

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

022

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time: 2:30 Hours**Wednesday, 13th November 2019 a.m.****Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided
3. All writing must be in black or blue ink.
4. All communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

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FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	EXAMINER' INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Drugs are chemical substances that can change the way one thinks and works. People use drugs to change their feelings. The most abused drugs are *marijuana* or cocaine, heroin and alcohol. Drug abuse is common in almost all the developed and developing countries. Billions of dollars are spent internationally for preventing drug abuse, treating addicts and fighting drug related crimes.

Drug abuse causes multiple problems in countries and communities. Firstly, it causes medical and psychological problems. It is obvious that addicts cannot function as normal members of the society. They neglect or abuse their families and eventually they require expensive treatment or hospitalisation. In Tanzania, especially in urban areas, it is common to see teenagers who are not only weak but also sick. These young men and women are so aggressive and they constantly break the law. In addition, they are extremely violent as they easily get into physical fights. These Tanzanian addicts pose a vivid example of the medical and Psychological problems faced by the addicts all over the world.

The second problem caused by drug abuse is the increase of crimes. There are some crimes which are either drug influenced or drug related. These crimes are petty or organised ones. Drug addicts are likely to involve themselves into such petty crimes as robbery, burglary and theft. They do so because they want money to buy drugs and food. It is worth noting that most drug addicts are not employed. Drug dealers can also organise themselves into criminal gangs which get money from drugs. Police and legal resources are therefore needed to fight crime related to drugs or the crimes influenced by drugs.

However, the threat of drugs can be fought successfully if some strategies are employed. Education on drug abuse is the first way of combating the problem. People, especially children, need to be educated at home or in school about drugs. People need to be aware of drugs so that they can avoid using them. Also, families and counsellors need to talk to children and people at risk. Parents need to take care of their children and help them to become responsible citizens. Moreover, jobs need to be created to give people sources of steady income. However, effective laws should be enacted so that the criminals can be caught and taken to the court.

Although the problem of drug abuse may seem impossible to eliminate easily, there are concrete strategies that can be taken to weaken drug dealing in the society. The danger of drugs is too great to ignore.

Questions

- (a) Answer the following questions with reference to the passage.
(i) Where in Tanzania is drug abuse mostly practised?

.....
.....

- (ii) Who is a drug addict?
.....
.....
- (iii) Why are drug addicts involved in crimes?
.....
.....
- (iv) Explain the meaning of the expression, "Multiple problems."
.....
.....
- (v) Give three ways of eliminating drug abuse
 -
 -
 -

- (b) For each of the following statements, write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.
 - (i) Countries spend a lot of money to fight drug abuse.
 - (ii) Drug addicts are very polite.
 - (iii) Parents have roles to play in combating drug abuse.
 - (iv) USually people who use drugs do not break the law.
 - (v) The problem of drug abuse is so big that we cannot solve it.

2. Read the following passage then write five descriptive words used in the passage.

Wind is air in motion. The chief cause of winds is the difference in the pressure of the air. Heated air near the earth's surface, being light, rises into the higher regions while cold air from the surrounding regions moves into this low pressure area to equalise the pressure of the atmosphere. This movement of the air is called wind. Winds blow from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure. Winds are named by the direction from which they blow, but the deflection of the winds is due to the rotation of the earth. Winds are deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere, and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.

Answers

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)
- (v)

SECTION B (20 MARKS)**LANGUAGE USE**

3. Match the expressions in **Column A** with their meanings in **Column B** by writing the correct letter in **Column B** below the corresponding expression number in **Column A** in the table provided. Item (vi) has been provided as an example.

Column A	Column B
(i) A place where dead bodies are kept until buried	A Pharmacy
(ii) A room in a hospital where babies are born.	B Ward
(iii) A place where medicines are prepared and sold.	C Stadium
(iv) A room in which sick people get bed rest.	D Laboratory
(v) A place where sick people are treated.	E Mortuary
(vi) A room which is used for health check up.	F Labour ward
	G Hospital
	H Kitchen
	I Laundry

Answers

Column A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
Column B						D

4. Re-arrange the following sentences into a logical sequence to make a meaningful paragraph. Sentence number 6 has been done as an example.
- A. The two have six children.
 B. Jumbe has a wife whose name is Makwabe.
 C. So, Jumbe and Makwabe are my grandparents.
 D. Who is thus my grandfather is called Jumbe.
 E. My mother's father.
 F. Including my mother.

Answers

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th
					C

5. Imagine you are Mr. and Mrs. Kihongo Mwindu of P.O. Box 30054, Kibaha, with telephone number 0770000111. Your son, Kingwendu, is getting married to Bebe on Saturday, 30th August, 2019 at Kibaha Resident Magistrate's Office. The marriage service will start at 4:00 p.m. and will be followed by a celebration party to congratulate the bride and the groom at Tanita Hotel, starting at 8:00 pm. Write a formal invitation card to Mr. and Mrs. Ngenge Kaule for the wedding. Use the following guidelines in writing your card.

- (a) The name of the sender.
- (b) The name of the receiver.
- (c) The purpose of the card.
- (d) The date and time of the event.
- (e) Address the receiver should write to if they will not attend.

SECTION C (40 MARKS)

PATTERNS AND VOCABULARY

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box.

of,	at,	into,	in,	from,	over
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- (a) I must study the weekend.
- (b) My Aunt works the Airport.
- (c) You are different your sister.
- (d) We tried very hard but we did not get rid it.
- (e) You will get trouble, unless you stop going there.

7. (a) Answer item (i) - (v) by writing the correct name of the baby animals indicated in the table .

kid	cub	tadpole	calf	duckling
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- (i) Cow
- (ii) Lion.....
- (iii) Duck
- (iv) Goat.....
- (v) Frog.....

(b) Re-write the following sentences by changing the underlined verbs into simple past form.

- (i) I enjoy playing football.
.....
- (ii) You steal my pencils
.....
- (iii) Aisha builds houses in town.
.....
- (iv) They do a great job.
.....
- (v) This dog cuts its tail.
.....

8. (a) Change the following sentences into negative form.

- (i) I work very hard.
.....
- (ii) Aisha loves Mr. Salim
.....
- (iii) We saw the boy whose mother is our English subject teacher.
.....
.....

(iv) Do you understand?

.....

(v) I have been around for a while.

.....

(b) Re-write the following sentences by changing the verbs in the brackets into their correct forms.

(i) Wild animals (live) in forests.

.....

(ii) Pregnant women are not (allow) to drink alcohol.

.....

(iii) Jane will be (visit) you.

.....

(iv) I'm (do) this for you.

.....

(v) Jamila got (divorce)

.....

SECTION D (20 MARKS)

READING PROGRAMME

9. Choose **one** class reader you have read in form one or two, then answer the following questions:
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| The Magic Garden | - | K.R. Cripwell (1977), William Collins Sons and Company Ltd., Great Britain. |
| Kalulu the Hare | - | F. Worthington (1937), Longman, England. |
| Hawa the Bus Driver | - | R.S. Mabala (1988), Ben & Company, Dar es Salaam |
| Fast Money | - | K.R. Cripwell (1978), William Collins Sons and Company Ltd., Great Britain. |
| Mabala the Farmer | - | R.S. Mabala (1988), Ben & Company, Dar es Salaam. |

(a) (i) What is the title of the book?
.....

(ii) Who wrote the book?
.....

(b) What is the negative side of the main character?
.....
.....
.....

(c) Briefly write what the story is about.
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.....
.....
.....
.....

(d) According to how the story ended, what would you advise the main character?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(e) What do you learn from the story?
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.....
.....

10. Read the following poem then answer the questions that follow.

Hawa, oh Hawa
The lioness who defeated the bull,

Oh, my friends
When I saw the bull
That big red bull
Roaring and running towards me
I began to sweat
I began to tremble
I began to cry
I knew we were finished

Hawa, oh Hawa
The lioness who defeated the bull.

Oh, my friends
That bull was running so fast
It was eating the ground
Suddenly, out jumped the lioness
Jumped on the bull

She held it with her legs
She held it with her arms
She held it with all her strength
Until the bull could run no more.

Hawa, oh Hawa
The lioness who defeated the bull.

Questions

(a) Which wild animal is Hawa compared to?

.....

(b) What is the general mood of the poem?

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.....
.....
.....
.....

(c) What makes the poet call Hawa a lioness? Briefly explain.

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.....
.....

(d) Identify a set of words mostly repeated in the second stanza and give a reason for such repetition.

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.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(e) Is this poem relevant to your society? Give a reason.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
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