

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

**024**

**LITERATURE IN ENGLISH**

(For Both School and Private Candidate)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2020**

**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 correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

(i) Which of the following features distinguishes oral literature from other forms of literature?

- A. Stored in books and tape recorder
- B. Uses gestures and flavor
- C. Expensive to produce
- D. Reflects the written art
- E. The product of an individual person

Answer: B. Uses gestures and flavor

Reason: Oral literature is performed and often includes gestures, expressions, and other performance elements.

(ii) In what type of drama does the main character end up in death or danger?

- A. Drama
- B. Melodrama
- C. Tragic drama
- D. Monodrama
- E. Comedy drama

Answer: C. Tragic drama

Reason: Tragic drama typically involves a serious storyline where the main character meets an unfortunate end.

(iii) As you compose a poem, you create an atmosphere of feelings and emotions. What is the name of this poetic device?

- A. Irony
- B. Sarcasm
- C. Mood
- D. Diction
- E. Poetic license

Answer: C. Mood

Reason: Mood refers to the emotional atmosphere created by a literary work.

(iv) Which of the following terms is used to refer to the tools used for appreciating literary works?

- A. Language devices
- B. Sense devices
- C. Poetic devices
- D. Artistic devices
- E. Artistic style

Answer: C. Poetic devices

Reason: Poetic devices include tools like metaphor, simile, alliteration, and rhyme used in poetry.

(v) What does this poetic line stand for? "Ten bucks you say I owe you?"

- A. Litotes
- B. Irony
- C. Sarcasm
- D. Rhetoric
- E. Paradox

Answer: C. Sarcasm

Reason: The line uses sarcasm to express mockery or disdain.

(vi) Which of the following is a guideline for the directors and actors during dramatizing?

- A. Drama
- B. Novel
- C. Novella
- D. Play
- E. Novelette

Answer: D. Play

Reason: A play provides the script and instructions for dramatization.

(vii) If a person wrote a book and put some brief explanations on the back cover about the book and himself/herself, this would be called

- A. Parable
- B. Tale
- C. Song
- D. Critic
- E. Novel

Answer: D. Critic

Reason: A critic's note on the back cover explains the author's perspective and gives insights about the book.

(viii) Which figure of speech is useful when you want to reduce the impact of harsh words in writing a work of art?

- A. Personification
- B. Euphemism
- C. Diction
- D. Hyperbole
- E. Suspense

Answer: B. Euphemism

Reason: Euphemism softens the impact of harsh or unpleasant expressions.

(ix) Which of these best distinguish literature from other subjects like Chemistry?

- A. Plot and topics
- B. No numbers and signs
- C. Topics and similes
- D. Content and plot
- E. Plot and figures of speech

Answer: E. Plot and figures of speech

Reason: Literature involves creative storytelling with plot development and the use of figurative language.

(x) A word which is offensive and forbidden to be used is known as

- A. Irony
- B. Hyperbole
- C. Taboo
- D. Barbarism
- E. Litotes

Answer: C. Taboo

Reason: A taboo refers to words or actions considered offensive or prohibited in a culture.

2. Match the descriptions in List A with the corresponding type of figure of speech in List B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.

List A

- (i) Animals may speak, objects may dance or even feel
- (ii) "It stinks, it is rotten"
- (iii) Time is money
- (iv) "Ooh! What a person you are, you killed a mosquito!"
- (v) He knows a lot of things; he is a man of books.

List B

- A. Metaphor
- B. Sarcasm
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Metonymy
- E. Imagery
- F. Personification
- G. Paradox

Answers:

- (i) F. Personification
- (ii) B. Sarcasm
- (iii) A. Metaphor
- (iv) C. Hyperbole
- (v) D. Metonymy

4. Read the following poem and then answer the questions that follow.

Time of Martyrdom – David Diop

The white killed my father  
My father was proud  
The white raped my mother  
My mother was beautiful

The white bent my brother under the sun of the roads  
My brother was strong  
The white turned toward me  
His hands red with black blood  
And said in his Master's voice  
"Boy" an easy chair, a towel, water!

Questions:

(a) What is the poem about?

Answer: The poem reflects the suffering and oppression of black people under colonial rule, focusing on the violence, humiliation, and exploitation they endured.

(b) What type of poem is this? Give a reason for your answer.

Answer: This is a narrative poem because it tells a story about the historical injustices faced by Africans during colonialism.

(c) Briefly explain two themes found in the poem.

Answer:

- Colonial oppression: The poem highlights the violence, exploitation, and degradation inflicted by white colonizers.
- Resistance and dignity: Despite the suffering, the poem conveys the pride, strength, and resilience of the oppressed.

(d) Briefly explain two poetic devices used in the poem.

Answer:

- Imagery: Vivid descriptions like "his hands red with black blood" evoke strong emotional responses.
- Repetition: The repeated mention of "the white" emphasizes the systemic nature of colonial violence.

(e) Briefly explain the relevance of the poem to the society.

Answer: The poem is relevant as it reminds society of the historical injustices of colonialism, urging reflection on the importance of equality, dignity, and resistance to oppression.

Here is the response to the questions provided in the image:

5. In each of the expressions (a)–(e), state the function which each one performs in literature.

(a) When literature makes people to enjoy their society.

Answer: Literature entertains the society.

(b) Literature can make people to respond positively about what is happening in the society.

Answer: Literature motivates the society.

(c) The time when evils happen in the society literature does not keep quiet.

Answer: Literature criticizes the society.

(d) When people are ignorant about something happening in their society such as a terrible disease like CORONA, then through literature they get to know it.

Answer: Literature educates the society.

(e) When there are dangerous things in the society and literature always stops people from doing those things.

Answer: Literature warns the society.

6. Write the word that describes each of the description in items (a)–(e).

(a) The written script of drama.

Answer: Play.

(b) Conversation of characters.

Answer: Dialogue.

(c) The writer's descriptions of sets, characters and actions.

Answer: Stage directions.

(d) The written script is normally divided into one or more major divisions.

Answer: Acts.

(e) Subdivisions that are concerned with single event and may happen in a single setting.

Answer: Scenes.

7. Choose two main characters from two novels and show how they reflect our everyday life situation. Write three points from each novel.

Answer:

From Houseboy by Ferdinand Oyono:

(i) Toundi reflects the struggles of African workers who endure exploitation and racism under oppressive systems.

(ii) His experience highlights the challenges of navigating cultural identity in a colonial environment.

(iii) His tragic fate shows the consequences of inequality and lack of justice in society.

From A Walk in the Night by Alex La Guma:

(i) Michael Adonis represents individuals marginalized by systemic racism and poverty.

(ii) His actions reflect the desperation faced by those struggling to survive in harsh economic conditions.

(iii) His story portrays the impact of crime and violence on individuals and communities.

8. "Children as the future generation of a society encounter difficulties." Show how true this statement is by referring to two poems read under this programme. Give three points for each poem.

Answer:

From Building the Nation by Henry Barlow:

(i) Children inherit a society plagued by inequality and corruption, as seen in the narrator's critique of the government.

(ii) They face the challenge of addressing systemic issues left unresolved by previous generations.

(iii) The poem calls for ethical leadership to create a better future for the next generation.

From Song of Lawino by Okot p'Bitek:

(i) Children face cultural erosion as traditional values are overshadowed by Westernization.

(ii) They encounter identity crises as they navigate between conflicting cultural expectations.

(iii) The poem emphasizes the importance of preserving African traditions for future generations.

9. Referring to three plays The Trials of Brother Jero by Wole Soyinka, Dilemma of a Ghost by Christina Ama Ata Aidoo and The Lion and the Jewel by Wole Soyinka, write the causes of conflicts in African societies. Give two points from each play.

Answer:

From The Trials of Brother Jero:

- (i) Conflict arises from religious hypocrisy, as Brother Jero exploits his followers for personal gain.
- (ii) Political corruption and the failure of leaders to address societal needs lead to discontent.

From Dilemma of a Ghost:

- (i) Cultural misunderstandings between Eulalie and Ato's family cause tension within their marriage.
- (ii) Generational differences in values and expectations contribute to familial conflict.

From The Lion and the Jewel:

- (i) The conflict between tradition and modernity is exemplified by the rivalry between Lakunle and Baroka.
- (ii) Gender roles and societal expectations create tension, particularly in the pursuit of Sidi.

10. With reference to the play The Lion and the Jewel by Wole Soyinka and The Trials of Brother Jero by Wole Soyinka, from each play analyze three themes that are found in each play and state reasons for choosing those themes.

Answer:

From The Lion and the Jewel:

- (i) Tradition vs. modernity: The play explores the conflict between preserving cultural heritage and embracing modernization.
- (ii) Gender roles: It examines the roles and expectations of women in society, as seen in Sidi's interactions with Baroka and Lakunle.
- (iii) Power and manipulation: Baroka's tactics demonstrate the use of power to achieve personal and societal goals.

From The Trials of Brother Jero:

- (i) Religious hypocrisy: The play critiques religious leaders who exploit their positions for personal benefits.
- (ii) Corruption: It highlights societal corruption through the behavior of political and religious figures.
- (iii) Human gullibility: The play shows how individuals can be manipulated due to blind faith and lack of critical thinking.