

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONAL COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**  
**STANDARD FOUR NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

**03E**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**Time: 1:30 Hour**

**SOLUTIONS**

**Year: 2015**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of two sections A and B with four (04) questions.
2. Answer all questions.

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## SECTION A: History

Choose the correct answer or letter and write it in the space provided.

1. The family consists of
  - A. people who live in the same village
  - B. people who live in the same street
  - C. father, mother and children
  - D. father, mother and neighbours

**C. father, mother and children**

A family is a basic social unit made up of parents and their children who live together and share responsibilities.

2. The last stage among the following stages in the evolution of man according to the scientific theory was
  - A. Chimpanzee
  - B. Homo habilis
  - C. Zinjanthropus
  - D. Homo sapiens

**D. Homo sapiens**

Homo sapiens is the modern human being and represents the final stage of human evolution.

3. Man domesticated animals and birds during the
  - A. Late Stone Age
  - B. Iron Age
  - C. Middle Stone Age
  - D. Early Stone Age

**A. Late Stone Age**

During the Late Stone Age, humans learned farming and animal domestication, leading to settled life.

4. One of the bad traditions and customs in Tanzania in the past includes

- A. initiation ceremonies
- B. obedience of laws
- C. early marriage
- D. payment of the bride prices

**C. early marriage**

Early marriage harmed children's health and education, especially girls, and is considered a bad custom.

5. A collection of many related families creates a \_\_\_\_\_.

(clan, tribe, society, nation)

**Clan**

A clan is formed by several related families sharing common ancestry.

6. During barter trade the \_\_\_\_\_ had iron tools.

(Yao, Sukuma, Vinza, Pare)

**Pare**

The Pare people were well known for iron smelting and the use of iron tools during barter trade.

7. The first non-exploitative mode of production in which Tanzanian societies passed was called \_\_\_\_\_.

(socialism, capitalism, slavery, communalism)

**Communalism**

Communalism involved shared ownership of resources with no exploitation among members of society.

**SECTION B: Civics**

8. A man and woman in the Coat of Arms represents

- A. workers
- B. farmers

- C. unity
- D. freedom

**C. unity**

The man and woman symbolize unity and equality of men and women in building the nation.

9. The Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar is celebrated each year on

- A. 12 January
- B. 26 April
- C. 01 May
- D. 07 July

**B. 26 April**

This is the date when Tanganyika and Zanzibar united in 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

10. How many colours does the National Flag have?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

**D. Four**

The Tanzanian flag has green, black, blue, and yellow colours.

11. Family properties are supposed to be protected by

- A. children only
- B. father and mother
- C. every member in the family
- D. grandfather and grandmother

**C. every member in the family**

All family members share responsibility for protecting family property.

12. Before crossing the road in a place where there is no traffic lights or zebra crossing it is advised to look at your
- A. right, left and then right
  - B. left, right and then left
  - C. right and left only
  - D. left and right only

**B. left, right and then left**

This ensures safety by checking traffic from both directions before crossing.

13. One of the advantages of involving children in decision making is to

\_\_\_\_\_.

(take children to school, listen to their views, give children favour)

**Listen to their views**

Involving children helps them express opinions and feel valued in family and community matters.

14. The symbol that is seen in President's Flag is \_\_\_\_\_.

(hoe and hammer, coat of arms, independence torch)

**Coat of arms**

The President's Flag carries the national Coat of Arms, symbolizing authority and leadership.

### SECTION C: Geography

15. Everything that surrounds man and other living organisms is called
- A. national parks
  - B. environment
  - C. oceans and forests
  - D. land and forests

## **B. environment**

The environment includes all living and non-living things surrounding organisms.

16. Cardinal points can be identified by using

- A. sun rise and sun set
- B. pictures and maps
- C. a key and a scale
- D. left and right hand

### **A. sun rise and sun set**

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west, helping identify directions.

17. Some of the economic activities in Tanzania include

- A. agriculture, politics and livestock keeping
- B. fishing, tourism and science
- C. industries, trade and entertainments
- D. agriculture, tourism and industries

### **D. agriculture, tourism and industries**

These are major productive activities that generate income and employment.

18. One of the benefits of tourism in Tanzania is to

- A. bring seasonal rains
- B. rise national income
- C. explore the environment
- D. bring cash crops

### **B. rise national income**

Tourism brings foreign currency and increases government revenue.

19. One of the following activities causes destruction of the environment to a great extent

- A. afforestation

- B. keeping large number of chickens
- C. cutting down trees randomly
- D. rice farming

**C. cutting down trees randomly**

Random cutting of trees leads to deforestation, soil erosion, and climate problems.

20. The instrument that measures the speed of the air in motion is

- A. Hygrometer
- B. Wind vane
- C. Thermometer
- D. Barometer
- E. Rain gauge
- F. Anemometer
- G. Sunshine recorder

**F. Anemometer**

An anemometer measures wind speed.

21. The instrument that measures the atmospheric pressure is

**D. Barometer**

A barometer is used to measure air pressure.

22. The instrument that measures the amount of moisture or water vapour in the atmosphere is

**A. Hygrometer**

A hygrometer measures humidity in the air.

23. The instrument that measures the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or a place is

**C. Thermometer**

A thermometer is used to measure temperature.

24. What does the symbol below represent on a map?

## **Bridge**

The symbol shows a structure that allows crossing over a river or valley.

25. What is the name of the lake shown by Letter C?

## **Lake Victoria**

Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Tanzania and East Africa.