

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

022

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(For Private Candidates Only)**

Time: 3 Hours

Friday, 21st November 2014 a.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B; and sections C and D answer questions as instructed under each section.
3. Cellular phones and calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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SECTION A (10 Marks)

COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY

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

The word “History” has been derived from the Greek word “Historia” which means “what has actually happened in the past”. It is a detailed account of the events that have taken place. From this definition it became quite clear that history mainly deals with events of the past. In history there is description of the events only. Everything in the universe has its history.

History is one of the oldest subjects of study. By history we understand the comprehensiveness, variety and extent of learning experiences, provided by the study of a particular subject. The growth of history has been accompanied with the growth of human race from the beginning up to present day.

History at present is no more confined to the study of political activities of man, but it also includes a study of his achievements in the physical, social, economic, religious, philosophical, literary, artistic, cultural, industrial, technological and scientific fields, starting from ancient times up to the modern age. In this way its scope is very wide.

History links the present of mankind with his/her past. We cannot say that future is outside the scope of history. Experiences of history will form the history of tomorrow and in this way history is connected with future as well.

The most interesting fact about the extent and comprehensiveness of history is that, today we hear of history of art, culture, civilization, religion, music, geography, physics, philosophy, education and literature. A learned speaker on a political, religious, literature or any other platform connected with any field of human activity will place before his/her audience pure and simple history connected with life and achievements of some past of great human beings and nothing else. This makes the scope of history almost limitless, without an end and all speaks of the importance of history as a teaching subject in schools and colleges.

Questions

- (a) Choose the most correct answer and write its letter in your answer booklet.
- (i) History is about
- A ongoing events
 - B past events
 - C present events
 - D future events.
- (ii) There is one thing which determines the growth of history, that is
- A wild animal
 - B physics
 - C historian
 - D human race.

- (iii) History is connected with future in the sense that
- A one cannot speak of the future without linking it to the past
 - B it is the narration of the future events
 - C past events are connected with the future events
 - D future events always determines the past.

- (iv) History has a wide scope because
- A it is taught as a subject in the world
 - B it is connected with the field of Geography
 - C every field of human activity has history
 - D history is associated with civilization.

(b) Complete the following sentences with the information from the passage.

- (i) The synonymous word for “scope” is _____.
- (ii) The origin of the word history is _____.
- (iii) In the past history was only dealing with _____.

2. Read and summarize the following passage in five sentences in a single paragraph.

Performance is the life of oral literature. It is the essential part of any piece of oral literature that gives it life. Without performance, oral literature has no life. To begin with, the main distinction between written literature and oral literature is that the latter is oral while the former is written. One cannot claim to deal with oral literature if the element of orality is missing. Yet, orality in itself implies the presence of performance.

The complete message in any piece of oral literature can only be fully communicated and appreciated through performance. For example, you can only meaningfully appreciate a dance when you watch the dancers in their costumes, listen to a soloist, drums and other instruments, and experience the atmosphere created by the dance. It is certainly more enriching to listen to a song than to read the word of the same song.

Oral literature is recreated through performance. Although every community has a collection of oral narratives, every time a story is retold, the narrator recreates the story and has the licence to alter the plot slightly in order to suit the audience. It is only through performance that such an act can be done.

Performance is therefore an essential part of oral literature. Without performance, oral literature becomes unexciting, lifeless and boring academic subject.

SECTION B (20 Marks)

PATTERNS AND VOCABULARY

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each.
- (a) You are young. You are very wise (begin with although)
 - (b) I teach English. (Change the verb to past perfect continuous tense)
 - (c) Unless you do not ask me, I cannot help you. (Re-write the sentence correctly)
 - (d) We arrived at the stand. The bus left. (Begin with as soon as)
4. Choose the correct option from those given in the list to fill in the blanks in the sentences below:
has, was, do, have, am, does, are, were
- (a) _____ you collected your exercise book?
 - (b) _____ I a teacher at this moment?
 - (c) They _____ in Sumbawanga last year.
 - (d) My teacher _____ in the room an hour ago.
 - (e) _____ he finished his home work?
 - (f) I _____ like reading novels.
 - (g) He _____ his job perfectly.
 - (h) Students _____ stubborn nowadays.
5. In each of these sentences one of the words is wrongly used. Identify the wrong word and replace it with the right word to make the sentence meaningful.
- (a) Do not waist my time.
 - (b) Everyone is required to come with me accept you.
 - (c) She is feet for the game today.
 - (d) We are going to use bred for the breakfast.
 - (e) I like wearing hut.
 - (f) I _____ like reading novels. We are going to such for the missing book.
 - (g) You should play to God when you are in need.
 - (h) These are the affect of rainfall.
6. Using the words below, complete the following expressions.
lorry, caravan, van, pick-up, tractor, bulldozer, bus, taxi
- (a) A car with a driver that you pay to take you somewhere _____.
 - (b) A covered vehicle with no side windows in its back half _____.
 - (c) A vehicle with low sides and no roof at the back _____.
 - (d) A large vehicle for carrying heavy loads by road _____.
 - (e) A large road vehicle that carries passengers _____.
 - (f) A road vehicle without an engine that is pulled by a car _____.
 - (g) A powerful vehicle with two large and two smaller wheels _____.
 - (h) A powerful vehicle with a broad steel blade in front _____.

7. Change the following direct speech into indirect speech.
- (a) Asha said, "I like eating bananas."
 - (b) "I am writing a letter to my brother," John said to me.
 - (c) "Am I making a mistake?" Joan said to herself.
 - (d) "Where do you want to go now?" He said to me.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

LANGUAGE USE

Answer questions **8, 9** and two of the four given alternatives in question **10**.

8. Rearrange the following sentences in a logical sequence to make a meaningful paragraph by writing the corresponding letters in the answer booklet provided.
For example: (i) - F

- A. One day during the night, he saw three lions at a distance approaching his cabin.
- B. He then went outside and made a big fire near his cabin.
- C. There was an old man living in the forest.
- D. When the lions saw the big flames of fire, they run away and left the old man safe and sound.
- E. He was very worried and thought of what could be done to chase those dangerous animals away.

9. Match each expression in **List A** with the word in **List B** by writing the correct letter beside the item number.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Sum paid or charged for borrowing or use of money.	A. Realize
(ii) Place in the bank where money is kept and locked.	B. Subsidize
(iii) Member of public using service of bank.	C. Safe
(iv) To convert into cash.	D. Deposit
(v) Place money for safe keeping in bank.	E. Pledge
	F. Customer
	G. Banker
	H. Interest

10. Answer **two** questions from the **four** alternatives A, B, C and D.
- A. In not more than 250 words, write a speech on **“Things to consider in making an economic planning”**.
- B. Imagine that you have been working as a travelling sales-representative for the last few years and your employer is satisfied with your work. Write a letter to your employer asking him/her to increase your salary. Sign your name as Akili Nywele.
- C. In not more than 250 words, write a composition on **“Science and Development”**.
- D. Imagine that you have been appointed to be a principal speaker of the motion which says that, **“Watching television is causing more harm than good to children and students”**. Argue for the motion in not more than 250 words.

SECTION D (40 Marks)

RESPONSE TO READING

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section. **One (1)** question should be selected from poetry and the other from novels and short stories or plays.

LIST OF READINGS

NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES

A Wreath for Father Mayer of Masasi	- S.N. Ndunguru (1997), Mkuki na Nyota
Unanswered Cries	- Osman Conteh, Macmillan
Passed Like a Shadow	- B.M Mapalala (2006), DUP
Spared	- S.N. Ndunguru (2004), Mkuki na Nyota
Weep Not Child	- Ngugi wa Thiong’o (1987); Heinemann
The Interview	- P. Ngugi (2002), Macmillan

PLAYS

Three Suitors: One Husband	- O. Mbia (1994), Eyre Methuen
The Lion and the Jewel	- W. Soyinka (1963), OUP
This Time Tomorrow	- Ngugi wa Thiong’o (1972), Heinemann
The Black Hermit	- Ngugi wa Thiong’o (1972), Heinemann

POETRY

Songs of Lawino and Ocol	- O. P’Bitek (1979), EAPH
Growing up with Poetry	- D. Rubadiri (ed) (1989), Heinemann
Summons	- R. Mabala (1960), TPH

11. Give a brief picture of the happenings in a “Song of Lawino” (Use eight points).

12. Show the position of women in the poem below in relation to the reality (Give eight points).

Echoes

Me,
I plead guilty
That my woman is a tool
To fulfil my sexual desires,
That she's the source of sexual pleasure.
A garden
Where I plant my deeds
So as to get children
Which are mine.
And not hers,
Who have the right
To inherit my property,
And not her.

I plead guilty
That I have regarded my woman
As my property,
Because I paid the bride price
To her parents.
What did her parents think
When they demanded
The cows
The tank of beer,
The goats,
The money
They knew
That they were making wealth out of me
Because their girl will work for me
Just like a slave.

I plead guilty
That I have inherited the stupidity
Of my slavery age parents,
That I have prolonged inequality.
That I have continued oppression.
Though unknowingly,
I am guilty
For dominating
My woman.
My nation plead guilty
That it has shut an eye
To the rights of women,
That it has kept women
In the kitchen,

In the church,
And at home
To look after children.
My nation pleads guilty
That it has given little room
To the she sex,
That the number of girls at school
Has always been smaller
Than that of boys.

My nation pleads guilty
That it has always given a narrow chance
For women to become
Teachers,
Physicians,
Scientists,
Leaders of the state
And public organizations,
That their percentage
Has always been small.

I agree that
If a woman is to be oppressed
By a man
Who is in turn exploited,
Who is in turn disregarded
By the bourgeoisie,
By the petty bourgeoisie,
Then she's ruined:
She has nothing to live for!

I agree that
To deny them freedom
Means to refuse human equality,
Means to accept capitalism
Deep in our hearts
And also means refusing
The development of the majority.

13. Elaborate four elements in the form by using two plays you have read.
14. "Many people in today's societies have dishonest practices." Justify this statement by using two novels you have read (Give four points in each novel).