

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

**03E**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**Time: 1:30 Hour**

**SOLUTIONS**

**Year: 2021**

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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 (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) Which activity is most associated with environmental degradation in rural areas?

- A. Noise from garages and workshops
- B. Industrial smoke
- C. Polluted air from vehicles and machines
- D. Charcoal burning
- D. Charcoal burning

Charcoal burning occurs mostly in rural areas and causes indiscriminate cutting of trees, thus damaging the environment.

(ii) Which of the following represents features of an urban environment?

- A. Forests, farms and animals
- B. Large shops, airports and hospitals
- C. Large farms, forests and animals
- D. Forests, farms and shops
- B. Large shops, airports and hospitals

These are features commonly found in urban environments.

(iii) What is one use of timber?

- A. Making charcoal
- B. Making ropes
- C. Making furniture
- D. Making vehicles
- C. Making furniture

Timber is mainly used to make furniture such as tables, chairs and cupboards.

(iv) Moving air is known as:

- A. Wind

- B. Water
- C. Temperature
- D. Clouds
- A. Wind

Air that moves from one place to another is called wind.

(v) The environment is divided into two main groups which are:

- A. Living things and plants
- B. Non-living things and animals
- C. Living and non-living things
- D. Plants and animals
- C. Living and non-living things

The environment includes both living organisms and non-living things.

(vi) What is the main role of museums?

- A. Accommodating visitors from other countries
- B. Publicizing historical information
- C. Preserving historical records
- D. Keeping decorations
- C. Preserving historical records

Museums protect and preserve the history and heritage of a nation.

(vii) Why is a dirty environment harmful to health?

- A. It causes disability
- B. It causes laziness
- C. It causes poverty
- D. It causes diseases
- D. It causes diseases

Dirty environments breed germs that cause diseases.

(viii) Which human activity causes air pollution?

- A. Industries

B. Tourism

C. Trade

D. Fishing

A. Industries

Industries produce smoke and harmful gases that pollute the air.

2. Match the challenges of economic activities in List A with the types of economic activities in List B by writing the correct letter in the brackets.

(i) Lack of good pasture

E. Livestock keeping

(ii) Decrease of fish due to the use of poison and small-mesh nets

G. Fishing

(iii) Lack of modern technology in mines

C. Mining

(iv) Poor advertisement to attract visitors to see natural heritage and national parks

F. Tourism

(v) Charcoal production and indiscriminate cutting of trees

B. Forestry

(vi) Shortage of food due to low rainfall and infertile soil

A. Agriculture

### SECTION B (22 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

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

Communalism was the first economic system that all human beings went through.

There was no exploitation among people because everyone participated in production.

In this system, the main means of production were land, forests, lakes and rivers.

During communalism, production was very low. This was due to the poor tools that were used.

Likewise, there was no trade or exchange of goods among members of the society. This was due to the absence of surplus during production. Examples of tools used were hand hoes and arrows. During the period of communalism, the means of production and tools were owned by the whole society.

Questions:

(i) Mention one main means of production during communalism.

One main means of production was land.

(ii) Which tool was used in hunting?

The tool used was arrows.

(iii) Why was there no exploitation in this system of production?

There was no exploitation because everyone participated equally in production.

(iv) Why was there no trade in this system of production?

There was no trade because there was no surplus produce to exchange.

(v) Who benefited from the goods produced in this system of production?

The whole society benefited.

(vi) Why was there no surplus produce in this system of production?

Because the tools used were poor, therefore production was very low.

(vii) How were the means of production owned?

The means of production were owned collectively by the whole society.

4. Read the map of Lumbila Village and then answer items (i) – (iv) by writing the correct answer in the space provided.

(i) How many schools are there in Lumbila Village?

There are two schools.

(ii) On which side is the church located from the nearest bridge?

South.

(iii) How many hills are there in Lumbila Village?

Three.

(iv) How many roads lead to the north of Lumbila Village?

One.