

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

022

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(For School Candidates Only)

Time: 3 Hours

Monday, 04th November 2013 p.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B. In sections C and D answer questions as instructed under each section.
3. Cellular phones and calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

SECTION A (10 Marks)

COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY

1. Read the passage below carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

The East African Community (AEC) is an intergovernmental organisation that is made up of five member countries: Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi. These countries cover an area of about 1.8 million square kilometres and, by 2005, the community had a population of about 100 million people.

Cooperation in East Africa started many years ago. Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda in particular have cooperation since the early 20th Century. For example, there was the Customs Union between Uganda and Kenya in 1917, whereas, Tanganyika joined in 1927.

The East African Community itself has had a long history too. It was originally founded in 1967, but it collapsed in 1977, partly because of disagreements in the political philosophies of the three countries: dictatorship under Idi Amin in Uganda, socialism in Tanzania and capitalism in Kenya. Later on, president Mwinyi of Tanzania, Moi of Kenya and Museveni of Uganda signed the Treaty for East African Cooperation in Arusha, Tanzania on 30th November 1993. They established a Tripartite Cooperation. The Cooperation embraced many areas including political, social, cultural, research and technology, defence, security, legal and financial affairs. On 30th November 1999, a Treaty for the re-establishment of the East African Community was signed and it came into force on 7th July 2000. Burundi and Rwanda joined the East African Community in 2007.

There are governance structures that serve the East African Community. The East African Court of Justice is the judicial arm of the Community. The Court oversees the interpretation and application of the 1999 Treaty that established the EAC. The legislation arm of the Community is the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA). The Assembly has 27 members who are elected by the National Assemblies of member countries. One of the functions of EALA is to debate and approve the budget of the Community. Since its inauguration, the EALA has had several sittings in Arusha, Kampala and Nairobi.

Though faced with numerous challenges, the EAC has had some achievements and has outlined some future plans. One key achievement is the introduction of the East African passport was launched on 1st April 1999. This passport was introduced in order to make border crossing for East Africans easier. It is available at the headquarters of the respective immigration departments in Dar es salaam, nairobi and Kampala. Among EAC's future plans is the introduction of a monetary union with a common currency, a common market and a political union.

Questions

- (a) Choose the most correct answer and write its letter in your answer booklet.
- (i) Which of the following is a list of the member countries of the East African Community today?
- A Burundi, Congo, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda
 - B Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda and Burundi
 - C Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda and Malawi
 - D Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania
 - E Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.
- (ii) Why was the East African passport introduced?
- A To easier border crossing for East Africans
 - B In order to help business men across the border
 - C So as to transport goods easier through the border
 - D For simplifying immigration processes at the border
 - E To identify people who are out of the EAC at the border.
- (iii) What is the synonym of the word re-establish?
- A Rearrange
 - B Readjust
 - C Restore
 - D Resettle
 - E Relocate.
- (iv) Why was the East African Community collapsed in 1977?
- A Because of socialism ideology in Tanzania
 - B Due to different country philosophies
 - C As the result of dictatorship practices in Uganda
 - D The capitalism philosophy was the collapse reason
 - E Due to the weak leadership in the organisation.
- (b) Complete the following sentences with the right information from the passage.
- (i) Write down the acronym EALA in full _____.
- (ii) Mention one forthcoming plan for EAC _____.
- (iii) The signing of the Treaty to re-establish East African Community was done _____.

2. Read and summarize the following passage in five sentences in a single paragraph.

Soil erosion is a problem that causes concern world widely. This is because it has very bad effects on the areas concerned.

The causes of soil erosion are many and varied. Deforestation is one major cause of soil erosion. People cut down forests for various reasons; for example, for firewood and construction purposes. They may also cut down trees in order to make room for cultivation where land is scarce, and to get timber for commercial purposes.

Poor farming practice is also a cause of soil erosion. Overcropping is one of the poor farming methods. In many places, the same types of crops are grown on the same place over the years without any attempt to replace used up nutrients. These crops use up the soil nutrients and leave the soil loose and vulnerable to erosion by wind. People who cultivate on hillsides or sloppy areas also contribute to soil erosion. When such areas are cultivated, the vegetation cover is removed and the soil is left bare. During the rains, running water easily washes away the soil down, to the lowlands.

In many places, people tend to overgraze. Many animals are reared on small pieces of land. The animals eat vegetations and leave the land bare. This makes it easier for the agents of soil erosion to carry away the soil.

The new development in agriculture and improved methods of farming has helped in prevention of soil erosion. In the sloppy areas, cover plants such as sweet potato vines are grown. The farmers practise contour farming and terracing. These methods ensure the running water does not carry away the soil to the lowlands.

Crop rotation and meaningful intercropping should be practised as they help prevent soil erosion by retaining the nutrients in the soil. Few animals should be grazed in a plot of land to ensure that overgrazing does not take place.

Afforestation is another measure used to control soil erosion. Where forests have been cleared by man or fires, new trees are planted. The roots of these trees hold the soil and protect it from agents of soil erosion.

SECTION B (20 Marks)

PATTERNS AND VOCABULARY

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

3. Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each.
- (a) Whome do you want to see? (Re-write into indirect speech)
 - (b) The girl is too clever to understand the book. (Transform the sentence by using so-that)
 - (c) He was occupied with important matters. He had no time to see us. (Begin: Being occupied _____)
 - (d) The president of Kenya came to Tanzania last year. (Rewrite using Kenyan instead of Kenya)

4. Choose the correct word from the given list below to fill in the blanks in the following sentences:
whose, that, any, whichever, him, I, me, who

- (a) My teacher gave me and _____ the homework.
- (b) _____ of you can do this assignment.
- (c) Mwasiti is taller than _____.
- (d) My father and _____ are leaving to Europe tonight.
- (e) I know the girl _____ left a message for you.
- (f) _____ hand-writing is this?
- (g) This is the girl _____ I talked about.
- (h) I shall give you _____ you like.

5. In each of these sentences one of the words is wrong. Identify and correct them by writing the correct spelling for each word.

- (a) Goats eat backs of trees.
- (b) They are walking to school by foot.
- (c) We are matching to the office.
- (d) They bit me with a stick.
- (e) How march do you sell this mango?
- (f) You are supposed to study had for your exams.
- (g) Many of as are the best students in our class.
- (h) My hear is aching.

6. Using the words below, complete the following expressions.

guardian, trader, chef, grocer, dean, lawyer, keeper, journalist, deacon

- (a) A person who advises clients on legal matters is called _____.
- (b) A person who cooks in a hotel or restaurant is known as _____.
- (c) A person who administers the property, house and finances of another is referred to as _____.
- (d) A person who sells household items is called _____.

- (e) A person who rank immediately below a priest _____.
 - (f) A person who is a chief administrator of a college or university _____.
 - (g) A person who looks after someone _____.
 - (h) A person who is engaged in commercial purchase and sale _____.
7. Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each.
- (a) I am a teacher. (Re-write the sentence by using a question tag)
 - (b) We are waiting for her. (Re-write the sentence by using present perfect continuous tense)
 - (c) You should work hard to get a first class. (Begin: If _____)
 - (d) I saw Martha talking to her mother. (Re-write the sentence by using when)

SECTION C (30 Marks)

LANGUAGE USE

Answer questions **8, 9** and any **two (2)** in question 10.

8. Rearrange the following five sentences into a logical sequence to make a meaningful paragraph by writing the corresponding letter in the answer booklet provided.
- A. On our way to the air port, we reached a point where there was a heavy traffic jam which stranded us for two hours.
 - B. When we made a call home, we were told that he was taking bath at home, so we decided to go back.
 - C. I was so disappointed to arrive at the airport late because we did not find him.
 - D. I was told to go to the airport with my sister around 12:30 noon as he was expected to arrive at 01:00 pm.
 - E. It was Sunday morning when I heard the news about the coming of my brother from London.

9. Match each expression in **List A** with the word in **List B** by writing the correct letter beside the item number.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Shoe that extends above the ankle.	A. Flat shoe
(ii) Light shoe consisting of a sole held on the foot by thongs.	B. Sneaker
(iii) Shoe having an unraised heel.	C. High-heels
(iv) Light shoe of some soft material, for wearing around the house.	D. Boot
(v) Canvas shoe with rubber sole worn informally.	E. Slipper
	F. Moccasin
	G. Sandal

10. Answer **two** questions from the **four** alternatives A, B, C and D.

- A. In not more than 250 words, write a narrative on “**Unending journey**”.
- B. Write an application letter for the following advertised job in the Daily News, Friday, October 25th, 2013.

DRIVERS WANTED

Applications are invited from mature Tanzanian citizens aged between 26 and 45 years.

- (a) Candidates must have three years experience with heavy commercial vehicles.
- (b) Driving licence class A, B, C, E; valid and stamped.
- (c) Height 176 centimetres and above.
- (d) A reference letter from a previous employer.
- (e) Certificate of Good Conduct.

Write to:

The Traffic Manager,
Tanzania Bus Services Ltd.
P.O. Box 402300,
DAR ES SALAAM.

- C. Imagine that you were invited to your best friend wedding ceremony which was held at Lego Hotel on 23rd February, 2013 from 06:00 pm to 11:00 pm. Narrate the incident in not less than 250 words.
- D. (i) Using fictitious names, write an invitation card to request your friends to attend your father’s PhD graduation.
- (ii) Outline the format of writing telephone messages from those who will call for excuses.

SECTION D (40 Marks)

RESPONSE TO READING

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section. **One (1)** question should be selected from poetry and the other from novels and short stories or plays.

LIST OF READINGS

NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| A Wreath for Fr. Mayer | - S.N. Ndunguru (1997), Mkuki na Nyota |
| Unanswered Cries | - Osman Conteh, Macmillan |
| Passed Like a Shadow | - B.M Mapalala (2006), DUP |
| Spared | - S.N. Ndunguru (2004), Mkuki na Nyota |
| Weep Not Child | - Ngugi wa Thiong'o (1987); Heinemann |
| The Interview | - P. Ngugi (2002), Macmillan |

PLAYS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Three Suitors: One Husband | - O. Mbia (1994), Eyre Methuen |
| The Lion and the Jewel | - W. Soyinka (1963), OUP |
| This Time Tomorrow | - Ngugi wa Thiong'o (1972), Heinemann |
| The Black Hermit | - Ngugi wa Thiong'o (1972), Heinemann |

POETRY

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Songs of Lawino and Ocol | - O. P'Bitek (1979), EAPH |
| Growing up with Poetry | - D. Rubadiri (ed) (1989), Heinemann |
| Summons | - R. Mabala (1960), TPH |

11. Read the following poem then answer the questions that follow:

How is development
To be brought brother
When the people to whom
We have entrusted power
Are corrupt?

I plead the stomachs of the privileged few
Greater than the Rift Valley;
They cannot be satisfied
With a normal share
I plead the thirst
OF the minority
Greater than that of the Sahara;
No rains can satisfy it

The majority plead
Exploited
Disregarded,

But brother
How development is to come?

- (a) What is the poem about?
 - (b) Is the persona happy in this poem? Give reasons.
 - (c) How many stanzas are there?
 - (d) What are the possible two themes in this poem?
 - (e) Show the relevance of the themes portrayed in this poem to your society.
 - (f) Who is the persona in this poem?
 - (g) What type of poem is this?
 - (h) What is the message that is carried by this poem?
 - (i) How many verses are in the poem?
 - (j) Comment on the language use in this poem.
12. Differentiate poetry from other readings like novel.
13. Suggest lessons which can be drawn from the two plays you have read under this section. Give four lessons from each play.
14. “The HIV/AIDS pandemic spreads like a burning fire in the forest.” Verify this statement using one novel you have read.