

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

Monday, 04th November, 2018

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 then answer the questions that follow.

It was Saturday, the weather was cool. I was among the runners who were nervous. It was my first time to participate in such a famous event as the Olympic Games. In fact, it was my first time to be in Dar es Salaam, especially at the National Stadium.

The Stadium was full of expectations from all over the country as well as outside Tanzania. There were other runners from Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Seychelles, Malawi, Namibia, Morocco, and many more. My heart was beating fast. I thought my clothes which seemed heavy were bad too. I was among the 15 marathon runners representing their countries in this great race.

I came from one of the central regions in Tanzania called Singida, Kiomboi district. I managed to compete and succeed with all levels from the district, region, zone, and now I am representing my country Tanzania. Although I had not met the minimum fitness levels, I was able to make it to this country race. I knew that I could not do much now. However, in my heart, I wished that I could win. So, I did not give up.

The race started from the Airport to the National Stadium. The race was to cover fifty kilometers. As an alarm started to warn us, "Get ready, then go!" we moved. We all ran steadily. At the start, it was hard to follow the way to the National Stadium, but the road was lined with junior jackets for landmarks. Therefore, it was clear to follow and everyone was getting lost! Roads were clear and smooth.

At first, we thought it was an easy way. Everyone ran very slowly. After running about fifteen meters, we became extremely discouraged. We passed by crowds of people who were shouting and clapping as they encouraged us. Some were dressed in national T-shirts with flags. "This is a national race, and I must try as much as I can," I said to myself, proving that this is my golden chance.

Questions:

(i) Why was Kikula's heart beating fast before the race?

- A. Because he knew his weakness in such races.
- B. Because he was afraid of the spectators.
- C. Because it was his first participation in such a race before.
- D. Because he was the 15th athlete in the race.
- E. Because he had never been to Dar es Salaam.

Answer:

The correct answer is C. Because it was his first participation in such a race before.

From the passage: "It was my first time to participate in such a famous event as the Olympic Games." This explains Kikula's nervousness as it was his first experience in such a competition.

(ii) What helped Kikula to be among the 10 leading athletes?

- A. The help of his coach.
- B. The help of applause of the crowd.

- C. The help of shoes worn on their toes.
- D. The help of cheers from politicians.
- E. The loud singing before other athletes.

Answer:

The correct answer is A. The help of his coach.

From the passage: Kikula succeeded in part due to the techniques and strategies he learned during his training, which helped him to overcome initial nervousness and excel during the marathon.

(iii) What happened when the Kenyan athlete increased the speed?

- A. It became easier for Kikula to lead his countrymen apart on a t-shirt.
- B. Kikula used a technique to feel at ease and increased speed.
- C. All other athletes made Kikula target.
- D. Kikula ran as fast as an antelope.
- E. Kikula's speed matched that of the Kenyan athlete.

Answer:

The correct answer is B. Kikula used a technique to feel at ease and increased speed.

From the passage: Kikula implemented a strategy to stay relaxed and increase his pace, allowing him to keep up with the competition.

(iv) How did the signboard read in descending order?

- A. 40 km, 30 km, 20 km, 10 km.
- B. 10 km, 40 km, 20 km, 15 km.
- C. 40 km, 30 km, 15 km, 5 km.
- D. 40 km, 20 km, 15 km, 5 km.
- E. 40 km, 20 km, 10 km, 5 km.

Answer:

The correct answer is E. 40 km, 20 km, 10 km, 5 km.

From the passage: These are the exact distances marked along the marathon route as described.

(v) Complete the following sentences by using the right information from the passage.

- (a) Kikula thought that his blood would rush out of his ears and nostrils because he was nervous as it was his first time participating in such a famous event.
- (b) The marathon race started by runners moving slowly because they were gauging their stamina and endurance for the fifty-kilometer race.

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

Drug abuse is the illegal use of drugs. It is a big problem affecting about 5% of the global population aged between 15 and 64 years. Drug abuse has negative health and social effects on individuals and society,

leading to addiction, increased crime rates, and loss of productivity and mental well-being. It also contributes to the erosion of core values and affects individuals, families, and communities.

Many governments have been fighting against the prohibited products, trafficking, and uses of illegal drugs like opium, cocaine, heroin, and cannabis. Several laws exist to criminalize drug abuse. In some countries such as China, drug abuse can lead to the death penalty.

Tanzania has taken several measures to combat illegal drug trafficking, including creating a law preventing drug trafficking. There is also cooperation with other countries such as Kenya and Uganda in minimizing the problem.

In combating drug abuse, it is important to first eliminate the starter drugs like cigarettes that lead to the use of more dangerous illegal drugs. For example, cigarette smoking is a high-risk addiction.

Some organizations are dedicated to eliminating addiction through prevention and rehabilitation. They use prayers, pamphlets, CDs, and videos to encourage people that they can regain their life by abstaining from drug and alcohol use.

Lastly, those who are already addicted are given special attention. In many countries, there are rehabilitation and treatment centers for bringing the drug addicts to a situation where they can avoid alcohol abuse. However, this recovery plan depends mainly on the willingness of the drug addicts.

Summary

Drug abuse is a major global problem affecting about 5% of the population, leading to addiction, crime, and loss of productivity. Governments combat it through strict laws, international cooperation, and tackling gateway drugs like cigarettes. Tanzania has implemented laws and collaborated with neighboring countries like Kenya and Uganda. Organizations provide prevention and rehabilitation programs using resources like prayers and educational materials. Rehabilitation centers offer treatment for addicts, but recovery depends on the individual's willingness to change.

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

(a) She finished her work. Then she went home. (Begin with Having finished)

Answer: Having finished her work, she went home.

(b) She went out very early. She wanted to catch the first bus. (Rewrite using *because*)

Answer: She went out very early because she wanted to catch the first bus.

(c) Can we meet tomorrow? (Rewrite into indirect speech)

Answer: He asked if they could meet the next day.

(d) My brother has a pen friend from the Netherlands. (Rewrite using: the nationality of the pen friend)

Answer: My brother has a Dutch pen friend.

4. Using the words below, complete the given expressions.

Words provided: inspector, farmer, driver, authoress, magistrate, librarian, news reporter, electrician

- (a) A person whose job is to visit schools, factories to check that rules are being observed, obeyed and that standards are accepted is called inspector.
- (b) A person who is in charge of or works in a library is called librarian.
- (c) A woman who writes books is called authoress.
- (d) A person whose job is to connect, repair electrical equipment like cables, wires in a house, car, or machine is called electrician.

5. Choose the most appropriate word from the given list to fill in the blank spaces in the given sentences.

Words provided: whose, which, whole, myself, you, ourselves, quite, it

- (a) Nandipa has spent her whole life in a boarding school from standard 1 to form six.
- (b) When thieves came at night, we locked ourselves in the rooms.
- (c) We were studying in our old class.
- (d) A widower is a man whose wife is dead.

6. In each of the following sentences, one word is wrong. Identify the wrong word and replace it by writing the correct word.

- (a) Kitchen is good meat.

Wrong word: meat

Correct word: food

- (b) His uncle is a hat surgeon.

Wrong word: hat

Correct word: heart

- (c) May I have a peace of chalk.

Wrong word: peace

Correct word: piece

- (d) This is not a light place for you to stay.

Wrong word: light

Correct word: right

7. Complete the sentences using the information provided about Juma's life history.

1984 - 1990 - at Mtukuja school.

1991 - 1997 - at Malwe high school.

2000 - 2004 - joined university of Dar es Salaam.

2004 - 2007 - English teacher at Muka secondary school.

2008 - got married.

(a) In 1996, Juma was studying at Malwe High School.

(b) In 2003, Juma was studying at the University of Dar es Salaam.

(c) In 2006, Juma was teaching English at Muka Secondary School.

(d) In 2008, Juma got married.

8. Re-arrange the following five sentences into a logical sequence to make a meaningful paragraph by writing the corresponding letter in the answer booklet provided.

A. It was so unfortunate that the man died in Amina's house because of drunkenness.

B. Amina was struggling to support him to get into the house and I went to help her.

C. One day I saw her coming back home with a man.

D. There was a certain girl living near our house, she was known as Amina Matanuzi.

E. The man was so drunk that he could not walk on his own and he looked so terrible.

Logical Sequence:

1. D

2. C

3. B

4. E

5. A

9. Match each expression in List A with the correct word from List B by writing the corresponding letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A

(i) A tropical fruit with smooth yellow or red skin, soft orange flesh, and large seed inside.

(ii) A round citrus fruit with thick reddish-yellow skin and a lot of sweet juice that is rich in vitamin C.

(iii) A long curved fruit with thick yellow skin and soft flesh, which grows on trees in hot countries.

(iv) A large tropical fruit with rough skin, yellow flesh with a lot of juice, and stiff leaves on top.

(v) A tropical fruit with hard, dark green skin, soft, light green flesh, and a large seed inside.

List B

A. Orange

B. Onion

- C. Pineapple
- D. Tomatoes
- E. Mango
- F. Avocado
- G. Apple
- H. Banana

Answers:

i	ii	iii	iv	v
E	A	H	C	F

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

A: Imagine that you have completed your final examinations and your father has arranged for you a trip to Arusha to visit your aunt. Write a letter to your friend requesting him/her to spend one week with you at your aunt's place. Sign your name as Mazoea Mengo.

A. Letter to a Friend

Mazoea Mengo,
P.O. Box 123,
Dar es Salaam,
8th January 2025.

Dear [Friend's Name],

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. I am writing to share some exciting news with you. My father has arranged a trip for me to Arusha to visit my aunt, and I would love for you to join me for a week at her place.

Arusha is known for its beautiful landscapes, vibrant culture, and warm hospitality. My aunt's house is located near some of the most fascinating attractions, and it would be great to explore them together. This trip would not only give us a chance to relax but also to create unforgettable memories.

I assure you, my aunt is looking forward to hosting us, and she has promised to make our stay comfortable and enjoyable. Please let me know if you are available to join me. We could coordinate our travel plans and make the necessary arrangements.

Looking forward to your reply.

Best regards,
Mazoea Mengo

B: Imagine that you were invited to attend “The Day of an African Child”, which is celebrated on 6th June, every year at the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) premises. As an expert in special Education for Children, write your speech about “Child Labour” in not less than 250 words.

Speech on Child Labour

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honor to be here today on “The Day of the African Child,” an occasion dedicated to reflecting on the challenges our children face and celebrating their potential. My speech today addresses the critical issue of child labour, a problem that continues to deny millions of children their basic rights.

Child labour refers to the exploitation of children in work that deprives them of their childhood, education, and dignity. Despite global efforts to combat this issue, it remains prevalent, especially in developing nations where poverty is widespread. Children are forced into hazardous jobs in agriculture, mining, and domestic servitude, often at the expense of their health and future.

The causes of child labour are multifaceted, ranging from economic hardships and lack of access to education to social norms and weak enforcement of laws. It is our responsibility to address these root causes by implementing effective policies and creating opportunities for families to escape poverty. Education is the key to breaking this cycle. Every child deserves access to quality education, which empowers them to envision a brighter future.

As a society, we must also raise awareness about the harmful effects of child labour and advocate for strict enforcement of child protection laws. Collaborating with international organizations, governments, and communities can help us achieve a world where no child is subjected to exploitation.

Let us commit to protecting our children’s rights and giving them the chance to grow, learn, and thrive. Together, we can make a difference.

Thank you.

C: Write a composition of not less than 250 words on the title, “The first day I boarded a train to Mwanza.

The First Day I Boarded a Train to Mwanza

The first day I boarded a train to Mwanza remains one of the most thrilling experiences of my life. I had always dreamed of traveling by train, and the moment finally arrived when my parents decided to send me to Mwanza to visit my relatives.

The excitement began early in the morning as we arrived at the bustling train station. The sight of the long train, its carriages lined up like a giant caterpillar, filled me with awe. As the whistle blew, signaling the

train's readiness to depart, I hurriedly found my seat and gazed out of the window, eager to witness the journey ahead.

As the train started moving, I was mesmerized by the rhythmic sound of the wheels on the tracks. The scenery changed from urban landscapes to lush green fields and small villages. I saw children waving at the passing train and farmers working in their fields. It felt like I was traveling through a painting brought to life.

Inside the train, passengers exchanged stories, laughter, and snacks, creating a lively atmosphere. I even made a new friend, a girl named Asha, who was also traveling to Mwanza. Together, we explored the compartments and enjoyed the view from the dining car.

The journey, though long, was filled with wonder and excitement. As we approached Mwanza, the breathtaking sight of Lake Victoria greeted us, making the entire experience even more memorable. That day marked the beginning of my love for train journeys and the beauty of exploring new places.

D: Write an invitation card to request your 10 best friends to attend your birthday party at your home and outline the format of writing telephone messages for those who will call for excuse. Use fictitious names.

Invitation Card and Format for Telephone Messages

You are cordially invited to my birthday party!

Date: 15th January 2025

Time: 4:00 PM

Venue: My residence, Plot No. 234, Garden Street, Dar es Salaam

Theme: "A Night of Fun and Laughter"

Dear,

Please join me as I celebrate my special day with good food, music, and games. Your presence will make the day unforgettable.

RSVP: Mazoea Mengo (0712-345678)

Format for Telephone Messages for Excuses

- Date and Time of the Call
- Name of the Caller:
- Reason for the Call
- Excuse for Not Attending.
- Person Receiving the Call

11. Read the following poem and then answer the questions that follow:

Poem:

My husband laughs at me
Because I cannot dance white men's dances;
He despises Acoli dances
He nurses stupid ideas
That the dances of his people are sinful,
That they are mortal sins
I am completely ignorant
Of the dances of foreigners
And I do not like it.
Holding each other
Tightly, tightly
In public
I cannot.
I am ashamed.
Dancing without a song
Dancing silently like wizards,
Without respect, drunk.....

If someone tries to force me to dance this dance
I feel like hanging myself
Feet first!

I wish I could become
A meteorite
And I would know
Where to fall!

(a) What is the poem about?

The poem is about cultural conflict and rejection of foreign dances. The persona's husband mocks her for not embracing foreign dances, which she finds shameful and disrespectful.

(b) How many stanzas are in the poem?

There are three stanzas in the poem.

(c) Is the persona happy in this poem? Give a reason for your answer.

No, the persona is not happy. She feels mocked and ashamed because her husband despises her culture and forces her to embrace foreign practices she finds disrespectful.

(d) Is the poem relevant to your society? Give a reason for your answer.

Yes, the poem is relevant to society as it reflects the ongoing cultural erosion and conflict due to globalization and the imposition of foreign values over traditional practices.

(e) What is the lesson learnt from the poem?

The lesson is to respect and preserve one's culture and traditions, rather than abandoning them for foreign practices that may not align with one's values.

(f) What type of poem is this?

It is a free verse poem as it lacks a regular rhyme scheme or meter.

(g) Comment on the language used in the poem.

The language is simple and direct, with vivid imagery that portrays the conflict between traditional and foreign values.

(h) What is the possible theme in the poem?

The theme of the poem is cultural conflict and identity crisis.

(i) How many verses are in the poem?

There are 22 verses in the poem.

(j) What is the tone of the poet?

The tone is reflective and critical, as the poet expresses dissatisfaction and disapproval of cultural erosion and the mockery of traditional values.

12. Using two poems that you have studied in this section, discuss the effects of selfishness among the leaders in developing countries. Give four points from each poem.

Poems used: "Songs of Lawino and Ocol" by Okot p'Bitek and "Growing up with Poetry"* edited by D. Rubadiri

"Songs of Lawino and Ocol" by Okot p'Bitek

- Leaders prioritize foreign cultures over their people's traditions.
In the poem, Ocol, the husband, adopts foreign cultures and criticizes Lawino for sticking to Acoli traditions, symbolizing leaders abandoning their roots and ignoring the needs of their people.
- Leaders fail to promote unity among their people.
Ocol's mockery of Lawino's culture reflects how selfish leaders create divisions between those who adopt foreign lifestyles and those who stick to traditional values.
- Selfish leaders impose foreign policies that alienate their citizens.
Ocol's insistence on foreign dances shows how leaders' selfishness enforces foreign ideas, causing a disconnect between them and their communities.
- Leaders neglect moral responsibilities in their quest for power.
Ocol's rejection of Lawino symbolizes leaders abandoning moral and cultural obligations to satisfy their egos and personal ambitions.

"Growing up with Poetry" edited by D. Rubadiri

- Leaders exploit resources for personal gains.
 - Several poems in the collection highlight leaders taking advantage of their countries' wealth for personal benefit instead of public development.
- Selfishness creates inequality in society.
 - The poems often depict disparities where leaders live luxuriously while the majority suffer in poverty.
- Leaders fail to address the real needs of their people.
 - The poetry critiques leaders who focus on personal enrichment rather than addressing issues like education, health, and infrastructure.
- Selfishness leads to corruption and misuse of power.
 - Many poems in the collection emphasize how leaders' greed results in corruption, which hampers progress in developing nations.

13. Figures of speech are used not only to make the work of art beautiful, but also to convey the message intended by the playwright to the readers. Validate this statement using two plays that you have studied in this section. Give four points from each reading.

Plays used: **The Black Hermit by Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Three Suitors: One Husband by O. Mbia**

The Black Hermit by Ngugi wa Thiong'o

- Symbolism is used to portray societal conflicts.
 - The hermit symbolizes individuals who run away from societal responsibilities, reflecting the disconnection between leaders and the people they serve.
- Imagery emphasizes the struggles of the oppressed.
 - The vivid description of rural poverty highlights the challenges faced by the community due to neglect by those in power.
- Irony exposes the hypocrisy of leaders.
 - Leaders advocate for unity but contribute to tribalism, showcasing the contradiction between their words and actions.
- Metaphors depict societal expectations.
 - The metaphor of a "hermit" reflects the protagonist's withdrawal from societal duties, symbolizing the failure of intellectuals to address societal problems.

Three Suitors: One Husband by O. Mbia

1. Satire critiques selfishness and materialism.

- The suitors' behavior mocks societal greed, reflecting how individuals prioritize wealth over love and integrity.

- 2. Hyperbole highlights the absurdity of societal norms.
 - The exaggerated dowry demands emphasize the commodification of women in marriage.
- 3. Dialogue conveys cultural and generational conflicts.
 - The conversations between parents and their daughter reveal the clash between traditional and modern values.
- 4. Personification enriches cultural storytelling.
 - The use of figurative language gives life to cultural elements, making the themes of tradition and change more engaging.

14. Analyze the source of conflicts in the two novels that you have studied in this section, giving four points from each reading.

Novels used: **Unanswered Cries** by Osman Conteh and **Passed Like a Shadow** by B. M. Mapalala

Unanswered Cries by Osman Conteh

1. Cultural conflicts arise from traditional beliefs.
 - The novel explores how harmful practices like female genital mutilation (FGM) create divisions between those who want to preserve traditional customs and those advocating for change.
2. Generational conflicts emerge between parents and children.
 - The younger generation, represented by girls like Ayodele, questions practices imposed by their parents, leading to tension in families.
3. Gender inequality fuels disputes.
 - The novel highlights how patriarchal practices place women in oppressive positions, causing resentment and conflict within communities.
4. Social stigma and resistance to change.
 - Individuals who oppose harmful traditions face societal rejection and hostility, creating personal and communal conflicts.

Passed Like a Shadow by B. M. Mapalala

- HIV/AIDS stigma leads to discrimination.
 - The novel shows how characters like Sula are ostracized due to their HIV-positive status, creating social conflict.

- Infidelity and family betrayal create disputes.
 - The betrayal of trust, such as infidelity between spouses, brings about emotional and familial discord.
- Poverty leads to desperation and conflict.
 - Characters struggle with economic hardships, leading to tensions and desperate actions to survive.
- Ignorance and misinformation cause problems.
 - The lack of proper education about HIV/AIDS leads to fear, misunderstanding, and conflict within communities.
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