

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NJOMBE REGION



FORM SIX PRE – NATIONAL EXAMINATION

CODE: 122/1 ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 03: 00 HOURS

TUESDAY, 12TH March 2024 A.M

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of section A and B with eight (8) questions.
2. Answer all questions in Section A and three (3) questions from section B. Questions Five (5) and Seven (7) are compulsory.
3. Each Question in section A carries ten (10) marks and Twenty (20) marks in section B.
4. Cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.
5. Remember to write your examination Number on every page of your answer sheets.

SECTION A (40 marks)

Answer ALL questions from this section

1. (a) In English Language, it sometimes happens that a sound is written in a graphological word but never pronounced. Identify such sounds in the following words: -

- i) Depot
- ii) Receipt
- iii) Debt
- iv) Mortgage
- v) Plumber

- (b) Draw the basic structure of an English syllable and then use the idea to analyse the Syllabic structure of the following words

- i) Print
- ii) Calm
- iii) Blooms
- iv) Straight

2. (a) Write a type of reading which fits each of the following explanations.

- i) A type of reading which requires readers to read and familiarise with the text, with even the smallest details of a text.
- ii) A type of reading done for “fun” and “pastime”. It is loose and comfortable, since no task or output is expected after reading.
- iii) A speed type of reading that focuses on the main idea or general overview of a text.
- iv) A reading technique which is done by looking at the most important details of a text in a quick manner.

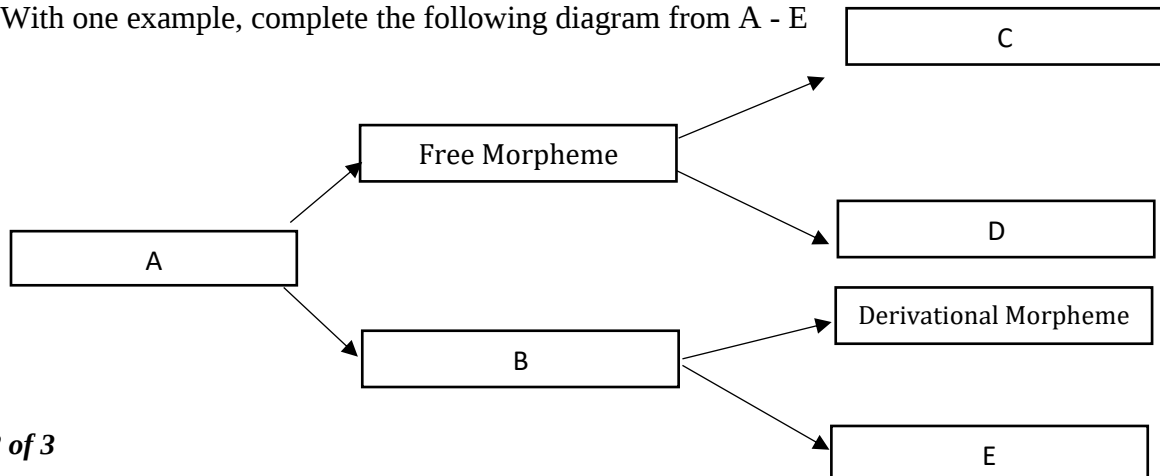
- (b) Translate the following proverbs into Kiswahili, communicatively.

- i) Habit is second nature.
- ii) Many hands make a light work
- iii) Like father, like son
- iv) All that glitter is not gold
- v) It takes two to tango

3. In Linguistics, Phonetics and Phonology are closely related yet different, show their differences (five points).

4. (a) i. What does it mean for languages to become standardized?
ii. Briefly explain the stages involved in the standardization of a Dialect (Four point)

- (b) With one example, complete the following diagram from A - E



SECTION B (60 marks)

Answer Three questions from this section, Question Five (05) and Seven (07) are compulsory.

5. When people from different linguistic background meet, their languages meet too. Explain the reasons that make speakers of different tongues to come into contact (Six points)
6. Not every speech is good. What does it take for a speech to be termed good? (Six points)
7. One of the serious academic crimes is plagiarism, a good scholar will acknowledge the authors ideas he/she has used. Explain why are authors required to cite the works included in their works (six points)
8. What are the six main approaches within contemporary translation theory?