

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

**03E**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**Time: 1:30 Hours**

**Thursday, 11<sup>th</sup> September 2014 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 your answer sheet.

1. The role of the School Committee is to
  - A supervise academic development of the school
  - B provide counselling on AIDS infection
  - C approve the appointment of teachers
  - D oversee teachers discipline
  - E supervise construction and development of the school.
  
2. The sources of Local Government revenue are
  - A head tax and property tax
  - B subsidy, taxes and other contributions
  - C land tax and property tax
  - D levies on natural resources products
  - E levies on business licences.
  
3. In the administrative structure of Local Government, the District or Municipal Council is lead by
  - A The Ruling party
  - B The Executive Director
  - C The District Commissioner
  - D The Full Council
  - E The District Administrative Secretary.
  
4. The black colour in our National flag represents
  - A Vegetation
  - B Minerals
  - C People
  - D Land
  - E Game reserve
  
5. The National Emblem symbolizes
  - A unity, freedom, ability and sovereignty of the nation
  - B freedom, unity and resources of the nation
  - C ability, freedom, natural vegetation and sovereignty of the nation
  - D freedom, unity and sovereignty of the nation
  - E freedom and unity.
  
6. The major objective of allowing multiparty system in Tanzania is to
  - A fulfil development partners' conditions
  - B protect the rights of special groups in the society
  - C attract foreign investors
  - D fulfil United Nations directives
  - E broaden democracy.
  
7. An organ which is empowered to supervise the election of the President, Members of Parliament and Councillors in Tanzania is the
  - A Police Force
  - B National Electoral Commission
  - C High Court
  - D Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
  - E Office of the Prime Minister.
  
8. The rights to own property falls under which category of human rights?
  - A Social and Economic.
  - B Political and Economic.
  - C Constitutional and Political.
  - D Social and Political.
  - E Social and Cultural.



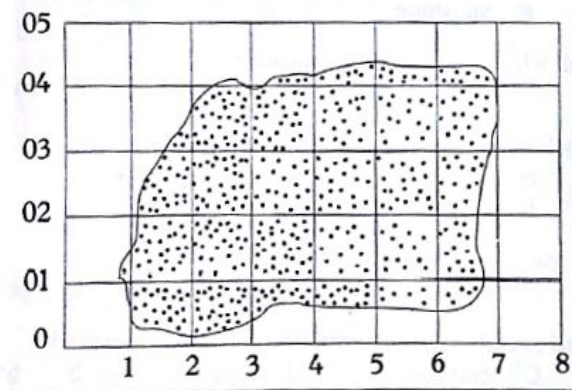
18. Arusha Declaration was about  
 A independence and work    B politics and agriculture    C universal education  
 D socialism and self-reliance    E multiparty system.
19. In the Late Stone Age, division of labour in the society was based on  
 A wisdom and wealth    B wisdom and age    C experience and wisdom  
 D age and sex    E wealth and age.
20. Man started to walk on two legs at the stage of  
 A Primates    B Homo Sapiens    C Homo Habilis  
 D Zinjanthropus    E Homo erectus.
21. In which century did the British rule in Tanganyika end?  
 A 15.    B 19.    C 20.  
 D 18.    E 17.
22. The war which broke out in Rwanda in 1994 was caused by  
 A tribalism    B wealth    C corruption  
 D feudalism    E capitalism.
23. The first agents of colonialism in Zanzibar and Tanganyika were  
 A Traders    B Missionaries    C Explorers  
 D Settlers    E Arabs.
24. An institution which dealt with Labour recruitment in Tanganyika was called  
 A MANAMBA    B TFL    C TAA  
 D JUWATA    E SILABU.
25. The origin of the family is  
 A relatives and friends    B clan and tribe    C father and mother  
 D children    E grandparents and youths.
26. Industrial Revolution in Europe took place between the following centuries  
 A 16 and 17    B 15 and 16    C 17 and 18  
 D 18 and 19    E 15 and 20.
27. The East African societies which resisted the colonialists through war include the  
 A Nandi and Hehe    B Sangu and Bena    C Ha and Kamba  
 D Ganda and Bena    E Bena and Pare.
28. The first Portuguese sailor to reach Africa was  
 A Vasco Da Gama    B David Livingstone    C Bartholomew Diaz  
 D Johann Krapf    E Francisco D'almeida.
29. The crops which were brought by the Portuguese to Tanganyika include  
 A cassava and coffee    B coffee and cloves    C maize and cassava  
 D sisal and cassava    E cashew nuts and coconuts.
30. European nations which scrambled for the river Nile were  
 A France and Belgium    B Britain and Germany    C France and Portugal  
 D Britain and France    E Belgium and Portugal.

31. The struggle for independence in Africa started after the  
 A formation of the African Union                      B collapse of the Soviet Union  
 C second World War                                      D abolition of slave trade  
 E introduction of multiparty system in Africa.
32. The scientist who explained the evolution of man was  
 A Mary Leakey                      B Charles Darwin                      C Louis Leakey  
 D Richard Leakey                      E John Speke.

### SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY

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

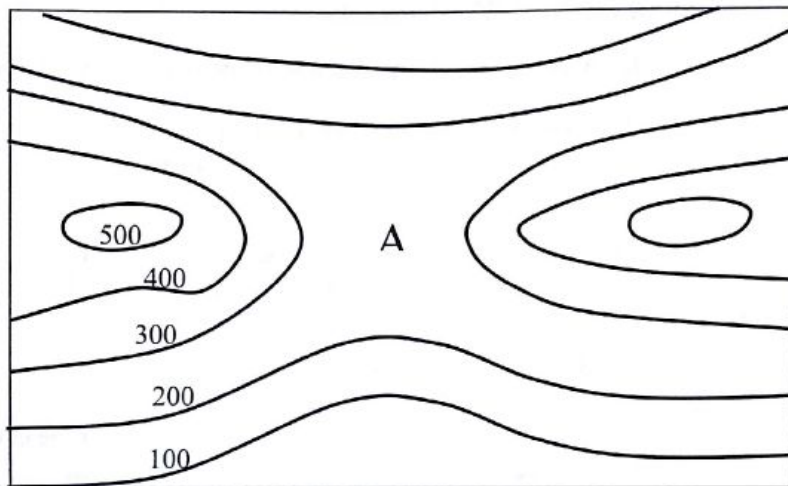
33. When the sun is in the southern hemisphere where does the wind blow from?  
 A South.                      B West.                      C East.                      D North.                      E North East.
34. How can the number of people in a certain area be obtained?  
 A Counting the number of births.                      B By counting the deceased.  
 C Counting refugees.                      D Evaluating the size of the area.  
 E Conducting census.
35. One of the effects of the rapid population increase in Tanzania is the  
 A increase of tribal wars                      B increase of malaria  
 C inadequacy of social services                      D decrease of the area of the country  
 E failure to get enough educated people.
36. The rainwater can be harvested and preserved for various uses by using  
 A buckets and pipes                      B bottles and basins                      C wells and bottles  
 D wells and tanks                      E buckets and bottles.
37. Study the following map then answer the question that follows:



Calculate the area covered with dots in square kilometers if the scale is 1:100000  
 A 10.5 km<sup>2</sup>                      B 20.05 km<sup>2</sup>                      C 15 km<sup>2</sup>                      D 15.5 km<sup>2</sup>                      E 20.5 km<sup>2</sup>.

38. A photograph which depicts dense forest and crops like palms might have been taken from  
 A Equatorial climate                      B Tropical climate                      C Monsoon climate  
 D Mediterranean climate                      E Cold climate.

39. The major factors which contribute to the rapid population growth in Tanzania include
- A immigration and natural increase
  - B lack of knowledge on improved life
  - C reproductive health education
  - D early marriage
  - E the increase of refugees.
40. Study the following contour map then answer the question that follows:



- What is the name of the landform represented by the letter A?
- A Spur.
  - B Highland.
  - C Valley.
  - D Hill peak.
  - E Saddle.
41. Hygrometer is an instrument which is used to measure
- A Temperature
  - B Rainfall
  - C Humidity
  - D Wind
  - E Sunshine.
42. The modern and fastest way through which people communicate is
- A telex
  - B phones
  - C letters
  - D television
  - E radio.
43. What is the time difference in every longitude as the earth spins around its axis?
- A 14 minutes
  - B 15 minutes
  - C 1 hour
  - D 10 minutes
  - E 4 minutes.
44. The mineral which is the source of nuclear energy is
- A coal
  - B uranium
  - C copper
  - D diamond
  - E gold.
45. The essential of a map which is used to elaborate different signs on a map is called
- A key
  - B margin
  - C compass
  - D scale
  - E title.
46. One of the following ways prevents the increase of global warming:
- A carbon dioxide gas produced in industries
  - B the increase of carbon dioxide through breathing out of animals
  - C utilization of environmental friendly energy
  - D burning of bushes, forests and grass
  - E cutting down trees for getting farmland.

47. During the night the sea temperature becomes higher than the land temperature due to the fact that
- A the sea gains heat faster than the land
  - B the sea loses heat faster than the land
  - C the land breeze increases the sea temperature
  - D the sea breeze decreases the land temperature
  - E the land loses heat faster than the sea.
48. Mangrove is the type of vegetation found along the
- A rivers
  - B lakes
  - C oceans
  - D dams
  - E wells.
49. Latitude, altitude and the distance from the sea are factors that influence
- A solar system
  - B climatic condition
  - C ocean currents
  - D weather condition
  - E economic activities.
50. It is very easy to prove that the world is spherical by looking at
- A the shape of the globe
  - B the eclipse of the sun
  - C the high and the low tides
  - D the overhead sun
  - E the eclipse of the moon.