

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

03E SOCIAL STUDIES AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS

Time: 1:30 Hours

SOLUTIONS

Year: 2010

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **seven (7)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided in this paper.
3. Section A and B carry **twenty (20)** marks each and section C carries **ten (10)** marks.
4. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** pen, **except** drawings which must be in pencil.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** and all other important information at the top right corner of every page.

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1. A clan is a union of
- A families which stay nearby
 - B Many families with the same origin
 - C many families which are friends
 - D father, mother and children
 - E families which work together

Correct answer: B Many families with the same origin. A clan consists of several families sharing a common ancestry.

2. Culture means
- A beliefs, customs, traditions, taboos and norms of a society
 - B singing and dancing together
 - C ways of conducting rituals in the society
 - D customs and traditions of a certain society
 - E way of living

Correct answer: A beliefs, customs, traditions, taboos and norms of a society. Culture encompasses all social practices and norms of a community.

3. The government leader at the ward level is a
- A councillor
 - B ward chairman
 - C ward executive secretary
 - D ward secretary
 - E ward veterinary officer

Correct answer: C ward executive secretary. The ward executive secretary manages administrative functions at the ward level.

4. In order to be economically dependent, Africa needs
- A grants from abroad
 - B more increased population
 - C science and technology
 - D loans with relief conditions
 - E African investors only

Correct answer: C science and technology. Technological advancement and innovation promote economic independence.

5. The main objective of establishing Commonwealth was to
- A get more colonies in Africa
 - B strengthen the relationship between Britain and her former colonies
 - C increase the amount of raw materials they had been searching for
 - D free the slaves who were still bonded in slavery
 - E make the whole world fear Queen of England

Correct answer: B strengthen the relationship between Britain and her former colonies. The Commonwealth fosters cooperation and development.

6. The court which judges murder cases is
- A Primary Court B District Court
 - C High Court D Resident Magistrate Court
 - E Court of Appeal

Correct answer: C High Court. The High Court handles serious criminal offenses like murder.

7. Countries that border Tanzania in the Southern part are
- A Mozambique and Malawi
 - B Mozambique and Zimbabwe
 - C The Democratic Republic of Congo and Malawi
 - D Burundi and Malawi
 - E Rwanda and Malawi

Correct answer: A Mozambique and Malawi. These countries are located south of Tanzania.

8. What is the difference between a star and a planet?
- A Stars twinkle while planets do not twinkle.
 - B Stars produce white light while planets produce yellow light.
 - C Planets can be seen during the day while stars can be seen during the night only.

D Stars have no light while planets have light.

E All planets have living organisms while stars have no living organisms.

Correct answer: A Stars twinkle while planets do not twinkle. Stars emit their own light, while planets reflect sunlight and appear steady.

9. In which country does the Rift Valley split into the Eastern and Western branches?

A Kenya B Uganda

C Tanzania D Burundi

E Ethiopia

Correct answer: C Tanzania. The Rift Valley in Tanzania splits into the Eastern and Western branches.

10. The following were freedom movements in the Southern African countries except

A ANC B PAC

C SWAPO D KANU

E UNITA

Correct answer: D KANU. KANU was a political party in Kenya, not a Southern African liberation movement.

11. Collection of activities that bring together traders and consumers or users is known as

A market B shop

C commodity D client

E money

Correct answer: A market. A market is a place where buyers and sellers meet.

12. The second largest continent in the world is

A Asia B Africa

C Australia D North America

E South America

Correct answer: B Africa. Africa is the second largest continent after Asia.

13. The first president of the African parliament which was formed in March 2004 is

- A Dr. Salim A. Salim B Dr. Emeka Anyaoku
- C Hon. Getrude Mongela D William Ere
- E Peter Omu

Correct answer: C Hon. Getrude Mongela. She was the first president of the Pan-African Parliament.

14. A Tanzanian is allowed to vote in the general elections at the age of _____ years.

- A 15 B 25
- C 40 D 21
- E 18

Correct answer: E 18. Citizens 18 years and above are eligible to vote.

15. All the continents once belonged to one big landmass which was known as

- A Andes B Pangaea
- C Australia D Eurasia
- E Antarctica

Correct answer: B Pangaea. Pangaea was the supercontinent that existed millions of years ago.

16. The ozone layer can be destroyed by

- A an increase of oxygen gas in the atmosphere
- B the increase of hydrogen gas in the atmosphere
- C the emission of chemical gas from industries and motor vehicles
- D the decrease of carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere
- E the spread of dust particles in the atmosphere due to mining activities

Correct answer: C the emission of chemical gas from industries and motor vehicles. Chemicals like CFCs destroy the ozone layer.

17. Rhoda boils drinking water everyday because boiled water

- A is clean and safe B tastes good

C quenches thirst fast D kills the insects in our stomachs
E has a lot of nutrients

Correct answer: A is clean and safe. Boiling water kills pathogens, making it safe for consumption.

18. A lion is _____ dangerous than cow. One of the objectives of sports in schools is to
- A use the school grounds properly
 - B bring unity and cooperation
 - C award the participants
 - D identify schools which do have play grounds
 - E to get professional players

Correct answer: A more dangerous. (The second part about sports: B bring unity and cooperation.)

19. Local governments have _____ types of councils.
- A one B four
 - C five D three
 - E six

Correct answer: D three. Tanzania has three types of local government councils: village, district, and municipal/city councils.

20. The huge number of refugees in Africa is caused by
- A poverty in many African countries
 - B family conflicts
 - C poor infrastructure
 - D shortage of employment
 - E political unrest

Correct answer: E political unrest. Wars and conflicts force people to flee their countries.

21. The main slave Caravan Centres in Tanganyika were

- A Ujiji, Kilwa and Tanga
- B Tabora, Mpwapwa and Tanga
- C Tabora, Ujiji and Bagamoyo
- D Pangani, Mpwapwa and Dodoma
- E Kilwa, Bagamoyo and Dodoma

Correct answer: C Tabora, Ujiji and Bagamoyo. These towns were central in the slave trade.

22. Multipartyism in Tanzania were legally allowed for the second time in the year _____.

- A 1995 B 2000
- C 1992 D 1990
- E 1964

Correct answer: C 1992. Multiparty democracy was reintroduced in Tanzania in 1992.

23. Tanzania is found south of the

- A Equator B Tropic of Capricorn
- C Greenwich D North pole
- E Earth axis

Correct answer: A Equator. Tanzania lies mostly south of the Equator.

24. When it is 10:00 am at longitude 0°, what will the time be in East Africa 45° East?

- A 12 noon. B 6 pm.
- C 10 pm. D 1 pm.
- E 8 am

Correct answer: D 1 pm. East Africa is 3 hours ahead of GMT (45° east longitude).

25. The following are the results of destruction of vegetation except

- A hurricanes and storms
- B shortage of water and semi desert
- C soil erosion and loss of living things

- D hunger and death of livestock
- E mining extraction and road construction

Correct answer: A hurricanes and storms. Hurricanes are natural phenomena, not direct results of vegetation destruction.

26. The highlands of Mount Mlanje are famous for the cultivation of

- A cotton B coffee
- C sisal D tea
- E pyrethrum

Correct answer: D tea. Mount Mulanje's highlands have suitable climate for tea plantations.

27. What is the meaning of a retail trade?

- A Selling of small items. B Importation of items.
- C Selling one type of item only. D Selling items carelessly.
- E Selling household items only

Correct answer: A Selling of small items. Retail trade involves selling goods in small quantities to consumers.

28. The Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea are jointed by

- A The Suez Canal B The Panama Canal
- C River Nile D The Strait of Gibraltar
- E The Atlas Mountains

Correct answer: A The Suez Canal. The canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.

29. The following are the reasons for the formation of United Nations (UNO) except

- A prevention of world wars
- B to maintain peace and security
- C promoting and developing economy
- D resolving disputes in various areas
- E favouring big nations

Correct answer: E favouring big nations. UNO aims at peace and equality, not bias toward powerful nations.

30. The policies which direct us to implement issues for development originate from

- A ruling party B opposition parties
- C cabinet D government organs
- E government committee

Correct answer: C cabinet. Development policies are formulated and directed by the Cabinet.

31. The Tropical zone lies between the latitudes

- A 0° - 5° North and South of the equator
- B 0° - 15° North and South of the equator
- C 0° - 30° North and South of the equator
- D 35° - 65° North and South of the equator
- E 30° - 60° North and South of the equator

Correct answer: C 0° - 30° North and South of the equator. This zone experiences tropical climate.

32. Why most of the rivers in Africa are not used for transportation?

- A They are characterized by rapid and water falls.
- B Presence of weeds in the water.
- C Presence of many crocodiles.
- D They have no large ports.
- E Most of the rivers are short

Correct answer: A They are characterized by rapid and water falls. Rapids and waterfalls hinder navigation.

33. It is important for someone suffering from HIV/AIDS to be

- A in isolated room B given his/her own dishes
- C given love and care D handed to the elders
- E avoided from playing with him or her

Correct answer: C given love and care. People living with HIV/AIDS need support and care.

34. The types of addictive drugs include

- A marijuana, cocaine and heroin
- B illicit liquor, cocaine and marijuana
- C tobacco, marijuana and opium
- D cigarette, valium and illicit liquor
- E marijuana, cigarette and illicit liquor

Correct answer: A marijuana, cocaine and heroin. These are highly addictive substances.

35. How is an escarpment represented by contours in a map?

- A By U or V-shape.
- B Closeness of contour lines.
- C Contour lines being far apart.
- D Contour lines seem like touching one another.
- E Straight contour lines

Correct answer: B Closeness of contour lines. Steep slopes are indicated by closely spaced contours.

36. The main cash crop cultivated at Mbinga district in Ruvuma region is

- A cashewnuts B clove
- C tea D coffee
- E cotton

Correct answer: A cashewnuts. Mbinga is known for cashew nut production.

37. Who appoints the Ministers and Deputy Ministers in Tanzania?

- A The Speaker B The President
- C The Secretary of National Assembly D Vice President
- E Prime Minister

Correct answer: B The President. The President appoints Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

38. The main reasons which have led to high death rates in Africa are

- A luxurious life and dangerous games
- B hunger, epidemic diseases and war
- C female, circumcision and early pregnancies
- D misleading customs and unreliable settlements
- E corruption, dictatorship and deforestation

Correct answer: B hunger, epidemic diseases and war. These are major contributors to high mortality.

39. What are the effects of cutting trees in the areas near Lake Victoria?

- A Decreasing the quantity of fish.
- B Destroying the source of water which brings water to the lake.
- C Increasing floods in lake Victoria.
- D Increasing water in the river Nile, which starts at lake Victoria.
- E Increasing the wild animals around the lake

Correct answer: C Increasing floods in lake Victoria. Deforestation causes soil erosion and flooding.

40. One of the problems affecting industries and trade in Tanzania is

- A lack of enough customers for the goods produced
- B unreliability and un-affordability of the cost of power
- C lack of enough traders
- D poor climate
- E lack of labourers

Correct answer: B unreliability and un-affordability of the cost of power. Power issues disrupt industrial production.

41. Why is water transport preferred most in the transportation of raw materials and industrial products?

- A It is a fast way of transporting goods.
- B It is a cheap means of transporting goods.

- C A large part of the earth is covered by water.
- D It is safer than the other transportation means.
- E It reduces the environmental pollution

Correct answer: B It is a cheap means of transporting goods. Water transport reduces cost for heavy goods.

42. A combination of land, forests, rivers, oceans and minerals is generally called
- A essential needs B the earth
 - C natural vegetation D natural resources
 - E basic needs

Correct answer: D natural resources. These are resources provided by nature for human use.

43. Which of the following is not among the causes of environmental pollution?
- A Poor technology. B Overpopulation.
 - C Lack of education. D Using natural fertilizers for farming.
 - E Poor management of waste disposal

Correct answer: D Using natural fertilizers for farming. Natural fertilizers are environmentally friendly.

44. The countries found on the eastern part of Africa are
- A Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania and Kenya
 - B Sudan, Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda
 - C Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Malawi
 - D Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi
 - E Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Somalia

Correct answer: E Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Somalia. These are part of East Africa.

45. Into how many stages is the Stone Age divided?
- A Three B Two

C Four D Five

E One

Correct answer: A Three. Stone Age is divided into Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic stages.

SECTION B

46. Letter A represents _____ Game Reserve.

Correct answer: Selous. Selous Game Reserve is located in southern Tanzania.

47. The type of mineral found at letter B is called _____.

Correct answer: Gold. Tanzania has gold mines in several regions.

48. Which cash crop is grown on the slopes of the mountain represented by letter C?

Correct answer: Coffee. Coffee is grown on highland slopes for suitable climate.

49. What is the island represented by the letter D?

Correct answer: Zanzibar. Zanzibar is a major island off the Tanzanian coast.

50. The rail stretch EF is called

Correct answer: TAZARA. The TAZARA railway connects Tanzania and Zambia.