

**PRESIDENT’S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
SENGEREMA HIGH SCHOOL  
FORM FIVE HOLIDAY HOME PACKAGE DEC – 2024  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE-1**

**INTRODUCTION**

**Answer all questions**

1. Outline the characteristics which differentiate human language from animal communication. Illustrate eight points using relevant examples where applicable.
2. A) Differentiate the following pairs of linguistic concepts
  - i. Bilingualism / Diglossia
  - ii. Pidgin / Creole
  - iii. Standard language / Lingua Franca
  - iv. Idiolect / Sociolect
3. “We cannot live without language” Explain
4. “A language grows and expands in size and use” Discuss
5. “Some languages are better than others” Discuss
6. Explain the process involved in standardizing a language
7. What are the factors affecting the learning of English in Tanzania?
8. How can learning English be improved in Tanzania?
9. Explain the diglossic situation in Tanzania
10. What are the differences between the two major English dialects?
11. A) Name the type of word formation process involved in the formation of each of the following words:-
  - i. International
  - ii. Bookshop
  - iii. Conversation
  - iv. UNESCO
  - v. Tick – tock
- B) Differentiate the following lexical terms with examples:-
  - i. Free morphemes and bound morphemes
  - ii. Kindness and unkind
  - iii. Open and closed set
  - iv. Prepositional verbs and phrasal verbs
  - v. Stative and dynamic verb

12. Explain two functions which could be expressed simultaneously by each of the following sentences
- We are hungry
  - I love this moves so much
  - Nice day, my love!
  - What is the tractor doing?
  - Love you, mummy!
13. In five points, explain how the morpheme “-ing” is used in English language. Use appropriate examples in your explanation.
14. Give two examples of English words for each of the following affixes:-
- Mis -
  - dis -
  - iii) – mert
  - iv) – dom
  - v) – ful
  - vi) – tion
  - vii) en -
  - viii) un -
  - ix) – fy
  - x) – ism
15. Use the following words to make two different sentence. In each sentence word should be used as a different word class.
- report
  - produce
  - iii) refuse
  - iv) Coat
  - v) increase
  - vi) decrease
  - vii) export
  - viii) bottle
  - ix) walk
  - x) book
16. Re-write the following sentences by changing the capitalized words into nouns:-
- We UMST open a new shop
  - I have GRADUATED
  - Evil doers were Blacklisted
  - They PLAN to steal my money
  - They are WILLING to make wonders
17. With examples, define the following lexical terms:-
- Base
  - root
  - stem
  - word
  - morpheme
  - allomorphs
  - Multiple process
  - diminutive suffix
  - symbolism
  - morphology
18. Define the following processes of forming words with examples:-
- Compounding
  - clipping
  - conversion
  - borrowing
  - affixation
  - f). blending
  - g) reduplication
  - h) back formation
19. Differentiate the following terms. Give example per each
- Vowel vs Consonant
  - Short vowel vs. Long vowel
  - Monophthong vs. Diphthong
  - Closed syllable vs. Open syllable
  - Primary stress vs. Secondary stress
20. What are the subsystems of human language?
21. What are the main sources of blending?
22. Why do we study language scientifically?
23. A) Differentiate between mother tongue and native language  
B) Mother tongue is not necessary the mother’s tongue. Discuss

- 24 What is national language? Explain seven (7) factors for a language to be national language
- 25 Pidgin is a simplified language that originate from two or more languages between people who have different linguistic background. With examples, briefly explain the two types of pidgin then elaborate the features of pidgin and its factor for rise.
- 26 Support and argue the motion which say “English should be used as a medium of instructions from primary up to higher learning institutions of education”
- 27 Explain to why variations exist in one language?
- 28 What is code alteration? Explain the types of code switching and its reason
- 29 Explain how English syllable structure and stress make learning English phonology difficult for a Swahili speaker?
- 30 With examples, write short notes on the following
- Vowel and consonant
  - Monophthong and diphthong
  - Short vowel and long vowel
  - Closed syllable and syllable
  - Phoneme and syllable
31. Define the following terms:-
- a) Intensive reading
  - b) Scanning
  - c) Skimming
  - d) Extensive reading
32. A) Differentiate the following terms
- i. Hearing and listening
  - ii. Discriminative and critical listening
  - iii. Competitive (biased) and appreciative listening
  - iv. Proverb and idiom
  - v. Collocation and phrasal verb
33. Write the meaning of the underlined phrasal verbs in the following sentences
- a) Form five students are advice not to give up due to bad results
  - b) The Chair person put off the meeting at 4:00 pm that Friday
  - c) A good person always check up on the problem before taking measures

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE-2**

**INTRODUCTION**

**Answer all questions**

1. As an English language taker construct one sentence by using example from each of the following literary terms to make other students understand them.  
For example; Simile- when asked, Neema was as honest as a mirror.
  - i. Hyperbole (ii) metaphor (iii) Non-fiction (iv) Paradox (v) Idiom.
2. Using five points justify the statement that the dominance spread of science and technology in the world is gradually killing oral literature (Be brief and precise).
3. Explain in a nutshell the distinctive features of drama that make it more effective as compared to other genres (give five points).
4. Give short notes on the following literary terms with examples.
  - (i) Setting (ii) Point of view (iii) Suspense (iv) Theme (v) Fore shadowing
  - (vi) Dirge (vii) Motif (viii) Soliloquy (ix) Genre (x) Characters.
5. What do you understand by the term omniscient narrator?
6. Differentiate between oral literature and written literature, giving five points.
7. Why literature is said to be a work of art? Respond in five points
8. Explain the roles which literature plays in the society.
9. Compare and contrast spontaneous speech from non-spontaneous speech giving five points.
10. Elaborate eight factors to be considered in the appreciation of poems.
11. With example differentiate between biography and autobiography.
12. Fill in the blank with a word or phrase that suits the following literary expression.
  - (i) A technique in which part of something is used to mean the whole body or object
  - (ii) A tendency of exaggerating real ideas for a certain effect especially in poetry
  - (iii) An indirect statement used to avoid bluntness or shock

- (iv) A seemingly contradicting statements used together intentionally for a certain impact
  - (v) A figure of speech in which the writer compares two unlike things directly
13. With relevant examples, distinguish the following terminologies.
- (i) Refrain and Alliteration
  - (ii) Juxtaposition and Oxymoron
  - (iii) Poetic licenses and Ellipsis
  - (iv) Irony and Understatement
  - (v) Archaism and Hyperbole
14. Oral and written literatures are distinguished basing on different elements. Explain the ways the two form of literature differ in terms of the following.
- (i) Literacy level of the artists and audience
  - (ii) Flexibility
  - (iii) Cost of production
  - (iv) Durability
  - (v) Mode of transmission
15. Halima is of the opinion that a short story is the one that takes a short time to read. If you are to meet Halima at your school, what other five facts would you tell her so that she widens her understanding of short stories? Give brief points.
16. Read the following and answer the question after it.
- Dotto: Hey, buddy  
 Janeth: Hello, Dotto, Are you good?  
 Dotto: Well, I m broke, I need some cash. Can you lend me some?  
 Janrth: Here you go buddy. Have fun chap.  
 Dotto: That’s good of you friend  
 Janeth: It’s my pleasure.

### Questions

- (i) Identify the literary techniques in plays/drama used above.
  - (ii) Write five features of the technique you have used above and to why they are used in play or drama?
17. Some people are of the view that literary works should be abolished as they are a waste of time. Why do you think would be a wrong more to abolish literary works? Give five points.
18. Imagine that two people are arguing whether creative writing and factual writing are the same. Briefly show how you would differentiate the two types of writings with examples by giving five points.
19. In your view, why do you think poems are important in everyday life? Give five points
20. Discuss the Quran/Bible is a fiction. Be brief

21. Some people think metaphors and similes mean the same. Say whether these people are right or otherwise.
22. A part, from language use, what else makes a work of art to be factious? Give four points.
23. Show how the contemporary world is reflected in any two plays you have read under this section (use four points from each play).
24. Use two plays you have read to support the statement that “There are various reasons, for conflicts in the society” Give four points from each play.
25. Play advocate for changes in different societies in which they are set “substantiate this statement using four points from each of the two plays you have read.
26. The effectiveness of message delivery is determined by the play Wright’s artistic use of language. Justify this statement by making reference to one play you have read in this course. Limit your answer to eight points only.
27. In “Betrayal in the city” “some characters are willing to sacrifice their lives for justice while others are reluctant to change the status quo”. Justify this statement using eight points.
28. One of the duties of an artist is to make people aware of realities around them. Use eight points from two plays you have studied under this program to justify this statement
29. Use any two plays to show how play wrights use different techniques to convey their message to their respective societies and the world at large. (Use eight points from each)
30. When playwright composes their work of art for using an society struggle, they always build courageous characters to face danger for the wellbeing of their society. Justify this assertion with reference to An Enemy of the people. (Use eight points).

END