

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION**

03E

SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1:30 Hours

Thursday, 11th September 2014 a.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **fifty (50)** questions in sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** the questions in each section.
3. Read all the given instructions in the **special answer sheet (OMR)** and fill in **all** the required information.
4. Write your **Examination Number** and then **shade the digits** of the number in the respective place in your answer sheet.
5. **Shade** the letter of the correct answer for each question in the answer sheet provided, for example, if the correct answer is A shade as follows:

	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]
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6. If you have to change your answer, you must rub out the shading **very neatly** before shading the new one. Use a **clean rubber**.
7. Use **HB pencil** only.
8. Cellular phones are **not allowed** in the examination room.

SECTION A: CIVICS

Choose the correct answer and **shade** its **letter** besides the question number in your answer sheet.

1. The role of the School Committee is to
 - A supervise academic development of the school
 - B provide counselling on AIDS infection
 - C approve the appointment of teachers
 - D oversee teachers discipline
 - E supervise construction and development of the school.
2. The sources of Local Government revenue are
 - A head tax and property tax
 - B subsidy, taxes and other contributions
 - C land tax and property tax
 - D levies on natural resources products
 - E levies on business licences.
3. In the administrative structure of Local Government, the District or Municipal Council is lead by
 - A The Ruling party
 - B The Executive Director
 - C The District Commissioner
 - D The Full Council
 - E The District Administrative Secretary.
4. The black colour in our National flag represents
 - A Vegetation
 - B Minerals
 - C People
 - D Land
 - E Game reserve
5. The National Emblem symbolizes
 - A unity, freedom, ability and sovereignty of the nation
 - B freedom, unity and resources of the nation
 - C ability, freedom, natural vegetation and sovereignty of the nation
 - D freedom, unity and sovereignty of the nation
 - E freedom and unity.
6. The major objective of allowing multiparty system in Tanzania is to
 - A fulfil development partners' conditions
 - B protect the rights of special groups in the society
 - C attract foreign investors
 - D fulfil United Nations directives
 - E broaden democracy.
7. An organ which is empowered to supervise the election of the President, Members of Parliament and Councillors in Tanzania is the
 - A Police Force
 - B National Electoral Commission
 - C High Court
 - D Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
 - E Office of the Prime Minister.
8. The rights to own property falls under which category of human rights?
 - A Social and Economic.
 - B Political and Economic.
 - C Constitutional and Political.
 - D Social and Political.
 - E Social and Cultural.

9. Defence and security of our Nation is the responsibility of
 - A the Defence force
 - B the Tanzania Intelligence and Security Services
 - C the Police force
 - D the Peoples Militia Forces
 - E every citizen.
10. One of the functions of the Peoples' Militia force is to
 - A arrest wrongdoers and take them to the Police station
 - B punish lawbreakers in urban areas
 - C prevent fire disasters in urban areas
 - D collect development levy in urban areas
 - E prevent and combat corruption.
11. Globalization is a system which emphasize on the presence of
 - A information and communication technology in developing countries
 - B equal rights to all people in the world
 - C many Political Parties in developing countries
 - D free trade among Nations
 - E the informal sector in developing countries.
12. What is the meaning of Entrepreneurship?

A A business with big profit.	B Investment in a project or business.
C Small business.	D The informal sector.
E Bravery in property ownership.	
13. The weaknesses of the United Nations (UNO) include
 - A inability to prevent the spread of globalization
 - B Africans have never held any high ranking position in the United Nations
 - C few members have the privilege of veto powers
 - D the failure to approve the Declaration on Human rights
 - E the exclusion of African countries in the Security Councils meetings.
14. The Chief Justice of Tanzania is appointed by the

A Parliament	B Prime Minister	C President
D Vice President	E Attorney General.	

SECTION B: HISTORY

Choose the correct answer and **shade** its **letter** besides the question number in your answer sheet.

15. In which century did the Asian traders arrive in Tanganyika?

A 15th century. B 19th century. C 8th century. D 9th century. E 12th century.
16. One of the duties of the clan head before colonialism was to

A settle disputes	B sign treaties with the colonialists
C increase the size of their herds	D build houses
E establish socialist villages	
17. The conference which partitioned Africa was held in

A Berlin	B London	C Rome	D Paris	E New York.
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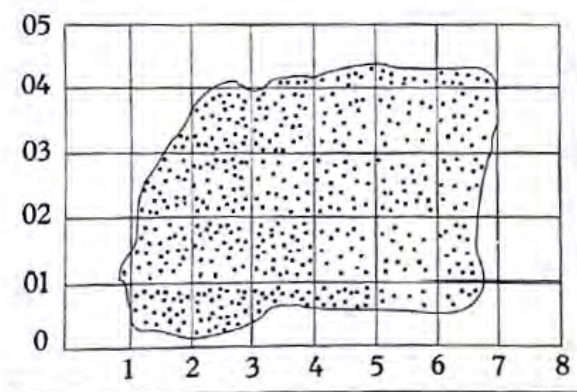
18. Arusha Declaration was about
 A independence and work B politics and agriculture C universal education
 D socialism and self-reliance E multiparty system.
19. In the Late Stone Age, division of labour in the society was based on
 A wisdom and wealth B wisdom and age C experience and wisdom
 D age and sex E wealth and age.
20. Man started to walk on two legs at the stage of
 A Primates B Homo Sapiens C Homo Habilis
 D Zinjanthropus E Homo erectus.
21. In which century did the British rule in Tanganyika end?
 A 15. B 19. C 20.
 D 18. E 17.
22. The war which broke out in Rwanda in 1994 was caused by
 A tribalism B wealth C corruption
 D feudalism E capitalism.
23. The first agents of colonialism in Zanzibar and Tanganyika were
 A Traders B Missionaries C Explorers
 D Settlers E Arabs.
24. An institution which dealt with Labour recruitment in Tanganyika was called
 A MANAMBA B TFL C TAA
 D JUWATA E SILABU.
25. The origin of the family is
 A relatives and friends B clan and tribe C father and mother
 D children E grandparents and youths.
26. Industrial Revolution in Europe took place between the following centuries
 A 16 and 17 B 15 and 16 C 17 and 18
 D 18 and 19 E 15 and 20.
27. The East African societies which resisted the colonialists through war include the
 A Nandi and Hehe B Sangu and Bena C Ha and Kamba
 D Ganda and Bena E Bena and Pare.
28. The first Portuguese sailor to reach Africa was
 A Vasco Da Gama B David Livingstone C Bartholomew Diaz
 D Johann Krapf E Francisco D'almeida.
29. The crops which were brought by the Portuguese to Tanganyika include
 A cassava and coffee B coffee and cloves C maize and cassava
 D sisal and cassava E cashew nuts and coconuts.
30. European nations which scrambled for the river Nile were
 A France and Belgium B Britain and Germany C France and Portugal
 D Britain and France E Belgium and Portugal.

31. The struggle for independence in Africa started after the
 A formation of the African Union B collapse of the Soviet Union
 C second World War D abolition of slave trade
 E introduction of multiparty system in Africa.
32. The scientist who explained the evolution of man was
 A Mary Leakey B Charles Darwin C Louis Leakey
 D Richard Leakey E John Speke.

SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY

Choose the correct answer and **shade** its **letter** besides the question number in your answer sheet.

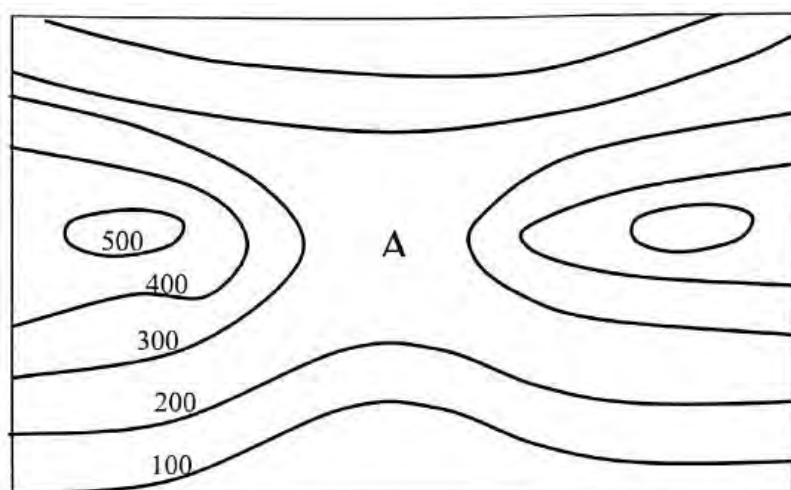
33. When the sun is in the southern hemisphere where does the wind blow from?
 A South. B West. C East. D North. E North East.
34. How can the number of people in a certain area be obtained?
 A Counting the number of births. B By counting the deceased.
 C Counting refugees. D Evaluating the size of the area.
 E Conducting census.
35. One of the effects of the rapid population increase in Tanzania is the
 A increase of tribal wars B increase of malaria
 C inadequacy of social services D decrease of the area of the country
 E failure to get enough educated people.
36. The rainwater can be harvested and preserved for various uses by using
 A buckets and pipes B bottles and basins C wells and bottles
 D wells and tanks E buckets and bottles.
37. Study the following map then answer the question that follows:



Calculate the area covered with dots in square kilometers if the scale is 1:100000

- A 10.5 km² B 20.05 km² C 15 km² D 15.5 km² E 20.5 km².
38. A photograph which depicts dense forest and crops like palms might have been taken from
 A Equatorial climate B Tropical climate C Monsoon climate
 D Mediterranean climate E Cold climate.

39. The major factors which contribute to the rapid population growth in Tanzania include
- A immigration and natural increase
 - B lack of knowledge on improved life
 - C reproductive health education
 - D early marriage
 - E the increase of refugees.
40. Study the following contour map then answer the question that follows:



- What is the name of the landform represented by the letter A?
- A Spur.
 - B Highland.
 - C Valley.
 - D Hill peak.
 - E Saddle.
41. Hygrometer is an instrument which is used to measure
- A Temperature
 - B Rainfall
 - C Humidity
 - D Wind
 - E Sunshine.
42. The modern and fastest way through which people communicate is
- A telex
 - B phones
 - C letters
 - D television
 - E radio.
43. What is the time difference in every longitude as the earth spins around its axis?
- A 14 minutes
 - B 15 minutes
 - C 1 hour
 - D 10 minutes
 - E 4 minutes.
44. The mineral which is the source of nuclear energy is
- A coal
 - B uranium
 - C copper
 - D diamond
 - E gold.
45. The essential of a map which is used to elaborate different signs on a map is called
- A key
 - B margin
 - C compass
 - D scale
 - E title.
46. One of the following ways prevents the increase of global warming:
- A carbon dioxide gas produced in industries
 - B the increase of carbon dioxide through breathing out of animals
 - C utilization of environmental friendly energy
 - D burning of bushes, forests and grass
 - E cutting down trees for getting farmland.

47. During the night the sea temperature becomes higher than the land temperature due to the fact that
- A the sea gains heat faster than the land
 - B the sea loses heat faster than the land
 - C the land breeze increases the sea temperature
 - D the sea breeze decreases the land temperature
 - E the land loses heat faster than the sea.
48. Mangrove is the type of vegetation found along the
- A rivers
 - B lakes
 - C oceans
 - D dams
 - E wells.
49. Latitude, altitude and the distance from the sea are factors that influence
- A solar system
 - B climatic condition
 - C ocean currents
 - D weather condition
 - E economic activities.
50. It is very easy to prove that the world is spherical by looking at
- A the shape of the globe
 - B the eclipse of the sun
 - C the high and the low tides
 - D the overhead sun
 - E the eclipse of the moon.