

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

03E


SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1:30 Hours

Thursday, 12th September 2013 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 responsibilities of a student leader in school include to
A supervise academic progress in school
B prepare students progress reports
C create a link between students and teachers
D oversee teachers discipline
E punish students who break school rules.
2. The election of the Village Government Chairperson is held after every _____ years.
A four B two C five D three E six.
3. The major objective of establishing local governments in Tanzania is to
A strengthen democracy B collect development levy
C strengthen community policing D improve cleanliness in town
E increase employment.
4. How many colours are in the National flag?
A Four. B Three. C Five. D Six. E Two.
5. Which organ is empowered to issue bank notes and coins in Tanzania?
A The Ministry of Finance. B The World Bank.
C The Bank of Tanzania. D The Tanzania Investment Bank.
E Ministry of Home Affairs.
6. One of the activities of the National Electoral Commission is to
A criticize the ruling party B elect Members of the Parliament
C register Political Parties D appoint the Speaker
E supervise counting of votes.
7. The governing system used in Tanzania is
A Dictatorship B Democratic C Imperialist
D Revolutionary E Fascism.
8. When was the Secretariat of Public Leaders Ethics established?
A 2000. B 1992. C 1996. D 1977. E 2005.
9. The advantages of cooperation between the school and the community around the school include
A strengthening of the school defense and security
B an increase in children enrollment in school
C an increased job opportunities to the community around the school
D increased trading activities around the school area
E many teachers are able to rent houses near the school.

10. What measures should be taken by students when they see suspicious strangers around the school?
 - A Report to the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces.
 - B Inform the School Committee about the presence of strangers.
 - C Beat the strangers before taking them to court.
 - D Arrest the strangers and interrogate them
 - E Inform teachers about the presence of strangers.
11. Free market economy, democratic competitive politics and the development of information and communication technology are indicators of
 - A entrepreneurship
 - B good governance
 - C rule of law
 - D globalization
 - E human rights.
12. Which type of mineral was discovered in large quantity in Tanzania in the year 2007?
 - A Gold.
 - B Uranium.
 - C Diamond.
 - D Copper.
 - E Iron.
13. The agreement for the establishment of the United Nations Organization took place in
 - A New York
 - B San Francisco
 - C San Diego
 - D Washington
 - E Los Angeles.
14. The organ which is responsible for the assurance of citizens rights is
 - A Police
 - B Prison
 - C The Court
 - D Tanzania People Defense Force
 - E The Parliament.

SECTION B: HISTORY

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

15. Who is responsible for keeping security of a family?
 - A Father and children.
 - B Father, relatives and friends.
 - C Children, mother and a neighbor.
 - D Everyone in the family.
 - E Children, relatives and friends.
16. The Prime Minister of Buganda Kingdom was known as
 - A Kabaka
 - B Katikiro
 - C Mukama
 - D Lukiko
 - E Bakungu.
17. One of the strategies used to weaken African technologies during colonialism was
 - A teaching science subjects
 - B establishment of modern industries in Africa
 - C privatize African industries
 - D importation of manufactured goods from Europe
 - E teaching Africans European technology.
18. One of the objectives of colonial education was to
 - A fight against ignorance and poverty
 - B reduce the production of cash crops
 - C get low ranked civil servants
 - D expand youth employment
 - E Fight against racism.
19. A governor who introduced the Legislative Council in Tanganyika was
 - A Donald Cameron
 - B Richard Turnbull
 - C Horrace Byatt
 - D Edward Twining
 - E John Scott.

20. TANU was formed in Tanganyika so as to
 - A improve the living standard of the Tanganyikans
 - B increase the workers' income
 - C fight for the independence of Tanganyika
 - D fight for the rights of settlers
 - E fight for the peasants' rights.
21. The colonial explorer who signed bogus treaties with CHief Mangungo of Msovero was
 - A De Brazza
 - B Carl Peters
 - C Dr. Livingstone
 - D Mungo Park
 - E Henry Stanley.
22. The Zanzibar Revolution occurred in
 - A 12th February 1964
 - B 12th December 1964
 - C 26th January 1964
 - D 12th January 1964
 - E 26th April 1964.
23. The United Nations (UN) headquarters is located in
 - A New York
 - B San Francisco
 - C San Diego
 - D Washington
 - E Los Angeles.
24. The child of your aunt is called
 - A uncle
 - B brother
 - C cousin
 - D sister
 - E nephew.
25. The first President of Mozambique was
 - A Edwardo do Santos
 - B Samora Machel
 - C Edward Mondlane
 - D Joachim Chissano
 - E Graca Machel.
26. In which century did the early European traders arrive in Tanganyika?
 - A 15th century.
 - B 8th century.
 - C 19th century.
 - D 18th century.
 - E 9th century.
27. A feudal system which was practised by the Ha society was called
 - A Umwinyi
 - B Ntemi
 - C Ubugabire
 - D Nyarubanja
 - E Mvunjo
28. Human beings started to participate in trade during the
 - A Early Stone Age
 - B Late Stone Age
 - C Industrial Revolution
 - D Middle Stone Age
 - E Iron Age.
29. A mode of production in which land was the major means of production was known as
 - A Socialism
 - B Communism
 - C Capitalism
 - D Imperialism
 - E Feudalism.
30. Who among the following is in charge of day to day activities in the school?
 - A Discipline teacher.
 - B Teacher on duty.
 - C Head teacher.
 - D Chairman of the school committee.
 - E Head prefect.
31. The Zambian society which conducted trade with the Yao was called the
 - A Kamba
 - B Sumbwa
 - C Luo
 - D Nyamwezi
 - E Lunda
32. One of the effects of the Portuguese rule in East Africa was
 - A introduction of Islamic religion
 - B abolition of slave trade
 - C ruining of Coastal Towns
 - D signing of bogus treaties
 - E establishment of sisal plantations.

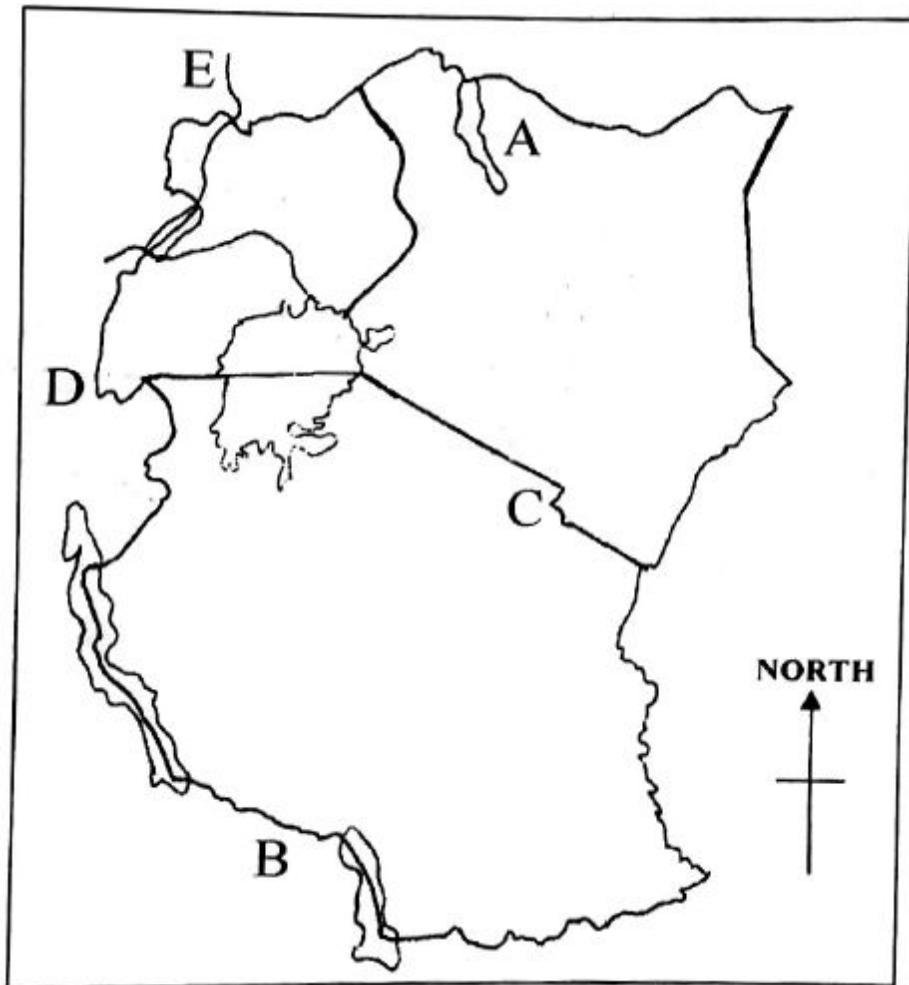
SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY

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

33. Which among the following is the main source of water?
A Rivers. B Lakes. C Dams.
D Wells. E Rains.
34. The main source of environmental degradation in Africa is
A population increase B nuclear weapons
C food crop cultivation D cash crop cultivation
E Terrace farming in the highland.
35. The temperature is higher in Dar es Salaam and Tanga towns than in Arusha and Iringa because the temperature
A decreases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 100 metres
B increases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 100 metres
C decreases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 1000 metres
D increases at an average rate of 0.6°C for every rise of 1000 metres
E decreases at an average rate of 6.5°C for every rise of 100 metres
36. The largest country in the African continent is
A South Africa B The United Republic of Tanzania
C Nigeria D Democratic Republic of Congo
E Algeria.
37. TPC Moshi, Kagera, Mtibwa and Kilombero are examples of industries that produced
A Cement B Sugar C Cigarette D Iron sheet E Coffee.
38. A small scale is used in drawing maps of
A small ground area B large ground area
C medium size ground areas only D small and medium size ground area
E small and large areas.
39. The International Date Line is NOT straight because of
A avoiding disasters which may occur in the world
B avoiding one country to have different times
C preventing tsunami and earthquakes
D reducing volcanic eruptions
E making earth poles to be close.
40. Soft rocks found along the Coast of East Africa are known as
A Coral reefs B Metamorphic rocks C Igneous rocks
D Clay rocks E Coal.
41. The semi-desert and dry tropical climate are found in which part of East Africa?
A Northern part of Uganda.
B North East of Kenya and central part of Tanzania.
C South East of Tanzania.
D Western part of Kenya.
E South of Tanzania and South East of Kenya.

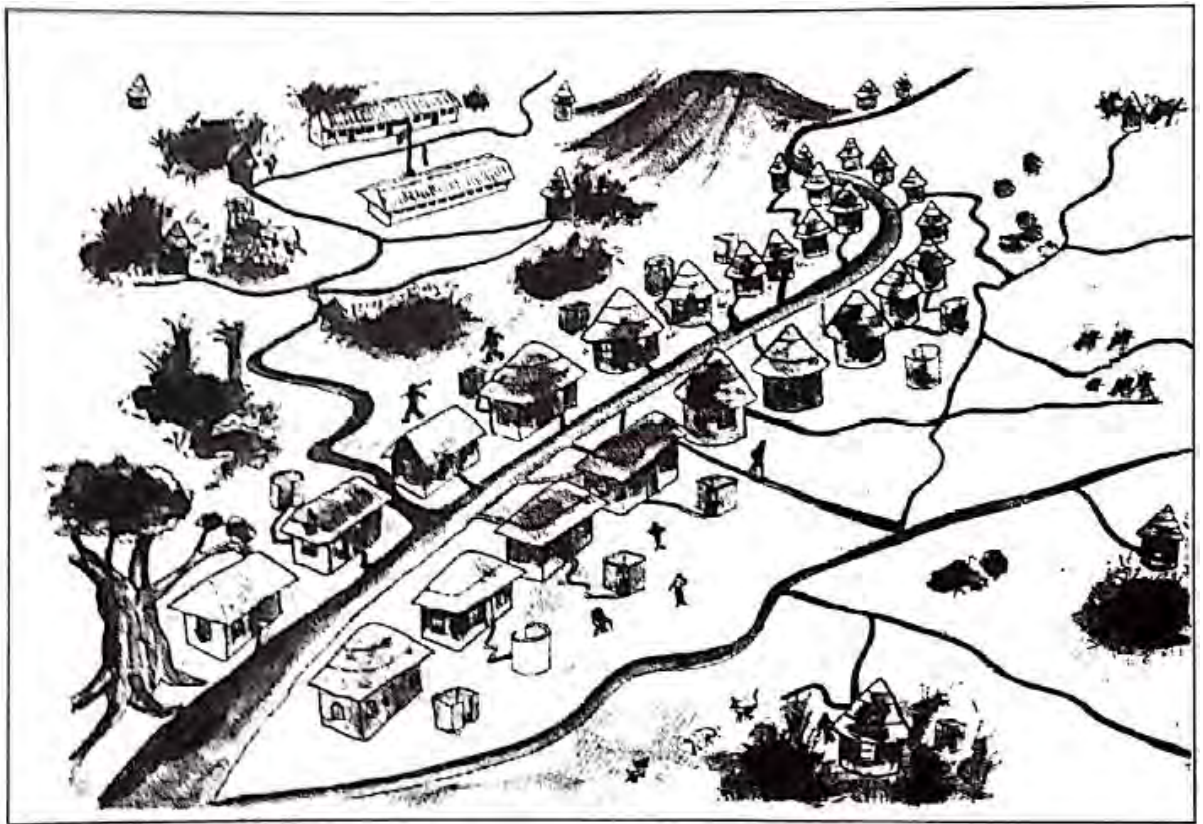
42. Southern African Countries include
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Angola, South Africa and Namibia | B South Africa, Burundi and Malawi |
| C Malawi, Mozambique and Rwanda | D Zimbabwe, Botswana and Tanzania |
| E Swaziland, Lesotho and Nigeria. | |
43. Which of the following regions of Tanzania have shown signs of desertification?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A Shinyanga, Tabora and Mwanza. | B Kilimanjaro, Iringa and Mbeya. |
| C Lindi, Morogoro and Tabora. | D Shinyanga, Dodoma and Singida. |
| E Arusha, Ruvuma and Manyara. | |
44. Which of the following groups shows planets?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A Jupiter, Moon and Venus | B Earth, Stars and Mars |
| C Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. | D Venus, Earth and Meteor. |
| E Pluto, Sun and Moon. | |

Study the following map then answer questions 45, 46 and 47



45. The famous mountain in area represented by letter C is known as
- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|
| A Kilimanjaro | B Rungwe | C Meru | D Usambara | E Uluguru. |
|---------------|----------|--------|------------|------------|
46. The river represented by letter E is known as
- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|
| A Tana | B Galana | C Nile | D Malagarasi | E Ruaha. |
|--------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|

47. The country shown by letter B is famous in producing minerals known as
 A Gold B Tanzanite C Coal D Diamond E Copper.
48. The increase of global warming, drought, floods and hurricanes are the result of
 A environmental destruction
 B tsunami which occurred in Asia
 C high population increase in the European Countries
 D uses of nuclear bombs
 E heavy rainfall.
49. Which of the following lakes are found in the Eastern arm of the Rift Valley?
 A Turkana, Rukwa and Kyoga. B Nyasa, Victoria and Eyasi.
 C Turkana, Natron and Eyasi. D Victoria, Eyasi and Kyoga.
 E Albert, Edward and Kivu.
50. Study the following drawing then answer the question that follows:



- What type of settlement pattern does the drawing show?
 A Nucleated. B Scattered. C Linear. D Unplanned. E Traditional.