

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

03E

SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1:30 Hours

Thursday, 12th 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:

<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 responsibilities of a student leader in school include to
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.
 C Beat the strangers before taking them to court.
 D Arrest the strangers and interrogate them
 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
 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.

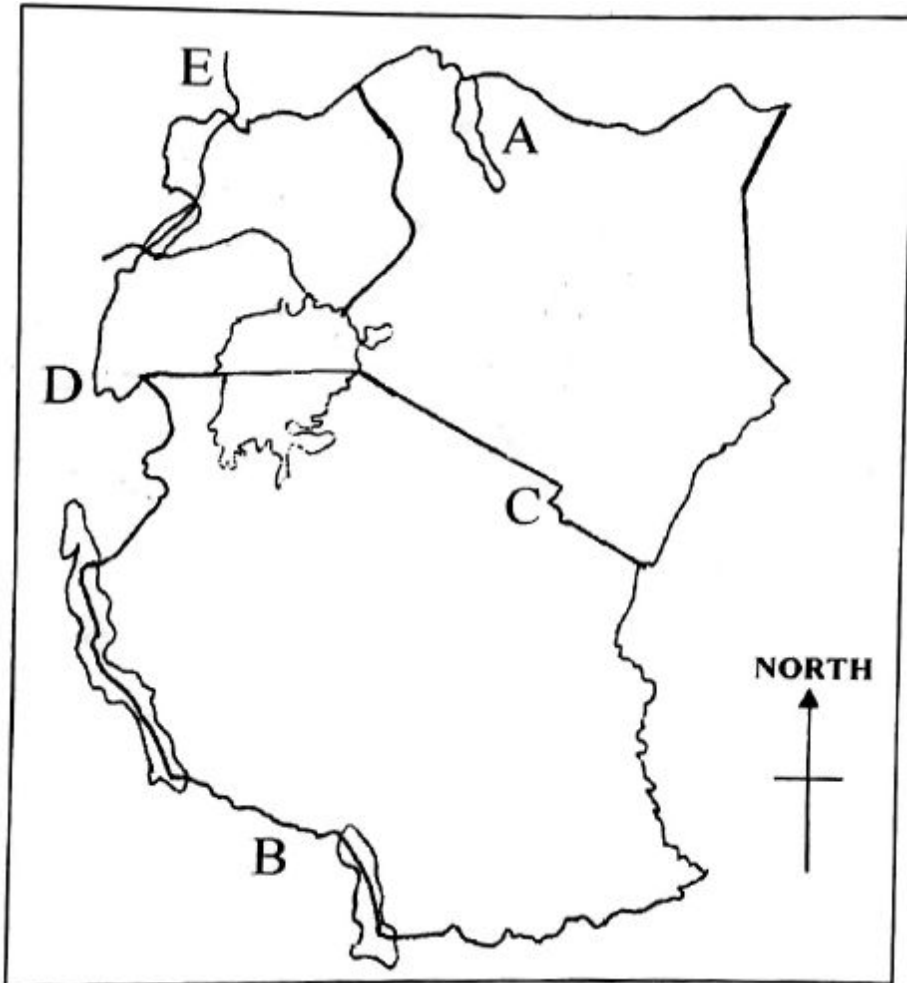
SECTION B: HISTORY

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

15. 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 B reduce the production of cash crops
 C get low ranked civil servants 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.

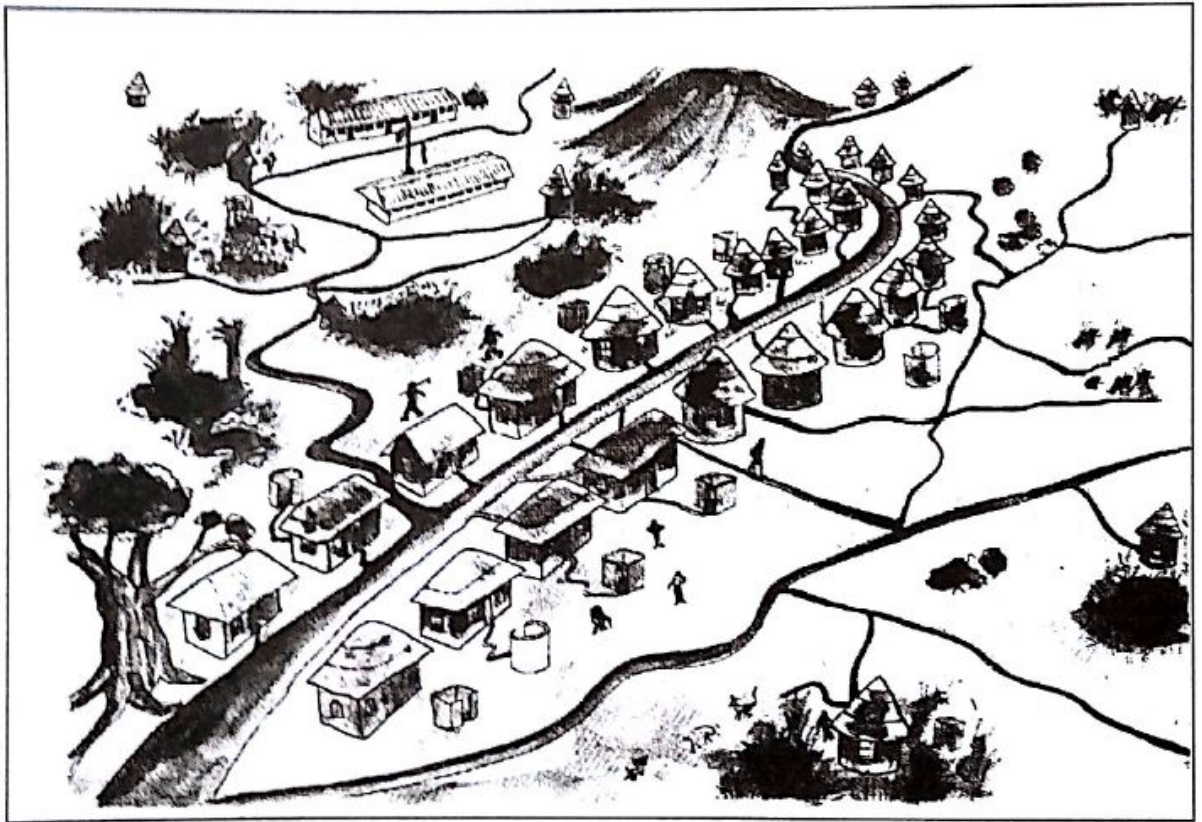
42. Southern African Countries include
 A Angola, South Africa and Namibia
 B South Africa, Burundi and Malawi
 C Malawi, Mozambique and Rwanda
 D Zimbabwe, Botswana and Tanzania
 E Swaziland, Lesotho and Nigeria.
43. Which of the following regions of Tanzania have shown signs of desertification?
 A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

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?
 A Turkana, Rukwa and Kyoga. B Nyasa, Victoria and Eyasi.
 C Turkana, Natron and Eyasi. D Victoria, Eyasi and Kyoga.
 E Albert, Edward and Kivu.
50. Study the following drawing then answer the question that follows:



- What type of settlement pattern does the drawing show?
 A Nucleated. B Scattered. C Linear. D Unplanned. E Traditional.