

**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

Year : 2024

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer all questions in section A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Non-programmable calculators may be used.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

(i) The term *adjacent* is synonymous to

- A. behind
- B. beside
- C. near
- D. besides
- E. in front of

Correct answer: B. beside

Reason: *Adjacent* means next to or beside.

(ii) Ally told Mary that he preferred studying in the morning. If Mary preferred the same, how would she refer back to Ally's statement?

- A. So would I
- B. So am I
- C. So have I
- D. So could I
- E. So do I

Correct answer: A. So would I

Reason: The structure *So would I* correctly agrees with Ally's preference statement.

(iii) Why is R.S.V.P important in an invitation card?

- A. It tells the contacts of the hosts
- B. It shows the venue of an event
- C. It shows which committee contributes
- D. It specifies the contact address for replies
- E. It shows the date of an event

Correct answer: D. It specifies the contact address for replies

Reason: *R.S.V.P* means "please respond," indicating where to confirm attendance.

(iv) As a dictionary user, how can you easily locate a word on a dictionary page?

- A. Use the table of contents
- B. Use the word class
- C. Use the words on top of a dictionary page
- D. Use example sentences
- E. Use the meaning and pronunciation of the word

Correct answer: C. Use the words on top of a dictionary page

Reason: Guide words at the top of dictionary pages help users locate words quickly.

(v) Which sentence denotes a repeated action?

- A. She has already helped people
- B. She is always helping people
- C. She helped people
- D. She may help people
- E. She should help people

Correct answer: B. She is always helping people

Reason: The phrase *is always helping* shows repetition.

(vi) Study the following table and answer the question that follows:

A person | Pets | Chickens | Giraffes | Zebra

Jane | likes | X | X | likes

(X stands for dislikes)

Which of the following expressions describes best what Jane likes?

- A. Jane likes neither pets nor giraffes
- B. Jane likes neither pets nor chickens
- C. Jane likes both pets and chickens
- D. Jane likes both pets and giraffes
- E. Jane likes neither giraffes nor chickens

Correct answer: E. Jane likes neither giraffes nor chickens

Reason: The table shows X (dislikes) under chickens and giraffes.

(vii) Which sentence is the past progressive of “The students will write the test on Friday.”

- A. The students were writing the test on Friday
- B. The students will be writing the test on Friday
- C. The students have been writing the test on Friday
- D. The students are writing the test on Friday
- E. The students had been writing the test on Friday

Correct answer: A. The students were writing the test on Friday

Reason: Past progressive = *were* + *verb-ing*.

(viii) The following sentences ask for opinions except:

- A. What do you suggest about this issue?
- B. Why do you think school rules are irrelevant?
- C. What is your view about family life education?
- D. Do you have a trip for family planning issues?
- E. Why do you support her ideas about African values?

Correct answer: D. Do you have a trip for family planning issues?

Reason: This asks about a trip, not opinion.

(ix) Dams lent Sylvn ten thousand shillings. Which will be the correct question to ask about this money?

- A. Where is that ten thousand shillings you lent me?
- B. Where are the ten thousand shillings you borrowed from me?
- C. Where is the ten thousand shillings I gave you?
- D. Where are the ten thousand shillings you borrowed from me?
- E. Where are the ten thousand shillings I borrowed you?

Correct answer: D. Where are the ten thousand shillings you borrowed from me?

Reason: Correct grammar requires *borrowed from me*.

(x) The sentence, “The Mathematics test was extremely difficult; nevertheless, Pili scored a good grade” means that

- A. The test was not well set
- B. The difficulty contradicts with Pili's performance
- C. Pili is not hardworking
- D. Pili's performance is extremely doubtful
- E. Mathematics is not as easy as other subjects

Correct answer: B. The difficulty contradicts with Pili's performance

Reason: *Nevertheless* indicates contrast between difficulty and Pili's good grade.

2. Match the reservations made in List A with their corresponding settings in List B by choosing the correct answer and write its letter in the answer booklet provided.

List A

- (i) Reservation made to secure accommodation = F. Hotel
- (ii) Reservation made to obtain flight tickets = H. Airport
- (iii) Reservation made to get tickets for land transport = C. Bus terminal
- (iv) Reservation made to visit a place to enjoy nature = E. National park
- (v) Reservation made to get a place for the wedding ceremony = F. Hall
- (vi) Reservation to get tickets for a football match = B. Stadium

3. Describe the following concepts as they are used in interpreting poems:

(i) Poet

A poet is a person who composes poetry. He or she uses words creatively to express feelings, ideas, or experiences in verse form.

(ii) Persona

A persona is the voice or character that speaks in a poem. It is not always the poet but may represent another person or point of view.

(iii) Verse

A verse is a single line of a poem or sometimes a group of lines that follow a particular rhythm or meter.

(iv) Stanza

A stanza is a group of lines in a poem separated from others, similar to a paragraph in prose.

(v) Tone

Tone is the attitude or emotion conveyed by the poet through the poem, such as happiness, sadness, anger, or humor.

(vi) Rhyme

Rhyme is the repetition of similar sounds, usually at the end of lines in a poem, to create musicality and flow.

4. For items (i) – (vi), construct one sentence based on the guidelines provided:

(i) Simple present tense

She reads books every evening.

(ii) Future perfect tense

By next year, they will have completed the new library.

(iii) Future continuous tense

Tomorrow at this time, I will be attending a meeting.

(iv) Past perfect tense

He had finished the work before his teacher arrived.

(v) Present continuous tense

The children are playing football in the field now.

(vi) Past continuous tense

I was cooking dinner when she called me.

5. Complete each of the sentences by indicating what will be done in the future by each person provided in (i) – (vi).

(i) A barber is going to cut people's hair tomorrow.

(ii) An ambassador is going to represent the country in a meeting tomorrow.

(iii) A butcher is going to sell meat to customers tomorrow.

(iv) A clerk is going to record sales in the office tomorrow.

(v) A cartographer is going to draw maps tomorrow.

(vi) A Chandler is going to sell candles tomorrow.

6. My father's grandfather is Baraka who is married to Atupele. They got two children, Amani and Furaha. Furaha got married to Ally and they were blessed to have three children, Halima, Maringo and my father Majaliwa, who is the youngest in their family. I, Changarawe, am the only child in my family.

Questions:

(i) Who is Changarawe to Atupele?

Changarawe is Atupele's great-grandchild.

(ii) Who is Halima to Baraka?

Halima is Baraka's granddaughter.

(iii) How does Furaha relate to Atupele?

Furaha is Atupele's daughter.

(iv) Who is Majaliwa's father?

Majaliwa's father is Ally.

(v) Why is Baraka Majaliwa's grandfather?

Because Baraka is the father of Furaha, who is Majaliwa's mother.

(vi) Who is Furaha to Changarawe?

Furaha is Changarawe's grandmother.

7. Complete the sentences in (i) – (vi) by providing an appropriate article for each.

(i) I bought an orange at the market.

(ii) Armstrong landed on the moon in 1952.

(iii) Here is the man that I told you about.

(iv) It is the toy that I bought for my child that was stolen.

(v) I saw a woman at the bus stop. The woman is now playing tennis.

(vi) The sun is rising from north.

8. Write each of the given expressions in (i) – (vi) in indirect speech.

(i) Emillian said, “My mother has a cramp in her stomach.”

Emillian said that his mother had a cramp in her stomach.

(ii) Sophia said, “I easily contract infectious diseases.”

Sophia said that she easily contracted infectious diseases.

(iii) Victor said, “My young brother went into convulsions yesterday.”

Victor said that his young brother had gone into convulsions the previous day.

(iv) Salma said, “I have got earache.”

Salma said that she had got earache.

(v) Abdul said, “My uncle suffered serious injuries when his car went off road and ran into a tree.”

Abdul said that his uncle had suffered serious injuries when his car had gone off road and run into a tree.

(vi) Hassan said, “I ache all over my body.”

Hassan said that he ached all over his body.

9. Read the following poem then answer the questions which follow:

My Mom

Mom, my love is immeasurable

Towards you, my only one

When I become older

You will not be starving

For I will be there by your mighty side

And this miserable life

Will no longer be there

I will tell my brothers

That we owe you good life
Our only one.

(a) Explain four themes portrayed in the poem by giving an evidence.

One theme is **love**. The speaker expresses deep affection for the mother, saying “Mom, my love is immeasurable.”

Another theme is **responsibility**. The persona promises to care for the mother in the future, saying “You will not be starving for I will be there by your mighty side.”

A third theme is **hope for a better life**. The speaker believes that “this miserable life will no longer be there,” showing hope for improvement.

A fourth theme is **family unity**. The persona mentions telling his brothers, “that we owe you good life,” showing togetherness in responsibility.

(b) State two messages conveyed by a poet.

One message is that children should appreciate and care for their parents when they grow older.

Another message is that through unity, family members can overcome challenges and improve their lives.

10. Verify the assertion that, “Conflicts in the society destruct individuals’ character either physically or mentally.” Give three points from each play you have read.

In *Three Suitors One Husband* by O. Mbia, conflict arises when Juliette is forced into marriage, causing her emotional suffering. This shows how conflicts can destroy individuals mentally.

In the same play, conflict between modern education and tradition leaves young people torn between their dreams and family obligations, affecting their personal growth.

The play also shows how greed for wealth through bride price creates conflict that leads to broken relationships and ruined character.

In *The Lion and the Jewel* by Wole Soyinka, conflict is seen between Baroka and Lakunle. Lakunle's humiliation and frustration affect his personality and self-worth, showing mental destruction.

The conflict between tradition and modernity also affects Sidi, who ends up being manipulated, which damages her self-confidence.

Baroka uses deceit to win Sidi, showing how conflicts destroy morals and corrupt character.

11. "A betrayer is not a betrayer unless he/she breaks an agreement." Prove this contention referring to two novels you have read. Give three points from each novel.

In *A Wreath for Fr. Mayer* by S.N. Ndunguru, betrayal is shown when leaders break their promises to protect the people. This proves that betrayal happens when agreements of trust are broken.

In the same novel, political leaders betray citizens by working for personal gain instead of justice, showing broken agreements between leaders and the people.

The killing of innocent people despite promises of peace also proves betrayal through broken agreements.

In *Weep Not Child* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o, betrayal is shown when land agreements made during colonial times are broken, leading to suffering of Africans.

Njoroge feels betrayed when his dreams of education and freedom are destroyed by broken promises of leaders.

Families are also betrayed when colonial collaborators side with the enemy, breaking the unity agreement within the community.