

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DAR-ES-SALAAM REGION  
FORM SIX MOCK EXAMINATION  
MARKING SCHEME  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2

FEBRUARY, 2025



## SECTION: A (40 MARKS)

1. A candidate is required to explain in detail the following terms as used in literature.

(i) Synopsis:

Is a brief summary of something. Example: Synopsis of novels, plays and short stories. Also it can be brief summary of event like accident or celebration.

(ii) Aesthetic

Is the study of beauty of appreciation of literary works or is the study of the science of beauty. Many literary works involve the use of aesthetics through the use of figurative language and arts in creating them.

(iii) Oxymoron:

Refers to the figure of speech which involves the use of contradictory words.

Example:

- Sweet bitter
- Cruel kindness
- Walking corpse
- Living stone
- Freezing fire

#### iv) Enjambment:

Is the continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line in a stanza. Example:-

"At the gate he met the king's dog or the king of dogs fat, healthy and twice as big as a St Bernard Glaring with a crises face!"

#### v) Paradox:

Is the figure of speech which involves the contradictory statements.

Examples:

(i) Standing is more tiring than walking

(ii) He is crying happy.

(iii) She is like the living dead.

@ 2 x 5 = 10 marks

2. A candidate is expected to agree and explain five reasons that proves the uniqueness of literary works.

(i) The use of figurative language

(ii) The use of unconventional syntax or invented words to create rhythm or convey specific emotions.

iii) The use of symbolic language

iv) The use of imaginative language

v) The use of emotional language

vi) The use of ungrammatical language

Any other relevant points

@ 2 x 5 = 10 marks

3. A candidate is required to differentiate the given/provided stylistic terms.

i) Province and Setting

Province refers to the area of specialization in which the language is put into use. Example; legal, sport, scientific, Religious and advertisement.

While

Setting refers to the place where language is used. Eg: court, laboratory, market, church, school etc.

ii) Jargon:

Refers to the special term or register used by a special field which are difficult for others to understand. Eg: defendant used in legal matters.

While

Slang: Refers to the type of language that consist words, phrases, expressions that are regarded very informal and restricted to a certain context or group of people. It consist the use of abusive language. Eg: - Bull shirt!  
- Son of bitch

### iii) Creative writing:

Refers to the writing that goes beyond the normal writing. It deals with the creation of stories, novels, play and poetry. It also base on imagination or unreal/opinions.

WHILE

Factual writings

Are those writing which based on the facts. Eg:

Biography, Autobiography, News papers and letters.

### iv) Graphological Features:

Are those stylistic features that deal with the study of writings, spellings of text. They deal with how a text appears. Eg: Punctuations, colour and size of words, Numbering, Bracketing and hesitations

WHILE

Grammatical features:

Are those stylistic features which deal with the structure of sentences or how sentences are organized.

Example:

- Types of Sentences
- Tenses
- Length of Sentences (Short or Long)

↳ Mode of discourse:

Refers to the medium or channel taken by the language. Eg: spoken language and written language.

The medium causes language variation: spoken language uses short sentences while written language uses long sentences.

WHILE

Mode of presentation:

Refers to how materials text are organized. Eg: Paragraphing, numbering, bolding, underlining and punctuations.

@2 x 5 = 10 marks

4. A candidate should analyse the poem as follows:

↳ The poem is about a lazyman who does not like to work. He wakes up late and begins going house to house looking for soup and looking for house with sacrifice where he can get free yam. Because of this, he cannot be able to marry the wives he frothed to him as a result man will marry them for him

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ii) The persona might be neighbour. This is shown in stanza one where he seems to know the lazyman's behaviour from his bedroom

iii) The tone is disappointment and unhappy about the behavior of the lazyman. This creates a sad mood towards the man who dislikes working but keeps on begging food from house to house.

iv) The poet means that the man won't be able to marry the girls he has betrothed. But rich people will marry for him

v) The musical device used by that verse is alliteration.

$$@2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ marks}$$

## SECTION: B (60 MARKS)

5. A candidate should be to explain ways/techniques used by writer to present their works

Introduction:

The student should define a term technique and introduces the reading to be used. Eg: Technique refers to the method of doing things or performing something especially in arts. It involves the way where by work of art has been constructed.

Main Body:

The student must use two short stories / Novels to discuss techniques used in presenting their works.

The following are the techniques used in the short story THE VORTER, By Chinua Achebe

i) The use of sub-setting or sub-location like Umuofia village where he presents the ideas of ignorance of village, selfishness done by the government leaders like Marcus Ibe and corruption during election.

ii) The use of flashback; It is used when the writer narrates the past story of Rufus Okieke who was a bicycle repairer and loved his village and known to his village. Flashback reveal the idea of patriotism and political matter.

5 iii) The use of character of characterization;  
The writer uses imaginary character to present themes and message. Eg. of characters used are: Marcus Ibe, Maduka, Roof and villagers.

iv) The use of straight forward narration of story.  
The story starts by introducing roof as a very popular man in the village support Marcus Ibe and betrays him at the end of the story, where by he decided to tear ballot into pieces and voted for Marcus Ibe and Maduka.

Techniques used in Novel: A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

i) The use of Flash-back style; The writer narrates the story of Chief Nanga who was Odili's teacher who taught him at primary school standard three.

ii) The use of ironic title; A MAN OF THE PEOPLE, It is an ironic title, since the main character who is chief Nanga, seems to be a corrupt, selfish and womanizer.

iii) The use of proverbs and sayings, Example:

"DO THE RIGHT AND SHAME THE DEVIL"

This proverb reveals Chief Nanga's hypocrisy who pretend to do right things while he is selfish, corrupt and womanizer.

Any related points

## MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Introduction = 2 marks

Body = @ 2 marks x 4 = 8 marks

Conclusion = 2 marks

6. In this question a candidate is expected to define the term literature.

- Introduce two plays to be used appropriately  
correct title and playwright.

- In the main Body should give eight points  
(4 points from each play)

- It should be written appropriate conclusion

The following are the significance of the literature to the country and the world in general.

### BETRAYAL IN THE CITY

• Entertains

through characters eg Mulik's grammar

• Educates

Through various issues

• Raises awareness

6 • Insist revolutionary mind  
eg Jasper

• Culture presentation

## AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE

• It educates

Through Dr. Stockman/petra...

• Consoles the society

• Raises awareness

• Shapes the society

• It develops language

• It leads to imagination and creativity

## Marks Distribution

Introduction → 2 marks

Body → @ 2 x 8 = 16 marks

Conclusion → 2 marks

TOTAL = 20 marks

7. A candidate is expected to define key words i.e poet, imagery and symbolism.

- Introduce the four poems plus their authors (poets)
- In the main body should give two imagery and two symbolism in each poem.
- conclusion

"If We must Die" by C. McKay

Imagery:

- "like men we'll face the murderous, cowardly pack"  
It gives the sense of violence and danger.

- "Hunted and panned in an inglorious spot"  
It gives visual image as the way animal (hogs) are treated

Symbolism:

- "Hungry dogs" stands for oppressors
- Hogs stands for the oppressed

"The Dying Child" by Freeman P. Lwamba

Imagery:

- visual image; the way the body is described  
eg, thin legs, thin arms, swollen stomach

- Kinetic image; the way the boy fight with flies over the empty plate

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## Symbolism

- The child can symbolize innocence and unfulfilled potential
- Empty plate can symbolize hunger
- The unproportional body can symbolize poverty.

### "Eat More" by Joe Corrie

- Visual imagery of food eg: meat, bread, fruits
- Imagery of taste  
This is revealed through the groups of meals, fish, meat, bread vs bloody grass

## Symbolism

- food as a symbol of hope and survival
- Bloody grass as a symbol of lowclass people and unemployed people

### "Building the Nation", by H. Barlow

#### Imagery of auditor

- Yawning of the Ps
- The vic hotel an image of sight

7.

## Symbolism

- The vic is a symbol of luxurious life

## Marks Distribution

Introduction → 02 marks

Body → @ 1 x 16 = 16 marks

Conclusion → 02 marks

TOTAL = 20 marks

8. In this question a candidate is expected to define key terms such as style and playwright and introduce two plays to be used.

In the main body a candidate must explain the style employed by each playwright and the message being communicated.

Then conclude it appropriately!!

## BETRAYAL IN THE CITY

- The use of the style of play within the play
- The use of ungrammatical language
- The use of real people as characters
- The use of imaginary setting

- 8.
- The use of foreshadowing
  - The use of symbols.

### AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE

- The use of ironic title
- The use of chronological plot
- The use of real setting
- The use of symbolism
- The use of professional characters

Any relevant conclusion

### MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Introduction = 2 marks

Body 8 points @ 2 = 16 marks

Conclusion = 2 marks

TOTAL = 20 marks