**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**PRESIDENT’S OFFICE-REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**LINDI MUNICIPAL**

**FORM FOUR MOCK EXAMINATION**

**CODE: 022** **ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Time: 3 Hours April, 2019**

**Instructions**

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

**SECTION A (10 Marks)**

**COMPREHESION AND SUMMARY**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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

The environment refers to the natural world in which people, animals and plants live. This includes things like air, water, soil and forests. Environmental degradation is said to occur when the environmental elements are depleted or when they become less valuable.

Human activities are the main cause of environmental degradation. When people cut down trees and destroy forests they are contributing to environmental degradation. In the recent past for example, some unknown people set Mgololo forest on fire. Overgrazing on fragile oils has also largely contributed to desertification. In fact, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report says that by June2007, deserts had spread southwards by an average of 100 kilometres during the previous four decades. In addition, poor farming methods also bring about degradation of soil and pollution of rivers.

Degradation of soil also in general translates to decline in soil fertility and therefore reduced food production and food security even at household level. In fact, over the number of decades now, countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have performed poorly in terms of food production. These countries include Tanzania. Majority of Tanzanians depends on agriculture for substance. Agriculture depends on climate and climate very much depends on the environment.

It is easy to observe that environmental degradation and the poverty are closely linked. Poor populations and households, as they try to look after their families find themselves engaging in activities that have adverse effects on the environment. A degraded environment, as stated above, is less productive, thereby contributing to more poverty.

Environmental degradation brings about more problems. For example, it is largely responsible for climate change. This is clearly demonstrated in the generally erratic rainfall patterns and its marked decline especially in many parts of Africa. Global warming is another result of environmental degradation. It refers to the average measured temperature of the surface near the earth and oceans. Increase in global temperature is expected to cause a rise in sea level and to cause extremes of weather, for example droughts and floods.

To curb environmental degradation the Tanzanians government has included environment as an issue in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), which has several goals aimed at environment preservation. However on the personal level, every individual should also play his/her part in the process of stopping environmental degradation, for example by planting trees and keeping rivers clean.

**QUESTIONS**

Choose the correct answer among the given alternative and write its letter beside the item number

1. What is the meaning of environment according to the passage?
2. Refers to deplete of environmental elements or become less valuable.
3. Refers to the natural world in which people, animals and plants live.
4. Refers to the average measured temperature of the surface near the earth and ocean.
5. Is the main cause of environmental degradation.

1. As poor populations try to get food for their family, they…………………..
2. Work hard to food their families
3. Clear forests and pollute the rivers
4. Engage in activities that are not good for the environment.
5. Deliberately go out of their way to pollute the environment.
6. What evidence is there that desertification is a serious problem?
7. People cut down trees.
8. People set Mgololo forest on fire.
9. Poor farming methods
10. It’s according to the United Nations Environment Programme report in June 2007.
11. Complete the table below with the information from the passage:

|  |
| --- |
| **ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**  |
| Meaning | (a) |
| Causes | (b) |
| Effects | (c) |
| Prevention | (d) |

1. Read and summarize the following passage into three (3) sentences

A young man went to a car showroom. He was wearing rubber boots and a jacket. The young man examined an expensive car carefully and then turned to speak to the salesman.

“How much does this car cost?” he asked.

“Ten million shillings”, the salesman said.

“I have two million”, the young man said. The salesman smiled. He found it hard to be polite: “ You are joking of course”, he said. The salesman showed his customer the door and the young man left the shop without a world.

**SECTION B (20 Marks)**

**PATTERNS AND VOCABULARY**

1. Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given.
2. “I have been studying in this school for four years”, she said.

Begin: **She said that**……………………………………………………………..

1. The baby is recovering in the hospital. Her parents died in the train.

 Join the sentences using “ **whose** ”

1. We are tired. We cannot cook some food. ( Join sentences by using: ……. **too**……..**to**…..…)
2. The referee gave him a red card. He sent him out of the pitch.

( Begin**: Not only …………but also………**)

1. In each of the following sentences one word is wrong. Correct it by writing the right spelling.
2. Our headmaster told us that it is better to use local buses because they are cheep and reliable.
3. The punishment was quite fare.
4. The doctor advised her to take two peels twice a day.
5. Don’t stair at Wakuvanga. He will act on you.
6. Write the verbs in the brackets into the correct tense.

Education in Tanzania (a)……………. ( **develop** ) a lot since 1961. Now almost every child (b)…............ ( **have** ) a chance to go to Primary School, where they are (c)………….. ( **give** ) basic education. However some parents (d)…………….. ( **not send** ) their children to school.

1. Complete the following sentence using the following words: **where, what, who, how, that, when, which.**
2. George told me …………..….he could not join the picnic.
3. We don’t know …………….…he is coming back.
4. Every one knows…………..….Nyerere was.
5. Don’t pay attention to ………….he says.
6. Complete the following conversations using appropriate words from the table below.

 Hello.

 Hello.

James is speaking!

1. ……………………………………………………
2. …………………………………………………..

No, I’m not the one!

Sorry for disturbances!

1. ………………………………………………………

Hello. Are you still there?

1. ………………………………………………………

|  |
| --- |
| Yes, continue; Who am I speaking to?; Hello; No, problem!; Are you Jane? |

**SECTION C (30 Marks)**

**LANGUAGE USE**

Answer questions 8 and 9, and any **two (2)** of the four (4) given alternatives in 10.

1. Re-arrange the following sentences in a logical order.
2. One day on my way to school, I saw a man running towards me.
3. My Secondary School was located very far away from home.
4. So, I used to walk a long distance to school.
5. I discovered that he was a mad man; thank God I managed to escape.
6. The man was holding a stick.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th |
|  |  |  |  |  |

1. Match the sentences in column A with those in column B so that they make sense.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **COLUMN A** | **COLUMN B** |
| 1. It’s dark, but I can see it well
 | 1. are caused by careless driving
 |
| 1. What would you like?
 | 1. He would buy a plane
 |
| 1. I will be sixteen next week.
 | 1. You could give me a lift home.
 |
| 1. If he got one billion shillings,
 | 1. Well, orange juice will be okey.
 |
| 1. Many road accidents
 | 1. That’s great, I will sent you a card.
 |
| 1. You must have very good eye sight.
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COLUMN A** | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) |
| **COLUMN B** |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Answer **two** questions from the four alternatives A, B, C and D.
2. Prepare a speech of 250 words on the causes of Early Pregnancy.
3. Cooking using charcoal does more harm than good. Write a composition of 250 words to give out your opinion on the matter.
4. Argue for or against the motion **“ CHILD LABOUR SHOULD BE ALLOWED IN THE SOCIETY**”. (Four points)
5. Imagine that your brother is going to graduate. Write an invitation card to invite your friend Nyota Njema to attend the ceremony. Use the following guidelines:
* Your brother’s name is Faraja Mwendee
* Venue: Kagwa Hall, Lindi.
* Date and time: Saturday 8,June 2019, from 06:00pm-10:00pm
* Contact for response: 0276000222

**SECTION D ( 40 Marks )**

**RESPONSE TO READING**

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

**LIST OF READING**

**NOVELS AND STORT STORIES**

A Wreath for Father Mayer - S. N Ndunguru (1977), Mkuki na Nyota.

Unanswered Cries - Osman Conteh, (2002) Macmillan.

Passed Like a Shadow - B. M. Mapalala (2006), DUP.

Spared - S. N. Ndunguru (2004), Mkuki na Nyota.

Weep Not Child - Ngugi wa Thiong’o (1987), Heinemann.

The Interview - P. Ngugi (2002), Macmillan.

**PLAYS**

Three Suitors: One Husband - O. Mbia (1994), Eyre Methuen.

The Lion and The Jewel - W. Soyinka (1963), OUP

This Time Tomorrow - Ngugi wa Thiong’o (1968), Heinemann.

The Black Hermit - Ngugi wa Thiong’o (1968), Heinemann.

**POETRY**

Song of Lawino and Ocol - O. P’ Bitek (1979), EAPH.

Growing up with Poetry - D. Rubadiri (ed) (1989), Heinemann.

Summons - R. Mabala (1980), TPH.

1. Read the following poem then answer the questions that follow.

He read the medicine,

Specializing in the tooth,

And graduated, with honours

With new thesis

To cure the aching malady.

“Our teeth shall be all right!”

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**

1. Suggest the title of the poem.
2. What is the poem about?
3. What is the type of a poem is this?
4. Describe the form/structure of this poem.
5. What is the tone and mood of the poet?
6. Who is the persona? How do you know?
7. Comment on the language use.
8. Identify two (2) themes found on that poem.
9. What are the messages we get from the poem?( 3 points )
10. Is the poem relevant to our society? ( 2 points )
11. “Poets like other literary artists have messages they want to convey to their readers through poems”. Discuss the statement referring to two poems which have read and appreciated. Give four messages from each poem.
12. The mother is an important figure in the African family. With reference to two (2) novels you have read in this course show the role of the mother in her family.
13. By using two plays you have read, discuss how some traditions, customs and beliefs contribute to misunderstandings and underdevelopment in the society. Give four points from each play.