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

03E

### **SOCIAL STUDIES**

Time: 1:30 Hours Thursday, 12<sup>th</sup> September 2013 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:



- 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.	A supervise academic progress in school  B prepare students progress reports C create a link between students and teachers D oversee teachers discipline E punish students who break school rules.
2.	The election of the Village Government Chairperson is held after every years A four B two C five D three E six.
3.	The major objective of establishing local governments in Tanzania is to  A strengthen democracy B collect development levy  C strengthen community policing D improve cleanliness in town  E increase employment.
4.	How many colours are in the National flag?  A Four. B Three. C Five. D Six. E Two.
5.	Which organ is empowered to issue bank notes and coins in Tanzania?  A The Ministry of Finance.  B The World Bank.  C The Bank of Tanzania.  D The Tanzania Investment Bank.  E Ministry of Home Affairs.
6.	One of the activities of the National Electoral Commission is to  A criticize the ruling party  B elect Members of the Parliament  C register Political Parties  D appoint the Speaker  E supervise counting of votes.
7.	The governing system used in Tanzania is  A Dictatorship B Democratic C Imperialist  D Revolutionary E Fascism.
8.	When was the Secretariat of Public Leaders Ethics established?  A 2000. B 1992. C 1996. D 1977. E 2005.
9.	The advantages of cooperation between the school and the community around the school include  A strengthening of the school defense and security  B an increase in children enrollment in school  C an increased job opportunities to the community around the school  D increased trading activities around the school area  E many teachers are able to rent houses near the school.

10.	What measures should be taken by students when they see suspicious strangers around the school?
	A Report to the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces.
	B Inform the School Committee about the presence of strangers.
	<ul><li>C Beat the strangers before taking them to court.</li><li>D Arrest the strangers and interrogate them</li></ul>
	E Inform teachers about the presence of strangers.
11.	Free market economy, democratic competitive politics and the development of information and
	communication technology are indicators of  A entrepreneurship B good governance C rule of law
	A entrepreneurship B good governance C rule of law D globalization E human rights.
12.	Which type of mineral was discovered in large quantity in Tanzania in the year 2007?
	A Gold. B Uranium. C Diamond. D Copper. E Iron.
13.	The agreement for the establishment of the United Nations Organization took place in
	A New York B San Francisco C San Diego D Washington E Los Angeles.
14.	The organ which is responsible for the assurance of citizens rights is
	A Police B Prison C The Court D Tanzania People Defense Force
	E The Parliament.
	SECTION B: HISTORY
Choos	se the correct answer and <b>shade</b> its <b>letter</b> besides the question number in your answer sheet.
15.	
13.	Who is responsible for keeping security of a family?  A Father and children.  B Father, relatives and friends.
	C Children, mother and a neighbor. D Everyone in the family.
	E Children, relatives and friends.
16.	The Prime Minister of Buganda Kingdom was known as
	A Kabaka B Katikiro C Mukama D Lukiko E Bakungu.
17.	One of the strategies used to weaken African technologies during colonialism was
	A teaching science subjects B establishment of modern industries in Africa
	C privatize African industries
	D importation of manufactured goods from Europe
	E teaching Africans European technology.
18.	One of the objectives of colonial education was to
	A fight against ignorance and poverty C get low ranked civil servants B reduce the production of cash crops D expand youth employment
	E Fight against racism.
19.	A governor who introduced the Legislative Council in Tanganyika was
	A Donald Cameron B Richard Turnbull C Horrace Byatt
	D Edward Twinning E John Scott.

20.	TANU was formed in Tanganyika so as to  A improve the living standard of the Tanganyikans  B increase the workers' income  C fight for the independence of Tanganyika  D fight for the rights of settlers  E fight for the peasants' rights.
21.	The colonial explorer who signed bogus treaties with CHief Mangungo of Msovero was  A De Brazza B Carl Peters C Dr. Livingstone  D Mungo Park E Henry Stanley.
22.	The Zanzibar Revolution occurred in  A 12 <sup>th</sup> February 1964 B 12 <sup>th</sup> December 1964 C 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1964  D 12 <sup>th</sup> January 1964 E 26 <sup>th</sup> April 1964.
23.	The United Nations (UN) headquarters is located in A New York B San Francisco C San Diego D Washington E Los Angeles.
24.	The child of your aunt is called A uncle B brother C cousin D sister E nephew.
25.	The first President of Mozambique was  A Edwardo do Santos B Samora Machel  D Joachim Chissano E Graca Machel.  C Edward Mondlane
26.	In which century did the early European traders arrive in Tanganyika?  A 15 <sup>th</sup> century. B 8 <sup>th</sup> century. C 19 <sup>th</sup> century. D 18 <sup>th</sup> century. E 9 <sup>th</sup> century.
27.	A feudal system which was practised by the Ha society was called A Umwinyi B Ntemi C Ubugabire D Nyarubanja E Mvunjo
28.	Human beings started to participate in trade during the A Early Stone Age B Late Stone Age C Industrial Revolution D Middle Stone Age E Iron Age.
29.	A mode of production in which land was the major means of production was known as A Socialism B Communism C Capitalism D Imperialism E Feudalism.
30.	Who among the following is in charge of day to day activities in the school?  A Discipline teacher.  B Teacher on duty.  C Head teacher.  D Chairman of the school committee.  E Head prefect.
31.	The Zambian society which conducted trade with the Yao was called the A Kamba B Sumbwa C Luo D Nyamwezi E Lunda
32.	One of the effects of the Portuguese rule in East Africa was  A introduction of Islamic religion B abolition of slave trade  C ruining of Coastal Towns D signing of bogus treaties  E establishment of sisal plantations.

# **SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY**

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

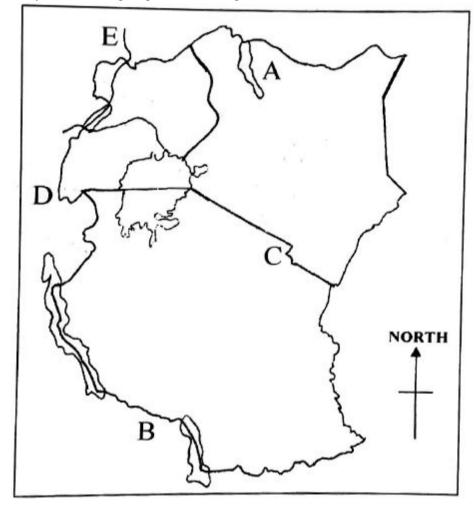
33.	Which among the following is the main source of water?  A Rivers. B Lakes. C Dams.  D Wells. E Rains.
34.	The main source of environmental degradation in Africa is  A population increase B nuclear weapons C food crop cultivation D cash crop cultivation E Terrace farming in the highland.
35.	The temperature is higher in Dar es Salaam and Tanga towns than in Arusha and Iringa because the temperature  A decreases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 100 metres  B increases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 100 metres  C decreases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 1000 metres  D increases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 1000 metres  E decreases at an average rate of 6.5°C for every rise of 100 metres
36.	The largest country in the African continent is  A South Africa  B The United Republic of Tanzania  C Nigeria  D Democratic Republic of Congo  E Algeria.
37.	TPC Moshi, Kagera, Mtibwa and Kilombero are examples of industries that produced A Cement B Sugar C Cigarette D Iron sheet E Coffee.
38.	A small scale is used in drawing maps of A small ground area B large ground area C medium size ground areas only E small and large areas. D small and medium size ground area
39.	The International Date Line is NOT straight because of A avoiding disasters which may occur in the world B avoiding one country to have different times C preventing tsunami and earthquakes D reducing volcanic eruptions E making earth poles to be close.
40.	Soft rocks found along the Coast of East Africa are known as  A Coral reefs  B Metamorphic rocks  C Igneous rocks  D Clay rocks  E Coal.
41.	The semi-desert and dry tropical climate are found in which part of East Africa?  A Northern part of Uganda.  B North East of Kenya and central part of Tanzania.  C South East of Tanzania.  D Western part of Kenya.

E South of Tanzania and South East of Kenya.

- 42. Southern African Countries include
  - A Angola, South Africa and Namibia
  - C Malawi, Mozambique and Rwanda
  - E Swaziland, Lesotho and Nigeria.
- B South Africa, Burundi and Malawi
- D Zimbabwe, Botswana and Tanzania
- 43. Which of the following regions of Tanzania have shown signs of desertification?
  - A Shinyanga, Tabora and Mwanza.
    - Silinyanga, Tabora and Mwanza
  - C Lindi, Morogoro and Tabora.
  - E Arusha, Ruvuma and Manyara.
- B Kilimanjaro, Iringa and Mbeya.
- D Shinyanga, Dodoma and Singida.
- 44. Which of the following groups shows planets?
  - A Jupiter, Moon and Venus
  - C Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus.
  - E Pluto, Sun and Moon.

- B Earth, Stars and Mars
- D Venus, Earth and Meteor.

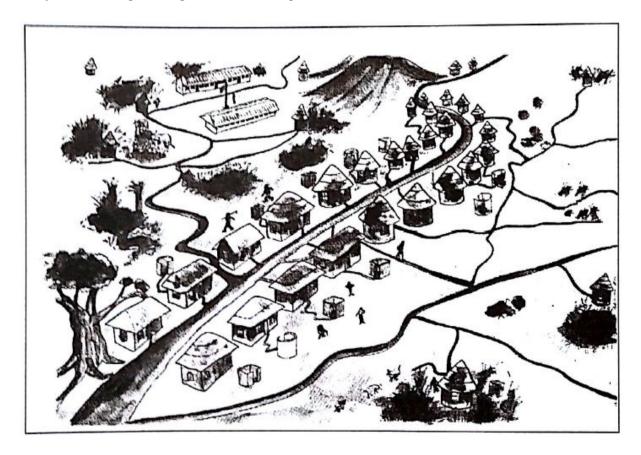
Study the following map then answer questions 45, 46 and 47



- 45. The famous mountain in area represented by letter C is known as
  - A Kilimanjaro
- B Rungwe
- C Meru
- D Usambara
- E Uluguru.

- 46. The river represented by letter E is known as
  - A Tana
- B Galana
- C Nile
- D Malagarasi
- E Ruaha.

- 47. The country shown by letter B is famous in producing minerals known as
  - A Gold
- B Tanzanite
- C Coal
- D Diamond
- E Copper.
- 48. The increase of global warming, drought, floods and hurricanes are the result of
  - A environmental destruction
  - B tsunami which occurred in Asia
  - C high population increase in the European Countries
  - D uses of nuclear bombs
  - E heavy rainfall.
- 49. Which of the following lakes are found in the Eastern arm of the Rift Valley?
  - Turkana, Rukwa and Kyoga.
- B Nyasa, Victoria and Eyasi.
- Turkana, Natron and Eyasi.  $\mathbf{C}$
- D Victoria, Eyasi and Kyoga.
- E Albert, Edward and Kivu.
- Study the following drawing then answer the question that follows: 50.



What type of settlement pattern does the drawing show?

- A Nucleated.
- B Scattered.
- C Linear.
- D Unplanned. E Traditional.