

**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)**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Year: 2024**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (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).



## SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. For each of items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.
- (i) Why is literature referred to as a mirror of the society?  
A People in the society produce it  
B Certain people in the society own it  
C It reflects what happens in the society  
D It is sold and bought by people  
E It helps people to be strong economically
- (ii) Which one of the following distinguishes literature from other works of art like drawing?  
A Creativity                      B Aesthetic                      C Originality  
D Application                      E Diction
- (iii) You are reading a novel and you reach a point where the characters are involved in serious conflict. Which stage of the plot is that?  
A Climax stage                      B Resolution stage  
C Rising action stage                      D Falling action stage  
E Exposition stage
- (iv) Literary artists sometimes skip certain events or incidents in presenting their message for the audience to become curious. Which literary term do we use to refer to such a state?  
A Anxiety                      B Exposition                      C Conflict  
D Suspense                      E Protest
- (v) How do novels differ from plays?  
A They are well organised.  
B They are in chapters.  
C They are orally presented.  
D They are for society.  
E They educate society.
- (vi) How are the people who are involved in various events and incidents in the novel called?  
A Actresses                      B Actors                      C Persona  
D Narrators                      E Characters

(vii) Besides language use, what else is artistic in Literature?

- A Themes                      B Lessons                      C Setting  
D Relevance                      E Philosophy

(viii) Which device is more common in poetry than in other genres of Literature?

- A Symbolism                      B Alliteration                      C Flashback  
D Satire                      E Metaphor

(ix) Why does literature use characters?

- A Literature requires protagonists and antagonists.  
B Both characters and literature are imaginary in nature.  
C Literature is based on human characters.  
D Characters are the agents of events and incidents.  
E Literature reflects how characters behave.

(x) Why are literature and language inseparable?

- A Language is the medium of the literary work.  
B Language attracts the attention of the audience.  
C Language makes literature to be systematic.  
D Language makes literature unique from other subjects.  
E Language never changes its form and content.

2. Match the proverbs in List A with their corresponding messages in List B by choosing the letter of the correct answer and write it in the answer booklet(s) provided.

List A	List B
(i) Little by little fills the measure.	A Take precautions in various situations.
(ii) The remedy for fire is fire.	B Family relationships are stronger than any others.
(iii) A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.	C It is better to keep something you already have than taking a risk to lose it by trying to get much more.
(iv) A spark can start a fire that burns the entire prairie.	D A good hunter starts hunting in the bush he/she lives.
(v) Birds of a feather flock together.	E You become strong when you are united.
(vi) Blood is thicker than water.	F Related people are always close to one another.
	G Persevering in the face of difficulty is always fruitful.
	H Effective measures should be taken to rectify unpleasant situations.



## SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

3. (a) How does Literature differ from other disciplines like History and Geography in the following aspects?
- (i) Language use
  - (ii) People involved
  - (iii) Events and incidents
  - (iv) Setting
- (b) Briefly justify why literature is believed to be;
- (i) a product of the society.
  - (ii) a product for the society.

4. Briefly explain six criteria for describing characters in literary works.

5. Write a term that stands for each of the following descriptions.

- (i) The prayer songs sung for religious purposes.
- (ii) The songs of lamentation sung at the funeral of someone by mourners.
- (iii) The artistic phrases whose meanings are not clear from the individual words constructing them.
- (iv) Short artistic wise sayings meant to educate the audience.
- (v) The short interesting and amusing stories about a person or event.
- (vi) The short stories or narrations handed down through oral tradition usually from one generation to another.
- (vii) The short stories which are not based on facts often with animal characters which convey a moral message to the audience.
- (viii) The short stories used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson.
- (ix) The songs sung to soothe babies.

6. Read the following story and answer the questions that follows:

Gemba was one of the most famous women who ruled in olden days when women were chiefs. Her government was tyrannical and oppressive to men. Women were allowed to have many husbands, and they tended to favour the young husbands. The old men did all the work until they could not stand it any longer. Men, therefore, decided to overthrow Gemba and made sure that women never ruled again.

After the men agreed that Gemba had to be overthrown, they conspired to make all the women pregnant in one season. That they did, and later in the year, all the women were expectant and weak. The men had an easier job of overthrowing women, and from then on, women have been ruled by men. Following the overthrow, polyandry was replaced with polygamy and since then the young men do all the hard work while the elders rest and give advice.

### Questions

- (i) What genre of oral literature is the story called? Give one reason.
  - (ii) Name one characteristic of the genre of oral literature named in (i)
  - (iii) What does the word *polyandry* mean as used in the story?
  - (iv) Why do you think stories like this are rarely told in society today? Give one reason.
  - (v) What do you learn from the main character in the story?
  - (vi) Suggest a suitable title for this story.
7. Briefly explain how form and content are related in literature. Give six points.
8. For each statement in item (i) - (vi), write the literary term which is described:
- (i) The class, form, kind or type of a literary work.
  - (ii) A novel that deals with imaginative content but is based on scientific theories and principles.
  - (iii) A type of play that involves both sad and funny events.
  - (iv) A poem about mourning for a dead person.
  - (v) A narrative that is created from imagination.
  - (vi) The term that is used to describe the novel, novella, novelette and a short story.

### SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

#### LIST OF READINGS

##### Plays

- The Lion and the Jewel - Wole Soyinka.  
The Trials of Brother Jero - Wole Soyinka.  
The Dilemma of a Ghost - Ama Ata Aidoo.  
The Government Inspector - Nikolai Gogol.

### Novels

- A Walk in the Night and Other Stories - Alex La Guma.  
Houseboy - Ferdinand Oyono.  
The Old Man and the Medal - Ferdinand Oyono.  
The Concubine - Elechi Amadi.

### Poetry

- Selected poems - Tanzania Institute of Education  
Growing up with poetry - David Rubadiri

9. By making reference to any two poems you have read in this course, prove that poetry is a reflection of social realities by providing three points from each poem.
10. African playwrights write about cultural practices and their negative effects on society. Using the knowledge of two plays read, show the truth of this statement by giving three points from each play.
11. Using two novels you have read in this section, justify the truth that novelists testimonies are meant to redirect a society whenever it goes wrong. Give three points from each novel.