

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

**022**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

(Private Candidate Only)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Tuesday, 06th October, 2009**

**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

Soil texture refers to the proportions of silt, sand, and clay in a soil. Put in another way, it refers to the different sizes of soil aggregates (soil particles) typical of an area. The texture of a soil determines its ability to absorb and retain water and nutrients. Sandy soils have large particles with large air spaces. As a result, these soils are loose and open and do not hold soil moisture well. On the other hand, clay soils have small particles, and because of the colloidal nature (i.e., the ability to attract water molecules and ions) of a clay, water absorption is very good. Soil texture also influences the number of soil pores (i.e., air spaces in the soil) which, in turn, affect the quantity and movement of water and air in the soil. Water percolation and aeration are greatly determined by soil structure. Because of the large air spaces in sandy soils, aeration and drainage are good; it is the opposite in clay soils. Loam soils, which are a mixture of 50 to 70 percent silt and clay, 30 to 40 percent sand, and 0.1 to 4 percent organic matter, are the best. They are easy to till, and their rate of water and nutrient intake and water-supplying power are ideal for crop production.

Other textural classes are sandy loams, which are well-drained, moderately fertile, and moderately coarse-textured. They contain 20 to 50 percent silt and clay, 50 to 80 percent sand, and 0.1 to 3 percent organic matter. They are suitable for growing vegetables and cereals. Clay loams are fine-textured and poorly drained. They contain 20 to 60 percent silt, 20 to 50 percent sand, and 20 to 30 percent clay and 0.1 to 6 percent organic matter. Silty loams are fairly well-drained and fine-textured. They are slightly acidic but fertile. They contain 20 to 30 percent sand, 70 to 80 percent silt and clay, and 0.1 to 4 percent organic matter. Drainage is normally needed before crops can grow well.

Soil structure refers to the way in which the soil particles are grouped or arranged in the soil. The arrangement of soil aggregates affects: the movement of water and air in the soil, heat transfer, and the amount of air and water in soils. Soil structure determines the bulk density, which is a measure of pore space in the soil. The higher the bulk density, the more compact the soil, and the smaller the pore space. Such soils have a poor structure. Types of soil structure include blocky or cuboidal structure whose particles are arranged like cubes. They are hexagonal in appearance and have sharp edges. Columnar structure contains aggregates that form column-like structures, which may be 15 cm or more in diameter. This type is found in the subsoil of arid and semi-arid zones. The soil particles of platy or plate-like structure are laid in groups one above the other in thin layers. Granular structure and crumb structure have round soil particles. Soils with a crumb structure are more porous than those with a granular structure. However, topsoil with much more organic matter is often characterized by having a granular structure. Both types are found within the plough depth, i.e., between 0 and 25 cm below the ground surface.

### Questions

a) Supply the correct letter to each of the following items.

i. The passage has two topics, namely

- A. provide shade on hot days and shelter on wet days
- B. protect the environment from pollution and the effects of weather
- C. provide fruits and seeds which are eaten by humans and animals

- D. make the soil fertile by producing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide
- E. absorb excessive moisture from the atmosphere.

Answer: E. absorb excessive moisture from the atmosphere

ii. Sandy loams have the following characteristics:

- A. Fairly well-drained and fine-textured
- B. Fine-textured and poor-drained
- C. Well-drained, moderately fertile, and moderately coarse-textured
- D. Well-drained, fine-textured, and moderately coarse-textured
- E. Well-drained, moderately fertile, and moderately coarse-textured

Answer: D. Well-drained, fine-textured, and moderately coarse-textured

iii. Soil structure includes

- A. sandy loams, blocky or cuboidal structure
- B. columnar structure and platy or plate-like structure
- C. granular structure, crumb structure, and silty loamy structure
- D. blocky or cuboidal structure and sandy structure
- E. columnar structure, clay structure, and platy or plate-like structure

Answer: C. granular structure, crumb structure, and silty loamy structure

iv. The following are affected by the arrangement of soil aggregates

- A. The arrangement of soil particles and aeration
- B. The movement of water and air in the soil and heat transfer
- C. Amount of air and water in the soil and aeration
- D. The movement of water, heat transfer, and the amount of air and water in the soil
- E. The movement of air in the soil, heat transfer, and the amount of water in the soil

Answer: E. The movement of air in the soil, heat transfer, and the amount of water in the soil

b) Complete the following sentences by filling in the blank spaces with appropriate information from the passage.

i. Sandy loams are well-drained means they have moderate fertility and are suitable for growing vegetables and cereals.

ii. Which is the best soil for the cultivation of most crops? Why?

Loam soil is the best for the cultivation of most crops because it retains water and nutrients effectively and has good drainage.

iii. How can soil fertility be maintained for better yields?

Soil fertility can be maintained by increasing the organic matter in the soil, which enhances its structure and nutrient content.

2. Summarize the following passage in five sentences.

Substances that allow electricity to flow through them are called conductors, while those that do not are called insulators. Silver is the best metallic conductor, followed by copper, which is widely used for wiring due to its lower cost. When impurities are mixed with pure copper, it becomes less conductive but gains higher resistance. Nichrome and manganin are copper alloys used in circuits as resistance wires. Insulators can become conductors under certain conditions, such as during electrical storms.

3. Write one word which is not the member of other words in each list below.

a) Novels, Stories, Plays, Literature, Language, Art, Legend

Answer: Language

b) Cairo, Ankara, Madagascar, Washington, Budapest, Havana

Answer: Madagascar

c) Chemistry, Agricultural science, Linguistics, Physics, Biology

Answer: Linguistics

d) Orange, Water, Onion, Tomato, Spoon, Box, Man

Answer: Water

4. Write correct sentences by putting the words in brackets in correct forms.

a) In 1492, Columbus (discover) America.

Answer: In 1492, Columbus discovered America.

b) Mwakikoti (not look) very happy at the party.

Answer: Mwakikoti did not look very happy at the party.

c) Katarina (be) a teacher here since 1976.

Answer: Katarina has been a teacher here since 1976.

d) The building (be complete) in 1637.

Answer: The building was completed in 1637.

5. One of the words in each of the sentences below is wrong. Correct it by writing the correct spelling.

a) When you here the sound, you become conscious of it.

Answer: When you hear the sound, you become conscious of it.

b) His monthly budget must include buss fee.

Answer: His monthly budget must include bus fee.

c) If you travel from Arusha to Morogoro through Moshi, you will have to cross Wami bride.

Answer: If you travel from Arusha to Morogoro through Moshi, you will have to cross Wami bridge.

d) Machinga has been enduring considerable back pane for a number of years.

Answer: Machinga has been enduring considerable back pain for a number of years.

6. Choose the right word from among the given list and write it after the expressions below.

National, gallery, grocer, nation, globalization, grocery, studio, global, state, democracy, market, theatre, network

a) The writer of plays is known as Playwright.

Answer: The writer of plays is known as a playwright.

b) A country that has its land and government Nation.

Answer: A country that has its land and government is called a nation.

c) The idea that the world is developing a single economy and culture as a result of improved technology and communications and the influence of very large multinational companies Globalization.

Answer: The idea that the world is developing a single economy and culture as a result of improved technology and communications and the influence of very large multinational companies is globalization.

d) A place where an artist or photographer works; where films or recordings are made Studio.

Answer: A place where an artist or photographer works; where films or recordings are made is a studio.

e) A place where tinned food and other domestic supplies are sold Grocery.

Answer: A place where tinned food and other domestic supplies are sold is a grocery.

7. Choose the right form of the words in each pair and fill it in the blank spaces.

Give/ are given, travel/ am travelled, owned/ is owned, drives/ is driven, gave/ was given, sold/ was sold, hear/ heard, put/ were put

a) The car is driven by a racing driver, who always drives it very fast.

Answer: The car is driven by a racing driver, who always drives it very fast.

b) I always hear first class. You heard much better food.

Answer: I always hear first class. You heard much better food.

c) The lights went out when the family heard the phone.

Answer: The lights went out when the family heard the phone.

d) He didn't like the present that he was given for his birthday, so he sold it.

Answer: He didn't like the present that he was given for his birthday, so he sold it.

8. Rearrange the following sentences in a logical sequence to make a meaningful paragraph by writing the corresponding letters.

A. The movement of smoke and pollen was first discovered by a scientist named Robert Brown, about 150 years ago, so it is called Brownian motion.

B. The air particles are themselves invisible under the microscope, because they are very small.

C. The warmer the water, the faster the pollen moves.

D. In the same way, pollen dances about on the surface of water, because it is bombarded by tiny moving water particles.

E. The smoke specks move because they are knocked about by moving particles of air.

Answer:

A - B - E - D - C

9. Match the items in List A with responses in List B to complete the meaning.

List A:

(i) While they were playing tennis, ...

(ii) While you are in London, ...

(iii) While I was walking in the park, ...

(iv) While she is watching television, ...

(v) When I saw you, ...

List B:

A. I saw a wild dog.

B. her husband is cooking the dinner.

C. I was having lunch.

D. goes and visits British Museum.

E. I had lunch.

F. it started to rain.

G. I see a wild dog.

H. go and visit the British Museum.

I. her husband cooks the dinner.

J. it was raining.

Answer:

- (i) F. it started to rain.
- (ii) H. go and visit the British Museum.
- (iii) A. I saw a wild dog.
- (iv) I. her husband cooks the dinner.
- (v) J. it was raining.

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

A. Imagine that you are the first candidate who performed well in form four mock examinations. The head of school has awarded you one hundred thousand shillings. In about 250 words, explain how you feel and how you will spend the money.

**Answer:**

Receiving one hundred thousand shillings as a reward for performing well in form four mock examinations is an incredible honor and a significant boost to my confidence. It reflects the value of hard work and dedication. I feel immensely proud of my achievement and grateful to my teachers, family, and peers who supported me.

With the money, I plan to invest it wisely. First, I will use part of it to buy educational materials such as textbooks and stationery that will enhance my learning experience. Secondly, I will allocate a portion for personal development by attending workshops or seminars on career development or leadership skills. Lastly, I intend to save some of the money for future needs, such as paying for tuition fees or emergencies. This reward will not only motivate me to maintain excellent performance but also inspire my peers to work harder.

B. Write a letter to your uncle who promised to pay school fees for you if you continue with form five. Tell him what your financial needs will be.

**Answer:**

Nakundwa Labani  
Nanda Secondary School  
Box 115  
Singida  
06/10/2009

Dear Uncle,

I hope this letter finds you in good health. I am writing to express my gratitude for your generous offer to support my education in form five. Your promise has given me hope and motivation to continue striving for academic excellence.

As I prepare to join form five, I would like to inform you about the financial requirements. The school fees amount to [insert amount], and there are additional expenses for textbooks, uniforms, and examination fees, which sum up to [insert amount]. I also need funds for transportation and a small allowance for personal necessities.

Your support means the world to me, and I promise to work even harder to make you proud. Thank you for believing in me and investing in my future.

Yours sincerely,  
Nakundwa Labani

C. Crimes such as drug abuse, robbery, and forgery are common in Tanzania. Suggest solutions to curb the problems.

Answer:

Crimes such as drug abuse, robbery, and forgery are pressing issues in Tanzania, affecting individuals and society. Addressing these problems requires a multifaceted approach.

First, educating the public, especially the youth, about the dangers of drug abuse and criminal activities is essential. Schools and community centers should offer programs to raise awareness and provide alternative activities to keep young people engaged positively.

Second, creating employment opportunities can reduce the financial desperation that often leads to robbery and forgery. The government should invest in skills development and entrepreneurship programs.

Third, strengthening law enforcement agencies and ensuring that they are equipped to tackle these crimes is vital. Fair and swift justice will deter potential offenders.

Lastly, families and communities must play an active role in guiding young people and creating a supportive environment. Together, these measures can significantly reduce the prevalence of crime.

D. Suggest what should be done about the death penalty in Tanzania.

Answer:

The death penalty remains a controversial topic globally, including in Tanzania. While some argue it is a deterrent, others view it as inhumane. Tanzania should consider abolishing the death penalty and replacing it with life imprisonment.

Life imprisonment ensures justice is served without the risk of executing an innocent person due to errors in the justice system. Additionally, the government can focus on reformative justice, which aims to rehabilitate offenders and reintegrate them into society.

Moreover, public education on human rights can foster understanding and support for the abolition of the death penalty. By aligning with international standards, Tanzania can promote a justice system that values human dignity while addressing serious crimes effectively.

11. Read the poem then answer all questions that follow.

Behold!

God, Almighty, the only God,  
God is holy, God is merciful,  
God our father, God our redeemer  
Who brought us back,  
From chains of Devil, the wicked,  
That we are tortured no more'  
Who's like you?  
God, Almighty, the only God.

Who created the heaven and earth,  
And who was before everything,  
Came to exist,  
Today He remains, true God,  
God worthy of our praise  
So my life, is the life for God,  
Because He is the only to be worshiped,  
And not gods,  
Who are like Chaff before the wind,  
When it blows, they are no more  
Worship God and not gods  
Present your body as a living sacrifice  
Don't offer your body to devil and his offspring  
Offer it to God.  
Who loves you and gives you life. Amen.

## Questions

a) What is the poem about?

Answer: The poem is about the supremacy and mercy of God. It highlights God's role as the creator, redeemer, and the only being worthy of worship, urging people to dedicate their lives to Him and reject false gods.

b) Who is talking in the poem?

Answer: The speaker in the poem is a believer or a worshiper who is addressing God and expressing their devotion and gratitude.

c) Why do you think gods are useless?

Answer: The poem refers to gods as useless because they are compared to "chaff before the wind," implying they lack power, permanence, and the ability to give life or redemption.

d) Comment on the language use.

Answer: The language of the poem is simple, devotional, and reverent, using repetition and imagery to emphasize God's greatness and the futility of worshipping false gods.

e) Is the poem relevant to any society?

Answer: Yes, the poem is relevant to societies that emphasize faith, morality, and spiritual devotion. It serves as a reminder of the importance of worshipping one true God and living a righteous life.

12. Using four poems show how artists discuss the issue of personal identity.

Answer:

Personal identity is a recurring theme in poetry, as poets often explore self-awareness and individual experiences. For instance, in "Song of Lawino" by Okot p'Bitek, the speaker reflects on her cultural identity and the clash between traditional and modern influences. The poem portrays how embracing one's roots defines personal identity.

In "Still I Rise" by Maya Angelou, the poet celebrates resilience and pride in African-American identity despite historical oppression. The poem demonstrates how self-worth and heritage shape personal identity.

In "Phenomenal Woman" by Maya Angelou, the poet embraces her unique qualities, emphasizing confidence as a cornerstone of personal identity.

Lastly, "If" by Rudyard Kipling discusses personal values and character traits such as patience, humility, and perseverance, highlighting how individual virtues contribute to identity formation.

13. It is hard to fight against HIV/AIDS because people's minds are corrupt. Discuss the statement using one novel and Tanzania experience.

Answer:

The fight against HIV/AIDS faces challenges due to stigma, misinformation, and moral corruption. In the novel "Mine Boy" by Peter Abrahams, societal prejudice and ignorance parallel the struggles against HIV/AIDS in Tanzania. Just as characters in the novel struggle with societal acceptance, many Tanzanians face judgment and isolation when dealing with the disease.

In Tanzania, traditional beliefs and resistance to modern medical practices hinder progress in combating HIV/AIDS. For example, myths about cures or the stigma surrounding testing discourage preventive measures. The solution lies in education and changing societal attitudes to foster open conversations about HIV/AIDS and reduce its impact.

14. Many youths in today's Tanzania are engaging in searching dirty information from the internet because they lack self-discipline. Support this statement using one play and your own life experience.

Answer:

The lack of self-discipline among youths in Tanzania has led many to misuse the internet. In "Betrayal in the City" by Francis Imbuga, characters exhibit moral decay and poor decision-making, similar to how youths indulge in inappropriate online content. The play highlights how a lack of guidance and personal responsibility leads to destructive behavior.

From personal experience, peer pressure and the allure of unrestricted access to the internet often divert youths from productive activities. Without self-discipline, young people are vulnerable to harmful content, which can influence their attitudes and behaviors. Promoting digital literacy and fostering a culture of accountability can help address this issue.