

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

03E SOCIAL STUDIES AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS

Time: 1:40 Hours

SOLUTIONS

Year: 2024

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.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORES	EXAMINER'S INITIALS
1.		
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TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		

(i) Chaupepo heard Chakupewa mentioning various aspects he had learnt in class such as humidity, rainfall, wind, clouds, sunshine and atmospheric pressure. What did Chakupewa learn about?

- A Weather forecasting
- B Global warming
- C Elements of weather
- D Weather station
- E Environmental degradation

Answer: C Elements of weather

Reason: Chakupewa mentioned aspects like humidity, rainfall, wind, clouds, sunshine, and atmospheric pressure, which are all elements of weather. The other options are broader concepts or places rather than specific elements.

(ii) When Pondamali was climbing Mount Kilimanjaro he felt the difference in weather condition. What was the reason for that difference?

- A Temperature increased as the altitude increased
- B Vegetation cover increased as the altitude increased
- C Temperature decreased as the altitude increased
- D Vegetation cover decreased as the altitude increased
- E Speed of the wind increased as the altitude increased

Answer: C Temperature decreased as the altitude increased

Reason: Temperature decreases with increasing altitude due to thinner air and lower atmospheric pressure. Other options do not directly explain the observed weather difference.

(iii) Standard Six pupils were assigned to measure the amount of humidity in their playing ground. Which measurement was presented correctly?

- A 42 mm
- B 420°C
- C 42%
- D 42 Okta
- E 42 Millibar

Answer: C 42%

Reason: Humidity is expressed as a percentage of the maximum water vapor the air can hold.

Other units (mm, °C, Okta, Millibar) are used for rainfall, temperature, cloud cover, and pressure, respectively.

(iv) Why areas closer to the equator receive long period of sunshine than the areas along the Northern and Southern poles?

- A Presence of many vegetation
- B Its closeness to the oceans and lakes
- C Presence of high altitude
- D Difference in latitudinal zones
- E Presence of strong winds

Answer: D Difference in latitudinal zones

Reason: Equatorial regions have minimal variation in day length throughout the year, leading to long periods of sunshine. Other options do not explain this global pattern.

(v) One of the changes that happened during the late Stone Age is the establishment of permanent settlements. Which other changes occurred during that period?

- A Discovery of fire
- B Making skin clothes
- C Living in caves
- D Digging of roots
- E Animal husbandry

Answer: E Animal husbandry

Reason: During the late Stone Age, humans began domesticating animals alongside permanent settlement. The other options either occurred earlier (fire, caves) or were part of general survival methods.

(vi) In which place are different historical records kept?

- A Registry
- B Store

- C Museum
- D School
- E Warehouse

Answer: C Museum

Reason: Museums preserve historical artifacts and records for education and display. Registries, stores, schools, and warehouses serve other purposes.

(vii) One of the discoveries that took place during the Middle Stone Age is the discovery of fire.

How was that fire made?

- A By chopping ulindi and uwimbombo
- B By hitting a dry stick on a stone
- C By rubbing a stone called ulindi
- D By rubbing iron tools against each other
- E By lighting dry sticks using match sticks

Answer: C By rubbing a stone called ulindi

Reason: Early humans produced fire through friction using stones like ulindi. Matches and iron tools were not available during that period.

(viii) Barabarani primary school students were invited to visit Butiama museum. What historical event does that museum display?

- A Records of chief Mkwawa
- B Records of Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere
- C Remains of oldest human
- D Records of Majimaji war
- E Records of chief Isike

Answer: B Records of Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere

Reason: Butiama museum is dedicated to Julius K. Nyerere, Tanzania's founding father, preserving his records and memorabilia. Other options refer to different historical figures or events.

(ix) Class Five pupil was asked to outline five effects of poor agricultural practices. Which among the following effect was wrongly outlined?

- A Soil erosion
- B Drought
- C Floods
- D Decrease of minerals
- E Loss of soil fertility

Answer: D Decrease of minerals

Reason: Poor agricultural practices cause soil erosion, drought, floods, and loss of soil fertility. "Decrease of minerals" is less precise and not a direct typical categorization.

(x) Why is it advised to start with lighter clothes like handkerchief when ironing?

- A They are used as an iron coolant
- B To avoid burning the clothes
- C Do not need high temperature
- D Are easier to be ironed
- E They are used to clean the iron

Answer: B To avoid burning the clothes

Reason: Lighter clothes require lower temperatures and are less likely to be damaged first. Other options do not fully explain the reasoning.

(xi) Hairs in the human body have different names depending on the part of the body they grow. Which ones grow on the cheek?

- A Moustache
- B Hair shaft
- C Beards
- D Side burns
- E Eye lashes

Answer: D Side burns

Reason: Hair on the cheek area is called sideburns. Moustaches are above the upper lip, beards cover the chin and jawline, eyelashes are on the eyelids, and hair shaft is a general term.

(xii) Shabani prepared bread and cakes for sell. Which cooking method did he use to prepare those foods?

A Grilling

B Boiling

C Frying

D Stewing

E Baking

Answer: E Baking

Reason: Baking is the correct method for preparing bread and cakes. The other methods are used for different types of food.

(xiii) How can you differentiate props from costumes?

A Props are make-up while costumes are objects for acting

B Props are musical instruments while costumes are clothes

C Props are objects for acting while costumes are clothes for acting

D Props are clothes while costumes are objects for acting

E Props are traditional objects while costumes are modern objects

Answer: C Props are objects for acting while costumes are clothes for acting

Reason: Props are items used during performance, while costumes are worn by actors. Other options confuse the definitions.

(xiv) Mzee Pesambili frequently buys domestic requirements from mama Aminas' shop. What type of customer does he represent?

A Impulsive customers

B Price based customers

C Wondering customers

D Loyal customers

E Royal customers

Answer: D Loyal customers

Reason: He regularly buys from the same shop, showing loyalty. Other options do not fit his shopping behavior.

(xv) Kipara wants to make a leaf motif. Which tools should he use to implement the task?

A Pencil, brush, sponge and glue

B Pencil, soft paper and watercolors

C Pencil, brush and watercolors

D Pencil, hard paper, brush and watercolors

E Pencil, pen, watercolors and chalk

Answer: B Pencil, soft paper and watercolors

Reason: Creating a leaf motif is a drawing/painting task requiring soft paper and watercolors.

Other options include unnecessary or incorrect tools for this task.

2. In item (i) – (v), choose the correct answer from the given box and write it in the space provided.

Kinjekitile Ngwale Mtemi Isike Chief Machemba, Mangi Meli Hassan bin Omary Makunganya.

(i) What was the name of the Chagga leader who strongly resisted against the German invasion

Answer: Mangi Meli

Reason: Mangi Meli was a well-known Chagga chief who opposed German colonial rule on Kilimanjaro.

(ii) The Yao leader who led the struggle against Germans was called

Answer: Kinjekitile Ngwale

Reason: Kinjekitile Ngwale was the spiritual and military leader of the Yao people during the Maji Maji rebellion against German colonial forces.

(iii) The leader who strongly resisted the Germans rule in Kilwa Kivinje is known as

Answer: Mtemi Isike

Reason: Mtemi Isike was recognized for his resistance to German authority in the Kilwa Kivinje area.

(iv) Who organized and led the Maji Maji war?

Answer: Kinjikitile Ngwale

Reason: Kinjikitile Ngwale (also known as Kinjekitile Ngwale) was the primary leader who mobilized various ethnic groups in the Maji Maji uprising against German colonial forces.

(v) Who led the Nyamwezi to resist against the Germans in Unyanyembe?

Answer: Hassan bin Omary

Reason: Hassan bin Omary was a prominent Nyamwezi leader who organized resistance against German colonization in the Unyanyembe region.

3. (a) Briefly explain two main objectives of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

(i) To promote regional integration among member states for economic growth and development.

(ii) To ensure peace, security, and stability in the Southern African region.

(b) Why was production low under communal mode of production?

Production was low because resources and land were shared communally, which reduced individual incentives to work harder and improve efficiency.

(c) In 1964 Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment by Boers government. What was the reason of that sentence?

He was sentenced because of his leadership in the struggle against apartheid and participation in acts considered as sabotage against the government.

4. (a) Identify two criteria used to classify entrepreneurs into various groups.

(i) The scale of their business operations, such as small, medium, or large enterprises.

(ii) The type of business activities they engage in, such as manufacturing, trading, or service provision.

(b) Describe two methods used to conserve land resource in the village.

(i) Planting trees and practicing agroforestry to prevent soil erosion.

(ii) Using contour farming and terraces to conserve soil and water.

5. (a) Tanzanian Revenue Authority was established in 1995. What was the main objective of its establishment?

The main objective was to collect revenue efficiently and ensure compliance with tax laws to support national development.

- (b) What are the two impacts of illegal practices on entrepreneurship?

(i) Reduced government revenue due to tax evasion.

(ii) Unfair competition that discourages legitimate business activities and growth.

6. (a) Why is it important to develop a business plan before starting a business?

A business plan helps to outline objectives, strategies, and financial requirements, guiding decision-making and reducing business risks.

- (b) What was the main objective of conducting 2022 census in Tanzania?

The main objective was to collect accurate population and demographic data to guide planning, policy-making, and resource allocation.

7. (a) Study the following figure carefully, then answer questions that follows by writing the correct answer in the space provided.

- (i) What does line X represent? (Greenwich)

Line X represents the Prime Meridian, which is the reference line of 0° longitude from which east and west longitudes are measured.

- (ii) Line X divides the earth into two equal parts East and West, which side of line X is Tanzania located?

Tanzania is located to the east of the Prime Meridian.

- (iii) Which side of line X will experience early sunset before other areas?

Areas to the west of the Prime Meridian experience sunset earlier than areas to the east.

- (iv) Why areas that are found in the East of line X experience early sunrise than other areas?

Areas east of the Prime Meridian experience early sunrise because the Earth rotates from west to east. As a result, the Sun appears first in the eastern longitudes before reaching the western longitudes.

- (b) Standard Seven pupils were taught that the earth uses 1 hour to rotate 15 degrees of Longitude. Calculate the time that the earth will use to rotate 45 degrees of Longitudes.

Since the Earth rotates 15° of longitude in 1 hour, to rotate 45° we use the proportion:

Time = $(45 \div 15) \times 1 \text{ hour} = 3 \text{ hours}$.

So, the Earth will take 3 hours to rotate 45° of longitude.

(c) The atmosphere is divided into layers with different functions. Which layer is responsible for trapping ultraviolet rays from the sun?

The **ozone layer** (stratosphere) is responsible for absorbing and trapping harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from the Sun, protecting life on Earth.

(d) Standard Seven pupils were taught that the earth is divided into two equal parts by a latitude line. What is the degree of that line?

The Earth is divided into two equal halves by the **Equator**, which is at **0° latitude**.

(e) The football match in Madrid located 30° W started at 07:00 pm. At what time was a person in Rwanda 30° E watched the same game?

The total difference in longitude = $30^\circ \text{ W} + 30^\circ \text{ E} = 60^\circ$

Since 15° corresponds to 1 hour, 60° corresponds to $60 \div 15 = 4 \text{ hours}$.

Rwanda is east of Madrid, so the time is ahead: 07:00 pm + 4 hours = **11:00 pm**.