TANZANIA HEADS OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS COUNCIL (TAHISCO)

FORM SIX INTER ISLAMIC MOCK EXAMINATIONS

122/2 ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2 – MARKING GUIDE

YEAR 2026

SECTION A (40 Marks)

1. (a) The candidate is required to provide the correct term for each situation.
   (a) Common core language.
   (b) Frozen style.
   (c) Technical language/Language of science/scientific province
   (d) Graphological level.
   (e) Status of addressee or tenor of discourse.

   (b) Features of the language used in commercial advertisement.
   (i) Use of hyperbole/exaggeration
   ("The best in the world").
   (ii) Use of adjectives and positive vocabulary.(e.g pay less, get more)
   (iii) Imperative sentences ("Buy now!", "Drink Coke").
   (iv) Rhyme, alliteration, and slogans for memorability.
   (v) Direct address (Use of "You").
   (vi)Repetition/ reiteration (e.g sale! sale! sale!)

   @01mark = 10marks

2. Unique features of prose.
   i. A prose is organised into chapters. For example, novels.
   ii. A prose uses monologue, i.e., there is a narrator who is telling a story in first or third person points of view.
   iii. It uses sentences and paragraphs to convey ideas.
   iv. Prose, especially novels, is longer compared to plays.
   v. Prose uses fictional characters
   vi. Prose, especially novels and novelettes, has a complex plot

   @02marks = 10marks

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3. Poem

(a) The tone of the poem is critical and accusatory. The persona directly addresses someone, "brother", who has abandoned their African heritage, criticising him for embracing Western culture and values. ***(01marks)***

(b) The phrase "gold-rimmed glasses" suggests a sense of high status, indicating that the brother is part of a higher social class. It implies that he may be disconnected from his roots and the realities of his homeland. ***(02marks)***

(c) Three possible themes

(i) Betrayal
Brother betrayed his people and his own culture and embraced Western culture.

(ii) Loss of identity.

(iii) Conflicts – the conflict between the persona and brother.

(03marks)

(d) The use of alliteration and consonance

(i) Alliteration: it is a sound device that involves the repetition of initial consonant sounds in a verse. Example in the poem:
*"My brother with **g**old-rimmed **g**lasses"* ***(01mark)***
***"...p**leading in the **p**arlours"*

(ii) Consonance: it is a sound device that involves the repetition of the final consonant sound in a verse. Example in the poem:
"And the thought of your grandmother's hut
Brings blushes to your face that is bleached" ***(01mark)***

(e) The line "Oh I am lonely so lonely here" expresses the speaker's sense of isolation and disconnection from his brother. It explains the broader context of Africa, where many people have lost their cultural identity, leading to isolation and alienation. ***(02marks)***

TOTAL = 10MARKS

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4. Meaning of the given terms:
   (a) **Mime:** A form of performance where meaning is conveyed through body movements and facial expressions without spoken words.
   (b) **Aside:** A dramatic device where a character speaks to the audience, revealing thoughts or information that other characters on stage are not aware of.
   (c) **Dialogue:** The spoken exchange between two or more characters in a play, used to reveal character, advance the plot, or provide information.
   (d) **In medias res:** A technique where a story begins in the middle of the action, rather than at the beginning, often grabbing the audience's attention immediately.
   (e) **Dramatic irony:** A situation in a play where the audience knows information that the characters do not, creating tension or humour.

@02marks = 10marks

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SECTION B (60 Marks)

Questions seven (7) and eight (8) are compulsory.

5. The student is required to explain how physical setting is used to convey themes.

Allocation of marks.

(a) Introduction **(02Marks)**
- Definition of the term setting
- Introductory statement + mentioning the two plays and the playwrights.
- Thesis statement.

(b) Main body **(08 points @02marks = 16marks)**
Example of points.

AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
- The issue of **betrayal** is revealed at the people's messenger office, where Billing, Aslaksen and Hovstad betray Dr. Stockmann.
- The theme of **Truth versus Corruption** is revealed at the town's municipal offices and Dr Stockmann's home, where Dr Stockmann discovers the water contamination and faces officials, especially his brother Peter Stockmann, who try to suppress the truth.
- **The Power of the Majority** is revealed at the public meeting, where the majority votes to silence Dr. Stockmann, demonstrating how public opinion can bury the truth.

- **Family Loyalty and Conflict** is Dr. Stockmann's home, where his family debates supporting him despite the risk to their safety and reputation.
- **The Cost of Integrity** is shown throughout the town, especially in scenes where Dr Stockmann loses his job and is ostracised for upholding his principles.

BETRAYAL IN THE CITY.

- **Conspiracy** is shown at the Boss's palace where he plots together with Mulili to kill Kabito.
- **Sexual** harassment is also revealed at the Boss's palace where he sexually harasses Regina. He attempts to rape her.
- **Corruption** is revealed at Regina's residence, where Tumbo declares Jusper a winner of the play writing competition without even conducting the competition.
- **Political Oppression** is revealed at the state prison and government offices, where activists are jailed and citizens fear to speak freely.

(c) Conclusion **(02 Marks)**

TOTAL = 20 MARKS

6. The candidate is required to explain the effects of corruption as shown in two plays.

Allocation of marks.

(a) Introduction **(02Marks)**

- Definition of the term corruption
- Introductory statement + mentioning the two plays and the playwrights.
- Thesis statement.

(b) Main body **(08 points @02marks = 16marks)**
Example of points.

Corruption in Betrayal in the City leads to:

(i) **Abuse of Power by Leaders:** Government officials, including Boss, use their authority for personal gain and to suppress activists, as seen in their harsh treatment of critics and prisoners shown by Mulili, Askari, etc.

(ii) **Unjust Imprisonment:** Innocent people like Mosese are jailed on fabricated charges simply for speaking out against the regime, showing the legal system's corruption. Jere is also jailed unjustly.

(iii) **Nepotism:** Officials reward loyal supporters with positions and privileges, while those who refuse to comply or bribe are sidelined or punished. The boss rewards his cousin Mulili with a position as a police officer and his advisor.

(iv) **Suppression of Free Speech:** The government threatens those who try to expose wrongdoing, ensuring their corrupt actions remain hidden. For example, Adika was killed while protesting against the injustice of the government.

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(v) **Manipulation of Justice:** Trials and investigations are rigged to favour those in power, denying true justice to victims of corruption.

Corruption in an Enemy of the People leads to:

(i) **Cover-Up of Water Contamination:** City officials hide the fact that the public baths are polluted, prioritising the town's income over public health.

(ii) **Sanctioning of Dr Stockmann:** Dr Stockmann is threatened and ostracised by his brother, the Mayor, and other authorities for trying to reveal the truth.

(iii) **Lack of freedom of the press:** Newspapers and journalists, initially supportive, switch sides due to political and economic pressure, choosing not to publish the truth. The press is manipulated by the authorities.

(iv) **Majority Manipulation:** Authorities manipulate public opinion, turning the townspeople against Dr. Stockmann to protect their corrupt interests.

(v) **Personal Interests Over Public Good:** Leaders and businesspeople conspire to keep the scandal quiet so they won't lose profits, showing corruption at both political and economic levels.

(c) Conclusion **(02 Marks)**

TOTAL = 20 MARKS

7. The candidate is required to explain the failures of post-independence leaders, which disappoints Africans.

Allocation of marks.

(a) Introduction **(02Marks)**

- Definition or explanation of the term disillusionment.
- Introductory statement + mentioning the two novels and the authors.
- Thesis statement.

(b) Main body **(08 points @02marks = 16marks)**

Example of points.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

- **Political opportunism:** Chief Nanga, the Minister of Culture, is the archetype of a political opportunist. He shifts allegiances, makes empty promises, and exploits every situation for his personal benefit, betraying the people's hopes.
- **Existence of nepotism:** Nanga uses his position to distribute jobs and favors to friends and family, cementing his power through patronage rather than serving the public good. This practice frustrates those who believed independence would bring meritocracy.
- **Suppression of opposition:** When Odili, a young idealist and the narrator, tries to challenge Nanga's authority, he faces threats and violence orchestrated by Nanga and his supporters. This shows how leaders suppress opposition to maintain power.

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- **Moral hypocrisy:** Nanga presents himself as a man of the people, but privately he is deeply corrupt: he takes bribes, seduces women (including Odili's girlfriend), and lives lavishly, exposing his hypocrisy and disappointing those who looked up to him.
- **Economic mismanagement:** The government, led by people like Nanga, fails to invest in meaningful development. Public funds are diverted for private use, and infrastructure remains poor, leaving citizens disillusioned with the lack of progress.

THE BEAUTYFUL ONES ARE NOT YET BORN

- **Corruption and Greed:** Koomson, a former friend of the Man who has become a powerful minister, embodies the corruption of the elite. He uses his position for personal gain, shamelessly accepting bribes and manipulating government contracts, showing how leaders enriched themselves instead of serving the people.
- **Persistence of Inequality:** While Koomson enjoys luxury, the Man and his family and other Ghanaians continue to struggle. The contrast between their lives illustrates how independence has not bridged the gap between leaders and ordinary citizens, but has often widened it.
- **Moral Decay:** Koomson's behavior, along with that of many other leaders, reflects moral decay. Their willingness to cut corners, embrace dishonesty, and flaunt ill-gotten wealth demonstrates the loss of ethical standards that permeates post-independence leadership.
- **Lack of Genuine Change**: Koomson as a Symbol of Unfulfilled Promises. His rise from ordinary beginnings to corrupt leader represents the cycle of disappointment. The protagonist's scepticism and the continued rot in society suggest that the "beautiful ones" (true, uncorrupted leaders) are yet to come.
- **Lack of patriotism.** Post-independence leaders failed to bring development due to their being unpatriotic. For example, Koomson sends his daughter to study abroad instead of building good schools in his country, where his daughter and other Ghanaian children would study.

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Conclusion **(02 Marks)**

TOTAL = 20 MARKS

8. The candidate is required to explain economic and social hardships facing people in society, referring to two poems.

(a) Introduction **(02 marks)**

- The candidate can define poetry or give explanations about social and economic hardships.
- The candidate should mention poems he/she has selected and the writers (poets)

(b) Main body **(08 points @02marks = 16marks)**

The candidate should present his/her argument in clear paragraphs. Each point should have explanations supported by a quotation from the poems.

Example of points:

Building the Nation

- The common man faces exploitation. For example, the driver is exploited by the PS.
- The common faces diseases due to the hypocrisy of leaders like the PS.
- The common man faces underdevelopment due to the misuse of public funds by the leaders.
- The common man is humiliated by the upper class. For example, the driver is made to wait outside while the PS enjoys himself with his friends.

Eat More

- The common man faces the hardship of unemployment. For example, the persona is unemployed.
- The common man faces poverty. For example, the persona cannot afford a balanced diet.
- The common man faces humiliation. For example, the government's slogan insists on eating a balanced diet, while the common people cannot afford it, and thus feel humiliated.
- The common man faces the hardship of life inequality. While the lower class suffers, the upper class enjoys a luxurious life.

(c) Conclusion **(02 Marks)**

TOTAL = 20 MARKS

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