



English ACSEE

**Past Paper Questions and
Answers by Topic**

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Form VI

1.0 LISTENING

2.0 SPEAKING

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5.0 APPRECIATING LITERARY WORK

6.0 INTERPRETATION AND TRANSLATION

Form V

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

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1. With examples, explain how human language is:

- (a) arbitrary
- (b) symbolic
- (c) systematic
- (d) primarily vocal
- (e) a social phenomenon

1. a) Arbitrary

Human language is arbitrary due to the fact that there is no direct relationship between the object or thing and its Meaning. As something can be used in different ways for example the word "DOG".

In English is Dog.

In Luo is Dhako.

In Swahili is Mbwa.

In Portuguese is Cão.

Therefore when the object is something it does not contain any relationship.

1. b) Symbolic

Human language is symbolic due to the fact it includes the use of different symbols so as to understand each other. As for the human being we use gestures and facial expression so as we can understand each other and it is portrayed to be a signal for example through eye contact they can understand each other.

1. c) Systematic

Human language is a system due to the fact that it is made up of small related units that work together to form large unit for example syllable, words, sentence and others. But also a language is a system because is made up of phonemes, then syllables, Morphemes, words and the meaningful sentences.

1. d) Primarily Vocal

Human language is mainly vocal as it includes sound as it is directly received by the eye then later a message is interpreted to the brain for example when someone says "you girl" directly the call will reach and the girl brain will respond as she has heard a vocal sound.

1. e) Social phenomenon

Human language is termed to be a social phenomenon due to the fact, the language involves the community and it is supposed to fulfil the need of communication but also language is a social phenomenon as it shows an identity of a society specifically.

Extract 1.1: A sample response of a candidate with good performance.

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2. (a) Negate the following words using prefixes and use each new word to construct a meaningful sentence:
- agree
 - logical
 - willing
 - smoker
 - capable
- (b) Write five words with derivational suffixes from the following sentence and explain the grammatical or semantic functions of the suffix in that particular word. The word "negotiation" in the sentence has been done as an example:

Initial negotiations between the government and a Chinese investor to promote cassava farming that will assure farmers with reliable markets have started; it has been revealed.

Example:

negotiation - **-ion** changes the verb "negotiate" to the abstract noun "negotiation" meaning "condition or action."

Q2	<p>① Disagree - disagree , prefix-dis . Sentence : Tabiola had to disagree on her wedding to avoid trouble.</p> <p>② Illogical - logical , prefix-il Sentence - The press gave an illogical explanation about her death.</p> <p>③ Unwilling - unwilling , prefix-un Sentence - He was unwilling to pay for them school fees.</p> <p>④ Non-smoker - smoker Sentence : She is a non-smoker in the family.</p> <p>⑤ Incapable - capable , prefix-in Sentence - She was incapable of reaching the fruit on the tree.</p>
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Extract 2.1: A response of candidate with good performance.

b	<p>① Government - ment changes the verb "govern" to the abstract noun "government" meaning a group of leaders</p> <p>② Chinese - ese changes the noun "China" to an adjective "Chinese". Meaning a nationality</p> <p>③ Farmer - er changes the noun "farm" to an adjective "farmer" occupation</p>
2 b	④ Revealed - ed changed it into past tense meaning shown
	⑤ Reliable - able changed verb into adjective meaning doable.

Extract 2.3: A response from a candidate with good performance in part (b).

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3. Using each of the following English words, explain how stress can be used to change the meaning and function of a word:
- (a) convert
 - (b) minute
 - (c) permit
 - (d) present
 - (e) refuse

3	<p>c) Permit</p> <p>When stress shifts to the first syllable it will be a "noun" and in the second syllable it will be "verb". For example:</p> <p>'Permit → <u>Per</u>'mit Noun verb</p> <p>⇒ its function is to agree with something by giving permission.</p> <p>d) Present</p> <p>When stress falls on the first syllable, it will be a "noun" and in the second syllable it will be "verb". For example:</p> <p>'Present → <u>Per</u>sent <u>Pr</u>esent Noun verb</p> <p>⇒ its function is to show that the something is there and not absent.</p> <p>e) Refuse</p> <p>When stress falls on the first syllable it will be "noun" and in second syllable, it will be a "verb". For example:</p> <p>'Refuse → <u>Re</u>fuse Noun Verb</p> <p>⇒ its function is to show that something is not accepted.</p>
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Extract 3.1: A sample response from a candidate with good performance.

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4. Translate the following text into English Language by using communicative translation.

"Katika nehi nyingi Barani Afrika, wasichana bado hawapati haki ya elimu kwa njia moja au nyingine. Japo katiba za nehi za Afrika na mikataba ya kimataifa inatambua umuhimu wa haki za wanawake, bado wengi wao hawapati elimu ya chuo kikuu. Hata hivyo, hao wachache wanaopata elimu ya chuo kikuu hawaajiriwi kwa urahisi. Hivyo, tünaziomba nehi za Afrika ziendeleze jitihada za kuondoa pengo la kijinsia katika elimu, ajira na uongozi hadi kufikia uwiano wa hamsini kwa hamsini. Tunaamini kuwa wanawake wakifanikiwa, familia, jamii na Afrika kwa ujumla itanufaika." Alisema Spika wa Bunge, Mstaafu, Mheshimiwa Anna Makinda.

4 "In many countries in the African continent, girls still don't get their right to education in one way or another. Although the constitutions of the African countries and international treaties are aware of the importance of women rights, many of them still don't get higher education. Moreover, the few who get higher education are not easily employed. Therefore, we are asking African countries to continue with their struggle to remove the gap in gender in education, employment and leadership until it reaches the equality of fifty by fifty. We believe that if women succeed, the family, society and Africa in general will benefit." said the former speaker of the parliament, Honorable Anna Makinda.

Extract 4.1 is a sample response from a candidate with good performance.

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3. Use the following advert to elaborate on five techniques used in the language of advertising. Give evidence to support your answer.



3	Techniques used in language of advertisement include
	i. capitalization, this means to write words using capital letters. Example in the advertisement, there are words like "TOYOTA" and "GO SOMETHING JAPANESE". This attract readers
	ii. Use of bold words, example in the advertisement nearly all words have been bolded. Example the word "Need Modern", "RUNNING" and "NCHIMAGUJI" have been bolded. This is to make the advertisement be seen easily by readers
	iii. Use of headings, this is the title of the advertisement. Example the main heading in this advertisement is "SALE, SALE SALE!!!". This is to give the summary of the whole advertisement.
	iv. Use of font size, this means using words with different sizes. Example in the advertisement
	Need modern TOYOTA PICK - UP ?
3	v. Use of contact address this means the language of advertisement + use contact for more description and communication. Example of the contact in the advertisement is NCHIMAGUJI: 0785-508981.

Extract 11.1: A sample response from a candidate with correct answers.

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1. (a) Briefly explain and exemplify each of the following terms as used to describe the properties of human language:
- (i) Arbitrariness
 - (ii) Learnability
 - (iii) Productivity
 - (iv) Displacement
 - (v) Duality of patterning
- (b) Identify and describe the function fulfilled by each of the following utterances:
- (i) Andrew, stop.
 - (ii) Good morning.
 - (iii) Wow! It's beautiful.
 - (iv) I declare the meeting adjourned.
 - (v) The President is addressing the nation tonight.

i) Displacement; Human language is displaced because it can be used to talk about concepts and ideas which are very remote in space (place) and time. Due to this characteristic, human language can be used to talk about events which will take place in the future, events which took place in the past, actions which are taking place very far away and abstract ideas such as love and just. For example; due to language people talk about football matches which are played in Europe while they are in Tanzania.

v) Duality of patterning; Human language has dual patterns because it has two levels, that is, sound level and the meaningful level. The sound level consists of several discrete units that are combined to form a meaningful whole. The meaningful whole level consists of meaningful words which can be used to form infinite number of sentences. For example; In human language, sound units like /m/A/ and /a/ can form Swahili words mtoto(baby), moto(fire) and child mto(river). The words can make sentences like mtoto khalala(baby is asleep) and moto unanguanji(fire is hot).

Extract 1.1 is a response of a candidate who scored high marks.

b; Directive function.

This is a function of language that is used to affect the behaviour of the hearer. This function triggers a response or change of action of the hearer so as to adhere to the sound of the speaker. It usually sounds like a command. For example, "Get out", " Shut the door" and "Andrew, stop".

ii. Phatic function.

This is a function of language that is used so as to maintain social relations. This function is used to maintain formalities such as greetings, leave taking, and wishes. Expressions that can be used in phatic function include "best wishes", "good morning" and "goodbye".

iii. Expressive function.

This function of language is used to express the inner most feelings and emotions. It shows human strong emotions towards a person or a thing. The emotions may be happy, love, anger or sadness. For example "I love you", "It is very beautiful" and "I hate that dog".

All these show emotions. This function of language is at times referred to as emotive function.

1.iv. Performative function.

This is a function of language that uses words so as to get things done. Here it is the use of language or words to perform a certain task. For example when a priest says "I pronounce you husband and wife", there is only use of words to make the two legally married. Other areas where performative function of language can be used are such as in baptizing, resigning and declaring a meeting opened or adjourned.

v. Informativve function.

This is a function of language that is used to give a certain information, message or idea. It gives insight of what is happening or it gives account of the things or happenings in a community. For example "The president is addressing the nation today" gives information on what is taking place today.

Extract 1.3:A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

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2. Using relevant examples, describe eight factors to prove that Kiswahili is an international language.

Q1	<p>International language refers to the language that is world wide selected and accepted to be used as a major means of communication to all nations in the world. International language is referred to as universal language because it covers the wide geographical area in the world. Examples of international language are English language, French language and Kiswahili language. Hence nowadays Kiswahili language is said to be international language because it has more spreaded in different countries in the world. For example Kiswahili language nowadays is spoken in countries like Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, United states of America and Zambia. In other countries Kiswahili serves as their first language, second language and foreign language. Therefore the following are the factors that prove that Kiswahili is an international language include:</p> <p>It has large number of speakers; Nowadays Kiswahili is spoken world wide. Many countries in the world have adopted Kiswahili language.</p>
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Q1	<p>In some countries Kiswahili language serves as the first language; others as a second language such as other countries as their foreign language. For example Kiswahili has been made of first language in Tanzania. Also second language in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. As foreign language in United States of America and Canada. Hence the overall number of Kiswahili speakers is large which makes it as international language.</p> <p><u>Geographical coverage of Kiswahili language</u></p> <p>Consists of many countries. Also Kiswahili is an international language because it is spoken in the many numbers of countries in the world. For example it is spoken in countries like Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Rwanda and Zimbabwe. Therefore this makes it an international language.</p> <p><u>Economic and political influence and power of the native speakers</u>; In the world the native speakers of Kiswahili language is Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia. Hence the influence from these native speakers led to spread of more Kiswahili language in the world. For example Tanzanians as a native Kiswahili speakers have established the economic and political relationship with different countries which influences spread of Kiswahili. A good example is the relationship between Tanzania and China influences spread of Kiswahili to China.</p> <p><u>Acceptability of Kiswahili language by United nations organizations (UNO)</u>; Kiswahili language nowadays has been accepted even by the United Nations organization which led to fast spread of Kiswahili language in the world, because through UNO Kiswahili is used during conferences and</p>
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	<p>2 Offer part of the countries. For example nowadays most of the members of UNO have been adopted Kiswahili language as the major means of communication.</p> <p>Number of vocabularies: Also nowadays, Kiswahili language poses a greater number of vocabularies which enable the expression of language in different parts of the world. Hence nowadays, Kiswahili language is characterized by increasing number of vocabularies. For example some vocabularies such as "Ugali", and "Kissi" have been adopted in Kiswahili and being used in different parts of the world.</p> <p>The extent in which Kiswahili language is used in literature and sciences; Also nowadays Kiswahili is used as a language of science and technology. That means many literary works and other scientific materials are written by using Kiswahili language. For example there are different poems and songs in the world that have been written by using Kiswahili language. Hence this also proves that Kiswahili is an international language.</p> <p>Kiswahili dominates Mass Media; In the world nowadays also most of the mass media use Kiswahili to spread different news, ideas and opinions. A good example is Kiswahili used in international radios such as BBC and also in international networks Kiswahili is being used. That prove this also prove that Kiswahili is an international language. Another example is that Kiswahili is used mainly in television, newspaper, reading and other mass media. Therefore this is another proof of Kiswahili being an international language.</p>
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	Kiswahili is used in international trade; nowadays the overall number of traders in the world use the language which is well understandable to the people in the whole world. For example, Many countries such as Kenya, Uganda and China use Kiswahili language to make trade relations. Also a good example is the trade relations between Tanzania and China led to the development of Kiswahili language as an international language.
	Generally the fast growing of Kiswahili as an international language can be more benefit to different countries especially Tanzania. In my opinion Kiswahili should be used as international language because it has well simplified vocabulary with a lot of number of speakers. This will enable to the development of hotel, tourism and other social, economic and political matters.

Extract 2.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2.B. Language or International language is a language which is used in more than one nation for various purposes be it social, economic, political or all aspects. In the world we have various international languages such as French, English, German and also Kiswahili. Kiswahili language is international despite being the national language of Tanzania. The following are the factors that prove Kiswahili is an international language.

Number of speakers. Kiswahili has a very large sum of speakers who speak it either as a national or official language or as a foreign language for instance the speakers in Tanzania and also in Kiswahili and Uganda hence the language has many many number of speakers who speak it entirely or use it in other activities.

Geographical dispersion, Kiswahili has dispersed and is used in so many nations even in the United States of America it is taught like a language hence it is being dispersed in the same educational constraint. Kiswahili language dispersion has been influenced by the migration of people from either in countries to other countries particularly areas which stimulated its growth worldwide.

2. It has been highly documented. Kiswahili has been highly documented in books which have been used by outside countries such as China and Kenya in learning Kiswahili such as "Most Kiswahili Kidato chuo nee" as a reference book for the Kiswahili subject in Uganda which also uses it as a subject as it is her official language after English language.

It has been used in international conferences. Kiswahili has been used in International conference such as The New East African Community of conference held in Arusha 2016 used Kiswahili as language and Kiswahili was declared the language for the EAC alongside English for better understanding as both the languages are international languages.

It has been used in science and technology, currently there are phones which use Kiswahili language in operation and these phones are over the East African nations with a Kiswahili Facebook and WhatsApp as a model of languages among East African languages apart from English which is known by all citizens and is very well understood and is therefore for has a wide range of vocabularies and scientific jargon for non-English speakers.

2. It is used in international trade. Kiswahili is used in the international trade. Most of the East African countries such as Tanzania in fact it acts as a lingua franca if English is not used in the East African monetary system involving two countries Kenya and Uganda.

It is taught in Kenya, China as a second language. Kiswahili is taught in Kenya and China as a foreign language and normally is used by the visitors from the countries who visit Tanzania for leisure, work or study depending on the tourists aims.

It is the medium of literature in not only Tanzania but also Uganda and Kenya were as various writer across the nation take up Kiswahili as the probable native language of the East African community which is in the obvious a great start to a prosperous journey of Kiswahili language globally.

Generally, the Kiswahili language in Tanzania to the world has not spread like other languages such as British English and American's English, French and Spanish but has begun to make up a mark of its own.

Extract 2.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2.	<p>International language refers to the language which have been accepted to be used in the national and it is used out of the borders or it used in other nations. International language accepted to be used in official matters in the country and outside the country. for example English language is an International language because it is used out of the boundaries of Europe and is used as a national language in other countries. Kiswahili is a national language , the following are the factors that make Kiswahili to be the national language.</p> <p>Geographical factor, this point means that Kiswahili language geographically is used in different places inside of Tanzania but it also used in other nations like Kenya, Uganda, and other many nations in Africa and Outside of Africa. This is because Kiswahili is an International language.</p> <p>Kiswahili have large number of users worldwide, Kiswahili is said to be an International language because it is used by many people in the world in different activities like communication . Kiswahili have large number of users because it is easy to speak Kiswahili and have simple vocabularies.</p> <p>Kiswahili is used in science and technology this point means that Kiswahili language is used in the development of science and technology like in the telephone; when you choose language Kiswahili is one of the languages used. Kiswahili also used in the computers , in the Televisions all people use Kiswahili language to announce various informations , for example in ITV channel <International Television> people use Kiswahili , that is-</p>

2. why Kiswahili is an International language.

Kiswahili is used in writing literary books this point means that, Kiswahili is an International language because is used in writing literary books and many people like to read them inside of the country and outside of the country. for example the literary books written in Kiswahili in schools is like "Yata n'kuvute" of "Shafii Adam", "Nguzo Mama" of "Penina Mhando", "Kufikirika" and other many books, other literary books are written by Erick Shigongo, Joseph Shaluwa and others who helped Kiswahili to be International language.

Kiswahili is used in Political and economic aspects, Kiswahili is an International language because many politicians in Tanzania when doing elections they uses Kiswahili language to influence people so that they may select them to be leaders, this helped Kiswahili. Also in economic activities like International trade makes Kiswahili to spread in other countries outside Africa and make Kiswahili to be the International language.

Kiswahili also got support from UN (United Nations), Kiswahili is a national language of Tanzania and Tanzania is one of the members of UN. During the period of meetings Kiswahili also is used by the UN to make decision and communication, this makes Kiswahili to be International language.

Kiswahili is used by the education sectors in educating people, Kiswahili is used as a language of education in other countries for example in the University of some countries like USA -

2. United State of America), in China and also Japan there is the Universities where students taught Kiswahili. This is among of the factors that makes Kiswahili to be the International language.

Kiswahili is used in International trade, this point means that, Kiswahili language become the International language because Tanzania engage in trade with big nations like USA, China, Japan and when those people come in Tanzania they speak Kiswahili and when they go back to their nations they continue to speak Kiswahili and this makes to have large number of uses and become International language.

Generally Kiswahili language is very important in human life because it is used in daily-communication, it is used to unify people from one country to another, it is used to identify a person's culture, therefore it is better to develop Kiswahili language in our country.

Extract 2.1:A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

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3. Use eight points to support the view that in order to improve the students' competence in Tanzanian Secondary Schools, Kiswahili Language should be used as the medium of instruction.

3.	Using Kiswahili Languages increases	
	the student ability of expressing him or herself clearly, since most of students in secondary schools fail to express themselves due to lack of terminology hence limit the freedom of expression. But when Kiswahili is used hence will improve the students' competence in Secondary School in Tanzania.	
	Kiswahili language makes student confident in delivering information, most of students in secondary school are not expert since the language is the language barrier on the issue of delivering information but the same student when he or she is told to use Kiswahili he or she may be more fluent and understandable hence it should be used in Secondary schools to enhance competence.	
	Kiswahili language have ability of being understandable well compared to English in Secondary school, using Kiswahili when studying needs no more attention than when reading English since English has many terminologies, and needs one to have no worry if he or she is not competent hence it is better to use Kiswahili in secondary school so as to improve competence to students.	
	Kiswahili language is simple and not complicated as English, there are many grammatical rules and differences between its two languages example the number of vowel in English they are twenty while five	

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in Kiswahili also there are long vowel and short vowel while in Kiswahili there is no such system also the words written in Swahili they are pronounced as they are written where it is differently to English. The use of Kiswahili since it is simple it will increase competence among Secondary Students.

Generally, English language is just a borrowed or foreign language so the Tanzanians should be proud on the language we had which is Kiswahili so as it is our national language it should be used in all levels in the education and other trading issues though English now days have been more dominant in Tanzania, so Tanzania needs to have a change so as to increase the secondary school students' competence throughout the country.

Extract 3.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

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4. (a) Write a phonetic description for the final sound in each of the following words:
- (i) lamb
 - (ii) rough
 - (iii) breeze
 - (iv) public
 - (v) collapse
- (b) Using each of the following words, explain how stress can be used to identify and distinguish two words whose spellings are identical:
- (i) Content
 - (ii) Invalid
 - (iii) Present
 - (iv) Minute
 - (v) Compact

04	<p>b) (i) content : when it is stressed on the first syllable it sounds as a noun 'con-tent' which means the thing inside the book or what is spoken but it can be like verb when stressed on the second syllable con-'tent'</p> <p>invalid : when the stress is placed on the first syllable it is noun 'in-val-id' but when stressed on the second syllable it is verb in-'val-id'</p> <p>(ii) Present : when it is just stressed on the first syllable it is noun 'pre-sent' to show something is there or your like example given is present in school but when is stressed on the second syllable it is verb pre-sent to mean the representation example: James is presenting the work. incomplete what you have.</p> <p>(iii) Minute : Also when placed the stress on the first syllable a noun 'Mi-nute' which means the ^{report} meaning example : can you write the minute for the meeting? but when stressed on the second syllable it sounds as verb Mi-nute which means time example can you give me a minute please ?</p> <p>(iv) compact : when the word full address on the first syllable it is a noun 'com-pact' but when full address on its second syllable it is verb to another word like verb com-pact which will have the separate meaning.</p>
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Extract 4.8:A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

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5. Using relevant examples, describe eight qualities of a good speech.

5	<p>A Speech is the presentation of information in form of spoken language to an audience. This can either be formal or informal. Speech presentation is very important to clarify life since it makes the acquisition of information possible together with improvement of the listening and speaking skills of an individual. There are various types of speeches namely descriptive, expository, process and persuasive. Speeches the following are the qualities of a good speech.</p> <p>Well organized. A good speech follows a systematic ordered line of thoughts this helps the audience to link the information being provided and understand the message being conveyed. It involves the preparation of different ideas and logical order. For instance in a process speech all the steps involved in that process a well organized and in order from introduction to conclusion.</p> <p>Use of easy and simple language. This makes the speech very clear and hence avoid occurrence of any misunderstandings from the use of complex and difficult terms. A good speech is very clear upon hearing it and does not require critical thinking or brainworking in order to understand the content.</p> <p>Not too long or too short. A good speech has an appropriate balanced length. It is neither too long which could result into boredom and too much mixed up information nor too long short which could hinder the clarity of the message and result into disinterest of the listeners.</p> <p>Relevant to the audience. A good speech is that one which caters to the expectations of the audience due to the direct relationship with the society concerned. This will make it attract the attention of</p>	
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5. The audience. This will enable the personal delivery of the speech be able to achieve their goal. For example, A speech of effects of overspending to drivers and not to students.

Creative and interesting. A good speech involves the creative use of words and other techniques such as humour and rhetorical questions which arouse the audience's interest making them enjoy throughout the entire process of speech delivery. This prevents boredom and furthermore improves the presentation techniques of the one presenting it.

Memorability. A good speech is memorable. That is, it is able to stick in the memory of the audience in a long period of time. This is due to its importance, weight of the message and its social, economic and cultural impacts in the lives of the people. For instance "I have a Dream" speech by Martin Luther King has been quite memorable.

Presence of eye contact between the speaker and the audience. When a speaker maintains eye contact with his audience during speech delivery, the speech will be delivered effectively since the audience is able to note both the verbal and non-verbal clues of what the speaker is trying to present hence promoting a good speech.

Unity of ideas. A good speech is characterised with the unity of ideas, whereby all ideas presented directly correlate with the topic. Therefore there is no presence or addition of irrelevant information which may distort the meaning and confuse the audience. For instance when giving a speech on early marriage as a good speech may

5	<p>only talk about ideas related to early marriage and not other topics like food poisoning.</p> <p>In Conclusion, there are various methods of speech presentation such as Memorized Speech Presentation, Manuscript, Impromptu and Extemporaneous Speech presentation. During preparation of the speech a person has to consider the purpose, and the expectations of the audience together with his level of knowledge on the topic given.</p>
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Extract 5.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

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8. (a) Describe the following literary translation techniques:
- (i) Borrowing
 - (ii) Reduction
 - (iii) Description
 - (iv) Elision (or omission)
 - (v) Established equivalent
- (b) Translate the following expressions into English language by considering the contextual meaning of the source language.
- (i) Uzuri wa mkakasi ndani kipande cha mti.
 - (ii) Haba na haba hujaza kibaba.
 - (iii) Mwenda pole hajikwai.
 - (iv) Kinachowezekana leo kisingoje kesho.
 - (v) Siku za mwizi ni arobaini.
 - (vi) Mali bila daftari hupotea bila habari.
 - (vii) Wema hauozi
 - (viii) Wapishi wengi huharibu mchuzi.
 - (ix) Umoja ni nguvu.
 - (x) Paka akiondoka panya hutawala.

7a) i) Borrowing.

This is a literary translation technique whereby when a translator is translating he/she uses borrowed words.

for example,

(English) source language ; This is a bicycle
(Kiswahili) Target language ; Thi ni bairukeli

→ This shows that the word "bairukeli" is borrowed from English hence borrowing technique has been used.

ii) Reduction

This is a literary translation technique whereby a translator reduces some words when translating a text from source language to target language.

for example;

English language ; Charismatic leader.
Kiswahili language ; Kiongozi

→ The word charismatic has not been translated, hence the meaning has been reduced.

iii) Description

This is a literary translation technique whereby a translator translates a text by describing the meaning.

For example,
English language ; A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Swahili language ; Rafiki un kueli ni yule ambya eatabuwa ukeli uki chidi na vifaa.

- Therefore, this shows descriptive technique.

iv) Omission (or omission)

This is a translation technique whereby a translator translates a source text into target language by omitting some words.

For example,

Kiswahili ; Kiangozi angayefanya mazuri
language

English ; A good teacher.

→ The words angayefanya mazuri are not translated.

v) Established equivalent

This is a technique in translation whereby a translator translates a text of the source language (text) to target language through looking for an equivalent text in the target language.

For example;

source language ; A stick in time saves nine.

Target language ; Ukipatiba ufa utajengwa uketera.

Extract 8.1 is a response of a candidate who scored high marks.

(b)	i. Better the devil you know than the Angel you think you have. ii. Little by little fill the purse iii. Slow but Sure. iv. What is possible today do not wait for tomorrow v. Everything has an end. vi. Wealth without brain wont last. vii. Good heart lasts viii. Many cooks destroy the stew ix. Togetherness is strength x. A cat when leaves a rat gets freedom
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Extract 8.3: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS

9. (a) Identify and describe five translation skills for a good translator.
- (b) Translate the following English text into Kiswahili Language by using communicative translation.

History is very important to human beings. It enables them to know where they come from, where they are and where they are going. Through history, people know things that happened several centuries or decades ago. This knowledge helps them to predict how the future will be. So, history creates self-awareness among people.

The current generation knows that our country was once colonized. Without history, this generation would be blind about what happened in this country during colonialism. They would not know about people called Germans or British. They would also not be aware that their fore-fathers fought for independence. Generally, life would be different.

Q.9

Translation refers to the process of conveying Message or Information from one person to another in written form. The message is translated from the source text which refers to the text to be translated to the target text, i.e. text obtained after translation process. The translation process has got some types which include, word to word translation, literal translation, semantic translation and Communicative Translation. The following are the translation skills for a good translator.

Competence in both Languages, a good translator has to be competent in both language. For instance, he/she has to be competent in the source language and target language. He/she has to be competent in order to avoid Overtranslation or Undertranslation of the required information.

Understand the field covered by the source text/language. A good translator has to consider the field covered by the source language text. The translator has to be aware of the field lets say its scientific or religious text. A translator has to understand in order to ensure effective translation.

Consider the style used by the translator writer of the source text/language. The translator has to understand the style which has been used by the writer of the source language text. Example, the translator has to consider the use of ambiguity in case the writer of the source text liked such style. The use of form words should also be considered by the translator.

9.a)	<p>Understand the Culture of the source language, the Translator has to understand the culture of both language but more especially the source language. The translator has to be aware of things like Cultural Specific Concepts, difference in grammar between the Source Language and the Target Language.</p> <p>Consider the expectation of the Leader, the translator has to consider the expectation of the leaders who will come to read the translated work. The translator has to translate the work without including personal feelings as this will deteriorate the translation.</p> <p>Generally, Translation is very important in facilitating communication, helps to get studying Materials, improves Learning Skills, improves and develops language.</p>
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Extract 9.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

9.b)	<p>Historia ina umuhimu sana kwa wanadamu. Inawawezesho kujua wanapotekea, walipo na wanapotelekea. Kupitia historia, watu wanafahamu mambo ya jiyotakea karne au mionge hadhaa tijapita. Upuzi huu unawasaidia kutabiri mbeleni itakavyokuwa. Kuathiiyo, historia inawajengen watu ufahamu. Kizazi cha sasa kinajua kwamba nchi yetu itiwhi kutawaliw. Bila historia, kizazi hiki kisingeetewa kuhusu ya jiyotakeg nchini kipindi cha ukoleni. Wasingejua kuhusu watu waithiba wajerumani au warzungu. Wasingefahamu Pia wasinge fahamu kuwa mababu zao walipigania uhuru. Kijumla, maisha Yangokua tetofati.</p>
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Extract 9.2: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

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1. (a) Giving relevant examples, describe the five inter-related components of linguistic competence.
- (b) Explain and exemplify each of the following functions of language:
 - (i) Phatic function
 - (ii) Expressive function
 - (iii) Regulatory function
 - (iv) Identifying function
 - (v) Performative function

01(a)	<p>Linguistic competence refers to the ability of a person to use language correctly by identifying the correct and incorrect structures. This shows that one is competent in the field of language as he / she is able to use language correctly. There are various inter-related components of linguistic competence. These include:</p> <p>Morphology. This involves the structure and formation of new words in language. Whereas a language user will be competent if he/she is able to put words in a good and clear structure thus form new words / vocabularies from the existing ones by various processes such as affixation, clipping, borrowing and such. Thus we are able to know the linguistic competence of a person through the choice of vocabulary. Example when one uses words like Xerox, hedex and i-phone, thus we would know that he/she is able to use the new words competently thus showing interrelatedness in linguistic competence.</p> <p>Semantics. This is another component of linguistic competence whereas it deals with meanings of different words. After a language user has done a correct choice of vocabularies through morphology, thus looks at the meaning of those words if they correspond to each other and whether they are right or wrong and use them in different contexts. Thus semantics can show the basic / conceptual meaning or connotative meaning in various ways. Example when one says flower</p>
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01(a) meaning or a plant by using its basic meaning thus being able to use language correctly by identifying the correct and incorrect language structure thus showing another inter-related component of competence.

Syntax: this involves the arrangement of sentences in a correct structure to provide correct meaning in a speech event. A language user may employ the use of various sentences in communication according to his / her situation thus one would pick a word through morphological competence then ensure that the meaning corresponds with his idea through semantics then put it in a correct form to bring up a meaningful sentence. Example: I bought a beautiful pink flower for my mate. The authorized language user has formed a simple sentence through using various words with various meanings into one sentence here showing the inter-related component of language.

Phonological Competence: this mainly deals with arrangement of sounds into a meaningful speech event by employing the use of gestures, poses, stress in language, accent, phonemes and intonations. This is related to other subsystems through the arrangement of words into meaningful sentences expressing different functions. Example sit down! This shows a command to a person, while some others maybe a request, or a question thus the ability of a language user to use sounds in a proper and clear arrangement maybe one of the inter-rela-

Q1(a)	<p>ted components of linguistic competence. -</p> <p>Pragmatics: this employs the variation of language according to use. that is to say language users vary from each other in terms of use and choice of vocabularies. example: an evil person who commits crimes may be termed as a criminal in court while the same person may be termed as a sinner. thus shows that one is able to identify the correct and incorrect language structures according to place of use. thus another component of linguistic competence.</p> <p>Therefore, linguistic competence is inter-related as we see that one system depends on the other we form words through morphology, then choose one with a concrete meaning through semantics and put them into correct sentences through syntax and into good use by Pragmatics then into a sound system of phonology thus showing language being inter-related components.</p>
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Extract 1.1 is a response by the candidate who described five inter-related components of linguistic competence.

i) Phatic function

This is a function of language which aims at starting or showing interaction of people or between people. We use language to establish social interactions with each other in various ways. Example: one can break the silence by saying Hello!, good morning, how are you and such. It is also known as transactional function.

ii) Expressive function:

This is also a function of language which aims at showing deep feelings or emotions through language. Example: one can use language to show that he/she is happy, sad, sympathetic, serious, angry or disappointed in various ways. Example: when one says, "Too bad I feel sick!" this shows that one is sad about him/her being ill.

iii) Regulatory function:

Language is used to get things done. Example by commanding, sit down!, close the door and such but should also be used to persuade someone to do something thus through regulatory function. This is also a function of language used to get things done by using language.

iv) Identifying function.

This is a function of language that shows or reveals the identity of a person or a thing through using language. Example: "That is a black goat". This shows that one has been able to identify the colour of the goat and express it by using language hence another main function of any language.

1b(v) Performative function.

This is a function of language that changes the situation or changes the real life situation. It is also known as a declarative function. Example: "I declare you husband and wife". This changes the normal situation of the two thus now they are recognized as life partners to each other.

Extract 1.3 is a response by the candidate who explained and gave examples of functions of language.

2018 PAST PAPERS

2. Use eight points to validate the argument that English Language is a better positioned medium of instruction than Kiswahili in the Tanzania's Secondary Education.

2. Medium of instruction is the language used for teaching and communication in schools. There is a great debate on the medium of instruction to be used either Kiswahili or English in Tanzania's secondary education and Kiswahili is used as a medium of instruction in primary school and a subject in primary and secondary schools. In Tanzanian secondary education English is better positioned as a medium of instruction than Kiswahili due to the following:

English is prestigious language for employment. English language should be used in secondary schools as it is the language in which a prestigious as many employment opportunities are based on the knowledge of English. Such as working in tourism sector involve the use of English as it facilitates communication with the people from different places of the world also in high courts which involve the use of English.

English is the language of today's world business. English language should be emphasized in secondary school because a student gains competence on the language hence it facilitates engaging in trade and businesses with other places in the world in which English language is the lingua franca of the world hence through the world business in English if it is easier to engage in trade as business are concluded in London, Dubai, China the only language which will be used is English.

English is well researched and documented, English is a better positioned medium of instruction than Kiswahili because English is well researched and document in books, dictionaries, encyclopedias which are used for learning and many books are written in English are used for education hence it facilitates easy learning and using of English and the books written are used to gain much knowledge on syntax, grammar, vocabulary and phonology.

English is the international language, International

2 language is the language used by many nations in the world and facilitate communication with other nations. English being a medium of instruction in Tanzanian secondary education will facilitate a student to acquire a language which will help during engaging in world wide activities and also facilitates communication needs with other nations in world.

English is the language of science and technology, English language in Tanzania to be used as a medium of instruction is better positioned because it the language used in technology such as computers, engineering, telephone and many technological aspect. Hence learning and using language as medium of instruction in secondary schools helps to engage and understand also going with the technological changes that happen in our society.

English language has many experts, many experts in various fields such as law, doctors, engineers, medicine, and many field which learn through language have various careers due to their knowledge and English is used as language for PHDs and various international conference, involve the usage of English. Therefore learning through English language as the medium of instruction facilitates having many experts in our country of Tanzania because the students will use English and which will facilitate technological progress in Tanzania.

Learning through English is a way of practicing language and the language of English is used in certificates such as school leaving certificates, result slips and many certificates. Hence a Tanzanian student using language as a medium of instruction facilitates practicing language which involve knowing syntax, lexi, grammatical features and how to provide good and grammatical utterances. Hence influence competence in English.

2	<p>English language mediates scholarships and tourism activities, students learning through English language is very important as the student acquires knowledge in English language which facilitates tourism activities and as the language in scholarships like studying abroad hence through the use of English language it is easier to study abroad as English language is the Lingua Franca of the world.</p> <p>Therefore English language is very important to be positioned as the medium of instruction, but also Kiswahili is the language of the African people as it unites all Tanzanians also through using Kiswahili the national culture is preserved because Kiswahili is the language which is accessible for the majority of the Tanzanians and psychologists argue that it is easy to understand using Kiswahili language in Tanzania than English because English is a foreign language.</p>
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Extract 2.1 is a response by the candidate who validated the argument that English Language is a better positioned medium of instruction than Kiswahili in Tanzania's Secondary Education.

2018 PAST PAPERS

3. Using six points, justify the statement that the dominant use of Kiswahili as the national and official language in Tanzania is gradually "killing" the vernacular languages in the country.

3.	<p>Kiswahili is the national and official language in Tanzania, it was 1930, when Kiswahili standardized to be the official language in Tanganyika. The existence of Kiswahili as the national and official language in Tanzania is gradually killing the vernacular languages in the country. The following are the points which prove this statement:</p> <p>Kiswahili as the national and official language in Tanzania. The national and official language in Tanzania is Kiswahili, for that reason the vernacular languages will reduce the speakers simply because Kiswahili is used as language of communication among the people in the different areas. For example in the schools, market, hospital and in the work place. So that, due to this reason Kiswahili killing the vernacular languages in the country.</p> <p>Kiswahili to be used in the mass media. The language of presenting news in the mass media is Kiswahili, for example in the newspapers, television and internet. This situation of Kiswahili to be used as the language of mass media killing the vernacular languages simply because other languages like Zigua, Zaramo or Nyamwezi are not given a chance to be used as the languages of mass media. So that, it is true that the dominant use of Kiswahili as the national and official language in Tanzania is gradually killing the vernacular languages in the country.</p> <p>Kiswahili to be used as the language of trade. In the side of trade, Kiswahili is the language of exchange, even the foreigners used Kiswahili when conducting trade in the country, for that reason Kiswahili spread for high speed comparing with other languages like Makonde or Masai which are not used as the languages of trade in Tanzania. So that the dominant use of Kiswahili in Tanzania killing the vernacular languages in the country.</p>
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3. Kiswahili as the language of education. In the primary level Kiswahili is used as the language of education, even in the areas where there are many people speaking vernacular languages but they used Kiswahili as their language of providing education. Also for the side of secondary level Kiswahili is one among the subject which is taught in the schools. But also in universities and colleges Kiswahili is taught. So that, it was this reason which led Kiswahili killing vernacular languages in Tanzania.

Kiswahili as the language of administration. For the side of administration Kiswahili is the official language which is used in all matters of the state, for example at the government offices Kiswahili is used to enhancing certain informations. Also during the electoral campaign Kiswahili is used to communicate with the citizens. For that matter Kiswahili killing vernacular languages in the country because those vernacular languages have not get any chance to be used as the language of administration.

Kiswahili as the language of literature. Many books have been written in Kiswahili, for example a ^{novel} ~~play~~ like "Watoto wa Mamantilie" which explain about the life of street children and their mother. Many books have been written in Kiswahili because the number of speakers of Kiswahili is higher than the number of speakers of vernacular languages. So that it is this reason which lead killing of vernacular languages in Tanzania by Kiswahili.

Generally, Kiswahili is the national language of Tanzania but also is an international language because it has more vocabulary and also used as the national language of other countries like Kenya.

In Extract 3.1, the candidate verified the statement that the dominant use of Kiswahili as the national and official language in Tanzania is gradually "Killing" the vernacular languages.

2018 PAST PAPERS

4. (a) Describe five features associated with the articulation of a stressed syllable in English Language.
- (b) Divide the following words into their syllables using a dash (-), keeping them in their normal spelling and then mark stress by underlining the syllable on which the primary stress falls.
- (i) forget
 - (ii) modest
 - (iii) jealous
 - (iv) leopard
 - (v) himself

	i) forget \Rightarrow <u>for</u> - <u>get</u>	
	ii) Modest \Rightarrow <u>Mod</u> - <u>est</u>	
	iii) Jealous \Rightarrow <u>Jeal</u> - <u>ous</u>	
	iv) Leopard \Rightarrow <u>leop</u> - <u>ard</u>	
4(b)	v) Himself \Rightarrow <u>Him</u> - <u>self</u>	

Extract 4.3 is a response by the candidate who divided the given words into syllables and then marked stress by underling the primary stress.

2018 PAST PAPERS

5. (a) Give five reasons for making in-text citations in academic writing using APA style.
- (b) Re-arrange the following jumbled entries for the five reference books so as to be in an acceptable APA style:
- Oxford: *Fundamental Concepts of Language Teaching*. (1983). Oxford University Press. Stern, H. H.
 - A Reference Grammar for Students of English. London: Close, R. A. Longman. (1975).
 - Radford, A. *Transformational Grammar*. Cambridge: (1988). Cambridge University Press.
 - Edward Arnold. (1972). London: Wilkins, D. A. *Linguistics in Language Teaching*.
 - (1964). Hymes, D. New York: Harper and Row. *Language in Culture and Society*.

Q	Reasons for making in-text citations in academic writing using APA style
1)	To show prove about what it is written. This is the one of the reason in making in-text citation in academic writing using APA style. In which the reason of doing this is to prove about the truth of the written materials.
ii)	To direct the reader where to get a source used in making citation in the essay text. In-text citation are used or written during academic writing using APA style who are to direct the reader where the source of material or knowledge have been extracted. In which it could help him/her to go and read more.

	iii) To add credibility.
50)	This is also the reason of making in-text citation using APA style when writing so as to show credibility of that texts that it has truth and credible as other authors have discussed it in their books.
	iv) To avoid Plagiarism.
	The reason of making in-text citations in academic writing by using APA style is to avoid plagiarism. Where by most writers citing their reference with acknowledgements so are not considered to be a theft.

Extract 5.1 is a response by the candidate who provided reasons for making in-text citation in an academic writing using the APA style.

5bix	Stem, H. H. (1983). Fundamental Concepts of Language teaching. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
ii)	Close, R. A. (1975). A reference Grammar for students of English. London: Longman.
iii)	Radford, A. (1988). Transformational Grammar. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
iv)	Wilkins, D. A. (1972). Linguistics in language Teaching. London: Edward Arnold.
5byx	Hymes, D. (1984). Language in Culture and Society. New York: Harper and Row.

Extract 5.3 is a response by the candidate who re-arranged the reference books in an acceptable APA style.

2018 PAST PAPERS

8. (a) Provide brief explanations about the translation methods used in the translation of the following sentences from English Language to Kiswahili:
- (i) Please lend me your ears.
Naomba mniazime masikio yenu, tafadhalii.
 - (ii) He drinks like hell.
Anakunywa kupindukia.
 - (iii) Lucy went up to her home.
Lucy alikwenda mpaka nyumbani kwake.
 - (iv) He was taken to the Central Police Station.
Alipelekwa kwenye Kituo cha Kati cha polisi.
 - (v) A stitch in time saves nine.
Usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta.
- (b) Translate the following English sentences into Kiswahili Language by considering the structure of the target language:
- (i) Neema has lived in Tanga for seven years.
 - (ii) They were sitting under the mango tree.
 - (iii) Time is money.
 - (iv) Life without peace is meaningless.
 - (v) Entrepreneurs earn more money than employees.
 - (vi) Maganga likes swimming.
 - (vii) My mother owns a very big shop in Kigoma.
 - (viii) The EAC heads of states met in Arusha last year.
 - (ix) My father likes reading the Guardian.
 - (x) Bakari bought a new phone, Sumsung Galaxy.

(a) If the method used to translate is semantic translation, this is the one in which a translator translates a text but being based to the source text hence he/she translates the text or information following the grammatical rules of the target text hence he/she translates by understanding the text or information.

(b) If the method of translation here is communicative translation it hence because the translation is done through contextual meaning where by a person cannot drink to hell.

(c) This is semantic ^{method} translation, where the translation is based on the grammatical rules of the target language hence it has based on the meaning of the target language.

(d) The method used here is literal translation hence because the text or information is being translated into the target language through following the structure and meaning of the target language hence the content of source language has not followed during translation.

(e) The method used is here is communicative translation hence the translation has been based on contextual meaning and not meaning of source or target language.

Extract 8.1 is a response by the candidate who identified and explained translation methods.

2018 PAST PAPERS

9. (a) Describe five attributes of a skilled language interpreter.
 (b) Interpret the following Kiswahili mini-speech into English Language.

Nimekwishasema kwamba mabadiliko ni jambo la kawaida kwa binadamu. Hutokea katika nyanja zote za maisha. Yapo mabadiliko ya mtu mmoja mmoja na yale ya kijamii kwa ujumla. Pia, kuna mabadiliko ya kisiasa. Kwa mfano, Tanzania ilikuwa nchi yenye mfumo wa chama kimoja miaka kadhaa iliyopita. Lakini hivi leo inafuata mfumo mpya wa kisiasa. Mfumo huu ni wa demokrasia ya vyama vingi vya siasa. Kupitia mfumo huu, vyama vya siasa hushindana kwa sera na itikadi. Chama kinachoungwa mkono na wananchi ndicho hushinda na kupewa dhamana ya kuongoza nchi. Watanzania wenzangu, napenda kuwashakishia kwamba mabadiliko ya kiuchumi yanayofanyika nchini mwetu kwa sasa yana lengo la kumletea maendeleo mwananchi masikini.

Q9	<p>(a) Interpreter, is the person who transforms the message from one language to another language in a spoken form. The following are the attributes of a skilled language interpreter.</p> <p>He /she should be moderately familiar with the subject matter of a given language. Here the interpreter will be able to interpret the text because the interpreter will have a knowledge on the issues the interpreter is going to deal with. So interpreter should be familiar with the subject matter in spoken language of the text.</p>
Q9	<p>He /she should be familiar with the culture of both source and target languages, this will help the interpreter to have knowledge during interpretation because interpreter will be able to maintain the concept of source text even if the text will be turned to another language.</p> <p>Interpreter should be extensive in vocabularies. Also the skilled language interpreter is full of vocabularies which will help him on interpretation when he/she will face with any difficult in text which to be translated.</p> <p>Interpreter should be quick on decision making, another attribute of a skilled language interpreter is to be quick on decision making and should have a high ability on thinking because interpretation involve the simultaneous interpretation, consecutive and Bilingual and whispering interpretation.</p> <p>Interpreter should be quick on note taking and expressing thoughts clearly, the last attribute is on note taking and on expressing thoughts clearly without adding or reducing anything which would be the speaker during interpretation.</p> <p>So if the interpreter will be good in a skilled language interpreter will move the given interpreted text to be good and will attend people many people are listening this is through having more and enough vocabularies, especially quick note taking skills, enough knowledge on the subject matter and the culture of source and receptor language.</p>

Extract 9.1 is a response by the candidate who described the attributes of a skilled language interpreter.

2017 PAST PAPERS

1. (a) Explain the difference between the following terminologies:
 - (i) Dialect and accent
 - (ii) Diglossia and triglossia
 - (iii) Pidginisation and creolisation
 - (iv) Code-switching and code-mixing
 - (v) Competence and performance
- (b) Describe two kinds of pidgins and three characteristics of a Pidgin language.

1(a) (i) Dialect and accent.

Dialect is a subdivision of language that deviates from the main language. It is also known as language variety according to users especially due to geographical isolation. Example in English language there is American English dialect and British English dialect while Accent is language variety characterised by peculiar pronunciation of the same language by different speakers. This variety in language is affected by ethnic languages. Example Mchagga will pronounce /l/ as /r/

(ii) Diglossia and triglossia

Diglossia is the situation whereby there are two languages that co-exist side by side in a speech community and each language has different function to play. Example Tanzania is a diglossic country as English and Kiswahili co-exist together. While

Triglossia is a situation whereby there are three languages existing side by side in a community. That is each language is used at particular context with different roles. Example in Tanzania there is existence of English language, Kiswahili language, ethnic languages.

(iii) Pidginisation and Creolisation

Pidginisation is the process of forming a simple language when people of different ethnic background meet. Example when Mchagga

(x)	Maukuma meet - while
	Creolisation is process where the pidgin gets native speakers and develop to creole. This is when speakers of Pidgin have children who tend to speak that Pidgin as their first language example tok Pisin.
(vi)	Code switching and Code mixing
	Code switching is complete shift from one language to another in the same conversation. Example when one say "Nlikwenda shu eni jana. However the teachers were busy" while
	Code mixing is where element of more than one language are found in one utterance. Example, "Napenda the way ubiyo". This is mostly due to lack of vocabulary in one language and for prestige.
(v)	Competence and performance.
	Competence is the ability to recognise and correct the ungrammatical sentence in a speech or utterance. Competence is within one's head due to frequent use of the language. It can be linguistic or educational competence. while
	Performance is the actual use of language in concrete situation. Good performance is due to being competent in that language however one can perform language badly due to tiredness, drunkenness, memory liquidation and other.

Extract 1.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to distinguish the linguistic terms in part (a), thus scoring high marks.

1(b) The two kinds of pidgins

(i) Temporal pidgin is kind of pidgin which does not last longer since the members have no permanency. Example pidgin formed in UN peace keeping mission by its members.

(ii) Permanent pidgin is a kind of pidgin that has gained permanent speakers hence Last Long example pidgin formed by refugees who meet in an area.

Three characteristics of a Pidgin language

(i) Is syntactically and grammatically simpler than other languages since the speakers tend to shorten their words and sentences to be able to understand each other.

Example "me water want"

(ii) It is formed when two or more people of different ethnic background meet. That is example when Mpore + Maukuma meet hence fail to communicate and make them form their own language.

(iii) Characterized by repetitions of words or phrases so as to make one understand what you want to mean.

Example go...go... there.

Extract 1.5 is a response by a candidate who was able to describe two kinds of Pidgins and three characteristics of a Language.

2017 PAST PAPERS

2. "Code switching is a vital communication tool amongst bilingual speakers." Verify this statement by giving eight purposes for code switching.

2.	<p>Code switching is the process or situation of changing the language while speaking from one language to another language. Code switching may occur when one speaker first by using english language then change the language into kiswahili. Example (she is very sick, kusaidia hifadhiwa) this is what called code switching. Code switching is used by many people for several reasons or purposes and some of those purposes of code switching are as follows:</p> <p>People code switch for status off. most of people they do code switch for the aim of showing off because some languages are considered to be more prestigious than others. So when a speaker code switch by using that language it will be a show off to a speaker because he or she knows that language. Example English is considered to be more prestigious than kiswahili in Tanzania so when a speaker code switch from kiswahili to English he or she will be considered as a person with higher status.</p> <p>Code switching is used for more clarification when some one is speaking. A person may decide to use or switch to another language so as to clarify parts of the statements which were stated by that person. Example a person may be emphasizing on some thing by using kiswahili so he or she may switch to English so as to clarity more on the things he or she wanted to tell. So code switching may be used so as to make further clarification on something.</p> <p>Code switching is used so as to avoid intruders during peoples conversation. When people are talking on their matters and they want to exclude some one on their conversation they may decide to code switch so as to exclude the person so that she or he can't understand what they were talking about.</p>
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Code switching is used so as to avoid taboo words. There are some words which are taboo in a certain language but in another language they can be spoken without being considered as taboo. Example private parts of human body are considered as taboo in kiswahili but in English they can be spoken well without considered as taboo. So a person may code switch from kiswahili to English language so as to avoid taboo.

Also lack of competence in one language may lead to code switching. Because when a person is competent in or she may be able to use the language in conversation but when a person lacks competence it may force a person to code switch so that he or she can be understood by people. Example a person is incompetent in English language a person may code switch to kiswahili so that he or she can be understood because either he or she is incompetent in English language.

Code switching is used for the purpose of variety. Many people they do like to code switch when they are agreeing during their conversation. Example many people who are native speakers of kiswahili they do like to code switch to English language when they intend to agree on something. So code switching also is used for the aim of variety.

Code switching is also used when a person is competent with more than one language. It is to show that if a competent a person may decide to code switch because he or she is competent in more than two languages. So code switching is used for the purpose of when someone is competent in more than one language.

Also code switching is used for the aim of beautifying the conversation to make conversation of people to

have good taste and make the people to love the conversation because the conversation can be enriched and they influence people to listen and keep them involved in conversation. So code switching also is used to add to beauty conversation and give the conversation a good taste.

Code switching is very important in language communication because it plays a big role on language development. So that is why many people do use code switching. However, code switching also has some disadvantages because it may lead some people not to understand because switching to the language they are not familiar with.

Extract 2.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to provide eight purposes for code-switching, thus scoring high marks.

2016 PAST PAPERS

1. (a) Describe five types of language knowledge.
- (b) Write the function of language performed by each of the following utterances:
 - (i) I'm very tired.
 - (ii) I've got something to tell you.
 - (iii) Do as I tell you.
 - (iv) I swear to tell the truth.
 - (v) Nice day.
 - (vi) You are fired!
 - (vii) Will you pass the salt?
 - (viii) You come out there!
 - (ix) We had a lovely time.
 - (x) Our warmest congratulations!

1.a/	<p>Language knowledge is a knowledge concerning language or linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific study of language features. Therefore, a person who has language knowledge must master linguistic branches which are grammatical, syntax, semantic, phonological and lexical features. A person who has language knowledge is competent on the following linguistic branches as explained below.</p> <p>Grammatical knowledge is the study of language rules and regulations of a certain language concerning the choice of tenses, arrangement of grammatical morphemes like conjunctions, pronouns, and articles. Therefore, a person who has knowledge about language must know the grammar of a certain language.</p> <p>Syntax knowledge refers to the language knowledge which deals with the arrangement of words or words categories like verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs and Conjunctions. Syntax knowledge deals with the arrangement of words to organize and form accepted sentences in a certain language.</p> <p>Semantic knowledge refers to the language knowledge which deals with the study of meanings of different words in a language. It is concerned with connotative meaning and denotative meaning concerning a certain word or sentence.</p> <p>Phonology knowledge refers to the language knowledge dealing with the study of speech sounds that is, pronunciation of a particular language speech and learning the organs of pronunciation.</p>
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Lexical knowledge refers to the study of word formation concerning morphology which is the study of word formation and morphemes. For example, it deals with affixation, acronymy, compounding, back formation, coinage, borrowing, clipping, conversion, reduplication and blending. Therefore, all these branches are organized to complete knowledge in language for a person who needs to have language knowledge must study these branches so as to communicate effectively.

Extract 1.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who described five types of language knowledge, thus scoring high marks.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Expressive function ii) Informative function iii) Directive function iv) Performative function v) phatic function vi) Performative function vii) Directive function viii) Directive function ix) Expressive function x) phatic function |
|----|---|

Extract 1.4 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could write the communication functions performed by each of the utterances.

2017 PAST PAPERS

3. "Kiswahili is nowadays becoming more of a first language than a second language to most young Tanzanians." Substantiate this statement by giving eight factors with relevant examples.

3.	<p>First language refers to the language that one acquires first especially in early childhood before one has exposure to another language for example KiSwahili, Kinyarwanda and Kichagga. Second language is the language that one gets after developing enough in the first language as a result of education or migrating from one place to another. Kiswahili is nowadays becoming more of a first language than a second language to most young Tanzanians because of the following factors:</p> <p>Education, In education institutions especially primary education the medium of instruction used is Kiswahili language so when the young children are sent to schools it is easy for them to learn Kiswahili language as their first language because the medium of instruction in those schools is Kiswahili language.</p> <p>The question of migration, This is when people move from one area to another area migration can cause the young people to use Kiswahili language as their first language because when someone moves from his or her originally area he or she meets with people who are speaking different language from his first language and thus it can lead to a young people develop Kiswahili as their first language.</p> <p>Intermarriage, This is the situation whereby people of different languages get married for example marriage between a</p>
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person from Bora tribe and Chaga tribe. When people of different tribes are get married can result to them use Kiswahili as their lingua franca because each person do not understand the language of other so they can result to the children of those who are married to acquire Kiswahili as their first language because their parents have different languages.

Urbanization, This is when a town developed urbanization is one of the factor to most young Tanzanians to use Kiswahili as their first language rather than a second language. Because in urban areas there is a use of one lingua franca which is Kiswahili that put all the people within the society to feel equal by using one language.

Mass media, This also is a factor for Kiswahili to become first language to most young Tanzanians rather than a second language. Most of media in Tanzania use Kiswahili as a medium of communication for example TBC, TVU and Star TV use Kiswahili language in most of their transmissions to the make young Tanzanians to acquire Kiswahili as their first language.

Role played by parents and guardians, Parents and guardians also are the factor for Kiswahili to become first language to young than a second language because most of the parent and guardians

nowadays like to speak with their children in Kiswahili language rather than vernacular languages.

Government policy on language. Also the government of Tanzania puts emphasis on the use of Kiswahili as a medium of communication in a country in order to make it to expand and acquire new uses. Therefore due to the language policy on Kiswahili language make young Tanzanians to acquire Kiswahili as their first language.

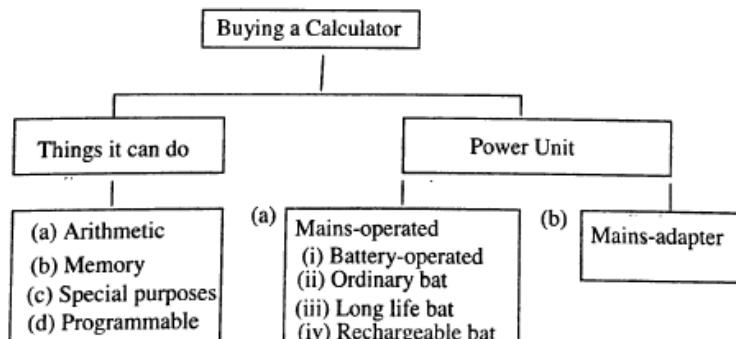
Religion. Most of religious teachings in churches and in mosques are conducted in Kiswahili language. For example Sunday schools in churches and Madara church or in mosques are using Kiswahili language due to the mobility of children from different societies or tribes. So due to religious teachings make most of young Tanzanians to acquire Kiswahili as their first language than a second language.

Therefore, Kiswahili is nowadays developing very fast in our country and also outside the country and the world at large so the government must put good policies in order to make sure that Kiswahili is developed and expand to other countries within the world.

Extract 3.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to substantiate the statement that Kiswahili is nowadays becoming more of a first language than a second language to most young Tanzanians.

2017 PAST PAPERS

4. (a) What is note-taking? Describe three characteristics of good notes.
- (b) You have just read a text on "Buying a Calculator" and you have made the following branching notes in your notebook. Represent the branching notes in a notes format.



4/10	<p>Note-taking refers to the process of recording information for different purposes such as revision and preserve it for others. The characteristics of good notes are:</p> <p>It must be in good arrangement order so as to make it understandable by the writer himself and others who will use that notes.</p> <p>It must consists of signs and symbols and the use of abbreviation so as to make the subject to be short and clear by the writer and others who are familiar with the notes written.</p> <p>It must be short, simple and clear and which contains the main idea or purpose of the note to be written, Which can make the subject to be less boring to the people.</p> <p>The good notes are influenced by the choice of the writer to use a certain style in presenting the note such as chat method or column method.</p>
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Extract 4.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to define note-taking and describe three characteristics of good notes.

4(b)	To represent the branching notes in notes format	
	Buying a calculator	
	i. Things it can do	
	a) Arithmetic	
	b) Memory	
	c) Special purpose	
	d) Programmable	
	ii. Power unit	
	a) Maths - operated	
	i) Battery - operated	
	ii) Ordinary bat	
	iii) Long life bat	
	iv) Rechargeable bat	
	b) Main - adapter	

Extract 4.4 is a response by a candidate who was able to represent the given branching notes in a linear notes format.

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5. (a) Using appropriate examples from English Language, describe five functions of stress.
- (b) Divide the following words into their syllables using a dash (-), keeping them in their normal spelling and then mark stress by underlining the syllable on which the primary stress falls:
- thunder
 - submit
 - inhabit
 - phonetics
 - employee

5.	<p>a) Functions of Stress are:-</p> <p>i) Stress changes a word from one word class to another word class. Example: Increase - Noun Increase - Verb</p> <p>ii) Stress shows emotion or attitude of the speaker. Example: Get 'out' - polite. GET OUT - harsh.</p> <p>iii) Stress shows the accent or origin of the Speaker. Example: Some people have the accent of stressing each syllable while speaking.</p> <p>iv) Stress changes a word meaning. Example: Increase - The act or action "Increase" - The activity which has occurred</p> <p>v) Stress shows intonation through the Stressing and unstressing Syllables and words. Example: 'Come' - rising intonation. Where did you go? - Falling intonation.</p>
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Extract 5.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to describe five functions of stress and therefore scored high marks.

5.

b) i) Thunder - thun-der.

ii) Submit - Sub-mit.

iii) Inhabit - In-hab-it.

iv) Phonetics - Pho-net-ics.

v) Employee - Em-ploy-ee.

Extract 5.3 is a sample of a response by a candidate who was able to divide the given words into their syllable using a dash (-) and marked primary stress by underlying the syllable on which the primary stress falls.

2017 PAST PAPERS

7. (a) For each of the following words, write the suffix, give the meaning for each suffix and make one meaningful sentence for each word.

- (i) genocide
- (ii) cigarette
- (iii) bakery
- (iv) dusty
- (v) childish

- (b) Change the following words into nouns:

- (i) anxious
- (ii) proud
- (iii) angry
- (iv) young
- (v) funerary

7 a)	i) genocide	
	- suffix -cide	
	- suffix -cide means getting rid of	
	The genocide of Kimbali is unforgettable.	
	ii) cigarette	
	- Suffix -ette	
	- Suffix -ette means "small"	
	My father used to smoke cigarette.	
	iii) bakery	
	- Suffix -ry	
	- Suffix -ry means area of	
	I desire to open my own bakery.	
	iv) dusty	
	- Suffix -y	
	- Suffix -y means containing of	
	The classroom was very dusty.	
	v) childish	
	- Suffix -ish	
	- Suffix -ish means in a manner of.	
	Stop acting childish.	

Extract 7.1 is a response by a candidate who identified the suffixes in the given words, stated the meaning for each suffix and made one meaningful sentence for each word.

7 b)	i, anxious - anxiety
	ii, proud - pride
	iii, angry - anger
	iv, young - youth
	v, funerary - funeral

Extract 7.5 is a response by a candidate who was able to change the given adjectives into the nouns, thus scoring high marks.

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8. (a) Differentiate technical translation from literary translation by giving five points.
- (b) Translate the following expressions into Kiswahili Language by considering the contextual meaning of the source language.
- (i) Blood is thicker than water.
 - (ii) It's better late than never.
 - (iii) Out of sight...Out of mind.
 - (iv) There is no smoke without fire.
 - (v) What goes up must come down.
 - (vi) Seeing is believing.
 - (vii) You reap what you sow.
 - (viii) It's no use crying over spilt milk.
 - (ix) Where there's a will there's a way.
 - (x) One rotten apple will spoil the whole barrel.

8(a) Technical translation refers to the kind of translation used to translate scientific text example in laboratory. Literary translation; refers to the kind of translation used to translate in literary work. Technical and literary translation can differ as follows;

Literary translation is imaginative work example poem and poetry while scientific or technical translation based on fact example in an experiment

Literary translation has more than one purpose. example to educate and concile the society while Technical translation has only one purpose if based on experiment

Literary translation deals with peoples in order to convey the intended message while technical translation deal with things example laboratory tools

Literary translation does not follow grammatical rule means that there is violation of grammatical rule example in poem they use literary language while technical translation does not make violation of grammatical rule means follow all grammatical rule

Literary translation is expressive it use expression in mooding their work example in Novel and plays are more.

expressive WHILE Technical translation is not expressive as it deal with scientific texts like laboratory experiment.
Conclusion! other types of Translation Includes consecutive Word to word translation Communicative translation sight translation Computer Assisted translation, screen translation and Computer translation.

Extract 8.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to differentiate technical translation from literary translation, thus scoring high marks.

8(B)	Damu ni nzito kuliko moji
(i)	Ni bora kuehelewa kuliko kukosa
(ii)	Mbali na upendo wa macho mbali na fikra
(iv)	Hakuna moshi bila moto
(v)	Ahiyeku juu msubiri chini
(vi)	Kuona ni kuamini
(vii)	Unavuna ulichoa pando
(viii)	Maji yakisha mwagika haya zoleki
(ix)	Ponye moja pana chia njia
(x)	Samaki mmoja akioza woote wanaharibika (oza)

Extract 8.4 is a response by a candidate who was able to translate the given expressions from English to Kiswahili Language.

2017 PAST PAPERS

9. (a) Using relevant examples, briefly explain each of the following terms as used in translation:
- (i) Translator
 - (ii) Source text
 - (iii) Target language
 - (iv) Overtranslation
 - (v) Fidelity in translation
- (b) Translate the following expressions into English Language and state the things which pose a challenge in translating them:
- (i) Yohana anaishi mkoani Kigoma.
 - (ii) Dawa ya moto ni moto.
 - (iii) Watalii wale wanakula wali kwa kisamvu.
 - (iv) Babu yangu amekula chumvi nyingi sasa.
 - (v) Shirika la UDA limeajiri madereva zaidi ya kumi.

9:	i) Translation is the person who changing the meaning of the written text from the one language into another . for instance a person who changing from the Kiswahili written to English as target language or English to Kiswahili for example Mwl. Julius Kambwiri friend to the book known as "The mercants of venus" and he said "Mafaniki wa venus" so he is translator.
ii)	Source text refer to the text in which in which the meaning is changed by another text which is target language . for example when the one translate changing the text from kit wakili to English language it mean the s

Quric language's ^{text} Kipovili. So that the reading of another text changes from the source language

ii) Target language is the language in which source language changed text. For example the translation of the "recant of the saint" which is translated by Mwl. J. S. Nysore which is Kipovili. Malgani was seen it using Kipovili as the target language which is changed from the English language.

iii) Overtranslation is the act of adding unnecessary words not found in the text which is translated. For example "The great centre of veins which near the order does veins" the translator Mwl. J. S. Nysore or extrapolating for say Malgani would just it is distorted when it is translated back.

iv) Fudging in translation is the formation of an equivalent of the meaning in both target and source language. The meaning of the word in one language should the form in the meaning of the source language. For example in Kirehle Chuvri is a kind of oil used if very aged so that there is equivalent among them both.

Extract 9.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to define the given term as used in translation therefore scored high marks.

09(a)	i/ Translator; is the person who changes the written words from one language into an equivalent text of another language. Translator must have professional qualification and must be competent in both languages in Source language (SL) and Target language (TL).
	ii/ Source text; this is the text or message which is written in source language and needed to be translated into another language a target language. For example, if the text is written in kannada and translated to English the source text will be the one known translation (Mother language text).
	iii/ Target language is the language that is being used to translate or interpret the source text or speech. For example the English speech is interpreted into french speech the target language will be french.
	iv/ Overtranslation means translating the text more than what translation provides equivalence. Here the text is given contextual meaning hence sometimes it lost the equivalence to the source text. For example, when the translator translates even proper names and names of TV or companies.
	v/ Fidelity in translation; this is the principle of translation which means faithfulness. The translator should translate the text without adding his/her opinion instead he/she should translate what is written in the source language to the target language without regarding his/her own views.

Extract 9.2 is a response by a candidate who was able to define the given term used in translation therefore scored high marks.

9 b)	<p>Yohane lives in Kigoma region.</p> <p>The challenge which is in the sentence is Proper Nouns which can't be translated, which are Yohane and Kigoma.</p>
i)	<p>Fight fire with fire.</p> <p>The challenge is the saying, which is difficult to translating it into the target language.</p>
ii)	<p>Watolei wali wanakula wali kisamvu.</p> <p>These tourists are eating some rice with "Kisamvu" Tanzanian vegetable.</p> <p>The challenge is cultural terms which is "Kisamvu" simply because in English there is no a word for Kisamvu.</p>
iii)	<p>My grandfather is very aged.</p> <p>The challenge is I chose: "Amapata chumvi nyingi" leads to difficulty in translating it into target lg.</p>
v)	<p>UDA cooperation has employed more than ten drivers.</p> <p>The challenge is UDA which is a name of a cooperation where if you try to translate you change completely the meaning transferred.</p>

Extract 9.4 is a response by a candidate who was able to translate the given Kiswahili expressions into English Language and state the things that pose a challenge in translating them.

2016 PAST PAPERS

2. Using appropriate examples, explain eight possible sociolinguistic outcomes when two or more languages come into contact.

2.	<p>When two or more languages come into contact there are always sociolinguistic outcomes. The following are possible sociolinguistic outcomes when two or more languages come into contact:-</p> <p>The occurrence of pidgin. Pidgin refers to a form of language that develops when speakers of two different mother tongue interact. The interaction necessitates the occurrence of the language to facilitate communication. A good example is Tok Pidgin.</p> <p>The emergence of diglossia. Diglossia is a situation whereby two languages co-exist within one community and each language has its own function to do. For example in Tanzania, English and Kiswahili create diglossia as they differ in areas of use and roles. The classification is that Kiswahili and English perform different roles in Tanzania.</p> <p>Borrowing of words. When two or more languages come into contact, the borrowing of words is likely to occur. That is to say, taking words from one language to another language; for example, the contact between English language and Kiswahili has caused Kiswahili to take words like shati (shirt), sketch (sketch) and jangi (jug).</p> <p>The death of some languages. When two or more languages come into contact, some of the languages will be highly used by the people while other languages will be ignored perhaps because of the difficulty in pronunciation, morphology, placing the syntax and vocabulary as a result of lacking users. A good example</p>	
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<p>is Latin which lacked words and ditch due to the emergence and contact of other languages.</p>
<p>Multilingualism. This refers to the situation where a person or a society speaks more than two kinds of languages such as speaking English, French and Kiswahili. When two or more languages come into contact, multilingualism may develop. For example, if French, German, English and Kiswahili come into contact, multilingualism is likely to occur.</p>
<p>Bilingualism. This is the situation where a person or a community knows two languages and is able to use them. When two languages interact, multilingualism can develop from the two languages. For example, due to the interaction of English and Kiswahili in Kenya, the Kenyans are the bilinguals currently.</p>
<p>The occurrence of trilingual situation. This refers to the situation where three language co-exist within the same community and each perform its roles. This situation arises when three languages come into contact. For example, in South Africa, the contact of Zulu, Dutch and English have created trilingual situation.</p>
<p>Occurrence of the premise of superior and inferior languages which is mistaken. When two or more languages come into contact, there can occur the wrong view that some languages are superior while others are inferior. Linguistically, there is no any superior or inferior language because every language meets the needs of the society.</p> <p>Concluded: For example, there is the mistaken view by some people that tribal languages are inferior due to the presence of Kiswahili and English in Tanzania but in reality there is no inferior or superior language.</p>

	To conclude, languages mainly depend on each other. The development of languages is due to the dependence rate among the languages. Linguistically, every language can receive or give impact to another language. For example, English took its vocabularies from French, Latin and Greek likewise Kiswahili took words from English, Arabic, Germany, French and other Bantu languages.	

Extract 2.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could explain the possible sociolinguistic outcomes when two or more languages come into contact.

2016 PAST PAPERS

3. "Tanzania is a triglosic country." Substantiate the statement, giving eight points with relevant examples.

3.	<p>Triglossia is the situation whereby three languages existing in a speech community. Tanzania is a Triglosic country due to the following points</p> <p>Trade, the process of conducting trade in Tanzania is done through at least three languages according to the places. Example in Mwanza the language used are Kisakuma, Kiswahili and English. This indicate that Tanzania is a triglosic country.</p>
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Also Education, the way of providing education in Tanzania is also conducted through English as a media of communication in Secondary schools and universities, Kijawali is also used as a media of communication in primary schools but Kichaga, Kisukuma and other languages found in Tanzania are used in the village schools for Kindergarten students pupil.

Tourism, this also Substantiate the existence of three language in Tanzania because the tourists from abroad use English language while the internal tourists use Kijawali and other bantu languages due to the place of tourism.

Music, the Tanzanian artists express their views through different language example Vanessa Mdee use english and Kijawali; Diamond Platnumz also use English and Kijawali but there are other artists like Bludogata, Makobe and others using Kisukuma language.

Sports and games, as in football clubs of Tanzania like Simba, Young Azam and Mjiniwa sugar are using both English and Kijawali while the small clubs or small football teams in Tanzania are using both Kijawali and mother tongue example Kisukuma, Kihaya and Kilhaga.

Mass media, in mass media of Tanzania different language are used

in different time or period example Kiss FM use English at large extent and Kiswahili at a little but other stations like Sibuka FM in Mawala use both Kiswahili and Kisukuma during the period of Asili ni tui which combining also other languages.

Official matters; in Tanzania an international official matters like AU meeting in Arusha are conducted through English language but the central governmental official matters are held through Kiswahili but in local government there is the use of both Kiswahili and mother tongue like Kiba, Kigogo and Kihoho.

Legal matters; also in Tanzania legal matters are conducted through different language. Example in high court English language is used while in primary court Kiswahili is used and in village legal matters vernacular language are used.

Through the above point of view Tanzania is the trilingual country and it is going to be multilingual country because there is introduction of french and Chinese language to learned by Tanzanians.

Extract 3.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could describe the varying and overlapping social functions of English language, Kiswahili and the vernacular languages in Tanzania.

2016 PAST PAPERS

4. (a) Write the IPA symbol for the first sound in each of the following words:
- (i) cyst
 - (ii) chorus
 - (iii) xylophone
 - (iv) psychology
 - (v) pneumonia
- (b) Write five different English words whose initial sounds are produced when the airstream from the lungs is stopped and then released quickly with an explosion.
- (c) Using examples, describe five phonological factors that can cause Tanzanian learners of English as a foreign or second language fail to understand what natives and other fluent speakers of English are saying.

4a i	/s/	
ü	/k/	
üü	/t/	
iv	/s/	
v	/n/	

Extract 4.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could write the IPA symbols for the first sound in the given words.

4b i	Pub → /p/	
ii	Bad → /b/	
üü	Tone → /t/	
iv	Day → /d/	
v	Girl → /g/	

Extract 4.5 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could write five different English words whose initial sounds are plosives.

4c

Most of the Tanzanian people these days learn English language as a foreign or second language. During the process of learning, there are some difficulties encountered. The difficulties are caused by some factors mostly phonological factors. The following are the phonological factors making Tanzanian learners of English language fail to understand what English natives are saying and especially Tanzanians speaking Kiswahili.

Occurrence of stress. Stress is a prominence given to some syllables in a word. This is to say there are syllables pronounced louder and longer. In English stress is not fixed-positioned in a word of varies from words to words and depends on the speaker's attitude something contrary to other languages where stress is fixed. For example in Kiswahili stress occurs in the second syllable pron last except for borrowed words.

Presence of closed syllables in English language. This makes Tanzanian learners of English as a foreign language to understand since English is made up of both open syllables and closed syllables. Open syllables end with a vowel like pay->/per/ and closed syllables end with a consonant sound like bad->/bad/. In other languages there are no closed syllables there are only featured by open syllables for example Kiswahili language.

Spelling Versus Pronunciation, this explains that in English language there is no one-to-one correspondence because the way words are spelled is different from how they are pronounced while in other languages especially Kiswahili for Tanzanians words are pronounced just like the way they are spelled for instance words like *bushara*, *jikoni* and *karibuni*; in Kiswahili they are pronounced according to the spelling.

The number of vowels in English language is different from Tanzanian languages like Pare, Bena and Kiswahili. Vowels in most of the Tanzanian language is 5 (a,e,i,o,u) and they are used very accurately. Learners of English language will face difficulties because in English there are so many vowels some of them including monophthongs (a, ə, i, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, ɒ, ɔ̄, ʌ) and diphthongs such as eɪ, ɔɪ, ɔ̄ɪ. This makes the learners of English as a foreign or second language fail to understand what the English natives are saying.

Presence of consonant clusters in English language. Consonant clusters are two or more consonants occupying the same position in a syllable. They are common in English language while in most cases they are absent in other languages. This factor will in one way or another misdirect the Tanzanian learners of English language as a foreign or second language.

Conclusively, phonological factors deals with the study of speech sounds and these are the most important units in accomplishing language. This is to say any difficulties of learning English are complicated and many makes it difficult for other people to learn English as a foreign or second language.

Extract 4.10 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could describe five phonological factors causing Tanzanian learners of English language as a foreign or second language fail to understand what natives and other fluent speakers of English are saying.

2016 PAST PAPERS

5. (a) What is a bibliography?
- (b) Convert each of the following sentences into an APA bibliography format.
- (i) In 1976, Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday and Ruqaiya Hassan wrote a book entitled Cohesion in English. The book was published in Singapore by Longman Group Limited.
 - (ii) A book called vocabulary and language teaching has been written by R. Carter and M. McCarthy and published in Essex by Longman in 1988.
 - (iii) D. Court and D. Ghai have written a book called education, society and development. The year of publication is 1974; and the publishers are Oxford University Press based in Nairobi.
 - (iv) In 1992, the MacMillan Press Limited of London published a book titled study and communication skills by R. W. Mutua, S. J. Omulando, and J. E. Otiende.
 - (v) In 1980, M. S. Fisher's article entitled parent education appeared on page 573-76 of volume xi of the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences published in New York.
 - (vi) A book called Sociolinguistics has been written by R. A. Hudson and published in Cambridge by Cambridge University Press in 1980.

5. (a) Bibliography	
Bibliography refers to the list of materials written by author used in composing his or her work. This list includes all sources used by the author so as to acknowledge that not all information contained in his or her work are originally from him or her alone. And when the author writes bibliography avoids him or her to conduct plagiarism also it may help the readers to know where they can get other more information	

Extract 5.1 is a sample of a good response by a candidate who could define a bibliography as required in part (a).

	(b) (i) Halliday, M & Hassan, R. (1976). Cohesion in English. Singapore : Longman Group Limited.
	(ii) Carter, R & McCarthy, M. (1988). Vocabulary and Language teaching. Essex : Longman.
	(iii) Court, D & Ghai, D. (1974). Education, Society and development. Nairobi : Oxford University Press.
	(iv) Mutua, L, Omulando, S. & Otiende, J. (1992) Study and Communication Skills. London : Macmillan Press Limited.
	(v) Fisher, M. (1980). 'Parent education'. Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, Volume xii (P. 573 -76). New York.
	(vi) Hudson, R. (1980). Sociolinguistics Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

Extract 5.3 is a sample of a good response by a candidate who could convert the given sentences into an APA bibliography format, except in item (vi) where he/she missed a mark for failing to position the pages 573-76 after New York, which is the place of publication.

2016 PAST PAPERS

8. (a) Describe five characteristics of technical translation.
- (b) Translate the following expressions into Kiswahili by considering the structure of the target language.
- (i) Smoking causes lung cancer.
 - (ii) It is very dangerous to inhale carbon dioxide.
 - (iii) Friction can be reduced by putting oil on both surfaces.
 - (iv) The cure for tuberculosis was discovered recently.
 - (v) My uncle died of diabetes at the age of 55 years.
 - (vi) Blood tests conducted proved that John had leukaemia.
 - (vii) Sleeping sickness is caused by tsetse flies.
 - (viii) The sun, moon, stars and meteors are not planets.
 - (ix) Marriage is a covenant between two people.
 - (x) The public prosecutor told the court that the defendant was guilty of murder and asked for a death sentence.

O8:	<p>Technical translation refers to a translation that bases on specialized area of occupation, technical translation can be for example legal translation, scientific translation and even medical translation. Due to the fact that technical translation bases on area of specialization, the following are characteristics of technical translation;</p> <p>The use of technical terms is common in technical translation. Every area of specialization have its own terms that differs from the other area of specialization, the technical terms used are known as jargons. For example in legal translation words or terms like "Inter alia Mutatis Mutatis" also scientific translation use words like "Chromosomes" in Biology, "Power" in Physics, and also Chemistry use words like "Atoms" Elements and so on, thus scientific translation shows also the use of technical terms.</p> <p>Use of formal language in technical translation is common. This is because there is no use of informal languages such as slangs and colloquial words. For example, technical translation like Scientific translation, legal translation are not using slang but formal language.</p> <p>The use of passive voice is also a characteristic of such technical translation. This is because of making clarity to the translation with few words but understandable. For example, Scientific language in Chemistry can be as "Water and Salt were added to form a solution" this is a passive voice instead of</p>
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saying "The solution was formed by water and salt" thus technical language uses passive voice.

Technical translation is objective. This is the character that implies technical translation to have an understandable aim to the targeted audiences or readers. For example, Scientific translation is specific to what is aimed to inform rather than personal ideas. further more another example is as in legal translation and also medical translation.

The use of impersonal voice most of the times. This is for the purpose of one being able to convey what is said to the source-language, most of the times sci technical translation use the word "It". For example, "It was found that Juma killed his wife" this is in legal translation, also in scientific translation is as for example "It was discovered that man had never lived beyond two hundred years" thus technical translation use impersonal voice.

Generally, technical translation is very crucial especially for the today's science and technology world whereby people need to have new knowledge and experiences in their areas of specialization so as to bring development at large, thus technical translation is important important so as to bring together the experts of the world through technical translation.

Extract 8.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could describe five characteristic of technical translation, thus scoring high marks.

2016 PAST PAPERS

9. (a) Describe five important things for an interpreter to observe during interpretation.
- (b) Interpret the following Kiswahili mini-speech into English language.

Ugaidi uko duniani kote. Magaidi wanaua watu wasio na hatia Ulaya, Marekani, Asia na katika nchi nyingi za Afrika ikiwemo Tanzania. Hapo zamani tulizoea kusikia mashambulizi ya kigadi kuptitia vyombo vya habari. Hivi sasa mambo yamebadilika kwani magaidi wamekwisha ishambulia nchi yetu. Kwanza waliushambulia Ubalozi wa

Marekani Jijini Dar es Salaam. Baada ya hapo kumekuwepo na mashambulizi kadhaa na hasa katika Jiji la Arusha. Hivi karibuni, baada ya kuua watu West Gate nchini Kenya, magaidi wa Al Shabaab walidai kwamba wataishambulia pia nchi yetu. Watanzania wenzangu, msitishike kamwe! Nataka kuwashakikishia kwamba vyombo vyetu vya ulinzi na usalama viko imara kupambana na kuwashinda hawa magaidi. Hata hivyo, napenda kusisitiza kwamba kila mmoja wetu anapaswa kuupiga vita ugaidi.

9a	<p>Interpretation is the process of changing spoken ideas from the source language to target language. An interpreter deals with the interpretation process. There are things an interpreter needs to observe during interpretation and these are as follows:</p> <p>An interpreter needs to use the style that he thinks will make the audience understand. This means that an interpreting technique should be that which will be easily understood to all people.</p> <p>When the original speaker stresses a point the interpreter should do the same. This is to say an interpreter needs to listen careful to the original speaker and the points that he/she is stressing. This will help the interpreter do the same as the original speaker.</p> <p>Use gestures when interpreting, so long as an interpreter sees the audience he/she should use body gestures in elaborating the point to the audience. Gestures like using hands, face are allowed in interpretation and sometimes even the original speakers use gestures.</p> <p>Observe the audience. It is the work of an interpreter to observe his audience on whether it understands or not. This will make an interpreter elaborate the unclear points to the audience for the purpose of making them understand.</p> <p>Therefore, an interpreter is the bridge of the speakers and listeners. Being careful to the speaker's words will make him/her produce a very nice and good interpretation work.</p>
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Extract 9.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could describe five important things for an interpreter to observe during interpretation.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. (a) What determines the level of formality of a discourse?
- (b) Mention five lexical features of conversation style and five lexical features of public speaking.
- (c) (i) Prepare a sign post warning people against passing in the football ground.
(ii) Give three stylistic features which are found in the post.

1. (a)	<p>Discourse refers to the language used in communication by different people. The discourse can be in written or spoken words. There are factors that determine the level of formality of a discourse. These can be explained as follows:</p> <p>Age; The difference in age between the speaker and another determines the level of formality of a discourse. For example, a child will use a more informal or formal level of formality when speaking to his parents or teacher, different from when he will be talking with his fellow children.</p> <p>Environment; The level of formality tends to vary according to environment in such a way that the discourse used in church tends to differ from that used in schools, or bars, markets, courts or in stores.</p> <p>Status; The difference in status among the speakers determines the level of formality of a discourse. For example, a student tends to be formal when speaking with teacher but less formal when speaking with fellow students.</p> <p>Sex; Also the difference in sex determines the level of formality of a discourse. The way a man speaks to a woman differs from the way he speaks to his fellow men.</p> <p>Occupation; A person whose occupation is a doctor will differ in language usage when compared to a person whose occupation is a lawyer.</p> <p>So, all these factors namely occupation, sex, status, environment and age determine the level of formality of the language or discourse used in different situations.</p>
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Extract 1.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to write the things that determine the level of formality of a discourse.

(b) Lexical features of conversational style

(i) The use of colloquial words

for example kick + ball, chick + chips

(ii) Shortening of words (clipping)

for example plane, fridge

(iii) The use of borrowed words

for example Safari, ugali

(iv) The presence of ambiguous sentences

- He owns a beautiful flower.

(v) The use of onomatopoeic words

→ for example ~~the~~ purr, ding dong

• Lexical features of public speaking

(i) The use of borrowed words

1. (ii) Ambiguous sentences or words

(iii) The use of informal words like slang depending
on the audience.

(iv) The use of contractions

for example I'll, We'll

(v) The use of coined words

for example fax, foms

(vi) Conversion also is used

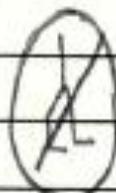
for example They export the cocoa however their
export was not beneficial to them.

Extract 1.4 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to mention the lexical features of conversational style and public speaking as required.

① i>

WARNING:

DO NOT TRESS PASS!



ii) The use of bolding and capitalisation i.e
to make the post well seen at distance.

② The use of drawings i.e To show illustrations
in order to be clearly understood

③ The use of punctuation; to maintain the
grammatical order of the text

Extract 1.7 shows a sample of a response of a candidate who managed to prepare a sign post and gave three stylistics features found in the post.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. (a) Mention and elaborate on the five types of linguistic levels of markers of style.
- (b) Elaborate on the relationship between:
- (i) Competence and Performance.
 - (ii) Literature and Language.
- (c) Define the following literary terms.
- (i) Euphemism
 - (ii) Protagonist
 - (iii) Fiction
 - (iv) Dirge
 - (v) Rhyme

Q(a)	
i)	Lexical level; This level deals with the words, how they are formed and the way they connect with one another as they are used in language. Hence it mostly involves different methods of word formation such as: clipping (pedal → pedal), compounding (e.g. teaspoon), acronym, coining and blending.
ii)	Graphological level; This level deals with the formality or textuality of the words or texts. This means that it observes features like capitalisation, bolding, italicization, punctuation, the use of symbols, numbers and abbreviations.
iii)	Semantic level; This level deals with the denotative and connotative meaning of the words and phrases. Denotative meaning implies the meaning of the words as stated in a dictionary. Connotative meaning is the meaning that an individual comes along with the feelings that an individual gets after hearing certain words or phrases.
iv)	Phonological level; This level deals with the study of sound and voice patterns. It mostly studies the phonetic transcriptions, pronunciation, rhythm and rhyme of

2(a) of different words.

v) Syntactical level → This level deals with the grammatical features of the words and sentences. It mostly includes the use of tenses, phrases and clauses choice. For Example, the sentence, 'I will come tomorrow' is not correct due to that it has violated the rules of tenses.

Extract 2.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to mention and elaborate on the five types of linguistic levels of markers of style.

2. (i) Euphemism - Is the use of indirect statement to refer to the direct one in order to avoid bluntness or harshness, insult or taboo words.

for example

He kicked the bucket - he died

He passed away - he died

To save my face - to avoid shame

Vagina

Secret parts - vagina or penis

(ii) Protagonist is a main character in a play who is pitied and loved by the readers when reading literary works.

In the play an enemy of the people Dr. Stockman is a protagonist because he does good things.

(iii) Fiction is a literary work which is not based on truth, the episodes and events are imaginary created by the writers of those works.

for example a book known as 'Kavuli Uinaishi' is a fiction book because a shadow cannot live.

(iv) Dirge

Q (V) Rhyme - Is the similarity of sound between consecutive lines or verses in a poem.

for example in the poem If we must die (By Claude McKay). The last two verses sound as follows:

- like men we'll face the cowardly murder
ous pack.

- pressed to the wall, dying but fighting back
So sound "k" appear on at the end of each
verse.

He sway on the way.

He goes to play.

[eɪ] sound is a rhyme.

Extract 2.7 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to define most of the given literary terms.

2.0 WORD FORMATION

2021 PAST PAPERS

1. Briefly explain five factors that determine the level of formality of a discourse.

1.	<p>There are several factors that determine the level of formality of a discourse. The following are the factors that determine the level of formality of a discourse.</p> <p>Province: In other words it can be termed as the field of discourse because it is the topic under discussion or the subject matter that determines the formality of a discourse. There are scientific province, legal province and sport province.</p> <p>Setting: This also refers to the place where the situation or an action is taking place. It determines the level of formality since because one is regarded to use language according to the place that he/she is. Example of setting can be in the hospital, school, and market.</p> <p>Status (Level): This also determines the level of formality whereby the level of formality differ according to the relationship between people so the social relationship determines the level of formality in a discourse. Example friend and a friend, a teacher and a student.</p> <p>Medium: also determines the level of formality whereby this is how the message is been represented either in a written or spoken form so the writing or speaking of words determines the level of formality.</p> <p>Modality: This also determines the level of formality whereby modality refers to how the message has been sent either by a telegram, phone or through letters, it determines the level of formality of a discourse.</p>
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Extract 9.1 is a sample response from a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS

6. (a) Provide the correct form of the words given in the brackets to make the sentences meaningful.
- One day I will be _____ . (fame)
 - They speak _____ very fluently.
 - He has the right _____ for the job. (qualify)
 - The _____ of a metre ruler is 100 cm. (long)
 - Children must be _____ to their parents. (obey)
 - There is no _____ for the claim he made. (just)
 - Our _____ has been strengthened over the years. (friend)
 - We should _____ every institution if we want to improve our economy. (democracy)
 - You must _____ what you are talking about to make us understand. (clear)
 - African countries are least developed because they were _____ for several decades. (colony)
- (b) Write the function of the inflectional morphemes in each of the following sentences:
- How long are you waiting for the driver?
 - That student prefers to sit at the back of the class.
 - It is essential that they pay their annual bills immediately.
 - John's father will arrive in the afternoon and directly come here.
 - They announced the arrival of the aeroplane to the people at the airport.

6.	a/	
i/	One day I will be _____ (fame) - One day I will be famous.	
ii/	They speak _____ very fluently (china) - They speak Chinese very fluently	
iii/	He has the right _____ for the job (qualify) - He has the right qualification for the job	
iv/	The _____ of a meter ruler is 100cm (Long) - The length of a meter ruler is 100 cm	
v/	Children must be _____ to their parents. (Obey) - Children must be obedient to their parents	
vi/	There is no _____ for the claim he made (Just) - There is no justification for the claim he made	
vii/	Our _____ has been strengthened over the years (friend). - Our friendship has been strengthened over the years	
viii/	We should _____ every institution if we want to improve our economy (democracy) - We should democratize every institution if we want to improve our economy	
ix/	You must _____ what you are talking about to make us understand (Clear). - You must clarify what you are talking about to make us understand	
x/	African countries are least developed because they were _____ for several decades (Colony) - African countries are least developed because they were colonized for several decades	

Extract 6.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

- P b/i/ How long are you waiting for the driver?
 - The inflectional morpheme is in the word waiting that is -ing which is used to show continuous tense in a sentence.
 ii/ The student prefers to sit at the back of the class.
 - The inflectional morpheme is in the word prefers that is -s which is used to show simple present tense in a sentence.
 iii/ It is essential that they pay for their annual bills immediately.
 - The inflectional morpheme is in the word bills which is used to show plurality/plural word in a sentence.
 iv/ John's father will arrive in the afternoon and directly come here.
 - The inflectional morpheme is found in the word John's that is -'s which is used to show genetive possession in a sentence.
 v/ They announced the arrival of the aeroplane to the people at the airport.
 - They announced. The inflectional morpheme is in the word announced that is -d which is used to show past tense in a sentence.

Extract 6.3: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS

7. (a) Write the technical term given to the word formation strategy in each of the following sentences.
- (i) Expanding the original meaning of a word.
 - (ii) Repetition of a word or part of a word.
 - (iii) Replacing the original meaning of a word.
 - (iv) Using a word as a different part of speech.
 - (v) Limiting the original meaning of a word.
 - (vi) Formation of words from scratch (or nothing).
 - (vii) Changing the order of two adjoining sounds in a word.
 - (viii) Removal of an affix from the existing word.
 - (ix) Shortening an existing noun to produce a new verb.
 - (x) Taking a word from one language into another with or without modification.
- (b) Change the underlined words in each of the following sentences into one word with the prefix *-under* or *over*:
- Example:** I think the judges have praised that dancer too highly.
- Answer:** I think judges have over praised that dancer.
- (i) John slept too long and got to school very late.
 - (ii) It was unwise for the boxer to rate his opponent too lightly.
 - (iii) As usual, the advocate has stated his case too strongly.
 - (iv) The maid has cooked this meat too long and it's inedible.
 - (v) The musician died after dosing himself too heavily with sleeping pills.
 - (vi) If you go on eating too little you won't be able to recover quickly.
 - (vii) Paul has spent more than his salary and now the employer refuses him a loan.
 - (viii) The contractor who gave too high an estimate of the building costs has been fired.
 - (ix) The president is exhausted because he has been working too hard for a long time.
 - (x) A shopkeeper who consistently charges his customers too little will soon go out of business.

✓	I	SEMANTIC EXTENSION	
✓	II	REDUPLICATION	
✓	III	SEMANTIC SHIFT	
✓	IV	CONVERSION	
✓	V	SEMANTIC NARROWING	
✓	VI	INVENTION	
✓	VII	SYMBOLISM	
✓	VIII	CLIPPING	
✓	IX	RACK FORMATION	
	X	BORROWING	

Extract 7.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

b)	
iv.	John overslept and got to school very late.
v.	It was unwise for the boxer <u>under rate</u> his opponent.
vi.	As usual, the advocate has <u>overstated</u> his case.
vii.	The maid has <u>overcooked</u> this meat and it's uneatable.
viii.	The musician died after <u>overdosing</u> himself with sleeping pills.
ix.	If you go on <u>under eating</u> , you won't be able to recover quickly.
x.	Paul has <u>overspent</u> than his salary and now the employer refused him a loan.
xii.	The ^{con} factor who gave <u>overestimate</u> of the building cost has been fired.
xv.	The president is exhausted because he has been <u>over worked</u> for a long time.
xvi.	A shopkeeper who consistently <u>undercharges</u> his customers will soon go out of business.

Extract 7.3: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2018 PAST PAPERS

6. (a) Using relevant examples, differentiate the following word formation processes:
- (i) Borrowing and coining
 - (ii) Clipping and acronymy
 - (iii) Blending and compounding
 - (iv) Affixation and back formation
 - (v) Reduplication and onomatopoeia
- (b) Make two different sentences for each of the following words, using it as a noun in one sentence and as a verb in another sentence:
- Example:** We export coffee to America. (verb)
 Coffee is our export to America. (noun)
- (i) Refund
 - (ii) Permit
 - (iii) Suspect
 - (iv) Address
 - (v) Increase

Q6.	(i) <u>Refund</u> for only one (verb). The refund has been provided (noun).
	(ii) If you permit us, we will do it. (verb). I need the least permit. (noun).
	(iii) I suspect you for theft (verb). The suspect has fled away. (noun).
	(iv) I will address you as my friend. (verb). What is her address. (noun).
	(v) Increase your thinking capacity (verb). There is an increase in failure (noun).

Extract 6.2 is a response by the candidate who made correct sentences using the given words as a noun in one sentence and a verb in another.

2018 PAST PAPERS

7. (a) Identify the derivational affixes used in each of the following words and explain their grammatical or semantic functions:

Example: disconnection

-ion changes the verb "connect" to the abstract noun "connection"

dis- changes the meaning of the verb "connect" to "disconnect" which means "do the opposite of".

- (i) empowerment
- (ii) ungracious
- (iii) anticlockwise
- (iv) unimpressive
- (v) decolonize

- (b) Identify five words with inflectional morphemes from the following sentence and then give the function of the inflectional morpheme in that particular word.

"The Minister of State in the Vice President's office has cautioned Meremeta Mining Company Limited over environmental degradation, saying the matter can lead to social calamities in the area it operates".

(b) (i) President's, "s" shows possession
(ii) Cautioned, "ed" shows the past participle of the word caution.
(iii) Saying "ing" shows the present progressive tense.
(iv) Calamities "ies" shows the plural of calamity.
(v) Operates "s" shows the third personal singular which is the word it.

Extract 7.2 is a response by the candidate who identified and explained the grammatical and semantic functions of inflectional morphemes.

6. (a) Identify all the inflectional morphemes in the following sentences and then show whether they are noun inflectional, verb inflectional, or adjective inflectional.
- (i) She is crying uncontrollably.
 - (ii) The strongest man in the world is he who stands alone.
 - (iii) The students' performance is reasonably good.
 - (iv) All the submariners were hospitalised.
- (b) Write the three allomorphs of the regular past tense morpheme in English Language. Provide one word to illustrate each of the allomorphs.

(a)	<p>i) Inflectional morpheme is -ing ⇒ It is verb inflectional morpheme</p>	
	<p>ii) Inflectional morphemes are -est and -s ⇒ -est is adjective inflectional morpheme ⇒ -s is verb inflectional morpheme</p>	
	<p>iii) Inflectional morphemes are -s and -s' ⇒ They are noun inflectional morphemes</p>	
	<p>iv) Inflectional morphemes are -s and -ed ⇒ -s is noun inflectional morpheme ⇒ -ed is verb inflectional morpheme</p>	

Extract 6.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to identify the inflectional morphemes and categorize them into noun, verb or adjective inflectional therefore scored high marks.

6b. Allomorphs refer to the variants of a morpheme. They are there with the function of showing past tense, plurality, possession and gender.

In indicating past tense, the allomorphic are such as /ɪd/, /d/, /t/

For Example:

In words such as:

- passed its allomorph is as in

passed /pɑːst/ → /t/

- killed its allomorph is /d/ as in

killed /kɪld/ → /d/

- attended its allomorph is /ɪd/ as in

attended /ə'tendɪd/ → /ɪd/

Extract 6.4 is a response by a candidate who was able to write the three allomorphs of the regular past tense morpheme in English Language and then provide one word to illustrate each of the allomorphs.

7. (a) For each of the following words, write the suffix, give the meaning for each suffix and make one meaningful sentence for each word.

- (i) genocide
- (ii) cigarette
- (iii) bakery
- (iv) dusty
- (v) childish

- (b) Change the following words into nouns:

- (i) anxious
- (ii) proud
- (iii) angry
- (iv) young
- (v) funerary

7 a)	i) genocide
	- Suffix -cide
	- Suffix -cide means getting rid of
	The genocide of Kimbali is unforgettable.
	ii) cigarette
	- Suffix -ette
	- Suffix -ette means "small"
	My father used to smoke cigarette.
	iii) bakery
	- Suffix -ry
	- Suffix -ry means area of
	I desire to open my own bakery.
	iv) dusty
	- Suffix -y
	- Suffix -y means containing of
	The classroom was very dusty.
	v) childish
	- Suffix -ish
	- Suffix -ish means in a manner of
	Stop acting childish.

Extract 7.1 is a response by a candidate who identified the suffixes in the given words, stated the meaning for each suffix and made one meaningful sentence for each word.

7b)	i, anxious - anxiety	
	ii, proud - pride	
	iii, angry - anger	
	iv, young - youth	
	v, funerary - funeral	

Extract 7.5 is a response by a candidate who was able to change the given adjectives into the nouns, thus scoring high marks.

2016 PAST PAPERS

6. (a) Name the word formation process involved in producing the underlined form in the sentences below:
- (i) I'm very very tired.
 - (ii) There is a long queue outside the theatre.
 - (iii) Show me how to access the information.
 - (iv) She was dressed in a blue nylon skirt.
 - (v) Several countries have threatened to boycott the Olympic Games.
- (b) For each of the five words below, mention the suffix, the word class before suffixation, and the word class after suffixation.
- (i) Ashen
 - (ii) Harden
 - (iii) Fishy
 - (iv) Ferocity
 - (v) Motherly

6	(a) (i) <u>Very</u> <u>Very</u> - Reduplication	
	(ii) <u>queue</u> - Borrowing	
	(iii) <u>access</u> - Conversion	
	(iv) <u>nylon</u> - Coining	
	(v) <u>boycott</u> - Invention	

Extract 6.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could name the word formation process involved in producing the underlined words in the given sentences.

6.	<p>(b) (i) In the word "Ashen", the suffix is "-en", the word class before suffixation is a "noun" and the word class after suffixation is an "adjective"</p> <p>(ii) In the word "Harden", the suffix is "-en", the word class before suffixation is an "adjective" and the word class after suffixation is a "Verb".</p> <p>(iii) In the word "Fishty", the suffix is "-ty", the word class before suffixation is a "noun" and the word class after suffixation is an "adjective".</p> <p>(iv) In the word "Ferocity", the suffix is "-ity", the word class before suffixation is an "adjective" and the word class after suffixation is a "noun".</p> <p>(v) In the word "Motherly", the suffix is "-ly", the word class before suffixation is a "noun" and the word class after suffixation is an "adjective".</p>
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Extract 6.3 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could mention the suffixes, the word class before suffixation and the word class after suffixation.

2016 PAST PAPERS

7. (a) Re-write the following sentences, using the underlined words as verbs.
- (i) Give her a gentle push.
 - (ii) The police have delayed his release.

 - (iii) She will get a transfer to another school.
 - (iv) Farmers will appeal to the president for help.
 - (v) Peter is our suspect in this burglary.
 - (vi) I have no access to the information.
 - (vii) Their stay in the village takes several weeks.
 - (viii) There will be an increase in food production this year.
 - (ix) Don't give a reward to these indiscipline students.
 - (x) The MP is not happy with the results and plans to make an appeal.
- (b) Change the following words into verbs and then use each of the new verbs in a meaningful sentence:
- (i) Relief
 - (ii) Apology
 - (iii) Captive
 - (iv) Sympathy
 - (v) Beauty

7a	(i) Push her gently (i) The police have delayed to release him (iii) She will be transferred to another school (iv) Farmers will appeal to the president to help them (v) We suspect Peter in this burglary (vi) I can not access the information (vii) They stay in the village for several weeks. (viii) Food production will increase this year. (ix) Don't reward these indiscipline students. (x) The MP is not happy with the result and plans to appeal.
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Extract 7.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who was able to re-write the sentences, using the underlined words as a verb.

7bi	Relief → Relieve Sentence: She is relieved from her sickness
ii	Ag Apology → Apologize Sentence: One should apologize when he is wrong.
iii	Captive → Capture Sentence: She is told to capture slaves.
.iv	Sympathy → Sympathize Sentence: His problems make people sympathize.
v	Beauty → Beautify Sentence: Dressmakers beautify most of girls.

Extract 7.5 is a sample of a response by a candidate who was able to change the given words into verbs and could use each of the new verbs in meaningful sentences.

3.0 LISTENING

4.0 SPEAKING

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. (a) Briefly explain five factors that account for variation in language use.
- (b) Distinguish the following linguistic concepts:
 - (i) Idiolect and dialect
 - (ii) Consultative style and casual style
 - (iii) Style and stylistics
 - (iv) Phonological level and graphological level
 - (v) Common core English and colloquial English

(a)	Language variation refers to the situation whereby language differs in different aspects. In language variation, some language has different occasion in it and differing intoners of grammar, vocabularies and even the context used may differ. Hence the following are the factors for variation in language use as explained below:
	Sex or gender differences. People of different genders use language differently. Females usually have high pitch due to high frequency, hence they have softer voice than men. Also the topics discussed by women usually include domestic works and children caring while men avoid expressions used by women and usually discuss things like sports and games, something which women don't understand.
	Nature of occupation. The job that a person does makes him/her to use language differently with a person of different occupation. For example a pastor in the church may say "Let's pray for dinner" while a police man may say "We will not tolerate criminals". Targons such as use of "Hooray", "Hooyah"

1(a) used by lawyers may be different from that of doctors ~~use~~ language variation.

Existence of social classes · social stratification causes language variation as different language style would be used by each class. Example the upper class in Britain use "Received Pronunciation" which is said to be formal and prestigious while the lower class in Eastern London use "Cockney" which is mainly ungrammatical and of low prestige ~~use~~ language variation.

Age differences · Elder usually use formal language when speaking, while young people like teenagers usually use foul language and slangs while the language of small children is usually characterized by errors as they have not fully mastered the language. Examples youths usually use slangs like "Woss", "Babe" and "Dip" in speaking.

Time factor · Language also varies depending on time, as time goes by new vocabularies are added and some become extinct. Examples the English language used in the 17th century included expressions like "Thy", "Thine", "Itath" and "Theer" expression which are no longer used today in the world of English ~~use~~ language variation.

Language variation is very important in day to day development of a language as it enables a language to be dynamic and adapt new vocabularies especially in the field of science and technology where new inventions are made by scientists day to day; as for example language variation has come up of new terms such as softwood, flash disk, antivirus and many ~~as~~ due to invention made.

Extract 10.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

1(b) i) Idiolect refers to the individual's manner of speaking that differentiates one speaker from another speaker. Idiolect enables one to know who the speaker is even without seeing him or her. It can be detected by using factors like use of certain expression like "---- of course", "Um ... er" but also tone and voice can detect idiolect

With respect to

Dialect is the variation of language according to user. Dialect deviates from the main language having peculiar pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar and spelling mainly owing to certain geographical area. Example the English language has two main dialects that is American English dialect and British English dialect.

ii) Consultative style this is the type of language style used by people who are not familiar with one another. It is used mainly when people are strangers to one another. It contains polite language and also speaker's attitude and feelings such as anger, sadness and happiness is usually not shown.

With respect to

Casual style is the language style used by family friends and family members. It involves the use of ellipsis while doing a conversation. For example instead expression like "You okay?" can be used instead of "Are you okay?". It involves familiar friends.

iii)	<p>Style is the way language is used by a speaker in order to fit in a certain social context. Here the speaker varies in the use of language depending on the people he or she communicates with, the environment and the medium used to carry message. Examples include formal style and informal style used in different occasions.</p>
	<p>WRITING</p> <p>Stylistics is the study of language variation (in order for the language to be used) in a certain context. It is usually composed of register and dialect. Register is the language variation according to use and dialect is the language variation according to user. Stylistics is used express their style.</p>
iv)	<p>Phonological level is the written or level in linguistics that deals with language sounds such as phonemes, intonation, falling and rising of tone and use of onomatopoeic words. For example conversation style usually uses words like "Blurt", "bing bang" and imitation of animal sound in speaking.</p>
	<p>WRITING</p> <p>Orthographical level is the linguistic level or written or style that shows how words is presented. It involves things like Capitalisation, bolding, underlining, use of numbers and diagrams while making a certain presentation. Example advertising language uses capitalization and bolding to make the content visible.</p>
v)	<p>Common core English is the use of English vocabularies that are common to all classes in the society. These words can be used by both upper, middle and lower and in both formal and informal context. Example the word "child" is a common core English.</p>
	<p>WRITING</p> <p>Colloquial English is a kind of English in which the vocabularies are usually informal; or even neutral. Example words of English language like "Daddy", "Guy" and "Kid" are colloquial English vocabularies used mainly in informal context.</p>

Extract 10.6: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. (a) Write the technical terms for the following stylistic concepts:
- (i) A language style used to preserve certain aesthetics (beauty).
 - (ii) Variety of language according to use.
 - (iii) Specialized language concerned with a particular subject, culture or profession.
 - (iv) An area of specialization to which language is put into use.
 - (v) Regionally determined variation of language.
- (b) Outline five characteristics of a formal style of presentation.

02@	(i) <i>Frozen Style.</i>
	(ii) <i>Register</i>
	(iii) <i>Tagon</i>
	(iv) <i>Province</i>
	(v) <i>Regional dialect.</i>

Extracts 11.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

b) Formal style of presentation is the language that strictly follows the grammatical rules of a given language. It is normally used in various formal settings such as courts, parliament and in formal news papers such as Daily News and the Guardian. Formal style of presentation differs greatly from other styles such as informal and casual style on basis of the following characteristics.

Absence of slangs and colloquial terms. Any vernacular speaker is considered informal and may be offensive or completely not present in the formal style of presentation since they may destroy the purpose and seriousness of the message being presented.

The use of impersonal language. Formal style adopts the impersonal language where as strong feelings and emotions are avoided and the speaker in presenting avoids the use of personal pronouns such as I, we, our and they. However these statements may begin with "It" to hide the personal prejudice in communicating beliefs. For instance "It is strongly believed that early pregnancies result into poverty"

Adherence to the grammatical rules of a language -
Formal style strictly adheres to the grammatical
rules of the language given in terms of
word order, pronunciations, spellings and avoidance
of the use of ungrammatical forms which
may violate the given language rules. For instance
Sentences take the SVOCA arrangement.

The use of long sentences. Contractions
and the use of short sentences such as fire!
or "go!" are generally non-existing in the
formal style of presentation. Long sentences are
used to fully transmit the intended message
and preserve the formal degree of formality.
Instead of saying fire!. It would be presented,
"There is a fire outbreak!"

It is used in formal settings. Formal style
of presentation is used in formal settings such as
courts, at school when teaching, hospitals and
banks. It is rare to be observed in informal
settings such as market place or bus stand.

Due to the formality of such settings, formal
style has no choice but to be availed.

In Conclusion, the formal style of
presentation may deviate into other styles
on account of various factors such as age,
setting, status, education, classes and gender.

Extract 11.3: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. (a) Mention five important aspects to consider when taking notes.
- (b) (i) Why do people advertise? Give five reasons.
- (ii) List five characteristics of the language of advertising.

3a. Note taking refers to paying attention to what you hear and writing it down. The following are five aspects to consider when taking notes:

Prepare yourself mentally, we should get prepared ourselves mentally. That what am gonna hear or study it has to be taken note.

Prepare yourself physically. That is with materials for taking notes like book, exercise book, pencil and pen.

Use of symbols, so as to note everything important. For instance
" * to mean and "
" ^ to mean to "

so as if its The teacher you go together with him.

Be focused, that is you can't note each and everything so you have to be focused on important terms that will help you remember what you note earlier.

Be clear, that you write or takes note quickly what you hear so that you can take note of other things ahead.

Note taking helps us to remind ourselves to what we passed through earlier.

Extract 12.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

35. (i) people do advertise because of the following

people advertise in order to inform the people on where their goods are available and how to find them, for instance "NEEMA MAKE-UP BEAUTY SALOON AT NANENANE NEAR UNION STREET".

people advertise in order to warn the society, that don't buy this and buy this and don't buy that. For instance "BUY PUNGU IT'S DURABLE, IT MAKES YOUR SKIN LOOK PERFECT, GET IT NOW SINCE JOPA SOAPS MAKES SKINS GROW OLD".

people advertise to convince and persuade the society, people advertise in order to convince people to buy their products. For instance "PERFUMES THAT LASTS LONGER ARE AVAILABLE NOW".

people advertise to promote sales, they need market for their goods and products so they advertise in order to promote their goods and earn income. For instance "PENS AVAILABLE NOW AT CHEAPER PRICES".

people advertise in order to educate the society, for instance number of women wants to lose their belly fats and they use medicines with belts, but a person may educate by advertising that the belly fats can be reduced and removed by exercises.

Extract 12.5: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

3(b)(ii) d) Advertisement language uses informal language. This is done in order to make people memorize the advertisement easily and also in order to attract the reader's attention. For example; informal words like Tisamtaphanishe, Tififishe are used by Tigo Company.

e) It uses common metaphorical language. This is so in order to make an advertisement memorable and attractive to people. For example; QFL Magdara Dadaoma is the best in Tanzania or 'Pilsner, Imara kama Simba' (Pilsener, strong like a lion).

Extract 12.9 is a response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. (a) Define each of the following terms as used in Literature:
 - (i) Genre
 - (ii) Dirge
 - (iii) Characters
 - (iv) Motif
 - (v) Soliloquy
- (b) Differentiate the following literary terms:
 - (i) Rhyme and Rhythm.
 - (ii) Imagery and Symbolism.
 - (iii) Plot and Setting.
 - (iv) Assonance and Alliteration.
 - (v) Poem and Poetry.

- i) Goria - is a kind of literature which can either be novels, plays and poems.
- ii) Dirge - is a wailing song sung at a funeral or commemoration of a dead person.
- iii) Character - are things, animals or people given a role to play in a literary work.
- iv) Motif - something which is repeated several times in a literary work, especially when used to draw emphasis and for artistic effect.
- v) Soliloquy - is a speech a character makes when he/she is alone on stage.

Extract 1.1 is a response by the candidate who correctly defined the given literary terms.

b)

i) Rhyme

This is the repetition of similar sounds and the end of each line (monorhyme) in a stanza.

1 example: Today is pay-day

I will sup all the way

To see my Indian play

WHILE:

Rhythm

Is the pattern of rising and falling of the tone in a poem for an artistic effect. Rhythm can be determined through sound effect.

ii) Imagery

Is a figure of speech whereby language is used to evokes certain feelings or imagination. for example, "like paw oeing
In a gentle round..."

WHILE:

g

Symbolism

Is the figure of speech whereby language is used to create a symbol that represent something else. example:

- Driver to mean President / Leader

iii) Plot

Is the sequential arrangement of a writer's work (literary work). It involves the way in how the events are arranged. It can be either flash back or normal

WHILE:

Setting.

This is a place where an event in a literary-

1. work is taking place. The writer uses settings of different areas either real or unreal.

Example: - Hospital setting

- Home

- School and many others.

(4) Alliteration

Is the repetition of vowel sounds in consecutive words in the ~~same~~ lines. Alliteration is used in order to portray and artistic and rhythmic effect.

example: play day ~~way~~

vowel /eɪ/. Is repeated

WHITE;

Alliteration

Is the repetition of the first consonant sound of words (consecutively) in a line or verse.

Alliteration is also used to bring an artistic effect.

et: example,

daily diplomatic duties.

(5) Poem

Is a metrical composition that is characterised by artistic use of language, figurative use of words and significant meaning.

Example: the poem "BUILDING THE NATION"

WHILE;

Poetry

Is the art of creating poems either to entertain or to educate the society. Poetry can either be professional or non professional.

Extract 1.3 is a response by the candidate who differentiated the literary terms.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. (a) Explain the roles which literature plays in the society.
- (b) Compare and contrast spontaneous speech from non-spontaneous speech.

2. (a)	<p>Literature is a work of art which reflects social realities by the use of language. Literature as a form of creativity employs language use artistically so as to reflect what's happening in a society. It plays a very big and important role in a society as it tells about the real happenings done by social members. The following are roles of literature both written and oral in a society.</p> <p>Literature educates people, writers use literature as a way to give people informed about different issues concerning their society such as social realities including leadership matters, revolutionary plans, patriotism, corruption, entrepreneurship and other issues touching all aspects of life mainly social, economic, political and cultural issue. For example, A poem "your pain by Tommbo Chubuzo" clearly educate the society that unity and liberation struggle is what can overcome oppression.</p> <p>Literature criticize the society. In case of bad things like bad tradition and cultural practices, literature plays an important role of condemning these unpleasant things and behaviors in a society. For instance, through the poem "SONG OF LEAVING AND GOING" written by "Oscar P' bantu" the poet condemns foreign European cultures that African</p>
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2(a) women adopt and affect their natural beauty. Also the novel UNARMED CAESAR criticizes the bad cultural practices like Female Genital Mutilation in Maasai society of Tanzania. Literature instills revolutionary feelings. Literature plays a role of instilling revolutionary feelings in a society as a way to emphasize people to desire and fight for good changes as way to bring about development. For instance, the play AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE written by "Henrik Ibsen" urges the social members to conduct revolution against bad leaders who hinder development to the majority.

Literature liberates people. Again literature is very important since it liberates the minds of the majority in any society by bringing about freedom in all aspects of life economically, socially, politically and culturally as for those under non-colonial influence. For instance, the societies which worship in foreign religions, depend on foreign leadership, do not control major means of production are liberated by authors for instance, through the poem A FREEBIRD SONG by "Marjorie O. Margeye" in which the social members are liberated about children's rights. Literature entertains the society. Moreover literature plays an important role of entertaining people in any society through the use of songs.

2.07 poems, dances, arts and drums after no one work during the evening time. For instance, most of rural residents play songs, dances, drums after coming back from farm works during the evenings. But also mela dramas and comedy dramas do entertain people since they always make the audience laugh.

Literature improves language skills

Since language is a medium of transmission of literary works then the literary works do improve language use and skills mainly writing, speaking, reading as well as listening skills. This is due to the critical use of language in literature or figures of speech, proverbs, sayings, poems, dances and vibrations. For example, the use of words eccentrically in a poem with sharper use of figurative language improves language skills to sum up. People must promote oral literature as well as written literature despite the fact that development of science and technology has largely affected the development of oral literature.

Extract 2.1 is a response by the candidate who provided adequate explanations and gave examples on the roles of literature.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. A play is regarded as an effective genre in educating and changing the society. Support this view by showing the factors which make a play effective.

3.	A play is among off the genre of written literature which characterized by the use of dialogue. A play is an effective genre in educating and changing the society. The following are the important factors which make a play to be effective: The use of dialogue, dialogue is the factor which make a play effective and it make the reader of the play to not be bored on continuing to read the play also dialogue in play create a imagery to the mental of the reader. The use of acts and scene as a sub-divider; the acts and scene is the factor which make a play effective as it create a image to the reader. A good and attractive title or Topic, also title or topic is the factor for making a play effective because if the reader of the play will read the attractive title like Betrayal in the city he/she will have a mood of reading what is inside the play. The use of conflict; the conflicts in the play make a play to be effective because the reader will read the play up to the end in order to know the climax point of the conflict and the solution. Example the play of An enemy of the people which shows the conflict between Dr. Stockman and the government as well as the citizens. Setting of the play, the setting of the play also make the play effective whereby the playwright tend to use different setting relating to the events example the setting of the play of
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3 Lwanda Ndagire is in Kenya in the period of post-independence

The use of comedy style or tragedy style or tragic comedy, also this is the factor which makes a play effective whereby the playwrights use different style of presenting their plays example Lwanda Ndagire is the play which was written in tragic comedy style as well as An Enemy of the people

The use of figures of speech, songs and poem, these also are the factors which make a play effective because the figures of speech like satire will be used on educating the society also songs and poems which have some message to the audience.

The choice of good and suitable characters this also is the factor which makes a play effective whereby the playwrights choose the characters which will match on their position so as to send the message to the society example Lwanda Ndagire as a main character in the play of Lwanda Ndagire how fitted his position and makes the play effective

Generally, the plays educate and change the society through the different message that reader may get after reading the plays example A Month of No Play or Betrayal in the City may get education on the effects of betrayal, hypocrisy and the issue of nepotism

Extract 3.2 is a response by the candidate who explained on the factors which make a play effective.

5.0 READING

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. Elaborate eight factors to be considered in the appreciation of poems.

Q2-	<p>Poems; These are pieces of writing which express ideas or emotions in form of verses and stanzas. Or it is a poetical composition written in verses and stanzas.</p> <p>The following are the factors to be considered in the appreciation of poems.</p> <p>Title; The title of the poem is important when appreciating poems because it gives the general overview on what the poem is about. The title can be direct, indirect, symbolic, for example - the title "YOUR PATH" is direct.</p> <p>Type of the poems; When appreciating poems, it is important to consider the type of the poems so as to make easy comprehension. For example the type of the poems can be lyrics, descriptive, narrative or any other types.</p> <p>Language used; Here we consider whether the language is simple or complex and the figures of speech which are found in the poem like, symbolism, metaphor, simile and imagery.</p> <p>Tone or mood; It is the attitude of the person toward the subject matter. It is considered in appreciation of poems because helps to get the main message presented. The poet can be happy, angry or sorrow.</p> <p>Possible themes; Themes are central ideas that a poet wishes to communicate. When appreciating poems these are important because they show the intention of the poet.</p> <p>Messages and lessons; These are the things that we learn in poems. They are put under consideration when appreciating poems because messages persuade the society some good - kind.</p> <p>Relevance; When appreciating poems it is important to look whether the poem is relevant to the society or not, this is because a poem should reflect society's life.</p> <p>Success and failure of the poet; Here we look at what the poet has succeeded to deliver message to the society and how he or she has failed to deliver message.</p> <p>Technically; When appreciating poems the above factors are very important because they are the core part where the poems can be well understood by the reader.</p>
Q2-	<p>messages persuade the society some good - kind).</p> <p>Relevance; When appreciating poems it is important to look whether the poem is relevant to the society or not, this is because a poem should reflect society's life.</p> <p>Success and failure of the poet; Here we look at what the poet has succeeded to deliver message to the society and how he or she has failed to deliver message.</p> <p>Technically; When appreciating poems the above factors are very important because they are the core part where the poems can be well understood by the reader.</p>

Extract 10.1: A sample response of correct answer for question 2.

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow:

There is need
To tame this body,
This ever-demanding horse,
Chain it in rigid discipline,
Giving it what is good for it

How many times has it
Neighed and stamped for green grass
And bending to its demands
Splotched into bog?

Questions:

- Suggest the title of the poem.
- What kind of a poem is this? Give evidence for your answer.
- With examples, briefly explain any two literary devices used in the poem.
- Suggest three messages reflected in the poem.
- Briefly explain the relevance of this poem to the real life situation.

1. Reading the poem and answering the question.	
a) The title of the poem is → How TO DISCIPLINE OUR BODY	
b) The kind of poem is a free verse poem because it is not rhythmic (it does not have rhyme and rhyme schemes).	
c) The two literary devices used in the poem. i) Hyperbole; Refer to the situation of exaggerating something very much. For example, "And bending to its demands, Splotched into bog..."	
ii) Enjambment; A verse ending to the next verse. For example; "There is need To tame this body..." Also	
d) The message reflected in the poem is that we should take good care of our bodies and feed them vegetables so as we can be strong to fulfill our demands.	
e) The poem is relevant to the real life situation because it's true that many people are moral ended and indisciplined letting the body to control them instead of them to control their bodies.	

Extract 12.1: A sample of correct responses from one of the candidates.

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Use any two plays to show how playwrights use different techniques to convey their message to their respective societies and the world at large. (Give four points from each reading).

Q5.	<p>Technique 1: Refers to a particular unique way of composing literary works which make it different from other people's work of art. The techniques include of Title, characters, and language use. Message refers to what is conveyed to the readers or society. Through literary techniques we get different messages. Example through characters poverty and repetition. By using "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" written by Henrik Ibsen and "BETRAYAL IN THE CITY" written by Francis Imbuga. The following are the techniques used to convey the message starting with "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" By Henrik Ibsen</p> <p>Title: The playwright has</p>
Q5.	<p>used the title "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" which is ironic where by Dr. Thomas Stockmann was referred as the Enemy of the people while he was supposed to be named as a friend of the people due to his contribution to find the solution about the contaminated spa-baths. Through the title we get the message that sacrifice is important so as to bring changes in the society.</p> <p>Characters: characters are related to the people or animals used by artist to convey the message. The character Peter Stockmann has been used by the playwright to convey the message of irresponsibility among the readers, also conflict is source of underdevelopment of the society because Peter Stockmann was irresponsible as the mayor of the municipal council he was also engaged in conflicts with different people including Thomas Stockmann instead of cooperating with him to find the solution of the spa-baths.</p> <p>Symbolism: Also the playwright has used symbolic language to present the reality in the society. Example Animal to present people's behaviour, spa-baths to present immoralities in the society. Through symbolism we get the message</p>

Q5	<p>Techniques: Refers to a person unique way of composing literary work which make it different from other people's work of art. The techniques include of Title, characters, and language use. Message refers to what is conveyed to the reader or society. Through literary techniques we get different messages. Example about characters poverty and capitalism. By using "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" written by Henrik Ibsen and "BETRAYAL IN THE CITY" written by Francis Imbaga. The following are the techniques used to convey the message, starting with "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" by Henrik Ibsen</p>
Title: The playwright has	<p>used the title "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" which is ironic when Dr. Thomas Stockmann was referred as the enemy of the people while he was supposed to be named as a friend of the people due to his contribution to find the solution about the contaminated spa-baths. Through the title we get the message that sacrifice is important so as to bring changes in the society.</p>
Character: Character are soft people of the people or animals used by artist to convey the message. The character Peter Stockmann has been used by the playwright to convey the message of irresponsibility among the leaders, also conflict is source of underdevelopment of the society because Peter Stockmann was irresponsible as the mayor of the municipal council he was also aggressive in conflict with different people including Thomas Stockmann instead of cooperate with him to find the solution of spa-baths.	<p>Character: Character are soft people of the people or animals used by artist to convey the message. The character Peter Stockmann has been used by the playwright to convey the message of irresponsibility among the leaders, also conflict is source of underdevelopment of the society because Peter Stockmann was irresponsible as the mayor of the municipal council he was also aggressive in conflict with different people including Thomas Stockmann instead of cooperate with him to find the solution of spa-baths.</p>
	<p>Symbolism: Also the playwright has used symbolic language to present the reality in the society. Example Anemone to present people's behavior, Spa-bath to present immorality in the society. Through symbolism we get the message.</p>

Q5

language use; also the play might had use language different figures of speech such as similes, personification and other figures of speech to convey message to the readers.

Example the playwright used sayings such as "A strongest man is who for not alone" which give the message of sacrifice is inevitable in building good societies; e.g. Dr Thomas Stockman did for his society.

Also the play "BETRAYAL IN THE CITY" by Francis Imbanga has been used different techniques to convey message as follows;

Title; The title is referring the general idea of the book. The title "BETRAYAL IN THE CITY" reflects what is conveyed to the readers due to presence of Betrayal. Example The government of Bobi寿明 & the people of Katanga state through the title we get the message that betrayal is the fuel of underdevelopment in the society.

Character; also the playwright has used characters like Tupperwanda to show sacrifice of Tupper to the habitants go as to fight against the responsibility, corruption and underdevelopment caused by Bobi and Paulini. Through Tupper hands we get the

Q6

language use; also the play might had use language different figures of speech such as similes, personification and other figures of speech to convey message to the readers.

Example the playwright used sayings such as "A strongest man is who for not alone" which give the message of sacrifice is inevitable in building good societies; e.g. Dr Thomas Stockman did for his society.

Also the play "BETRAYAL IN THE CITY" by Francis Imbanga has been used different techniques to convey message as follows;

Title; The title is referring the general idea of the book. The title "BETRAYAL IN THE CITY" reflects what is conveyed to the readers due to presence of Betrayal. Example The government of Bobi寿明 & the people of Katanga state through the title we get the message that betrayal is the fuel of underdevelopment in the society.

Character; also the playwright has used characters like Tupperwanda to show sacrifice of Tupper to the habitants go as to fight against the responsibility, corruption and underdevelopment caused by Bobi and Paulini. Through Tupper hands we get the

Q5. message that we should struggle and fight against irresponsibility, poverty and underdevelopment we should be courageous like Pisper Island.

Language use; it is one of the techniques used to convey message to the readers through the use of sayings, proverbs and idioms. The playwright has use saying to convey the message that we should be responsible so as to avoid underdevelopment problem.

PLOT: This is referred to the arrangement of events in a literary work of art. It has been used by the playwright to convey the message of betrayal in the society where not one person explain about betrayal act two and also the whole book so the arrangement of events in the play "BETRAYAL IN THE CITY" give the message of presence of betrayal in the community at the Kafirka state such as removal of public works like Kafirka and Jara, The government of Kafirka starts to the citizen!

Generally, the playwright had succeeded to use different techniques to convey the message to their respective society and also the world at large.

Extract 13.1: A sample of a response from a candidate with good performance.

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. Describe how different characters did not despair in the struggle for change despite encountering inevitable setbacks in two plays of your choice. (Use four points from each reading).

Q6.	<p>Character: These are people who are used in a certain work or an art, such as in the novels as well as in the plays. Characters did not despair in the struggle for change despite encountering inevitable setbacks. This can be revealed by citing two plays "AN ARAB EPILOGY OF THE PEOPLE" by Chinua Achebe and "BEFRIED IN THE CITY" by Francis Imbuga. The following characters have encountered setbacks in the process of struggling for change.</p> <p>Beginning with the leader of the people, the following characters encountered setbacks in the process of struggling for change.</p>
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Q6.	<p>Dr. Thomas Stockman struggled for the welfare of the majority, leads him to be fired from the job; Dr. Thomas Stockman as a medical doctor, was also fired from the job, soon after discovering that the bath (spa bath) which people of the people use in their domestic uses are polluted (contaminated) so as it should be disinfected and reconstructed again. After delivering this information to Peter Stockman, a mayor, Peter Stockman refused as he afraid of getting lose, but when Dr. Stockman continued with his process of making sure that he deliver his article to the majority, Peter Stockman (his brother) decided to chase him away from the job.</p> <p>Captain Horster supports Dr. Stockman by providing him a hall to conduct his meeting, leads him to lose his job; Captain Horster (a friend of Dr. Stockman) is fired from a job, by supporting Dr. Stockman's resolution, as he provided Dr. Stockman with a hall which he could use to conduct his meeting with the majority and informing them that the spa bath is contaminated as it can lead to the occurrence of disease like typhoid, he was chased away by Peter Stockman (a mayor) soon after he realized that Captain Horster supports Dr. Stockman.</p> <p>Catherines support her husband (Dr. Stockman) leads her to lose financial assistance from her father; Catherine's father (Captain Kib) stopped providing financial support to his daughter, after being aware that Dr. Stockman's article</p>
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Q6. concerning the reconstruction of spa bath, is caused by his industries, so at the end he stopped providing him with financial support.

Peter supports his father (Dr. Stockman) leads her to be fired from a job; Peter was a teacher, but she engaged in supporting her & other ideas of reconstructing the spa bath which are contaminated. When Peter Stockman realizes that Peter assists his father, he decided to chose her away from the job, since Peter Stockman as (a mayor) does not want any expense on the spa bath, since he is afraid of getting bad news of loss, as he had shares in those industries which pollute the spa bath.

Coriolis with The betrayal in the city by Francis Iribarne

Students dissatisfaction concerning the suppression of peasant lectures lead to death of their professor; Unipisa university students conducted their protest, since they were against their professor lecturers, as they were not teaching them about equality, and fraternity, as it was caused the death of Tolka (poor winds brother).

Regina visit to the Boer's house to ask for a release of her brother (Giovanni) leads her to make an attempt to rape her; it is revealed in the play when Regina kept escape through windows, as she was afraid to be raped by Boer, all these occur because Regina was struggling to bring change, as her brother was detained, once he has not caused any trouble, instead he was standing on the truth.

Q6. Jero's fight against the import situation of the border leads Nira enter into conflict with multi, and he is detained, this happen because Jero allowed Nira and Daga to conduct their sharing ceremony once the government disallowed any kind of conducting any kind of ceremony.

Jero fighting against the import made by government officials (chagaga) it leads him to be detained and then released after the death of his mother and father. He kills Chagaga because Chagaga caused the death of his young brother Adiba. He kills Chagaga as a revenge.

Therefore literature as a work of art's function is not only to entertain but also to make people aware of what is happening in their society.

Extract 14.1: A sample response from a candidate with good performance.

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. With reference to two novels/short stories, use four points from each to support the view that, "The causes of poverty in Africa is as a result of malpractices which are done by its leaders."

	<p>Poverty refers to the situation whereby someone is not able to meet his/her basic needs. By using two novels I have read off "A MAN OF THE PEOPLE" written by THOMAS ACHIREKE and "BEAUTIFUL SOLES ARE NOT TIED WITH RIBBONS" written by ATTILA WILDE ARISTON. An army is shown how leaders cause poverty in Africa due to the malpractices they do in the society.</p> <p>By starting with A MAN OF THE PEOPLE the following are the malpractices done by leaders in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders are Misusing the Public funds. Money of public fund is used for the public money for the self interest. The author has shown like Mwangi who misused public funds by buying campaign papers, educating Eddie, Gud powder and the former were by his colleague. So in our contemporary society leaders are doing the same. Hence this misuse of public funds leads to poverty.
	<p>Leaders are causing Nepotism or favouritism. Nepotism refers to the act of favouring people related to you to high position. The author has shown that big strong who offered Odili a chance to live with them in his city have to enjoy the wealth accumulated by him. So in our contemporary society nepotism is done by people who are not competent. Hence also Nepotism is the source of poverty due to corruption.</p> <p>Leaders are Corrupt; in the society. Corruption refers to the act of using price or money to buy a certain right. The author has shown like Mwangi who tried to bribe Odili to back up his campaign and also tried to take like tribal Maxwell to stop his campaign struggle. So it shows that in our contemporary society that corruption led to poverty which is eating up the today Africa.</p>

Leaders are being irresponsible. Irresponsibility refers to the act of not being responsible. The author has shown it through the of those who are not responsible due to various corruption going abroad and their unallocated. One of the findings is in our society irresponsibility is prevalent leading to leaders being careless. Hence it leads to poverty in the society. After the previously mentioned following is beautiful sites are that rich goon chasing the malpractices done by leaders. Leaders are misusing public funds. Misuse of the public fund refers to the act of using public money for own interest. The authors have shown known ones who have used public money to buy a speed boat. So in our contemporary society misuse of public funds in the way also leading to poverty. Hence poverty in Africa.

Leaders are irresponsible; Irresponsibility refers to the act of not being responsible to some certain task that are suppose to be done. The author has shown the driver and conductor of the bus who didn't care on the passenger using foul abusive language to them. Is being irresponsible lead to poverty due to leaders are lacking resources in the completing their tasks in the society.

Leaders are corrupt; Corruption refers to the act of taking money or power to benefit on something for self interest. The authors have shown it through the driver of the bus who gave some money. hence he beat the traffic police to let him go. In our contemporary society the corruption is still prevalent due to it is used in official matters. Hence corruption also lead to poverty in the society.

	<p>Leaders are becoming self-fishness; self-fishness refers to the act of thinking only on own interest in the society. The author have shown Karaman who was just thinking of his own interest by only providing fish to Oya and her mother and not money. So in our society self-fishness is still there within our leaders in the country hence leading to poverty. Therefore, Authors are very creative due to different ways on the aim of curing differences among people to liberate themselves. To success.</p>
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Extract 15.1: A response from a candidate with good performance.

2021 PAST PAPERS – 2

leaders.

8. Use four poems to show how poets give an awareness of the happenings in their society by giving four points in each.

Q8	<p>Awareness refers to the situation of having consciousness and knowledge about something happening in the society. Poets give all matters connected to the society which may be political, Economic, social or cultural matters. It is true and evident that poets give awareness about the happenings in the society to the people. In the discussion will be centred on poems such as EAT MORE written by Joe Orton, BLINDS OF THE LANDLORD written by Langston Hughes, YOUR PAIR written by Fernando Buschua, and IF WE MEET ONE written by Claude McKay. Poets give awareness to the happenings as follows:</p> <p>By starting with the poem called YOUR PAIR written by Joe Orton, the poet gives awareness to the people about the happenings as follow:</p> <p>The issue of Unemployment: unemployment is the state of being jobless or out of employment. Joe Orton has exposed the issue of unemployment to the people as an existing problem so that they can be aware. The issue of unemployment is portrayed when the persona says:</p> <p>"But I'm an unemployment more pay."</p> <p>This reveals that unemployment exist in the society.</p> <p>Existence of classes in the society: classes refers to the social, economic and political gap among the people in the society. This poem expose the issue of classes when we come to see that there are people who are employed and others crying for employment, there are people who afford balanced diet and others who afford bloody grass.</p>
Q8	<p>This is evident when the persona says</p> <p>"But I am an unemployment more pay, My third year now and wed"</p> <p>Therefore the persona reveals that there is unemployment.</p> <p>The issue of hypocrisy: Joe Orton has exposed unsuccessful the issue of hypocrisy when we see the slogan (leaders) shouting to eat balanced diet while it is well known that people can not afford as they are out of jobs. persona of this poem decide to protest the slogan when he say</p> <p>"The only one that would cut me, eat more bloody grass"</p> <p>Therefore leaders in power are hypocrite to their people similar to what happens in our society.</p> <p>Existence of poverty: poverty is the inability to afford basic necessities of life like food, shelter and clothes, in this poem, the persona is unable to afford balanced diet hence reveals that there is an existence of poverty. This is also evident when the persona is unemployed but married as he say,</p> <p>"But I am an unemployment more pay, My third year now and wed"</p> <p>Hence the persona decide to accept bloody grass as the only one to cut him. poverty exist highly in our society where many people are jobless, married and can not afford all basic needs.</p> <p>Also by using the poem called YOUR PAIR written by Fernando Buschua the poet give awareness to the happenings as follows:</p> <p>The presence of oppression: oppression is the state of being tortured and undermined. The issue of oppression is revealed by the poet in the first</p>

08 stanza when he use the persona and the persona
in this poem says

"your pain
yet more my pain

"shall suffocate oppression"

This reveals that there is oppression in the
society similarly to our society, people are
oppressed through denial of some rights for
example poor people regarded because of
having no economic support.

The cause of humiliation. This is the situation
where by the person is maltreated and dehumanized.
The cause of humiliation is revealed in the third
stanza when the persona say:

"your scars

"yet more my scars

"will be remembering the whip"

where scars are symbolically used to portray the
cause of humiliation closely to our society, some
people are humiliated and given no value for
example domestic servants.

The cause of colonialism and imperialism. This
is centred on the domination of all aspects of life. The
cause of imperialism is revealed using the words
of the persona when he say:

"My strength

"yet more your strength

"shall overcome imperialism"

This implies that there is an existence of imperiali-
sm. This is closely related to our society where
there is the question of Neo-colonialism as the
modern form of Colonialism and imperialism.

Extract 16.1: Part of a sample response from a candidate with good performance.

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. Plays do not just reflect what is happening in the society, they also show what ought to have happened. Using any two plays you have read under this program, show how the playwrights have been able to do that. (Use four points from each play).

4	<p>play refers to the live composition that is written for the purpose of being acted on the stage, it is true that plays do not just reflect what is happening in the society, they also show what ought to have happened, the truth is going to be verified by using An Enemy of the people by Henrik Ibsen and I will Marry when I want by Ngugi wa Thiongo and Ngugi wa Mirii;</p> <p>By starting with An Enemy of the people by Henrik Ibsen, the truth is going to be verified as follows.</p> <p>Absence of freedom of press and expression, In the play the author have been able to depict the absence of freedom of press and expression through some incidences, for instance Peter Stockman interfered the Herald not to post Dr- Stockman's articles about polluted spa-bath, Also government restricted Dr- Stockman to proclaim the truth about the polluted spa-bath, The playwright also depict what should be or ought to happen like encouraging the right and freedom of press and expression so as to make people aware of the polluted spa-bath and their effect such as typhoid and Gastric disease.</p>
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Betrayal, The author depicted this issue by using Mr-Horstad, Bilong and Mr Astleson who betrayed Dr-Stockman about the publicizing Dr-Stockman's discoveries. This issue alleviate the existence of poor living standard health environmental problem, since because if the the Member/Leader of the Herald publicize the Dr-Stockman article they could increase awareness and evanage the majority of people from the immorality and diseases like typhoid.

Selfishness, This refers to the situation whereby a person favour or do things that benefit him only without considering the others, The playwright depicted this issue by using Peter Stockman and Mr-Horstad who do not want the truth to be revealed for their interest a thing, that increased immorality and diseases in the society, These leaders were supposed to abandon their selfishness interest and keep forward the majority interest so as to build stable and progressive society.

Ignorance, This refers to the situation of being un-aware about something, The playwright depicted this issue due to presence of high ignorance rate in the community and how ignorance accelerated the increase of immorality, The majority were ought to

accept changes and receive ideas from educated people rather than despising them and being at them so as to be aware of various immoralities and evils done by the ruling power.

Coming to I Will Marry When I Want, the truth is going to be unfold as follows:

Exploitation. The playwright depicted the exploitation done by rich people like Kime and Kisii to their fellow Kenyans through land alienation, low wages among many. The playwright succeeded to use the typical of exploitation to the majority of Kenyan particularly Kigundu like peasant plenty, for these people ought to end exploitation among themselves so as to facilitate economic, political and social progression.

Poverty. This refers to the situation of being poor to the extent that, a person can not afford his/her basic needs. This issue is depicted by using Kigundu family who are living poorly due to land alienation, low wage and exploitation, drunkenness among many. The Kenyan were ought to work hard and not keep on drinking alcohol "Chobuki" and so as to facilitate the elimination of poverty.

Humiliation, this refers to the situation of treating somebody below. The playwright depicted this issue that by every Kivu and Kiva family who used to humiliate the poor people like Kigundu instead of cooperating and helping their fellow Kenyan to so as to reduce the rate of poverty and let them live happily.

Classes, playwright depicted the existence of rich (upper class) and poor (lower class). The rich people like Kivu and Kivua used their economic power to humiliate, exploit and oppress their fellow Kenyan like Kigundu and Goroambe instead of helping helping them so as to attain good economically progression and reduce economic imbalance.

Generally, Playwright depicts what is happening in the society such as classes and poverty, so as to make people aware and encourage them to the fair measures that could enable them to solve the problem that their society facing.

Extract 13.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. When playwrights compose their work of art focusing on social struggle, they always build courageous characters to face danger for the wellbeing of their society. Justify this assertion with reference to two plays you have read. (Use four points for each character).

Q5	<p>Characters refer to the people or anything given the role to play in the life of a work and characterization is the process of assigning the attributes to character to play in the literary work. The courageous characters usually are Antagonist who usually called heroes and tend to face a lot of dangerous like being beaten, and other problems.</p> <p>From the play of AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE -the character mainly who is courageous is Doctor Stockman. The following is how doctor stockman was courageous to fight against the majority for the sake of his country.</p> <p>Doctor Thomas stockman was courageous even he was dismissed, he continued with the programme he started of releasing the truth. The doctor was dismissed later by his brother Peter stockman but continues with the struggle to ensure his country get out of the contaminated sea bath.</p> <p>Doctor stockman's house was broken, but he continued with his struggle without giving up example the storm of both house he took them as money to eat and master when they grew up to see him the Doctor was courage enough that he prefer the country than his own family.</p> <p>Doctor stockman was courageous even when the people turned against him, example Mr Billing his friend and colleague he continued with the protest earlier when the Doctor was very courageous and when he was betrayed he remain →</p>
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to standing firmly that to the end because he won
and tried himself to ensure that he struggle to
the end of his war he never gave up even when
he was beaten.

Babberthwaite's father never lose his
courage when his daughter gets dismissed and his
little boy mother and wife dismissed from school
he continued with the struggle to ensure
the majority are safe against the untried
so both house that her had to him to
continue with his struggle even though he -
was made easier.

By using the best of the I will
probably make it worth the following in front
Shows the way Gricombe plays the role to be
re his country very well.

Gricombe family assisted their neighbours
the requirement when is need enough salt to the
Liquorice family the show that Gricombe was
courage and helped others for the development of
his country he could do anything as he wished
because of it.

Gricombe provided advice to Liquorice
about the like of Gathen and the new religion
He man Gricombe also managed to solve the
Liquorice family on the problem that might be
as happened between Esther and John who can't
here he played good role although he was not
succeeded.

Gricombe acted as mediator between them
and his wife Wangari when they
were fighting and wanted to divorce each other \rightarrow

to standing firmly that to the end because he can
confess himself to anyone that his struggle to
the end of his war he never gave up even when
he was beaten.

Dorothy was never lose hope
even when his daughter gets dismissed and his
little boy wife and only dismissed from school
he continued with the struggle to ensure
the majority are safe against the underworld.
In last hour that have had to him to
continue with his struggle even though he
was made inferior.

By using the back of the I will
mainly mention I want the following document
Shows the way Gricambi plays the role to the
re his society going well.

Gricambi firmly assisted those neighbors,
the movement when in need enough sent to the
Liquor's family the show that Gricambi was
courage and helped others for the development by
no society he could do anything as he called
Karamba's self.

Gricambi provided advice to Karamba
about the like of Galton's and the new religion
the man Karamba also managed to solve the
Karamba firmly on the problem first mightly
as happened between Galton and John McLean's
here he played great role although he was not
succeeded.

Gricambi acted as mediator between Karamba
and his wife Wangari when they
were fighting and wanted to divorce each other \rightarrow

"or He advised them to settle down and solve their problems peacefully and told Karamuwa that striking is not solution to the problem.

Gicumbi used his intellectual advantage to mobilize people on the existing exploitation between themselves, that factory owners and land owners and workers hence he played this important role to ensure that people are at peace and realize the aims of the countries established after the Independence.

Generally the playwright always must have the protagonist and antagonist these ~~hand~~ tend to oppose each other there may be conflict in any play hence the hero whom we must be there to tell stories for the benefit well being of the people.

Extract 14.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. Analyse the relevance of two novels you have studied under this section, to the contemporary world using four points each.

6. Novel is the genre of literature used to express social realities, novel has many characteristics among of them are: It is long compared to play because contains many events also novels involves chapter also novels are presented in narrative form. Novels always are relevant to our societies because what are written in the novels are also present in our society and this is proved by using two novels namely: A MAN OF THE PEOPLE Written by novelist called Chinua Achebe and another novel called THE BEAUTIFUL ONES ARE NOT YET BORN written by Ayi Kwei Armah. By starting with the novel known as A MAN OF THE PEOPLE by Chinua Achebe, this novel is relevant to the contemporary world as follows:

Corruption, refers to the use of public funds or things for personal gains, in the novel corruption shown by using Chief Nanga who uses public funds to enrich himself by purchasing expensive cars also chief Nanga bribes Odili in order to surrender the competition to be in power also on another hand Chief Simon Koko bribes Maxwell Kulama in order to stop opposing him in election. This is also relevant to the contemporary world because there are some leaders in African countries who use corruption in order to be elected by majority also they embezzled public funds to enrich themselves.

Betrayal, means going against with agreements, in the novel known as A man of the people betrayal shown by using Chief Nanga who betrays majority by not fulfilling the promises such as roads

6. and luxury busi also Chief Nanga betrays his wife (Magret) by having sexual relationship with other girls in town (Basi) such as Elsie, Jean Edna while he is in marriage also Chief Nanga betray Odili by having sex with odili's girlfriend Elsie. This is also common in contemporary world whereby those who are in power betray their citizens by failing to fulfil the promises such as good social services etc those who are in sexual relation betray each other.

Poverty, this is the situation whereby a person is unable to afford basic needs such as cloth, shelter and food. In the novel poverty shown by using Odo's family whereby odo fail to pay school fees to his daughter (Edna) also odo's family depend on assistance from Chief Nanga as they expect that chief Nanga to marry Edna in order for them to get assistance and income. This is also relevant to contemporary world because poverty is common in African countries and people fail to afford basic needs.

Polygamy, is the situation whereby a man marry more than one wife. In the novel polygamy shown by using Odili's father (Heze kith Samaku) who married five wives with thirty five children though he does not provide services to them. This is also common in contemporary world where there are men with many wives especially in African countries such as Burundi, Tanzania among others.

Also in another Novel known as The Beautiful ones are not yet born by Ayi Kwei Armah, what is written in this novel is relevant to the contemporary world as follows:

Poverty, In the novel poverty shown by

6. Using The man's family and citizen in Ghana whereby The man lives poor life with no good house also food and other basic needs also citizen in Ghana live poor life because many of them fail to afford basic needs example people sell green oranges to mean not ripe enough in order to get income. This is also relevant to the contemporary world where people in developing countries live poor life.

Corruption, In the novel corruption shown by using Koomson who uses public funds to enrich himself by building good houses in town, purchasing expensive car & example Cadillac also koomson bribes boat man and set man in order to escape also drivers bribes policeman in the roads. This is also common in contemporary world where some leaders in power use public funds for their life forgetting majority in the country.

Betrayal, In the novel betrayal shown by using Koomson who is Minister of culture in Ghana betrays his citizen by not providing good social services as he promised as Koomson betrays his wife (Estellah) by having sexual relation with other girls in town. This is also common in the contemporary world where betrayal is observed in relationships also those who are in power betray others.

Irresponsibility, In the novel irresponsibility shown by using The man who is irresponsible to his family also The man does not report Amanaku for giving bribes to the clerk responsible for Wagon allocation space also the City council is irresponsible because the city is dirty with bad smell also The man explains this also is common in contemporary

6. World where some fathers are not responsible for their families also some leaders in power are irresponsible especially in developing countries.

To conclude, it's true that novels are relevant to the contemporary world because what ~~are~~ written in novels are also present in the society things like corruption, betrayal among others and through literary works like novel people become aware of what are happening in the society also novels liberate people in the society, for that case novelists should keep on writing many works of art in order to educate majority in the society.

Extract 15.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Take any four characters, two from each of the two readings you have read under this section and show how they differ in terms of their views and how they handle circumstances. (Use four points from each reading).

07.	<p>Character are the objects that are carried or used by the authors or writers to act like human being and there are minor characters and major characters. Using two novels that I have studied am showing four characters on how they differ in terms of their views and how they handle circumstances which are THE BEAUTYFUL ONES ARE NOT YET BORN by KYI KWEI ARNIAH and A MAN OF THE PEOPLE by CHINUA ACHEBE. am showing how two characters differ in terms of their view and how they handle their circumstances are</p>
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Odili didn't like talking and sleeping with a lot of girls but Chief Nanga liked to talk about the girls and many of them all the time and sleeps a lot of time. They handle their circumstances when we see Odili's talk decision of not living again and stay with Edina while Chief Nanga still sleeping with a lot of girls through bribing them.

Odili always was telling people the truth and reality of which they're living into their country like to Edina, the people of una while Chief Nanga never tells people about the truth but keeping secret evils to his people while exploiting them by asking money to see him is good. So, Odili handle the circumstances when decided to combat against him so that to put his evils openly while Chief Nanga uses force like sending him some people to stop him so that to not let him to speak out his evils openly to the people and even threats people to not vote for him.

Odili loved Edina for real and he feel pitch for Mr. Nanga what was doing by her husband while Mr. Nanga or Chief Nanga never loved Edina for real but want to play with her like his wife and he never feel pitch for his wife because she was old. Odili take circumstances of marrying Edina to comfort himself to fight for her even to her parents and asking forgiveness but Chief Nanga uses money to bribe the Edina's parents and help them inform of money in order to make her daughter accepting him.

Generally from two this characters they differ in views and carry different circumstances to each other.

07. Referring to the novel of Beautiful Days Are Not Yet Born answer two characters -

A man was heart kindred to all people and was the member of all people that means he was social but Koomson was not social to all people but only with the ones whom he was knowing and keep busy with his wife and life. A man handle this circumstances through cooperating his personal problems to other people like Noland man but Koomson only to his fellow porters of working when greeting to the pub.

A man knows how people they are suffering when he was decided to pass through and walking around the street and also how the country it is with its people while Koomson he was only deals with family he has unliving quiet life while his people die with hunger and poverty and busy walking by using cart while inside A man handle circumstances after deciding to work at night to see the street while Koomson working with carts with his wife and pass through those people and not caring them.

A man never advises the bad things or he never takes actions on the bad advise though he was tortured because of the poor life he was having like his wife decided to advise him to take corruption as well her wife's mother so they to live good life but refuse while Koomson when was advised to do anything he was doing whether was bad or not bad only for love for his wife. A man handle this circumstances by going out around the street when his wife starts quarreling and keeping quite while Koomson brought for her the things which he she asked so that to sleep her quite and loving her.

A man was patriotic with his country like he refuses corruption to take when he was working by being the good responsible leader

07 but Koomcon was irresponsible, non patriotic and he accepting taking corruption like buying of boat wrote his daughter's name by using the government's money. A man handle this circumstance through running because to avoid to endanger his life when the government discovered while Koomcon takes it so that to have good life, to enjoy without looking the tutor and return it led him to escape from the country after the discover of the country.

Extract 16.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. Poems not only entertain but also educate. Support this statement using four poems you have studied under this section. (Use four points four points for each poem).

8.	<p>Poem refer to the piece of writing that uses the language creative to reflect social issues. It is true that the poems not only entertain but also educate. A one who composes a poem is called poet or poetess. By using the poems that I have done known as "YOUR PAIN" written by "ARMANDO GUERRA", "A FREEDOM SONG" written by "MARGRIE O. MAGGOY", "BUILDING THE NATION" written by "HENRY BARLOW" and "EAT MORE" written by "JOE MCALE" the poets has composed this poems that not only entertain but also educate.</p> <p>By starting with "BUILDING THE NATION" the poet composed a poem that not only entertains but also educate as follows:-</p> <p>The use of symbolism. This means that something stand to represent another thing. In the poem the poet has use symbol like poem about secretary as those who builds the nation while their stomach are full and drives those who their stomach are empty. This shown in stanza number three when says:-</p> <p>"---The menu reflected its importance cold beer with small talk ---"</p> <p>This has been used to give education to the people that lead in power they work only for their stomach and not for the those who put them into power as it entertains and educates them through the use of symbolism.</p> <p>The use of rhetorical questions. This means that the questions that does not need an answer. In the poem the poet use this so as</p>
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to make people aware as it been used in the stanza four when says:-

"He yawned many time in the back of us
Then to keep awake he suddenly asked
Did you have any lunch friend?"

This used as to provide lesson to the reader people that their leaders are hypocrite as they pretend to be holy while they are evil, then people should take responsibility for them.

The use of Imagery, This means something that stands to give picture to the readers. In the poem there are different words and things which gives picture to the readers so as to entertain them. This used in Stanza number two when says:-

"The menu reflected its important
Gold bell bees, with small talk
Then fried chicken with nifties--"

Even this used to as to educate people that those who are in power are extravagant, selfishness and misuses the public funds as as they use their resources for their personal gain that they leave under development they need to be accountable.

The use barbitum, This means that the use of two languages, has been by the poem used to entertain the people since there is shift of language, This shown in stanza four when says:-

"...Mwananchi! I too had none--"

Also this give education to the reader that there are classes in the society the man of poor and man of rich as those who are rich

wed to exploit the poor or how the clever
is suffering from hunger while building the nation.

Not only "BUILDING THE NATION"
but also "EAT MORE" the poet has shown
how poem not only entertain but also educate
as follows:

The use of hyperbole, This is a figure
of speech that used to exaggerate facts. Up
to the poem the poet exaggerates some fact as he
entertain the reader since the things provide extra
meaning, This shown on stanza two when says:-

"And so I wonder when I see the slogan
When I pass the only one
that would suits me eat more
bloodly grass--"

This used to educate the reader that they should be
aware of different things that happen in their
society as the one is aware of the exploitation
and hypocrisies of their authority.

The use of symbolism, This means
something used to represents another thing the
things provide the dual meaning as in the
poem they used to indicate This shown on
Stanza on the words like fruits, meat and
bread symbolic upper class who are able to
afford basic needs as says:-

"Eat more fruits the slogan says
More beef, more meat more bread--"

This even provide education to the reader
that they should aware the issue of classes
in our societies since classes is the source of

conflict as those who can afford to balance diet and those who can't afford hence people should work hard to fight against poverty.

The use of personification, this means that attributing human qualities and characteristics to non-human beings as they have been used to provide messages that educate the readers. Example in stanza one when says:-

"- Eat more fruits the slogan say:- As the slogan does not say but symbolizes the authority, hence educate the readers and entertain them, thus the authority used to exploit them as they encourage to eat balance diet while they are unemployment pay.

The use of imagery, the figure of speech that provide picture to the reader, and it has been used broader to educate and entertain the reader and get different changes in their society. This is shown in stanza two when says:-

"-- The only one that would suits me eat more bloody glass --"

Provide lesson that the majority who are poor are the ones that suffer from exploitation, oppression and humiliation from those who are in the upper class.

Not only "BUILDING THE NATION" but also "EAT MORE" but also "A FREEDOM TO ME" the poet show that poems not only entertain but also educate as follows:-

The use of simile. This is the figure of speech that used for comparison of two similar things with the word of conjunction. This used purposely so that to entertain and to educate the reader as shown in stanza four when says:-

"--- Since she minds them like a school girl

Want their shoes and bags ---"

This used to show that the people should be aware of the different things that exist in their societies and find the solution to solve them as a girl was aware about going to school.

The use of hyperbole. This means the figure of speech which exaggerates the facts. In the poem the poet exaggerated the fact that the girl had gone to gramey. This shown in the last stanza as it entertains the readers when says:-

More than all she ate in such a narrow life

Were banished at her funeral

Aficion gone to gramey ---"

Also this educate people that they should value every person so that to create an understanding society, the girl was suffered much at the end gone to gramey as a better place compare to that she was living

The use of symbolism. This mean something that used to stand for other thing or represent in the poem then are things that stand for other intakes to avoid the boredom to the reader and entertain them. Example the word sacks in stanza one as says:-

"---Atieno plucks the chicken
And her jacks down in the
kitchen---

This show that the girl was discriminated by her relatives then provide a lesson to the reader that they should avoid the issue of discrimination since all people are equal.

The use of imagery. This is the figure of speech that gives picture to the reader. It the words provide description to the one who reads a poem. Example in the last stanza when says:-

"---Atieno replaced meat and sugar
More than all she ate
In such a narrow life
Were lavished at her funeral---

Then this show that the people around Atieno were hypocrite as they pretend to be good to Atieno when she was gone. As it educate people that in order to create no understanding society they should avoid the issue of hypocrites.

Not only "BUILD ME THE NATION"
"EAT MORE" and "FREEDOM SONG"
but also "YOUR PAIN" a post show that poems not only entertains but also educate due to the following

The use of symbolism. This means something stands to represent another thing. the poet has used this finer to entertain and educate people in the society as the words like your and my has been used to symbolize unity. This shown in stanza one when says:-

"Your pain

Yet more my pain

Shall supportOppression ~ ~ ~

Thus they provide education to the people on the way of uniting worker to fight against the social injustice that exist in their societies.

The use of personification. This refers to the attributing human qualities and character to a non-human being. To the words like eyes shall speak and hands will be remembering the whip. His in order to entertain those who reads the poem also to educate. As shown in stanza three when says:-

"Your eye"

Yet more eyes

Shall be speaking about revolt ~ ~ ~

It also provide the education that the people should fight for their freedom in any case as they would die in a fight but get their freedom hence this provide the lesson to the readers that should fight against undesirable situation existing in their society.

The use of imagery. This is the figure of speech that gives picture to the readers. In the poem they used this figurative language that it can entertain their readers and provide the education as when people fight until they shed blood. This shown in last stanza when says :-

"-- My blood
Yet more your blood
Shall overcome imperialism --"

Also provide the education that the people should ever sacrifice their lives if they need changes and bring development.

The use of alteration. This is a repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of more than one word this has been used to entertain and educate the reader. Example in stanza three when says :-

You suffer
Yet more my scars
Your pain
Yet more my pain
" -- My strength
Yet more your strength -- "

This used to educate people that they should unite together and fight against social injustice that exists in their societies that by the use of words like you and my.

Therefore, It is true that the poem not only entertains but also educate since through the poem the people got entertainment and different lesson as the education they got to solve their different problems existing in their societies since the poems reflect real life.

Extract 17.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2019 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow

Thin and red,
Skinny and bald.
The boy groans on the ground.
Swollen stomach
Full of waste,
Thin legs
Thin arms,
Twitch
At the boy
Fights with flies
Over the empty plate.

Ten years old,
He looks older than ten
And younger than young,
And so small
As he wriggles
Prisoner
Of his unproportioned body.
'Mother', shouted the boy
'When I grow up
I will carry a gun
And not a pen!'
'My son,' shouted the mother,
My son, cries the mother
'You will never live to carry a gun
There is no meat for us.'

Questions:

- (a) Suggest the title of the poem.
- (b) What are the possible themes?
- (c) Identify the poetic devices used by the poet.
- (d) What is the tone of the persona?
- (e) How is the poem relevant to Tanzania of today?

9

(i) The title of the poem is THE DYING CHILD

(ii) Malnutrition

In the state when one lacks balanced diet.

The child in the poem is suffering from malnutrition due to the Imagery characteristics mentioned. For instance in the first stanza,

The poet says,

'Thin and Red,

Skinny and bald,

The boy groans on the ground,

Swollen stomach

Full of waste,

Thin legs,

Thin arms ...

(iii) Poverty

In the situation where by someone is not able to attain the maximum level of living, poverty has been shown through the boy character and his mother thus when the person said,

• As the boy fight with flies

Fight with flies

Over the empty plate..

here poverty has been portrayed as a symbolic theme by using the "empty plate" to mean that there were no food for the boy.

Q

(b) (ii) Protest

Is the situation where by a person or people is going against the certain unequal issue or a problem. Protest has been portrayed by the child who protested to get Education. Instead he wanted to carry a gun. This has been shown in the last stanza when the ^{boy} person says:

"When I grow up

I will carry a gun

And not a pen!"

Protest is also shown by the mother who protested for his son to carry a gun, she said

"My son" cries the mother

"You will never live to carry a gun

"There is no meat for us"

(iv) Optimism

Is the situation when someone is expecting something to be good and productive. In the poem Mother was an Optimistic since she believed that, no body can get good life through fighting (carry a gun) and the boy was optimistic to have dreams to carry a gun but his mother's words discouraged him. He said

"Mother!" shouted the boy

"When I grow up

I will carry a gun

And not a pen!"

9

(i) Anaphora

Is the repetition of sound in the consecutive starting or initial words. Anaphora has been used in the stanza when the person described the boy. The person says:

"And younger than young
And so small..."

*

(ii) Alliteration

Is the repetition of consonance sounds at the beginning of the words in the same line. Alliteration is shown in the first stanza when the poet said

As "The boy grows on the ground."

(iii) Repetition

Is the using the same words in the sentence of the poem. The poet has repeated for several times some words to show the emphasize on the what is going to be spoken. He said

"My son" shouted the mother

'My son' cried the mother

(iv) Rhyme patterns

Is the device which there is rhythmic sounds at the end of the words in the sentence. The poet has used a, a, ab in the first stanza and a, b, c, d, e, f... in the last stanza. This has been used in the poem as the factor for language choice corresponding to words in order to provide the real meaning.

Q

(v) Symbolism

Is the device in which something is used to represent something else. In the poem there is the use of symbolism in the last stanza when the boy shouted back to the mother. The use of the "gun" symbolized War, and the "Pen", symbolized Education. The boy said

"... I will carry a gun
... And not a pen!"

(vi) Imagery.

Is the technique whereby a poet uses language that creates the mental pictures in the mind. In the poem, the use of the descriptive words about the poor boy provide the mental picture of the boy with malnutrition.

The person says:

"Thin and Red
Skinny and Bald..."
Smarter
"Swollen stomach
full of waste
Thin legs
Thin arms;
quitch."

Q

(vii) The tone of the poet is a sorry and angry tone to show the hard life of the boy and poverty.

Q

(viii) The poem is relevant to Tanzania since there are a lot of messages and themes. The themes of poverty and Malnutrition face most of Society members of Tanzania.

They could not attain the balanced diet and due to poverty most of the children in our society ended to be like a boy with Malnutrition.

Extract 18.1: A response of a candidate who scored high marks.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. State leaders in African societies are notably shadows of colonial masters. Verify this statement by citing two readings you have done under this section. (Use four points from each of the readings).

6	<p>A MAN OF THE PEOPLE this is novel written by a famous novelist in Africa the late Chinua Achebe. The setting of the pr. novel is in Nigeria, after the attain of independence. The novel describe how the Nigerian government is even after the attaining of the independence from the colonial masters. Also by the use of the novel THE BEAUTIFUL ONES HAS NOT YET BEEN written by a novelist Ayi Kwei Armah. The setting of the novel is in Ghana. It written during the attain of the Ghana independence from the hands of their colonial masters. By the use of the two novel that is A man of the people and The Beautiful Ones are not yet born, I will show how the state leaders in African societies are notably shadows of the colonial masters.</p> <p>By the use of the novel A man of the People by Chinua Achebe. Bribery is portrayed in the novel, which shows how the state Leaders of the African society are notably of the shadows of colonial masters. Chinua Achebe use Chief M. A. Nanga to who is the ministry minister to portray the evils done by the state leaders in Africa. Chief M. A. Nanga receive bribe from the Anatania and Vono company, who want to build a science art company. The company promises Chief M. A. Nanga to sent the children of Chief M. A. Nanga to the states.</p>
---	--

6 To be educated also chief Nanga is promised to be rewarded with a certificate. Still Chinua Achebe the novelist (Crowdwright) shows how chief M. A. Nanga bribe the journalist so as to be written good in the newspaper. He tells Odili this when he bribed the journalist.

"If you don't give them some today they will write rubbish about you tomorrow".

Although he is not written bad, but still the mass citizens know the real other part of him. This shows how the state leaders are shadows of colonial masters.

Extravagance of the state leaders in African Societies are the shadow of colonial masters. This is shown in the novel how leaders (African leaders) they are Extravagance. They misuse the government funds for their personal uses. This is the same case on how the colonial masters misused the government funds to develop their countries. Chinua Achebe has used chief M. A. Nanga and chief Simon Koko to show how the leaders are Extravagance. Chief Nanga own ten buses which are used in Bori - Lilighi for transport also chief Nanga has an Extravagance houses which contain with big bed rooms, big bath rooms and big living rooms. On the other hand chief Simon Koko who is a minister he also own big houses in which

6 He has kept people to live there with paying a rent of about £3000, in which it is a large number of money in that period. Instead of the state leaders in African Society to solve problem which the all are facing such as poor living condition, underdevelopment and few others. They misuse the fund. Making the society under developed which influence classes in the society which are the rich and the poor.

Incompetent and irresponsible Leaders:- The leaders are irresponsible and incompetent towards their work in serving the people. Chinua Achebe has been able to show how irresponsible and incompetent through the novel. In the novel some leaders are semi-illiterate like example chief M.L.Nanga who is a standard six leaver. Chief Nanga is incompetent and irresponsible leader, who does not solve the problem facing his people till he kept him into power. This is seen when the engineer from the ministry of transport is examining the soil by experimenting the soil before construction to take place. When chief M.L.Nanga heard about the experiment he compare the engineer like an earthworm. He say,

"..... he has known become a earthworm....."

6. This shows that Chief M. A. Nanga is not competent enough. Also Chief M. A. Nanga promised his people to provide services such as water, electricity and road construction. Still he may not be able to fulfill the promise he made. He is waiting during the general election to fulfill the promises he made. This shows how it is impossible for him to do so. The same with the colonial masters who aimed at benefiting themselves and not the Africans.

Cultural alienation: The African leaders have denied their culture by alienating them and adopting the western culture as how the colonial masters were; which is not our culture. This is shown in the novel by the novelist. Chief M. A. Nanga alienate his culture that is African culture by his dressing style during the library exhibition. Not only Chief M. A. Nanga who alienate the African culture but also there other minister who does not like putting the African dressing style rather than they prefer wearing of suit which is also their culture. Also chief Koko who does not know the taste of coffee produced in Algeria. He says he does not prefer coffee produced in Africa (Nigeria) but produced in Brazil. Culture alienation

6. By the use of the novel Beautiful
Onus are not yet born written by Agyi
Kwei Armah. Bribery is portrayed by
some political or state leaders. Example;
Joseph Koomson bribe the man
so as to give him a wagon but the man
refused. Joseph Koomson bribe the allow-
tion clerk and he is given a wagon.
Joseph Koomson who is a minister he bribe
the night watchmen so as to be able to escape
from the cupboard, he promise him to
give money. Also the government officers
receive and provide bribe. This is shown
when the winner of the lottery tell
a the man. ".....he won't give me the
money from the national lottery until i give
him some....." he said the National
lottery officer". This shows how the
leaders and government officials are
corrupt and the shadow of the colonist
masters.

Incompetent and irresponsible
of the government leaders and officials
This is shown by Agyi Kwei Armah in
the novel. The municipal leader are
irresponsible since the city is dirty and
it is full of filth but they don't take
or do their responsibilities. Also the
government officers are responsible
due to the way they do there work.
Example the railway clerk is a
sleap during the working hours,

6. The railway officers know that the rail ways are not function, the toilet are dirty, and the telephone line is not working but still they don't work on them.

Poverty to the majority who live in the states (African states). This is due to the emergence of the local ones and the embitterment of the government fund. In which it stimulate poverty to take place. The majority who are the poor compared to the minority who are rich. Example Joseph Komsoom, Doctor John Lagos and the members of the parliament. The majority live a hard life compared to the man and his wife Oyo. They will long roads to rich their success. This is said by Oyo:

".... those two roads, long roads and short roads. It is you to choose what road to take to arrive fast".

This is the same on how the colonial masters. The majority who are the Africans were poor while the minority the Colonial masters were rich. This is also seen in the novel over the leaders who are the shadow of the Colonial masters.

Extract 6.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to show how African leaders perpetuate colonial masters.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Show how the contemporary world is reflected in any two novels you have read under this section. (Use four points from each reading).

7	<p>Contemporary world are the different things which are still exist in the world. By using two novels which are "A MAN OF THE PEOPLE" by CHINUA ACHEBE with "THE BEAUTIFUL ONE IS NOT YET BEEN" by AYI KWEI ARMAH we can see how the contemporary world is reflected.</p> <p>By starting with the book which is "A MAN OF THE PEOPLE" shows how the contemporary world is reflected as follows:</p> <p>(Corruption; this has been portrayed in the book by Chief Nanga to Odili, Chief Nanga want to give Odili bribe in order to stopping the campaign of overthrown him from the leadership. Chief Nanga gives Odili scholarship and some money to go out side does not get education but odili refused to take that bribe from Chief Nanga this shown when odili says</p> <p>" You think every one can be bought with few dirty pounds"</p> <p>Even in our society there some leaders who are still corrupt they don't want to leave their position when the time reach they provide the bribe in order to still back in their position.</p> <p>(Nepotism; this has been portrayed in the book by "Chief Nanga, Chief Nanga tell Odili to come to his office because they have working together in the one office and the ones who come from one tribe because in the office there is no any person who come from the same tribe this has been shown when odili says</p> <p>" It does not matter what you know but who</p>
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7 Contemporary world are the different things which are still exist in the world. By using two novels which are "A MAN OF THE PEOPLE" by CHINUA ACHIEBE with "THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRIES ARE NOT YET BORN" by AYI KWEI AFRIMAH we can see how the contemporary world is reflect.

By starting with the book which is "A MAN OF THE PEOPLE" show how the contemporary world is reflected as follows

Corruption; this has been portrayed in the book by Chief Nanga to Odili. Chief Nanga want to gift Odili book in order to stopping the campaign of overthrown him from the leadership. Chief Nanga give Odili scholarship and some money to go out side does to get education but Odili refused to take that book from Chief Nanga. He known when Odili says

" You think every one can be bought with few dirty pounds"

Even in our society there some leaders who are still corrupt they don't want to leave their position when the time came they provide the books in order to still exist in their position.

Apposition; this has been portrayed in the book by Chief Nanga. Chief Nanga tell Odili to come so as they can working together in the one office as the ones who come from one tribe because in the office there is no any person who come from the same tribe this has been shown when Odili says

" It does not matter what you know but who

7 "you know"

Even in our society reputation is still exist there are some leaders who using their position as the way of welcoming their relative who have not any qualification to get the job this it can caused under development due to the un qualified leaders.

Betrayal ; this is the situation of going against the agreement this was portrayed in the book by Chief Nanga, Chief Nanga was chosen by the people to be as to represent them in the government and solved different problem which exist them but when he get the leadership forgot any thing and started to be warminded, self-centered, irresponsible leader and corrupt.

Even in our society the leaders like Chief Nanga are those who forgot any thing after entering to the leadership and start to work for their benefit.

Hypocrisy ; this has been portrayed in the book by Chief Nanga, Chief Nanga was hypocrite because he used to tell the people that teaching is a noble profession than to being a minister this is hypocrisy because he was enjoying in his position.

Even in our society there are some people like Chief Nanga they pretended to do like the same thing & although they like that thing they want to show that people their innocent.

Not only in the novel of "A Man

7 OF THE PEOPLE' show how the contemporary world is reflected but also in the book of "THE BEAUTIFUL BOYS ARE NOT YES BEEN" we can see as follows

poverty; is the situation of lacking the ability to acquire the basic needs that was portrayed in the book by the man. The man was lived poor life his children was lacked even the shoes to wear his house was contain old furniture and was using the floor as the place of sleeping his children was lacking the education due to poverty which was unfortunate him but there was a people who was lived good life like Noman but they didn't help her from poverty.

Even in our society the poverty it still have there are some people who doesn't the ability even to acquire the food but there are some people who is rich like Noman but they didn't give any help to those poor people

Moral decay; this has been portrayed in the book by Oph the wife of the man Oph used to talk her husband as a child doctor because he expect to take corruption also there are abuse language what the people writing to toilet example the sweet vaginal this show how there is the moral decay among the people.

Even our society the people there some people who talking the foul behaviour they don't respect the people who were not the same others they using abuse language when

? they were forced.

Humiliation; this has been portrayed in the book by Estella who refuse to give the hands to the man she think that was not the same because the man was a poor person and her is a rich also when they will come to the house of the man he refused to take the alcohol and she sayed he using a beer and not alcohol

Even our society there some people who is self is more superior than others they take their richness as the place of think they are more superior than other people human that is bad behaviour.

Irresponsibilities; this has been portrayed in the book by Vrooman, Vrooman was a irresponsible leader he used to doing his own business instead of helping his people because he was chosen by other people so as to solve their problem.

Even our society the leader like Vrooman are those who are not fulfill their responsibilities but they using their position as the part of penituting their own activities.

The things which written by the writer in the book they reflected the things which happen or practicing in the society they done that in order that they to get their advantage example corruption, selfishness, poverty and betrayal even to the society one have.

Extract 7.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to relate what is portrayed in the two novels read and what exists in the contemporary world.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. Poetry like other works of art brings to surface society issues. Support this view using four poems. (Use four points from each poem).

8	<p>Poetry has been one among the medium that people use to express their feeling concerning their life and society that surround them. Poem is a piece of writing that use language creativity to express his/her emotion and feelings.</p> <p>Poetry has other work of art uses its ability to bring to the surface society issues that happen using the four poems which are "BUILDING THE NATION" by Majonie, "EAT MORE" by Joe Corrie, "YOUR PAIN" by ARMANDO and the last "THE DYING CHILD" by freeman am going to discuss the issues that were used to represent the society;</p> <p>By starting with the poem of "BUILDING THE NATION" by Majonie, the following are the society issues:</p> <p>Responsibility and irresponsibility; this is the situation of doing your duty as a citizen and a leader or worker; In the play responsibility is shown through the person who did this duty In the building the nation as seen in the verse which say "Today I did my share, In building the nation I drove a permanent secretary to an important meet junction" but also irresponsibility through the permanent secretary who only thought about pleasing and benefiting himself, but not the country also the permanent secretary was not doing his job but just feeding his stomach.</p>
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Awareness; is the ability of knowing what's going on and things that are not right In the poem the person is aware about the misuse of power that the permanent secretary is using for benefiting himself but not doing the job for the citizen as when The person drove the PS to a function and instead of feeding himself good stuff is seen in the verse which say "here ice-cream, tea to keep the PS awake" this do happens in the society.

Hypocrisy; this is the lying or saying things which are normally opposite In the poem the Permanent is hypocrite as when he is asking the person if he had any lunch And also the Pt. says I had non also the person who is told to know that the PS was lying while he had eaten In the function as is proven in a verse that says "Mwamachi; I had non also

Misuse of power; this is the using of the power that you have to benefit yourself and oppress others In the poem the PS has been using the power is having to benefit and feed himself and this makes others to be oppressed; as in our society their leaders who use the power that have to benefit themselves and forget that the power they have they were given in order to fulfil and help the citizen

Mul-nutrition ; this is the disease that is caused by failure of getting a well balance diet and the child is suffering from kwashiorkor due to failure of getting well nutrient food as proven on word "thin and red".

"Look older than my age" : the problem of malnutrition faces our society as the poor people are the one suffering from it because they fail to get well balance diet lack due to poverty.

Bad leadership ; this is the situation where by the leaders fail to do what they were given ; In the poem the leaders fail to provide jobs which faces the people poverty and only what they do is benefiting themself in their society there some leader who are not fulfilling their duties and only thinking about themselves.

Through the poem of Joe Corrie "EAT MORE" the following are the society issues being presented :

Unemployment, In the poem the person tries to explain about the problem of Unemployment while the slogan tries to tell the person about the well balance diet which the persons fail to get due to Unemployment as present in the verse which says "But am Unemployed, third year and wed, In the Society the problem

Through the poem by "THE DYNAMIC CHILD" by Freeman the following are the issues:

Poverty: By the situation where by an individual fail to provide himself/her self basic needs In the poem the person tries to explain about poverty through the Child who is thin and red and the whole situation as proven in the verse which say "Fighting with flies over an empty plate" the person tries to explain as in our society poverty has been a great deal as many individual fail to get their basic need due to the poverty they suffering from and persona argues. In the poem the persona said that

Anxieties: In the poem the person shows that the child is aware about the whole situation that going on in the government as it is exploiting the poor people that is seen through the Child who wants to protest against the government and say "the poor people is proven in the verse "If I give up, I will not carry a pen." If I give up, I will carry to you and not pen" In our society this things happen as their people who are aware about the government situation of oppressing the poor people and doing nothing about it. In the persona has reflected that.

Humiliation, the persona tries to explain about the humiliation that they face from the colonialism as it is shown in the verse that says, "You see yet more, my Star shall remember the whip".

So the poem tries to express about the issues that people get and pass through in our daily society and thus tries to express the protest from them.

Extract 8.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to show how poetry brings to the surface society issues.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow

The Awful Dentist - Jwani Mwaikusa

He read medicine,
Specializing in the tooth,
And graduated with honours
With a new thesis
To cure the aching malady.

"Our teeth shall be alright"
People chanted, welcoming his services.
And he started work, prompt and immediate.

They brought him all the teeth they had
Decaying teeth, aching teeth, strong teeth.
And he started working on their jaws
Diligently pulling out every tooth
From the jaws of every mouth,
And they paid him with meat
Which now they could not eat.

And so on went the dentist
Making heaps and heaps of teeth
Useless. Laying them waste
Without fear that soon
Very soon indeed,
He would have no teeth to attend to,
No tooth for which to call himself a dentist.

Questions

- (a) Extract a verse from the poem above which shows each of the following poetic devices:
- (i) Hyperbole
 - (ii) Symbolism
 - (iii) Satire
 - (iv) Stanza with the *abcbbold* rhyming pattern
 - (v) Parallelism
 - (vi) Strong-Weak-Strong-Weak-Strong-Weak-Strong rhythmic pattern
- (b) Summarize the main idea in each stanza.

09(a) iv) Stanza with the <i>abcbbold</i> rhyming pattern is stanza three. They brought him all the teeth they had (a) Decaying teeth, aching teeth, strong teeth. (b) And he started working on their jaws (c) Diligently pulling out every tooth (b) From the jaws of every mouth (b) And they paid him with meat (d) Which ^{now} they could not eat".(d)	
v) Parallelism is shown in the third stanza verse two. "Decaying teeth, aching teeth, strong teeth."	
vi) Strong-weak-strong-weak-strong-weak-strong rhythmic pattern is shown in the last stanza.	

9(b) The first stanza is about a leader who come into power who have good education and have the ability to solve the problem in the society. This is shown in the verse three, four and five "And graduated with honours
With a new thorn
To cure the aching melody".

The second stanza is about how the citizens are happy to receive a person who will care and solve the problem facing them and they welcomed the new leader and he stood waiting as soon as possible.

The third stanza is how the new leader is using his power and education to oppress the people of the society by taking everything they had and they decided to give all the natural source which they could not yet claim anymore. In the verse six and seven he says "And they paid him with mead
Which ^{now} they could not eat."

The last stanza is about how the leader has oppresed the citizen and has use the resources at the end he can not have nothing which can help him to be a leader anymore.

Extract 9.5 a response by a candidate who answered well most of the items in part (a) and (b) giving supporting evidence from the poem.

6.0 WRITING

7.0 APPRECIATING LITERARY WORKS

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. (a) Write the technical term for the following stylistic concepts:
- (i) A variation of language according to user.
 - (ii) A variety of language as used by an individual.
 - (iii) A variation of language according to use.
 - (iv) Language resulting from two people of different language communities.
 - (v) The choice and use of words in a literary work for artistic effect.
 - (vi) The angle or perspective from which a story is told. It can be either in the first or third person perspective.
 - (vii) Use of words which suggest meaning through the sounds contained.
 - (viii) Something that represents another thing.
 - (ix) The eventual solution, when all the knots are unraveled or where the outcome of the conflict is seen.
 - (x) A speech made by a character while alone on stage to reveal feelings.
- (b) Differentiate between oral literature and written literature giving five points.

Q3. a)	i. / Dialect.
	ii. / Idioglect.
	iii. / Register.
	iv. / Rhythm.
	v. / Diction.
	vi. / Point of view.
	vii. / Onomatopoeia.
	viii. / Symbol.
	ix. / Dénouement / resolution.
	x. / Soliloquy / solitaire.

Extract 3.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to write a correct word for each of the given stylistic concepts.

(b)	<p>Oral literature is the type of literature which is represented through the word of mouth. For example myth, fables, folktale, legend, idiom and proverbs.</p>	
	<p>Written literature is the type of literature which is represented through written form, for example play, novels and poetry. The following are differences between oral literature and written literature.</p>	
	<p>Medium: Oral literature as it explained, it represented through word of mouth, therefore it use spoken medium while written literature represented through written form, therefore it use written medium.</p>	
	<p>Age: Oral literature is said to be older than written literature because written literature should after the invention of writings.</p>	
	<p>Cost: Oral literature it does not cost since there is no preparation during speaking, while Written literature like poetry and novels it is cost since it needs preparation like books, CD, Magazine and others.</p>	
	<p>Storage: Oral literature does not need any material to store it since it depend on the mind of a speaker or audience while written literature need a materials for storage for example books, magazine, CD, and others.</p>	
	<p>Accessibility: Oral literature is not accessible anywhere since a narrator must come to the position of audience but written literature is accessible anywhere because it is in written form for example books, which found everywhere.</p>	

3(b)	<p>participants, in written literature the participants are only ones who know to read but in oral literature every one can participate as an audience.</p> <p>conclusively, Oral literature and written literature play the same roles, since all of them, are used to reflect realities in the society, therefore, also are two inseparable things because it dependent among each other.</p>
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Extract 3.4 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who wrote the differences between oral and written literature correctly.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. The playwrights' choice of content in their plays is a reflection of what is happening in their societies. Using two plays you have studied under this programme support this view.

Q4	<p>by revealing his secret to the Lango Tribe despite being Lwanda's wife whereas Gathoni in 'I WILL MARRY WHEN I WANT' is betrayed by John Muhungi who had promised to marry her but backsdown after realising that she is pregnant. Betrayals because of love are common in every society.</p> <p>Oppression: This is the act of ill treating a fellow human being. In 'LWANDA MAGORE' we realize that the two were constantly being oppressed by the Lango before the coming of Lwanda Magore whereas in 'I WILL MARRY WHEN I WANT' oppression is brought by the rich people in the society such as Kisi and Nkuse who employ and exploit poor people such as Kigundu and pay them little low wages. Exploitation by one man by another happens in societies based on social economic and political differences.</p> <p>Disobedience: This is the act of not listening to what ^{one} is told especially by elders and people with authority, that is the government, parent or aged elders. In 'LWANDA MAGORE', Lwanda Magore fails to listen to the village elders and heed their warnings and disobeys them by marrying Princess of the Lango Tribe. In 'I WILL MARRY WHEN I WANT' Gathoni goes against her parent's warning against John Muhungi, getting pregnant and kicked out of her home as a result. Disobedience is quite evident in todays youth who wish to have the freedom to do what they what want whereby they usually end up in trouble.</p>

84 Religion - This is one spiritual belief. Religion plays a great role in every society. Religion can negatively or positively influence on religion. In 'LWANDA MAGORE' people follow a traditional religion like the oracle of the le flour ancestral God's gods who they worship. Prayers to these God's gods brought wonder shaper who saved the two people. The religion even in 'I WILL MARRY WITH I WANT' is Christianity. Christians are portrayed to be negative people and hypocrite since they preach one thing do and do something else such as kill who preaches about love of God but shows nothing of the gift to Kigundu's family.

Ignorance is a big problem in all societies because of which irresponsible leaders can get away with the crime. In 'LWANDA MAGORE', Lwanda is completely ignorant on the intentions of the person who wanted to uncover his secret where as in 'I WILL MARRY WITH I WANT' Gathoni holds by believes John Mukuru promises don't go long range.

Temptations. Every society posses a measure of temptation to its people. This is when people feel the urge to do something that might not be right. In 'LWANDA MAGORE' Lwanda has got himself a woman from the happy tribe while as in 'I WILL MARRY WITH I WANT' Gathoni falls into temptation of marrying John Mukuru because he is rich and she is poor.

84 Protest. These are struggle as one person or a group of people against an opposing force. In 'I WILL MARRY WHEN I WANT' Gathoni protest against her parents on the matter of marrying John Mafunzo. 'LWANDA MAGERE' shows Lwanda Magere's protest against the elders because he is convinced that the prince will not be a threat.

Plays are mirrors of the society. This is because playwrights write from experience to reflect what actually happening in one society which also happens to be universal - happening in other societies too.

Extract 4.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to show how the playwrights' choice of content is a reflection of the happenings in the society.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Using one play you have studied in the course, show how sacrifice is inevitable for change to take place in the society.

5.4	<p>It is indeed very true that for change to take place in our societies, then sacrifice is inevitable. Francis Imbuga, the playwright of the play "Betrayal in the city" justifies the statement using characters like Jasper, Adika, Joe, Moses, Regine, Playgirl, Tumbi, Kabito, Nino and Doga and the students. To show how sacrifice is inevitable. The characters sacrificed in the following occasions.</p> <p>Jasper, Francis Imbuga uses him as the main character who sacrifices everything to avenge his brother's death. He kills dogaga and later on designs a play that was dangerous for it spoke the truth of how things went in their town. Through the play he managed to reach his goal of avenging his brother by killing Mbuli, Boss's right hand man, and marking mud to the towns ends.</p> <p>Adika, the playwright explains that he was Jasper's brother and the oldest son to Nino and Doga. He was killed as a student rising in university. His sacrifice to set aside his life and not for the sake of his university, was necessary for conserving the authenticity of the society ends.</p> <p>Joe, He is shown to be a police man, his sacrifice is seen when he decides to tell mbuli the truth, that it was unnecessary to stop the burial ceremony, due to this he was taken to prison without doing anything wrong. Despite him being in jail, his sacrifice tells the writer to avoid cowardness and speak for what is right.</p> <p>Moses, Francis Imbuga shows Moses as Regine's brother. He also told the truth to the authorities, when the doped people from dying in a funeral, that it was nonsense, as a result to this he was accused of using drugs, when opium was planted in his car. He also got imprisoned, but his sacrifice shows that we should stand against unfair and unreasonable policies or rules.</p>
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	from the authorities.
	Rajna. She is shown to be Mayese's sister as well as Jasper's close friend. She sacrificed to go to Basu's house in order to plead for her brother's release, in response to this Basu tried to rape her, and she had to escape through a window and got hurt. Rajna's sacrifice shows that the society should not give up but keep on trying.
	Playcast: The playwright shows the cast whom with Jasper made the play and acted it on the stage. The play was dangerous for it unmasked the evils of Basu and his colleague and cousin Multilal, but the cast sacrificed and the play went as planned. Their sacrifice led to a new beginning in the society after Multilal's death.
	Tumbe. Farooq shows Tumbe to be Basu's right-hand man and a landlord to Rajna's house. Tumbe sacrificed by helping Jasper achieve his goal of acting the play and finally killing Multilal; his support and sacrifice brought a change in the society.
	Kabita, He was among the members of the preparation board. His task was to prepare the reception and arrival of Basu in their town. He expressed his ideas as well as criticise Multilal's ideas that were naive, but to that Multilal killed him by a car accident after messing with his car brakes. His sacrifice to death tells the society not to be afraid to express themselves.
	Nina and Doga. These were parents to Aditi and Jasper. They conducted the shaving ceremony against Multilal's wish. So he murdered them in their home. Nina and Doga sacrificed to have their later son shaving ceremony which led to their deaths. This sacrifice also marks for a change in our countries.
	The University students, The playwright shows University students risking on the roads so as to get

Extract 5.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to use one play to identify characters who sacrificed themselves in order to bring changes in the society.

Form VI

1.0 LISTENING

2.0 SPEAKING

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

- Since Literature has been in existence for a long time, it has lost its value in the modern world. Discuss against this contention by giving examples.

OJ.	<p>Literature is work of art which uses language to reflect social realities in our everyday life; literature existed many years ago since man existed in the world, literature performs different roles in our daily routine, there are some different thoughts on literature, hence it has existed for a long time. "Literature has been in existence for a long time, it has lost its value in the modern world" such statement is not true, because literature still performs its role. the following are the roles or functions of literature in support of the contention.</p> <p>Literature still educates people in our society, hence it is a work of art which uses language, thus means it that the language used it may be in written form or spoken form, so through more writing or different speakers people are educated and civilized or reduce the number of uncouthness, for example people are educated through some stories, Plays, Novels, songs etc.</p> <p>It influences the society, thus it another function of literature, what by the society benefit from it, Lesser than our people who compose different works of art like plays, Novels, Poems, and short stories their message they do compose all things which are going on in the society, so people may influenced to positive or perform different activities rely through literature, for example through advertisement, people are advised to act etc.</p> <p>Literature entertains people, how can you prove that literature has lost its value, while it has been improved day after day, at the meaning of literature explains, that it a work of art which uses language to reflect social realities so it means that sometimes people enjoy and have leisure through literature that is due to work of art like Plays, some stories, songs etc.</p> <p>It plays a role to criticize the society, that comes when the society is wrong on something, for example playwrights, Novelists and poets, they do compose work of art so as to criticize leaders in power or the evils they conducted, but also they criticize on majority of the masses and they are still blind to the evils.</p>
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	<p>Literature helps to maintain culture. No form culture means the total sum of all style of living of certain society. For example customs, beliefs, norms etc. So through literature, a certain culture can be maintained because they influence practicing of it. Literature can maintain culture through traditional songs, cultural meetings and different social activities.</p>
	<p>Literature is a source of employment. Whether it is a world of art which uses language to reflect real realities, hence literature or works of art include plays, short stories, novels and poetry. This means that people they engage in composing and selling such works so a lot of people are literate as a source of employment.</p>
	<p>If literature has ability, composed of works of art enables the society to unite and cooperate to perform different socio-economic activities, but also to fight on behalf which may be done by some of the people in the society, so that is another role or function of literature in the modern society.</p>
	<p>Literature develops language, hence literature uses language to compose works of art that mean it develops language better. Many new words are discovered but also the use of some figures of speech, for example simile, satire, paradox etc, all that causes to widen the language used.</p>
	<p>Conclusively literature has not lost its value in the modern world because it still developing due to different factors such development of science and technology which is a major cause for written and spread of literature, for example due to development of science and technology such as social network where people are educated and gather best for other hand development of science and technology has lead to decline of literature due to bad use which facilitate moral decay.</p>

Extract 1.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to provide the functions of literature to prove that literature has not lost its value in the modern world.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. Give the literary terms referred to by the following characteristics:

- (a) Involves folktales, folk songs, fairy tales, fables, riddles, etc.
- (b) Any literary work that uses the author's imagination to invent characters, events, places and situations.
- (c) A character in a story or poem, who deceives, frustrates and works against the main character.
- (d) The major divisions of a play.
- (e) Organisation of verses composing a stanza of 8 lines.
- (f) Attitudes toward the subject or the audience in a literary work.
- (g) Repeated verse at the end of each stanza.
- (h) A word or an image that signifies something other than what it represents.
- (i) A woman character who is strong enough to overcome her opponents.
- (j) Exaggeration of ideas.

2	(a) Oral literature	
	(b) Fiction	
	(c) Antagonistic character	
	(d) Acts	
	(e) Octave poem	
	(f) Tone	
	(g) Repetition	
	(h) Symbol	
	(i) heroine	
	(j) hyperbole	

Extract 2.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to give ten correct literary terms referring to the given characteristics.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. (a) Give five characteristics of a novel.
- (b) With examples, define the following literary terms
- (i) Metaphor
 - (ii) Personification
 - (iii) Characterization
 - (iv) Euphemism
 - (v) Figures of speech.

3 (a)	<p>A novel is a literary work or work of art that is written by author in order to reflect the society or the writer. Examples of novels are such as <i>A Man of the People</i> by Chinua Achebe, <i>The Beautiful Ones</i> are not yet born by Ayi Kwei Armah. Novels are written to influence people in the society to act against an action or behaviour existing in the society. To educate people to develop language to reflect society issues, and to entertain people. The following are the characteristics of a novel:</p> <p>A novel is in form of narration either in first person point of view where the narrator is part of the characters (one of the characters) or third person point of view whereby the narrator is narrating about somebody else and he is not one of the character. For example the novel <i>A Man of the People</i>, Obiri is the narrator of the novel and at the same time the main character in the novel.</p> <p>A novel is characterized by many events, making it longer and time taking to read. For example, in the novel <i>A Man of the People</i>, there are a lot of events such as the story of Obiri and Elsie, Chief Nanga and Elsie, the story of Obiri and Jean and finally the overthrow of the government by the soldiers. Due to many events the reader takes a long time to complete it compared to poems.</p> <p>A novel is characterized by the presence of many characters like Chief Nanga and Obiri as main characters and other minor characters who appear at a small event in order to show the other personalities of the main characters for example, Jean, Mrs. Nanga, Elsie, Edna, Hesekiah Shemu, Javiah and Azoge. The characters are so many in a novel of different types.</p> <p>A novel is characterized by the use of figures of speech like simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, satire, conceit, imagery, proverbs, sayings and symbolism. For example in <i>A Man of the People</i> there was a saying "It does not matter what you know, but who you know", a hyperbole like "a mammoth crowd", symbolism like "Azoge's afflict" and imagery like "the coup de fete" at the end of the</p>
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	<p>novel. These figures of speech are used to convey a message to the readers.</p> <p>Usually a novel is divided into chapters such as chapter one, chapter two until maybe chapter 12. Each chapter has its own events which is continuous from the previous chapter. But other literary works or like poems are divided into verses and plays are divided into scenes and acts.</p> <p>Therefore a novel reflects the society of the writer and readers people.</p>	
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Extract 3.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to give correct characteristic features of a novel, thus scoring high marks.

3(b) i)	<p>i) Metaphor : Is a comparison between two things which are different without the use of conjunctions like, as, and like - for example:</p> <p>He is a Lion, Amoth is the Angel of the village.</p>	
ii)	<p>ii) Personification : Is the assigning of non-human, human character like seeing, hearing, speaking and feeling. for example. The birds sing a lullaby as they fly in the air. after per speaking of revolt, ears remembering the whip.</p>	
iii)	<p>iii) Characterisation : Is the process of assigning characters different with different ideas, attitudes and knowledge in order to fit to their roles in a fiction literary work of art. for example, characters like Obili, Chigo Nwanyia and Elisa in A Man of the People by Chinua Achebe.</p>	
iv)	<p>iv) Euphemism : Is the use of words in order to reduce the harshness and rudeness of a statement or words. for example, to mind away instead of fu fu. I am heading to the washroom instead of toilet.</p>	
v)	<p>v) Figures of speech are literary techniques used by writers of different works of arts like novels, plays and poems in order to deliver a certain message intended by the writer. For example, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, imagery, irony, and symbolism. An example of a simile, is "If we must tie it not be like hags."</p>	

Extract 3.5 is a response by a candidate who provided correct definitions of the literary terms with clear examples.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. Show the techniques which the playwrights of two plays you have read used to convey their message to the society. (Use four points from each reading).

Q4	<p>Techniques refers to the artistic devices employed by the playwrights in order to convey the intended message to the society. In the play BETRAYAL IN THE CITY and AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE the playwrights employ many techniques such as to bring the intended message to the society.</p> <p>By studying with the play BETRAYAL IN THE CITY the following are the techniques employed by the playwright in order to convey the intended message:</p> <p>The use of dramatic dialogue; In the play the writer uses the dialogue between Juper and Blore and the Bore. The dialogue is used to convey the message that in the society the murdered of poor people are not getting a chance to find the guilt. The dialogue between Juper and Bore was to discuss about Adelais death during the .</p>
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Q4 - Students demonstration at the Union University

That is been asked do you think they gained
from that demonstration?

Jupiter: Nothing yet!

One: Complete nothing. A dead student
Leader and senior teacher in
prison

This is used to draw fire in the country there
is injustice of the system

The use of Soliloquy: This is the way that
a character gives in the stage a opinion to
himself or her self. Example in the play we
see Iago's words alone in the stage speaking
to him self.

That is Iago? My here is powerful that is
why I know the differences between
the Mr. Iago and Jupiter? Jupiter
absent is! Iago present is! Jupiter
absent is!

This technique is used to convey the message
that there is importance of self awareness in
bring the society from evils to normal order, that is
Jupiter is aware of himself and what he is
doing.

The use of play within the play: Four leaders
use a play in play. In RENTANGAL IN THE CITY
there is another play inside that is rehearsed
by Iago, Brisk, Jane and Muriel then
Acted on the stage during back visit because
the play was as called "OFFENCE IN THE CITY"
because at the end of the play Muriel was
killed by Iago because because Muriel possible die.

(iii) - using our culture to do this. The message of this technique is to show the importance of revolution in the society, and also to tell people that revolution may done by normal people as well as to change the bad government as Jasper Warden did.

The use of proverbs; In the play, playwright employs some proverbs as as to win the intended message. Example the following proverbs used, when Dope says "A mouse does not share a bowl with a cat". This is used to show that the poor people in the society are oppressed the by the people in power that is why there is clash between poor people or citizens and the people in power. A good example is themselves Dope and Nana who have been oppressed and humiliates by the people in power like Moloko. Turning to the play "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" the following are the techniques used by the playwright to convey their message in the society;

Characterization; In the play, character has been used as a device to convey message to the society as follows:

In Stockmann, his characterization include self-sacrifice, awareness, non corrupt, the message here is that people in the society have to be aware of what is going on in the society like Dr. Stockmann who discovered the contaminated water for bath.

Mr. Husted and Mr. Relling their characterization as ignorant, corrupt because they caused little power Peter Stockmann to stop printing Dr. Stockmann

04 - article also Day are by printing. The message here is in the society there are people who do not respect their position. Examples Horst and Ritter as the Editors of Herald magazine do not respect their duties and responsibility that is why they received corruption from Peter Johnson.

The use of symbolism in the play, there are various symbols employed by a playwright as follows:

Spas collected by Dr. Stockmann symbolize optimism that is Dr. Stockmann never give up what he was doing, that is why he collected things which people stored his house so he knew he have a bright future. Message conveyed here is that the process of liberating the society is not simple but these people have to not stop as Dr. Stockmann did.

Spa bath: This used to symbolise Peoples behavior in the society that are contaminated with immorality and evil. Dr. Stockmann wanted to reform the spa bath & to change peoples immorality, but he face strong opposition from government. The message conveyed is just when peoples behaviour (spa bath) contaminated with immorality has to be returned to the normal order as Dr. Stockmann did to his people.

The use of sayings/proverbs: Also in the play sayings and proverbs has been used to convey the important message. Some of sayings include "The strongest man in the world is he who stands alone" (Dr. Stockmann saying), "Man is in the struggle for something that is adventurous."

04 - to all people, One should stand alone by himself
Sister does not matter how many people fight against
him or her. Example Dr. Shukman on his diary
he stand alone because he government and all
people were against him and calling him
"An enemy of The people".

The use of sister; In the play, the writer
of the play use various similes to convey message as
follows:

Dr. Shukman says "I know our local authority like
a palm of my hand". The message here is that
there are people in the society like Dr. Shukman who
are aware of what going on in the authority
such as corruption, hypocrisy and betrayal.

Dr. Shukman says "Leaders in this government
are like gophers in the garden they damage everything
they touch". Message conveyed here is that
our leaders in our government are immoral, irresponsible
betrayal and corrupt. That is why Dr. Shukman
opposed the leadership of Peter Sheldren which
is fully in evil.

Generally, though the techniques employed by
the playwrights convey message but also
used to reflect various social malice like
corruption, betrayal, hypocrisy, disappointment,
ignorance, protest and resistance. Therefore
cultural techniques are much important to bland
the poor and support for Henry rather.

Extract 4.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to show the techniques used the playwrights and the message delivered to the society by using those techniques and therefore scored high marks.

2017 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. It is argued that poverty is a result of selfish tendencies of some of those who are entrusted to lead the general public. With reference to two plays, justify your stand in the argument. (Use four points from each reading).

5.	<p>Poverty; is a situation where by a person lack basic needs like food shelter and clothes. It is true that poverty is a result of selfish tendencies of some of those who are entrusted to lead the general society public.</p> <p>I justify this by using a Play of "Betrayal in the City" and written by Francis Iribarne and An Enemy of the People written by Henrik Ibsen by starting with BETRAYAL IN THE CITY</p> <p>Inresponsibility; In the play it is revealed to the government eye of Kyrko state our irresponsible in economic issues of their country example Boe he was an irresponsible leader because he did not care about his country how why he kill people that more than expected. These are an irresponsible leader is selfish and through that leads poverty.</p> <p>Betrayal; also this is the selfish tendency that leads poverty example Mulli was a government eye but he betrayed kabib by planting false word to Bo Bo also he betrayed Jive when went to stop showing ceremony. Therefore in any country the selfish tendency like of Mulli leads poverty because it leads to the few of man power who can bring change in the society like kabib was killed the rich man power.</p> <p>Selfishness; also this leads to the poverty to any leader who is entrusted to lead the general public example in the book all leaders of Kyrko state starting with</p>
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5 Bow, Cumber, Nordenham and Mülle were selfish because they did not care about the public or society especially Cumber he was selfish leader because he promised there will be set on a play then the money will be divided. Therefore to any society selfishness is caused by Underdevelopment we must fight against it.

Nepotism; also it leads to poverty example in the book we see Mülle he was a leader of Bow therefore there bad things that was talked to Mülle the Bow except if without observing other the tender of supplying milk on the University was given to Mülle instead of Kabits. Therefore the leaders of public office lead to poverty because of their selfish because even Bow did not care that is why he allowed to kill kabits without fearing or observing.

Also by using a play of AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE I justify His statement by the following reason:

Lust; this is the misuse of public fund for private gain. In the Municipal bath a leader Peter Stockman he was a tempt because he tempted Mr. Billing, Husted and Astlauken by set printing article of contaminated spa bath that were discovered by Mr. Stockman therefore that means that he did not care about the effect of contaminated spa bath and through that leads to poverty.

5	<p>Inresponsibility; also that leads to poverty because these leaders who entrusted to lead the general public are irresponsible. Example Peter Stothman he was irresponsible leader because he did not want to repay pipe because he gave payment for it. Therefore the society continued to suffer with contaminated pipe bath.</p> <p>Betrayal; also that comes from a selfish leader tendencies of some who are entrusted to lead the general public cause poverty. Example Mr Billing, Headed and Atukor, betrayed Dr Stothman by not printing his article of the discovery. Therefore through that it leads to poverty because the people & society of municipality both continued to suffer. Therefore betrayal is the cause of Underdevelopment to any society.</p> <p>Selfishness; also that means a selfish leader or selfish of some one who intended to lead the general public leads poverty; example In a book revealed to Peter Stothman he was a selfish leader because he care about himself but not his society that why he did not repay the pipe. Therefore selfishness of leads a society lead poverty.</p> <p>Therefore in order to eradicate poverty in the society we must fight against selfish tendencies, Betrayal, Inresponsibility, Corruption and Negligence.</p>
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Extract 5.1 is a response by a candidate who was able to show how poverty is caused by selfish tendencies of some leaders.

3.0 READING

2018 PAST PAPERS -2

4. Using two plays you have read under this program show how characterisation blends with the plot. (Use four points from each reading).

4

Plot This refers to an arrangement of events in the literary work. While characterization This refers to the process of assigning roles and principles to the characters it is true that characterization normally blends with the plot by using 'BETRAYAL IN THE CITY' which written by "Franz Imbogo" and "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" by Henrik Ibsen" I can verify this statement by starting with.

By starting with 'An enemy of the people' we verified as follows

Expository stage. This is the first stage in the plot arrangement whereby the protagonist expose an issue that can drive a whole story. Thus has been occurred since when Dr Stockmann takes do an eve investigation about the water receives spoilt and realized that the water is contaminated so the aim of Dr Stockmann is to make the people know that by write an article which is The herald

Rising action This is an enemy of the people normally an action rises after Dr Stockmann takes the sample of water to the university Lab biological Laboratory for investigation after realized that the water is contaminated his ambition is to make the majority to know which whereby the major role Stockmann does not want that issues to be known to every one

(Conflict) This refers to misunderstandings between two side whereby in an enemy

of the people two brothers enter into conflict who are Peterstockmen and Brstockmen where by Dr stockmen stand for truth & but Peter stockmen due to ambition person interest

Climax, The point of no return both real Peterstockmen and Dr stockmen does not want to surrender. This is seen in the book when Peter stockmen does not want to see his wife the world while the Dr stockmen want it so as to educate people.

Falling action This is when protagonist seeing somehow is failed in An enemy of the people is seen when Dr stockmen sayed he can takes arms and walk around the towns giving this information using his mouth Resolution This is another alternative why used by protagonist after being failed this is happened in the an enemy of the people since when Dr stockmen teach his family member Phillip, Catherine, and Peter after being failed in his mission so as to tell his children to resign

In book of betrayed in the the city the writer Playwright blood charred together blends with plot as follows

Exposition, in betrayed in the city is seen that morning when Daga and Mira start to go after burial ceremony of his son Adika also realize that their son was killed during the university of students of democratic union or Adika was among the students who was killed Daga and mire wants to continue

4 gave ceremony to their dead son Antiles while the dictatorial government of the boss and multi does not support this which leads him to think that never conduct the

Falling action In this play action starts after when Boje and Mine want to conducting funeral ceremony while the government does not want. This is when Boje and mine want to preserve their traditionalism while the government still dictator

Conflict in this play conflict rises since why the mistreated people want does not want want to continue with the situation done by the leading multi and the boss. This is because those opponent Jasper, Tex and moses are not used to use the issues chosen done the government (The boss and multi)

Climax The point up no return to the book of betrayal in the city as long when the government tends to arrest those oppositi like mosque and jive and to kill the old couple (Mine and Mr Boje)

Falling in action The failure of the protagonist this is seen when Jasper compose book but does not published and hence fails to appear on stage

Resolution This refers to another alternative taken by protagonist Jasper this is seemed after the Jasper being writing a book and does not published he tends to shoot multi The boss adviser and arrest the boss in and flees coup d'etat

(Finally character tends to blend plot simply because character begin different actions in the book or play)

Extract 4.2 is a response from the candidate who used the plays "An Enemy of the People" and "Betrayal in the City" to show how characterisation blends with plot.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Use four points from each of the two plays you have read under this program to illustrate how themes presented relate to real life experience.

5.	<p>Themes are the messages which we get from the any literary work. The plays contain themes which are related with the real life experience. By illustrating that two plays will be used to provide answers which are AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE written by HENRIK IBSEN and the BETRAYAL IN THE CITY written by FRANCIS IMBUEA. By starting with the play of AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE this is how the themes are related to the real life experience.</p> <p>Betrayal where by in the play it was shown by the editors of the "Harold who were Hartford and Mr. Billing where by they betrayed Dr. Stockmann by not printing his article on their news as how they agreed before. In the real life experience we have such people who they always betray their fellow so that to serve the interests of the high few classes and hide the truths which always affect the society.</p> <p>Patriotism. This was shown by Dr. Stockmann who was ready to stand and fight alone for the benefit of the majority in the society no matter what will happen to him. In the real life situation such people who are ready to volunteer to save their fellow are there in good example of Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere who led his fellow Tanzanians to their liberation.</p>
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5

Hypocrisy where by in the play it has been shown by Peter stockmann who was the brother to Dr. stockmann and the mayor of the municipal council who wanted to deceive people that doctor stockmann was their enemy while he was not. In the real life experience people like Peter stockmann are there who always want to make the people who are trying to save their fellow citizens to be seen as bad people in the society.

Selfishness, where by in the play it has been shown by the editors of the "The Herald" and Peter stockmann where by despite all the effects which were being caused by the spa bath they were quite as if they knew nothing and continued to benefit and thinking about them selves. In real life experience we have a good example of the people who live near the mining industries which they always pour the chemical liquids in the water resources and affect the people who will use that water and leaders are there quiet and thinking about their selves and the benefits they are getting from miners. Also in the other play of BETRAYAL IN THE CITY this is how Hiemer presented relate with the real life experience.

Innateness where by in the play this has been shown by Boss who

5 who wanted to rape regina after she went to visit him In the real life experience such people with immaturity are there who dare even to have a sexual relationship with young girls and this increases the transmission of the big diseases like Hiv /Aids which kills many people.

Betrayal where by Jere and Muli were sent to stop the sharing ceremony on the Adhika's grave Jere betrayed Muli by failing to stop them to continue with their sharing ceremony after realized that Daga who was Adhika's father shared one bone with his father during the circumcision. In the real life experience many people like police fail to perform their duties by failing to catch the people whom they have the close relationship with.

Favouritism kip was shown by Boes who appointed Muli to be his adviser while he was not fully educated and qualified to be his adviser but he was given the chance due to the close relationship between him and Boes. In real life experience many people kip has been appointed to be leaders or given job opportunities while they are not qualified but they are just given due to their close relationship with those people who have big powers and brain partitions.

6 Traditionalism where by in the play it was shown during Adhika sharing ceremony on the grave which showed their culture. In the real life experience we have these societies who still practice their traditional system a good example is Kip Masai people who are still wearing the sheets.

There fore the themes which have been presented in the plays or the literary works which are related with the real life of the people and being experienced in their every day life.

Extract 5.1 is a response by the candidate who related the presented themes in the two readings to real life situation.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. A novel is a fiction, a narrative writing based on social reality. Support this statement by making reference to any two novels you have read under this section. (Use eight points from each reading).

Q6

Novel is a long narrated story written in chapters which carries a certain message.

Also novels are based on the social realities, they present things which happens in our societies we are living.

By using a novel called 'The Beautiful
and the Beastly ones are not yet born', written by Ayi Kwei
Armah the author showed things which are related to social realities till now which are:

Corruption: refer to the misuse of funds for personal interests in the novel 'Joseph Koomson' now a corrupt leader he misuse his funds by giving and receiving corruption which is not good. Also in our societies there is presence of corrupt leaders.

Betrayal: also in some of our societies there is the act of betrayal when people go against themselves, Joseph Koomson was a betrayal because he betrayed his former friends by telling them he will help them when he becomes a member of the govern-

Oblivious while later he forgot about them.

Embezzlement of the public funds:
also "The Beautiful Ones are not Yet Born"
showed us that some of the leaders used
public funds for their interests. The government
of Kwame Nkrumah embezzled public
funds for their own interests.

Adoption of the western culture:
also the author showed us in many of the
African societies there is adoption of the
western culture. wife of Joseph Koomson
Estella preferred to wear artificial wigs, also
she blushed herself by turning white and
she also preferred western drinker wines and
whisky.

Poverty: refers to the state
of being poor, the novel showed us the people
of Ghana are poor. The man wasn't able to
afford basic needs to his family at work
he wasn't able to afford meals during break
he just go sitting beside a bridge and
just watch the running water.

Ignorance: also the people
of Ghana are ignorant, the man over the
existence of the bad leadership but he
just keep quiet, he sees dirty environment
through the dirty car but he just remain
silent also in our society they're are ignorant
people they pretend not to see but they do.

Bad leadership: also the
novel showed us the existence of bad lead-

06. whip in some of our societies, the leaders do not know the welfare of the people they just consider of their own interests by misusing their funds in unimportant things.

Class: also the novel showed us there is existence of classes in our societies, whereby we see there is existence of the rich and the poor when we see artella shaking hands with the man afterwards she rubs a hand so as to clean it which indicates classes.

Also by using a novel called 'A Man of the People', written by Chinua Achebe the novel showed us social realities which exists in our societies which are:

Hypocrisy: In the novel hypocrisy is seen when Chief Nanga pretends to love Odili while in reality he does not, also in our society there are people who pretend to love others but in reality they are not.

Position of women: also the novel showed us there is existence of position of women whereby women are seen as the weaker tool, tool for enjoyment when Chief nanga slept with Elina and at the same time he wants to marry Edna.

Promiscuity: refers to the system of having more than one partner, in the novel we see Chief nanga dating Elina and at the same time he is a married man also who wants to marry Edna after her learning

Q6. which also exist in our country, people have more than one partner.

Immorality: also immorality is seen in the novel which base on social reality, whereby Chief Nanga does not have a good behaviour which leads to decaying of moral values in the society, also some of the people in our society conduct bad behaviours.

Incompetibility: refers to the state of not being responsible, in the novel the author showed us Chief Nanga is not responsible about the welfare of the people, he just consider his own interests by buying fancy car (cadillacs) and many other things.

Political instability: refers to the misunderstandings in the political issues, the novel showed us there was existence of political instability when Odili was contesting for a leadership position while Chief Nanga didn't want him to win the position because they were in the same position.

Untransparency: also in the novel we see that leaders are not transparent to their citizens, they do not show their real personalities as they pretend, Chief Nanga is seen a man of the people while he is an enemy of the people.

Unaccountability: is one of the social reality seen in the novel where by leaders do not sacrifice themselves in helping their people so as to develop their

Q6. societies economically.

Moreover, people should see the effects and take actions to fight against corruption, bad governance and many other evil things so as to enhance / develop their country's infra development.

Extract 6.1 is a response by the candidate who explained on how a novel being fiction is a narrative writing based on social realities.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Show the effectiveness of symbolism in the two novels you have read under this section.
(Use four points from each reading).

7	<p>Symbolism - refers to the language style or techniques whereby words are used to represent something else. In 9 novels together an authors succeeded to use the symbols effective to convey the message to the reader. By using a novel, THE BEAUTIFUL DIES ARE NOT YET BORN by AYI KWEI ARMAD and A MAN OF THE PEOPLE by CHINUA Achebe, the following are the symbols depicted to convey a message, starting with A MAN OF THE PEOPLE:-</p> <p>Cardiac car :- A cardiac car of Chief Nanga is been used to symbolize wealth and richness. This car is expensive and is owned by the rich people. The author shows how African leaders misuse public fund for private gain. Here Chief Nanga uses a public fund to buy an expensive car while the supply of social services to the majority is poor.</p> <p>Azegbo's stick :- This is another symbol depicted on the novel. The stick stands for Awareness. A blind beggar Azegbo uses to be a way to recognize his stick when Josiah tried to change it for the aim of increasing peoples' confidence to his shop. This indicate that even the poor people continues to be exploited by the rich people.</p> <p>Chief Nanga's big mansion :- The big house of chief Nanga is another</p>
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7 symbol depicted in the novel. The big house of chief Nana + symbolize richness. The house is self contained with full supply of water with furniture and seven room. A chief, Nana tries to show his African leader Mission public funds which of many used these public funds for private gain.

Gun and gunpowder : - This is another symbol depicted in the novel. In the novel, A MAN OF THE PEOPLE, Gun and Gunpowder stands for intimidation and power. Gun and Gunpowder indicate power because all those instruments are owned by those people with power so African leaders use those instruments to intimidate the majority.

Coming to the BEAUTIFUL ONES ARE NOT YET BORN, the following are the symbols used : -

The old bus : - This is indicated at the first chapter of the book. The old bus in the novel stands for Old regime of Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah. The bus is seen to be old because the conductor driver and passenger they does not care about it. This indicate that that the leadership in Ghana does not care about the Nation and tends lead to the destruction of the nation.

The man himself : - The man is one of the character in a novel. Men

+ Stands for few non-corrupt people in Ghana. The man was against the corruption as we can see in the book. He is a corrupt with Amankwah on a timber from Asanteman. So in Ghana there are few. The man's society there are few people who are non-corrupt but the rest appreciate corruption.

Bad smell: - The bad smell is another symbol depicted in the novel. Bad smell stands for Effect of corruption. The smell seems to be every where in the society at a place starting to the office of the worst place of a man. That indicates that the effects of corruption may lead to the undevelopment because due to corruption no responsibility and the allocation of resources can be done.

Coin and cedi: - This is another symbol depicted in the story novel. Coin and cedi stands for rich people and poor people. In the bus most of passenger pays cedi, indicate that the majority of Ghanaians are poor while only few of them is able to pay cedi. The majority of people are poor due to the fact of irresponsibility of the leaders and misuse of public funds, as an example leaders spends a lot of money on immoral activities like paying for women, example the statement, like young Juicy vagina waiting for him paid off in some hired place. Paid for by a government indicate government misuse public fund.

Finally all those are the effectiveness

+ of symbolism to the conveying of the message to the readers but also both novel has been used another techniques effectively to convey message. Those techniques include flash back, dialogue and Monologue.

Extract 7.1 is a response by the candidate who wrote on symbols which are found in the two novels.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. One of the duties of a poet is to make people aware of the realities around them. Use four poems you have studied under this program to justify this statement. (Use four points for each poem).

A poet is someone that writes poems. The duty of poets is to show feelings, ideas and experiences of the people and make people aware of what is happening around them. The poets from the SELECTED POEMS by the Institute of Education have managed to make people aware of the realities around them. By starting with the poem A FREEDOM SONG written by Marjorie Cludhe MacGyse where the poet has made the society aware of their social realities.

Child labour, this can be seen when Afiero is made to work at her uncle's house and does not go to school but instead is turned to a housegirl. This reality is from the society where many housegirls are children that do not go to school. The poet says;

"Since she is my sister's child
Afiero needs no pay

While she works my wife can sit
Sewing every sunny day..."

Lack of parental care and guidance, this means that the parents and guardians like Afiero's uncle do not care for children properly. Afiero gets pregnant at a young age showing that she had immoral behaviours. This is a social reality since many children in the society are not cared for example the street children. To show this the poet says;

* Visitors need much attention

All the more when I work at night

The girl spends too much time at the

Q8

market

"Who will teach her what is right?"

Discrimination. Atieno is treated differently from the other children in her uncle's house since they are allowed to go to school while Atieno does not go to school. The issue of discrimination in the actual society is very common for example; gender discrimination. The poet indicates;

"Atieno is sly and jealous.

Bad example to the kids

Since she minds them like a school girl

Wants their uniforms, sacks and bands."

Humiliation. Atieno is inhumanly treated and regarded unfairly by her uncle since she is made to do all the works while she is still a child, also her living conditions are of low status. The issue of humiliation is common in the actual society for example; violence against women. The poet states;

"Atieno washes dishes

Atieno plucks chicken

Atieno wakes up early

Beds her sack down in the kitchen."

Hypocrisy in the poem EAT MORE by Joe Comie. The government is seen as hypocritic since it is aware of the poor living and economic conditions but still encourages them to buy expensive food. The issues of hypocrisy have been seen in the contemporary society among friends and family members as well as leaders. The poet says;

08:	<p>" Eat more The slogan says More beef more fish more bread But I'm on unemployment..."</p> <p>Poverty, the person is a poor person as he cannot afford to buy expensive nutritious food. This issue is very common in the actual society where by many people are poor for example the beggars. The poet says that;</p> <p>... When I see the slogan pass The only one that would suit me Is " Eat more bloody grass!"</p> <p>Unemployment, the person is not employed and he or she does not earn any income. The issue of unemployment occurs in the actual society where by many people are not engaged in any economic activity. In the poem the poet states;</p> <p>* ...The slogan says More beef more fish more bread But I'm on unemployment more pay My third year now and wed."</p> <p>Awareness and consciousness, the person has the knowledge on his conditions as well as the hypocrisy of the government. It is a common issue in the society, the poet shows that the people such as university students in the actual society are aware and conscious of what is happening in the society. He states;</p> <p>...The slogan as I pass The only one that would suit me Is " Eat more, bloody grass!"</p>
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Extract 8.1 is part of a response by the candidate who justified the statement by using the poems in the readings.

2018 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow:

You are Lost - By Isaac Mruma

To you dada

It's the days that matter

For we are unable to chat

In the language we had

When I look at you

And see my pay - slip

In your eyes

I feel empty

And sapped

Your glance, sister,

is to me the measure

of the heat of the dough

in my pocket

Never are passions cool,

to you I am now a tool

and all my wage is now the fare

I ride on your throbbing kisses

It is you I accuse,

because your love is lost

With the tenderness that asks

Where my wallet is.

It is to you dada,

That my pen tears the pad,

For I only see your love

Focused on my purse

With your passions

Chasing my bank account

Questions:

- (a) With examples, explain four poetic devices that have been used in the poem.
- (b) What is the tone of a poem?
- (c) Explain the message you get in this poem.
- (d) Comment on the diction of the poem.
- (e) Briefly explain the relevance of the poem to current Tanzanian way of life.

q(a) Repetition: Is the way of using the same things so as to show emphasis on the particular things. In the poem there is Repetition of a word "dadu" in first and last stanza and shows emphasis to women/girls
Rhyme: Repetition of the similar sounds at the end of the two consecutive verses. There can be seen on the third stanza "cool and tool" thus there is rhyme pattern "Never are passions cool" to you am now a tool.
b The tone of Poem is Angry since the poet is angry to the behaviour that the woman has of taking love and only after money, instead of true love.
c The message obtain is that People especially girls should have true love, meaning that the love to someone should not be material love such as basing /charing after money but should love someone for who he is and not for what he has also material love never last for a long period and initiate bad morals.
d The poet has used simple and clear language and easily understand and involve various poetic devices so as to add beauty to the poem and to show emphasis on various issues especially to things which are not good especially love for money. Also the poem has been arranged on five stanzas with variation in number of verses. Thus the diction is clearly and easily understood to all people as there is no use of unknown or complex language, biblical words such as thy, thee.

q(e) Untrue love; Many people in Tanzania especially girls or women tend to have false love since their love is material love only caring after money and when the man stop providing the girl will move on and leave the man. Thus there also people who are have untrue love like "dada" in the poem. And tend to follow men with money and need them to provide everything they need Example University girls and due to that made men without money to not fall in love with them, by neglecting of acknowledging their poor status.

Extract 9.1 is a response by the candidate who read the poem and answered the given questions correctly.

4.0 WRITING

2021 PAST PAPERS

5. Using appropriate examples, describe eight roles of English Language in Tanzania.

5:	<p>A language / Response to the form by speaks English nationally, comprehendible among the members of the com- munity. Tanzania is a country of three language speak- ing and one of them is English language. Tanzania is regarded using English language in many areas of development in social, political, cultural and eco- nomic matters. The The following are the roles of English language in Tanzania: English language is used in Mass media; Tanza- nia has started using English language in Mass media. whereas for this are some of the channels speaking Eng- lish language as a language of communication am- ong them. Many of the mass media have been got the much channels special for English language programme. For example in the newspapers like the Tanzania, in the television the stations like TV, TAC, and other channels have made a programme of English language. English language is used in the court; Tan- zania has started to implement the use of English language in the court where by the nation court is using English language in the different activities. Some of the documents in the court have been written in English language. For example the court notice and court has started using the both English and Swahili language to function for two purposes. In English language plays a great role in the court. English language is used in Education; Now adays Tanzanian schools have started using English language as a subject and as well as the means of communication among them. The language has country like from business, education, research, and any other place outside the country. English language is used in hospitals; The use of English language have been spread up to the hospitals where by the documents and all activities of documentation are using English language, differ- ent technical words and special terminologies in hospital use English language. Example two times to (0x0) to show the time of taking medicine to the patient. English language is used as a medium of communication with the foreigners; Tanzanians also use English language to communicate with the people from outside the country. That is why it is very critical that tour guides necessary for people to tour in English language is that to increase the global understanding. For example in the tourism sector the tour guides are required to know well English language so that to guide the foreigners in their activities. Therefore, English language in Tanzania has been spread and the status of language has been regarded as first second official language of the court as the foreign language and the language of int- eraction in the level of education especially high level of education from secondary to the university level. In English language have given a much priority as the Swahili language in Tanzania.</p>
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Extract 5.1: A response from a candidate with good performance.

2021 PAST PAPERS

6. Write an argumentative essay in support of the title, "Education is more important than Money", with the main body having eight points.

G

"Education is more important than money"

Education refers to the transfer of knowledge from one person to another. Money is the measure of wealth. When stated that "Education is better than Money" it is very true as education is more powerful comparing to the strength of money as it can be proven by the following points:

Firstly; Education gives one knowledge on how to use the money. One might be having a lot of money but as long as he or she does not education on how to use the money will end up misusing the money at the end of the day remain poor. Therefore it is better to have education rather than having money.

Also; Education helps in solving trades and problems in the community. As one will be aware on the case of problem solving skills will smoothly be able to come up with the solution without using much energy. This cannot be done by the use of money as some problems require skills.

Thirdly; Money can be a source of evils. This is through the techniques that people use in order to acquire money. For example some kill other people so as they can get money hence a source of evil. Unlike to education which is peacefully obtained proving it to be better.

In addition to that; Education gives a rise to the intellectuals who can lead others. The good leaders are the ones who are educated. One might be having money but without good leadership skills he or she cannot happen to have good leadership ethics by that means pose challenges.

6. to the community as they cannot succeed under poor leadership.

The fifth point is that; Money cannot build up personalities. Through education, people become well moulded to the extent of helping them live well with others in the society. A person with money is not likely to have good personalities as the one who is educated. But people turn out to be troublesome to the society.

Also, Education teaches people on ways of getting and maintaining money. A person with money might have got it by chance and he or she is not sure of getting it again. Unlike an educated person who has all the skills required for example the entrepreneurship skills and hence education is the best.

Further more, Education is the permanent property of an individual. If one is educated he or she will remain with that reward forever unless dead or falls sick. Unlike to money, money has phases in which it includes crisis where at this stage a person may suffer a lot.

The last point is that; Education offers employment. This is through that people who qualify to get good job opportunities are the educated ones. One will not consider your money to offer you his/her job while you are not educated because he or she will be sure of inefficiency at the office.

All in all education will always remain to be the light towards good life and a means through which one succeeds and not money.

Extract 6.1: A response from a candidate who scored high marks.

2021 PAST PAPERS

7. With relevant examples, elaborate the significance of effective listening to the social, political, cultural, economic, health care and educational development of a developing country like Tanzania.

Q7	<p>Effective listening refers to the communication in which someone hears during listening at a certain speed. Effective listening will appear over a time a listener is paying attention to the speaker and have a willingness to listen what the speaker says and also it could also occur over a time the both internal and external barriers of listening is absent. Effective listening is very important to the country's development at different aspects, especially education, culture, economic and health care. The following are the significance of effective listening such as following:</p> <p>It saves time; through effective listening the listener save time instead of losing time at another time, he or she will get what he or she want to know in a good way and understand everything spoken by the speaker and could be a guide to understand no need of asking questions.</p> <p>Avoiding misunderstandings; due to the effective listening there is no any misunderstanding which could occur between speaker and listener where by to the poor listener who is ineffective could discourage speaker hence failure to understandable of the topic spoken by him or her.</p> <p>Maintain good health; due to the effective listening which someone have especially patients to the doctors when doctor introduce advice to the patients on how to avoid and prevent some diseases like HIV/AIDS could help someone to maintain his or her good health.</p> <p>Increases student performance; due to the effective listening students could get good performance simply because he or she understand well during teacher period so this makes successful in his or her examinations as a good performance.</p> <p>Escaping from different cultural problems; through effective listening which people or someone could have in listening cultural traditions would make him or her to experience different problems such as death which can be caused by violation of rules and norms in the society.</p>
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07. It increase economic production in the country; this is through effective listening ~~for~~ done by different economist especially agriculturists in conducting agriculture where ~~no~~ he or she can increase his or her production due to the effective listening he had he or she had during agriculture training.

It reduce number of death; this is done where people or someone especially patient listen institution effectively and follow it as instructed by doctor, something which is differ from that person who failed effective listening something which may result into bad cure of drugs hence death.

It maintain social positive relationship in the country; through effective listening a listener could make positive relationship with that speaker simply because listener gives the respect to the speaker something which makes a speaker's happy.

Therefore; Effective listening is very important and must be done by every one in the country so as to maintain peace and respect in the country also to be succeeded in different economic activities such as agriculture, industry and other works like trade which involves speaker and listener as a trader and nonconsumers.

Extract 7.1: A response from a candidate who scored high marks.

2021 PAST PAPERS

8. Imagine that you have been invited by the Youth Group in your community to talk about how HIV/AIDS is spread and measures for its prevention. Write a speech that you are going to give. The main body should have eight points.

8.	<p>A SPEECH ABOUT HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Ladies and gentlemen, HIV/AIDS is a very dangerous infection that can lead to death. HIV is Human Immunodeficiency Virus and AIDS is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. The disease is caused by various activities such as having sexual intercourse with an infected person and others. The following are the ways on how HIV/AIDS is spread in our community and leading to underdeveloping society.</p> <p>Ladies and gentlemen the following are the ways that HIV/AIDS is spread in our community:</p> <p>HIV/AIDS is spread through sharing sharp objects with an infected person. In the society a person can not know on how the disease is being spread leading to the development of various open ideas as to using the open sharp object that an infected person has used for example the use of razorblades, knives, needles that a person has used after getting injured also hence a person can also acquire the disease through infection among the people in the community at large.</p> <p>Ladies and gentlemen, HIV/AIDS is spread by having unsafe sexual intercourse with an infected person. In the community many of the members have sex with the people who are not checked and knows that the do have HIV/AIDS or not in the society leading to the increase of various activities and the person starts facing various symptoms.</p>
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8.	<p>like treatment, donations and other like high power by a person leading to the weakening of the body in the society in which the society is found. HIV/AIDS is spread through having blood transmission with the infected blood or poison to another in the community. Person has to be careful on the transmission. Blood can also should make sure that the blood transferred is a safe blood and checked and advised by a doctor to be used to a person in the society in which a person is found and you will encourage on the development of an individual in other activities that affect in the society mostly among youth.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS is also spread by touching open and wounds of an infected person in the community. Action are another. The disease can be spread by touching the open wounds of a person in the society among the people. The women are the most concentrated part that a person has the HIV/AIDS disease throughout his/her body due to this women effects can be gotten to a person in the society in which he/she is found among people so you will give advice on the following as the health services. Ladies and gentlemen, the following are the measures for the prevention of the HIV/AIDS disease in the community:</p> <p>HIV/AIDS can be prevented through avoiding unsafe sexual intercourse among the people most especially the youth. Before having sex, the partners are advised to consult a doctor as an entrance on the preventive measure of having sex in the society. You can encourage on the development.</p>
8.	<p>Now, HIV/AIDS can be prevented through avoiding the use of sharp objects in the community most especially of an infected person. This can highly protect a person from getting the disease that can lead to more infections among the society members and encourage on the development of a society in which the people are found in this can encourage on the development of a society among the people.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS can be prevented through the abstinence from sex before marriage. Most especially youth in the community are highly not advised to have sex before getting married in the society so as to avoid the spread of the HIV/AIDS in the society and encourage on the developmental level of a person in the community in which he/she is found and lead to development.</p>
	<p>Finally, ladies and gentlemen, HIV/AIDS is a killer disease leading to decrease in manpower of a society leading to underdevelopment of most people. The society should have strict laws on the development on health of each person in the society and enhance on development of cooperation.</p>

Extract 8.1: A response from a candidate who scored high marks.

5.0 APPRECIATING LITERARY WORK

6.0 INTERPRETATION AND TRANSLATION

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

1. (a) Why is literature called an art? Explain giving five reasons.
(b) Give five characteristic features of a novel.

1-10	<p>Literature refers to a work of art that uses language figuratively to express social realities. Other works of art include painting, Music and sculpture. Literature on its part, is called an art due to the following reasons:-</p> <p>Language use in literary works; The language used in works of literature is artistically with figures of speech. This is called language diction in which there are riddles, sayings, idiomatics, Symbolism, imagery, and other figurative language. These make literary works to be called an art.</p> <p>Choice of characters; Characters in works of literature are human beings or animals who carry actions to represent the social realities in our environments. They are selected and used very technically where each carries different actions and themes by representing people's behaviours in our societies. That is why literature is an art.</p> <p>Setting; This is a place, situation and time in which events take place in works of art, it can be real or unreal settings. They are also made by artists very technically to make sure that they correspond to the social environment in which the work will be used - Example of setting may be African societies before colonialism.</p> <p>Plot; This refers to arrangement of events in literary works. It can be done to be straight forward, or foreshadowing or flashback. This proves that it needs some one's ability to mould the arrangements of events in artistic ways hence literature is an art.</p> <p>Style; This is how an artist makes his/her</p>
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1-(a) work to appear different from the works of others. He/she may do it through the use of narrations, Songs or using letters within the story. Also an artist may include certain language style to make his/her work unique from other works. for instance he may use slangs and ungrammatical expressions to some characters to symbolize their illiteracy.

Literature is only useful when it contains both content and form. In the part of form it is where we get language, diction, plot, style, characteristics, characters and settings while in content we get themes, conflicts and lesson together with philosophy of the artist. Therefore, the two parts of literature depend on each other.

Extract 1.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who explained the reasons which make literature to be an art such as creative use of language.

i) Novels are presented in Chapters.

Here every chapter carries one particular incidence/event. Plays use Scenes and Acts.

ii) They are presented in paragraphs.

Novels are presented in paragraphs because it is in narrative form. Therefore, each paragraph carries a particular idea about what is being narrated.

This is contrary to plays which use dialogue or conversation between characters and poems which use stanzas or verses.

iii) Novels use monologue

Here mostly single person singular dominates the story contrary to plays which use dialogue.

iv) Novels have many incidences than plays.

Every event in novel is clarified in deep and widely than how it is in plays.

v) Novels have many incidences than plays.

There are many events in novels, that is why it is said to be longer than plays and poetry.

vi) Novels are very long

This is because every event is clarified in deep and widely than how it is in plays and poetry.

Extract 1.3 is a sample of a response by a candidate who gave sufficient and clear explanations about the characteristic features of a novel, thus scoring high marks.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

2. (a) Write an essay on what AIDS is and how it can be prevented.
(b) What are the six characteristic features of informal language?

2(a)	<p>AIDS is a short form for Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome. It is caused by a virus known as Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Some say it is a killer disease but it is not true because it can be controlled. It is caused when blood of an infected person gets into contact with uninfected person. It is caused by the following ways:</p> <p>First of all; it is by blood transfusion. Once blood for an infected person is given to a non infected person without screening it. Once this happens then this will make both of them victims of AIDS.</p> <p>Also, it is spread once an infected person has unsafe sex with a non infected person. This will make him/her a victim of AIDS as well due to the contact</p>
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2a) of the body fluids-

Also, it can be spread from mother to child during breast feeding. Therefore, if an infected mother breast feeds a new baby, it is likely for that baby to also be infected because it lacks enough immunity in its body.

However, AIDS can be prevented through various ways:

To begin with, if a pregnant mother who is infected gives birth, then she should not breast feed the baby. By so doing one will avoid the transfer of the virus to the baby. At the same time, this pregnant mother before delivery is expected to be frequently visiting the clinic, thus prevents the transfer of the disease.

Also, people should be faithful to their partners. By being faithful to one another enables them to be free from any sort of possibility of getting the virus. Therefore, husbands and wives should be faithful in their marriages so as to prevent the spread of AIDS.

Furthermore, it can be prevented by abstaining from sexual intercourse. This is the safest way for one to be assured of being free from getting HIV/AIDS. Therefore, AIDS can be prevented through abstaining from sexual intercourse.

And also, it can be prevented by avoiding to share the use of sharp objects /unsterilized objects. These are razor blades and syringes; therefore one should avoid sharing of such objects so as to avoid the contact of body fluids.

To sum up all, AIDS is a disease that is affecting most developing countries. This is because of lack of enough knowledge and awareness for the disease. Therefore, every citizen should be responsible in

educating one another. By so doing, we shall save our future generation hence it can be prevented.

Extract 2.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who explained what AIDS is, ways of acquiring it and its preventive measures.

2b) i) Informal Language contain contraction.

Example - I've - I have

- You shouldn't - you should not

- It's yours - It is yours

ii) Informal language Contain slang and Colloquialism.

- Example words like - Dady, Mummy, kid

- Tsup

iii) Informal Language contains Puphemism.

Example - Servant - Instead of helper.

iv) Informal Language is mostly found in spoken Language

Example - Conversation Language

- Having stories with friends

v) Contains vulgar words.

vi) Informal language does not adhere to grammatical rules.

Extract 2.4 is a sample of a response by a candidate who provided the characteristic features of informal language.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

3. (a) Briefly explain what is meant by the following literary terms giving one example for each.
- (i) Content
 - (ii) Plot
 - (iii) Sarcasm
 - (iv) Euphemism
 - (v) Diction
- (b) Write five graphological features of legal language.

3	(i) Content	
	Is all about what is said in the work of art. Content includes messages, themes, philosophy that are conveyed in any work of art. Example - the theme of betrayal in the book of "Betrayal in the City".	
	(ii) Plot	
	Is the arrangement of events in the work of art. The work of art can be chronological, flashback or reference form. Example the plot in the book of "the man of the people" is chronological.	
	(iii) Sarcasm	
	Is the reproachfulness of telling something about someone in which it makes her or him get pain about the truth. It is an ironical way of saying something but making someone feel pain. Example "you are very clean" but meaning you are very dirty.	
	(iv) Euphemism	
	Is the literary technique used to reduce the offensiveness of the words or sentences. Example, go for short call" meaning go to urinate.	

	(v) Diction	
	<p>Is -the way language is used in a literary work particularly if it is seen in the poems. Language can be simple, complex, slang or formal language. Example, the language diction used in the poem is simple. It is understated.</p>	

Extract 3.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who could explain the meaning of the literary terms content, plot, sarcasm, euphemism, and diction with examples.

3	<p>(b) Legal language is -the language used in Penal Codes, in Courts as well in legal matters.</p> <p>- The following are the graphological features of legal language:</p> <p>(i) Paragraphing is one among the features of legal language. Paragraphing is used so as to distinguish different legal phrases for easy referencing.</p> <p>(ii) Numbering is used in legal language. Numbers are used so as to separate legal phrases of different kinds.</p> <p>(iii) The use of headings and subheadings. In legal language, headings are used so as to show the main topic or subject under consideration. Example "LAND ACT"</p> <p>(iv) The use of Spacing. In legal language spacing is used so as to show clarity of what is being spoken.</p> <p>(v) The use of bolding. In legal language bolding is used so as to show emphasis on the topic that is spoken. Also to show clarity on what is being talked about. Example "LAND ACT"</p>
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Extract 3.4 is a sample of a good response by a candidate who provided five graphological features of legal language.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

4. Use two plays read to discuss how titles of books reflect the happenings in the society using eight points from each play.

4.	<p>Title refer to the heading of the book or any literary work. Normally playwright use title to reflect what happen to his or her society. In the two play which are "I will marry when I want" written <u>Ngugi wa Thiong'o</u> and <u>Ngugi wa Muri</u> and "An Enemy of the people" written by Henrik Ibsen the reflection has been seen. In the play "I will marry when I want" The title has been used to show that people will do something when they want. The writer uses the following instances to reflect the title.</p> <p>Kigundas decision to sell his land. In the play Kigundas been possessing a land of one acre and a half. But the land is highly demanded by rich people like Akabuhi wa Kenyu who wants to establish his factory so Kigundas say he will sell his land when he wants. This reflects the title reflected by the book. This happens in most of our community where people decide whether to sell their property or not.</p> <p>Also Kigunda and Wangeci decision to join Christianity. At first Kigunda and Wangeci refused to join the Christianity and they said that they will join</p>
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of the Christianity when they want. This also reflected in the title of the play so many in the society make their own decision on whether to change religion or not.

The writer uses a drunkard person (Kamende wa Munyu) to show that people do what they want. Kamende wa Munyu when he is drunk says 'I will marry when I want' he means that he will have taking alcohol when he wants so this incidence is depicted by the title.

Also, Gathoni after have a conflict with her mother, Wangui she says that she will marry when she wants. She says so because her mother, Wangui laments on her and on the issue of her marriage.

In the play the playwright depicts that even Maunten fighters in Kenya used to say that 'They will marry when they want'. They said so to mean that they will fight colonialism when they want.

The title reflects the exploiters who exploit poor people. They believe that one day will leave exploiting the majority. So when they want they will be good citizens. For example Arabs kisi we karuu, Gamal Ndergwa and Ikuva wa

Naik.

Kigundu also said that he will quite job from the Akashvani station this show that the title resemble with the real society. Kigundu want to quite a job to free to exploitation and how long. This also occur in our environment.

Lastly, Giccambu says one day he will fight against exploitation. This also reflected by the title 'I will Many when I want'. The Giccambu believes in unity to fight against oppression so he believe that one day he will against oppression for example "organisation is our gun, organisation is our club".

Apart from say I will Many when I want, also in the play "An Enemy of the people" The title reflect what has been in the depicted in the play. In this play the title has been used ironically. The one who is intitled as an Enemy have the feature of being a Man of the people but due to ignorance people call Dr. Stockmann an enemy of the people. Dr. Stockmann is actually A man of the people because of the following reasons.

4

Dr Stockmann is a patriotic person, he makes discoveries on the polluted Spa bath and want to announce about it to the people so he is actually not corrupt but patriotic person.

Also Dr Stockmann is a Local person, He interacted with his family and friend in a good way but due to ignorance of the people they call him An enemy of the people so title of the book reflected people's ignorance.

Dr Stockmann is a responsible person, He is short of his time to make discovery on the polluted Spa bath so he is responsible in his work so he is actually not An enemy of the people. This is also seen in different Societies, where good leader given bad name due to their ignorance hence title of the book reflected the reality in the Society.

Further More Dr Stockmann is a revolutionary person, Due to corruption which is going on in the city Council Dr Stockmann want to oppose them, He is a doctor did not engage in corrupt and he want to tell真理 by the truth so he is not An enemy

4 At the people have been due to the ignorance of the people he is regarded as an enemy of the people.

In the play there is an enemy of the people is Peter Stockmann who is a mayor of the city council. He is an irresponsible person because he does not take any action about the polluted soap booth so the title reflects the presence of different irresponsible leaders.

Also in the play Adalesen, Billing and Horst all betray Dr Stockmann. As journalists they stop publishing Dr Stockmann's article about the polluted soap booth. This is because they bribe by Peter Stockmann, mayor of the city.

Further more Peter Stockmann who is the mayor of the city is a corrupt. he bribe Adalesen and his fellow workers at the hospital. Peter Stockmann is actually an enemy of the people but majority does not know. This exist in most societies in which bad leaders regarded as a good leader.

Lastly, Petra is dismissed from her work as a teacher. She is regarded as an enemy of people because she is Dr Stockmann's daughter. This show that even

innocent people regarded as an enemy of the people.

Conclusively, good title reflect what is happening in the society. So writers must use good and attractive title so as to make their work great.

Extract 4.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who explained how title of the books *I Will Marry When I Want* and *An Enemy of the People* reflect the happenings in the society.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

5. Using two plays examine the view that, 'playwrights use the content in their writings to make people aware of the bad things happening in their societies so as to help build a better society.' Give eight points for each play.

5. Usually playwrights play a role in making people aware of the bad things happening in their societies so as to help build a better society.

By using Betrayal in the city by Francis Iribarne and I will Marry whom I want by Ngugi Wa Thiong'o and Ngugi wa Miki, we are going to examine how playwrights use the content in their writings to make people aware of the bad things happening in the societies so as to help build a better society. By starting with Betrayal in the city, the playwright

5 has used contents such as;

Corruption; the playwright has viewed how corruption takes place in the Society. example in betrayal in the city the playwight shows how government leaders are corrupt and only think about themselves such as Bas who hides money in foreign account. This is true in the current Society because leaders are advised to be transparent.

Betrayal; also the playwright has viewed the issue of betrayal that you may organize with one another but later he or she may betray you. This is seen when the government betrays its citizens in the book of Betrayal in the city and used violence hence made all people to die such as Adilka. This is true in the current Society because the government is advised to use peaceful means in solving a solution.

Misuse of power; the playwright has shown how leaders misuse their power when entrusted to them. This is seen when Bas orders Kabita to be killed when Kabita is innocent. This action shows how leaders use their power in a bad way. This is true in our daily Society and that is why some organs and rules are made to check the power of the ruler.

Injustice; also the playwright has made the people aware by viewing the injustice which can take place in the Society. Example from the play

5. Innocent people are killed like Rajkumar and others are taken to prison while they have not done anything wrong. This is true hence people should be treated first before taken to prison.

Traditional beliefs; The play writer has made the people aware by showing that there are some of people who still believe in which craft which is a bad thing. For example Doga and Nina believe in Witchcraft which is an outdated belief.

Murder; The playwright has tried to make the people aware by showing how people kill each other in the society. People from the play Adika was killed by Chagaga the Subhuti's brother during a demonstration. This is bad since the government are supposed to use peaceful method.

Womanizer; also The playwright has viewed how people betray their wife at home and spend with other women. For example Doga is seen with many women and when her wife complains she is sent to jail.

Conflict; The play-wright has made people aware of the conflicts which are taken place in the society. Example The conflict between the University students and the government which led to Adika to be killed.

By knowing with the play I will

5 many when I want the playwrights use the content in their writings to make people aware through such as;

Exploitation; the play with shows us that in the society people exploit each other normal rich exploit poor. This is seen through the puppet traders such as Atabu wa Kanoni who exploit the poor Kigwenda. This is bad hence exploitation should be removed.

Humiliation; the playwright has shown how people get humiliated in the society. For example in the play Wongasi was humiliated by the maid when she wanted to take a glass of water which was immediately removed by the maid.

Corruption; also the playwright has revealed how top leaders are corrupt. Example Atabu wa Kanoni uses his son's name in buying property with the government's money. This causes the majority to suffer poverty.

Betrayal; the playwright has shown that in the society there are people who are not trustworthy. For example John Ntubingi betrays Elizabeth as he imprisons her and later he jilts her.

Conflict; also the playwright has made the people aware about the various conflicts going on in the society. This is the scene in the play when

S. Graham is arguing with her mother why she is not taken to school.

Oppression; the playwright has made the people aware of the oppression made by rich ones. For example in the play workers such as Kigurada and Greamba are oppressed due to low wages and poor working condition.

Drunkardness; the playwright reveals how alcohol is the source of poverty. This is seen when Kigurada is drunk he sold all his property and ended up being possessed by land and the title deed had been taken.

Misuse of power; the playwright has tried to show how people in position use their power wrongly. This is seen when Khab and Ikung want to establish a factory where the poor people live. This is misuse of power.

Conclusion; the above are the content in which the playwright has used to make the people aware of the bad things happening in the society so as to help build a better society.

Extract 5.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who was able to show how the playwrights use their content to make people aware of bad things happening in their societies so as to help build a better society.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. Use two readings to analyse how the theme of betrayal has been portrayed in those readings by giving eight points from each reading.

6.	<p>Betrayal refers to the action of failing to fulfil what the majority or someone else is expecting from someone else who can be a leader, friend, relative or someone responsible for the one that will be betrayed. From the novel <i>A Man of the People</i> by Chinua Achebe with imaginary setting of Beni written in the post independent Africa and <i>The Beautyful Ones are not Yet Born</i> by Aju Kyei Adomah written in the post colonial independent Ghana. The two authors have managed to portray this theme of betrayal as it is done in the society that they have written to. The following is how betrayal has been depicted starting with the novel <i>A Man of the People</i> by Achebe:</p> <p>Chief Nanga betrays people of Aniocha Nnewi who is an MP from Aniocha constituency. He betrays his people as he fails to bring them development while at the same time he benefits himself by the money of the people by buying fancy cars and expensive. In our society this is common also as there are members of parliament who act like Nanga.</p> <p>The government betrays the majority. The government under the leadership of bad leaders like Chief Nanga and Koko fails to bring development to their people as they promises during elections. Chief Nanga and his fellow friend Chief Koko seem to get commissions from Europeans so that the Europeans can exploit the majority. Being watch dogs of white men of the government officials is a great betrayal to the society. To our</p>
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b. own society the government and its leaders tends to betray the majority by being corrupt in various scandals such as Richmond and EPA.

Chief Nanga betrays his wife: the bad leader Nanga betrays his wife Macbeth when he sleeps with various women such as Elsie and other girls. Betrayal like that done by Chief Nanga is common in today's world as things like that occurs almost everywhere.

Chief Nanga's children betray their culture due to cultural imperialism. Chief Nanga's children find them selves betraying their own culture and uphold European culture. They can not speak their vernacular and tends to be surprised to live in their village when they were taken to visit their grandparents. This is common to current world children especially who are born in towns.

Elsie betrays Odili: Odili's girlfriend finds her self betraying Odili by sleeping with Chief Nanga although which led to their separation. Elsie shows the example of easy to take women that are more than marry in our society.

Odili betrays Elsie: the boyfriend also do not let this be a one way traffic as Odili do betrays Elsie by sleeping to John the white girl. Odili is a sign of unfaithful men that can betray their partner anytime.

Jane betrays her husband John by sleeping with Odili. Jane betrays her husband John. She is a sign of unfaithful women

6 who are not good to be followed in the society:

Chief Nanga betrays Odili; the Chief that is a great sign of immoral leaders betray his best friend and Student Odili by sleeping with his girlfriend Elsie. He is a bad leader and should not be followed.

After looking at the book by Chinua Achebe the following down here is how Aspi kwei Arinze has portrayed betrayal in the novel! The Beautiful ones are not Yet Born; Komisuru betrays his people; the bad and immoral leader Komsoon betrays his people by failing to bring development to them while he uses the government money for his benefit. This represents 'betrayal done to the majority' in our society by bad leaders like him.

Komsoon betrays his wife; the action of sleeping with younger women is a great betrayal to Komsoon's wife and due to this it can clearly be seen that the leader is immoral.

The government betrays its people; while the great function of a state government is to bring development the one that was ruled by the president that was later on overthrown is different as it leads to underdevelopment and not the positive way.

Policeman betrays the government; the body which has been believed and given a task of ensuring people live without fearing of problems the police are corrupt and they tend

6 to receive bribe from drivers and other criminals
Corrupt government officials betray the majority, the man shows that most of the government officials are corrupt and by doing so they betray the society.

Komsoon and his children betrays their culture by naming his daughter who can not speak Ghanian and act like European Princess. Both Komsoon and his daughter have betrayed their culture.

The army betrays the government, the overthrown government that once worked with the army was overthrown by the same army. This is a betrayal though it is good for the society as the regime was bad.

The man betrays the fighters for corruption by helping Komsoon; the man who stands still from the beginning fails to do the same at the end when he helps Komsoon to escape.

Generally the portrayal of betrayal in both books is relevant as almost all the things that has been portrayed occur in our society. It is righteous for every one to oppose the evil and let Africa develop.

Extract 6.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who provided a good analysis of the theme of betrayal.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. Discuss how leaders when put into authority tend to be selfish and forget those who put them into power using eight points from one reading.

7.	<p>leaders when put into authority tend to be selfish and forget those who put them into power. From the novel "Man of the people" it is evident that the leaders tend to portray what they possess and have to underestimate and forget who kept them into power.</p> <p>Starting with the novel "A man of the people" we can see and observe the following attempts of the leaders;</p> <p>Mr. Manya luxuriously; From the novel Mr. Manya is put into power and he uses the public funds for his personal gains that's the reason he is luxurious. He has built a big house with a lot of buses and luxury cars. In relevance to our society such leaders prevail leading to poor standards of the one who put them into power.</p> <p>The ministers decisions to do anything for their own benefit; From the novel Man of the people, the ministers like chief koko are seen to be doing anything for their own benefit and forget the ones who put them into power. In relevance to our society there are many ministers who use government funds for their own use as portrayed from them.</p> <p>Chief koko luxuriously; Moreover his luxuriously at chief koko also shows that he is abusing the public funds for his personal gains and forget the ones who put them into power. For example chief koko possess a large house and a car with a driver that shows why is corrupt. In relevance to our society such leaders are luxurious and use funds for own needs.</p>
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Mr. Hanga builds Odili; Furthermore Mr. Hanga is seen to be corrupt as he pays or gives Odili cash for some his own benefit he wants odili thus, he is using public funds for his own gain. In relevance to the society such leaders taking people for own benefit are spreading thus leading to hinder development.

Chief take bribe Maxwell; Also from the play the writer has portrayed like of like taking Maxwell so she can benefit the public funds. She is corrupt and forget her people. Such leaders can also be seen in our today's Society where corruption is still prevailing to a large extent.

Mr. Hanga builds large Garage house; Moreover from the play Mr. Hanga is seen to have a very large Garage house which can keep the public funds for his own benefit. Such situation is being reflected direct to our Society where such leaders benefit.

Mr. Hanga buys and prices a lot of buses; However the bus, Mr. Hanga a government official bought a lot of buses that he can gain more profit by using public funds. He gains a lot of wealth from public funds. In relevance to our Society there are many leaders using public funds for their own benefit.

Mr. Hanga pays for education for his own benefit; since the bus Mr. Hanga is seen to be corrupt after he pays for his son to go to College so later he can gain

Something from him. Such acts of corruption can be hardly seen in our today's Society where a lot of leaders bribe people for their own benefit.

The above are some of the selfish acts attempted done by the leaders who forget about their people from "The man of the people".

Extract 7.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who was able to show to how the leaders are so selfish that they forget their people who put them into power.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. Using four poems, show how the poets have manipulated language to give the intended message to the readers.

8:	<p>Language is a means of communication which employ words to transmit communication between people. Poets use language to give intended meaning in which in which the use of language in poems employ poetic devices to bring the message to the society. The use of language in poets can determine whether a certain literary work is good and well understood or not. Using the poems of "Eatmore" by Joe Comie, Ballad of the land lord" by Langston Hughes, Freedom Song by Marjane Satrapi and "Your Doin'" by Arimba Guebuza the language has been used as follows:</p> <p>Starting with the Eatmore the poet has used language as follows:</p> <p>Personification, the poet has been used the personification to bring message that the government is hypocrite when they insist on eating balanced diet through slogan while they have no money to afford. This is when poet says:</p> <p>"Eat more fruit</p> <p>The slogan says". This shows the hypocrisy of the government.</p> <p>Alliteration, this has been used by the author to show emphasis when the poet says:</p> <p>"More bread, more meat, more beef" This shows that there are some government leaders can afford that balanced diet while others do not afford.</p> <p>Symbolism has been used when the poet uses blood grass to symbolise poverty in the society. This is when the poet says:</p>
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"The only one that would kill me

Eat more bloody grass" This shows that poverty is not good because it loses human rights of taking balanced diet.

Repetition, this has been used when the poet say, "Eat more fruit, the slogan says
More fish, more meat than bread" a word "more" has been repeated to show the message of importance of eating balanced diet.

Starting with another poem of Your pain the poet uses as setting;

Piccanification this has been used in this poem to show humiliation. This is when the poet says, "Your scars

Yet more my scars
will be remembering the whip" That has bring the message that humilation is not good to the society because it undermine people's rights.

Repetition, in this poem repetition bring the message that Unity is the only way to succeed when the words "Your" and "My" has been used in every stanza of this poem.

Hyperbole, this has been used to bring message that armed struggle is a good way for the changes in the society. This is when poet says, "My blood

yet more your blood
Shall irrigate our victory" so blood irrigating our victory is hyperbole.

8

The hands have been used to symbolize the unity and that god is message that unity is important thing to the society as the poet says, "Your hands yet more my hands will be lifted fully armed".

Starting with the poem of Freedom Song the poet shows as follows:

Refrain, this heart been used to show the emphasis where by the last verb has been repeated in every stanza. That verb is when poet says "Atheno yo" which shows the importance of protesting against child labour.

Rhetoric question, this has been used when Atheno's uncle pretend to do good things to Atheno while not. When he says "Don't keep her school my own ones paying poor wages all for progress don't you grateful Atheno yo". This kind of child labour exploits children in the societies.

Smile, this have been used to show that children have the rights to be educated and not employ them under the tender age.

This is when Atheno likes his uncle's children when the poet says,

"Since she minds them like a school girl?" This show Atheno is denied his right to go to school.

Repetition, the word "Atheno" has been used in every stanza to show

8.	<p>The disadvantage of child labour in the society.</p>	
	<p>Along with the poem of Ballad of the land lord the poet shows as follows:</p> <p>Repetition in this poem repetition has used to show that harmonization creates conflicts in the society when Land lord harmonized to Tenant by calling police to arrest him while he is innocent. This is when he says:</p>	
	<p>"Police! Police!"</p> <p>Rhetoric question, this has used to show the exploitation done by Land lord to Tenant, when the poet says,</p>	
	<p>Ten bakers you say 'and you Ten bakers you say is due' This shows exploitation to the society is bad.</p>	
	<p>Alliteration, this has been used to show the classes and its impact that it can cause misunderstanding when the poet says "Land lord Land lord", so people must respect classes in the societies.</p>	
	<p>Exaggeration, this has been used in this poem in which prints message that hypocrisy can not build a good society. This is when poet says,</p>	
	<p>"Police! police! Come and get this man, He is trying to ruin the government And withdraw the land?" This is the hypocrisy of land lord to tenant.</p>	
	<p>Therefore language art in the poems and other literary work must be</p>	
8.	<p>happy will understand when reading the literary work. That also increase the habit of reading books to the people and get the messages from the writers.</p>	

Extract 8.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who was able to show how the poets have manipulated language to deliver their intended message to the readers.

2016 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. Read the following poem carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

If We Must Die

If we must die – let it not be like hogs
Hunted and penned in a inglorious spot,
While round us bark the mad and hungry dogs,
Making their mock at our accursed lot.
If we must die – oh let us nobly die.

So that our precious blood may not be shed

In vain: then even the monsters we defy
Shall be constrained to honour us though dead!
Oh Kinsmen! We must meet the common foe;
Though far outnumbered, let us show our bravery
And for their thousand blows one deathblow!
What though before us lies the open grave?
Like men we'll face the murderous, cowardly pack.
Pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back!

Questions

- (a) Briefly write on the tone of this poem.
- (b) What type of poem is this? Give reasons for your answer.
- (c) Which poetic features have been used in the poem?
- (d) Mention and elaborate on four themes reflected in the poem.
- (e) What is the message being given in the poem?
- (f) What is the relevance of this poem to the societies we are in?
- (g) How does the persona want to die? Give reasons for your answer.

9a) The tone of the poem is sad or bitter. This is seen when the persona says that even if they are to die, let them not be like hogs. Also it is bitter because a persona is seen saying that they are ready to shed their blood. The persona says:

If we must die-oh let us nobly
die
so that our precious blood
may not be shed.

b) The type of the poem is a sonnet.

It is a sonnet poem because it has fourteen verses.

9c	<p>iv) The use of rhythm: This is seen when the words like hogs, spit, dogs and lot. This gives the musical feature about the poem.</p>
	<p>v) Call for Unity</p>
	<p>i) Awareness or Consciousness</p>
	<p>ii) Oppression and humiliation</p>
	<p>iii) Sacrifice</p>
	<p>v) Call for Unity</p> <p>The persona calls his or her fellow to unite together so as to fight the common foe. Also unity is seen when a persona uses a pronoun "We". The persona says;</p> <p>"Oh! Kini men! We must meet the common foe".</p>
	<p>vi) Awareness and Consciousness</p> <p>The persona is aware of what is taking place in his or her society so he or she is trying to concientize the fellows so as to fight their common enemy. The persona says;</p> <p>Like men will face the murderer, cowardly pack</p>
	<p>vii) Oppression and humiliation</p> <p>In the personal society people are humiliated and oppressed as it is for hogs; and it is this factor which has forced the persona to speak. The persona says;</p>

Qd. (ii) (i)

"If we must die - let it not be like hogs
Hunted and penned in an inglorious
spot"

w/ Sacrifice

A person shows w/ that he or she is ready
to die while fighting the Monsters hungry
dogs. This is seen when a person says
"If we must die - oh let us nobly die
So that our precious blood may not be
shed".

Qe) The message is as follows:

- While fighting for our rights we have
to be ready to face dangerous like death
- In order to fight the common enemy
we have to unite together.

f) The poem is relevant to the contemporary
society because;

↳ Humiliation and oppression are still exist-
ing

↳ Exploitation is still going on within
our society where by the poor are
exploited by the rich.

h) The person wants to die nobly.

The person wants to die nobly because
is seen to be exploited and humiliated
within his or her society so this gives
him or her the bravery.

Extract 9.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who was able to read
and understand the poem and could answer the questions as required.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

6. Even though all people are supposed to be equal in society, there are some who tend to be more equal than others. Discuss this view using two readings you have studied under this programme.

	Although people are supposed to be equal in the society there are people who tend to be more equal than others by using the novels THE BEAUTIFUL ONES ARE YET NOT BORN by Aya Kwei Armah set in Ghana in 1968 and published by Heinemann Educational book publishers and A MAN OF THE PEOPLE by Chinua Achebe set in independent African states in 1966 the statement can be true as follows:
6.	Starting by the novel THE BEAUTIFUL ONES ARE YET NOT BORN Estalla mrs Koomson withdraws her hand fast when shaking with man; so Estalla looks to be more important than the man, this is also rampant in many parts of Tanzania.
	Joseph Koomson lives in the upper residential areas while man and his family live in shanty house; this is because Koomson enriches himself with government money, hence he seems to be better than other people in Ghana.
	Koomson's children study in International schools while the children of normal people study in normal schools so some people seem to be more equal than others.
	Zacharia Lagos lives better life because he steals wood of the timber mill and sell them to get money, hence some

6. Some people look to be more important than others, this is a common practise even in Tanzania where people live in their areas of employment.

Abednego Yemoah lives better life than other people because he sells petrol which sells it use the money for his own benefit so some people are more equal than others in the society.

Koomson's wife complain that the fridge is full of food while man has no lunch and nams in the coast during lunch time so some people are more equal than the other, this is common in Tanzania where there are street children starving.

High class people like Koomson speak standard English while the lower class people do not for example the t-driver of Koomson says "Yes sir?" instead of yes sir, hence some people are more equal than others.

Estella says that local drinks do not agree with her constitution so she feels to be important than Oya man's wife, she wants Champagne and modern drinks.

The same issues are shown in the novel man of the people as follows;

chief Nanga has cars while other people live poor life, so chiefing Nanga enriches himself with government

Extract 6.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to show the existence of classes among the people by showing how those in the high class have better opportunities than those in the low class using two novels.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

7. People from different societies face the same political and social problems despite coming from different parts of the continent. Assess this view using two readings you have studied under this programme.

7.	<p>Many societies especially those in Africa face the same political and social problems despite coming from different parts of the continent. This is because most of them are of the same nature. This is justified.</p> <p>By using two novels "The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born" by Agyi Kwei Armah and "A Man of the People" by Chinua Achebe these writers are from Ghana and Nigeria respectively. The contention is justified as follows:</p> <p>There is existence of corruption. The authors show that there is corruption in all their societies. Chinua Achebe shows Chieg Koto and Chieg Nanga who offer bribes to Maxwell Kulama and Oali respectively so that they can step down from running for constituency. Also Agyi Kwei Armah shows that corruption is the order of the day in Ghana where Joseph Komson gives bribe to the owner of the boat so as to help him escape after the raid.</p> <p>Corruption exists in all the societies in the continent thus making them face some political and social problems.</p>
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7

Secondly there is immorality in both the societies. This is shown by Chinua Achebe where Chief Nanga is seen to have sexual intercourse with different women including Agnes and Elsie despite being married. Also, Ayi Kwei Armah shows that the society in Ghana is highly immoral by the use of vulgar language openly. This is seen when someone shouts in the street "Your mother's rotter cunt". This shows immorality. Thus, making both societies have the same social problem.

Also, there is betrayal. This is seen when people go against how they are supposed to act. Chinua Achebe shows how Elsie betrays Odili by sleeping with Chief Nanga. This hurts Odili making him leave the house of Chief Nanga. Also, Ayi Kwei Armah shows how Joseph Komara betrays the family of the man by refusing to share profits gained from the boat.

Again there is humiliation to the lower social class in both societies. Ayi Kwei Armah shows how Estelle humiliates the man by removing his hand immediately after the handshake because the man is dirty. Also, Odili is humiliated after Elsie sleeps with Chief Nanga thus, he decides to leave. This is present in all societies where the higher class of people look down onto people.

7. Extravagancy is also witnessed in the society. This is seen in the novels where some people live luxurious life and spend a lot of money for unnecessary things. For instance, the car which is used by Chief Nanga, his house and also the Cadillac he sends to fetch Elsie. This shows that leaders are living a luxurious life. Also, Agyi Kwei Armah shows how extravagant Joseph Koomson is by the life style he is living. He has a big mansion with unused rooms. Thus, this shows that there is the same social problem.

Political instabilities both at home show that there is political instability in both their society. This is characterized by coups. For instance, Chinua Achebe shows how the government of Chief Nanga is overthrown by the Army and also, Agyi Kwei Armah shows the coup which is involving the overthrowing of the corrupt regime and Joseph Koomson is overthrown. Thus, this shows that these societies have the same political problems where there is no stable leadership.

Poverty is also a social problem facing both countries. Both countries there are people living under very poor conditions. This is seen when Agyi Kwei Armah describes the house of the Man and the toilet. The place is very dirty and poorly built. Also, Chinua Achebe shows poverty where the people at Giligili are said to be living in

7. very poor houses which they share with rats. Thus, all societies are facing poor living conditions.

Furthermore, all the societies have exploitation where the poor people are exploited by the people of the upper class. For instance, Chinua Achebe shows an example of the exploited who is Aggrey the stick vendor. He represents the exploited since in exchange for good his stick is stolen by Josiah who is the shop owner. Also, the people in Ghana as shown by Agy Kwei Armah are exploited and thus they live a poor life. This is because their leaders and employers pay them very low wages.

In a nutshell, these problems faced by both societies are to be addressed. They should be brought to an end. This is because such problems hinder development in the societies.

Extract 7.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to assess similar political and social problems which face people from different societies of different parts of the continent.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

8. ‘Poetry tends to be more formal in structure and more emotionally charged unlike other literary genres.’ Support this view using four poems.

\$:	Your pain Yet more my pain Shall suffocate oppression
	Your eyes Yet more My eyes shall be speaking of revolt
	My scars yet more your scars, will be remembering the Whip
	This shows that " Pain" has been given the quality of suffocating opp ression, Eyes to speak, and scars have been given the ability to remember, this is personification
	Symbolism, in the poem Eyes have been used as a sy mbol for awareness, blood as a symbol for sacrifice, scars as a symbol for humiliation and hands as a symbol for unity and struggle. In the last stanza the person says;
	My blood Yet more your blood shall overcome Imperialism.

8.

Alliteration; several words
has been repeated. Sound /m/
has been repeated.

Example; the poet writes:
"More my"

Repetition, in the poem "You
A Poem" the word more has
been repeated in all stanzas.

"Your eyes

Yet more my eyes
Shall be speaking of rev-
olt.

Your strength
Yet more my strength
Shall overcome impen-
tis.

My arms hand
Yet more your arms ^{hands-}
Will be lifted fully
armed.

Also, In the poem "To my
Daughter" by Charles M. W. T.
Several figures of speech have
been used.

Hyperbole, the poet
exaggerates. The poet says
"To die without a degree is
a crime" In real sense to die
without a degree or a diploma is not
a crime.

8. Smiles, the poet has compared things by using "like".
For example:

"To die without a degree
Is a crime like that of
a homicide. Therefore,
having no degree is compared
to a homicide crime."

Euphemisms: In the poem the poet use pleasant words to maintain good morals.

The word "conceive" has been used as a euphemism for the word "giving birth". The poet says

"Six months since you taught in school now you conceive"

Rhetorical question, the poem "To My daughter" has several rhetorical questions.

"Asked why you died without a degree?"

"Asked why you died without prestige?"

"Asked why you died without benefiting your people?"

"Do you remember?"

Therefore, poetry tends to be more formal in structure and more emotionally charged than like other literary genres.

Extract 8.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to identify the elements which make poetry more formal and more emotionally charged than other literary genres such as the use of different techniques.

2015 PAST PAPERS – 2

9. Read the following poem carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Landlord, landlord,
My roof has sprung a leak.
Don't you 'member I told you about it
Way last week?

Landlord, landlord,
These steps is broken down.
When you come up yourself
It's a wonder you don't fall down.

Ten bucks you say I owe you?
Ten bucks you say is due?
Well, that's ten bucks more'n I'll pay you
Till you fix this house up new.

What? You gonna get eviction orders?
You gonna cut off my heat?
You gonna take my furniture and
Throw it in the street?

Um-huh! You talking high and mighty.
Talk on-till you get through.
You ain't gonna be able to say a word
If I land my fist on you.

Police! Police!
Come and get this man!
He's trying to ruin the government

And overturn the land!

Copper's whistle!
Patrol bell!
Arrest.
Precinct Station.
Iron cell.
Headlines in press:

Man threatens landlord
Tenant held no bail
Judge gives Negro 90 days in county jail.

Questions

- (a) Discuss any four themes that are found in this poem.
- (b) What message does one get from this poem?
- (c) What is the tone of the poem? Give a brief explanation.
- (d) Explain with examples four poetic devices that have been used in the poem.
- (e) Has the poem got any relevance to our society today? Explain by giving examples.

9(a) In p the poem above we can find the following themes.

Racial discrimination: Is the situation where by one race oppresses or undermines another race because it considers to be more superior than the other race.

In the poem, we can see that the landlord refuses to fix the house just because the tenant is a african american. The tenant is also imprisoned because of the false accusation of trying to overthrow the government while all he wanted was the landlord to fix the house. This was all because the tenant was black.

Conflict: Is the existence of misunderstanding between two parties. In The poem this theme is reflected through the landlord and the tenant who happen to have a conflict about the house. The tenant refuses to pay the rent not until the landlord fixes the house. Also the landlord refuses to fix the house mostly because the tenant is black.

Injustice: Is the situation where there is absence of justice. In the poem this theme is reflected through the tenant who is jailed for 90 days out of false accusations. Due to the conflict between him and the landlord, the landlord calls the police and accuses him for trying to overthrow the government.

Irresponsibility: Is the situation where by a person does not fulfil his/her responsibility out of laziness or negligence. In the poem this is portrayed through the landlord, who does not fulfill his responsibilities of fixing the house and still demands the tenant to pay him rent.

9(b) The message that one gets from this poem is that; It is never good to oppress other people just because of their race, educational level or social status. Also we should always fulfill our responsibilities so as to get the feedback we deserve.

9(c) The tone of poem is 'Sadness' and 'anger'. This is due to that:

The poet sympathizes the tenant for living in an unrepainted house, that is leaking and has broken steps. This is seen in this 1st and 2nd stanzas.

Also the poet sympathizes the tenant for living in a place where black people are oppressed. The tenant happens to be an 'african american'. Due to this he faces oppression from the landlord and the society in general. This is seen in the 6th, 7th and 8th stanza when the tenant is arrested and jail for false accusations.

Anger, is seen as the landlord tries to threaten the tenant that he will evict him from the house and through his furniture on the street. This is witnessed in the 5th stanza where the tenant threatens to beat up the landlord if he tries to do so.

Also we see 'Anger' on the side of the landlord, who aggressively calls the police and lands fall accusations on the tenant. The threat from the tenant is taken as disrespect from the landlord who then files false accusations on the tenant.

'Anger' can also be noted through the tenant who is jailed for false accusation. The tenant is angry at

9(c)	<p>The landlord for for failing fall accusations against him while all the wanted was the house to get fixed.</p>
9(d)	<p>In the poem, the poet has succeeded into using the following poetic devices:</p> <p>Repetition of words. This had been done so as to put emphasis. Eg In the 1st stanza, the tenant says, "Landlord, Landlord!"</p> <p>Hyperbole. This is situation where by a person exaggerate something in the work of art. Example the tenant says in the 2nd stanza, "These steps is broken down, when you come up yourself till a hundred you do not fall down."</p> <p>Poetic licence. This is the ability that a poet has that allows him to break the grammatical rules. Example the tenant says, "These steps is broken down". The poet did this so as to portray the lives of pure African American citizens.</p> <p>Onomatopoeia words. These are the words made out of the sound made. This is seen in the 5th stanza where the tenant says, "Um-huh."</p>
9(e)	<p>The poem does have some relevance in my society due to that it reflects the poor living conditions of some people. My people in my society live in house that are very much worse than the H-tenants house. This shows how many people are poor in my society. However in my society we do not have the problem of racial segregation.</p>

Extract 9.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who answered most of questions well giving supporting evidence from the poem.