

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

03E SOCIAL STUDIES AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS

Time: 1:40 Hours

SOLUTIONS

Year: 2015

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.

maktaba.tetea.org



SECTION A: CIVICS

1. The chairman of the ward development meeting is
 - A the Ward Councillor
 - B the Extension Services Officer
 - C the Ward Social Welfare Officer
 - D the Ward Education Officer
 - E the Ward Executive Officer

Correct answer: E the Ward Executive Officer. The Ward Executive Officer (WEO) is the administrative head of the ward and is responsible for presiding over ward development meetings, coordinating implementation of projects, and linking the community with the local government.

2. The District, Town, Municipal and City Councils fall under
 - A the Parliament of Tanzania
 - B the Local Government
 - C the Central Government
 - D elected Members of Parliament
 - E The ruling party

Correct answer: B the Local Government. These councils operate under the local government system which is responsible for governance, service delivery, and development at the district, town, municipal, and city levels.

3. The responsibility of making bylaws in a District Council is vested to
 - A District Commissioner
 - B District legal and Security officer
 - C Executive Director of the District council
 - D the Full Council
 - E Members of the Parliament of the District concerned

Correct answer: D the Full Council. Bylaws are made by the full council because it represents all elected council members and has the authority to pass local laws and regulations affecting the district.

4. Which of the following symbols is found in the President's flag?

- A Hammer
- B Elephant tusks
- C The national emblem
- D The map of Tanzania
- E The map of Africa

Correct answer: C The national emblem. The President's flag features the national emblem as a representation of state authority and sovereignty.

5. The symbol which represents natural resources in the National emblem is

- A the Kilimanjaro mountain
- B the spear
- C clove
- D elephant tusk
- E the sea waves

Correct answer: D elephant tusk. In the national emblem, the elephant tusks symbolize Tanzania's rich wildlife and natural resources.

6. It is important for eligible voters to take part in the election of the President and Members of Parliament because

- A it is a peaceful way of changing State leadership
- B it is the only way to strengthen globalization
- C it is the principle of strengthening solidarity
- D it is the principle of multiparty system
- E it is the only way to effect constitutional changes

Correct answer: A it is a peaceful way of changing State leadership. Voting allows citizens to participate in leadership selection without conflict, ensuring stability and democratic governance.

7. Observing the law, human rights, truth and transparency, and freedom of the mass media are principles of

- A bureaucracy

- B rule of law
- C African socialism
- D representative democracy
- E good governance

Correct answer: E good governance. Good governance involves accountability, transparency, respect for laws, and protection of human rights, all of which are essential for societal development.

8. Which among the following represents the groups which deals with Women rights in Tanzania?
- A UWT, TAWLA and TAMWA
 - B TAMWA, TGNP and TAWLA
 - C MEWATA, TGNP and TAWLA
 - D UWT, TGNP and TAMWA
 - E MEWATA, TGNP and UWT

Correct answer: D UWT, TGNP and TAMWA. These organizations focus on promoting and protecting women's rights and gender equality in Tanzania.

9. The responsibility of protecting citizens and their property in Tanzania is within the hands of
- A Tanzania Peoples Defence Force
 - B The Tanzania Intelligence and Security Services
 - C Tanzania Prisons Services
 - D The Peoples Militia Forces
 - E The Police Force

Correct answer: E The Police Force. The Tanzania Police Force is primarily responsible for maintaining law and order and protecting citizens and their property.

10. The Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF) was established in
- A 1961
 - B 1962
 - C 1964

D 1963

E 1965

Correct answer: C 1964. TPDF was established after Tanganyika's independence to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

11. It is important for Tanzania to promote Kiswahili language because

A it is spoken by many people in East Africa

B it is a language of communication in the United Nations

C it is a medium of instructions in schools

D it unifies Tanzanians

E it is a language of communication of the Parliament in Tanzania

Correct answer: D it unifies Tanzanians. Kiswahili acts as a national language that fosters unity among people of diverse ethnic and linguistic backgrounds.

12. There are three types of Economic planning which are

A ten, fifteen and twenty five years plan

B National, Regional and District plan

C agriculture, business and industrial plans

D long, short and emergency plans

E short, medium and long term plans

Correct answer: E short, medium and long term plans. Economic planning is structured into these periods to ensure effective development, resource allocation, and monitoring of national projects.

13. One of the negative effects of globalization to Tanzania is

A an increase of foreigners in the country

B erosion of moral values in the society

C increased enmity among political parties

D increased freedom of the mass media

E increased application of information technology

Correct answer: B erosion of moral values in the society. Globalization introduces external cultural influences which can sometimes undermine local ethical and moral standards.

14. Rule of law means that the

- A citizens take the law into their own hands
- B police punish law breakers
- C law takes its course
- D judiciary arrest law breakers
- E powers of the Judiciary to make law

Correct answer: C law takes its course. Rule of law ensures that all individuals, including leaders, are subject to the law and legal procedures are followed fairly.

SECTION B: HISTORY

15. A family comprises

- A friends, children and relatives
- B father, mother and children
- C neighbours, relatives and children
- D neighbours, children and friends
- E father, mother and neighbours

Correct answer: B father, mother and children. A family is defined as a basic social unit consisting of parents and their children living together and sharing responsibilities.

16. The basic needs of a family include

- A food, shelter and cars
- B food, clothing and television
- C clothing, shelter and food
- D food, shelter and television
- E clothes, food and cars

Correct answer: C clothing, shelter and food. These are fundamental needs necessary for survival and proper well-being.

17. The early man domesticated crops and animals during the

- A Middle Stone Age
- B New Stone Age
- C Early Stone Age
- D Iron Age
- E Bronze Age

Correct answer: B New Stone Age. During the New Stone Age, humans developed agriculture and animal domestication, marking the beginning of settled life.

18. The cave paintings at Kondoa Irangi are believed to be drawn during the

- A Old Stone Age
- B Middle Stone Age
- C New Stone Age
- D Iron age
- E Discovery of fire

Correct answer: C New Stone Age. The Kondoa Irangi rock art dates back to the Neolithic period when humans engaged in symbolic expression and rituals.

19. The treaty which closed the Zanzibar slave market was signed in

- A 1822
- B 1845
- C 1885
- D 1884
- E 1873

Correct answer: B 1845. This treaty marked the official end of the Zanzibar slave trade under pressure from Britain.

20. One of the advantages of commercial contacts between Tanganyika and the foreigners was the

- A growth of the East Africa coastal city states such as Kilwa and Lagos
- B expansion of East Africa states like Buganda and Songhai
- C availability of goods which were not domestically produced

- D importation of weapons in Tanzania
- E abolition of slave trade

Correct answer: C availability of goods which were not domestically produced. Trade brought foreign goods such as cloth, beads, and metals, enhancing local economic activity.

21. Who was the first German governor in Tanganyika?

- A Julius Von Soden
- B Albert Von Rechenberg
- C Herman Von Wissman
- D Friedrich Von Schele
- E Carl Peters

Correct answer: A Julius Von Soden. He was appointed as the first German governor and administered Tanganyika under German East Africa Company control.

22. The founder of indirect rule policy in Africa was

- A Horace Byatt
- B Friedrich Lugard
- C Richard Turnbull
- D Donald Cameroon
- E Edward Twinning

Correct answer: B Friedrich Lugard. He developed the system of indirect rule, allowing colonial powers to govern through local traditional leaders.

23. The Berlin conference of 1884-1885 was called by

- A Carl Peters
- B Johann Krapf
- C Henry Stanley
- D David Livingstone
- E Otto Von Bismarck

Correct answer: E Otto Von Bismarck. The Berlin Conference regulated European colonization and trade in Africa, formalizing the “Scramble for Africa.”

24. The union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar took place in

- A 1964
- B 1961
- C 1962
- D 1977
- E 1963

Correct answer: A 1964. Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania on April 26, 1964.

25. The Arusha Declaration aimed at

- A improving the rich peoples’ living standard in the villages
- B confiscating and distributing Europeans’ wealth to the poor
- C reducing income inequalities among the citizens
- D stopping racism in the country
- E maintaining peace in neighboring countries

Correct answer: C reducing income inequalities among the citizens. The Arusha Declaration promoted socialism and self-reliance to address socio-economic disparities.

26. Which of the following countries achieved her independence through armed struggle?

- A Zimbabwe
- B Tanganyika
- C Ghana
- D Malawi
- E Zambia

Correct answer: A Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe gained independence after a protracted armed liberation struggle against colonial rule.

27. One of the objectives for the establishment of UNO was to

- A unite the developing countries
- B bring unity among Africans
- C fight neo-colonialism
- D maintain peace
- E produce modern weapons

Correct answer: D maintain peace. The United Nations was established to prevent global conflicts and promote international peace and security.

28. Katanga was a famous town in the production of

- A gold
- B copper
- C mica
- D diamond
- E petrol

Correct answer: B copper. Katanga province in the Democratic Republic of Congo is known for its rich copper deposits.

29. Before the British rule, Zanzibar was ruled by the

- A Chancellor
- B Governor
- C Queen
- D Sultan
- E Chief

Correct answer: D Sultan. Zanzibar was under the rule of Sultans before being colonized by the British.

30. The German East African company failed to administer Tanganyika due to

- A the arrival of the Portuguese
- B resistances from the Africans
- C presence of good infrastructure

- D bogus treaties
- E the departure of the British

Correct answer: B resistances from the Africans. Local uprisings and opposition prevented effective administration by the German East African Company.

31. The search for the sea route to India was sponsored by

- A Vasco Da Gama
- B Bartholomew Diaz
- C Cecil Rhodes
- D King Henry
- E Henry Stanley

Correct answer: D King Henry. Prince Henry the Navigator sponsored voyages seeking sea routes to India for trade.

32. The major slave market in East Africa was in

- A Zanzibar
- B Mombasa
- C Kilwa
- D Bagamoyo
- E Nairobi

Correct answer: A Zanzibar. Zanzibar was the central hub for the East African slave trade during the 18th and 19th centuries.

SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY

33. Japan is more capable of conducting trade than Tanzania because it has

- A a large population
- B a large commercial area
- C many business schools
- D more advanced technology
- E many traders

Correct answer: D more advanced technology. Japan's technological advancement allows efficient production, transport, and international trade.

34. A cross section from a map shows

- A crops and environment
- B relief of the land
- C environment of the area concerned
- D weather condition
- E human settlements and their economic activities

Correct answer: B relief of the land. A cross-section represents the vertical profile and elevations of terrain features.

35. The highest mountain in Africa continent is

- A Drakensburg
- B Everest
- C Atlas
- D Kenya
- E Kilimanjaro

Correct answer: E Kilimanjaro. Mount Kilimanjaro, in Tanzania, is the highest mountain in Africa at 5,895 meters above sea level.

36. One of the following is the quality of a photograph

- A its actual height is seen
- B all of its parts are seen
- C the image can be reduced or increased
- D the natural colour of an object is not seen
- E the colour of a photography cannot be changed

Correct answer: C the image can be reduced or increased. Photographs can be scaled or resized while still retaining the original image, which is a key quality.

37. The increase of the volume of ocean water due to snow melting at the northern and southern poles may cause
- A Drowning of fishermen
 - B Disruption of coastal areas
 - C Shortage of fish
 - D El nino
 - E Occurrence of tsunami

Correct answer: B Disruption of coastal areas. Melting ice leads to sea-level rise, which can flood coastal regions and affect human settlements.

38. If it is 06:00 pm in Tanzania which is 45° East, what will the time be in Rwanda which lies at 30° East?
- A 07:00 pm
 - B 08:00 pm
 - C 05:00 pm
 - D 06:00 pm
 - E 04:00 pm

Correct answer: C 05:00 pm. Each 15° of longitude represents a one-hour difference. Rwanda is 15° west of Tanzania, so it is one hour earlier.

39. Which one of the following is the effect of volcanic eruption?
- A Destruction of infrastructures
 - B Reduction of farmland
 - C Increase of skin diseases
 - D Increase of El nino
 - E Increase of drought

Correct answer: A Destruction of infrastructures. Volcanic eruptions produce lava, ash, and gases that destroy buildings, roads, and other infrastructure.

40. Which country is famous for ship manufacturing in the World?
- A Russia

B United Kingdom

C Japan

D France

E Canada

Correct answer: C Japan. Japan has a long history of advanced shipbuilding and is a leader in global maritime industries.

41. The direction of a place on the map is determined by using

A Compass

B Margins

C Scale

D Key

E Title

Correct answer: A Compass. A compass shows directions (north, south, east, west) on a map to locate places accurately.

42. Indian ocean is found in which direction of Tanzania?

A South

B North

C West

D East

E South west

Correct answer: D East. The Indian Ocean borders Tanzania to the east, providing the country with a coastline.

43. The vegetation which affects the environment of Lake Victoria is

A Tall grass

B Shrubs

C Mangrove

D Thorns

E Hyacinth

Correct answer: E Hyacinth. Water hyacinth is an invasive species that disrupts aquatic ecosystems and navigation in Lake Victoria.

44. The vegetation found in equatorial region is

- A savannah vegetation
- B shrubs with tall grass
- C dense forest
- D dense forest and short grass
- E shrubs and short grass

Correct answer: C dense forest. Equatorial regions receive high rainfall throughout the year, supporting dense tropical forests.

45. The deepest lake in East Africa is

- A Natron
- B Turkana
- C Victoria
- D Tanganyika
- E Nyasa

Correct answer: D Tanganyika. Lake Tanganyika is the deepest lake in East Africa, reaching depths of over 1,470 meters.

46. The essential of a map which is used to show the relationship between the map distance and the ground distance is called

- A Scale
- B Compass
- C Key
- D Margin
- E Title

Correct answer: A Scale. The scale of a map allows users to convert distances on the map to actual ground distances accurately.

47. Which of the following energy sources can cause environmental degradation?

- A Solar
- B Wind
- C Water
- D Charcoal
- E Dung

Correct answer: D Charcoal. Charcoal production involves cutting down trees, leading to deforestation and soil erosion.

48. What does the modern animal husbandry consider?

- A Culture of the society
- B Quality of animals and their products
- C Presence of abundant land
- D Natural pasturing areas for feeding animals
- E Weather condition

Correct answer: B Quality of animals and their products. Modern livestock management focuses on high-quality breeds, production efficiency, and improved animal products.

49. Seasons of the year occur due to

- A lunar eclipse
- B revolution of the moon around the earth
- C revolution of the earth around the sun
- D solar eclipse
- E increase of temperature

Correct answer: C revolution of the earth around the sun. The tilt of the Earth's axis and its orbit around the Sun create seasonal changes.

50. Which regions have large tea farms?

- A Coast and Iringa
- B Ruvuma and Morogoro
- C Morogoro and Iringa

D Kilimanjaro and Mbeya

E Mbeya and Iringa

Correct answer: D Kilimanjaro and Mbeya. These regions have favorable climates and altitudes for tea cultivation in Tanzania.