njanja Ntawanga.

D. Despite three common enemies of Tanzanian development, namely ignorance, diseases, and poverty, corruption has emerged as the fourth. Suggest the root causes of corruption and the ways to stop this social problem in not less than 250 words.

Corruption undermines development by diverting resources and eroding trust in institutions. Root causes include greed, poverty, weak legal enforcement, lack of transparency, and societal acceptance of corrupt practices. Public officials often misuse their power for personal gain, while citizens sometimes resort to bribery to navigate bureaucratic processes.

To combat corruption, governments must enforce strict anti-corruption laws and ensure equal treatment for all offenders. Increasing transparency in public spending, such as through audits and digital systems, reduces opportunities for embezzlement. Improving salaries for public servants can deter corrupt behavior motivated by financial insecurity. Educating citizens about their rights and promoting a culture of accountability are crucial. Establishing independent anti-corruption bodies to investigate and prosecute cases ensures justice and deters future incidents.

By addressing these root causes and implementing comprehensive reforms, the country can effectively minimize corruption and accelerate development.

11. Poets use poems to pass on the intended message to the readers. Use the following poem to show the message intended.

EAT MORE

“Eat more fruits” the slogans say,
More fruits, more fish, more bread
But I’m on unemployment pay,
My third year now and wed.

And so I wonder when I’ll see
The slogan when I pass
The only one that would suit me
“Eat more bloody grass!”

Answer:

The poem "Eat More" critiques societal slogans promoting healthy eating, such as "Eat more fruits" or "More fruits, more fish, more bread," while exposing the stark reality of economic inequality. The speaker is an unemployed individual, "on unemployment pay," for the third year and married. This reveals the struggles of those who, despite societal expectations and health advice, cannot afford basic necessities due to their financial situation.

The speaker sarcastically suggests the futility of such slogans, expressing their frustration by stating that the only slogan suitable for them is, "Eat more bloody grass!" This hyperbolic statement underscores the desperation of those who live in poverty, as they are left with no option but to consume what is freely available in nature.

Through this poem, the poet conveys the message that societal advice, often directed at the masses, is disconnected from the realities of the economically disadvantaged. It serves as a critique of societal structures that fail to address the root causes of poverty and unemployment. The poem urges readers to reflect on the inequalities in society and the plight of the less fortunate, making it a call for empathy and systemic change.

12. Poetry is one of the most effective genres that has been used by poets to reflect the conflicts that emerged due to the contact between the old traditions and the modern ways. With reference to two poems, verify the statement above.

The tension between old traditions and modern ways is a recurring theme in poetry, and poets effectively use this genre to reflect the struggles that arise from this contact. For instance, in "Song of Lawino" by Okot p'Bitek, the conflict between African traditions and Western modernity is vividly portrayed. The protagonist, Lawino, laments her husband Ocol's abandonment of their traditional ways for Western practices. She states, "He has read the books with the white man's wisdom, and now despises the ways of his people." This reflects the cultural alienation caused by colonization, as Ocol views his heritage as inferior.

Similarly, in J.P. Clark's "The Casualties," the poet explores the societal disruptions brought about by modern political ideologies and war. The poem highlights how modern conflicts have displaced traditional communal living, leading to fragmentation and loss. Clark writes, "The casualties are not only those who are dead, they are well out of it." This shows how the living bear the burden of societal disintegration caused by the adoption of modern political ideologies.

Both poems demonstrate the effectiveness of poetry in addressing the conflicts between tradition and modernity. Through vivid imagery and emotional language, the poets emphasize the struggles of individuals and communities torn between preserving their heritage and adapting to new ways of life.

13. Like men, women are equally capable of contributing to the welfare of the society. Use relevant examples from two plays to prove the statement.

Women have always played significant roles in shaping society, and their contributions are often highlighted in literature. In Wole Soyinka's "The Lion and the Jewel," Sidi exemplifies the potential of women to influence society. Despite being objectified by men in her village, she uses her beauty and wit to navigate her relationships with men, ultimately marrying the Bale, Baroka, to secure a position of power. Her actions reflect a woman's ability to assert herself and shape her destiny in a male-dominated society.

Similarly, in Francis Imbuga's "Betrayal in the City," Regina is portrayed as a strong and determined woman. She actively advocates for justice and fairness, even in the face of an oppressive regime. Her courage to stand up against corruption and her role in supporting her brother Jusper in his revolutionary activities demonstrate her commitment to societal welfare.

Both plays highlight that women, like men, possess the intellect, resilience, and determination to contribute meaningfully to society. Through their actions, Sidi and Regina challenge traditional gender roles and prove that societal progress is a collective effort that requires the participation of both men and women.

14. Titles of books usually have a close relationship to the main ideas/message found in the book. Use two readings you have read to show how the titles of those books have a relationship to the message given. What can a reader learn from that message?

The title of Chinua Achebe's "Things Fall Apart" is a direct reflection of the central theme of the novel: the disintegration of Igbo society under the pressures of colonization and the arrival of Christianity. Achebe captures this collapse through the story of Okonkwo, whose world falls apart as he struggles to maintain his traditional way of life. The title also alludes to W.B. Yeats's poem, "The Second Coming," emphasizing the chaos and destruction brought by external forces. Achebe writes, "The white man is very clever. He came quietly and peaceably with his religion. We were amused at his foolishness and allowed him to stay. Now he has won our brothers, and our clan can no longer act like one." This illustrates the societal fragmentation that aligns with the title.

Similarly, in Ngugi wa Thiong'o's "The River Between," the title symbolizes the division between two rival communities, Makuyu and Kamenno, separated by a river. The river serves as both a physical and metaphorical barrier, representing the ideological divide between tradition and modernity. The protagonist, Waiyaki, strives to bridge this gap, but his efforts are met with resistance. Ngugi writes, "The ridges slept on, separated by the valley of life, a valley that was a source of joy to all." The title encapsulates the central message of unity and the challenges of reconciling conflicting beliefs.

Both titles reflect the essence of their respective books, guiding readers to understand the overarching themes. Readers learn that titles are not mere labels but encapsulations of the main ideas, serving as a lens through which the narrative can be interpreted.