

**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**

**Thursday 8th October 2010**

**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

As natural forests and woodlands continue to be depleted in Southern Africa, the "solar option" seems to be one of the renewable energy solutions to environmental degradation in the region. However, without government subsidies, deforestation will continue as many people cannot afford a solar installation.

Although the trend today is to move away from government subsidies, a tax incentive has been proposed on all purchases related to solar energy. Such measures could help to reduce deforestation by encouraging such purchases.

The unavailability of conventional sources of energy in Southern Africa has contributed to environmental degradation as peasants, who form the majority of the population, make a living from the land through unsustainable means.

In Tanzania, 85% of the people live in the rural areas and firewood is their main source of energy. Charcoal mainly used in urban areas, together with wood accounts for 92.83% of the country's deforestation.

Environmentalists argue that the use of solar in both urban and rural areas would not only reduce deforestation but will also foster development and, in the long-run improve living standards. For instance, lighting in rural areas would enable more children to study and get good grades unlike a situation where lack of lighting comprises their school performance. So too, can industrial or any other work continue into the night.

Sub-Saharan Africa's population is increasing rapidly and is expected to double in the next 25 years, putting a further strain on the already limited resources. Solar energy is so far the easiest alternative to non-renewable sources of energy with the abundance of sunlight in the region.

Wood fuel accounts for 75% of SADC countries' total energy consumption, putting tremendous strain on forests and wood land reserves.

To save the environment, SADC countries have increased efforts and private initiatives for the development and dissemination of various alternative energy technologies such as solar energy, fuel, alcohol, biomass and windmills.

Some foreign and local private firms in the region are selling solar energy devices such as photovoltaic panels, solar cookers and solar heaters, a move welcomed by many environmentalists.

In most countries in the region, however, solar energy is still being used on a smaller scale.

Questions and Answers

(a) Write the letter of the correct answer for each question (i-iv).

(i) Besides government subsidies, a tax incentive has been proposed on all purchases related to solar energy related to solar energy in order to:

Answer: B. reduce deforestation by encouraging solar installation.

(ii) Despite the efforts of foreign and local private firms to sell solar energy devices in the region, most of the countries in the region use:

Answer: E. solar energy in a smaller scale.

(iii) Wood fuel accounts for 75% of SADC countries' total energy consumption. It means:

Answer: D. Putting tremendous strain on forests and woodland reserves.

(iv) SADC countries need solar energy because:

Answer: C. the natural forests and woodlands are disappearing.

(b) Complete the following sentences by filling in the blank spaces with appropriate information from the passage.

(i) Solar energy is the easiest alternative to non-renewable sources of energy in Africa because it is abundant and sustainable.

(ii) Solar energy has a lot of benefits, one of it being reducing deforestation.

(iii) The major concern of the author is environmental degradation caused by deforestation and over-reliance on wood fuel.

2. Read the following passage and summarise it in five clear sentences.

Passage:

Weeds are unwanted plants, or plants growing in a place where they are in competition with another plant that is needed. Although unwanted, they can have importance to human life as to provide organic matter and mineral nutrients.

Some weeds are used as vegetables. Examples are pig weed and black nightshade. The leaves of these plants are boiled and eaten as spinach. Weeds provide a good surface cover and thereby minimize water evaporation and control soil erosion. Some weeds are a source of food for wild game. This is particularly important in the region where national parks are a good source of foreign exchange.

Summary:

Weeds are plants that grow in unwanted places, often competing with desired plants. They can provide organic matter and mineral nutrients beneficial to human life. Certain weeds, like pig weed and black nightshade, are used as vegetables. Weeds also help minimize water evaporation, control soil erosion, and

serve as food for wild animals. Additionally, they play an essential role in national parks, contributing to foreign exchange.

3. Fill in the blanks by writing the correct form of the word from the brackets against the item number.

Dar es Salaam (i) (be) only a small (ii) (fish) village when the Sultan (iii) (decide) to build a town there in 1862. At one time, Tanga (iv) (be) more important because the first railway in Tanganyika (v) (use) that port. But when the railway to Kigoma (vi) (finish) in 1914, Dar es Salaam (vii) (able) to serve a much larger hinterland than Tanga. It now (viii) (carry) more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of mainland trade.

Answers:

- (i) was
- (ii) fishing
- (iii) decided
- (iv) was
- (v) used
- (vi) was finished
- (vii) was able
- (viii) carries

4. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each sentence.

(a) The match between Young African and Simba sports club was enjoyable in spite of the rainfall.

Use: Despite

Answer: Despite the rainfall, the match between Young African and Simba sports club was enjoyable.

(b) You will pass the examination if you work hard.

Use: Unless

Answer: Unless you work hard, you will not pass the examination.

(c) The student was so small that he did not touch the top of the blackboard.

Use: too ... to

Answer: The student was too small to touch the top of the blackboard.

(d) The Agricultural Extension Officer advised farmers to plant earlier so as to get good yields.

Begin: Farmers

Answer: Farmers were advised by the Agricultural Extension Officer to plant earlier so as to get good yields.

5. One of the words in each of the following sentences is wrong. Correct it by writing the right spellings of the wrong word.

(a) I don't want to west time. I have a lot to do today.

Answer: waste

(b) The pass she carried was enough to put all the money for shopping.

Answer: purse

(c) Our class teacher told the students to buy the write book on the new syllabus.

Answer: right

(d) I'm tired. Who can get me a chair to seat on?

Answer: sit

6. The following is the timetable showing daily activities done by Shukrani. Complete the sentences (a-d) using the information given in the timetable.

Timetable:

5:00 a.m. - wake up

5:00-5:15 a.m. - praying

6:00 a.m. - go to school

4:00 p.m. - go back home

Answers:

(a) Shukrani wakes up at 5:00 a.m. every day.

(b) She prays from 5:00 to 5:15 a.m. every morning.

(c) She goes to school at 6:00 a.m. every morning.

(d) She goes back home at 4:00 p.m. every afternoon.

7. Complete the following dialogue between Jumanne and Alhamisi who meet for the first time.

a) Jumanne: How are you? I'm happy to see you. My name is Jumanne, I come from Tanangozi Iringa. Where do you come from?

b) Alhamisi: I'm Alhamisi. I come from Kantalamba Rukwa, where are you going?

c) Jumanne: I'm on my way to Dar es Salaam. I'm doing my master's degree at the University of Dar es Salaam. What are you studying?

d) Alhamisi: I'm now doing my first degree at the Sokoine University of Agriculture. How are you sponsored?

e) Jumanne: I have private sponsorship.

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

The correct order is:

E. These have included the Customs Union between Kenya and Uganda in 1917, which then Tanganyika later joined in 1927.

C. The earlier co-operation initiated by British colonialism established the foundation for the future regional integration.

D. In 1961 the East African Common Services Organization was created.

B. In 1967 a treaty was signed to create the East African Community on the model of the European Community, which it was hoped would attract more members, such as Zambia and Ethiopia.

A. The three East African countries (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) have a memorable history of cultural and socio-economic co-operation.

9. Match the items in List A with responses in List B.

(i) It wasn't raining yesterday .... H. Wasn't it?

(ii) They'll get lost .... J. if you don't give them a map.

(iii) The film was made in India .... A. but the story was written by a Frenchman.

(iv) 'Why are you working late, Salum?' .... G. he asked Salum why he was working late.

(v) That car belongs to John .... B. it is his.

10. Answer two (2) questions from the four (4) alternatives A, B, C, and D.

A. Speech to support the motion: "Tourism should be encouraged as it promotes social relations and stabilizes our economy."

Tourism plays a critical role in promoting social relations and stabilizing the economy. It brings people from diverse backgrounds together, fostering cultural exchange and mutual understanding. Tourists often learn about the traditions and practices of the communities they visit, creating a sense of respect and appreciation. Economically, tourism contributes significantly to the national revenue through taxes and foreign exchange earnings. It provides employment opportunities in areas such as hospitality, transport, and retail, reducing unemployment rates. Moreover, tourism promotes the conservation of cultural and natural heritage, as governments and communities strive to preserve attractions that draw visitors. In conclusion, tourism should be encouraged as it strengthens social cohesion and boosts economic development.

B. Letter to persuade Desa Kipanga to continue schooling:

Dear Desa Kipanga,

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. I understand that you have been offered a Form V place at Changanyikeni Secondary School. This is a great opportunity that many wish for but do not get. Education opens doors to numerous possibilities in life and prepares you for a better future. I understand your desire to take up a job, but I urge you to reconsider this decision. A job may offer short-term financial benefits, but the long-term advantages of education are far greater. Completing your studies will equip you with the skills and qualifications needed for a fulfilling and well-paying career. Do not let this opportunity slip away, as you may regret it later. Please think about this carefully, and let me know your decision.

Yours sincerely,

Shukuru Kipanga

11. Analyze one poem by considering its message, theme, and relevance to the present-day situation in your society.

The poem “Behold!” delivers a powerful message about courage, unity, and determination. It begins by urging individuals to take pride in their strength and purpose as they rise to confront challenges. The poem's message revolves around the idea that social and political change requires collective action and bravery. It encourages people to challenge oppression with a free mind and clear objectives.

The central theme of the poem is resistance and perseverance. The poet vividly describes the journey of warriors who are determined to reclaim their freedom and dignity. They are depicted as individuals armed with both physical and moral courage, symbolizing the importance of inner strength in overcoming adversity. The sunrise, frequently referenced in the poem, symbolizes a new beginning, a better future, and the optimism that comes with the fight for liberation.

This poem is highly relevant to the present-day situation in society. Many communities today face oppression, inequality, and social injustices. The poem serves as a reminder that change is not easily achieved; it requires unity, determination, and a willingness to confront difficult situations. It resonates with movements for social justice and equity, where individuals come together to challenge structures that perpetuate inequality. In a modern context, the poem encourages marginalized groups to stand up for their rights and to work collectively toward a brighter future.

12. For a change to take place, conflicts are inevitable. Justify this statement using four poems.

The assertion that conflicts are inevitable for change is well-supported by several poems, which highlight the struggles necessary to bring about transformation. In the poem “Behold!”, the poet portrays the courage of warriors who challenge their oppressors. This conflict between the oppressors and the oppressed is the driving force for change, as it inspires action and fuels the fight for justice. The poet uses imagery of warriors and sunrise to symbolize the resilience needed to overcome obstacles and bring about a better future.

Similarly, in the poem “Lost Beauty,” the poet presents a conflict between societal ideals of beauty and natural identity. The poet laments the loss of appreciation for natural beauty in favor of artificial standards imposed by society. This tension is a metaphor for the broader struggles of individuals to reclaim their identity and resist societal pressures. Change, in this context, requires challenging established norms and embracing individuality.

In “Songs of Lawino and Ocol,” the conflict between tradition and modernity serves as the central theme. The protagonist, Lawino, represents the preservation of cultural values, while Ocol symbolizes the embrace of Western ideologies. This tension highlights the challenges faced by African societies in adapting to modern influences while maintaining their heritage. The poem emphasizes that such conflicts are necessary for societies to find a balance between the old and the new.

Finally, “Growing Up with Poetry” reflects the internal conflicts individuals experience as they navigate societal expectations. The poet explores the struggles of personal growth, identity, and acceptance. These conflicts drive individuals to question their place in society, leading to self-discovery and eventual change.

Through these poems, it is evident that conflict acts as a catalyst for change, forcing individuals and societies to confront challenges and work toward transformation.

13. Family stability is highly determined by the relationship between wife and husband. Support this viewpoint using two novels.

The notion that family stability depends on the relationship between the wife and husband is vividly illustrated in the novels “Passed Like a Shadow” and “Weep Not Child.” In “Passed Like a Shadow,” the tension and distrust between the central characters reveal the devastating effects of a fractured marital relationship. The lack of communication and mutual understanding leads to a breakdown in the family structure, causing emotional and financial instability. The novel portrays how unresolved conflicts between spouses can create an unhealthy environment for children, affecting their growth and future.

In contrast, “Weep Not Child” demonstrates the positive impact of a harmonious marital relationship. The relationship between Nyokabi and Njoroge’s father is characterized by mutual respect, support, and cooperation. This strong bond not only ensures the stability of their family but also instills values of hard work, unity, and resilience in their children. The novel underscores the importance of a stable marital relationship in creating a nurturing and supportive environment for the family.

These novels highlight that the dynamics between husband and wife significantly influence the overall well-being of the family. A stable and respectful relationship fosters harmony and security, while a strained relationship can lead to instability and conflict.

14. In African societies, there were divisions among members when referring to issues of modernity. Discuss this statement with examples from two plays.

The divisions among members of African societies regarding modernity are well-depicted in the plays “The Lion and the Jewel” and “This Time Tomorrow.” In “The Lion and the Jewel,” the conflict between Baroka and Lakunle represents the tension between traditional values and modernity. Baroka, the village chief, symbolizes the preservation of traditional customs and practices, while Lakunle, a young schoolteacher, advocates for modernization. Their differing perspectives create a rift in the community, as some members align with Baroka’s traditional ideals, while others support Lakunle’s modern views. The play highlights the challenges African societies face in balancing the adoption of modern practices with the preservation of their cultural heritage.

Similarly, “This Time Tomorrow” explores the struggles of adapting to modernity in an African context. The characters grapple with the pressures of urbanization, industrialization, and changing social norms. The play depicts how these changes create divisions within families and communities, as individuals struggle to reconcile their traditional upbringing with the demands of a rapidly changing world. The tension between



the old and the new reflects the broader societal conflict between preserving cultural identity and embracing progress.

Both plays emphasize that divisions over modernity are a natural part of societal evolution. They show that while modernization brings opportunities for growth and development, it also challenges traditional structures and values, requiring societies to navigate these changes thoughtfully and inclusively.