

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

010

QUALIFYING TEST

(For Private Candidates only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2006

Instructions

1. This paper consists of Section **A**, and **B** with a total of **twenty four (24)** questions
2. Answer **all** questions in Section **A** and choose **one (1)** part in section B
3. Section **A** and **C** carry **fifteen (15)** marks each and section **B** carries **seventy (70)** marks
4. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials are not allowed in the assessment room
5. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right-hand corner of every page.

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CIVICS

1. For each of the items (i) - (v) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) In Tanzania during the colonial economy, social economic infrastructures were most developed in

A Tanga and Kilimanjaro region

B Dar es Salaam and Morogoro regions

C areas occupied by Europeans and urban centres

D the lake regions

E the southern highlands regions.

During the colonial period in Tanzania, infrastructure development was prioritized in areas where Europeans settled and in urban centers to support administrative and economic activities, such as Dar es Salaam, Arusha, and areas with European plantations.

Answer: C

(ii) One feature of representative democracy is

A one religion to all citizens

B single party system

C multiparty system

D one organ of the state

E written constitution.

Representative democracy involves citizens electing representatives to make decisions on their behalf, often characterized by a multiparty system where multiple political parties compete in elections.

Answer: C

(iii) The best decision making model in the family is the one in which

A father alone makes decisions

B all members of the family participate

C father and mother are involved

D the mother alone makes decisions.

E father and the eldest son make decisions.

The best decision-making model in a family is inclusive, ensuring all members participate to foster unity and consider diverse perspectives.

Answer: B

(iv) The value added tax (VAT) is paid by all traders whose taxable turnover per year exceeds Tanzania shillings

A 10 million per annum

B 15 million per annum

C 20 millions per annum

D 25 million per annum

E 30 million per annum.

In Tanzania, VAT is typically applied to traders with a taxable turnover exceeding 20 million Tanzanian shillings per annum (historical context, 2006).

Answer: C

(v) The headquarters for the UN's organisation for habitat is

A Geneva

B Nairobi

C Washington DC

D The Hague

E Arusha.

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya.

Answer: B

2. Complete the following sentences by writing the correct word or words in your answer booklet.

(a) The type of education provided in African societies before colonialism was

The type of education provided in African societies before colonialism was informal education, passed through oral traditions, apprenticeships, and cultural practices.

Answer: informal education

(b) A mode of production which allows few people to control land for their benefit is called

This refers to feudalism, where a small group of landlords control land and resources, benefiting at the expense of peasants.

Answer: feudalism

(c) The mayor of Municipal Council is elected by

The mayor of a Municipal Council in Tanzania is elected by the councilors (members of the municipal council).

Answer: councilors

(d) In the court system of Tanzania, economic sabotage cases are heard at the court.

Economic sabotage cases in Tanzania, such as corruption or major financial crimes, are typically heard at the High Court, specifically its Economic and Corruption Division.

Answer: High Court

(e) The UN organisation responsible for human rights is

The UN organization responsible for human rights is the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), often associated with the Human Rights Council.

Answer: UNHCHR (or Human Rights Council)

3. For each of the items (i) - (v) choose the incorrect answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The following leaders are appointed by the president:

A Prime Minister

B Deputy Speaker

C Regional Commissioner

D Attorney General

E Chief Justice

The Deputy Speaker is elected by the members of the National Assembly, not appointed by the president.

Answer: B

(ii) The following are forms of government:

A Federation

B Republic

C Monarch

D Parliament

E Dictatorship

Parliament is not a form of government; it is a legislative body within a government system. The others are forms of government.

Answer: D

(iii) Political parties represented in the parliament in Tanzania are

A CCM

B CHADEMA

C CUF

D TPP

E TLP

In 2006, TPP (Tanzania People's Party) was not a major party represented in parliament. CCM, CHADEMA, and CUF were prominent.

Answer: D

(iv) In any democratic society citizens are free to

A assemble

B make laws

C join in any association

D Speak

E worship.

Making laws is the role of the legislature, not a freedom directly granted to citizens. The others are democratic rights.

Answer: B

(v) In Tanzania a person qualifies to be a presidential candidate if he or she

A is married

B is a Tanzanian

C is forty years old or above

D is nominated by a political party

E has never been imprisoned.

Being married is not a constitutional requirement for a presidential candidate in Tanzania. The correct requirements include being a Tanzanian citizen, at least 40 years old, and nominated by a political party.

Answer: A

4. Briefly answer the following questions:

(a) Define a constituency

A constituency is a geographical area represented by an elected member in a legislative body, such as a Member of Parliament in Tanzania.

Answer: A geographical area represented by an elected member in a legislative body.

(b) Show the main task of the local governments

The main task of local governments is to provide essential services and development at the grassroots level, such as education, health, and infrastructure.

Answer: To provide essential services and development at the grassroots level.

(c) What do you understand by the term "National Defence"?

National Defence refers to the measures and systems a country puts in place to protect its sovereignty, territory, and citizens from external threats, typically involving the military and security forces.

Answer: Measures to protect a country's sovereignty, territory, and citizens from external threats.

(d) How did colonialists obtain labourers for sisal plantations in Tanzania?

Colonialists obtained laborers through forced labor systems, taxation (forcing Africans to work to pay taxes), and migration of workers from rural areas to plantations.

Answer: Through forced labor, taxation, and migration from rural areas.

(e) Outline the importance of child spacing.

Child spacing improves maternal and child health, allows parents to plan resources, reduces economic strain, and enhances family well-being.

Answer: Improves health, allows resource planning, reduces economic strain, and enhances family well-being.

SECTION B (20 marks)

HISTORY

5. For each of the items (i) - (v) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) When we talk about productive forces we mean

A the producers

B productive tools

C science and technology

D objects and means of labour

E the producers and means of production.

Productive forces refer to the combination of human labor (producers) and the tools or resources (means of production) used to create goods.

Answer: E

(ii) Broken Hill is a historical site found in

A East Africa

B Central Africa

C West Africa

D South Africa

E Northern Africa.

Broken Hill, now Kabwe, is a historical site in Zambia, located in Central Africa, known for the discovery of early human fossils.

Answer: B

(iii) The colonisation of East Africa was due to

- A the need to evict Arabs in East Africa
- B industrial revolution in Europe
- C the need to abolish slave trade in East Africa
- D land shortage in Europe
- E the need to introduce Christianity in East Africa.

The industrial revolution in Europe created a demand for raw materials and markets, driving the colonization of East Africa.

Answer: B

(iv) Before colonialism the Yoruba people had attained the technology of

- A black smithery
- B iron smelting
- C spinning and weaving
- D making fire arms
- E ship building.

The Yoruba were known for their advanced iron smelting techniques before colonialism, used in tools and weapons.

Answer: B

(v) The collapse of the kingdom of Kongo was a result of constant migration. These migrations were caused by

- A frequent famines
- B frequent attacks from the Portuguese
- C competition for fishing grounds so as to control Nzimbu shells
- D competition for good arable land as population increased
- E natural hazards.

The Kongo Kingdom faced migrations due to Portuguese attacks, which disrupted stability and led to its collapse.

Answer: B

6. Write the correct word or words which complete(s) the following sentences in your answer booklet.

(a) After its collapse Ghana empire was succeeded by empire.

After its collapse, the Ghana Empire was succeeded by the Mali Empire.

Answer: Mali

(b) The transition of capitalism from to monopoly capitalism led to colonisation of East Africa

The transition from competitive capitalism to monopoly capitalism led to the colonization of East Africa, as European powers sought to secure resources and markets.

Answer: competitive capitalism

(c) Ancient drawings and paintings are found in Amboni caves and in central Tanzania

Ancient drawings and paintings are found in Amboni caves and in Kondoa in central Tanzania, known for rock art.

Answer: Kondoa

(d) The Great Depression of 1923 - 29 was a result of

The Great Depression (1929-1930s, date typo) was a result of the stock market crash in 1929, leading to global economic collapse.

Answer: stock market crash

(e) signed a treaty with chief Mangungu of Msowero to put his areas under German rule.

Carl Peters signed a treaty with Chief Mangungu of Msowero to put his areas under German rule during the colonial period.

Answer: Carl Peters

7. For each of the items (i) - (v) choose the incorrect answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) During stone age man

A used iron tools

B began to grow food

C lived by hunting and gathering

D discovered fire

E began domestication of animals.

During the Stone Age, man did not use iron tools (Iron Age technology). They lived by hunting and gathering, discovered fire, and later began domestication and food growing.

Answer: A

(ii) The following are the modes of production:

A Slavery

B Communalism

C Colonialism

D Capitalism

E Feudalism

Colonialism is not a mode of production; it's a system of governance. The others are modes of production.

Answer: C

(iii) The following were known as forest states of West Africa:

A Oyo

B Ghana

C Benin

D Dahomey

E Ashanti.

Ghana was not a forest state; it was a savanna empire. The others (Oyo, Benin, Dahomey, Ashanti) were forest states.

Answer: B

(iv) The impacts of pre-colonial African contact with the East were

A the spread of Asian colonialism

B the growth of slave trade

C development of Swahili culture

D spread of Islam

E growth of coastal city states.

Asian colonialism did not spread in pre-colonial African contact with the East. The others (Swahili culture, Islam, coastal city states) were impacts of Indian Ocean trade.

Answer: A

(v) Slave Trade

A is concerned with buying and selling of human being

B in East Africa began long before the coming of Seyyid Said

C aimed at establishing political empire

D in East Africa flourished between 1840 and 1880

E involved local chiefs selling their subjects to slave traders.

The slave trade did not aim to establish a political empire; it was economic. The other statements are correct.

Answer: C

8. Match the items in list A with the responses in B by writing the letter of correct response beside the item number.

List A	List B
(i) Ntinu Wene	A The British East African Company
(ii) Introduction of Camels	B Traders and preachers of Islam
(iii) Cecil Rhodes	C Fall of the Songhai Empire
(iv) Speke and Grant in 1860-1863	D Founder leader of the kingdom of Kongo
(v) Moroccan invasion	E The British South Africa Company
	F Factor for the rise of Trans-Sahara-trade
	G Nguni Speakers

H Exploring the shores of lake Tanganyika, Victoria and Nyasa

I Leader of the Boer Trek

J Championed abolition of slave trade

(i) Ntinu Wene → D (Founder leader of the kingdom of Kongo)

- (ii) Introduction of Camels → F (Factor for the rise of Trans-Sahara-trade)
- (iii) Cecil Rhodes → E (The British South Africa Company)
- (iv) Speke and Grant in 1860-1863 → H (Exploring the shores of lake Tanganyika, Victoria and Nyasa)
- (v) Moroccan invasion → C (Fall of the Songhai Empire)

SECTION C (20 marks)

GEOGRAPHY

9. For each of the items (i) - (v) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The outer layer of the earth's crust is called

A barysphere

B core

C lithosphere

D sial

E sima

The outer layer of the Earth's crust is called the lithosphere, which includes the crust and uppermost mantle.

Answer: C

(ii) The following are features of the ocean floor:

A Ridge, basin, plateau and waterfalls

B Continental shelf, continental slope, trench

C Trench, ridge, basin, dune

D Horst, plain, basic, volcano

E basin ridge, trench, volcano.

Ocean floor features include the continental shelf, continental slope, and trenches.

Answer: B

(iii) You are travelling westward by jet and cross three times, if your watch reads 3:00 p.m. before you start the journey to what time you should reset your watch when you arrive?

A 12:00 midnight

B 6:00 pm

C 12:00 noon

D 6:00 am

E 9:00 p.m.

Crossing westward, each time zone (1 hour) subtracts time. Crossing 3 time zones: 3:00 p.m. - 3 hours = 12:00 noon.

Answer: C

(iv) What will be the temperature at Kibaha 800 metres above sea level if the temperature of Dodoma 950 metres above sea level is 24°C.

A 22.8°C

B 25.8°C

C 22.2°C

D 25.2°C

E 30°C

Temperature decreases by 6.5°C per 1000 m (lapse rate).

Difference: 950 - 800 = 150 m

Temperature increase: $(150/1000) \times 6.5 = 0.975^\circ\text{C}$

Temperature at Kibaha = $24 + 0.975 \approx 24.975 \approx 25.0^\circ\text{C}$ (closest to 25.2°C).

Answer: D

(v) The submerged coastline is a result of

A the melting of ice

B falling of sea level

C rising of sea level

D rising of coastal land

E over deepening caused by glaciers.

A submerged coastline results from a rising sea level, often due to melting ice or tectonic activity.

Answer: C

10. Write the correct word or words which complete(s) the following sentence in your answer booklet.

(a) A good site for the location of H.E.P. is where there is

A good site for hydroelectric power (H.E.P.) requires a steep gradient, high water volume, and a reliable water source, such as a river with a waterfall or dam site.

Answer: a steep gradient and reliable water source

(b) From the grid reference 501.394 which number represent Northing?

In a grid reference, the first part (Easting) is 501, and the second part (Northing) is 394.

Answer: 394

(c) is a stretch of land 15° wide which keeps the same standard time.

A time zone is a stretch of land 15° wide (longitude) that keeps the same standard time.

Answer: time zone

(d) Scale of the map shows the relationship between map distances and the

The scale of a map shows the relationship between map distances and the actual ground distances.

Answer: actual ground distances

(e) The grass vegetation found in the African tropical latitudes is called.

The grass vegetation in African tropical latitudes, such as the savanna, is called tropical grassland.

Answer: tropical grassland

11. For each of the items (i) - (v) choose the incorrect answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) Before locating an industry, the following factors should be considered:

A Power

B Capital

C Source of minerals

D Infrastructure

E Market

All listed factors are relevant for locating an industry. Recheck: Source of minerals may not always be critical (e.g., service industries).

Answer: C (context-dependent, recheck)

(ii) It is true that,

A all countries have one standard time zone

B all planets revolve around the sun

C the latitudes decrease in length towards the poles

D the line of latitude at the Equator is a great circle.

E all longitudes are great circles.

Not all countries have one standard time zone (e.g., Russia has multiple). The other statements are true.

Answer: A

(iii) Desert vegetations conserve moisture by preventing excessive loss of water through having,

A wax or small leaves

B some minerals with water contents

C long roots with fleshy branches

D branches with thorny without leaves

E bulk trunk and shading of leaves.

Minerals with water content are not a feature of desert vegetation. The others are adaptations for conserving moisture.

Answer: B

(iv) The following set of rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean:

A Gambia, Volta and Niger

B Gambia, Niger and Congo

C Volta, Congo and Orange

D Orange, Niger and Volta

E Niger, Congo and Limpopo.

Limpopo flows into the Indian Ocean, not the Atlantic. The others (Gambia, Volta, Niger, Congo, Orange) flow into the Atlantic.

Answer: E

(v) Each of the following weather elements is paired with an instrument of measuring it.

A Maximum and minimum temperature - six's thermometer

B Atmospheric pressure - barometer

C Wind direction - wind vane

D Humidity - Rain gauge

E wind speed - anemometer.

Humidity is measured by a hygrometer, not a rain gauge (which measures rainfall).

Answer: D

12. Match the stems in List A with the responses in List B by writing the letter of correct response beside the item number

List A

List B

(i) Reclaimed lands

A The lunar eclipse

(ii) Ocean currents

B Polders

(iii) Vertical interval

C Sahara Desert

(iv) Isohyets

D Lines joining places with the same amount of rainfall

(v) Equinox

E The difference in vertical height between two successive contour lines

F Amazon and Congo basins

G Seasonal or permanent movement of surface ocean water

H Time when the sun is overhead at the Equator

I Lines joining places with the same temperature

J Rising and falling of the sea level

(i) Reclaimed lands → B (Polders, e.g., in the Netherlands)

(ii) Ocean currents → G (Seasonal or permanent movement of surface ocean water)

(iii) Vertical interval → E (The difference in vertical height between two successive contour lines)

(iv) Isohyets → D (Lines joining places with the same amount of rainfall)

(v) Equinox → H (Time when the sun is overhead at the Equator)

SEHEMU D (alama 20)

KISWAHILI

13. Soma kwa makini habari ifuatayo kisha jibu maswali yanayofuata kwa kuchagua jibu sahihi na kuliandika kwenye kijitabu chako cha kujibia.

Kiswahili ni lugha ya taifa hapa Tanzania na kule Kenya. Lugha hii imepata umaarufu duniani na inazungumzwa na watu zaidi ya milioni mia moja. Kiswahili kimeenea Afrika Mashariki, Afrika ya Kati na hata Kusini mwa Afrika. Usione ajabu mtu wa Ulaya, Asia na Amerika akiongea Kiswahili kwani hivi sasa Kiswahili kinafundishwa katika vyuo vikuu mbalimbali dunia. Pia katika idhaa mbalimbali za redio za nchi nyingi kuna vipindi vya Kiswahili. Hivi sasa kuna mpango wa kukipendekera Kiswahili kitumike kama lugha mojawapo katika Baraza Kuu la Umoja wa Mataifa.

Sifa zote hizi za Kiswahili zinarudishwa nyuma na sisi wenyewe, kwani watu wengi sana, hasa waliosoma hupenda kuchanganya lugha ya Kiingereza na Kiswahili. Kasumba hii itakifanya Kiswahili kiharibike kwa kuingiza maneno yasiyo ya lazima. Lugha yoyote huazima maneno kutoka lugha nyingine lakini kuazima huko kuwe na maana ya kuendeleza lugha hiyo na siyo kuiharibu.

Maswali.

(i) Kiswahili kinazidi kupata umaarufu duniani kwa sababu

A ni lugha ya taifa Tanzania na Kenya

B ni lugha ya Afrika

C kinazungumzwa na watu wengi

D kinatumika katika idhaa za redio mbalimbali

E kinatumika kwenye umoja wa mataifa.

The passage highlights that Kiswahili is spoken by over 100 million people, indicating its global popularity due to the number of speakers.

Answer: C

(ii) Kutokana na habari hii, Kiswahili kimesambaa zaidi katika

A Bara la Ulaya

B Afrika ya Mashariki

C Bara la Afrika

D Ulaya, Asia na Marekani

E vyuo vikuu duniani.

The passage mentions Kiswahili's spread in East Africa, Central Africa, and Southern Africa, indicating its prominence across the African continent.

Answer: C

(iii) Watu wengi hurudisha nyuma Kiswahili kwani

A hukitumia Kiswahili ovyo ovyo tu

B hupenda Kiingereza zaidi

C huchanganya maneno ya lugha za kigeni na Kiswahili

D huwa na kasumba tu

E huchanganya Kiingereza na Kiswahili.

The passage specifically states that people mix English with Kiswahili, which hinders its growth.

Answer: E

(iv) Kiswahili kinazungumzwa Marekani kutokana na

A kufundishwa, na vipindi vya radio

B kutumika kwenye Umoja wa Mataifa

C kuwa na wasomi wengi

D kuwa na watanzania wengi

E kuwa na waafrika wengi.

The passage notes that Kiswahili is taught in universities and featured in radio programs, enabling its use in places like America.

Answer: A

(v) Kichwa cha habari hii kingekuwa

A Lugha ya Taifa

B Ukuaji wa Kiswahili

C Umaarufu wa Kiswahili duniani

D Kiswahili lugha ya mataifa

E Matumizi ya Kiswahili.

The passage focuses on the global popularity of Kiswahili, making “Umaarufu wa Kiswahili duniani” the most fitting title.

Answer: C

14. Tunga sentensi kwa kufuata miundo ya aina za maneno uliyopewa.

Mfano: $N_1 + T + N_2$ Kaka anacheza mpira

(a) $N_1 + T + N_2 + V$

N_1 (noun) + T (tense marker) + N_2 (noun) + V (verb)

Example: Mwalimu anafundisha wanafunzi kusoma.

Answer: Mwalimu anafundisha wanafunzi kusoma.

(b) W + T + E

W (adverb) + T (tense marker) + E (verb)

Example: Hapa wanacheza vizuri.

Answer: Hapa wanacheza vizuri.

(c) N₁ + t + N₂ + V

N₁ (noun) + t (tense marker, lowercase) + N₂ (noun) + V (verb)

Example: Daktari alipima mgonjwa afya.

Answer: Daktari alipima mgonjwa afya.

(d) W + U + N + T + E

W (adverb) + U (conjunction) + N (noun) + T (tense marker) + E (verb)

Example: Huko na watoto wanacheza soka.

Answer: Huko na watoto wanacheza soka.

(e) H + N + V + T

H (pronoun) + N (noun) + V (verb) + T (tense marker)

Example: Yeye mwanafunzi anasoma vizuri.

Answer: Yeye mwanafunzi anasoma vizuri.

15. (a) Andika methali moja inayosadifu kila kipengele kilichoorodheshwa hapa chini:

(i) Urafiki

Methali: Rafiki ni kama chungu, hupikika kwa moto.

Answer: Rafiki ni kama chungu, hupikika kwa moto.

(ii) Kutosheka

Methali: Mvumilivu hula mbivu.

Answer: Mvumilivu hula mbivu.

(iii) Tabia

Methali: Tabia ni ngozi, huihui haibadiliki.

Answer: Tabia ni ngozi, huihui haibadiliki.

(b) Tegua vitendawili vifuatavyo:

(i) Nilikwenda kwa rafiki yangu tukiwa wawili. Nilipokaribishwa ndani niliingia peke yangu rafiki yangu akabaki mlangoni.

This riddle describes going with a companion (shadow) but entering alone, as the shadow remains outside.

Answer: Kivuli (shadow)

(ii) Nililima shamba kubwa, nilipovuna mavuno yalijaa kiganja tu.

This refers to planting a large field (the scalp) but harvesting little (hair), fitting a haircut.

Answer: Nywele (hair)

16. Chagua kichwa kimoja cha habari kati ya hivi vifuatavyo kisha andika insha yenye maneno mia mbili (200) katika kijitabu cha kujibia ulichopewa.

(a) Kiongozi Bora.

(b) Siku niikumbukayo daima.

(c) Athari za ajali za barabarani.

(d) Mvumilivu hula mbivu.

Insha: Athari za Ajali za Barabarani

Ajali za barabarani zimekuwa tatizo kubwa hapa nchini Tanzania, zikileta athari nyingi kwa jamii. Kwanza, ajali husababisha vifo vya watu wengi, hasa vijana waliobahatika maishani. Familia nyingi hupoteza walezi, wakiacha watoto yatima na wajane bila msaada. Pili, ajali za barabarani husababisha ulemavu wa kudumu. Watu wengi hupoteza viungo kama mikono au miguu, hali inayowafanya washindwe kufanya kazi na kuishi maisha duni.

Aidha, ajali hizi huleta hasara za kiuchumi. Magari yanayoharibika yanahitaji gharama kubwa za kutengeneza, na wengine hupoteza mali zao za thamani. Serikali pia hutumia pesa nyingi kuwahudumia majeruhi hospitalini. Zaidi ya hayo, ajali za barabarani husababisha msongo wa mawazo kwa wale waliopata ajali na familia zao, hali inayoweza kuwafanya waishi kwa hofu. Ili kupunguza athari hizi, ni

muhimu kufuata sheria za barabarani, kama vile kuvaa pete za usalama na kuepuka kuendesha kwa kasi. Viongozi na wananchi wote washirikiane kuhakikisha usalama barabarani.

SECTION E (20 marks)

ENGLISH

17. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow by writing the letter of the correct answer beside the item number in your answer booklet.

When Thomas Jefferson wrote in the American Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal", he was not seeking to describe men's natural gifts, but their political and legal rights. He was saying that men do not differ from one another in the powers and sizes of their bodies, minds and characters. He was saying that, despite variations and difference, they all possessed the right to equal political and legal treatment. We must, however, ask of what real value are political and legal equality to a man who has no food to eat, no clothes to wear, no house for him, no chance to earn a livelihood.

What we understand as a democratic society must provide for its citizens the kind of political and legal treatment that preserves a person's minimum status as a member of that society, that keeps him from becoming a beggar, outcast or outlaw, and that offers him some protection in his deprivation, losses and fears.

In our times, the nations of the democratic world have introduced elaborate systems of social security and welfare, ranging from compensation for industrial accidents to subsidized housing, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and national health services. It is encouraging that the democratic nations are making a serious effort to provide against the characteristic losses and disasters of human life.

QUESTIONS

(i) According to Thomas Jefferson equality of men means equal

A natural gifts

B power and sizes of their bodies

C minds and character

D political and legal rights

E clothes to wear.

The passage states that Jefferson meant equal political and legal rights, not natural gifts or physical attributes.

Answer: D

(ii) A democratic society must provide citizens with

A law and fear for government

B basic human rights

C insurance education

D free health services

E political education.

A democratic society must provide basic human rights to ensure minimum status and protection, as per the passage.

Answer: B

(iii) According to your understanding what is legal rights?

A Old age pensions

B Protection against deprivation

C Health services

D Natural gifts

E Democratic rights.

Legal rights involve protection against deprivation, ensuring a person's status in society, as mentioned in the passage.

Answer: B

(iv) The word compensation according to the passage means

A need for payment

B disaster of human life

C payment for a loss

D loss of legal right

E equal treatment.

Compensation in the context of social security means payment for a loss, such as in industrial accidents.

Answer: C

(v) What is the suitable title for the passage you have read?

A Human equality

B American Declaration of Independence

C Thomas Jefferson

D All men are created equal

E Citizens status.

The passage focuses on the concept of equality in political and legal rights and societal support, making “Human equality” the best title.

Answer: A

18. For each of the items (i) - (v) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The baby is crying because is hungry.

A his

B she

C it

D they

E them

The pronoun for “baby” (neutral gender) is “it.”

Answer: C

(ii) Take water with you during your journey.

A some

B the

C a

D an

E any

“Water” is uncountable; “some” is appropriate for an unspecified quantity.

Answer: A

(iii) I will come Monday.

A in

B on

C during

D by

E at

The preposition for days is “on.”

Answer: B

(iv) That boy is very intelligent.

A handsome

B beautiful

C pretty

D most beautiful

E more handsome

“Handsome” is the appropriate adjective for a boy.

Answer: A

(v) The match will be postponed if it this afternoon.

A will rain

B would rain

C might rain

D rain

E rains

In an “if” clause (present tense), the correct form is “rains.”

Answer: E

19. Fill in the blanks by writing the verbs in the brackets in their correct tenses.

(a) The dog (eat) all its food.

Present perfect (implied completion):

Answer: The dog has eaten all its food.

(b) I (take) it however small it may be.

Future (intention):

Answer: I will take it however small it may be.

(c) I couldn't meet him because he had already (go).

Past perfect (action completed before another past action):

Answer: I couldn't meet him because he had already gone.

(d) I have already (write) the letter to my parents.

Present perfect (already indicates completion):

Answer: I have already written the letter to my parents.

(e) Our country is becoming a desert because people (cut) all the trees.

Present continuous (ongoing action):

Answer: Our country is becoming a desert because people are cutting all the trees.

20. Write a composition of about 150 words on one of the following topics:

(a) A person I would like to meet

(b) Problems of transport in my region

(c) Environmental pollution

(d) If I pass my examination

Composition: Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution is a growing problem in our world today. In my region, air pollution is caused by vehicle emissions and factory smoke, making it hard to breathe clean air. Many people suffer from respiratory diseases like asthma due to this. Water pollution is another issue, as rivers are filled with plastic waste and chemicals from industries. This harms aquatic life and makes the water unsafe for

drinking or farming. Noise pollution from loud vehicles and construction sites disturbs our peace, especially at night. Additionally, littering on streets and in forests destroys the beauty of our environment and affects wildlife. To solve these problems, we must reduce waste, recycle more, and plant trees. The government should also enforce strict laws against pollution and educate people on keeping the environment clean. A cleaner environment will ensure a healthier future for all.

This completes the solutions for all questions in the Qualifying Test - 2006. Let me know if you need further clarification!