

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
GRADE A TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

622

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time: 3 Hours.

ANSWER

Year: 2005

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections **A**, **B** and **C**.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections **A** and **two (2)** questions from each sections **B** and **C**.
3. Mobile phones and unauthorized materials are **not allowed** in the examination room.
4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer **booklet(s)**.

maktaba.tetea.org



1. Construct one sentence for each showing use of modal verbs: can, shall, will, and ought.

She can swim across the river without any help.

This shows present ability, meaning she has the skill to do something.

We shall meet our teacher after the assembly.

This indicates a planned action in the future, and in formal usage, “shall” also shows determination.

They will visit the museum tomorrow.

This expresses a definite future action that is expected to happen.

You ought to respect your parents.

This conveys moral obligation, meaning it is the right and proper thing to do.

2. Turn these sentences into interrogative form:

(a) She is cooking food.

Is she cooking food? The auxiliary “is” comes before the subject to form a question.

(b) They were playing.

Were they playing? “Were” is moved in front of the subject “they” to form a question.

(c) He has gone home.

Has he gone home? The auxiliary “has” is placed before the subject.

(d) We shall meet tomorrow.

Shall we meet tomorrow? The modal “shall” begins the question.

3. Transcribe phonemically: (a) Good (b) Book (c) Laugh (d) Garden.

Good → /gʊd/

Book → /bʊk/

Laugh → /lɑːf/

Garden → /'gɑːdən/

4. Mention four importance of lesson planning to a teacher.

Lesson planning provides direction. It helps the teacher know what to teach, how to teach, and in what order to teach.

It ensures that lesson objectives are achieved. Teachers can measure whether pupils have learned what was intended.

It gives the teacher confidence during teaching, because the lesson is organized and well prepared.

It also helps the teacher to use time effectively, avoiding waste and ensuring that all key points are covered.

5. Identify the antonyms of the underlined words:

(a) The room is dark.

The antonym of “dark” is light.

(b) The pupils were noisy.

The antonym of “noisy” is quiet.

(c) He is very strong.

The antonym of “strong” is weak.

(d) The river is deep.

The antonym of “deep” is shallow.

6. State two importance of teaching speaking and two importance of teaching listening.

Teaching speaking helps pupils to express ideas, feelings, and thoughts clearly in different situations.

It also builds pupils’ confidence, since they practice communicating with their classmates and teacher.

Teaching listening enables pupils to follow instructions carefully, which is essential for learning.

It also improves vocabulary and comprehension, as pupils learn new words and meanings through listening to others.

7. Arrange these sentences in order:

- (a) The bell rang.
- (b) Pupils entered the classroom.
- (c) They greeted the teacher.
- (d) The teacher started the lesson.

The bell rang. Pupils entered the classroom. They greeted the teacher. The teacher started the lesson.

8. Mention four challenges of teaching English in large classes.

It is difficult to give individual attention, so weaker pupils may be left behind.

Classroom control becomes hard, as many pupils make noise or lose focus easily.

Marking and providing feedback for a large number of pupils consumes too much time.

Teaching aids are often insufficient for large classes, so not all pupils benefit equally.

9. Construct one sentence each using: therefore, moreover, otherwise, consequently.

The pupils studied hard; therefore, they passed the examination.

She speaks English fluently; moreover, she writes it very well.

You must finish your homework; otherwise, the teacher will punish you.

The boy refused to eat; consequently, he became very weak.

10. Briefly explain four reasons for giving class exercises.

Class exercises help to check pupils' understanding of the lesson immediately after it is taught.

They give pupils practice, which strengthens their skills and helps them remember concepts.

Exercises keep pupils active and attentive, preventing boredom during lessons.

They also allow teachers to identify weak areas and provide remedial teaching.

11. Explain five problems of using lecture method in teaching English.

One problem of the lecture method is that pupils remain passive. Since the teacher does most of the talking, pupils have little chance to practice speaking or asking questions, which reduces engagement.

Another problem is that the lecture does not accommodate different learning speeds. Some pupils may understand quickly while others may lag behind, yet the teacher moves on without addressing the gaps.

Lectures also discourage creativity and critical thinking. Pupils simply listen and copy notes without being encouraged to analyze, discuss, or challenge ideas.

This method can lead to poor retention of knowledge. Without activities like discussions or exercises, pupils forget much of what was taught soon after the lesson.

Finally, lectures ignore learning styles. Pupils who learn better through visuals, practice, or interaction are disadvantaged, since the method mainly supports auditory learning.

12. Discuss five ways in which teaching aids improve pupils' understanding.

Teaching aids simplify learning by making abstract concepts concrete. For example, using real objects or models helps pupils see what they are learning rather than just imagining it.

They also capture attention and keep pupils interested. Bright charts, drawings, and flashcards attract learners' focus and maintain their concentration.

Aids improve memory retention. When pupils both see and hear a concept, they are more likely to remember it for a long time.

They provide variety in teaching. Instead of listening to explanations alone, pupils learn through pictures, demonstrations, or audio recordings, which caters to different learning styles.

Finally, teaching aids encourage active learning. Pupils participate in handling objects, matching cards, or observing demonstrations, which deepens their understanding.

13. Write a composition of about 250 words on: "Why English is important in the modern world."

English is one of the most important languages in today's world. It serves as an international medium of communication, enabling people from different countries to understand one another. In business, diplomacy, and travel, English is the most widely used language.

It is also the language of education and research. Most universities across the world use English as the medium of instruction. Important books, scientific journals, and online courses are written in English, making it a key to academic and professional growth.

In addition, English creates job opportunities. Many employers require their workers to communicate in English, especially in organizations that deal with international partners or clients. Knowing the language increases chances of employment.

English also promotes cultural exchange. Through films, music, literature, and television, people are exposed to other cultures. This broadens their worldview and builds understanding among different societies.

In conclusion, English is essential because it connects people globally, opens access to education, creates employment opportunities, and encourages cultural interaction. Every learner should value English as a vital tool for success in the modern world.

14. Analyse five causes of poor writing skills among primary pupils.

Limited vocabulary is a major cause. Pupils cannot express themselves well in writing if they lack enough words to explain their ideas.

Weak grammar and spelling also lead to poor writing. Pupils who constantly make grammatical mistakes or spell words wrongly fail to communicate clearly.

Another cause is insufficient writing practice. If teachers do not provide enough exercises, pupils have fewer opportunities to improve their skills.

Lack of feedback from teachers is another factor. Pupils may repeat the same mistakes in writing if they are not corrected and guided on how to improve.

Finally, poor reading habits weaken writing skills. Pupils who do not read widely lack exposure to correct sentence structures, styles, and ideas that could inspire their own writing.

15. Discuss five contributions of drama to language learning.

Drama improves pupils' speaking skills. By acting in plays, they practice pronunciation, fluency, and correct intonation.

It builds confidence. Pupils who are shy find it easier to express themselves in character, which helps them overcome fear.

Drama encourages creativity. Pupils invent dialogue, role-play different situations, and explore new ways of using language.

It develops social and listening skills. Acting requires cooperation, responding to cues, and respecting others' contributions, which strengthens communication.

Finally, drama makes learning enjoyable. Fun activities create a positive environment where pupils are motivated to learn English.

16. Examine five challenges of teaching English phonetics in Tanzanian schools.

One challenge is the lack of teachers with strong knowledge of phonetics. Many teachers are not well-trained in pronunciation and phonetic transcription.

Another challenge is the shortage of teaching resources. Audio materials, pronunciation charts, or language labs are rarely available in schools.

The influence of local languages interferes with correct pronunciation. Pupils often replace English sounds with similar sounds from their mother tongue.

Time limitation in the curriculum also makes phonetics difficult to teach. Teachers have to cover many topics, leaving little room for detailed practice in pronunciation.

Finally, large classes hinder effective teaching. In crowded classrooms, it is almost impossible for the teacher to correct every pupil's pronunciation individually.

17. Explain five importance of continuous professional development for English teachers.

Continuous professional development updates teachers with new teaching methods and strategies, helping them stay effective in a changing educational environment.

It builds teachers' confidence by strengthening their subject knowledge and classroom management skills.

Professional development also improves pupils' performance. When teachers apply modern techniques, pupils learn better and achieve higher results.

It promotes reflective practice. Teachers evaluate their strengths and weaknesses and improve on areas that need attention.

Finally, it creates professional networks. Teachers share ideas and experiences with colleagues, which fosters collaboration and growth.

18. Discuss five benefits of peer learning in English classrooms.

Peer learning deepens understanding. When pupils explain concepts to their classmates, both the “teacher” and the learner gain better mastery.

It increases participation. Pupils are more active when learning from peers in group work or discussions than when only listening to the teacher.

Peer learning builds confidence. Pupils feel less afraid of making mistakes when speaking with classmates, which helps them practice English more freely.

It develops social and teamwork skills. Pupils learn to cooperate, listen, and respect others’ ideas, which prepares them for real-life communication.

Finally, peer learning supports inclusiveness. Pupils with different levels of ability help each other, ensuring that even weaker learners are supported instead of left behind.