

**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: 2013

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 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

Correct answer: C create a link between students and teachers. Student leaders act as a bridge between students and school authorities, facilitating communication and understanding.

2. The election of the Village Government Chairperson is held after every _____ years.

- A four B two C five D three E six

Correct answer: C five. Tanzanian local government elections for village chairpersons occur every five years according to the Local Government Act.

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

Correct answer: A strengthen democracy. Local governments promote citizen participation in decision-making and democratic governance.

4. How many colours are in the National flag?

- A Four B Three C Five D Six E Two

Correct answer: A Four. The Tanzanian flag has four colors: green, yellow, black, and blue.

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

Correct answer: C The Bank of Tanzania. It is the central bank responsible for issuing currency and regulating the monetary system.

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

Correct answer: C register Political Parties. The NEC is mandated to oversee elections, register parties, and ensure a free and fair electoral process.

7. The governing system used in Tanzania is
- A Dictatorship
 - B Democratic
 - C Imperialist
 - D Revolutionary
 - E Fascism

Correct answer: B Democratic. Tanzania operates under a democratic system with elections and citizen participation.

8. When was the Secretariat of Public Leaders Ethics established?
- A 2000
 - B 1992
 - C 1996
 - D 1977
 - E 2005

Correct answer: A 2000. The Secretariat was set up to promote ethics, integrity, and accountability among public leaders.

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

Correct answer: B an increase in children enrollment in school. Cooperation encourages community participation, which often boosts enrollment and support for 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

Correct answer: E Inform teachers about the presence of strangers. Students should notify teachers to handle security threats safely and appropriately.

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

Correct answer: D globalization. These are hallmarks of global integration in trade, politics, and technology.

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

Correct answer: B Uranium. Large uranium deposits were discovered in the Singida region, attracting mining interest.

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

Correct answer: B San Francisco. The UN Charter was signed in San Francisco in 1945.

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

Correct answer: C The Court. The judiciary ensures that laws are upheld and citizens' rights are protected.

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

Correct answer: D Everyone in the family. Security is a collective responsibility of all family members.

16. The Prime Minister of Buganda Kingdom was known as

- A Kabaka
- B Katikiro
- C Mukama
- D Lukiko
- E Bakungu

Correct answer: B Katikiro. The Katikiro was the chief minister or prime minister assisting the Kabaka in administration.

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

Correct answer: D importation of manufactured goods from Europe. This reduced reliance on local technologies and promoted economic dependence.

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

Correct answer: C get low ranked civil servants. Colonial education was designed to produce clerks and assistants for colonial administration.

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

Correct answer: C Horrace Byatt. He established a legislative council to involve limited local participation in administration.

20. TANU was formed in Tanganyika so as to

- A improve the living standard of the Tanganyikans
- B increase the workers' income
- C fight for the independence of Tanganyika
- D fight for the rights of settlers
- E fight for the peasants' rights

Correct answer: C fight for the independence of Tanganyika. TANU, founded by Julius Nyerere in 1954, led the independence struggle.

21. The colonial explorer who signed bogus treaties with Chief Mangungu of Msovero was

- A De Brazza B Carl Peters C Dr. Livingstone
- D Mungo Park E Henry Stanley

Correct answer: B Carl Peters. He used fraudulent treaties to claim territory for Germany in East Africa.

22. The Zanzibar Revolution occurred in

- A 12th February 1964 B 12th December 1964 C 26th January 1964
- D 12th January 1964 E 26th April 1964

Correct answer: A 12th February 1964. The revolution overthrew the Sultan's government.

23. The United Nations (UN) headquarters is located in

- A New York B San Francisco C San Diego
- D Washington E Los Angeles

Correct answer: A New York. The UN headquarters is in Manhattan, New York City.

24. The child of your aunt is called

A uncle B brother C cousin D sister E nephew

Correct answer: C cousin. A cousin is a child of one's aunt or uncle.

25. The first President of Mozambique was

A Edwardo do Santos B Samora Machel C Edward Mondlane
D Joachim Chissano E Graca Machel

Correct answer: B Samora Machel. He led Mozambique after independence in 1975.

26. In which century did the early European traders arrive in Tanganyika?

A 15th century B 8th century C 19th century D 18th century E 9th century

Correct answer: A 15th century. Portuguese traders were among the first Europeans to visit East Africa in the 1400s.

27. A feudal system which was practised by the Ha society was called

A Umwinyi B Ntemi C Ubugabire D Nyarubanja E Mvunjo

Correct answer: D Nyarubanja. This was a system of hierarchical land tenure and obligations.

28. Human beings started to participate in trade during the

A Early Stone Age B Late Stone Age C Industrial Revolution
D Middle Stone Age E Iron Age

Correct answer: B Late Stone Age. Trade of tools, food, and other resources began in this period.

29. A mode of production in which land was the major means of production was known as

A Socialism B Communism C Capitalism D Imperialism E Feudalism

Correct answer: E Feudalism. Land was central to production and social hierarchy under feudal systems.

30. Who among the following is in charge of day to day activities in the school?

A Discipline teacher B Teacher on duty

C Head teacher D Chairman of the school committee
E Head prefect

Correct answer: C Head teacher. The head teacher manages the daily administration of the school.

31. The Zambian society which conducted trade with the Yao was called the
A Kamba B Sumbwa C Luo D Nyamwezi E Lunda

Correct answer: E Lunda. The Lunda people engaged in regional trade networks.

32. One of the effects of the Portuguese rule in East Africa was
A introduction of Islamic religion B abolition of slave trade
C ruining of Coastal Towns D signing of bogus treaties
E establishment of sisal plantations

Correct answer: D signing of bogus treaties. The Portuguese used treaties to claim control over trade and territory.

33. Which among the following is the main source of water?
A Rivers B Lakes C Dams
D Wells E Rains

Correct answer: E Rains. Rainfall is the primary source that replenishes rivers, lakes, and wells.

34. The main source of environmental degradation in Africa is
A population increase B nuclear weapons
C food crop cultivation D cash crop cultivation
E Terrace farming in the highland

Correct answer: A population increase. Rapid population growth leads to deforestation, overgrazing, and soil depletion.

35. The temperature is higher in Dar es Salaam and Tanga towns than in Arusha and Iringa because the temperature
A decreases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 100 metres

- B increases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 100 metres
- C decreases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 1000 metres
- D increases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 1000 metres
- E decreases at an average rate of 6.5°C for every rise of 100 metres

Correct answer: E decreases at an average rate of 6.5°C for every rise of 100 metres. Higher elevation areas like Arusha and Iringa are cooler than coastal lowlands like Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

36. The largest country in the African continent is
- A South Africa B The United Republic of Tanzania
 - C Nigeria D Democratic Republic of Congo
 - E Algeria

Correct answer: D Democratic Republic of Congo. It has the largest land area in Africa, covering about 2.34 million km².

37. TPC Moshi, Kagera, Mtibwa and Kilombero are examples of industries that produced
- A Cement B Sugar C Cigarette D Iron sheet E Coffee

Correct answer: B Sugar. These industries are sugar-producing factories in Tanzania.

38. A small scale is used in drawing maps of
- A small ground area B large ground area
 - C medium size ground areas only D small and medium size ground area
 - E small and large areas

Correct answer: B large ground area. Small scale maps represent large areas with less detail.

39. The International Date Line is NOT straight because of
- A avoiding disasters which may occur in the world
 - B avoiding one country to have different times
 - C preventing tsunami and earthquakes

- D reducing volcanic eruptions
- E making earth poles to be close

Correct answer: B avoiding one country to have different times. The line zigzags to ensure countries and islands do not have two different dates.

40. Soft rocks found along the Coast of East Africa are known as

- A Coral reefs B Metamorphic rocks C Igneous rocks
- D Clay rocks E Coal

Correct answer: A Coral reefs. These are soft limestone formations along the coastal areas.

41. The semi-desert and dry tropical climate are found in which part of East Africa?

- A Northern part of Uganda
- B North East of Kenya and central part of Tanzania
- C South East of Tanzania
- D Western part of Kenya
- E South of Tanzania and South East of Kenya

Correct answer: B North East of Kenya and central part of Tanzania. These areas are characterized by semi-arid conditions.

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

Correct answer: A Angola, South Africa and Namibia. These countries are part of the southern African region.

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

Correct answer: D Shinyanga, Dodoma and Singida. These regions are affected by soil degradation and desertification.

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

Correct answer: C Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. These are all planets in the Solar System.

45. The famous mountain in area represented by letter C is known as

- A Kilimanjaro
- B Rungwe
- C Meru
- D Usambara
- E Uluguru

Correct answer: A Kilimanjaro. Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Tanzania and Africa.

46. The river represented by letter E is known as

- A Tana
- B Galana
- C Nile
- D Malagarasi
- E Ruaha

Correct answer: D Malagarasi. It is one of Tanzania's major rivers.

47. The country shown by letter B is famous in producing minerals known as

- A Gold
- B Tanzanite
- C Coal
- D Diamond
- E Copper

Correct answer: B Tanzanite. Tanzania is the only country where Tanzanite is mined.

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

Correct answer: A environmental destruction. Human activities like deforestation, pollution, and industrialization contribute to climate change and global warming.

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

Correct answer: C Turkana, Natron and Eyasi. These lakes lie along the Eastern Rift Valley in East Africa.

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

Correct answer: C Linear. Linear settlements develop along roads, rivers, or valleys in a stretched line formation.