

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

03E

SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1:30 Hour

SOLUTIONS

Year: 2020

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 (28 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. Answer items (i) – (viii) by choosing the letter of the correct answer and writing it in the box.

(i) Why is agriculture the backbone of Tanzania's economy?

- A. It is liked by many people
- B. It attracts many tourists
- C. It employs many people
- D. It attracts mining activities
- C. It employs many people

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy because it employs a large number of Tanzanians and is a major source of income for many citizens.

(ii) How does Tanzania benefit from mining activities?

- A. Earning foreign currency
- B. Increase in crops
- C. Increase in livestock
- D. Increase in forests
- A. Earning foreign currency

Mining brings foreign currency into the country through the export of minerals.

(iii) Which effect of environmental degradation is not caused by mining?

- A. Indiscriminate cutting of trees
- B. Increase in rainfall
- C. Water pollution
- D. Formation of large pits
- B. Increase in rainfall

An increase in rainfall is not caused by mining, but is a natural weather phenomenon.

(iv) What is one benefit of national parks in Tanzania?

- A. Increasing national income

- B. Obtaining manure for agriculture
- C. Increase in illegal hunting
- D. Obtaining good agricultural land
- A. Increasing national income

National parks attract tourists who bring in revenue, thus increasing national income.

(v) Why is the use of explosives and poison not acceptable in fishing activities?

- A. They kill many fish at the same time
- B. They cause great losses to fishermen
- C. They catch only big fish
- D. They cause fishermen to lose jobs

A. They kill many fish at the same time

Explosives and poison kill both small and big fish indiscriminately and destroy fish breeding grounds.

(vi) Which mineral is found only in Tanzania?

- A. Tanzanite
- B. Gold
- C. Diamond
- D. Limestone

A. Tanzanite

Tanzanite is a rare mineral found only in Tanzania in the whole world.

(vii) What should be done to rehabilitate an area affected by mining activities?

- A. Keeping many livestock
- B. Cleaning the land
- C. Irrigating with water
- D. Planting trees

D. Planting trees

Planting trees restores natural vegetation and helps to rehabilitate the damaged environment.

(viii) Which economic opportunity comes from forests?

- A. Production of grains
- B. Fishing activities
- C. Beekeeping and honey harvesting
- D. Mining activities
- C. Beekeeping and honey harvesting

Forests provide opportunities for beekeeping and honey production, which are sources of income.

2. Answer items (i) – (vi) by matching the descriptions of weather-measuring instruments in List A with the names of the instruments in List B by writing the correct letter in the brackets.

(i) An instrument used to measure wind direction

B. Campbell–Stokes

(ii) An instrument used to measure humidity

A. Hygrometer

(iii) An instrument used to measure air pressure

G. Barometer

(iv) An instrument used to measure temperature

C. Thermometer

(v) An instrument used to measure wind speed

F. Anemometer

(vi) An instrument used to measure sunshine

H. Stevenson screen

SECTION B (22 Marks)

3. Read the following dialogue and then answer the questions that follow by writing the correct answer in the space provided.

Dihenga: How are you?

Masatu: I am fine.

Dihenga: Which tribe are you from?

Masatu: I am a Sukuma. What about you?

Dihenga: I am a Zaramo.

Masatu: I heard yesterday you were dancing at a celebration.

Dihenga: Yes, we were dancing a dance called mdundiko. Which dance do you prefer?

Masatu: I also like mdundiko because it makes the body strong.

Dihenga: Do you like greeting people in your community?

Masatu: Yes, I often greet different people in my community.

Dihenga: How do you greet people in your community?

Masatu: We greet by shaking hands. What about you?

Dihenga: I like greeting by hugging.

Masatu: Oh! Congratulations.

Dihenga: Thank you.

Questions:

(i) Which tribe is Masatu from?

Masatu is a Sukuma.

(ii) How does Dihenga prefer to greet?

Dihenga prefers greeting by hugging.

(iii) Mention the type of dance danced by the Zaramo.

The Zaramo dance mdundiko.

(iv) According to the dialogue, which tribe greets by shaking hands?

The Sukuma.

(v) Mention one benefit of dancing mdundiko.

It makes the body strong and healthy.

(vi) How did the conversation between Masatu and Dihenga begin?

The conversation began with the greeting “How are you?”

(vii) What have you learned from the dialogue?

I have learned to value the cultures of different tribes and the importance of greetings in society.

4. What do the following symbols represent on a map?

(i) Bridge

(ii) Compass

(iii) River

(iv) Railway