# THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
# NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**010** **QUALIFYING TEST**

**TIME: 3 Hours** **2006/10/13 p.m.**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C, D and E.
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. All questions **should be** answered in English except those in section D which should be answered in Kiswahili.
4. Electronic calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

## SECTION A (20 marks)
## CIVICS

1. For each of the items (i) – (v) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) In Tanzania during the colonial economy, social economic infrastructures were most developed in
- A Tanga and Kilimanjaro region
- B Dar es Salaam and Morogoro regions
- C areas occupied by Europeans and urban centres
- D the lake regions
- E the southern highlands regions.

(ii) One feature of representative democracy is
- A one religion to all citizens
- B single party system
- C multiparty system
- D one organ of the state
- E written constitution.

(iii) The best decision making model in the family is the one in which
- A father alone makes decisions
- B all members of the family participate
- C father and mother are involved
- D the mother alone makes decisions
- E father and the eldest son make decisions.

(iv) The value added tax (VAT) is paid by all traders whose taxable turnover per year exceeds Tanzania shillings
- A 10 million per annum
- B 15 million per annum
- C 20 millions per annum
- D 25 million per annum
- E 30 million per annum.

(v) The headquarters for the UN's organisation for habitat is
- A Geneva
- B Nairobi
- C Washington DC
- D The Hague
- E Arusha.

2. Complete the following sentences by writing the correct word or words in your answer booklet.

(a) The type of education provided in African societies before colonialism was _____
(b) A mode of production which allows few people to control land for their benefit is called _____
(c) The mayor of Municipal Council is elected by _____
(d) In the court system of Tanzania, economic sabotage cases are heard at the _____ court.
(e) The UN organisation responsible for human rights is _____.

3. For each of the items (i) – (v) choose the incorrect answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The following leaders are appointed by the president:
- A Prime Minister
- B Deputy Speaker
- C Regional Commissioner
- D Attorney General
- E Chief Justice

(ii) The following are forms of government:
- A Federation
- B Republic
- C Monarch
- D Parliament
- E Dictatorship

(iii) Political parties represented in the parliament in Tanzania are
- A CCM
- B CHADEMA
- C CUF
- D TPP
- E TLP

(iv) In any democratic society citizens are free to
- A assemble
- B make laws
- C join in any association
- D Speak
- E worship.

(v) In Tanzania a person qualifies to be a presidential candidate if he or she
- A is married
- B is a Tanzanian
- C is forty years old or above
- D is nominated by a political party
- E has never been imprisoned.

4. Briefly answer the following questions:
(a) Define a constituency
(b) Show the main task of the local governments
(c) What do you understand by the term "National Defence"?
(d) How did colonialists obtained labourers for sisal plantations in Tanzania?
(e) Outline the importance of child spacing.

## SECTION B (20 marks)
## HISTORY

5. For each of the items (i) – (v) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) When we talk about productive forces we mean
- A the producers
- B productive tools
- C science and technology
- D objects and means of labour
- E the producers and means of production.

(ii) Broken Hill is a historical site found in
A East Africa
B Central Africa
C West Africa
D South Africa
E Northern Africa.

(iii) The colonisation of East Africa was due to
A the need to evict Arabs in East Africa
B industrial revolution in Europe
C the need to abolish slave trade in East Africa
D land shortage in Europe
E the need to introduce Christianity in East Africa.

(iv) Before colonialism the Yoruba people had attained the technology of
A black smithery
B iron smelting
C spinning and weaving
D making fire arms
E ship building.

(v) The collapse of the kingdom of Kongo was a result of constant migration. These migrations were caused by
A frequent famines
B frequent attacks from the Portuguese
C competition for fishing grounds so as to control Nzimbu shells
D competition for good arable land as population increased
E natural hazards.

6. Write the correct word or words which complete(s) the following sentences in your answer booklet.
(a) After its collapse Ghana empire was succeeded by _____ empire.
(b) The transition of capitalism from _____ to monopoly capitalism led to colonisation of East Africa
(c) Ancient drawings and paintings are found in Amboni curves and _____ in central Tanzania
(d) The Great Depression of 1923 – 29 was a results of _____
(e) _____ signed a treaty with chief Mangungo of Msowero to put his areas under German rule.

7. For each of the items (i) – (v) choose the incorrect answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
(i) During stone age man
A used iron tools
B began to grow food
C lived by hunting and gathering
D discovered fire
E began domestication of animals.

(ii) The following are the modes of production:
A Slavery
B Communalism
C Colonialism
D Capitalism

(iii) The following were known as forest states of West Africa:
A Oyo
B Ghana
C Benin
D Dahomey
E Ashanti.

(iv) The impacts of pre-colonial African contact with the East were
A the spread of Asian colonialism
B the growth of slave trade
C development of Swahili culture
D spread of Islam
E growth of coastal city states.

(v) Slave Trade
A is concerned with buying and selling of human being
B in East Africa began long before the coming of Seyyid Said
C aimed at establishing political empire
D in East Africa flourished between 1840 and 1880
E involved local chiefs selling their subjects to slave traders.

8. Match the items in list A with the responses in B by writing the letter of correct response beside the item number.

| List A | List B |
|---|---|
| (i) Ntinu Wene | A The British East African Company |
| (ii) Introduction of Camels | B Traders and preachers of Islam |
| (iii) Cecil Rhodes | C Fall of the Songhai Empire |
| (iv) Speke and Grant in 1860 – 1863 | D Founder leader of the kingdom of Kongo |
| (v) Moroccan invasion | E The British South Africa Company |
| | F Factor for the rise of Trans-Sahara-trade |
| | G Nguni Speakers |
| | H Exploring the shores of lake Tanganyika, Victoria and Nyasa |
| | I Leader of the Boer Trek. |
| | J Championed abolition of slave trade |

## SECTION C (20 marks)
## GEOGRAPHY

9. For each of the items (i) – (v) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The outer layer of the earth's crust is called

A barysphere
B core
C lithosphere
D sial
E sima

(ii) The following are features of the ocean floor:
A Ridge, basin, plateau and waterfalls
B Continental shelf, continental slope, trench
C Trench, ridge, basin, dune
D Horst, plain, basic, volcano
E basin ridge, trench, volcano.

(iii) You are travelling westward by jet and cross three time zones, if your watch reads 3:00 p.m. before you start the journey to what time you should reset your watch when you arrive?

A 12:00 midnight
B 6:00 pm
C 12:00 noon
D 6:00 am
E 9.00 p.m.

(iv) What will be the temperature at Kibaha 800 metres above sea level if the temperature of Dodoma 950 metres above sea level is 24°C.

A 22.8°C
B 25.8°C
C 22.2°C
D 25.2°C
E 30°C

(v) The submerged coastline is a result of

A the melting of ice
B falling of sea level
C rising of sea level
D rising of coastal land
E over deepening caused by glaciers.

10. Write the correct word or words which complete(s) the following sentence in your answer booklet.

(a) A good site for the location of H.E.P. is where there is _____
(b) From the grid reference 501 394 which number represent Northing?
(c) _____ is a stretch of land 15° wide which keeps the same standard time.
(d) Scale of the map shows the relationship between map distances and the _____.
(e) The grass vegetation found in the African tropical latitudes is called. _____

11. For each of the items (i) – (v) choose the incorrect answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) Before locating an industry, the following factors should be considered:

A Power
B Capital
C Source of minerals
D Infrastructure
E Market

(ii) It is true that,

A all countries have one standard time zone
B all planets revolve around the sun
C the latitudes decrease in length towards the poles
D the line of latitude at the Equator is a great circle.
E all longitudes are great circles.

(iii) Desert vegetations conserve moisture by preventing excessive loss of water through having.

A wax or small leaves
B some minerals with water contents
C long roots with fleshy branches
D branches with thorny without leaves
E bulk trunk and shading of leaves.

(iv) The following set of rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean:
- A Gambia, Volta and Niger
- B Gambia, Niger and Congo
- C Volta, Congo and Orange
- D Orange, Niger and Volta
- E Niger, Congo and Limpopo.

(v) Each of the following weather elements is paired with an instrument of measuring it.
- A Maximum and minimum temperature – six's thermometer
- B Atmospheric pressure – barometer
- C Wind direction – wind vane
- D Humidity – Rain gauge
- E wind speed – anemometer.

12. Match the stems in List A with the responses in List B by writing the letter of correct response beside the item number

| List A | List B |
|---|---|
| (i) Reclaimed lands | A The lunar eclipse |
| (ii) Ocean currents | B Polders |
| (iii) Vertical interval | C Sahara Desert |
| (iv) Isohyets | D Lines joining places with the same amount of rainfall |
| (v) Equinox | E The difference in vertical height between two successive contour lines |
| | F Amazon and Congo basins |
| | G Seasonal or permanent movement of surface ocean water |
| | H Time when the sun is overhead at the Equator |
| | I Lines joining places with the same temperature |
| | J Rising and falling of the sea level |

## SEHEMU D (alama 20)
## KISWAHILI

13. Soma kwa makini habari ifuatayo kisha jibu maswali yanayofuata kwa kuchagua jibu sahihi na kuliandika kwenye kijitabu chako cha kujibia.

Kiswahili ni lugha ya taifa hapa Tanzania na kule Kenya. Lugha hii imepata umaarufu duniani na inazungumzwa na watu zaidi ya milioni mia moja. Kiswahili kimeenea Afrika Mashariki, Afrika ya Kati na hata Kusini mwa Afrika. Usione ajabu mtu wa Ulaya, Asia na Amerika akiongea Kiswahili kwani hivi sasa Kiswahili kinafundishwa katika vyuo vikuu mbalimbali dunia. Pia katika idhaa mbalimbali za redio za nchi nyingi kuna vipindi vya Kiswahili. Hivi sasa kuna mpango wa kukipendekeza Kiswahili kitumike kama lugha mojawapo katika Baraza Kuu la Umoja wa Mataifa.

Sifa zote hizi za Kiswahili zinarudishwa nyuma na sisi wenyewe, kwani watu wengi sana, hasa waliosoma hupenda kuchanganya lugha ya Kiingereza na Kiswahili. Kasumba hii itakifanya Kiswahili kiharibike kwa kuingiza maneno yasiyo ya lazima. Lugha yoyote huazima maneno kutoka lugha nyingine lakini kuazima huko kuwe na maana ya kuendeleza lugha hiyo na siyo kuiharibu.

Maswali.

(i) Kiswahili kinazidi kupata umaarufu duniani kwa sababu
- A ni lugha ya taifa Tanzania na Kenya
- B ni lugha ya Afrika
- C kinazungumzwa na watu wengi
- D kinatumika katika idhaa za redio mbalimbali
- E kinatumika kwenye umoja wa mataifa.

(ii) Kutokana na habari hii, Kiswahili kimesambaa zaidi katika
A Bara la Ulaya
B Afrika ya Mashariki
C Bara la Afrika
D Ulaya, Asia na Marekani
E vyuo vikuu duniani.

(iii) Watu wengi hurudisha nyuma Kiswahili kwani
A hukitumia Kiswahili ovyo ovyo tu
B hupenda Kiingereza zaidi
C huchanganya maneno ya lugha za kigeni na Kiswahili
D huwa na kasumba tu
E huchanganya Kiingereza na Kiswahili.

(iv) Kiswahili kinazungumzwa Marekani kutokana na
A kufundishwa, na vipindi vya redio
B kutumika kwenye Umoja wa Mataifa
C kuwa na wasomi wengi
D kuwa na watanzania wengi
E kuwa na waafrika wengi.

(v) Kichwa cha habari hii kingekuwa
A Lugha ya Taifa
B Ukuaji wa Kiswahili
C Umaarufu wa Kiswahili duniani
D Kiswahili lugha ya mataifa
E Matumizi ya Kiswahili.

14. Tunga sentensi kwa kufuata miundo ya aina za maneno uliyopewa .
Mfano: $N_1 + T + N_2$ Kaka anacheza mpira
$N_1$ T $N_2$.
(a) $N_1 + T + N_2 + V$
(b) $W + T + E$
(c) $N_1 + t + N_2 + V$
(d) $W + U + N + T + E$
(e) $H + N + V + T$.

15. (a) Andika methali moja inayosadifu kila kipengele kilichoorodheshwa hapa chini:
(i) Urafiki
(ii) Kutosheka
(iii) Tabia

(b) Tegua vitendawili vifuatavyo:
(i) Nilikwenda kwa rafiki yangu tukiwa wawili. Nilipokaribishwa ndani niliingia peke yangu rafiki yangu akabaki mlangoni.
(ii) Nililima shamba kubwa, nilipovuna mavuno yalijaa kiganja tu.

16. Chagua kichwa kimoja cha habari kati ya hivi vifuatavyo kisha andika insha yenye maneno **mia mbili (200)** katika kijitabu cha kujibia ulichopewa.
(a) Kiongozi Bora.
(b) Siku niikumbukayo daima.
(c) Athari za ajali za barabarani.
(d) Mvumilivu hula mbivu.

## SECTION E (20 marks)
## ENGLISH

17. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow by writing the letter of the correct answer beside the item number in your answer booklet.

When Thomas Jefferson wrote in the American Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal", he was not seeking to describe men's natural gifts, but their political and legal rights. He was saying that men do not differ from one another in the powers and sizes of their bodies, minds and characters. He was saying that, despite variations and difference, they all possessed the right to equal political and legal treatment. We must, however, ask of what real value are political and legal equality to a man who has no food to eat, no clothes to wear, no house for him, no chance to earn a livelihood.

What we understand as a democratic society must provide for its citizens the kind of political and legal treatment that preserves a person's minimum status as a member of that society, that keeps him from becoming a beggar, outcast or outlaw, and that offers him some protection in his deprivation, losses and fears.

In our times, the nations of the democratic world have introduced elaborate systems of social security and welfare, ranging from **compensation** for industrial accidents to subsidized housing, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and national health services. It is encouraging that the democratic nations are making a serious effort to provide against the characteristic losses and disasters of human life.

### QUESTIONS

(i) According to Thomas Jefferson equality of men means equal
- A natural gifts
- B power and sizes of their bodies
- C minds and character
- D political and legal rights
- E clothes to wear.

(ii) A democratic society must provide citizens with
- A law and fear for government
- B basic human rights
- C insurance education
- D free health services
- E political education.

(iii) According to your understanding what is legal rights?
- A Old age pensions
- B Protection against deprivation
- C Health services
- D Natural gifts
- E Democratic rights.

(iv) The word compensation according to the passage means
- A need for payment
- B disaster of human life
- C payment for a loss
- D loss of legal right
- E equal treatment.

(v) What is the suitable title for the passage you have read?

A Human equality
B American Declaration of Independence
C Thomas Jefferson
D All men are created equal
E Citizens status.

18. For each of the items (i) – (v) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The baby is crying because _____ is hungry.

A his
B she
C it
D they
E them

(ii) Take ____ water with you during your journey.

A some
B the
C a
D an
E any

(iii) I will come _____ Monday.

A in
B on
C during
D by
E at

(iv) That _____ boy is very intelligent.

A handsome B beautiful C pretty
D most beautiful E more handsome

(v) The match will be postponed if it _____this afternoon.

A will rain
B would rain
C might rain
D rain
E rains

19. Fill in the blanks by writing the verbs in the brackets in their correct tenses.

(a) The dog _____ (eat) all its food.
(b) I _____ (take) it however small it may be.
(c) I couldn't meet him because he had already _____ (go).
(d) I have already _____ (write) the letter to my parents.
(e) Our country is becoming a desert because people _____(cut) all the trees.

20. Write a composition of about 150 words on one of the following topics:

(a) A person I would like to meet
(b) Problems of transport in my region
(c) Environmental pollution
(d) If I pass my examination