

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, 2019

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. For each of the items (i)-(x), choose the most correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet.**

(i) Katrine drives his car carefully. When does he drive his car?

- A. He is driving the car now.
- B. He drives the car every day.
- C. He did it 3 days ago.
- D. He will do it in days to come.
- E. He has just finished doing it.

Answer: B. He drives the car every day.

Reason: The question refers to a habitual action, indicated by the simple present tense.

(ii) Which sentence among the following is grammatically correct?

- A. They draw a picture.
- B. They have drawn a picture.
- C. They draws a picture.
- D. They have draw a picture.
- E. They have been draw a picture.

Answer: B. They have drawn a picture.

Reason: The present perfect tense is used correctly with "have drawn."

(iii) Sarah and her family _____ most of the people in their town, don't they?

- A. knows
- B. have knows
- C. are knowing
- D. know
- E. is knowing

Answer: D. know

Reason: The verb "know" agrees with the plural subject "Sarah and her family."

(iv) All what Safina _____ to do is now to get back to school.

- A. was wanting
- B. want
- C. has wanted
- D. wants
- E. had wanted

Answer: D. wants

Reason: The present tense "wants" is correct for the sentence context.

(v) The man _____ in East doesn't care.

- A. has
- B. is
- C. none

D. were

E. are

Answer: B. is

Reason: The verb "is" agrees with the singular subject "The man."

(vi) It started to rain while we _____ football.

A. were playing

B. are playing

C. played

D. had played

E. play

Answer: A. were playing

Reason: The past continuous tense is used to describe an action in progress.

(vii) Salome _____ working in the garden when you came.

A. is

B. are

C. was

D. were

E. has been

Answer: C. was

Reason: The past continuous tense "was working" matches the context.

(viii) They marched home despite the fact that it was raining. What justifies that the given sentence is in past tense?

A. The use of "marched."

B. The use of "raining."

C. The use of "home."

D. The use of "despite."

E. The use of "the fact."

Answer: A. The use of "marched."

Reason: The past tense verb "marched" indicates the sentence is in the past tense.

(ix) My heart is beating fast. What does the underlined part of the word indicate in this statement?

A. The past continuous tense.

B. Past participle.

C. The simple present tense.

D. The present participle.

E. Ongoing activity.

Answer: E. Ongoing activity.

Reason: The verb "is beating" describes an ongoing action.

(x) There is a man waiting outside. The man has been waiting for you since morning. Why is the article "the" used with the word "man" in the second sentence?

- A. The word "man" is unique.
- B. The man is a particular person.
- C. The man is mentioned in the first sentence.
- D. It means all individuals are men.
- E. Because the word was used the same text.

Answer: C. The man is mentioned in the first sentence.

Reason: The definite article "the" refers to a previously mentioned subject.

2. Match the description of places in List A with the correct place names in List B by writing its letter beside the corresponding item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A:

- (i) A place where books for reading are kept in school.
- (ii) A place where people live for comfort.
- (iii) A place where you can buy and sell foodstuffs.
- (iv) A place where artifacts, cultural, historical things are kept.
- (v) A place where wild animals are kept.

List B:

- A. Home
- B. Library
- C. Market
- D. Museum
- E. Zoo
- F. School

Answers:

- (i) A place where books for reading are kept in school. - B. Library
- (ii) A place where people live for comfort. - A. Home
- (iii) A place where you can buy and sell foodstuffs. - C. Market
- (iv) A place where artifacts, cultural, historical things are kept. - D. Museum
- (v) A place where wild animals are kept. - E. Zoo

3. Write an appropriate question tag for each of the following statements:

(a) You don't expect her to believe that.

Answer: Do you?

(b) He is doing his homework.

Answer: Isn't he?

(c) You are using an English Language examination.

Answer: Aren't you?

(d) Madam Laura has not been kind.

Answer: Has she?

4. Dictate the abbreviations and symbols to save space. What do the following abbreviations stand for?

(a) pp

Answer: Pages

(b) NB

Answer: Nota Bene (Note Well)

(c) e.g.

Answer: Exempli Gratia (For Example)

(d) IV

Answer: Intravenous

5. Future expression can be presented in a number of ways. Construct one sentence under each of the following ways to illustrate these:

(a) The use of "will" or "shall"

Answer: I will visit my grandmother tomorrow.

(b) The use of "be going to + infinitive"

Answer: She is going to attend the meeting next week.

(c) The use of "present continuous tense"

Answer: We are leaving for the trip next Friday.

(d) The use of "be about to + base form"

Answer: The train is about to leave the station.

6. Suppose you are sent to a shop to buy some foodstuff. How would you communicate with the shopkeeper using the given question guides?

(a) How would you ask for the item?

Answer: Can I have a packet of sugar, please?

(b) How would you ask for the price?

Answer: How much does this cost?

(c) How would you ask for the quantity of the item you want?

Answer: Could I have two kilograms of rice, please?

7. Consider that you have witnessed a serious accident on your way to school. Use the following words to construct a sentence for each to describe the accident.

(a) Horrible

Answer: The accident was so horrible that many people were terrified.

(b) Terrible

Answer: It was a terrible accident, leaving several vehicles damaged.

8. Read the passage below carefully then answer the questions that follow.

English Language seems to be a problem to both teachers and students in Tanzania although it is an official language. It is taught as a subject in primary schools and is used as the medium of instruction from secondary schools to higher education levels.

In recent years, the language has been a barrier in academic performance among many students. It acts as an obstacle to some students toward learning new concepts intended since they fail to understand what is taught in the classroom by using English Language. As a result they finish a certain level of education without having the required skills and competences.

Some measures should be taken in order to solve the existing problem. It is suggested that Kiswahili should be used as a medium of instruction in all levels of education because it is the National language and it is well understood by Tanzanians as compared to English Language. It has been proven through various researches that, people understand better when they learn in the language they know.

There are some prevailing wrong perceptions that Kiswahili has limited vocabularies and it is not self-sufficient when it comes to scientific and technological issues. This is a very wrong perception since any language in the universe has the ability to borrow and incorporate words from other languages. However, there is no language which is self-sufficient by itself.

(a) Suggest the suitable title for the passage with about four to ten words.

Answer: The Challenges of English as a Medium of Instruction

(b) How could the problem of language of instruction be solved in Tanzania? Explain one method.

Answer: The problem could be solved by strengthening Kiswahili as a medium of instruction in all levels of education to ensure understanding and inclusivity.

(c) Why has English Language been a problem in Tanzania? Give one reason.

Answer: English has been a problem because many teachers and students lack proficiency in the language, making communication and teaching ineffective.

(d) In your opinion, which language between Kiswahili and English should be used as a medium of instruction in all levels of education in Tanzania? Limit your response to one point.

Answer: Kiswahili should be used as it is widely spoken and understood by the majority of Tanzanians, ensuring inclusivity and better comprehension.

9. Argue against the statement "Digital revolution has spoilt the world." Use six points in not more than 250 words.

Digital revolution has transformed the world in numerous positive ways, outweighing the negatives. Below are six arguments against the statement "Digital revolution has spoilt the world."

Improved communication

Digital tools such as smartphones and email have revolutionized communication, enabling people to connect instantly across the globe, fostering relationships and enhancing business efficiency.

Access to information

The digital era has made information accessible to everyone, empowering individuals with knowledge through platforms like Google, online courses, and e-books, thereby promoting education and innovation.

Healthcare advancements

Digital technologies have enhanced healthcare delivery through telemedicine, electronic medical records, and advanced diagnostic tools, improving life expectancy and patient care.

Economic growth

E-commerce and digital platforms have boosted global trade and created employment opportunities. Small businesses now have access to international markets, fostering economic growth and innovation.

Environmental monitoring

Digital tools have enabled better environmental conservation through advanced monitoring systems and predictive technologies, helping to tackle climate change and resource management.

Education transformation

Digital classrooms and online learning platforms have made education more inclusive, reaching even the most remote areas and breaking barriers of physical distance.

While the digital revolution poses challenges like cybercrime and misinformation, these can be mitigated through regulations and awareness. It is clear that the digital revolution has significantly contributed to the progress and betterment of society.

10. Use two poems “A Freedom Song” by Macgoye M.O. and “Song of Lawino” by Okot p’Bitek to explain the way the poets have portrayed the issue of oppression and show the relevance of these poems to your society. Provide three points for each poem.

Poem 1: A Freedom Song by Macgoye M.O.

➤ Economic oppression

The poem highlights the struggles of a worker who says, "For his pay, there are things he cannot buy," showing how labor exploitation leaves workers unable to meet their basic needs. This mirrors the economic inequalities in modern society.

➤ Social marginalization

The line "And his daughter goes without shoes" illustrates how the worker’s family faces exclusion from social privileges, which resonates with marginalized groups in our community.

➤ Loss of individuality

The poem shows systemic oppression with the line "He is part of the crowd in the city," indicating how people lose their identity under oppressive systems, a challenge seen in urban areas today.

Poem 2: Song of Lawino by Okot p’Bitek

➤ Cultural oppression

Lawino says, "My husband abuses me, he tells me I am primitive," reflecting the imposition of Western values over African traditions, which remains relevant as people struggle to balance tradition and modernity.

➤ Gender inequality

Lawino laments, "He is no longer interested in the old type of dance," which symbolizes how patriarchal values diminish women’s roles in society, an issue still faced by many women.

➤ Loss of identity

The line "He has painted his face with white powder" shows how colonization erodes African identity, which is similar to modern struggles to preserve cultural heritage in a globalized world.

11. Using characters from two novels you have studied under this section, analyze bad traits which should not be adapted in Tanzanian context. Provide three points from each novel.

Novel 1: Unanswered Cries by Osman Conteh

➤ Exploitation of children

Joseph’s decision to marry Seneiya at a young age reflects the exploitation of children in forced marriages, which should be condemned in Tanzania. The line "Her parents sold her like cattle" illustrates this exploitation.

- Ignorance about health
Seneiya suffers due to female circumcision, with the text stating, "She screamed in pain, but no one came to her aid." This ignorance about health highlights the need for awareness campaigns in Tanzanian society.
- 3. Gender discrimination
The mistreatment of Seneiya by her husband reflects the oppressive treatment of women. The line "A woman's place is to obey" emphasizes the urgent need to promote gender equality in Tanzania.

Novel 2: Passed Like a Shadow by B.M. Mapalala

- Irresponsible sexual behavior
The spread of HIV/AIDS is linked to characters like Sula, who engage in reckless behavior. The line "He did not care about the consequences of his actions" warns Tanzanian youth against irresponsible lifestyles.
- Early marriages
The forced marriage of young girls like Atupe deprives them of education. The line "She was too young to be a wife but had no choice" highlights the need to prioritize education over harmful practices in Tanzania.
- Neglect of education
Characters such as Namulondo, who abandon school, end up in poverty. The line "Without education, the future is bleak" underscores the importance of education in Tanzania's development.

12. "Literature as a mirror reflects the culture of a particular society." Justify this statement by using two plays that you have studied under this section.

Play 1: The Lion and the Jewel by Wole Soyinka

- Traditional customs
The play reflects African traditions such as the bride price. The line "Is it because I refuse to pay the bride price that you call me a madman?" highlights the importance of dowry in African marriages, which remains a key aspect of cultural identity in many societies.
- Gender roles
Sidi represents the idealized role of women in society. The line "A woman's worth is in her beauty and modesty" reflects societal expectations of women, which still resonate in many African communities.
- Clash between modernity and tradition

Lakunle symbolizes modern values, while Baroka represents traditional ways. The line "You and your paper talk! Modern nonsense!" illustrates the ongoing conflict between modernity and tradition, which mirrors similar struggles in contemporary society.

Play 2: Three Suitors, One Husband by O. Mbia

➤ Family dynamics

The play portrays the strong role of families in decision-making. The line "It is the duty of a father to find a suitable husband for his daughter" reflects the communal involvement in marriage, which is common in African societies.

➤ Materialism

Atangana prioritizes wealth over his daughter's happiness. The line "A rich man's son will bring wealth to our family" critiques materialistic attitudes, which continue to influence societal decisions today.

➤ Women's struggles

Juliette represents the limited choices women face. The line "I am not ready to marry any man, father" highlights the suppression of women's autonomy, which is still an issue in many societies.