

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

03E

SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1:30 Hours

Thursday, 20th September 2012 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:

<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 your answer sheet.

1. The peoples' representative in the District Local Government meeting is
A the District Commissioner B the Chairperson of the Village
C the Ward Executive Officer D the District ruling party Chairperson
E the Ward Councillor.

2. One of the responsibilities of the District Council is to give subsidy to
A Ward Governments B the Central Government
C Political parties D Village Governments
E Non governmental organizations.

3. The Executive Director of a District or Municipal Council is appointed by
A the President of the United Republic of Tanzania
B the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania
C the Councillors of District or Municipal Council
D the Minister for Regional Administrative and Local Government Authority
E the Chief Secretary.

4. In the National flag the green colour represents
A minerals B water
C natural vegetation D agriculture
E land.

5. In which situation is the National flag hoisted at halfmast?
A During the visit of leaders from other countries.
B When the President declares a State of emergency.
C In the event of a national disaster or sorrowful event.
D National Heroes anniversaries.
E When the President is out of the country.

6. The election of President and Members of Parliament in Tanzania is held after every
A 10 years B 3 years C 4 years D 5 years E 6 years

7. The human rights are supposed to be provided to all people irrespective of
A political parties B the national constitution
C the rights of the special groups D age of a person
E colour, religion, gender and tribe.

8. One of the responsibilities of the Public Leaders Ethics Secretariat is to
A receive and crosscheck the report on public leaders' assets and liabilities
B mediate the conflicts among the public leaders
C investigate and educate the society on human rights and good governance
D investigate any corruption allegation to government officials
E approve the appointment of Ministers.

9. Which organ is responsible for protecting our country and its borders?
 A Tanzania Police Force. B Tanzania Prisons Force.
 C The National Services. D Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces.
 E The Peoples Militia Forces.
10. The major objective of Community Policing is
 A to teach civilian Police work
 B to cultivate friendly relations between Police and the civilian
 C enable Police officers to live with civilian
 D to make civilian be strong like Policemen
 E to prevent drug abuse in the society.
11. Traditions which affect the reproductive health of women in Tanzania include
 A bride price and family planning
 B female genital mutilation and family planning
 C early marriage and bride price
 D female genital mutilation and early marriage
 E breastfeeding for a long time.
12. One of the challenges which face entrepreneurs is
 A lack of trade licences
 B lack of banks and financial institutions
 C access to markets for goods and services
 D presence of many Police and Militias in town areas
 E lack of investment policy.
13. Which organ is responsible for the election of the Secretary General of the United Nations organization?
 A The Trustship Council of the United Nations.
 B The General Assembly of the United Nations.
 C The Security Council of the United Nations.
 D The Secretariat of the United Nations.
 E The International Court of Justice.
14. A Public servant who is a Member of Parliament by virtue of the position in the Public service is
 A the Chief Justice
 B the Chief Secretary
 C the Controller and Auditor General
 D the Registrar of Political Parties
 E the Attorney General.

SECTION B: HISTORY

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

15. The fossils of Zinjanthropus were discovered at
 A Kondoia Irangi B Kalenga C Olduvai
 D Isimila E Engaruka.

16. Early foreign traders in Tanganyika came from
A America B North America C Asia
D Europe E South America.
17. One of the effects of the British rule in Zanzibar was
A the abolition of slave trade B introduction of christianity
C elimination of poverty D introduction of clove plantations
E establishment of political parties.
18. The first multiparty elections in Tanzania was held in
A 1992 B 1990 C 1961 D 2005 E 1995.
19. The Universal Primary Education (UPE) in Tanzania started in
A 1974 B 1970 C 1972 D 1980 E 1977.
20. An African country which was practicing multiparty system in the year 1980 is
A Zimbabwe B Tanzania C Botswana D Ghana E Ethiopia.
21. The famous pre-colonial long distance traders in East Africa were the
A Ngoni, Kikuyu and Chagga B Yao, Ngoni and Kikuyu
C Nyamwezi, Yao and Kikuyu D Nyamwezi, Yao and Zaramo
E Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba.
22. A family can attain economic development if
A the mother will deal with domestic activities
B the father will be employed
C children will be involved in studies
D family members will play their role
E family members will pray together.
23. The pre-colonial traditional education was provided through
A government laws B initiation ceremonies
C participating in wars D reading books
E nursery school.
24. The German colonies in Africa were
A Nigeria, Namibia and Togo B Gambia, Togo and Namibia
C Cameroon, Togo and Namibia D Namibia, Tanganyika and Nigeria
E Cameroon, Tanganyika and Senegal.
25. Which of the following nations established the organization of Non-aligned countries?
A Eastern European countries. B Developing countries.
C Western European countries. D Southern American countries.
E Northern American countries.
26. The Germans ruled Tanganyika after the
A First World War B Second World War C Berlin conference
D Formation of UNO E Defeat of the Portuguese.

27. During Early Stone Age man
 A started to keep animals and birds B discovered fire
 C involved in agriculture and trade D increased his ability to produce food
 E was very dependent on his living environment
28. The famous iron-smelting societies in Tanganyika include the
 A Pare and Zinza B Pare and Gogo
 C Zinza and Sukuma D Pare and Luo
 E Zinza and Gogo.
29. The Zanzibar slave market was closed in
 A 1873 B 1822 C 1845 D 1820 E 1900.
30. One of the effects of the partition of Africa was
 A the development of African industries
 B stagnation of African industries
 C improvement of traditional economy
 D preservation of African culture
 E introduction of slave trade.
31. The second country to rule Zanzibar was
 A Britain B Germany C Portugal D Oman E France.
32. The goods which were brought by Asian traders in Tanganyika from the 8th century include
 A ivory and gold B hides and guns C salt and copper
 D clothes and wheat E clothes and slaves.

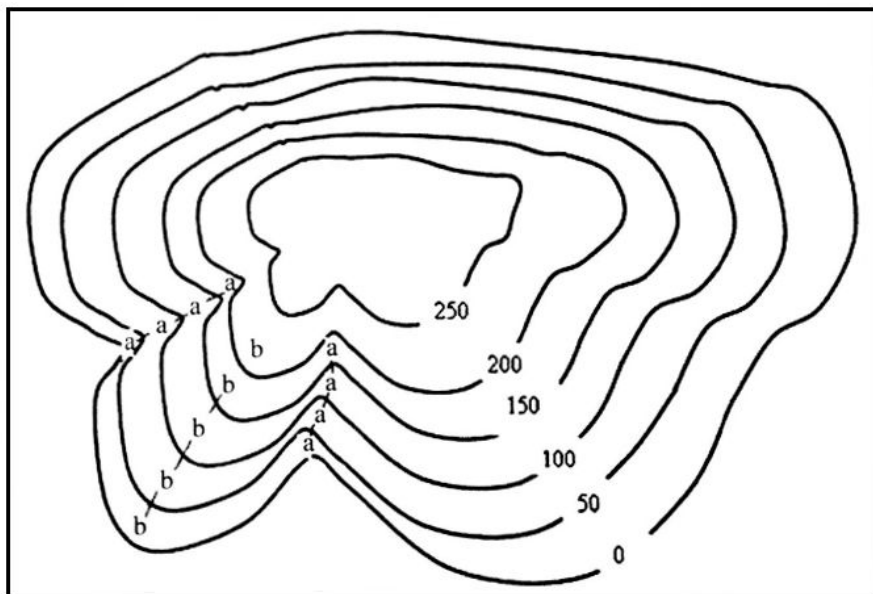
SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY

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

33. In locating a position on a map by using the grid reference which numbers are read first?
 A Horizontal then vertical lines. B Vertical then horizontal lines.
 C Left then right. D Right then upward.
 E Right then left.
34. The important factors to be considered in conducting transportation activities are
 A capital, relief of the country, production and business
 B technology, government, capital and business
 C capital, relief of the country, people and industries
 D government, cooperations, capital and people
 E technology, capital, production and business.
35. The internal trade involves goods which are
 A produced outside the country B produced and sold within the country
 C produced within the country D produced and sold outside the country
 E sold outside the country.

36. If the distance of 25 kilometers on the ground is represented by the distance of 5 centimeters on a map, the scale of the map is
 A 1:20000 B 1:100000 C 1:50000
 D 1:500000 E 1:10000.
37. The overhead sun in December occurs at the
 A Southern Hemisphere B Tropic of Cancer C Equator
 D Northern Hemisphere E Tropic of Capricorn.
38. Identify the sources of electricity among the following:
 A Hydroelectric power, minerals and wires
 B Winds, hydroelectric power and transformer
 C Hydroelectric power, wind and solar
 D Coal, wires and transformer
 E Hydroelectric power, transformer and coal.
39. The photograph taken in savannah region shows
 A dense forest B tall grass
 C trees with pointed top D trees in the shape of an umbrella
 E short grass.
40. The major effects of industries in the environment are
 A pollution of water, air and bad smell
 B emission of smoke and high consumption of mineral energy
 C pollution of air, soil and bad smell
 D spilling of chemicals and emission of smoke
 E pollution of air, water and land.
41. In which regions is sisal cultivated in Tanzania?
 A Tanga and Mbeya. B Morogoro and Pwani.
 C Morogoro and Tanga. D Kilimanjaro and Manyara.
 E Mtwara and Singida.
42. The essentials of the map are
 A Vegetation, compass, scale, lines and title
 B Colour, title, scale, key and margin
 C Lines, title, compass, margin and scale
 D Title, key, margin, scale and compass
 E Title, key, scale, compass and lines.
43. Which of the following is a way of controlling floods?
 A Constructing durable houses. B Planting trees.
 C Cutting down trees. D Burning of forests.
 E Constructing houses on valleys.
44. Desert areas in which water is found are called
 A Springs B Islands C Oasis D Rivers E Valleys.

45. The benefit of recycling in environmental conservation is
 A planning for projects
 B production of various goods
 C reducing garbage
 D production of garbage
 E selling of garbage.
46. The sun looks greater than other stars because
 A it is hotter than other stars
 B it has brighter light than that of other stars
 C it gives us solar energy
 D it is far away from the earth
 E it is closer to the earth.
47. The United Nations Organization which is responsible for crop quality assurance is known as
 A UNICEF B FAO C WHO D UNESCO E UNHCR.
48. Areas where traditional animal husbandry is highly practiced in Tanzania are
 A Lindi, Mtwara, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Mbeya
 B Kigoma, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Lindi
 C Shinyanga, Mwanza, Dodoma, Arusha and Mara
 D Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Tanga and Morogoro
 E Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Tanga and Lindi.
49. The division of East African Rift Valley into Eastern and Western arm starts in lake
 A Victoria B Tanganyika C Natron D Nyasa E Manyara.
50. Study the following contour map then answer the question that follows:



- Letter 'b' represents which relief feature?
 A Escarpment. B Valley. C Upland. D Spur. E Hill.