

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

**05E**

**SCIENCE**

**Time: 1: 30 Hours**

**Wednesday, 09<sup>th</sup> September 2015 a.m**

**Instructions**

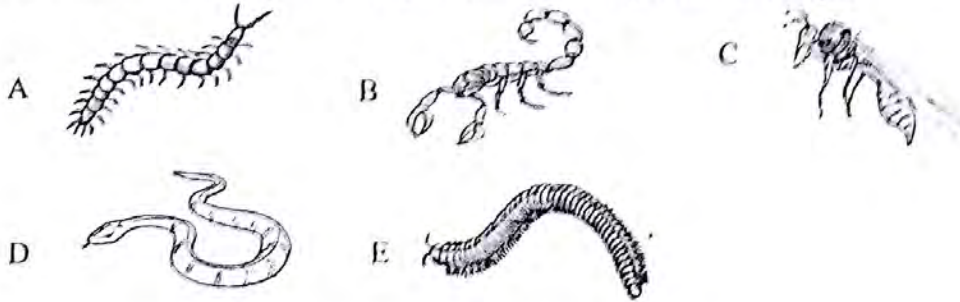
1. This paper consists of **fifty (50)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. Read all the given instructions in the **special answer sheet (OMR)** and fill in **all** the required information.
4. Write your **Examination Number** and then **shade the digits** of the number in the respective place 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:  

<del>EA</del>	CB	CC	CD	CE
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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.

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

1. Which of the following groups represent characteristics of living organisms?  
 A Dying, feeding and seeing.                      B Dying, reproducing and changing colour.  
 C To respire, to respond and hearing.                      D To respire, to reproduce and walking.  
 E To move, to respire and reproduce.
  
2. Why hybrid species of both animals and plants are better?  
 A They elongate and do not need fertilizers.  
 B They produce quality product and resist diseases.  
 C They mature early and yield strong production.  
 D They do not need nutrients and resist diseases.  
 E They mature early and do not need medicine.
  
3. Which of the following groups are the characteristics used to identify animals that belong to reptiles?  
 A Laying eggs, cold blood and living in water.  
 B Laying eggs, living in water and terrestrial life.  
 C Laying eggs, warm blood and terrestrial life.  
 D Laying eggs, cold blood and respire by use of fins.  
 E Laying eggs, respire by use of skin and living in water.
  
4. Blood takes in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide through  
 A Airsac    B Walls of the lungs                      C Epiglottis  
 D Capillaries    E Nose.
  
5. The absence of chlorophyll in a plant may lead to  
 A lack of iodine in the plant                      B failure of the plant to synthesize food  
 C drying of the plant leaves                      D plant leaves becoming yellow  
 E shading off the plant leaves.
  
6. Phototropism is a process whereby a plant grow towards  
 A Light    B Gravitational force                      C Water  
 D Darkness    E Chemicals.
  
7. Part of a cell responsible for coordinating all cell activities is called  
 A Cytoplasm    B Vacuole    C Chloroplast  
 D Cell membrane    E Nucleus.

8. The following figure show living things which are poisonous except:



9. The action of plants to transport water from roots to the leaves is known as

A Osmosis	B Diffusion	C Push
D Pressure	E Movement.	
10. Which among the following glands control the activity of other glands in the human body?

A Pancreas.	B Pituitary.	C Thyroid.
D Adrenaline.	E Parathyroid.	
11. The female part of flower which is responsible for reproduction is

A Stamen	B Style	C Ovary
D Petal	E Sepal.	
12. The difference between a fruit and seed is

A Seed has a fruit	B A fruit can germinate
C A fruit has two cotyledons	D A seed can germinate
E Seeds are not eaten.	
13. Things which are important for health and life are

A playing football, bathing, washing clothes, over feeding.
B eating, being clean, resting, playing.
C doing exercise, eating balanced meal, resting and being clean.
D eating eggs, recreation, sleeping, cleaning the environment.
E taking bath, eating, sleeping.
14. Food rich in carbohydrate enable the body to

A withstand diseases	B become warm
C grow rapidly	D become energetic
E become soft.	
15. Which of the following are non infectious diseases?

A Malaria, colds and diabetes.	B Asthma, diabetes and cholera.
C Bilharzias, hookworm and rickets.	D Diarrhea, typhoid fever and asthma.
E Asthma, epilepsy and fowl pox.	



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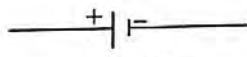
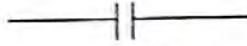
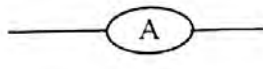

25. What is first aid?
- A An emergency service given to a patient by a doctor.
  - B Prior service given to a patient before being sent to hospital.
  - C A service given for a person suffering from fire wound.
  - D A service given to a person with bitten by snake.
  - E A service given to a person with broken bones.
26. One of the important aid given to a person who suffered fire burn is
- A pouring water
  - B covering with clothes
  - C pouring acid
  - D covering with a blanket
  - E smearing honey.
27. One of the effects of applying oil on a wound caused by fire is to
- A increase temperature on the wound
  - B increase pain on the wound
  - C allow air to penetrate the wound
  - D causes germs to enter the wound
  - E increase swollen blisters.
28. Which of the following statements is correct about HIV and AIDS?
- A Having HIV is the same as having AIDS.
  - B The source of HIV and AIDS is venereal diseases.
  - C It is easy to prevent AIDS than HIV.
  - D Avoiding transmission of HIV will also avoid AIDS.
  - E A person with HIV has no white blood cells.
29. One of the germs which destroy the white blood cells is
- A Bacteria
  - B HIV
  - C Plasmodium
  - D Amoeba
  - E Fungus.
30. Which of the following is common to the spread of HIV in the society?
- A Sharing of needles, toothbrushes, blood and unsafe sex.
  - B Video cassettes, songs, music and plays.
  - C Television, newspapers and leaflets concerning HIV.
  - D Condoms, health experts, seminars and AIDS Institutions.
  - E Circumcision of men and women.
31. Which blood cells are attacked by HIV?
- A Platelet cell
  - B White blood cells
  - C Red blood cells
  - D Hemoglobin.
  - E Plasma.
32. One can get sugar from sugar cane solution by
- A boiling and filtration
  - B boiling and cooling
  - C cooling and freezing
  - D boiling up to vaporization
  - E putting on sunlight.
33. When observing a person cutting a tree from a distant, you can see an axe hitting the tree before hearing the sound. This shows that
- A Light travels in a straight line
  - B Sound travels slower than light
  - C Light travels slower than sound
  - D Sound travels faster than light
  - E Sound travels on straight line.

34. What is the difference between ice and water?  
 A Water is heavier than ice.  
 B Water is more cohesive than ice.  
 C Water is less coloured than ice.  
 D Water occupies space but ice does not.  
 E Ice is soft than water.
35. Change of matter that does not lead to change in mass is known as  
 A Chemical change                      B Physical change                      C Change in density  
 D Change of state                      E Natural change.
36. Dissolved ash from lemon leaves changes litmus paper from  
 A Blue to white                      B Red to blue                      C Blue to red  
 D Blue to green                      E Red to yellow.
37. A mixture of different gases is known as  
 A Oxygen                      B Hydrogen                      C Air  
 D Nitrogen                      E Matter.
38. Which of the following is **not** a chemical change?  
 A Decomposition of garbage                      B Souring of milk  
 C Burning of charcoal                      D Dissolution of sugar  
 E Rusting of iron.
39. Which of the following pairs is correct about lens?  
 A Convex lens  $\longrightarrow$  diverges light rays.  
 B Concave lens  $\longrightarrow$  correct long sightedness.  
 C Convex lens  $\longrightarrow$  correct short sightedness.  
 D Concave lens  $\longrightarrow$  correct short sightedness.  
 E Concave lens  $\longrightarrow$  converge light rays.
40. The function of pulleys in our daily life is  
 A to lift heavy load                      B to open bottle tops  
 C to wrap objects                      D to reduce the slope  
 E to simplify fire wood chopping.
41. Observe the signs in the following figure and name them according to their arrangement from left side.



- A Capacitor, dynamo, dry cell, switch, battery  
 B Switch, bulb, resistor, capacitor, dry cell  
 C Bulb, capacitor, dry cell, resistor, battery  
 D Resistor, bulb, switch, dry cell, capacitor  
 E Switch, resistor, bulb, dry cell, capacitor.



42. Which device is used to magnify the image of very small objects?  
 A Telescope. B Microscope. C Periscope.  
 D Prism. E Lens.
43. An electric current of 0.8 amperes is passing through a wire which has a resistance of 24 ohms. What is the voltage of the electricity in the circuit?  
 A 30. B 192. C 24.  
 D 19. E 19.2.
44. Which among the following does not conduct electricity?  
 A Rubber. B Tin. C Copper.  
 D Iron. E Mercury.
45. A device which is made up of magnet and used by seamen in order to locate direction while travelling in the sea is known as  
 A Bell B Telephone C Horn  
 D Compass E Speaker.
46. The following symbols are used in an electric circuit. Which symbol represents a resistor?  
 A  B   
 C  D   
 E 
47. The correct formula of finding the work done is  
 A Workdone = Force x weight B  $\text{Work done} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$   
 C  $\text{Work done} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Time}}$  D  $\text{Work done} = \text{Force} \times \text{distance}$   
 E  $\text{Work done} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{force}}$ .
48. Our images can be seen clearly when we use  
 A Concave mirror B Convex mirror C Plane mirror  
 D Concave lens E Convex lens.
49. It is important to keep records of the experiment done in order to  
 A use as reference  
 B publish the efficiency of the person who did the experiment  
 C draw the table of results  
 D be used to correct different data  
 E facilitate development.
50. The researched and analysed data can be represented by  
 A Graph B Report C Calculations  
 D Interpretation E Drawing.