

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ-JES).



FORM SIX PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS 2023

ENGLISH LANGUAGE I

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A 40marks

1. A mother tongue is not necessarily a mother tongue. Validate the statement.

Mother tongue- this is the language which the child is first exposed to and acquire it while still at its mother's knee.

For example, if a child is first exposed to Sukuma as the first language, Sukuma will be his/her mother tongue or first language. It is worth nothing that a mother tongue is not necessarily the mother's tongue, this is because a child is not necessarily exposed to his/her mother's language. For example, in Tanzania there are children who acquire Kiswahili as their first language while their parents have different mother tongue.

Reasons

- Phonetics
- Semantics
- Syntactical
- Grammatical
- Morphological
- Pragmatical

10marks.

2. (a)

- a. Phatic function
- b. Emotive function
- c. Instrumental function
- d. Performative function
- e. Poetic function

1@=05marks

- 2.(b). Define the following linguistic terms with concrete examples.

- i. Accent -is a variety of language characterized by a particular pronunciation.

- ii. Speech community-is a group of people who regard themselves as speakers of the same language.
- iii. Lingua franca-- is an auxiliary language that is used to facilitate day-to-day communication between people who have different linguistic backgrounds and that they have different native languages. Example Kiswahili is a lingua franca in Tanzania since it facilitates the communication between people who belong to different ethnic community languages.
- iv. Slang-is the language variety that is used by a particular group of people especially young people, criminals. It characterized by informal / non-standard vocabulary.
- v. Mother tongue- this is the language which the child is first exposed to and acquire it while still at its mother's knee.

1@=05marks

3. Language is said to be a system. Justify the statement.

Language is the system of arbitrary and convectional vocal symbols that is accepted by the members of the society to be used in a communication.

It is true that Language is a system because it consists of components like sound (phoneme), phrases, clause, sentences, paragraphs, and comprehension that are conventionally patterned to effect communication.

Also, all languages have subsystems within the larger language system. Each language has its system of meaning, that of sounds, a system of word formation and many others. Therefore, language is a system of system.

10marks.

4. Multilingualism. Is the situation where by more than two languages co-exist in the society. There are some societies who have many languages and each language has its own function. Example in Tanzania we have English, Kiswahili, tribe's languages etc.

CAUSES OF MULTILINGUALISM

- a. Political and demographic factors.
- b. Education
- c. Culture
- d. Economic factors
- e. Natural calamities.

2@10marks.

SECTION B 60 marks

5. Using the following prefixes, form one word and make a sentence from the newly formed word.
- i. Dis-
Disorganize = All the information provided were disorganized.
 - ii. Mis-
Mislead = John is not a good leader, he always misleading the group.
 - iii. Mini-

Mini supermarket = the day before yesterday I went to buy food stuffs in John's mini supermarket.

iv. Mal-

Malnutrition = most of street children suffer from malnutrition to date.

v. Out-

Outline= Our English teacher gave us course outline.

2@10marks

(b). Explain the processes used in the formation of the following words;

i. NATO

Acronyms= is the process of word formation formed by combining initial letters of different words.

ii. INTERNET

Clipping = is the subtraction of one or more syllables from a word resulting into a new word. the removal of a word may be at the beginning or at the end and sometimes both sides.

iii. Goody-goody

Reduplication= is the process by which new words are formed through the repeating of the same or almost the same sound.

iv. TV

Acronyms = is the process of word formation formed by combining initial letters of different words.

v. Motel

Blending= this is the process of word formation by which part of different words are joined to form a new word.

2@10marks.

6. Candidate is required to define listening and hearing in the introduction and shows how the two skills differ from each other as follows;

Introduction 02

Listening- is the ability of an individual to perceive/receive the information/messages and interpret it. Hearing – is the ability of receiving sound waves or messages through ears.

Main body; Different between listening and hearing are;

- Meaning
- Hearing is ability and listening is the skill
- Nature =hearing is primary and continuous while listening is secondary and temporary
- Involves= hearing involves receipt of message through ears while listening involves interpretation of the message received by the ears.
- Occurs= hearing occurs at subconscious level while listening occurs at conscious level.
- Concentration= hearing does not require concentration while listening requires more concentration.
- Process= hearing is passive bodily process while listening is the active mental process.

8points2@=16

Conclusion; candidate may conclude by writing similarities between listening and hearing or any other relevant conclusion. 02

TOTAL=20marks.

7. Candidate is required to define speech in the introduction and show the strategies to be considered before presenting a speech in the main body as shown below;

Introduction; 02

Speech, this is a formal/informal presentation done by an individual when delivering a message to the audience.

Main body; strategies to be considered before speech presentation are like;

- Prepare your speech some time before you present it.
- Think about the audience's knowledge about the subject matter
- Consider the size of your audience
- Consider what your audience want to know
- Consider personal interest of your audience 8points2@=16
- Determine the purpose of your presentation
- Show your feelings about the topic
- Maintain ethical standards
- Avoid stereotypes
- Analyse the attitude of your audience towards you as a speaker.

Conclusion. Candidate can conclude by writing summary on the strategies to be considered during speech presentation or any other relevant conclusion. 02

TOTAL 20marks.

8. (a)Candidate should define translation and state three qualities of a good translation.
Translation- is the process of transferring information from source language (SL) to the targeted language (TL) through written words.

Qualities of a good translation are;

- Capable of being translated back, this means the work translated into language X from language Y by one person should be capable of being translated by another translator from language Y to language X and give the same results.
- Performance testing, this is done by asking speakers of language Y to carry out activities based on the translation. The same is done to speaker X, If the results are the same then we say the translation have been done well.
- Knowledge testing, this is done by asking questions (questionnaire) the speaker of language X, the questions asked are both related to the content and the same questions are asked to speaker Y, if responses given are the same then the translation is considered to have been done well.

Conclusion, candidate may conclude by writing qualities of a good translator or any relevant conclusion.

10marks.

8(b)Candidate should explain the meaning of interpretation and state the principles/ guidelines of interpretation.

Introduction

Interpretation, is the process of transferring information from source language (SL) to the targeted language (TL) through words of mouth/ spoken form.

Guidelines to be considered during interpretation processes are;

- The interpreter has to know in advance what is going to be talked about and if there are materials to be read, they have to be read earlier.
- The interpreter ought to use the style that he/she thinks the audience will understand.
- When the speaker stresses the point, the interpreter is supposed to do the same to have the same effect.

- It is the duty of interpreter to observe the audience keenly so that he/she can elaborate when they do not understand.
- The interpreter may intervene the speaker if he/she thinks the audience does not understand the speaker.

Conclusion, candidate may conclude by writing similarities between translation and interpretation or any other relevant conclusion.

10MARKS.