

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

03E

SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1:30 Hours

Thursday, 10th September 2015 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 rectangular box containing five options: A, B, C, D, and E. Each option is preceded by a small square. The square next to 'A' is shaded black, while the others are empty.
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 the answer sheet provided.

1. The chairman of the ward development meeting is
A the Ward Councillor
B the Extension Services Officer
C the Ward Social Welfare Officer
D the Ward Education Officer
E the Ward Executive Officer
2. The District, Town, Municipal and City Councils fall under
A the Parliament of Tanzania
B the Local Government
C the Central Government
D elected Members of Parliament
E The ruling party
3. The responsibility of making bylaws in a District Council is vested to
A District Commissioner
B District legal and Security officer
C Executive Director of the District council
D the Full Council
E Members of the Parliament of the District concerned
4. Which of the following symbol is found in the President's flag?
A Hammer.
B Elephant tusks.
C The national emblem.
D The map of Tanzania.
E The map of Africa.
5. The symbol which represent natural resources in the National emblem is
A the Kilimanjaro mountain
B the spear
C clove
D elephant tusk
E the sea waves.
6. It is important for eligible voters to take part in the election of the President and Members of Parliament because
A it is a peaceful way of changing State leadership
B it is the only way to strengthen globalization
C it is the principle of strengthening solidarity
D it is the principle of multiparty system
E it is the only way to effect constitutional changes.
7. Observing the law, human rights, truth and transparency, and freedom of the mass media are principles of
A bureaucracy
B rule of law
C African socialism
D representative democracy
E good governance.
8. Which among the following represents the groups which deals with Women rights in Tanzania?
A UWT, TAWLA and TAMWA.
B TAMWA, TGNP and TAWLA.
C MEWATA, TGNP and TAWLA.
D UWT, TGNP and TAMWA.
E MEWATA, TGNP and UWT.

9. The responsibility of protecting citizens and their property in Tanzania is within the hands of
A Tanzania Peoples Defence Force
B The Tanzania Intelligence and Security Services
C Tanzania Prisons Services
D The Peoples Militia Forces
E The Police Force.
10. The Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF) was established in
A 1961 B 1962. C 1964. D 1963. E 1965.
11. It is important for Tanzania to promote Kiswahili language because
A it is spoken by many people in East Africa
B it is a language of communication in the United Nations
C it is a medium of instructions in schools
D it unifies Tanzanians
E it is a language of communication of the Parliament in Tanzania.
12. There are three types of Economic planning which are
A ten, fifteen and twenty five years plan
B National, Regional and District plan
C agriculture, business and industrial plans
D long, short and emergency plans
E short, medium and long term plans.
13. One of the negative effects of globalization to Tanzania is
A an increase of foreigners in the country
B erosion of moral values in the society
C increased enmity among political parties
D increased freedom of the mass media
E increased application of information technology.
14. Rule of law means that the
A citizens take the law into their own hands
B police punish law breakers
C law takes its course
D judiciary arrest law breakers
E powers of the Judiciary to make law.

SECTION B: HISTORY

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

15. A family comprises
A friends, children and relatives
B father, mother and children
C neighbours, relatives and children
D neighbours, children and friends
E father, mother and neighbours.
16. The basic needs of a family include
A food, shelter and cars
B food, clothing and television
C clothing, shelter and food
D food, shelter and television
E clothes, food and cars
17. The early man domesticated crops and animals during the
A Middle Stone Age
B New Stone Age
C Early Stone Age
D Iron Age
E Bronze Age.
18. The cave paintings at Kondoa Irangi are believed to be drawn during the
A Old Stone Age
B Middle Stone Age
C New Stone Age
D Iron age
E Discovery of fire.
19. The treaty which closed the Zanzibar slave market was signed in
A 1822
B 1845
C 1885
D 1884
E 1873.
20. One of the advantages of commercial contacts between Tanganyika and the foreigners was the
A growth of the East Africa coastal city states such as Kilwa and Lagos
B expansion of East Africa states like Buganda and Songhai
C availability of goods which were not domestically produced
D importation of weapons in Tanzania
E abolition of slave trade.
21. Who was the first German governor in Tanganyika?
A Julius Von Soden.
B Albert Von Rechenberg.
C Herman Von Wissman.
D Friedrich Von Schele.
E Carl Peters.
22. The founder of indirect rule policy in Africa was
A Horace Byatt
B Friedrich Lugard
C Richard Turnbull
D Donald Cameroon
E Edward Twinning.
23. The Berlin conference of 1884-1885 was called by
A Carl Peters
B Johann Krapf
C Henry Stanley
D David Livingstone
E Otto Von Bismarck.
24. The union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar took place in
A 1964
B 1961
C 1962
D 1977
E 1963.

25. The Arusha Declaration aimed at
A improving the rich peoples' living standard in the villages
B confiscating and distributing Europeans' wealth to the poor
C reducing income inequalities among the citizens
D stopping racism in the country
E maintaining peace in neighboring countries.
26. Which of the following countries achieved her independence through armed struggle?
A Zimbabwe. B Tanganyika. C Ghana. D Malawi. E Zambia.
27. One of the objectives for the establishment of UNO was to
A unite the developing countries B bring unity among Africans
C fight neo-colonialism D maintain peace
E produce modern weapons.
28. Katanga was a famous town in the production of
A gold B copper C mica D diamond E petrol.
29. Before the British rule, Zanzibar was ruled by the
A Chancellor B Governor C Queen D Sultan E Chief.
30. The German East African company failed to administer Tanganyika due to
A the arrival of the Portuguese B resistances from the Africans
C presence of god infrastructure D bogus treaties
E the departure of the British.
31. The search for the sea route to India was sponsored by
A Vasco Da Gama B Bartholomew Diaz C Cecil Rhodes
D King Henry E Henry Stanley.
32. The major slave market in East Africa was in
A Zanzibar B Mombasa C Kilwa D Bagamoyo E Nairobi.

SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY

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

33. Japan is more capable of conducting trade than Tanzania because it has
A a large population B a large commercial area
C many business schools D more advanced technology
E many traders.
34. A cross section from a map shows
A crops and environment B relief of the land
C environment of the area concerned D weather condition
E human settlements and their economic activities
35. The highest mountain in Africa continent is
A Drakensburg B Everest C Atlas D Kenya E Kilimanjaro.

36. One of the following is the quality of a photograph
 A its actual height is seen
 B all of its parts are seen
 C the image can be reduced or increased
 D the natural colour of an object is not seen
 E the colour of a photography cannot be changed
37. The increase of the volume of ocean water due to snow melting at the northern and southern poles may cause
 A Drowning of fishermen
 B Disruption of coastal areas
 C Shortage of fish
 D El nino
 E Occurrence of tsunami.
38. If it is 06:00 pm in Tanzania which is 45° East, what will the time be in Rwanda which lies at 30° East?
 A 07:00 pm. B 08:00 pm. C 05:00 pm. D 06:00 pm. E 04:00 pm.
39. Which one of the following is the effect of volcanic eruption?
 A Destruction of infrastructures.
 B Reduction of farmland.
 C Increase of skin diseases.
 D Increase of El nino.
 E Increase of drought.
40. Which country is famous for ship manufacturing in the World?
 A Russia.
 B United Kingdom.
 C Japan.
 D France.
 E Canada.
41. The direction of a place on the map is determined by using
 A Compass B Margins C Scale D Key E Title.
42. Indian ocean is found in which direction of Tanzania?
 A South.
 B North.
 C West.
 D East.
 E South west.
43. The vegetation which affects the environment of Lake Victoria is
 A Tall grass
 B Shrubs
 C Mangrove
 D Thorns
 E Hyacinth.
44. The vegetation found in equatorial region is
 A savannah vegetation
 B shrubs with tall grass
 C dense forest
 D dense forest and short grass
 E shrubs and short grass.
45. The deepest lake in East Africa is
 A Natron
 B Turkana
 C Victoria
 D Tanganyika
 E Nyasa.
46. The essential of a map which is used to show the relationship between the map distance and the ground distance is called
 A Scale
 B Compass
 C Key
 D Margin
 E Title.

47. Which of the following energy sources can cause environmental degradation?
A Solar. B Wind. C Water.
D Charcoal. E Dung.
48. What does the modern animal husbandry consider?
A Culture of the society.
B Quality of animals and their products.
C Presence of abundant land.
D Natural pasturing areas for feeding animals.
E Weather condition.
49. Seasons of the year occur due to
A lunar eclipse B revolution of the moon around the earth
C revolution of the earth around the sun D solar eclipse
E increase of temperature.
50. Which regions have large tea farms?
A Coast and Iringa. B Ruvuma and Morogoro.
C Morogoro and Iringa. D Kilimanjaro and Mbeya.
E Mbeya and Iringa.