

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

FORM FOUR SYNDICATE

MARKING SCHEME

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

2026

Section A, (16 Marks)

Answers

Q1. @ 1 Mark

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

Q2. . @ 1 Mark

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
E	A	D	B	F	G

Section B (54 Marks)

A candidate has to answer all questions from this section.

Q3. @ 1.5 Marks

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Proverbs
- (d) Rhetorical question
- (e) Metaphor
- (f) Riddles

Q4. Answers @ 1.5 Marks

- (i) Characters can be described through their physical appearance.

- (ii) Through their speech, since the way they talk reveals their level of education and social background and personality.
- (iii) Through their actions, because what they do in the story shows their nature, habits and intentions.
- (iv) Characters can be described through feelings which reveals their inner conflicts, belief and emotional state.
- (v) Also can be described by what other Characters says about them which provides an external opinion on their behaviour and personality.
- (vi) Characters can be described through their names and roles, since some names may carry symbolic meaning and their roles in the story shows their importance to the plot.

Q5. Answers: @ 1.5 Marks

- (a) Characters can be described through their physical appearance
- (b) Through their speech, since the way they talk reveals their level of education and social background and personality.
- (c) Through their actions because what they do in a story shows their nature, habits and intentions.
- (d) Characters can be described through feelings which reveal their inner conflicts, belief and emotional state.
- (e) Also can be described by what other characters say about them which provides an external opinion on their behavior and personality.
- (f) Characters can be described through their names and roles, since some names may carry symbolic meaning and their roles in the story shows their importance to the plot.

Q6. Relationship between form and content are: @ 1.5 Marks

- (a) Content refers to the idea, theme, and message in a literary work while form is the structure, style and technique used to present the idea.
- (b) Form determines how the content is organized and expressed for example through poetry, piece of dance while content gives meaning to the form.
- (c) The beauty of literature comes from the harmony of form and content, as form makes the content attractive and enjoyable.
- (d) Form also influences how the audiences understand and interprets the content, since structure and style shape the presentation of idea.
- (e) Content justifies the choice of form, because a writer selects a form that conveys its intended theme and message to the audience.
- (f) Form and Content are the elements of literature.

Q7. @ 1.5 Marks

- (a) Epic
- (b) Riddle
- (c) Lullaby
- (d) Jokes
- (e) Tongue twister
- (f) Anecdote

8. @ 1.5 Marks

- (i) Written literature has a permanent preservation of knowledge across generation while oral literature does not.
- (ii) Written literature allows broad sharing of ideas while oral literature focuses in a small area
- (iii) Written literature has more accurate record compared to oral literature.
- (iv) Written literature can be used for future references while oral literature is difficult
- (v) Written literature encourages critical thinking through enabling leaders to analyse different concept at their own speed while oral literature has a limitation for this.
- (vi) Written literature allows Intellectual freedom. Offer individuals private, personal engagement with ideas away from a public audience/ crowd.

Section C: Novel (30 Marks)

A candidate has to answer only two questions from this section

@ question 15 marks

Introduction 02 marks

Main body 12 marks for 6 points, i.e @ point 2 marks

Conclusion: 01 mark

9. Possible answer

Traditions refer to a long established culture that is practiced in a certain society which has been handed down from one generation to another. Normally traditional do not change.

Example payment of bride price. Customs is the agreed way of living of certain specific society which is practiced at a particular place and time it normally change according to the different social circumstance example shaving hair when one of the blood related has died. With reference to the novel **THE CONCUBINE** by Elechi Amadi, the novelist has addressed traditional and customs as follows:

- **Early childhood betrothal;** is a culture practice in which young children are engaged in marriage through the parents' will. In the novel it is well revealed when Ekwueme was engaged to Ahurole when she was eight days and Ekwueme himself was five years old.
- **Superstition;** is culture practice in which a personal believes in supernatural power that can't be proved scientifically. In the novel it is well revealed the way death of people in Nigeria was associated with superstition and witchcraft. It is believed that whoever died had done something wrong or had neglected the spirit of the ancestors. Also birds like vulture were associated with witchcraft if perched on someone's roof.
- **Sex preference / gender stereotype;** in some of the Africa society child is seen worthless for they are not allowed to own properties. In the novel it is well revealed in Madume's family in which Wolu, the only wife of Madume, has bore him four daughters. Madume calls his daughters Wolu's children just because they are girls.
- **Polygamy;** is a culture practice in which a man marries legally more than one wife at a time. This is normally practiced in villages where most of unmarried women are humiliated by the surrounding society. In the novel it is well revealed the way the father of Mgbachi had four wives. Also Ahurole's father, Wagbara, has two wives who are Wonuma and Aleruchi.
- **Food taboos;** is a cultural practice in which some of the people or gender in the society is prohibited from taking a certain type of food. If the prohibited person goes against, then he was supposed to be purified by elders. In the novel it is well revealed the way

the women were forbidden to eat gizzard of a bird and climbing trees. Also a body of a person who committed suicide was not supposed to be buried or given the second burial rites; rather it was to be thrown in the Minita forest by the Dibia medicine man.

- **Traditional dance** is a custom which makes members of the society recreate after performing certain economic activities or certain social celebrations. In the novel it is well revealed the way Mmam and Adiele were beating drums while Wodu Wakili and Ekwueme were singing happily.
- **Traditional worship;**
- **Time telling or wife beating**
- **Rites of purification, etc.** Any relevant conclusion should be given marks.

10. A candidate is required to use three points from each poem to prove that poetic devices act as vehicles of communicating social realities.

Definition of key terms;

Poetic devices are techniques such as rhyme, meter, figurative language as well as techniques like alliteration, repetition and imagery used by poetic or literary artists to create specification effect in their works.

Social realities are all things that human beings experience in their lives, e.g. corruption, classes, humiliation, betrayal, etc. List of poems being used, e.g. **A Baby is a European** and **The Dying Child** (Freeman P. L. Lwamba).

Main body

- Various poetic devices used in two poems and their usefulness in conveying themes and message of the given poems. *A Baby is a European*
 - a) **Satire** (criticizes evils/bad behaviours in the society)
 - b) **Symbolism** (present themes)

c) **Hyperbole** (to emphasize a point)

d) **Paradox**

e) **Imagery & alliteration**

f) **Symbolism**

11. The students should use two plays to justify the statement that some characters tend to change their behaviour according to the society. There are different kinds of characters such as static, dynamic, protagonist, antagonist, flat, and stock characters, just to mention the few.

Main body

THE DILEMMA OF THE GHOST by Ama Atta

a) **Ato** changed his behavior after being educated from America. As a result he wasn't able to change the mentality of his people. He also taught them a lesson about birth control because most of them do not know family planning.

b) **Eulalie's** parents changed their behavior after being sent to America during slavery. As a result, they abandoned their origin culture by adopting the Western culture, though they used to remind their daughter about her origin (African identity).

c) **Eulalie** changes her behavior because of the environment she was born in. In the book she is seen to have already adopted the American culture because it is where she was born and grown. In such a way, she abandoned her origin identity.

d) **Brother Jero** is seen changing his behavior. Instead of acting as a real prophet taught by the old prophet, he acts contrary to what we expect as a man of God. For example, he runs after women. He buys the velvet cape from Amope on credit but refuses to pay her.

e) **Chume** changes his behavior as seen in the book. Firstly, he is among the developed blind followers and chief messenger of Brother Jero, but after discovering the reality about him, that

he has a house somewhere in Ajete settlement area, he abruptly started to argue against him (negative attitude towards him).

f) **Amapolo** changes her behavior according to different circumstances appearing in the book. For example, at first she is very kind to Brother Jero, but she changes immediately and becomes very cruel after Brother Jero failed to pay back her money on time. As a result, she goes to camp at the house of Brother Jero until he pays her money.

Conclusion (02 marks): Any relevant conclusion can be provided by the students accordingly.