

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

022

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

thursday, 15th November, 2018

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. Section A, B and D carry **twenty (20)** marks each and section C carries **forty (40)** marks.
4. All writing must be in **black** or **blue** ink.
5. All communication devices and any unauthorised 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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SECTION A (20 Marks)
COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY

1. Read the passage below carefully then answer the questions that follows

HIV is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. This means that HIV is spread when these fluids get into the body of another person. This virus is transmitted through having sexual intercourse with an infected person, using unsterilized surgical instruments such as knives, razor blades, and syringes.

HIV is not spread from one person to another by touching, shaking hands, sitting together, or eating together.

However, one can protect him/herself from HIV infection by avoiding unprotected sex and the use of contaminated syringes, knives, or razor blades.

A person with HIV/AIDS should feel that they are just like other people who are not infected. The best thing to do for a person with AIDS is to spend time with them and give them love and care. This will make them feel better.

The patient should drink extra fluid and eat a balanced diet. In addition, the sick should not share toothbrushes, razorblades or syringes with others. If the care taker wants to avoid infection, he/she should wear protective gloves when washing the AIDS patient.

Questions

(a) Answer the following questions by using the right information from the passage:

(i) In one word, what is the title of this passage?

HIV/AIDS

(ii) State two ways through which HIV is spread.

- Sexual intercourse with an infected person
- Using unsterilized surgical instruments such as knives, razor blades, and syringes

(iii) How can we prevent ourselves from HIV infection?

- Avoiding unprotected sex
- Avoiding the use of contaminated syringes, knives, or razor blades

(iv) Which actions, when done, cannot spread HIV?

Touching, shaking hands, sitting together, or eating together

(v) Why is it important for the care-taker to wear protective gloves while washing the AIDS patient?

To avoid infection

(b) For each of the following statements, write True if the statement is correct or False if the statement is not correct.

(i) HIV does not live in the body fluid of an infected person.

Answer: False

(ii) Every person has HIV/AIDS.

Answer: False

(iii) A person with HIV/AIDS should drink extra fluid and eat a balanced diet.

Answer: True

(iv) The HIV-infected person should not share toothbrushes, razor blades, or syringes with others.

Answer: True

(v) People with HIV/AIDS should feel that they are just like other people who are not infected.

Answer: True

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

Column A

(i) A feeling that shows pleasure.

(ii) A feeling of showing disappointment and negative reaction.

(iii) Feeling that you want to eat something.

(iv) Feeling sorrowful.

(v) Needing or wanting to drink.

(vi) Feeling unwell.

Column B

A. Love

B. Sad

C. Hungry

D. Thirst

E. Bored

F. Sick

G. Angry

H. Happy

Answers:

(i) H

(ii) G

(iii) C

(iv) B

(v) D

(vi) F

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. Scrub the clothes.
- B. Take a bucket of water.
- C. Wring out water and put them to dry.
- D. Put dirty clothes in it and soak for an hour.
- E. Take out the clothes and rinse them in clean water.
- F. Mix water and the detergent well.

Answers:

- B. Take a bucket of water.
- F. Mix water and the detergent well.
- D. Put dirty clothes in it and soak for an hour.
- A. Scrub the clothes.
- E. Take out the clothes and rinse them in clean water.
- C. Wring out water and put them to dry.

5. Imagine that you are a prefect and you live in a school hostel. Explain your school daily routine to a fellow prefect from a new school who wants to learn from you. Use the following events as your guidelines:

(a) Wake up time.

Every day, we wake up at 5:30 a.m. to start the day early and ensure all activities are completed on time.

(b) Cleaning the hostel areas.

By 5:45 a.m., we begin cleaning the hostel areas, which includes sweeping the floors, organizing personal belongings, and ensuring the entire area is tidy.

(c) Taking a bath and putting on school uniform.

After cleaning, we take a bath, and by 6:15 a.m., we are dressed in our school uniforms, ready for the day.

(d) Taking morning roll call.

At 6:30 a.m., we gather outside for the morning roll call, where the attendance of all students is taken.

(e) Doing cleanliness around the school.

From 6:45 a.m., we proceed to clean various parts of the school compound, such as the classrooms, paths, and surrounding areas.

(f) Standing in assembly for morning speech and announcements.

At 7:00 a.m., we stand in the school assembly for the morning speech and announcements from the headmaster or other school leaders.

(g) Lessons in the classrooms begin.

By 7:30 a.m., lessons in the classrooms start, and we focus on our academic studies until the scheduled breaks.

(h) Break time.

At 10:30 a.m., we have a short break where students can rest, eat snacks, and refresh before resuming lessons.

(i) Lunch time.

Lunch is served at 1:00 p.m. in the dining hall, where we enjoy our meals and socialize briefly before continuing with other activities.

(j) Outside activities and going back to the dormitories.

In the afternoon, we engage in outside activities such as sports, cleaning, or club meetings. By 5:30 p.m., we return to the dormitories to prepare for the evening routine.

6. Imagine that your sister is going for shopping next Saturday. Use the words in the box below to fill in the blank spaces in the following passage.

Words: banana, kilos, packet, soap, loaves

My sister is going to buy six bunch of **banana** for my father. Then she will buy ten bars of **soap** for the family. She will also buy a **packet** of biscuits for my young sister. Finally, she will buy five **kilos** and three **loaves** of bread.

7. (a) Complete the following sentences using the words given in the box.

Words: my, yours, his, her, its, ours, theirs

(i) My father owns a boat. It is **his** boat.

(ii) This book belongs to you. It is **yours**

(iii) They have a house at Tanga. It is **theirs**

(iv) We have to study hard because the future is **ours**.

(v) My sister has a car. It is **her** car.

(b) Change the following verbs in the brackets into the correct form.

(i) We **did** (do) a lot of work last week.

(ii) They **fought** (fight) against our team in the last UMISSETA season.

(iii) Pendo **lived** (live) with her parents when she was young.

(iv) Magdalena **swear** (swear) before the magistrate yesterday.

(v) He **sit** (sit) for his final examination in October last year.

8. (a) Re-write the following sentences using "going to" instead of "will"

i. We will water the plants again next Monday.

We are going to water the plants again next Monday.

ii. Seif will visit Mikumi next Tuesday.

Seif is going to visit Mikumi next Tuesday.

iii. Halima will comb her hair at the dressing table.

Halima is going to comb her hair at the dressing table.

iv. They will lend us more money.

They are going to lend us more money.

v. She will stay in Paris for two weeks.

She is going to stay in Paris for two weeks.

(b) Re-write each of the following sentences as instructed.

i. You are a hard-working student. You will pass your exams. (Join the sentences beginning with: Since)
Since you are a hard-working student, you will pass your exams.

ii. He put on his jacket. He was feeling cold. (Join the two sentences by using because.)
He put on his jacket because he was feeling cold.

iii. He is dirty. He is clever. (Join the two sentences by using but.)
He is dirty, but he is clever.

iv. I will report you to the head teacher unless you tell me the truth. (Begin with If)
If you tell me the truth, I will not report you to the head teacher.

v. It was raining. Maja went to school. (Begin with: Although)
Although it was raining, Maja went to school.

9. Select one male character from one of the following class readers and describe him by answering the questions that follow.

The Magic Garden - K. R. Cripps (1977), William Collins Sons and Company Ltd., Great Britain

Kalulu the Hare - F. Worthington (1971), Longman & Company, Dar es Salaam

Hawa the Bus Driver - R. S. Mahal (1983), Ben & Company, Dar es Salaam

Fast Money - K. R. Cripps (1977), William Collins Sons and Company Ltd., Great Britain

Mabala the Farmer - R. S. Mahal (1986), Heinemann Educational Publishers, Great Britain

The Death Factory - J. Steedman (1942), William Heinemann Ltd., Great Britain

The Pearl - J. Steinbeck (1947), William Heinemann Ltd., Great Britain

(a) Give the title of the book

The Pearl

(b) Mention the name of the character

Kino

(c) What did he do in the story?

Kino is a poor fisherman who finds a valuable pearl. Hoping to improve his family's life, he faces challenges and tragedies as he fights to protect the pearl and its promise of a better future.

(d) Why do you like or dislike him?

I like Kino because he is determined and strives to protect his family, even in difficult circumstances. However, his greed and obsession with the pearl lead to unfortunate consequences, showing a flaw in his character.

(e) In your opinion, what can be learnt from the character?

From Kino, we learn that excessive greed and obsession can bring harm instead of happiness. It teaches us the importance of contentment and the dangers of valuing material wealth over family and peace.

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

I want to know about the calendar,
The time and a lot more.
The clock tells me time,
The watch tells me time,
and the crowing cock tells me time.

The clock ticks midnight,
In the middle of the night,
Tick tock, tick tock,
In the middle of the night
to make a new day.

I tell the time,
In seconds, minutes, and hours.

The calendar teaches you and me,
All days and months of the year,
The clock and the cock,
Ticks and crows, for long hours and days.

Questions

(a) Name the two things which tell us time, according to the poem:

(i) The clock

(ii) The watch

(b) According to the poet, which bird can tell us time?

The crowing cock.

(c) How many lines are in stanza three?

Stanza three contains four lines.

(d) Give a pair of words which rhyme in the poem:

"Night" and "light."

(e) What do you think is the poem about?

The poem reflects on various ways we perceive and measure time, highlighting the roles of clocks, watches, and even the crowing of a cock. It emphasizes the passage of time through the ticking of a clock and the crowing of a cock, suggesting that time is both measured and marked by natural and man-made indicators.