

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: 2022

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 the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

(i) Which expression does not exemplify some aspects of the functions of literature?

- A. Educating
- B. Criticising
- C. Rectifying
- D. Expansion
- E. Recreation

Answer: C. Rectifying

Reason: Rectifying is not typically considered a primary function of literature, as literature focuses on educating, entertaining, and expanding perspectives rather than correcting directly.

(ii) "Juma's wedding which was held on 21st February 2016 in his house was attended by millions of people." What figure of speech has been used in this statement?

- A. Symbolism
- B. Imagery
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Understatement
- E. Sarcasm

Answer: C. Hyperbole

Reason: Hyperbole is the use of exaggerated statements, such as "millions of people," to emphasize an idea or situation.

(iii) In which genre of literature are musical and sense devices found?

- A. Prose
- B. Play
- C. Poetry
- D. Narrative
- E. Drama

Answer: C. Poetry

Reason: Poetry commonly incorporates musical devices like rhyme, rhythm, and alliteration, as well as sensory imagery.

(iv) Identify a proper name for a person or anything used by artists to present ideas in novels and plays.

- A. Human
- B. Persona
- C. Characterisation
- D. Character
- E. Animal

Answer: B. Persona

Reason: A persona refers to the voice or character assumed by an author to narrate or express ideas in literature.

(v) "Quoth," "thee," and "thence" are some of the words which are no longer in use in everyday life. Which figure of speech is suitable for these words?

- A. Symbols
- B. Simile
- C. Anaphora
- D. Archaism
- E. Metaphor

Answer: D. Archaism

Reason: Archaism refers to the use of words or expressions that are outdated or no longer in common usage.

(vi) Which of the following describes a work of art?

- A. Event that is described as imaginary
- B. Event that is based mainly on fact
- C. Event that involves normal character
- D. Event that does not involve setting
- E. Event that involves real presentation

Answer: A. Event that is described as imaginary

Reason: A work of art often involves imaginative and creative descriptions rather than factual recounting.

(vii) How is the poetic device in which consonant sounds are repeated called?

- A. Alliteration
- B. Refrain
- C. Assonance
- D. Hyperbole
- E. Rhymes

Answer: A. Alliteration

Reason: Alliteration is the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words in close proximity.

(viii) Which of the following is a good example of a simile?

- A. He has become an earth worm
- B. The Indian hair is like sisal strains
- C. Majuto is a Chameleon
- D. Mkude was a lion in the battle
- E. Mwajuma is a Giraffe

Answer: B. The Indian hair is like sisal strains

Reason: A simile uses "like" or "as" to compare two different things, as shown in this example.

(ix) What is the name of an autobiography that usually focuses on a significant event or period in the writer's life?

- A. Biography
- B. Reference
- C. Autobiography
- D. Memoir
- E. Bibliography

Answer: D. Memoir

Reason: A memoir is a type of autobiography that centers on specific events or periods in a person's life.

(x) Which type of poem addresses a person or celebrates an event such as a wedding?

- A. Ode
- B. Epic
- C. Didactic
- D. Lyric
- E. Sonnet

Answer: A. Ode

Reason: An ode is a type of poem that praises or addresses a person, event, or subject, often in an elevated style.

2. Match the descriptions in List A with the corresponding figures 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) A figure of speech which compares two different things by using conjunctions.
- (ii) A figure of speech which compares two different things without conjunctions.
- (iii) A figure of speech in which foolish ideas of a person are shown to improve his/her humanity.
- (iv) A figure of speech which exaggerates facts for comic or serious effects.
- (v) A situation in which the expression of truth is directly opposite from the reality.

List B:

- A. Proverb
- B. Metaphor
- C. Simile
- D. Irony
- E. Hyperbole
- F. Satire
- G. Metonymy

H. Personification

Answers:

- (i) C. Simile
- (ii) B. Metaphor
- (iii) F. Satire
- (iv) E. Hyperbole
- (v) D. Irony

3. Which literary term is represented by each of the following expressions?

- (a) I thought the world was mad.
- (b) Soon my voice will be the sand between two grinding stones.
- (c) A cloudy sky does not always cry rain.
- (d) Did you have any lunch friend?
- (e) One of the poets wrote that "black is beautiful."

Answers:

- (a) Irony
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Personification
- (d) Rhetorical question
- (e) Symbolism

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

Pedestrian to Passing Benz-Man - By Albert Ojuka (Kenya)

You man, lifted gently
Out of poverty and suffering
We so recently shared, I say -
Why splash the muddy puddle onto
My bare legs, as if, still unsatisfied
With your seated opulence
You must sully the unwashed
With your diesel-smoke and mud-water
and force him buy, beyond his means
a bar of soap from your shop?
a few years back we shared a master
today you have none, while I have
exchanged a parasite for something worse
But maybe a few years is too long a time.

Questions:

(a) How does the Pedestrian differ from the Passing Benz-Man today?

Answer: The Pedestrian remains poor and walks on foot, while the Passing Benz-Man has risen out of poverty and now drives a luxurious car.

(b) How does the Passing Benz-Man drive his car?

Answer: He drives carelessly, splashing mud and dirty water onto the Pedestrian and others on the road.

(c) Is the Pedestrian happy with the changes? Give a reason for your answer.

Answer: No, the Pedestrian is not happy. He expresses discontent with the arrogance and disregard of the Passing Benz-Man, who was once his equal.

(d) What does the word "parasite" in the poem mean?

Answer: The word "parasite" refers to the oppressive master they previously shared, symbolizing exploitation and dependence.

(e) How does the Passing Benz-Man exploit the Pedestrian?

Answer: He forces the Pedestrian to buy soap from his shop, which is beyond the Pedestrian's financial means, further emphasizing his arrogance and disregard for their shared past struggles.

5. Briefly write the correct answer for each of the item (a)–(e) in the answer booklet provided.

(a) Imagine you are a literary artist, how would you create misunderstanding between characters in your work of art?

Answer: Misunderstanding can be created through unclear communication, misinterpretation of actions or intentions, or conflicting motivations among characters.

(b) Suppose you were writing a novel, how would you use flashback as a writing technique?

Answer: Flashback can be used to provide background information about characters or events, reveal motivations, or explain current situations in the narrative.

(c) Imagine you are reading a poem, how would you know that onomatopoeia has been used by the poet?

Answer: Onomatopoeia can be identified by words that imitate sounds, such as "buzz," "splash," or "crash," creating auditory imagery.

(d) How can you create an irony as a literary device?

Answer: Irony can be created by presenting a situation where the outcome is opposite to what is expected or by using statements that imply the opposite of their literal meaning.

(e) Why does a poet use allusion?

Answer: A poet uses allusion to refer to well-known events, literature, or cultural elements, providing deeper meaning and context to the poem.

6. Briefly write the correct answer for each of the following item (a)–(e).

(a) Why is oral literature said to be the oldest compared to written literature?

Answer: Oral literature predates written literature as it originated from the oral traditions of storytelling, passed down through generations before the invention of writing systems.

(b) What is the most important function of oral African literature?

Answer: The most important function of oral African literature is to educate and preserve cultural values, traditions, and history through storytelling, songs, and proverbs.

(c) Write two differences between oral literature and written literature.

Answer:

- Oral literature is transmitted verbally, while written literature is recorded in written form.
- Oral literature often relies on memory and performance, whereas written literature is static and can be preserved indefinitely.

(d) What is the effect of science and technology on oral literature?

Answer: Science and technology have helped to preserve oral literature through recording devices and digital storage, but they have also reduced the reliance on oral transmission as written and digital media become more common.

(e) How has science and technology improved oral literature?

Answer: Science and technology have improved oral literature by enabling its documentation, broadcasting through media, and sharing with a global audience via digital platforms.

Questions

7. Show how two playwrights have used language devices to reveal different themes in their respective societies.

Answer:

The Lion and the Jewel by Wole Soyinka:

1. Use of satire: Highlights the conflict between tradition and modernity through the characters of Baroka and Lakunle.
2. Use of humor: Creates an engaging narrative that critiques gender roles and societal norms.
3. Use of dialogue: Expresses the characters' perspectives on cultural values, enabling the audience to grasp the underlying themes.

The Dilemma of a Ghost by Ama Ata Aidoo:

1. Use of symbolism: The ghost symbolizes the protagonist's cultural confusion between African traditions and Western influences.
2. Use of contrast: Highlights generational and cultural differences between Eulalie and Ato's family.
3. Use of proverbs: Reveals the wisdom and values of traditional African society, contrasting with Eulalie's modernity.

8. Choose two characters, one from each novel, and show how the problems of mistreatment which they faced in their society could be solved. Give three points for each novel.

Answer:

Houseboy by Ferdinand Oyono:

Character: Toundi

1. Promote equality: Address the racial discrimination Toundi faces by enforcing policies of equality in colonial governance.
2. Education: Educate the society about the value of mutual respect to eliminate exploitation.
3. Advocacy: Encourage Toundi to voice his experiences through literature or activism to create awareness.

A Walk in the Night by Alex La Guma:

Character: Michael Adonis

1. Address unemployment: Create job opportunities to alleviate the financial struggles that lead to crime.
2. Provide legal support: Advocate for fair treatment in the legal system to reduce bias against marginalized communities.
3. Promote community programs: Establish initiatives to reduce gang violence and offer alternatives to young people.

9. African writers tend to portray traditions and customs of their localities. Using a play either *The Lion and the Jewel* by Soyinka, W., or *The Dilemma of a Ghost* by Aidoo, A., examine how literary artists portray the African traditions and customs. (Give six points).

Answer:

The Lion and the Jewel by Wole Soyinka:

- Celebration of traditional marriage: Baroka's polygamy reflects the importance of traditional marital practices.
- Respect for elders: Baroka's authority as the village chief highlights the reverence for age and wisdom.
- Dance and rituals: Traditional dances emphasize cultural unity and celebration.
- Gender roles: Sidi's characterization portrays the expected roles of women in traditional societies.
- Opposition to modernity: Lakunle's rejection of traditions shows the tension between cultural preservation and change.
- Symbolism of nature: The references to nature reflect the community's connection to their environment.

10. Select different themes from two poems and show their relevance to contemporary Tanzanian society. Give three points for each poem.

Answer:

Building the Nation by Henry Barlow

Theme: Inequality and Corruption

- The poem critiques the inequality between leaders and workers, relevant to ongoing disparities in Tanzania.
- Highlights misuse of public resources, resonating with issues of corruption.
- Encourages accountability and ethical leadership in contemporary governance.

Song of Lawino by Okot p'Bitek

Theme: Cultural Preservation

- Emphasizes the importance of retaining African traditions in the face of Westernization.
- Critiques the abandonment of cultural values, relevant to Tanzanian efforts to preserve cultural heritage.
- Advocates for unity and pride in African identity, inspiring Tanzanians to embrace their roots.