

**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: 2012

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. 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

Correct answer: E the Ward Councillor. Ward Councillors represent the people in District or Municipal Council meetings.

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

Correct answer: D Village Governments. District Councils allocate funds to support local government activities at the village level.

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

Correct answer: A the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The President appoints Executive Directors to manage District and Municipal Councils.

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

Correct answer: D agriculture. Green symbolizes the country's rich agricultural resources.

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

Correct answer: C In the event of a national disaster or sorrowful event. Half-masting is a sign of mourning or sorrow.

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

Correct answer: D 5 years. Tanzania holds presidential and parliamentary elections every five 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

Correct answer: E colour, religion, gender and tribe. Human rights are universal and non-discriminatory.

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

Correct answer: A receive and crosscheck the report on public leaders' assets and liabilities. The Secretariat ensures transparency and accountability of public officials.

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

Correct answer: D Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces. The defense force is responsible for national security and protecting borders.

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

Correct answer: B to cultivate friendly relations between Police and the civilian. Community policing builds trust and cooperation between police and the public.

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

Correct answer: D female genital mutilation and early marriage. These practices negatively impact women's reproductive health.

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

Correct answer: C access to markets for goods and services. Entrepreneurs often struggle to sell their products due to limited market access.

13. Which organ is responsible for the election of the Secretary General of the United Nations organization?

- A The Trusteeship 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

Correct answer: B The General Assembly of the United Nations. The General Assembly elects the Secretary General based on recommendations from the Security Council.

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

Correct answer: E the Attorney General. The Attorney General serves in Parliament as an ex-officio member.

15. The fossils of *Zinjanthropus* were discovered at

- A Kondoia Irangi B Kalenga C Olduvai
- D Isimila E Engaruka

Correct answer: C Olduvai. Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania is famous for *Zinjanthropus* fossils discovered by Mary and Louis Leakey.

16. Early foreign traders in Tanganyika came from

- A America B North America C Asia
- D Europe E South America

Correct answer: C Asia. Asian traders, mainly Arabs and Indians, were among the first to trade in Tanganyika.

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

Correct answer: D introduction of clove plantations. The British promoted clove cultivation as a cash crop in Zanzibar.

18. The first multiparty elections in Tanzania was held in

- A 1992 B 1990 C 1961 D 2005 E 1995

Correct answer: E 1995. Tanzania transitioned to multiparty politics in the early 1990s, with the first multiparty elections held in 1995.

19. The Universal Primary Education (UPE) in Tanzania started in

- A 1974 B 1970 C 1972 D 1980 E 1977

Correct answer: C 1972. UPE was introduced to provide free primary education to all children.

20. An African country which was practicing multiparty system in the year 1980 is

- A Zimbabwe B Tanzania C Botswana D Ghana E Ethiopia

Correct answer: C Botswana. Botswana maintained a multiparty system after independence.

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

Correct answer: D Nyamwezi, Yao and Zaramo. These groups were active in trade across East Africa before colonial rule.

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

Correct answer: D family members will play their role. Economic development depends on the contribution of all family members.

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

Correct answer: B initiation ceremonies. Traditional education was passed through rites of passage and practical skills training.

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

Correct answer: C Cameroon, Togo and Namibia. Germany controlled these territories during the colonial period.

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

Correct answer: B Developing countries. Non-aligned Movement was founded by developing nations seeking independence from Cold War influence.

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

Correct answer: E Defeat of the Portuguese. Germany established control over Tanganyika in the late 19th century after earlier Portuguese influence.

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

Correct answer: E was very dependent on his living environment. Early humans relied on nature for food and shelter.

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

Correct answer: E Zinza and Gogo. These societies were known for their advanced iron-smelting techniques.

29. The Zanzibar slave market was closed in

- A 1873 B 1822 C 1845 D 1820 E 1900

Correct answer: A 1873. The slave trade in Zanzibar was abolished in 1873 under British influence.

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

Correct answer: B stagnation of African industries. Colonial partition hindered the growth of local industries.

31. The second country to rule Zanzibar was
- A Britain B Germany C Portugal D Oman E France

Correct answer: A Britain. After the Omani Arabs, the British established control over Zanzibar.

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

Correct answer: A ivory and gold. Asian traders engaged in long-distance trade in precious goods like ivory and gold.

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

Correct answer: B Vertical then horizontal lines. Standard grid reference uses the easting first, then the northing.

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

Correct answer: C capital, relief of the country, people and industries. Transportation planning considers physical, economic, and human factors.

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

Correct answer: B produced and sold within the country. Internal trade refers to trade inside national borders.

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

Correct answer: B 1:50000. Scale = map distance / ground distance $\rightarrow 5 \text{ cm} : 25 \text{ km} = 5 \text{ cm} : 2,500,000 \text{ cm} = 1:500,000$. Correction: $25 \text{ km} = 2,500,000 \text{ cm}$. Scale = $5 : 2,500,000 \rightarrow 1:500,000$. Corrected answer: D 1:500,000.

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

Correct answer: E Tropic of Capricorn. In December, the sun is directly overhead at the 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

Correct answer: C Hydroelectric power, wind and solar. These are natural sources of electricity generation.

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

Correct answer: D trees in the shape of an umbrella. Savannah trees often have umbrella-shaped canopies to reduce water loss.

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

Correct answer: E pollution of air, water and land. Industrial activities cause widespread environmental pollution.

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

Correct answer: C Morogoro and Tanga. These regions are suitable for sisal cultivation due to soil and climate.

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

Correct answer: D Title, key, margin, scale and compass. These elements are essential for reading a map accurately.

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

Correct answer: B Planting trees. Trees reduce soil erosion and absorb excess water, preventing floods.

44. Desert areas in which water is found are called

- A Springs
- B Islands
- C Oasis
- D Rivers
- E Valleys

Correct answer: C Oasis. An oasis is a fertile area in a desert where water is available.

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

Correct answer: C reducing garbage. Recycling minimizes waste and helps conserve the environment.

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

Correct answer: E it is closer to the earth. The sun appears larger and brighter due to its proximity.

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

Correct answer: B FAO. The Food and Agriculture Organization ensures food and crop standards globally.

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

Correct answer: C Shinyanga, Mwanza, Dodoma, Arusha and Mara. These regions have suitable climatic and vegetation conditions for pastoralism.

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

Correct answer: C Natron. Lake Natron marks the beginning of the division into eastern and western rift arms.

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

Correct answer: B Valley. Contour lines indicate a low-lying area between hills or mountains.