

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 06th November 2011

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.

The Minister for Lands and Environment was Hon. Peter Mosokude. At thirty-six, he was the youngest member of the cabinet and was one of my psychology students during his undergraduate days at the University of Dar es Salaam. Although he was generally hostile to average in his educational activities at the University, he had nonetheless learnt to lead in social activities. His fellow students nicknamed him "the leader not led" because he was always a perfect Socrates and active in the University Wing of the Youth League but immediately after graduation he was appointed as one of the departments heads at the ruling party headquarters.

From a humble beginning, he climbed up the political ladder until finally, he headed the prestigious department of Mobilisation and Propaganda.

During a minor cabinet reshuffle a year ago, His Excellency, the President, nominated Peter Mosokude a member of parliament and simultaneously made him the Minister for Lands and Environment. This was seen as an elevation of great proportion in Third World Countries. As always, to show your true potentials at the right time and to the right people! But the respect he got and his elevation as a minister did not make him proud as other people. His courage and personal commitment gained him respect among people in his constituency. He maintained a good public relations image and was liked by his constituents. His commitment grew stronger as he went for months trying to lead his own constituency, or the local assemblers among themselves while receiving university students.

Such was the case with Peter Mosokude. He was met by an even younger than Tom, his Permanent Secretary, ten years younger than he. Chris, a former professor and whose younger manager had shown the character in addition to his degree in commerce. He had been an educational lawyer. Tom took his hands for the ministry diary in a few new moments. It also closed a chapter in education for Peter. He did not say much about this but the people said he knew the business administration diary, used only by the youngest members of the age that lie by the least qualified academically!

The Hon. Minister received us at his residence after a few days of our arrival. As usual, there was no one else related to visit our impending trip. The Permanent Secretary was also in attendance at the meeting.

- (a) Peter Mosokude joined the cabinet because
- A. he studied psychology at the University
 - B. he was the youngest member of the cabinet
 - C. he was a political activist
 - D. he was a member of the University Youth League.
- Answer: C. he was a political activist

- (b) The department that Mosokude was appointed to head at the ruling party headquarters was responsible for
- A. appointing and implementing new programmes for the party

- B. chairing all ruling party meetings for many gatherings
 - C. planning for all members of the party to get jobs
 - D. propagating a good image of the party to the members of the public
- Answer: D. propagating a good image of the party to the members of the public

(c) The rise of Peter Mosokude from nowhere to a position of eminence is said to be common in the third world countries because

- A. His Excellency the President had nominated him as an MP, thus enabling him to make a mark
- B. he was not ministered to the president
- C. it was an achievement and experience can count
- D. favoritism based on the slogan "this is one of us" can count in these countries.

Answer: A. His Excellency the President had nominated him as an MP, thus enabling him to make a mark

(d) The statement made to visit the Minister even if he doesn't have anything official is to be remembered as

- A. a mock encouragement from his former teacher
- B. advice he knew better as an elder
- C. hint to the secretary to act
- D. it was a way for the assistance he had received from him at the University.

Answer: D. it was a way for the assistance he had received from him at the University

(e) Using the information from the passage, fill in the table the names, age, and area of study of the four men who sat in the minister's main conference table, starting from youngest to the eldest person.

Personal	Seniority	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Name	Peter Mosokude	Tom	Chris	Not mentioned	
Age	36	<36	26	Not mentioned	
Area of Study	Psychology	Commerce	Education	Not mentioned	

2. Read the passage below carefully and summarize it in five sentences.

Summary:

When preparing a cake, the choice and purpose of ingredients are crucial. Flour provides structure, while sugar adds sweetness and improves texture. Fats contribute to moistness and flavor, while eggs enhance structure and stability. Proper mixing and folding are essential to ensure the cake rises evenly and achieves a good texture. Finally, care must be taken not to overmix or undermix the ingredients, as this will affect the quality of the cake.

3. Complete the sentences using the information provided about Mpaki's life history.

- (a) In 1979, Mpaki was at school and college.
- (b) In 1986, Mpaki was living in Mwanza.
- (c) In 1989, Mpaki bought a house in Nyamagana.

(d) In 1991, Mpaki began teaching English at Hill Crest Secondary School.

4. In each of the following sentences, one word is wrong. Correct it by writing the right spelling.

(a) Our headmaster told us that it is better to use local busses because they are cheap and reliable.

Answer: busses → buses

(b) We are going to have a show next week. The prefects will be doing a sound cheque before the concert.

Answer: cheque → check

(c) I like the kind of holiday where I can sit on the bitch for a week and do nothing.

Answer: bitch → beach

(d) May I have a peace of mbuni soap, please!

Answer: peace → piece

5. Choose two things among the following and write them against the people listed to show that you know who uses them in their daily activities.

Things:

Thermometer, car, injection, overhead projector, trowel, dipstick, gun, blackboard, tray, measuring tape, bullets, sewing machine, plates, aeroplane.

People:

(a) Teacher: blackboard, overhead projector.

(b) Tailor: sewing machine, measuring tape.

(c) Cook: tray, plates.

(d) Driver: car, dipstick.

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer all questions that follow.

Kitumuruju and his wife Nacha have two children. The boy child is called Tesua and the girl child is called Echa. Tesua is married to Niza and they have two children, a boy called Mani and a girl called Mndee.

Echa is married to Chika, and they have two boys. The older one is Mgosi, and the young one is Semsi.

Questions:

(a) What does Semsi call Niza?

Answer: Semsi calls Niza his aunt.

(b) What does Kitumuruju call Mndee?

Answer: Kitumuruju calls Mndee his granddaughter.

(c) What does Chika call Nacha?

Answer: Chika calls Nacha his mother-in-law.

(d) What does Mani call Mgesi?

Answer: Mani calls Mgesi his cousin.

7. Rewrite the following sentences according to instructions given after each.

(a) Mama Pekupeku was too fat to win the race. (Rewrite using "so...that")

Answer: Mama Pekupeku was so fat that she could not win the race.

(b) Had she heard the noise, she would have opened the door. (Begin: She would have...)

Answer: She would have opened the door if she had heard the noise.

(c) Although it was raining, he managed to go to school. (Use: Despite...)

Answer: Despite the rain, he managed to go to school.

(d) He always goes to school by foot. (Write the sentence correctly)

Answer: He always goes to school on foot.

8. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a logical sequence to make a meaningful paragraph by writing the corresponding letters in the answer booklet(s) provided.

A. With the aid of television camera, visual images are changed into electrical signals.

B. A television set receives these signals and one can watch them on the screen.

C. However, in order to enable the television set to receive these signals properly an antenna is needed.

D. These are then combined with radio waves and broadcast in the same way as ordinary sound signals.

E. Television is the system of transmitting moving pictures by radio or cable.

Answer:

E, A, D, C, B

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

List A:

(i) The carpenter took the tools from the boy who was his _____.

(ii) Because of hunger, the refugees collected roots and plant which were _____.

(iii) Minja tried to avoid the person who _____ him a lot of money.

(iv) Several people were trapped in the boat which _____ in the river.

(v) Your friend has _____ his exams.

List B:

- A. help
- B. lent
- C. apprentice
- D. passed
- E. edible
- F. mend
- G. sank
- H. toppled
- I. accepted
- J. found

Answers:

- (i) C. apprentice
- (ii) E. edible
- (iii) B. lent
- (iv) G. sank
- (v) D. passed

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

A. Write a composition of not less than 250 words with the title, "We should all strive to protect our environment so that it protects us."

The environment is the foundation of life on Earth. It provides us with the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat. However, human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and overexploitation of natural resources have severely damaged the environment, putting our own survival at risk. Therefore, it is our responsibility to protect the environment to ensure that it continues to support life.

One way to protect the environment is by reducing waste. Recycling materials like paper, plastic, and metal reduces the need for raw materials, thereby conserving natural resources. Additionally, proper disposal of waste prevents pollution of land and water bodies.

Another crucial step is planting trees and conserving forests. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. They also prevent soil erosion and provide habitats for countless species. Conserving forests ensures biodiversity and balances the ecosystem.

Using renewable energy sources like solar and wind can significantly reduce carbon emissions. By reducing dependence on fossil fuels, we can decrease air pollution and mitigate climate change.

Lastly, education plays a vital role in environmental conservation. Raising awareness about the importance of the environment can inspire individuals and communities to adopt sustainable practices.

In conclusion, protecting the environment is not just a moral responsibility; it is essential for our survival. By taking collective action, we can ensure that the environment continues to sustain us and future generations.

C. In about 250 words, argue for or against the topic, "Corporal punishment must be abolished in Tanzania schools."

Corporal punishment has long been used as a method of disciplining students in schools. However, I strongly believe that it should be abolished in Tanzania schools because it does more harm than good.

Firstly, corporal punishment negatively affects students' mental health. Physical punishment instills fear and anxiety, making students feel unsafe in school. This fear can lead to poor academic performance as students focus more on avoiding punishment than on learning.

Secondly, corporal punishment encourages violence. Children learn by example, and when teachers use physical punishment, students may adopt violent behavior themselves, believing it is an acceptable way to solve problems.

Moreover, there are alternative methods of discipline that are more effective and humane. Counseling and positive reinforcement help students understand their mistakes and encourage good behavior without inflicting pain or humiliation.

Additionally, corporal punishment violates children's rights. International conventions, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, advocate for the protection of children from all forms of physical violence. Abolishing corporal punishment aligns Tanzania's education system with these global standards.

In conclusion, corporal punishment is an outdated and harmful practice that has no place in modern education. Abolishing it will create a safer, more supportive learning environment that nurtures students' potential and respects their dignity.

D. Imagine that you have just heard the news that you have passed your form four examinations. Your family and friends arrange a party to celebrate, and you are expected to make a short speech. Write your speech of not less than 25 words.

Good evening, everyone. I am deeply grateful to all of you for your support throughout my journey. Passing my form four examinations is a significant achievement, and I owe it to my family, friends, and teachers. This celebration means the world to me. Thank you for being here and for believing in me. I promise to keep working hard and make you proud. Thank you once again.

I have received the file. Let me extract its contents and proceed to answer the questions sequentially.

11. Discuss how European colonization of Africa is portrayed in four poems of your choice.

European colonization of Africa is portrayed in poetry as a period marked by exploitation, oppression, and destruction of cultural identity.

In "Songs of Lawino and Ocol" by Okot p'Bitek, colonization is shown to create division and alienation within African societies. Ocol, who embraces Western ideals, disrespects traditional practices and views them as primitive, symbolizing the loss of identity caused by colonization.

In "Growing up with Poetry" by David Rubadiri, the poet reflects on how colonization stripped Africa of its heritage and imposed foreign values, often portraying Africans as inferior. The poem illustrates the economic exploitation of Africa's resources and its people.

In "Summons" by Richard Mabala, colonization is criticized for its dehumanizing nature. The colonizers are depicted as people who exploit Africans, treating them as tools to achieve their goals without consideration for their well-being.

These poems collectively portray colonization as a dark period that disrupted Africa's cultural fabric, exploited its resources, and introduced systemic inequality.

12. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

Behold!
The sun has arisen,
And with it the sons of the land have risen too
Forward they go
Well armed.
Singing praises to the beauty of the sunrise,
With the determination of long-term warriors,
Challenging the enemy
With the courage of free mind
And the vigour of a clean purpose.
Sit and wait brethren,
Wait and see what glory they bring at sunset;
How they pay homage to the land.
And their people!

(a) Write the title of this poem in one word.

Answer: Sunrise

(b) What is the poem about?

Answer: The poem is about hope, courage, and determination as the people rise to challenge oppression and fight for their land and freedom.

(c) For whom does the poem tell us that the sun has risen?

Answer: The sun has risen for the sons of the land, symbolizing the people who are ready to fight for their homeland.

(d) What does a word “sunrise” symbolize?

Answer: Sunrise symbolizes a new beginning, hope, and the awakening of courage and determination.

(e) What is the theme of the poem?

Answer: The theme of the poem is liberation, unity, and the fight for justice and freedom.

(f) What type of poem is this?

Answer: This is a narrative poem.

(g) Comment on the structure of this poem.

Answer: The poem uses free verse with vivid imagery and rhythmic language to emphasize its themes of courage and determination.

(h) The poem contains two major images. Mention them.

Answer: The sunrise and the sons of the land rising well-armed.

(i) The poet talks about “challenging the enemy.” Who do you think the enemy might be?

Answer: The enemy might be oppressors or colonizers who threaten the freedom and unity of the land.

(j) What do we learn from this poem?

Answer: We learn the importance of courage, unity, and determination in fighting for justice and paying homage to one’s homeland and people.