

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

**03E**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**Time: 1:30 Hours**

**Thursday, 10<sup>th</sup> September 2015 a.m.**

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**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:  

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 the answer sheet provided.

- The chairman of the ward development meeting is  
A the Ward Councillor  
B the Extension Services Officer  
C the Ward Social Welfare Officer  
D the Ward Education Officer  
E the Ward Executive Officer
- The District, Town, Municipal and City Councils fall under  
A the Parliament of Tanzania  
B the Local Government  
C the Central Government  
D elected Members of Parliament  
E The ruling party
- The responsibility of making bylaws in a District Council is vested to  
A District Commissioner  
B District legal and Security officer  
C Executive Director of the District council  
D the Full Council  
E Members of the Parliament of the District concerned
- Which of the following symbol is found in the President's flag?  
A Hammer.  
B Elephant tusks.  
C The national emblem.  
D The map of Tanzania.  
E The map of Africa.
- The symbol which represent natural resources in the National emblem is  
A the Kilimanjaro mountain  
B the spear  
C clove  
D elephant tusk  
E the sea waves.
- It is important for eligible voters to take part in the election of the President and Members of Parliament because  
A it is a peaceful way of changing State leadership  
B it is the only way to strengthen globalization  
C it is the principle of strengthening solidarity  
D it is the principle of multiparty system  
E it is the only way to effect constitutional changes.
- Observing the law, human rights, truth and transparency, and freedom of the mass media are principles of  
A bureaucracy  
B rule of law  
C African socialism  
D representative democracy  
E good governance.
- Which among the following represents the groups which deals with Women rights in Tanzania?  
A UWT, TAWLA and TAMWA.  
B TAMWA, TGNP and TAWLA.  
C MEWATA, TGNP and TAWLA.  
D UWT, TGNP and TAMWA.  
E MEWATA, TGNP and UWT.

9. The responsibility of protecting citizens and their property in Tanzania is within the hands of  
 A Tanzania Peoples Defence Force  
 B The Tanzania Intelligence and Security Services  
 C Tanzania Prisons Services  
 D The Peoples Militia Forces  
 E The Police Force.
10. The Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF) was established in  
 A 1961                    B 1962.                    C 1964.                    D 1963.                    E 1965.
11. It is important for Tanzania to promote Kiswahili language because  
 A it is spoken by many people in East Africa  
 B it is a language of communication in the United Nations  
 C it is a medium of instructions in schools  
 D it unifies Tanzanians  
 E it is a language of communication of the Parliament in Tanzania.
12. There are three types of Economic planning which are  
 A ten, fifteen and twenty five years plan  
 B National, Regional and District plan  
 C agriculture, business and industrial plans  
 D long, short and emergency plans  
 E short, medium and long term plans.
13. One of the negative effects of globalization to Tanzania is  
 A an increase of foreigners in the country  
 B erosion of moral values in the society  
 C increased enmity among political parties  
 D increased freedom of the mass media  
 E increased application of information technology.
14. Rule of law means that the  
 A citizens take the law into their own hands  
 B police punish law breakers  
 C law takes its course  
 D judiciary arrest law breakers  
 E powers of the Judiciary to make law.

## SECTION B: HISTORY

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

15. A family comprises  
A friends, children and relatives                      B father, mother and children  
C neighbours, relatives and children                D neighbours, children and friends  
E father, mother and neighbours.
16. The basic needs of a family include  
A food, shelter and cars                                B food, clothing and television  
C clothing, shelter and food                            D food, shelter and television  
E clothes, food and cars
17. The early man domesticated crops and animals during the  
A Middle Stone Age                      B New Stone Age                      C Early Stone Age  
D Iron Age                                E Bronze Age.
18. The cave paintings at Kondoa Irangi are believed to be drawn during the  
A Old Stone Age    B Middle Stone Age  
C New Stone Age                                        D Iron age  
E Discovery of fire.
19. The treaty which closed the Zanzibar slave market was signed in  
A 1822                      B 1845                      C 1885                      D 1884                      E 1873.
20. One of the advantages of commercial contacts between Tanganyika and the foreigners was the  
A growth of the East Africa coastal city states such as Kilwa and Lagos  
B expansion of East Africa states like Buganda and Songhai  
C availability of goods which were not domestically produced  
D importation of weapons in Tanzania  
E abolition of slave trade.
21. Who was the first German governor in Tanganyika?  
A Julius Von Soden.                                      B Albert Von Rechenberg.  
C Herman Von Wissman.                                D Friedrich Von Schele.  
E Carl Peters.
22. The founder of indirect rule policy in Africa was  
A Horace Byatt    B Friedrich Lugard  
C Richard Turnbull                                      D Donald Cameroon  
E Edward Twinning.
23. The Berlin conference of 1884-1885 was called by  
A Carl Peters    B Johann Krapf  
C Henry Stanley                                         D David Livingstone  
E Otto Von Bismarck.
24. The union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar took place in  
A 1964                      B 1961                      C 1962                      D 1977                      E 1963.

25. The Arusha Declaration aimed at  
 A improving the rich peoples' living standard in the villages  
 B confiscating and distributing Europeans' wealth to the poor  
 C reducing income inequalities among the citizens  
 D stopping racism in the country  
 E maintaining peace in neighboring countries.
26. Which of the following countries achieved her independence through armed struggle?  
 A Zimbabwe. B Tanganyika. C Ghana. D Malawi. E Zambia.
27. One of the objectives for the establishment of UNO was to  
 A unite the developing countries B bring unity among Africans  
 C fight neo-colonialism D maintain peace  
 E produce modern weapons.
28. Katanga was a famous town in the production of  
 A gold B copper C mica D diamond E petrol.
29. Before the British rule, Zanzibar was ruled by the  
 A Chancellor B Governor C Queen D Sultan E Chief.
30. The German East African company failed to administer Tanganyika due to  
 A the arrival of the Portuguese B resistances from the Africans  
 C presence of god infrastructure D bogus treaties  
 E the departure of the British.
31. The search for the sea route to India was sponsored by  
 A Vasco Da Gama B Bartholomew Diaz C Cecil Rhodes  
 D King Henry E Henry Stanley.
32. The major slave market in East Africa was in  
 A Zanzibar B Mombasa C Kilwa D Bagamoyo E Nairobi.

### SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY

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

33. Japan is more capable of conducting trade than Tanzania because it has  
 A a large population B a large commercial area  
 C many business schools D more advanced technology  
 E many traders.
34. A cross section from a map shows  
 A crops and environment B relief of the land  
 C environment of the area concerned D weather condition  
 E human settlements and their economic activities
35. The highest mountain in Africa continent is  
 A Drakensburg B Everest C Atlas D Kenya E Kilimanjaro.

36. One of the following is the quality of a photograph  
 A its actual height is seen  
 B all of its parts are seen  
 C the image can be reduced or increased  
 D the natural colour of an object is not seen  
 E the colour of a photography cannot be changed
37. The increase of the volume of ocean water due to snow melting at the northern and southern poles may cause  
 A Drowning of fishermen  
 B Disruption of coastal areas  
 C Shortage of fish  
 D El nino  
 E Occurrence of tsunami.
38. If it is 06:00 pm in Tanzania which is 45° East, what will the time be in Rwanda which lies at 30° East?  
 A 07:00 pm.    B 08:00 pm.    C 05:00 pm.    D 06:00 pm.    E 04:00 pm.
39. Which one of the following is the effect of volcanic eruption?  
 A Destruction of infrastructures.    B Reduction of farmland.  
 C Increase of skin diseases.    D Increase of El nino.  
 E Increase of drought.
40. Which country is famous for ship manufacturing in the World?  
 A Russia.    B United Kingdom.    C Japan.  
 D France.    E Canada.
41. The direction of a place on the map is determined by using  
 A Compass    B Margins    C Scale    D Key    E Title.
42. Indian ocean is found in which direction of Tanzania?  
 A South.    B North.    C West.  
 D East.    E South west.
43. The vegetation which affects the environment of Lake Victoria is  
 A Tall grass    B Shrubs    C Mangrove  
 D Thorns    E Hyacinth.
44. The vegetation found in equatorial region is  
 A savannah vegetation    B shrubs with tall grass  
 C dense forest    D dense forest and short grass  
 E shrubs and short grass.
45. The deepest lake in East Africa is  
 A Natron    B Turkana    C Victoria  
 D Tanganyika    E Nyasa.
46. The essential of a map which is used to show the relationship between the map distance and the ground distance is called  
 A Scale    B Compass    C Key  
 D Margin    E Title.

47. Which of the following energy sources can cause environmental degradation?  
A Solar.    B Wind.    C Water.  
D Charcoal.    E Dung.
48. What does the modern animal husbandry consider?  
A Culture of the society.  
B Quality of animals and their products.  
C Presence of abundant land.  
D Natural pasturing areas for feeding animals.  
E Weather condition.
49. Seasons of the year occur due to  
A lunar eclipse    B revolution of the moon around the earth  
C revolution of the earth around the sun    D solar eclipse  
E increase of temperature.
50. Which regions have large tea farms?  
A Coast and Iringa.    B Ruvuma and Morogoro.  
C Morogoro and Iringa.    D Kilimanjaro and Mbeya.  
E Mbeya and Iringa.