

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE – RALG

NJOMBE REGION

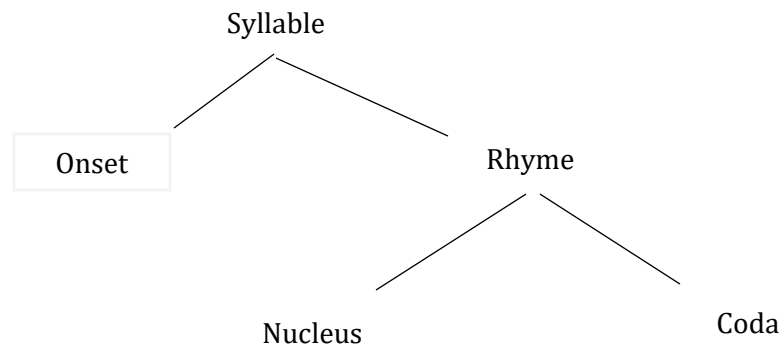
ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1- PRE NECTA 2024

SUGGESTED MARKING SCHEME

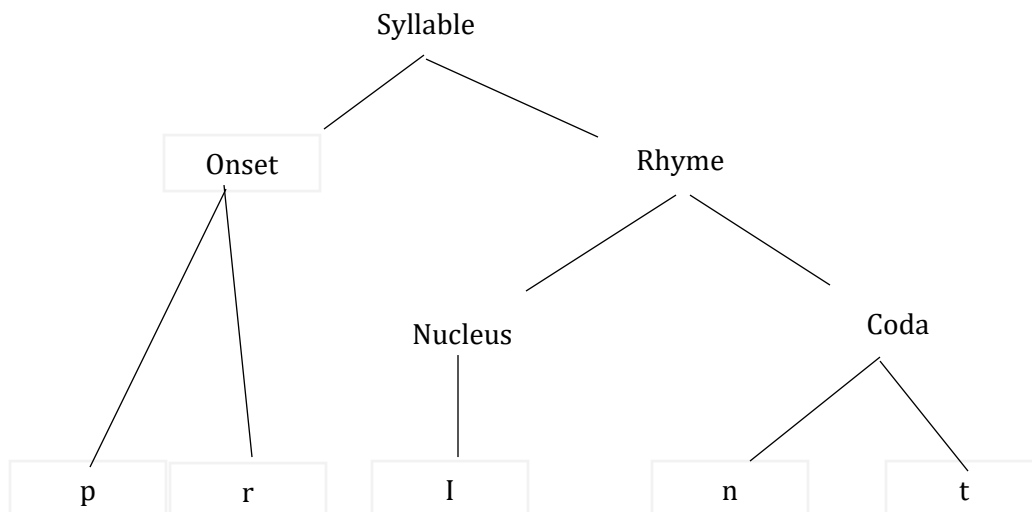
1. (a) Here a student was supposed to write silent letter or sounds found on the words as follows.

- i) Depot = t is silent, hence not pronounced, the word is pronounced /depəʊ/
- ii) Receipt = p is silent, hence not pronounced, the word is pronounced /ri:ɪt/
- iii) Debt = b is silent, hence not pronounced, the word is pronounced /det/
- iv) Mortgage = t is silent, hence not pronounced, the word is pronounced /mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/
- v) Plumber = b is silent, hence not pronounced, the word is pronounced /plʌmə(r)/

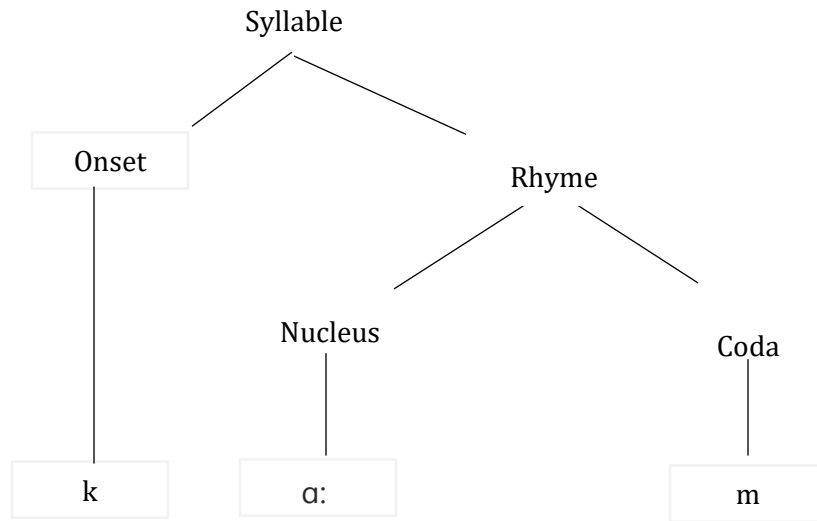
(b) A student is required to draw a universal tree diagram of a syllable as follows,



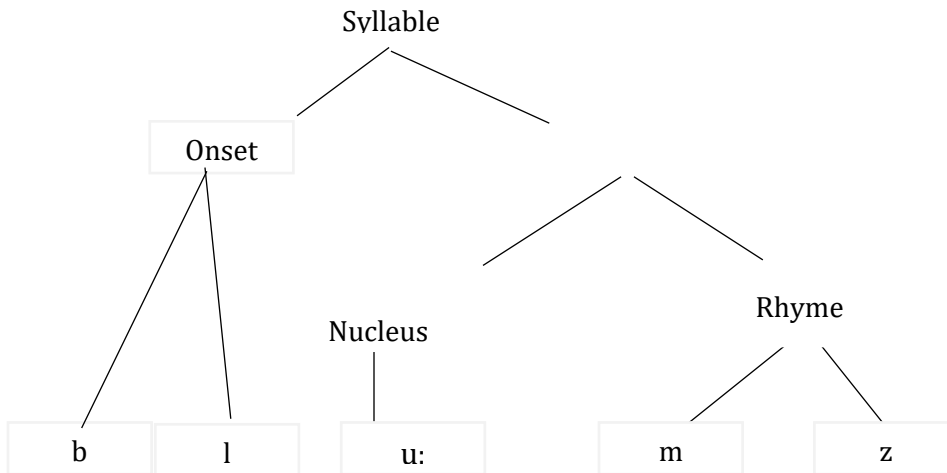
i) Print



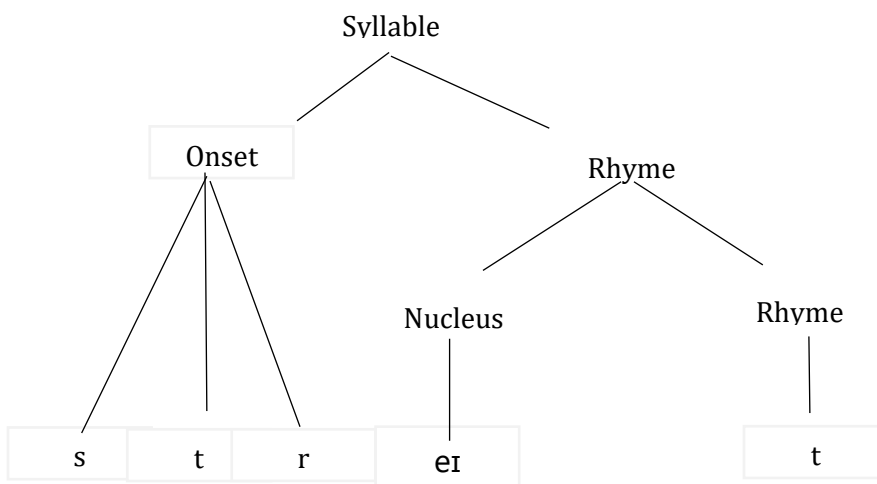
ii) Calm



iii) blooms



iv) Straight



2. (a) The student is required to write a type of reading represented by the provided explanations.

- i) INTENSIVE READING
- ii) EXTENSIVE RAEDING
- iii) SKIMMING READING
- iv) SCANNING READING

(b) a student was required to answer the proverbs by providing equivalent ones from Kiswahili.

- i) Kawaida ni kama sharia
- ii) Umoja ni nguvu, utengano ni udhaifu
- iii) Mtoto wa nyoka ni nyoka
- iv) Si kila king'aacho ni dhahabu
- v) Kidole kimoja hakivunji chawa

3. A student is required to show the difference between Phonetics and Phonology as follows

- i) Phonetics belongs to descriptive linguistics while phonology is part of theoretical linguistics
- ii) Phonetics deals with universal sounds but phonology deals with the sounds of a particular language.
- iii) Phonetics studies of phones while phonology studies phonemes.
- iv) Phonetics deals with sounds transmission while phonology deals with sound organization.
- v) The scope of phonetics is narrow but the scope of phonology is broad.
- vi) Phonetics deals with articulation and perception of speech sound, phonology deals with arrangement of the speech sounds into patterns.

4. (a) i. Language to become standardized means that language is stable and consistent in terms of grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and use {01 Mark}

ii. A student is required to explain the stages followed in standardizing a Dialect @ Point 01 Mark

- Selection
- Codification
- Elaboration of function
- Securing its acceptance

(b) A student is required to fill the gaps.

- i) A- morpheme eg any simple word eg sun, food, school etc
- ii) B-bound morpheme –any affix, eg er in the word teacher, ing, or, en, s, etc.
- iii) C-Lexical morpheme – any content word from major word class, eg Mother, Car etc.
- iv) D-Grammatical morpheme- any word from minor word class eg the, an, a, by, etc.
- v) E-Inflectional morpheme – any bound morpheme that mark aspect, number and possession eg s, 's, etc

SECTION B (20 marks per questions)

5. A student is required to explain the factors that make speakers from linguistic background to meet or influence each other (six points)

Introduction 01 Mark

Main body 03 Points @

- i) Colonialism
- ii) Trade
- iii) Tourism
- iv) Technology
- v) Education
- vi) Migration

Conclusion 01 Mark.

6. A student is supposed to tell the qualities of a good speech

Introduction 01 Mark

Main body 03 Marks

- i) Clarity
- ii) Dynamic
- iii) Interesting
- iv) Considering the audience
- v) Free from emotions
- vi) Use of body language
- vii) Like an informal talk
- viii) Vivid and concrete
- ix) Brevity
- x) Well organized

Conclusion 01 Marks

7. Here the student is required to explain the purpose of citation, which include the following

Introduction 01 Mark

Main body 03 Marks @

- i) To give an external support to your ideas
- ii) To validate what is written
- iii) To inform readers of the scope and depth of the author's reading.
- iv) To enable reader to consult the original sources independently
- v) Is a way to present evidence to support assertions and claims.

- vi) To guide readers who want to read other related materials.
Conclusion 01 Mark.

8. A student is required to list and explain the approaches within contemporary translation theory which includes (Six points)

Introduction 01 Mark

Main body 03 Points @

- i) Sociolinguistic approach-this considers the social context, linguists believe that social context defines what is and not translatable.
- ii) The linguistic approach-this approach was propagated by Vinay, Darbelnet, Austin and others interested in language text, structuralism, and pragmatics
- iii) Semiotic approach – this is a systematic study of signs, here a sign is anything that can be interpreted. Language is one of many signs.
- iv) Interlinguistic approach-this substitute verbal signs of one language by verbal signs of another language.
- v) Intralingua Approach-this involves interpreting verbal signs through other signs of the same language.
- vi) Communicative approach- this approach basically tries to simply acknowledge that the main purpose of translation is to transferring information. Hence this approach put emphasis of transferring the intended information to the target, with little care of the structure of the source and target language.

Conclusion 01 Mark.