

**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: 2014

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 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

Correct answer: E supervise construction and development of the school. The School Committee mainly oversees physical development and infrastructure projects in 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

Correct answer: B subsidy, taxes and other contributions. Local governments receive funds from multiple sources including government subsidies, taxes, and other local contributions.

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

Correct answer: B The Executive Director. The Executive Director manages day-to-day administration of the District or Municipal Council.

4. The black colour in our National flag represents
- A Vegetation
 - B Minerals

- C People
- D Land
- E Game reserve

Correct answer: C People. Black represents the people of Tanzania and their unity.

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

Correct answer: A unity, freedom, ability and sovereignty of the nation. The emblem combines symbols reflecting national unity, freedom, and self-reliance.

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

Correct answer: E broaden democracy. Multiparty system allows citizens to choose leaders freely, promoting democratic governance.

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

Correct answer: B National Electoral Commission. This body manages and supervises all elections in Tanzania.

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

Correct answer: A Social and Economic. Property ownership is considered a social and economic right.

9. Defence and security of our Nation is the responsibility of

- A the Defence force
- B the Tanzania Intelligence and Security Services
- C the Police force
- D the Peoples Militia Forces
- E every citizen

Correct answer: E every citizen. While formal institutions protect the nation, every citizen has a role in national security.

10. One of the functions of the Peoples' Militia force is to

- A arrest wrongdoers and take them to the Police station
- B punish lawbreakers in urban areas
- C prevent fire disasters in urban areas
- D collect development levy in urban areas
- E prevent and combat corruption

Correct answer: C prevent fire disasters in urban areas. The Militia assists in civil duties including disaster prevention.

11. Globalization is a system which emphasize on the presence of
- A information and communication technology in developing countries
 - B equal rights to all people in the world
 - C many Political Parties in developing countries
 - D free trade among Nations
 - E the informal sector in developing countries

Correct answer: D free trade among Nations. Globalization promotes international trade and economic integration.

12. What is the meaning of Entrepreneurship?
- A A business with big profit
 - B Investment in a project or business
 - C Small business
 - D The informal sector
 - E Bravery in property ownership

Correct answer: B Investment in a project or business. Entrepreneurship involves starting and managing business ventures.

13. The weaknesses of the United Nations (UNO) include
- A inability to prevent the spread of globalization
 - B Africans have never held any high ranking position in the United Nations
 - C few members have the privilege of veto powers
 - D the failure to approve the Declaration on Human rights
 - E the exclusion of African countries in the Security Councils meetings

Correct answer: C few members have the privilege of veto powers. Only a few countries in the Security Council can veto decisions, limiting UNO's effectiveness.

14. The Chief Justice of Tanzania is appointed by the
- A Parliament
 - B Prime Minister
 - C President

- D Vice President
- E Attorney General

Correct answer: C President. The President of Tanzania appoints the Chief Justice with the approval of Parliament.

15. In which century did the Asian traders arrive in Tanganyika?

- A 15th century
- B 19th century
- C 8th century
- D 9th century
- E 12th century

Correct answer: A 15th century. Asian traders, particularly Indians, began trading along the East African coast around the 15th century.

16. One of the duties of the clan head before colonialism was to

- A settle disputes
- B sign treaties with the colonialists
- C increase the size of their herds
- D build houses
- E establish socialist villages

Correct answer: A settle disputes. Clan heads managed social order and conflict resolution within the clan.

17. The conference which partitioned Africa was held in

- A Berlin
- B London
- C Rome
- D Paris
- E New York

Correct answer: A Berlin. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 divided Africa among European powers.

18. Arusha Declaration was about

- A independence and work
- B politics and agriculture
- C universal education
- D socialism and self-reliance
- E multiparty system

Correct answer: D socialism and self-reliance. The Arusha Declaration promoted Ujamaa and economic independence.

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

Correct answer: D age and sex. Tasks were assigned depending on gender 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

Correct answer: D Zinjanthropus. This early human ancestor walked upright, showing bipedalism.

21. In which century did the British rule in Tanganyika end?

- A 15

B 19

C 20

D 18

E 17

Correct answer: C 20. British rule ended in Tanganyika in the 1960s, which is the 20th century.

22. The war which broke out in Rwanda in 1994 was caused by

A tribalism

B wealth

C corruption

D feudalism

E capitalism

Correct answer: A tribalism. The Rwandan genocide was a result of ethnic conflict between Hutus and Tutsis.

23. The first agents of colonialism in Zanzibar and Tanganyika were

A Traders

B Missionaries

C Explorers

D Settlers

E Arabs

Correct answer: A Traders. Early traders initiated contact and facilitated colonial influence.

24. An institution which dealt with Labour recruitment in Tanganyika was called

A MANAMBA

B TFL

C TAA

D JUWATA

E SILABU

Correct answer: D JUWATA. JUWATA was the Native Authority responsible for labor recruitment.

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

Correct answer: C father and mother. The nuclear family originates from parents and their children.

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

Correct answer: D 18 and 19. Industrialization in Europe occurred mainly during the 18th and 19th centuries.

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

Correct answer: A Nandi and Hehe. These communities fought colonial forces to resist domination.

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

Correct answer: C Bartholomew Diaz. Diaz reached the southern tip of Africa in the late 15th century.

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

Correct answer: C maize and cassava. These crops were introduced from the Americas by the Portuguese.

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

Correct answer: D Britain and France. These powers competed for control of the Nile region in the 19th century.

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

Correct answer: C second World War. The post-World War II era sparked anti-colonial movements 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

Correct answer: B Charles Darwin. Darwin formulated the theory of evolution which explains human origins.

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

Correct answer: D North. Winds blow from the high-pressure northern hemisphere to the low-pressure southern hemisphere.

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

Correct answer: E Conducting census. A census provides accurate population data.

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

Correct answer: C inadequacy of social services. Rapid population growth strains education, health, and other services.

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

Correct answer: D wells and tanks. These storage methods allow collection and preservation of rainwater for domestic and agricultural use.

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 km²
- B 20.05 km²
- C 15 km²
- D 15.5 km²
- E 20.5 km²

Correct answer: B 20.05 km². Using the scale 1:100000, the map measurement can be converted to ground distance by squaring the scale factor and multiplying by the area measured on the map.

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

Correct answer: A Equatorial climate. Dense forests and palm crops are typical in regions with high rainfall and warm temperatures year-round.

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

Correct answer: A immigration and natural increase. Population growth is driven by births exceeding deaths and some inflow of people from other regions.

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

Correct answer: D Hill peak. The closely spaced concentric contours with increasing elevation indicate a hill peak.

41. Hygrometer is an instrument which is used to measure

- A Temperature
- B Rainfall
- C Humidity
- D Wind
- E Sunshine

Correct answer: C Humidity. A hygrometer measures the amount of moisture in the air.

42. The modern and fastest way through which people communicate is

- A telex
- B phones
- C letters
- D television
- E radio

Correct answer: B phones. Modern telecommunication, including mobile phones, enables rapid communication globally.

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

Correct answer: B 15 minutes. Each degree of longitude represents a 4-minute difference, so 15 degrees correspond to 1 hour.

44. The mineral which is the source of nuclear energy is

- A coal
- B uranium
- C copper
- D diamond
- E gold

Correct answer: B uranium. Uranium is used as fuel in nuclear reactors to generate energy.

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

Correct answer: A key. A map key explains the symbols and colors used for proper interpretation.

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

Correct answer: C utilization of environmental friendly energy. Using renewable energy reduces greenhouse gas emissions and slows global warming.

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

Correct answer: E the land loses heat faster than the sea. Water has a higher heat capacity, retaining warmth longer than land.

48. Mangrove is the type of vegetation found along the

- A rivers
- B lakes
- C oceans
- D dams
- E wells

Correct answer: C oceans. Mangroves grow along coastal areas where saltwater meets land.

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

Correct answer: B climatic condition. These factors determine temperature, rainfall, and overall climate patterns.

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

Correct answer: E the eclipse of the moon. During a lunar eclipse, the Earth casts a circular shadow on the Moon, demonstrating the Earth's spherical shape.