

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

024

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Year: 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **eleven (11)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Section A carries **sixteen (16)** marks, section B **fifty four (54)** marks and section C carries **thirty (30)** marks.
4. All writing must be in **black** or **blue** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).



2

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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

- (i) A brief description about a book that is written at the back for promotion purposes is called
A preface B prelude C acknowledgement
D autobiography E bibliography
- (ii) The situation when some characters are speaking in turn in the literary work is called
A Dialogue B Soliloquy C Monologue
D Aside E Irony
- (iii) Which literary device refers to the expression, "Mtinkavu is a lion"?
A Symbolism B Simile C Apostrophe
D Metaphor E Synecdoche
- (iv) How is the plot of the novel "Concubine" by Elechi Amadi arranged?
A Flashback style B Chronological order C Mixed style
D Flash back- forward E Fore -flashback
- (v) Identify the type of poetry which is composed to be sung for a dead person.
A Didactic poetry B Epic poetry C Ode poetry
D Elegy poetry E Sonnet poetry
- (vi) Matundwe is a literary artist who composes plays. How is he called?
A A comedian B An autobiographer C A playwright
D A biographer E An novelist
- (vii) Identify the figure of speech which enables a reader to form a mental picture?
A Simile B Personification C Imagery
D Hyperbole E Allusion
- (viii) Which literary term is used to denote a female artist who composes poems?
A Poet B Singer C Poetess
D Novella E Playwright
- (ix) Which types of oral literature involves telling a short story about an interesting or amusing person or event?
A Anecdote B Folk tale C Parable
D Fable E Myth

- (x) Which literary term describes a situation where a concept or idea entails making reference to events, persons or objects the audience/readers are familiar with?
- A Off stage voice B Allusion C Metonymy
D Personification E Aside

2. Match the descriptions of the stages of plot development in **List A** with the stages of plot in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the corresponding item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A	List B
(i) It occurs near the end of the story.	A Exposition ✓
(ii) The insertion of background information in a story.	B Climax ✓
(iii) Part of the performance where the main problem is worked out.	C Action ✓
(iv) The highest point of tension in a narrative plot.	D Resolution ✓
(v) It occurs when the conflicts of the characters start.	E Falling action ✓
(vi) The events meant to be at the end to be found at the beginning of the performance.	F Rising action ✓ G Flashback ✓

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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

He read medicine,
Specializing in the tooth
And graduated with honours
With a new thesis
To cure the aching malady.

“ Our teeth shall be all right”
People chanted, welcoming his service.
And he started work, prompt and immediate

They brought him all teeth they had-
 Decaying teeth, aching teeth, strong teeth.
 And he started working on their jaws
 Diligently pulling out every tooth
 From the jaws of every mouth,
 And they paid him with meat
 Which now they could not eat.

And so on went the dentist
 Making heaps and heaps of teeth
 Useless. Laying them waste
 Without fear than soon
 Very soon indeed,
 He would have no teeth to attend to,
 No tooth for which to call himself a dentist.

Questions

- (a) What is the poem about?
 - (b) Briefly explain who is the persona in this poem?
 - (c) Briefly explain two possible themes that are portrayed in this poem.
 - (d) Explain briefly two poetic devices that have been used in this poem.
 - (e) Why do you think that the poem is relevant to the contemporary society? Give two reasons.
4. How does each of the given oral presentation techniques in (a) – (f) help in improving oral storytelling to the audience?
- (a) Verbal techniques
 - (b) Facial expressions
 - (c) Mimicking
 - (d) Singing and dancing
 - (e) Gestures
 - (f) Encouraging the audience's reactions
5. How does poetry differ from prose? Give six points.
6. For each of the expressions in (a) – (f), identify the genre of oral literature which is described.
- (a) A long story often told in verse form involving heroes and gods.

- (b) A puzzling question, statement or description, especially one which intends to test the respondent's cleverness.
- (c) A soothing song, poem or piece of music that is usually sung to make a baby sleep, to calm a baby down when they are crying or instill into them some morals.
- (d) Displays of humour whose words in narratives or dialogues make the audience laugh.
- (e) A sentence or phrase which is difficult to articulate/pronounce quickly because of the sequence of nearly similar sounds.
- (f) A short interesting or amusing story about a real person or event.

7. Write the correct answer for each of the items (a) - (f) in the answer booklet provided.

- (a) Why is poetic licence important when composing poem?
- (b) Why is irony used when creating a literary work?
- (c) When does literature become imaginary?
- (d) How is the plot important to a novelist?
- (e) Why do poets use metaphors in their works?
- (f) Why is the title of a literary work important?

8. For each of the items (a) - (f), fill in the blank space by choosing the correct answer from the box and write it in the answer booklet provided.

Tragic-comedy, Play, Lullaby, Comedy, Non-fiction, Poetry, Fiction, Genre, Historical Novel

- (a) The class, form, kind or type of literary work is called _____.
- (b) The type of play that involves both humorous and funny elements is called _____.
- (c) A literary genre that is assumed to use more figures of speech than other genres is known as _____.
- (d) A narrative, especially in prose, created from imagination is called _____.
- (e) A piece of writing or a dramatic work designed for acting on the stage is known as _____.
- (f) A novel which narrates events that belong to a period prior to the time they are presented is known as _____.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section. Question **nine (9)** is compulsory.

LIST OF READINGS

Plays

- The Lion and the Jewel - Soyinka, W.
- The Trials of Brother Jero - Soyinka, W.
- The Dilemma of a Ghost - Aidoo, A.A.
- The Government Inspector - Gogol, N.

Novels

- A Walk in the Night and Other Stories - Guma, A.
- Houseboy - Oyono, F.
- The Old Man and the Medal - Oyono, F.
- The Concubine - Amadi, E.

Poetry

- Selected Poems - Tanzania Institute of Education
- Growing up with Poetry - David Rubadiri

9. Using examples drawn from the two poems '**Ballad of the Land Lord**' by Langston. Hughes and '**If We Must Die**' by Claude McKay, explain with examples the distinctive features of ballads and sonnets. Give three points for each poem.
10. Using two novels, show how writers have managed to use various literary devices to present their message effectively. Give three points for each novel.
11. "We get to learn various things from characters." Justify this statement by using two plays. Give three points from each play.

if explanation
is possible