

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

03E

SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1:30 Hour

SOLUTIONS

Year: 2024

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 25 July remembered every year in Tanzania?

A. It is the day of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

B. It is Heroes' Day

C. It is the Independence Day of Tanganyika

D. It is the Independence Day of Zanzibar

The correct answer is B. Heroes' Day.

25 July is used to remember heroes who fought for independence and the development of the nation.

(ii) Which policy was initiated by the late President Benjamin William Mkapa?

A. Free market policy

B. Privatization

C. Industrial development

D. Socialism and self-reliance

The correct answer is B. Privatization.

President Mkapa emphasized the privatization policy by selling or transferring some public institutions to the private sector to increase efficiency.

(iii) Which leader in Tanzania is appointed by the President from among Members of Parliament?

A. Prime Minister

B. Speaker of Parliament

C. Vice President

D. Chief Justice

The correct answer is A. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President and must be a Member of Parliament.

(iv) Why did the Germans invade Tanganyika in 1886?

- A. They needed markets to sell their industrial products
- B. They wanted to stop Arabs in Tanganyika
- C. They needed black people to work in Germany
- D. They wanted to revive tourism in national parks

The correct answer is A. They needed markets to sell their industrial products.

European countries invaded Africa in search of markets, raw materials, and investment areas.

(v) What caused the Majimaji War?

- A. Exploitation by the British
- B. Cruelty of the Wanatumba against the Germans
- C. Kinjeketile's tradition of testing his weapons
- D. Exploitation by the Germans

The correct answer is D. Exploitation by the Germans.

The Germans oppressed Africans through taxes, forced labour, and harsh punishments, which led to the Majimaji War.

(vi) Which method is used to obtain information about heroes in society?

- A. Observing their physical strength
- B. Fortune telling
- C. Reading and oral narration
- D. Living with their relatives

The correct answer is C. Reading and oral narration.

Information about heroes is obtained through books, stories, and elders' narratives.

(vii) Why is Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere remembered in Tanzania?

- A. He destroyed privatization
- B. He led the struggle for independence
- C. He introduced the free market policy
- D. He destroyed the development of multiparty politics

The correct answer is B. He led the struggle for independence.

Mwalimu Nyerere was the main leader of the struggle for the independence of Tanganyika.

(viii) Who is the leader of government activities in the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania?

- A. Speaker of Parliament
- B. President
- C. Attorney General
- D. Prime Minister

The correct answer is D. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister supervises government activities in Parliament.

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

List A

- (i) An instrument used to measure sunshine.
- (ii) An instrument used to measure temperature.
- (iii) An instrument used to measure air pressure.
- (iv) An instrument used to measure humidity.
- (v) An instrument used to measure wind direction.
- (vi) An instrument used to measure wind speed.

List B

A. Thermometer

B. Rain gauge

C. Hygrometer

D. Barometer

E. Anemometer

F. Thermometer

G. Stevenson screen

H. Campbell–Stokes sunshine recorder

Answers:

(i) H

(ii) A

(iii) D

(iv) C

(v) H

(vi) E

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.

In our village we have resources such as minerals, houses, and means of transport. We also have forests, livestock, minerals, and land. These resources are used in different ways.

For example, things like shops and farms provide us with employment and increase family income. Forests provide us with traditional medicines that are used by human beings. Likewise, forests help in the formation of rainfall, which is important to us. Our crops need rainfall in order to germinate. Forests also provide timber for building our houses. In addition, forests provide firewood and charcoal for cooking. Land with

natural vegetation provides areas for grazing our livestock. Livestock provide us with meat, milk, and manure, and all these help to increase family income.

Questions:

(a) In what ways do villagers benefit from the available resources?

- (i) They benefit by getting employment and family income.
- (ii) They benefit by getting food and products such as meat, milk, and crops.

(b) What is the importance of forests to villagers?

- (i) Forests provide traditional medicines.
- (ii) Forests help in obtaining rainfall.

(c) Why is rainfall important for crops?

Rainfall is important because it helps crops to germinate and grow well.

(d) What is the importance of natural vegetation to animals?

Natural vegetation provides pasture for livestock.

(e) According to the passage, what is the importance of timber to villagers?

Timber is important because it is used to build houses.

(f) In what ways does livestock contribute to family income?

- (i) It contributes by providing meat and milk that are sold.
- (ii) It contributes by providing manure for agriculture.

(g) How do villagers use firewood obtained from forests?

They use firewood for cooking food.

4. Read the diagram of the solar system and then write the correct names of the planets labelled A – D in items (i) – (iv).

(i) A

Sun

(ii) B

Earth

(iii) C

Planet Jupiter

(iv) D

Planet Saturn