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

05E **SCIENCE**

Time: 1:30 Hours **Wednesday, 11th September 2013 a.m.**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **fifty (50)** questions.
2. Answer **all** the questions.
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.

Choose the correct answer and **shade** its letter beside each question in the answer sheet provided.

1. Which among the following body parts are responsible for excreting waste products?
   A Skin and kidney B Stomach and kidney C Pancreas and liver
   D Liver and gland E Lungs and heart.

2. Which of the following is a classification of animals with back bone?
   A Snails, lizard and monitor lizard B Tick, grasshopper and tsetse fly
   C Toad, crocodile and ants D Hen, bat and duck
   E Snake, grasshopper and goat.

3. If rivers and dams get dry, which of the following living things will be mostly affected?
   A Frogs B Fish C Crocodiles D Mosquitoes E Snakes.

4. _____ is a dicotyledonous plant.
   A Sugarcane B Maize C Rice D Millet E Groundnut.

5. Which part of the flower receives the male gametes?
   A Stigma B Style C Testa D Ovule E Petal.

6. The relationship between living things and non living things in the environment is called
   A interdependence B food web C ecology
   D food chain E balance of nature.

7. Which of the following living things use chlorophyll to manufacture their food?
   A Insects B Plants C Animals D Viruses E Birds.

8. The gland responsible for controlling body growth and protecting the body against diseases is called
   A Pancreas B Adrenaline C Pituitary D Thyroid E Gonad.

9. Animals which are adapted to living in water and terrestrial environment belong to a group of
   A birds B amphibians C reptiles D fish E mammals.

10. Clean and safe water refers to water which
    A has no color B is cooled in the pot
    C is obtained from the tap D is obtained from the well
    E has been boiled and filtered.

11. Cholera is a dangerous disease to human beings because
    A it is spread by air B it occurs during rainy season only
    C it makes the body lose a lot of water D it has no cure and cannot be prevented
    E its real cause is not known.

12. A standard six student breath air into a test tube containing a clear solution, then he/she shook the test tube. After shaking the test tube, the colour of the solution became white. Which chemical was in the clear solution?
A Hydrochloric acid B Sulphur C Sulphuric acid
D Hydrogen E Calcium hydroxide.

13. The hormone which controls blood sugar in the human body is called
A amylase B glucose C insulin D iodine E pepsin.

14. What is the function of haemoglobin in the red blood cells?
A To fight against bacteria B To transport oxygen in the body
C To transport body waste products D To carry digestive enzymes
E To distribute information in the body.

15. For the proper growth of bones and teeth, the child requires
A calcium, sodium and iron B starch, fats and protein
C vitamin A, starch and fruits D vitamin A, calcium and phosphorus
E eggs, fruits and starch.

16. The disease caused by bacteria known as bacilli which attacks human lungs is known as
A whooping cough B measles C bilharzias
D poliomyelitis E tuberculosis.

17. Which of the following are communicable diseases?
A Measles, poliomyelitis and whooping cough
B Tuberculosis, diabetes and cancer
C Measles, elephantiasis and AIDS
D Whooping cough, asthma and severe cough
E Measles, malaria and diabetes.

18. The chemical used to identify the presence of starch is known as
A base B acid C spirit D iodine E salt.

19. Although animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide, neither oxygen decrease nor carbon dioxide increase is significantly felt in the atmosphere because
A there is plenty of oxygen in the atmosphere
B carbon dioxide is changed into oxygen
C plants use carbon dioxide and release oxygen
D carbon dioxide affects ozone layer
E oxygen and carbon dioxide are regulated by ozone.

20. What is the importance of food substances rich in fats in the body?
A To build the body B To protect the body
C To prevent diseases D To provide energy to the body
E To provide heat to the body.

21. Foods which cause the growth of animal bodies are called
A carbohydrates B proteins C vitamins
D fats E minerals.

22. What is the objective of having first aid?
A To lower treatment expenses B To show mastery of treatment skills
C To save lives of sick people D To simplify treatment
E To reduce the number of medical doctors.

23. Which of the following first aid is given to a person with muscle pull?
A To do physical exercises B To take a bed rest
C To wrap the muscle with a bandage D To take pain killers
E To massage the muscle slowly.

24. A person who is suffering from diarrhea and vomiting looses
A water and blood B sugar and salt C water and salt
D salt and protein E salt and blood.

25. The following instrument is **not** essential in the first aid kit.
A Razor blade B Thermometer C Scissors D Spoon E Forceps.

26. Which of the following diseases can be prevented by vaccination?
A Tetanus and malaria B Elephantiasis and leprosy
C Tetanus and rabies D Malaria and tuberculosis
E Cholera and leprosy.

27. Swollen legs, eating too much but always feeling hungry are symptoms of
A typhoid B elephantiasis C kwashiorkor
D worms E diabetes.

28. Jack, screw, pair of scissors and chisel are types of simple machines known as
A Complex B Levers C Axle D Roller E Pulley.

29. Observe the following balanced chemical equation and answer the question that follows:

$$\text{Base} + \text{Acid} \longrightarrow Y + \text{Water}$$

Which chemical is represented by letter Y?
A Alkali B Oxygen C Carbonate D Salt E Hydrogen.

30. Which among the following actions lead to formation of new matter?
A Melting of ice B Filtration of dirty water C Evaporation of water
D Dissolution of sugar E Fermentation of milk.

31. What are the consequences of not protecting water sources?
A Death of animals and plants B The nation will lose its manpower
C Fish breeding areas will disappear D Seasonal rains will decrease
E Irrigation trenches will not be used.

32. The process of transporting dissolved salts in plants is known as
A absorption B sucking C diffusion D osmosis E photosynthesis.

33. The compound formed when two atoms of hydrogen chemically combine with one atom of oxygen is
A salt B acid C water D base E gas.

34. The gas which supports combustion is
A oxygen B nitrogen C hydrogen D ozone E carbon dioxide.

35. The type of water which turn its color to milky when mixed with soap is known as
A light water B dirty water C soft water D heavy water E hard water.

36. Echo refers to sound which is
A refracted B absorbed C heard D reflected E recorded.

37. Why is the voice of radio and television broadcasters not heard outside the broadcasting rooms through the walls?
A The walls are painted with sound absorbers
B The walls are constructed with sound absorbers
C The walls are painted with sound reflectors
D The walls reflect absorbed sound
E The walls refract sound.

38. The amount of current in an electric circuit is measured by
A rectifier B resistor C transformer D voltmeter E ammeter.

39. Figure 1 represents the action of magnetization.

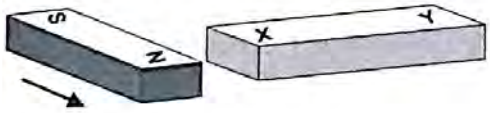


Figure 1

If the north pole of the magnet (N) is used to magnetize X pole of an iron bar which has poles X−Y, what will be the magnetic pole of Y in the iron bar?
A South B East C North D West E Central.

40. Which of the following colors is capable of reflecting light rays but not absorbing them?
A Black B White C Yellow D Blue E Green.

41. Which class of levers does the rope and hook in a fishing device belong?
A Second B First C Fifth D Fourth E Third.

42. Study the electric circuit in Figure 2 and answer the question that follows.

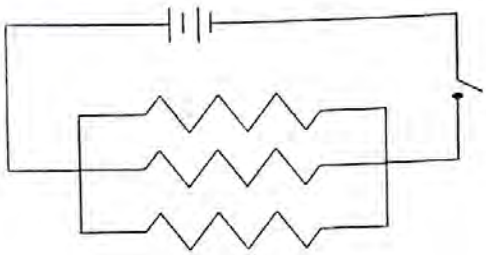


Figure 2

The type of circuit shown in Figure 2 is known as

A series circuit B parallel circuit C resistance circuit
D step down circuit E alternating circuit.

43. A farmer discovered that his hoe made of iron got rust. This is due to the hoe being in contact with

A water and oxygen gas B water and carbon dioxide gas
C oil and oxygen gas D soil and oxygen gas
E soil and carbon dioxide gas.

44. A person with HIV can be identified by

A appearance B attendance in the hospital
C his behavior D coughing habit
E blood screening.

45. HIV/AIDS patient needs special diet in order to

A recover quickly B avoid the spread of HIV to people
C have energy for working D make the body fight diseases
E destroy HIV totally.

46. Marasmus is a disease which is caused by lack of

A balanced diet B protein C vitamin
D minerals E fats.

47. One of the symptoms of AIDS is

A rapid decrease of body weight B irritation of the pubic parts
C enlargement of legs and stomach D to lose ability to see
E being angry.

48. Which stage in the scientific investigation is used to accept or reject the hypothesis?

A Data collection B Conducting experiment C Writing conclusion
D Data interpretation E Literature review.

49. The function of red blood cells in human body is

A to cause blood clotting B to fight against diseases C to attack bacteria
D to transport nutrients E to transport oxygen.

50. Observe Figure 3 which shows a simple blood circulation in the human body and answer the question that follows.

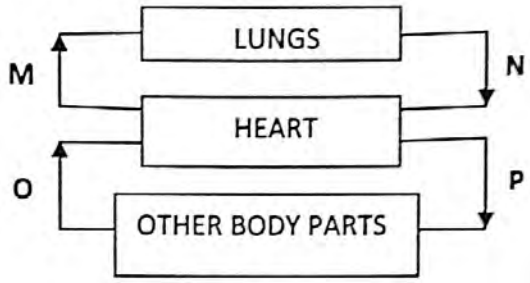


Figure 3

Letters which represent blood vessels that transport deoxygenated blood are

A *M* and *P* B *N* and *P* C *M* and *O*
D *O* and *P* E *M* and *N*.