

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION**

03E

SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1:30 Hours

Thursday, 20th September 2012 a.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **fifty (50)** questions in sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** the questions in each section.
3. Read all the given instructions in the **special answer sheet (OMR)** and fill in **all** the required information.
4. Write your **Examination Number** and then **shade the digits** of the number in the respective place in your answer sheet.
5. **Shade** the letter of the correct answer for each question in the answer sheet provided, for example, if the correct answer is A shade as follows:

☒ A

☐ B

☐ C

☐ D

☐ E
6. If you have to change your answer, you must rub out the shading **very neatly** before shading the new one. Use a **clean rubber**.
7. Use **HB pencil** only.
8. Cellular phones are **not allowed** in the examination room.

SECTION A: CIVICS

Choose the correct answer and **shade** its **letter** besides the question number in your answer sheet.

1. The peoples' representative in the District Local Government meeting is
 - A the District Commissioner
 - B the Chairperson of the Village
 - C the Ward Executive Officer
 - D the District ruling party Chairperson
 - E the Ward Councillor.
2. One of the responsibilities of the District Council is to give subsidy to
 - A Ward Governments
 - B the Central Government
 - C Political parties
 - D Village Governments
 - E Non governmental organizations.
3. The Executive Director of a District or Municipal Council is appointed by
 - A the President of the United Republic of Tanzania
 - B the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania
 - C the Councillors of District or Municipal Council
 - D the Minister for Regional Administrative and Local Government Authority
 - E the Chief Secretary.
4. In the National flag the green colour represents
 - A minerals
 - B water
 - C natural vegetation
 - D agriculture
 - E land.
5. In which situation is the National flag hoisted at halfmast?
 - A During the visit of leaders from other countries.
 - B When the President declares a State of emergency.
 - C In the event of a national disaster or sorrowful event.
 - D National Heroes anniversaries.
 - E When the President is out of the country.
6. The election of President and Members of Parliament in Tanzania is held after every
 - A 10 years
 - B 3 years
 - C 4 years
 - D 5 years
 - E 6 years
7. The human rights are supposed to be provided to all people irrespective of
 - A political parties
 - B the national constitution
 - C the rights of the special groups
 - D age of a person
 - E colour, religion, gender and tribe.
8. One of the responsibilities of the Public Leaders Ethics Secretariat is to
 - A receive and crosscheck the report on public leaders' assets and liabilities
 - B mediate the conflicts among the public leaders
 - C investigate and educate the society on human rights and good governance
 - D investigate any corruption allegation to government officials
 - E approve the appointment of Ministers.

9. Which organ is responsible for protecting our country and its borders?
 - A Tanzania Police Force.
 - B Tanzania Prisons Force.
 - C The National Services.
 - D Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces.
 - E The Peoples Militia Forces.

10. The major objective of Community Policing is
 - A to teach civilian Police work
 - B to cultivate friendly relations between Police and the civilian
 - C enable Police officers to live with civilian
 - D to make civilian be strong like Policemen
 - E to prevent drug abuse in the society.

11. Traditions which affect the reproductive health of women in Tanzania include
 - A bride price and family planning
 - B female genital mutilation and family planning
 - C early marriage and bride price
 - D female genital mutilation and early marriage
 - E breastfeeding for a long time.

12. One of the challenges which face entrepreneurs is
 - A lack of trade licences
 - B lack of banks and financial institutions
 - C access to markets for goods and services
 - D presence of many Police and Militias in town areas
 - E lack of investment policy.

13. Which organ is responsible for the election of the Secretary General of the United Nations organization?
 - A The Trustship Council of the United Nations.
 - B The General Assembly of the United Nations.
 - C The Security Council of the United Nations.
 - D The Secretariat of the United Nations.
 - E The International Court of Justice.

14. A Public servant who is a Member of Parliament by virtue of the position in the Public service is
 - A the Chief Justice
 - B the Chief Secretary
 - C the Controller and Auditor General
 - D the Registrar of Political Parties
 - E the Attorney General.

SECTION B: HISTORY

Choose the correct answer and **shade** its **letter** besides the question number in your answer sheet.

15. The fossils of Zinjanthropus were discovered at

A Kondoia Irangi	B Kalenga	C Olduvai
D Isimila	E Engaruka.	

16. Early foreign traders in Tanganyika came from
 A America B North America C Asia
 D Europe E South America.
17. One of the effects of the British rule in Zanzibar was
 A the abolition of slave trade B introduction of christianity
 C elimination of poverty D introduction of clove plantations
 E establishment of political parties.
18. The first multiparty elections in Tanzania was held in
 A 1992 B 1990 C 1961 D 2005 E 1995.
19. The Universal Primary Education (UPE) in Tanzania started in
 A 1974 B 1970 C 1972 D 1980 E 1977.
20. An African country which was practicing multiparty system in the year 1980 is
 A Zimbabwe B Tanzania C Botswana D Ghana E Ethiopia.
21. The famous pre-colonial long distance traders in East Africa were the
 A Ngoni, Kikuyu and Chagga B Yao, Ngoni and Kikuyu
 C Nyamwezi, Yao and Kikuyu D Nyamwezi, Yao and Zaramo
 E Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba.
22. A family can attain economic development if
 A the mother will deal with domestic activities
 B the father will be employed
 C children will be involved in studies
 D family members will play their role
 E family members will pray together.
23. The pre-colonial traditional education was provided through
 A government laws B initiation ceremonies
 C participating in wars D reading books
 E nursery school.
24. The German colonies in Africa were
 A Nigeria, Namibia and Togo B Gambia, Togo and Namibia
 C Cameroon, Togo and Namibia D Namibia, Tanganyika and Nigeria
 E Cameroon, Tanganyika and Senegal.
25. Which of the following nations established the organization of Non-aligned countries?
 A Eastern European countries. B Developing countries.
 C Western European countries. D Southern American countries.
 E Northern American countries.
26. The Germans ruled Tanganyika after the
 A First World War B Second World War C Berlin conference
 D Formation of UNO E Defeat of the Portuguese.

27. During Early Stone Age man
 A started to keep animals and birds B discovered fire
 C involved in agriculture and trade D increased his ability to produce food
 E was very dependent on his living environment
28. The famous iron-smelting societies in Tanganyika include the
 A Pare and Zinza B Pare and Gogo
 C Zinza and Sukuma D Pare and Luo
 E Zinza and Gogo.
29. The Zanzibar slave market was closed in
 A 1873 B 1822 C 1845 D 1820 E 1900.
30. One of the effects of the partition of Africa was
 A the development of African industries
 B stagnation of African industries
 C improvement of traditional economy
 D preservation of African culture
 E introduction of slave trade.
31. The second country to rule Zanzibar was
 A Britain B Germany C Portugal D Oman E France.
32. The goods which were brought by Asian traders in Tanganyika from the 8th century include
 A ivory and gold B hides and guns C salt and copper
 D clothes and wheat E clothes and slaves.

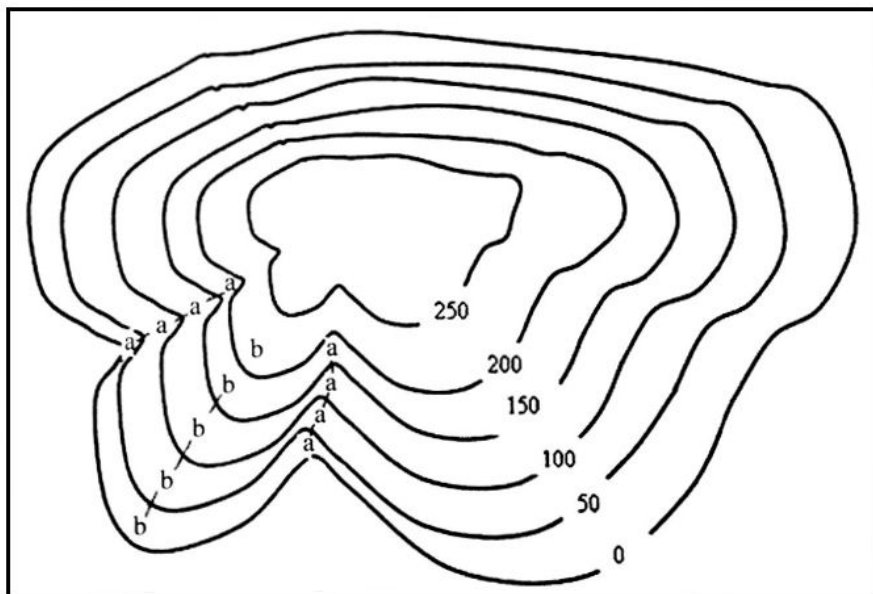
SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY

Choose the correct answer and **shade** its **letter** besides the question number in your answer sheet.

33. In locating a position on a map by using the grid reference which numbers are read first?
 A Horizontal then vertical lines. B Vertical then horizontal lines.
 C Left then right. D Right then upward.
 E Right then left.
34. The important factors to be considered in conducting transportation activities are
 A capital, relief of the country, production and business
 B technology, government, capital and business
 C capital, relief of the country, people and industries
 D government, cooperations, capital and people
 E technology, capital, production and business.
35. The internal trade involves goods which are
 A produced outside the country B produced and sold within the country
 C produced within the country D produced and sold outside the country
 E sold outside the country.

36. If the distance of 25 kilometers on the ground is represented by the distance of 5 centimeters on a map, the scale of the map is
 A 1:20000 B 1:100000 C 1:50000
 D 1:500000 E 1:10000.
37. The overhead sun in December occurs at the
 A Southern Hemisphere B Tropic of Cancer C Equator
 D Northern Hemisphere E Tropic of Capricorn.
38. Identify the sources of electricity among the following:
 A Hydroelectric power, minerals and wires
 B Winds, hydroelectric power and transformer
 C Hydroelectric power, wind and solar
 D Coal, wires and transformer
 E Hydroelectric power, transformer and coal.
39. The photograph taken in savannah region shows
 A dense forest B tall grass
 C trees with pointed top D trees in the shape of an umbrella
 E short grass.
40. The major effects of industries in the environment are
 A pollution of water, air and bad smell
 B emission of smoke and high consumption of mineral energy
 C pollution of air, soil and bad smell
 D spilling of chemicals and emission of smoke
 E pollution of air, water and land.
41. In which regions is sisal cultivated in Tanzania?
 A Tanga and Mbeya. B Morogoro and Pwani.
 C Morogoro and Tanga. D Kilimanjaro and Manyara.
 E Mtwara and Singida.
42. The essentials of the map are
 A Vegetation, compass, scale, lines and title
 B Colour, title, scale, key and margin
 C Lines, title, compass, margin and scale
 D Title, key, margin, scale and compass
 E Title, key, scale, compass and lines.
43. Which of the following is a way of controlling floods?
 A Constructing durable houses. B Planting trees.
 C Cutting down trees. D Burning of forests.
 E Constructing houses on valleys.
44. Desert areas in which water is found are called
 A Springs B Islands C Oasis D Rivers E Valleys.

45. The benefit of recycling in environmental conservation is
 A planning for projects B production of various goods
 C reducing garbage D production of garbage
 E selling of garbage.
46. The sun looks greater than other stars because
 A it is hotter than other stars B it has brighter light than that of other stars
 C it gives us solar energy D it is far away from the earth
 E it is closer to the earth.
47. The United Nations Organization which is responsible for crop quality assurance is known as
 A UNICEF B FAO C WHO D UNESCO E UNHCR.
48. Areas where traditional animal husbandry is highly practiced in Tanzania are
 A Lindi, Mtwara, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Mbeya
 B Kigoma, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Lindi
 C Shinyanga, Mwanza, Dodoma, Arusha and Mara
 D Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Tanga and Morogoro
 E Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Tanga and Lindi.
49. The division of East African Rift Valley into Eastern and Western arm starts in lake
 A Victoria B Tanganyika C Natron D Nyasa E Manyara.
50. Study the following contour map then answer the question that follows:



Letter 'b' represents which relief feature?

- A Escarpment. B Valley. C Upland. D Spur. E Hill.