

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE – REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT

MEATU DISTRICT COUNCIL

FORM FOUR PRE NECTA EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2025
LITERATURE FORM FOUR, MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (16 Marks)

A student is required to answer **ALL** questions in this section

QUESTION 1

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
B	D	A	A	C	D	A	D	A	A

1@=10

QUESTION 2

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
E	F	B	C	G	A

1@=06

SECTION B (54 Marks)

A student is required to answer **ALL** questions in this section

QUESTION 3

3. Differentiate the following literary works.

- Imagery** this is a figure of speech which creates mental pictures that appeal to readers, five senses WHILE **symbolism** is a literary device that uses one object to stand for something else or to mean something else
- Poet** is a person who composes poems WHILE **person** this is a voice or a person who is speaking in a poem.
- Analogy** is a comparison between two objects that are essentially different but have at least one common quality WHILE **Tautology** is a phrase or expression in which the same thing is said twice in different words.
- Flashback** this is an interruption of the current action of a plot to show events that happened at an earlier time WHILE **foreshadowing** this is the use of clues/hints to suggest events that will occur later in the plot.
- Synecdoche** is a figure of speech in which part of something is used to designate the whole or the whole to designate the part WHILE **Paradox** is a statement that seems to be contradictory but actually present the truth.
- Rising action** is the stage of the plot that develops the conflict, or struggle and makes it more complicated. The events in the rising action build toward a **climax**, or turning point. WHILE **falling action** is the stage of the plot in which the story begins to draw to a close. The falling action comes after the climax and before the resolution.

1.5@=9

QUESTION 4 differences between traditional and modern poetry.

- Traditional poetry follows all the strict poetic principles **while** modern poetry follows some principles and ignores others.

1.5 @=9

- b) Traditional poems have equal number of lines/verses per stanzas **while** modern poems have unequal number of lines/verses per stanzas.
- c) Traditional poems have regular rhyming scheme **while** modern poems have irregular rhyming scheme.
- d) Traditional poems are rhythmical **while**, poems are may or may not be rhythmical.
- e) Traditional poems usually use complex language **while** modern poems usually use ordinary (simple) language.
- f) Traditional poems have equal/even length of verses **while** modern poems have variations in the length of verses.

QUESTION 5 giving the literary definitions of the literary terms.

- i. **Idiom** is a phrase or statement whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as whole units eg to kick the bucket =die
- ii. **Hymn** is a song that celebrates God or expresses religious feelings and is intended primarily to be sung as part of religious service.
- iii. **Eponymy** this is when a name of a person is used as a synonymy of something eg *Musolin for Dictatorship*. 1.5 @=9
- iv. **Assonance** is the repetition of similar vowel sounds within words close to one another with different consonant sounds
- v. **Double Rhyme**– a pair of words which have two parts ending with the same sounds, for example ‘reading’ and ‘speeding’.
- vi. **Humour** is a quality that provokes laughter or amusement. Writers create humour through exaggeration, amusing descriptions, irony, and witty and insightful dialogue.

QUESTION 6

Which literary term (s) is being described by each of the following descriptions?

- a) Play/drama
- b) Poetic Diction
- c) Novel
- d) Novelette
- e) Lyric poem
- f) Historical fiction

1.5 @=9

QUESTION 7 meaning of terms

- a) **Comedy drama** is a dramatic work that is intended to be funny, humorous and usually ends happily with a peaceful resolution of the main conflict. *The trials of Brother Jero and The Lion and the Jewel* both by W. Soyinka
- b) **Tragedy drama** is a serious drama/play with a sad ending especially one in which the main character dies. The events in a tragic plot are linked in a cause-and-effect relationship and lead inevitably to a disastrous conclusion, usually death. E.g. *Oedipus the King*, by *Sophocles*, *Julius Caesar* by W.

- c) **Tragicomedy drama** is a dramatic work that combines the elements of tragedy and comedy but here the hero/heroine does not end in danger or death. A comic relief is used to achieve this effect. This is a humorous scene that is inserted into a serious work of drama to provide relief from the seriousness felt by the audience. E.g. “*Death of a Salesman*” by F. Imbuga.
- d) **Melo drama** is a play that is full of exciting events and in which the characters and emotions seem too exaggerated to be true/real. It is accompanied with drumbeats and music or melody to heighten a dramatic mood –hence melody drama (melodrama).
- e) **Historical drama** is a type of drama that expresses the history of a particular society but usually contains some elements of tragedy and comedy. E.g. *Dedan Kimathi* by Ngugi, *Kinjeketile* by E. Hussein
- f) **Farce** is a funny play for the theatre based on ridiculous and unlikely situations and events. Or This is a type of exaggerated comedy that contains an absurd plot, ridiculous situations, and humorous dialogue. The main purpose of farce is to keep the audience laughing.

1.5 @=9

QUESTION 8 Answer the following questions.

- a) The fruits acquire a bitter taste because liberation of the oppressed is not a simple thing. It needs sacrifice and determination. Some people lose their lives in the process. So, in such a case liberty is never sweet but bitter memories. **(1 MARK)**
- b) Black blood in this poem symbolises African nature as there is no blood that is black in colour. So, he shows that although he grew up in France, he is still aware of his African identity. **(1 MARK)**
- c) The socio-political and economic state of Africa today was seriously affected during colonial time. So, Africa was paralysed and is just starting afresh as a young tree while the colonisers are well off. **(1 MARK)**
- d) Show the following figures of speech and sound devices from the poem.
- Anadiplosis**; the repetition in which the last expression of one statement becomes the first expression in the following statement.
The blood of your sweat
The sweat of your work
The work of your slavery
The slavery of your children
(1.5 MARKS)
 - Reiteration** - The word Africa is repeated 7 times throughout the poem E.g., *Africa my Africa*. **(1.5 MARKS)**
 - Alliteration** - repetition of similar consonant sounds at the beginning of consecutive words. *Your beautiful black blood* **(1.5 MARKS)**
 - Anaphora**
Africa my Africa
Africa of proud warriors in the ancestral savannahs
Africa of whom my grandmother sings
(1.5 MARKS)

SECTION C (30 Marks)

A student is required to answer **two(2)** questions from this section.

QUESTION 9

A student should choose two poems and use them to support the statement that “Sometimes a poet takes the role of a teacher in educating the society on different matters” students should show the messages we learn from two poems.

From the Ballad of the Landlord

- ◆ The landlords should care for the welfare of their tenants.
- ◆ The police and prison should be used as organs of dispensing justice not suppressing it.
- ◆ Racial prejudices should be discouraged at all costs.
- ◆ We should discourage exploitation in our societies.

Introduction	2
Points 2X6 =12	
Conclusion	1
TOTAL	15

From Western Civilization.

- ◆ Exploitation by European nations is responsible for poverty in African continent. We should fight against exploitative systems in our governments.
- ◆ Western civilization is hypocritical. We should discard hypocrisy in our societies.
- ◆ African leaders should create hopes for those they lead.

(Any other poem can be used)

QUESTION 10

A student should choose two novels and use them to support the view that “a novelist is a historian who documents the history of a particular society”. They should show how the content of the book is a product of real history.

From “A Walk in the night”

- ◆ Racism and Apartheid policy in South Africa
- ◆ Classes and social inequality between Whites and Blacks
- ◆ Oppression and torture to Africans
- ◆ Moral decay caused by the Whites.

Introduction	2
Points 2 x 6 =12	
Conclusion	1
TOTAL	15

From “Houseboy”

- ◆ Assimilation policy
- ◆ Colonial injustice and oppression to Africans
- ◆ Exploitation and humiliation of Africans
- ◆ Racism and racial segregation
- ◆ Victimization and torture
- ◆ Classes between the whites (superior) and Blacks (inferior)

QUESTION 11.

The student should use the given plays to show the validity of the statement that “The state of underdevelopment in most African societies is caused by ignorance and lack of awareness among the members of the society”.

The Lion and the Jewel

- ◆ Baroka's ignorance hinders development in his village – Ilujinle.
- ◆ Sidi's ignorance makes her support the bride price.
- ◆ Sadiku's ignorance makes her seduce brides for Baroka.
- ◆ Citizen's ignorance makes them oppressed by Baroka.

Introduction	2
Points 2 x 6	
=12	
Conclusion	1
TOTAL	15

The trials of Brother Jero

- ◆ Brother Jero's followers are exploited because of their ignorance.
- ◆ Chume is exploited by Brother Jero Because of his ignorance.
- ◆ Ignorance makes people quarrel over minor cases. E.g. Amope and the fish trader.