

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

02

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time: 1:30 Hours

Tuesday, 7th September 2010 a.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **50** questions in sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. All answers must be written in the answer sheet provided.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination number** on your answer sheet.

SECTION A: GRAMMAR

Choose the words that correctly complete the sentences by writing the letters in the answer sheet provided.

1. The pupils _____ their garden at the moment.
A. water
B. are watering
C. watering
D. watered
E. have watered
2. Kisa _____ the dishes yesterday.
A. wash
B. washing
C. washed
D. are washing
E. is washing
3. I have just _____ my lunch.
A. water
B. are watering
C. watering
D. watered
E. have watered
4. She went to school while it was _____.
A. rain
B. rained
C. rains
D. raining
E. rainfall.
5. Joti and Mamlaka _____ Bagamoyo historical sites next Monday.
A. is visiting
B. were visiting
C. has visited
D. will visit
E. will go
6. The car _____ is coming belongs to my uncle.
A. who
B. whose
C. which
D. whom
E. what.
7. Why didn't she _____ the meeting?
A. attend
B. attended
C. attending
D. has attended
E. attends
8. She _____ keeps goats nor sheep.
A. either
B. neither
C. or
D. only
E. both

9. The _____ village was next to me.
 A. most handsome D. pretty beautiful
 B. most beautiful E. better
 C. least handsome
10. The packet of sweets _____ given to me.
 A. have D. has
 B. was E. had
 C. were
11. Mr. Msambichaka _____ a good saloon car.
 A. own D. have owned
 B. owning E. is owned
 C. owns
12. It _____ for two hours.
 A. have been raining D. watered
 B. was been raining E. have watered
 C. is been raining
13. The car that John drives is not _____.
 A. him D. is his
 B. his E. the
 C. theirs
14. They are proud _____ taking advice.
 A. in D. of
 B. on E. so
 C. at
15. That big book is _____.
 A. Juma's D. Jumas's
 B. Juma E. Jumas'
 C. Jumas
16. Uhuru villagers brought a new bus last week. It is _____.
 A. them D. they are
 B. they E. theirs
 C. hers
17. Our teacher took a roll call of presentees _____ he was on duty.
 A. so D. and
 B. because E. unless
 C. that

18. A lion is _____ dangerous than cow.
A. much
B. most
C. more
D. almost
E. mostly
19. She always comes here _____ bus.
A. on
B. by
C. with
D. in
E. of
20. You are not going to succeed _____ you work harder.
A. if
B. in spite
C. because
D. unless
E. despite

SECTION B: VOCABULARY

For each of questions 21-30, choose the correct answer and write its letter in the answer sheet provided.

21. The teacher gave me a _____ of keys.
A. groups
B. bunch
C. bunches
D. group
E. piece
22. The word double means _____.
A. one thing
B. two things
C. three things
D. four things
E. five things
23. A person who makes bread is a _____.
A. cooker
B. cook
C. waiter
D. baker
E. carpenter
24. The opposite of the word "Sir" is _____.
A. son
B. father
C. madam
D. uncle
E. queen
25. The plural form of the word "mouse" is _____.
A. mouthes
B. mousse
C. mause
D. mice
E. mouce

26. I saw a _____ of lions on my way home.
A. flock
B. school
C. herd
D. gang
E. den
27. Someone who examines and treats people's teeth is called a _____.
A. dentist
B. dental
C. dent
D. dentists
E. dentals
28. Zambia is _____ independent countries in Africa.
A. one
B. beside
C. among
D. between
E. beneath
29. One who goes on holiday to visit different places is called a _____.
A. truant
B. traitor
C. tourist
D. tenant
E. tourists
30. A fly is an insect. The plural form of this sentence is _____.
A. fly are insects
B. insects are flies
C. flies are insects
D. flies are insect
E. fly is insect

SECTION C: COMPOSITION

This section has ten mixed sentences (31-40). Arrange the sentences so as to make a good composition by giving them letters A-J.

31. It was still dark.
32. He got up and turned on the light.
33. Yesterday John woke up at five o'clock.
34. He went to the kitchen.
35. He put up on his shirt.
36. After breakfast he picked up his bag.
37. He turned off the light in his bed room.
38. Then he put on the rest of this clothes.
39. His mother poured out a cup of tea for him.
40. Then he went to school.

SECTION D: COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully then answer questions 41-50 by writing the letter of the correct answer in your answer sheet.

The weather all over the world in 1997-1998 was very unusual. In Tanzania and other parts of East Africa, there was a lot of rain. Some parts of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and other neighbouring countries were flooded. Houses were destroyed and many people became homeless. This destruction affected not only homes but also crops and this led to poor health because people did not get enough harvest.

Roads and railways were swept away, so transport and transportation became another problem. Some people were killed. In some parts of East Africa, diseases became a problem. Stagnant water made the breeding of mosquitoes easier and many people were affected by malaria. Other diseases such as typhoid and cholera were caused by dirty water which was used for domestic activities like cooking, drinking and bathing. The results of this weather change affected people psychologically, socially and economically.

The cause of this unusual weather was El Nino. This is a large current of warm sea water. The name El Nino means "the CHILD." Peruvian fisherman gave the current of warm sea water this name because it appeared in Christmas time. It does not appear every year. It appears about every 5 years. We can describe El Nino as a current of warm sea water that moves eastward across the Pacific Ocean. The current of sea water is very large.

Questions

41. The unusual weather _____.
- A. affected people positively
B. made transport easier
C. affected people and their properties.
D. was very constructive
E. increased the agricultural produce
42. Large water floods helped the mosquitoes to _____ in large numbers.
- A. keep
B. bred
C. die
D. breed
E. swim
43. Diseases became a problem in some parts of East Africa at that time because _____.
- A. many people got malaria and typhoid
B. there was stagnant and dirty water
C. houses and crops were destroyed
D. there were floods
E. mosquitoes were swept away
44. Dirty and contaminated water causes _____.
- A. droughts
B. malaria and chest pain
C. backache and typhoid
D. typhoid and cholera
E. cholera and headache
45. Flood as used in this passage means that _____.
- A. the sea is covered with water
B. the land is covered with water
C. the roads were destroyed by heavy rain
D. mosquitoes were swept away by water
E. houses and crops were destroyed

46. Many people were affected by malaria because _____.
- A. the water was dirty and was used for domestic activities
 - B. the current was warm and mosquitoes liked it
 - C. water covered the land and flooded it
 - D. stagnant water was not enough for human use
 - E. stagnant water encouraged the production of mosquitoes
47. The name El Nino, as it was given by Peruvian fishermen, means _____.
- A. water
 - B. floods
 - C. child
 - D. mosquito
 - E. droughts
48. El Nino does not appear every year. It happens about every _____.
- A. three years
 - B. fifteen years
 - C. five years
 - D. four years
 - E. ten years
49. During El Nino, many people _____.
- A. got malaria and went to hospital
 - B. got malaria and slept in beds
 - C. got malaria, typhoid and cholera
 - D. got malaria, tuberculosis and HIV
 - E. got malaria and headache
50. The economy of people was affected because _____.
- A. they had enough to eat after El Nino
 - B. they were able to till the land
 - C. they moved from rural to urban centre
 - D. they used water for domestic activities
 - E. they did not get enough food because of flood.