

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

**022**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS Wednesday, 13th November, 2019**

**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 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 hospitalization. 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 organized ones. Drug addicts are likely to involve themselves in 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 organize 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?

Drug abuse is mostly practised in urban areas.

(ii) Who is a drug addict?

A drug addict is someone who is dependent on drugs and cannot function as a normal member of society.

(iii) Why are drug addicts involved in crimes?

Drug addicts are involved in crimes because they need money to buy drugs and food

(iv) Explain the meaning of the expression, “Multiple problems.”

The expression “Multiple problems” means various challenges or difficulties, such as medical, psychological, and societal issues caused by drug abuse.

(v) Give three ways of eliminating drug abuse.

- Educating people, especially children, about the dangers of drugs.
- Creating jobs to provide steady income sources.
- Enacting and enforcing effective laws to punish criminals involved in drug-related activities.

(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. TRUE

(ii) Drug addicts are very polite. FALSE

(iii) Parents have roles to play in combating drug abuse. TRUE

(iv) Usually people who use drugs do not break the law. FALSE

(v) The problem of drug abuse is so big that we cannot solve it. FALSE

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.

- Heated
- Light
- Cold
- High
- Low

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.

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

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.

Here is the correct sequence of sentences to make a meaningful paragraph:

- B. Jumbe has a wife whose name is Makwabe.**
- A. The two have six children.**
- F. Including my mother.**
- E. My mother's father.**
- D. Who is thus my grandfather is called Jumbe.**
- C. So, Jumbe and Makwabe are my grandparents.**

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.

### **INVITATION CARD**

Mr. and Mrs. Kihongo Mwindu  
P.O. Box 30054  
Kibaha

Telephone: 0770000111

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Ngenge Kaule,

We are delighted to invite you to the wedding of our son, Kingwendu, and his fiancée, Bebe. The ceremony will take place on Saturday, 30th August 2019, at the Kibaha Resident Magistrate's Office, commencing at 4:00 p.m. This will be followed by a celebration party at Tanita Hotel, starting at 8:00 p.m. Your presence will make this occasion even more special. If you are unable to attend, please inform us by writing to the address above.

We look forward to celebrating this joyous occasion with you.

Warm regards,

Mr. and Mrs. Kihongo Mwindu

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

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

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

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

- (i) I **enjoyed** playing football.
- (ii) You **stole** my pencils.
- (iii) Aisha **built** houses in town.
- (iv) They **did** a great job.
- (v) This dog **cut** its tail.

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

- (i) I do not work very hard.
- (ii) Aisha does not love Mr. Salim.
- (iii) We did not see the boy whose mother is our English subject teacher.
- (iv) Do you not understand?
- (v) I have not 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 **allowed** to drink alcohol.
- (iii) Jane will be **visiting** you.
- (iv) I'm **doing** this for you.
- (v) Jamila **got** divorced.

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?

Hawa the Bus Driver.

(ii) Who wrote the book?

R.S. Mabala.

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

The main character is sometimes stubborn and overly confident, which occasionally puts others in danger or creates unnecessary conflicts.

(c) Briefly write what the story is about.

The story is about Hawa, a courageous and determined woman who works as a bus driver in a male-dominated field. Despite facing challenges and criticism, she overcomes societal stereotypes and proves her capability and resilience.

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

I would advise Hawa to continue being confident and hardworking but also to listen to others' advice and maintain humility to avoid potential mistakes.

(e) What do you learn from the story?

I learn the importance of perseverance, breaking societal stereotypes, and being confident in one's abilities while also respecting the input and experiences of others.

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?  
Hawa is compared to a lioness.

(b) What is the general mood of the poem?  
The general mood of the poem is tense and dramatic at the beginning, reflecting fear and danger, but it shifts to admiration and triumph as Hawa overcomes the bull.

(c) What makes the poet call Hawa a lioness? Briefly explain.  
The poet calls Hawa a lioness because of her bravery, strength, and determination in defeating the bull, which are qualities often associated with a lioness.

(d) Identify a set of words mostly repeated in the second stanza and give a reason for such repetition.  
The set of words mostly repeated in the second stanza is "She held it." The repetition emphasizes Hawa's strength, persistence, and unwavering effort in subduing the bull.

(e) Is this poem relevant to your society? Give a reason.  
Yes, this poem is relevant to my society as it highlights themes of courage, resilience, and the ability to overcome challenges, which are values that can inspire people to face difficulties in life.