

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATION SYNDICATE (NZ – JES)
FORM SIX PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATION
ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1.

MARKING GUIDE.

1. The candidate is required to explain five competencies which a person needs in order to use language properly, among which the following:
 - (a) Phonological Competence:

Refers to the knowledge of the speech sounds of a language. This implies that speakers of a given language can recognize the words found in their language by just listening to them. One must be familiar with all English speech sounds to be able to recognize words.
 - (b) Lexical Competence:

It enables one to recognize words found in a language. One must have knowledge of vocabularies found in his/her language.
 - (c) Morphological Competence:

It helps one to know the internal structure of the word(s) and the rules of arranging Morphemes to form words. Example, having the knowledge of forming plural nouns by using suffixes and changing/affecting the meaning of words by using prefixes and suffixes respectively.
 - (d) Semantic competence:

Refers to the knowledge of meaning of words, phrases and sentences. For instance, the speaker knows the relationship between the word “dog” and the concept represented by the word. It also enables people to assign meaning to words/phrases according to context.
 - (e) Sociolinguistic Competence:

Refers to speaker’s ability to produce sentences in the right situations or event. This competence enables the speaker to know when, where, to whom and how to say things.
(@ 2 Marks = 10 Marks).

2. (a) Lexical Morphemes are said to be;
 - (i) Content words:

Because they have meaning by themselves which represent idea or concept.
 - (ii) Open set system;

Because they are capable of receiving affixes – e.g. Player-s.
 - (iii) Strong forms;

Because they are stressed or produced with forced/prominence,
E.g. Export.
 - (iv) Major words
Because they belong to major word classes like Noun example book.
 - (v) Extended Morphemes:

They can be extended to different Morphemes.
E.g. Nation – Root.
International -
International-ly-
Inter-nation-al-ize-ation.
(@ 1 Mark = 5 Marks).

- (b) A candidate is required to write example of words formed through combination of lexical items directed/given;
- (i) Note book. (ii) Blueberry. (iii) Workroom. (iv) Highlight. (v) Onto. (vi) Breakup.
- (@ 1 Mark = 5 Marks).**

3. A. A candidate has to identify the function of rising tone fulfilled by the sentences given.
- (i) It is used to ask Yes/No questions.
(ii) It is used with statements intended to be a question.
(iii) The tone is used in statements made as an afterthought.
(iv) It is used to express incomplete statements.
(v) It is used in commands that are intended to be requests.
- (@ 1 mark = 5 Marks).**

B. Consonants are speech sounds produced by completely or partially the airflow in the vocal tract using different articulators like the lips, tongue and teeth. There are 24 consonants in English Language. Example /p/, /dʒ/ and /ʒ/. While Vowel sounds are speech sounds produced without obstruction of air from the air stream and speech organs getting into contact. There are twenty vowels in English language. Example /ʌ/, /æ/, /eɪ/, /iː/ etc.

(2 Marks).

Criteria's used to describe Vowel sounds;

- (a) The Part of the tongue involved;
Example: front, central or back.
- (b) The height of the tongue in the mouth.
E.g. Open, half open, half close or close.
- (c) The shape of the lips, E.g. round, neutral or spread.
- (@ 1 Mark = 3 Marks = Total 5 Marks).**

4. (i) Word – for – word translation.
This is the method of translation in which the source language order is preserved and words are translated by their most common meanings.
- (ii) Communicative translation;
This is a kind of translation that pays attention to the contextual meaning of the original text. Here the translator focuses on the meaning of what is written in relation to the context. The translator ensures equivalence of words or phrases.
- (iii) Semantic translation:
This is the kind of translation in which the translator is said to be biased to the source language in that he/she translates every word in source language but using syntactic and semantic features of TL.
- (iv) Literal translation:
The source language grammatical words are translated into forget language equivalently but the lexical words are translated singly out of context; it indicates problem to be solved. Example: the sentence, “Institute of Social work” is translated as “Taasisiyakazijamii.”
- (v) Communicative translation:
Ref.4(ii).
- (@ 2 Marks = 10 Marks).**

SECTION B (60 Marks)

5. Introduction (2 Marks).

Main body: Advantages of learning second and foreign languages:

- For education purpose.
- For technology.
- for travelling/tourism.
- To improve employment potential. (@ 2 Marks = 16 Marks).
- For trade/business.
- They also to appreciate international Literature Music & Film.
- To make lifelong friends.
- To improve chances of entry into a college.

Any relevant conclusion. – (02 marks) **Total= 20 marks**

6. Introduction – Meaning of the Minutes of the Meeting: (1 Mark)

(@ 3 Marks x 3 = 18).Main body:

Things/structure to be included in the Minutes of the Meeting;

1. The title or heading of the meeting.
2. Attendance.
3. Minutes of the last Meeting.
4. Matters arising from the last minutes.(@ 3 Marks x 3 = 18)
5. Issues to be discussed.
6. Any other business.
7. Details of the next meeting.
8. Adjournment.
9. Approval of the minutes. The signature, name and date of the day the minutes was signed.

Conclusion – 1 mark. (= 20 Marks)

7. Introduction:

Meaning of Debate – 1 Mark.

Main body – What people learn in a debate session:

- Vocabularies.
- Grammar
- Knowledge about various issues.
- Communication skills.
- Self-confidence.
- Public speaking.
- Pronunciation of words. (@ 3 x 6 = 18)

Conclusion – 1 Mark. **Total = 20 Marks).**

8. Introduction:

Meaning of Critical and Intensive reading – 2 Marks.

Main body:

- Barriers for intensive and critical reading:
 - * Poor presentation of the written materials,.
 - * Regressive reading.
 - * Small recognition span.
 - * Failure to integrate Prior knowledge and experience with the information being read.
 - * Lack of Interest and Concentration.
 - * Physical disability.
 - * Sub vocalization.
 - * Difficult or boring material.(@ 2 Marks=

Conclusion – 2 Marks. (Total= 20 Marks).