

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

03E

SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1:30 Hours

Thursday, 8th September 2011 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. Write the letter of the correct answer for each question in the answer sheet provided.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on your answer sheet.
6. Use **blue or black** pen in writing your answers. Answers **written in pencil will not be marked.**

SECTION A: CIVICS

Choose the correct answer and write its letter beside the question number in your answer sheet.

1. There are two types of leadership in Local Government which are
A paid and voluntary
B elected and appointed
C democratic and dictatorship
D appointed and voluntary
E appointed and paid
2. The Secretary of the District Council meeting is
A District Commissioner
B Executive Director of the District Council
C District planning officer
D District Administrative Officer
E Mayor of the council
3. The three major pillars of the government authority of the united Republic of Tanzania are
A the Cabinet, Parliament and the Judiciary
B the Cabinet, the Army and the Judiciary
C the Cabinet, Police and Judiciary
D the Cabinet, the Speaker of the Parliament and the Judiciary
E the President, Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Parliament
4. Two types of crops which appears on the National emblem are
A Coffee and Sisal
B Sisal and Cloves
C Tea and Tobacco
D Cloves and Cotton
E Cotton and Coffee
5. One of the objective of the Freedom Torch is
A to launch development projects
B to repair roads and construct ward schools
C to unite all Tanzanians
D to unite Political parties
E to expose corrupt individuals
6. The security of the school assets can be improved by
A preventing visitors from entering the school compound
B involving the Tanzania's People Defense Forces
C avoiding close relation with the community around the school
D insuring all school assets against theft
E construction of a fence around the school
7. The head of the Tanzanian Prisons Services is known as
A Principal Commissioner
B Inspector General
C Director General
D Chief of Defence Forces
E The Director of Public Prosecution
8. Theatre arts include the following:
A Rituals, poems and initiation
B Sewing, circumcision and plaiting
C Circumcision, drama and initiation
D Dance, poems and drama
E Dance, poems and plaiting
9. In a democratic country, State leadership changes are made through
A peaceful revolution
B heritage of leadership
C opinion poll
D multiparty system
E general election

10. Things which every human being is entitled to irrespective of tribe, nationality or gender are called
 A Good governance B Human rights C Rule of law
 D Democracy E Gender equality
11. The age of the presidential candidate of the United Republic of Tanzania should not be below
 A 40 years B 18 years C 35 years D 60 years E 45 years
12. A person who invests capital in a project or business in order to gain profit is called
 A an auctioneer B a donor C a racketeer
 D an economist E an entrepreneur
13. The East African Community is composed of the following members
 A Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi
 B Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda
 C Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Malawi
 D Burundi, Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda
 E Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda
14. One of the functions of the Parliament in Tanzania is to
 A propose the name of the Vice President
 B propose the name of the speaker
 C appoint the Clerk of Parliament
 D approve the appointment of the Prime Minister
 E approve the appointment of the Chief Justice

SECTION B: HISTORY

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

15. Father, mother and children together make up
 A a clan B an extended family
 C a society D a family
 E a community
16. Which of the following was an agreement of the 1884-1885 Berlin conference?
 A Abolition of slave trade B Formation of democratic governments
 C To stop tribal wars D Strengthening of tribalism
 E Weakening of feudalism.
17. Who was the first President of the Zanzibar Revolutionary government?
 A Ali Hassan Mwinyi B Mohamed Shante
 C Abdulrahman Babu D Abeid Amani Karume
 E Aboud Jumbe.
18. Post colonial African education aimed at
 A bringing teachers from Europe B reducing illiteracy
 C providing racial based education D providing religious based education
 E educating sons of chiefs

19. Which of the following countries achieved their independence through armed struggle?
A Angola, Ghana and Kenya
B Zimbabwe, Angola and Kenya
C Mozambique, Liberia and Zimbabwe
D Uganda, Rwanda and Tanganyika
E Kenya, Uganda and Liberia.
20. A treaty which prohibited the transportation of slaves outside East Africa was known as
A Moresby treaty of 1822
B Hamerton treaty of 1845
C Frere treaty of 1873
D Berlin treaty of 1885
E Heligoland treaty of 1890
21. How many States established the Organization of African Unity (OAU)?
A 28
B 35
C 65
D 30
E 63.
22. Dr. Leakey discovered the skull of man in
A 1969
B 1961
C 1954
D 1964
E 1959.
23. The first Arabic ruler of Zanzibar isles was
A Tippu Tip
B Seyyid Said
C Said Barghash
D Sultan Majid
E Aman Karume
24. One of the main reasons which led to the Tanganyika and Zanzibar union in 1964 was
A friendship between J.K. Nyerere and Abeid Aman Karume
B to avoid Zanzibar and Kenya union
C to strengthen unity
D to increase the size of Tanganyika
E to attract international tourists.
25. Defense among the Maasai was the responsibility of the
A laibon
B moran
C layoni
D chief
E kabaka
26. The member States of Southern African Development Community (SADC) include
A Uganda, Kenya and Angola
B Botswana, Namibia and Ghana
C Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania
D Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique
E Botswana, Angola and Mali
27. UN agencies which give grants and aid to Tanzania are
A UNESCO, WHO and IFM
B IFM, UNESCO and ILO
C TANESCO, WHO and FAO
D UNESCO, ILO and OAU
E UNHCR, IMF and ILO
28. One of the strategies used by post colonial African governments to revive their economies was to
A establish religion
B increase the price of farm implements
C maintain tribal rule
D promote agricultural sector
E encourage tribalism.
29. Who was the head of the colony during the British rule in Tanganyika?
A Colonial Secretary
B Governor
C Queen
D Prime Minister
E Provincial commissioner.

30. The King who collaborated with the British against the Ndebele was
 A Lewanika B Opobo C Lobengula
 D Zwangendaba E Msiri.
31. The first Europeans in Tanganyika came from
 A Oman B Britain C Germany D Portugal E France.
32. One of the reasons for the Portuguese conquest of the East African coast was to
 A abolish slave trade B spread Islamic religion
 C establish friendship with the Arabs D control trade routes
 E develop African economies.

SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY

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

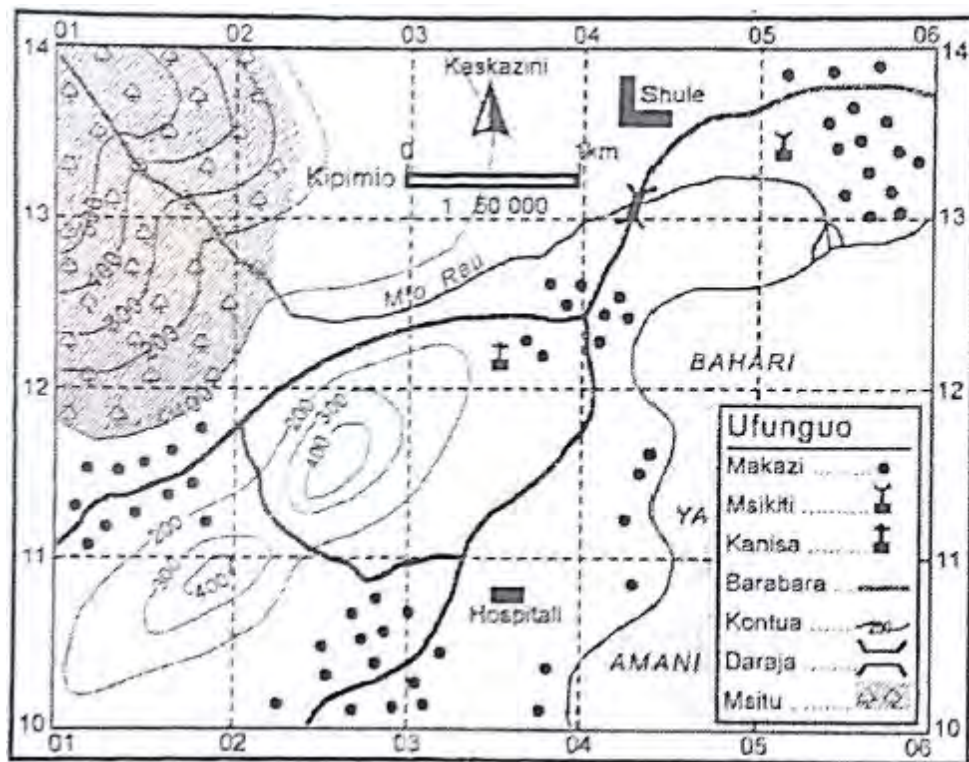
33. In which of the following area is the natural gas found?
 A Kilwa B Madaba C Songosongo D Mchinga E Somanga
34. Which of the following scales is the smallest?
 A 1:10000 B 1:50000 C 1:125000
 D 1:500000 E 1:100000
35. Tanzania and Mozambique are separated by the river
 A Rufiji B Maragasi C Ruvu D Wami E Ruvuma
36. How many digits are used in presenting grid reference?
 A Six B Two C Three D Seven E Five
37. The three major harbours in East Africa are
 A Mombasa, Tanga and Bagamoyo B Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo and Lamu
 C Mombasa, Mafia and Dar es Salaam D Tanga, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam
 E Mtwara, Tanga and Lamu.
38. What is the instrument used to measure the speed of the wind?
 A Wind vane B Hygrometer C Anemometer
 D Rain gauge E Barometer
39. Which of the following planets have moons?
 A Earth, Neptune, Mars and Venus B Earth, Uranus, Venus and Neptune
 C Earth, Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune D Saturn, Mercury, Earth and Neptune
 E Earth, Jupiter, Saturn and Mercury.
40. Cash crops which are exported in large quantities from Tanzania are
 A Rubber, Coffee and Sisal B Sunflower, Cashewnuts and Simsim
 C Cotton, Pyrethrum and Sisal D Coffee, Cotton and Cashewnuts
 E Coffee, Cotton and Cloves

41. How much time does the earth take to complete its rotation?
 A 12 hours B 1440 minutes C 24 minutes
 D 60 minutes E 240 minute
42. A crop that is used in the production of cigarette is
 A Coffee B Cloves C Tea D Tobacco E Pyrethrum
43. If the letter Z in a map is located at grid reference 435235, the measurement of vertical line is
 A 235 B 435 C 430 D 230 E 352
44. Identify the appropriate method of moisture preservation in the field:
 A Leveling of trenches B Removing grass
 C Digging ditches D Cutting down trees
 E Making ridges
45. Study the following photograph then answer the question that follows:



- In which type of climate is the natural vegetation presented in the photograph found?
 A Equatorial B Monsoon C Tropical
 D Mediterranean E Tundra
46. One of the disasters caused by both natural and man's activities is
 A volcanic eruption B tsunami C storms
 D thunder E soil erosion
47. The environment has to be conserved in order to
 A make areas look attractive B use it for learning
 C get areas for farming D keep living things alive
 E get area for pasture
48. Identify the correct measure to control the effects of farming activities on the environment:
 A Practicing monoculture B Cultivating in water sources
 C Shifting cultivation D Cutting trees around the farm
 E Use of natural fertilizers

49. The energy source which has NO effect on environment is
 A diesel B solar C charcoal D coal E firewood
50. Study the following map then answer the question that follows:



What is the distance from grid reference 020120 to 040120 in kilometres?

- A 1 B 1.5 C 2 D 2.5 E 3.5