

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
IRAMBA DC
FORM FOUR SERIES 02 EXAMINATION
LITERATURE IN ENGLISH 2026.
MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A (16 Marks)

A student is required to answer ALL questions

1. @1 mark

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
C	C	E	C	B	A	C	E	E	B

2. @1 mark

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
C	A	B	E	G	D

SECTION B (54 Marks)

3. A student is required to identify and briefly explain six key terms which define the term literature

i) ART: This is the application of human creativity skills and imagination to produce beauty or emotional power.

ii). LANGUAGE: This is the medium through which literary information(themes/message) are transmitted from one person to another.

iii). SOCIETY: Is the social unit where literature is found and reflects the social realities of a given society.

iv. CREATIVITY: This is the ability of literature to turn new or imaginative ideas into the representative realities

v. AESTHETICS: Refer to the study of the beatyness of the work of art by using creative language which is full of figures of speech.

vi. MESSAGE: Literature reveals ideas to contribute people's understanding and to take positive action towards to subject matter

6 points @ 1.5 marks = 9 marks

4. A candidate is supposed to read carefully and then answer the question that

follows, each answer must be evidenced from the poem.

I). The poem 'MY QUEEN' is about a groom/fiancé who praises his bride/fiancée during the wedding ceremony day. The persona says

"You're so different from others

Your heart, body

All are different

Everything is different

You drive me crazy

Deny me not

Take my hand"

(ii). The performer of this poem is a fiancé or groom (a man in his wedding day). This is because the persona says:

"I can't wait any more

I'll lose my life

Let's be quick

Shake hands

Here is the ring

Keep it for me"

(iii). The audience in this poem are relatives, parents and friends of the bride/fiancée and groom/fiancé. This is because wedding ceremony is done under the presence of witnesses. The persona says:

"Here is the ring

Keep it for me"

(iv). This oral poem is sung during wedding ceremony where the relatives and friends sing to praise, warn and educate the new couples

(v). The performer of this poem is in happy mood because he enjoys the beauty of his bride/fiancée. The persona says:

"Your sleeping eyes

Keep me awake

My eyes close

Yet I see you"

(vi). I have learnt that marriage or love is a contract between a man and a woman who love each other; relatives and friends are just witnesses. The persona says:

"You're so different from others

Your heart, body

All are different

NB: ANY RELEVANT POINTS WILL BE AWARDED

(6 items@ 1.5 marks= 9 marks)

5. a). Imagery
- b). Metaphor
- c). Satire
- d). Hyperbole
- e). Personification
- f). Irony

@1.5= 9 marks

6. *The candidate should provide six differences between novel and poetry as shown below;*

- a) Novel is written in chapter and paragraph while poetry is written in verse and stanza.
- b) Novel is long prose fiction while poetry is short compared to novel
- c) Novel is narrative in nature while poetry is designed to be sung or recited
- d) Novel contain a lot of incidences compared to poetry which contain few incidences
- e) Novel contain many characters while poetry contain few character who are called persona.
- f) Novel tend to use third point of view more frequency while poetry use first person pronoun and third personal pronoun
- g) Novel is narrative in nature which write a lot of information while poetry use word economy (few words).

NB: Any relevant answer will be awarded @ **01.5 total 09marks.**

@1.5=9marks

7. The candidate is required to write short notes on the types of play as shown below:

- (i) TRAGEDY. This is the types of play which used to show serious action and always the main (protagonist) character endanger his/her life. the tragedy hero or heroine may involve in dangerous situation which may face death, loss one of his/her body part, or isolated in the society. example of tragedy play. An enemy of the people, Oedipus the king or merlin.
- (ii) COMEDY: This is the types of drama which is full of funny or humorous because it always make the audience laugh. comedy is happy ending and always has large number of audience compared to tragedy.

example of the comedy drama is Taste of heaven. Government inspector and Mfalme Juha.

- (iii) MELODRAMA: This is the types of drama which produced with musical accompanied for entertainment. this is drama with songs which are complaining with music. In this type of drama the protagonist character may face a lot of problem but at the end became the winner. Example of Melo drama are all action movies.
- (iv) TRAGICOMEDY: This is the kind of drama which combines the element of both tragedy and comedy. In this kind of drama, the protagonist character does not endanger his or her life.it does not end with catastrophe. Dilemma of the Ghost.as well as trial of brother.
- (v) HISTORICAL DRAMA: This is the types of drama which express the history of a certain society. Historical drama used to provide truthiness of certain historical event in a given society. In this types of drama, the reader will find the element of tragedy and comedy. Example of historical drama are Kinjekitile, as well as the trial of Dedan kimathi
- vi). This is the types of play in which ony gesture are used to convey the massage without speech. It is just a piece of action given in mime and actor does not speak.it is very short and too silent. example of dumb play is **Hamlet** by William Shakespeare

@1.5=9marks

8. The Candidate should agree with the question, then provide any six factors and explain briefly which favor the use of local language in African literature. As shown below

- a) Local language use to promote local culture
- b) Local language helps to promote our language
- c) Local language it's easy to understand.
- d) Local language use to preserve our culture
- e) Local language helps to strengthen our identity.
- f) Local language helps to communicate well with local readers
- g) Local language helps to decolonized literature
- h) Local language helps to develop and promotion of African language.

NB: Any relevant point is correct @1.5=9marks

SECTION, C (30 marks)

In this section a candidate should answer only two questions.

9. A candidate in this section is required to state how children are the victims who encounter difficulties and challenges in their lives as the future generation with reference to two poems he or she has read under this section where by...

A freedom Song by Marjolie Macgoye

- i) Child labour
- ii) Early pregnancy
- iii) Lack of education

Any other relevant points

The Dying Child by P. Lwamba

- i) Diseases
- ii) Denial of the basic rights
- iii) disappointment

Introduction 2 marks

Main body @ 2= 12

Conclusion 1 mark

10. The candidate should explain the meaning of the statement "a pot full of poison or a beehive full of honey" or position of women and then he /she should write negatives or positive positions of women as portrayed by the playwright in the society.

From the play The Dilemma of a Ghost.

Positive positions

- A woman is portrayed as a hardworking and responsible person.
- A woman is portrayed as a sympathetic person.
- A woman is portrayed as caring person.

Negative positions

- A woman is portrayed as a slave.
- A woman is portrayed as a symbol of immorality.
- A woman is portrayed as a sufferer from barrenness.

From The Trials of Brother Jero

Positive positions

- Women are portrayed as hard workers and bread earners.
- Women are portrayed as more conscious than men.
- Women are portrayed as a strong and courageous people.

Negative positions

- Women are portrayed as wicked people.
- Women are portrayed as tools for sexual pleasure.

Introduction 2 marks

Main body @ 2= 12

Conclusion 1 mark

11. A candidate is required to define the key word which is literary devices and then he/she should identify the literary devices and the message portrayed from each as shown below.

12.

Literary devices are the word which go beyond the ordinary meaning so as to achieve a certain effect beyond the range of literal language.

**In the novel A walk in the night by ALEX LAGUMA, THE NOVELIST
PORTAYED LITERARY DEVICES AS SHOWN BELOW.**

- (A) **The use of allusion to make reference to the story of Noortjie** showing or giving the message of oppression and humiliation done to the innocent people.
- (B) **The use of symbolism**, The title of novel symbolize people walking in the darkness of apartheid injustice.

- (C) **The use of irony to show oppression.** Ironically Willie boy was murdered to kill Mister Doughty while the real murder is MICHAEL Adonis who is free.
- (D) **The use of rhetorical question.** This has been used to show the protest of WILLIE BOY toward exploitation done to the black people and worker. Willieboy told Michael Did you find me work for these white or colored?
- (E) **The use of imagery.** which has been used to show oppression and humiliation of innocent people in the society, example Willie boy who was killed by Constable Raalt, and the death of Uncle Doughty who was killed by Michael Adonis

. THE HOUSE BOY BY FEDINARD OYONO.

- A) The use of simile has been used to show the oppression and humiliation of Toundi ondua when he was walking as house boy to Father Gilbert he said

My skin kneel are now harder as crocodile skin''.

B) Imagery and Symbolism

- ♦ The author has used several symbols and images that have successfully helped him to portray the picture of the white men who came to spread civilization and claimed to have the moral standards they actually didn't have.
- ♦ *The Sanitary towel and condoms (two rubber bags)* – These are used to show moral decay among the European community. The fact that Madame Suzy gives the Sanitary towels that are so private to the Laundryman to wash for her shows how careless and morally corrupt she is. The presence of condoms under Madame's bed with liquid in them (semen) creates a visual image of disgust showing a mental picture of moral decay.

- C) **The use of metaphor:** has been used to show hypocrite and untrue love of the white people to African example.

Agriculture Engineer use to call sophie **my cabbage my chicken**
madame suzy use **to call laundryman as the old baboon.**

- D) **Euphemism:** this happen when Sophie expected to sleep with Toundi while Toundi remain faithful Sophie told him

- ♦ You are shut up all night in a hut with a woman and you say your mouth is tired. When I tell people they won't believe me. They'll say.

"Perhaps it's because *his knife* is not very sharp he prefers to keep it in its sheath." (p.43). The knife referred to here is a male sexual organ.

THE OLD MANN AND THE MEDAL BY F. OYONO.

- A) **The use of Simile.** which has been used to show allusion and weakness of Kelara, when her husband use to wake her up during the morning. Meka said

Woman you are as weak as the disciples were on the mount Olives.

Simile has been used to show humbleness of Meka and his wife before God during prayer

✓ They said their prayers in a monotonous sing-song, kneeling on their bamboo bed **like** camels waiting to be loaded. Also simile has been used to show oppression done by the white to The AFRICAN WHEN African were prohibited to drink and sell arki. Meka used simile to describe it when he said

" Arki became **as** scarce as dog's tears."

- B) **The use of Personification.** this has been used to show strong prayer of Meka when he was going to the white man Meka said

✓ Oh, road, daughter of all our labour, lead me to the white man!

- C) **The use of Metaphor;** has been used to show the hypocrite and jealous of the people in this village especially when the white man promised Meka a medal they said

✓ Now that her husband is going to have a medal she **will become a white woman.**

- D) **The use of hyperbole to show ignorance** of the white people who never differentiate African people to them all African are the same the write show this by using metaphor when he said **in Exaggeration**

✓ They are black as the bottom of a pot, and their heads are the same shape as a ram's.

NB: ANY OTHER RELEVANT FIGURE OF SPEECH USED WITH EVIDENCE IS ACCEPTABLE

Introduction part = 02 marks

Main body @ 2 marks = 12 marks

Conclusion 1 mark.

