

VANESSA SECONDARY SCHOOL

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INSTRUCTIONS

- This package consists of various subjects as per curriculum.
- You are required to answer all questions in each subject
- Use exercise book (counter book) to answer the questions
- The time allocated is 30 days

- Bring the exercise book with you when the schools opens, whoever failing to provide the response to this package will be sent home.
- For more clarification call
academic teachers:- 1. 0738
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2. MR. GILSON J 0766651921

BASIC MATHEMATICS

1. Find the value of $0.02 + 6.99$
2. Multiply 2kg 850g by 25
3. Express 100dl into litres
4. Draw the number line for the solution $(-4+6)$
5. What are the difference between 2876 and the largest four digits of a number
6. Add

	dam	dm	cm
12	7	8	
	1	4	9
3	4	8	

7. State the number of significant figures in a) 100.100,
b) 0.00907,
c) 120.78,
8. Compute $(5+3)*2*10-(8-3)$
9. Divide the LCM and the GCF of 420, 264, 180 and 360
10. Write 840
 - a) In an expanded form, 1
 - b) As a product of prime factors,
 - c) In words
11. Lucky was given 81,000 shillings for the school fees and pocket money. If the school fee is 65,000 shillings, how much is her pocket money?
12. Express 0.45 in the form of a/b , where a and b are integers and b is not equal to zero
13. In a school of 210 students, 80 of them are absent, what percentage is present
14. Evaluate
 - a) $1/8+3/4$,
 - b) $24+12*5-(20/5)+72$,
15. Find the greatest number which divides 36, 40 and 60 without remainder
16. Work out the sum of 14746 and 17478
17. Find the difference between 66746 and 61248
18. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order $11/20$, $3/15$, $9/10$, $12/30$
19. Find $2/3$ of 6000 shillings, 25. What is the fraction of 0.317?
20. What is the sum of $19/12$ and $17/6$?
21. The total mass of 6 identical pieces of soap is 5.64. Find the mass of each piece
22. Find the percentage of $3/4$
23. A car of mass 1.1t it carries a driver and a passage whose masses are 80kg 460g and 67kg 842g respectively. Find the total mass of the car and its occupants in tones, kg and g
24. Find the product of the prime numbers between 1 and 10
25. How many $1/3$ are there in $41/3$?
26. Zebedayo has 7 cows for milk. If each cow gives 5litres of milk every day, how many litres of milk does he get per week?

27. Kazarohe answered correctly 45 out 50 questions in Mathematics examination. What percentage did Kazarohe get?
28. Muungano secondary school has 28 of teachers of which 18 are female. What is the fraction of male teachers?
29. Change the following time into 12 hour clock a) 1530,

- b) 2112,
c) 0842,
d) 0100
30. Write the following times using a 24 –hour clock a) 6.30a.m,
b) 10.50p.m,
c) Sixteen minutes to twelve in the morning
31. Twenty seven minutes past seven in the evening
32. Round off each of the following numbers to the nearest (a) millions
(b) Thousands
a) 78911393,
b) 1114562,
c) 20781233
33. Change the following fractions into recurring decimals a) $\frac{5}{6}$,
b) $\frac{83}{99}$
34. Convert 0.0042km into
a) dam
b) m
c) dm
35. Use a factor tree to find prime factors of each of the following numbers: 24, 72, 100
36. Draw a number line from -5 to +5. Starting from 1, move to the left 6units, then move to right 4 units. At what point do you arrive at?

KISWAHILI

1. Mawasiliano ni _____
2. Lugha ni _____
3. Mfumo wa lugha ni namna lugha ilivyo kimuundo. Kimuundo lugha huundwa na vitu vinne vikubwa , vitaje na kixha vifafanue kwa mfano
4. Dhima ya lugha katika mawasiliano na jamii ni zipi zitaje
5. Lugha fasaha ni _____.
6. Taja sababu sita za kutumia lugha fasaha.
7. Kutumia lugha vibaya kuna madhara mengi orodhesha baadhi ya madhara hayo.
8. Taja ala za utamkaji.
9. Kiimbo ni.
10. Mkazo ni
11. Nomino ni.
12. Nomino hutumiwa kutaja mambo mengi kama ifuatavyo (toa jambo na mfano)
13. Aina za maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari katika sentensi zifuatazo
 - i. Yule anatembea polepole
 - ii. Hapa si mahali mtakapo lala

- iii. Zote zimeharibika
- iv. Kucheza kwake kunatufurahisha
- v. Tumanne alifika Jana usiku
- vi. Wa sanduku umepotea

14. Bainisha maneno yafuatayo kwa kuonyesha yako katika kundi gani la maneno.

- i. Familia,jamaa,kamati,jeshi

- ii. Malaria, ukimwi, pepopunda
- iii. Mzuri, vizuri, msafi, zote
- iv. Cheza, imba, soma, andika
- v. Mtu,mbuzi,ng'ombe,si

15. Kiwakilishi ni nini? _____

16. Taja aina 8 za Viwakilishi

17. Vitenzi ni _____

18. Taja Aina za vitenzi kisha toa maana zake na mifano yake.

19. Kwa kutumia mifano elezea maana ya maneno yafuatayo

- a. Irabu _____
- b. Silabi _____
- c. kitomeo _____
- d. Vivumishi _____
- e. Kidahizo _____

20. Kamusi ni?

21. Kamusi iliyoandikwa vyema Ina sifa gani?

22. Panga maneno yafuatayo kama yatakavyo kuwa kwenye kamusi

Sara	Jamillah
Sala	Jamalludin
Swala	Waridi
Suruali	Zahar
Suzi	Hassan
Amani	Hassam
Furaha	Embe
Zabibu	Shamimu
Zabahu	Anne
Hamisi	anna
Asha	kamillah
Kikombe	kamili
Hamidi	Grace
joni	Yahaya
jaki	samir.

23. Fasihi ni _____

24. Taja Aina mbili za fasihi

25. Fanani ni _____

26. Hadhira ni _____

27. Taja matawi ya Sanaa

28. Ni zipi Shima za fasihi katika maisha.zitaje,zielezee kwa kifupi na kuzitolea mifano.

- a) _____mfano_____
- b) _____mfano_____
- c) _____mfano_____
- d) _____mfano_____
- e) _____mfano_____
- f) _____mfano_____

g) _____ mfano _____
29. Fasihi simulizi ni _____

30. Taja kisha eleza umuhimu wa fasihi simulizi
31. Taja tanzu 4 za fasihi simulizi
32. Fasihi simulizi inasifa kuu 3 zitaje
33. Tarihi ni _____
34. Ngano ni _____
35. Soga ni _____
36. Visasili _____
37. Ngonjera ni _____
38. Andika ngonjera yenye beti nne kuhusu Corona.
39. Nahau ni _____
40. Toa maana ya nahau zifuatazo.
 - a. Amevaa miwani _____
 - b. Ana mkono wa birika _____
 - c. Ana mkono mrefu _____
 - d. Anazunguka mbuyu _____
 - e. Analamba kisogo _____
41. Mashairi ni _____
42. Mizani ni _____
43. Vina ni _____
44. Andika shairi la kimapokeo lenye beti nne ukieleza umuhimu wa elimu

GEOGRAPHY

PART I:

1. What is geography?
2. What is environment?
3. What is physical geography?
4. What is solar system?
5. What is solar energy?
6. What is Practical geography?
7. What is human geography?

PART II:

8. Mention five importance of studying geography.
9. Mention ten human activities that depend on environment
10. Mention two branches of geography
11. Mention five job opportunities that can be obtained after studying geography.
12. Beside each statement, write letter A if the statement refers to physical, B if it refers to human geography and C if it refers to practical geography.
 - i. My uncle studies the behavior of stars in the sky
 - ii. Soon we will begin manufacturing cement
 - iii. An engineering company is constructing a railway line.
 - iv. People migrate to urban areas because of poor living conditions in rural areas.

- v. Nowadays people are more involved in trade than in livestock keeping as it is used to be in the 19th C.

- vi. The last volcanic eruption created a crater on top of the mountain
- 13. List five domestic uses of solar energy.
- 14. Differentiate between meteorites and asteroids

PART III:

Write TRUE For a correct statement and FALSE for incorrect Statement:

- 15. A satellite is a body that moves around a planet or any other body larger than itself.
- 16. There are about 185 known natural satellites in the solar system.
- 17. Meteors are pieces of rocks falling from outer space
- 18. Planets are not the bodies that revolve around the sun
- 19. Seasons are more pronounced between $23\frac{1}{2}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}$ of Latitude
- 20. Orbit is the path of the moon and the earth in the universe.
- 21. Asteroids are solid heavenly bodies revolving around the sun mostly between the orbit of mars and Jupiter.
- 22. Penumbra is a small dark shadow.
- 23. The earth's orbit is more spherical than elliptical in shape.
- 24. Geography deals with earth's features only

PART IV:

- 25. The time when the sun is over headed on latitude $23\frac{1}{2}$ S or $23\frac{1}{2}$ N is called: a. Solstice, b. Aphelion c. Equinox, d. Tropic of cancer.
- 26. The second nearest planet from the sun is: a. Mercury, b. Earth, c. Venus, d. Jupiter
- 27.causes the difference between the length of day and night. a. Rotation of the earth, b. Distribution of Longitudes, c. Inclination of the earth's axis, d. Revolution of the earth.
- 28. In geography the term rotation means: a. The movement of the sun, b. The movement of one body around another, c. The spinning of a body on its own axis, d. The rise of the moon in the east
- 29. The planet which is known to support life is the: a. Sun b. Moon, c. Earth, d. Mercury
- 30. The following planet has 8 satellites; a. Mars, b. Jupiter, c. Neptune, d. Saturn.
- 31. The furthest position from the sun in the orbit of the earth is called: a. Lunar eclipse, b. Aphelion, c. Umbra, d. Perihelion
- 32. The central body of the solar system is: a. The planet, b. The sun, c. The moon, d. The earth
- 33. Which one of the following give the proof that the earth is spherical: a. Circumnavigation of the earth, solar eclipse and lunar eclipse, b. Ship's visibility, lunar eclipse and aerial photograph, c. Great circle, longitudes and small circles, d. Lunar eclipse, the planets and the earth's orbit.
- 34. Latitude 0 is known as; a. Equator, b. Greenwich meridian, c. Tropic of cancer, d. Arctic circle

PART V:

- 35. Differentiate between the following terms
 - i. Lunar eclipse and solar eclipse.
 - ii. Solstice and equinox
 - iii. Revolution and rotation
 - iv. Aphelion and perihelion
 - v. Umbra and penumbra.
 - vi. Comets and asteroids.
- 36. Mention any four geographical phenomena you know.
- 37. List the evidences of the shape of the earth (6 evidences).
- 38. What is eclipse? What is solar and lunar eclipse?

39. List down two movements of the the earth.
40. List down three evidences of earth's rotation.

41. List down five effects of the earth's rotation.
42. Mention five effects of the earth revolution.
43. (a) For how many days does the earth revolve around the sun?
(b) What is an orbit?
(c) What is revolution?
44. One of the effects of the earth's revolution is seasons of the year. Mention the four seasons of the year.
45. What is the shape of the earth?
46. What is satellite? What are the types of satellites?
47. What are meteors? List two areas where the meteors are found in Tanzania.
48. What is solar eclipse? What are the two kinds of shadows casted during solar eclipse?
49. What are the components of the earth?
50. People in the.....see the sun earlier than those in the.....
51. What is an axis?
52. What is equinox? What is the cause of equinox? When does equinox occur?
53. Match the items in column A with the corresponding items in column B by writing the letter of the correct item in column B against its corresponding number in column A.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
The cause of day and night.		a) Piece of hard matter falling from outer space
Meteors		b) Pluto
Branches of geography		c) A science that studies man in relation to his environment.
The furthest planet		d) Solar energy
It is used for cooking, heating and production of electricity.		e) When the moon passes between the sun and the earth.
Solar eclipse		f) Earth rotation
geography		g) Physical, human and practical geography.

ENGLISH

COMPREHENSION

A: Read the below passage and then answer the following questions:

The Kerewe people live in different islands around Lake Victoria. They own many large and small canoes, obviously they are fishermen. Most of the Kerewe men feel prestige to own canoes and fishing nets for their economic activities which is fishing.

Sometimes while fishing they meet with different challenges such as fast moving winds which might change their moving and fishing directions, heavy rainfall, lake tornados and worse enough are crocodiles. Sometimes they drown into the water and die.

And good for them is when they return home with a large number of fish. Moreover the Kerewe fishermen hook unwanted fish that are small ones in size which are illegal. Consequently they end up by being caught by the lake fish inspectors on behalf of the government who confiscate their fishing nets and require them to pay fines as a lesson to other fishermen.

QUESTIONS;

1. Where do Kerewe people live?
2. What is the main economic activity among Kerewe people?

3. Mention three(3)challenges facing fishing activity
4. What is an illegal activity done by the fishermen?
5. What makes the fishermen to be proud of?
6. What is good for the Kerewe fishermen?
7. Who prevents the fishermen from fishing unwanted fish?
8. What do the inspectors tell them to do when they caught them?
9. Why do they pay fines?
10. What can be the suitable title for this passage?

PATTERNS AND VOCABULARY

B: Write the opposite of the following words

11. Cry.....
12. Happy.....
13. Wife.....
14. Black.....
15. Sweet.....
16. Dark.....
17. Intelligent.....
18. Give.....
19. Lady.....
20. Arrange.....

C: Change the words in brackets into correct past tense and fill in the blanks

21. All students well in that match (play)
22. We them coming(see)
23. She for a help(request)
24. Upendo... all late students(punish)
25. She delicious food (cook)
26. The driver that man to death(kick)
27. No team in that match (win)
28. you go to the market yesterday?(do)
29. Have you Your work? (Complete)
30. In one week I to finish that job (manage)
31. The child bitterly that day (cry)
32. The police the robbers in that building (catch)
33. That man his piece of land to us last year(sell)
34. My mother nice dress in that shop(buy)
35. The headmaster the matter with the parents(discuss)
36. They their parents ,that is why they are successful(obey)
37. They to Morogoro last weekend(drive)
38. She a letter to her mother asking for the school fees(write)
39. The landlord his tenants about the house (inform)
40. You your school bag in the class yesterday(forget)

D: Complete the passage using the words in brackets;

Two week ago, a group of students (41)..... (go)to Bugando hospital. At the hospital they

(42).....(meet) with Dr Kissa who (43).....(show) them many buildings. He also (44).....(explain) to them about disease. There (45).....(are) many people in the injection room In the dressing room, the students (46).....(look) at the picture of a boy with a POP on his

leg. When they (47)..... (come) out of the room, one student. (48)..... (fall) and(49).....(hurt) her ankle.A nurse put some medicine on the wound. She also (50)..... (give)her some drugs to relieve the pain.

E: Fill in the brackets with correct prepositions

51. Edwin is afraid his father
52. The bridge is the river
53. He does not agree his sister
54. Issa goes to school car
55. Most pupils come to school foot.
56. Arafa is suffering malaria
57. The maasai moran killed alion a spear
58. We stayed in Arusha five years
59. The airplane flew lake Victoria
60. The monkey is sleeping the tree
61. The thief passed the window
62. The teacher is standing the class
63. They are proud their children
64. The children sat the chairs
65. His brother was born in January
66. The boy jumped the swimming pool
67. The girl was sitting those boys
68. Our school is the parliament building
69. They walked the wide road
70. His house in... by the beach
71. John is married Joan
72. Fill that jug hot milk.
73. He stays Nairobi
74. I received this parcel him
75. A rent you ashamed your bad behaviours?
76. Divide this mangoes halves
77. We go to church Sundays
78. The boat sailed... the bridge
79. The children run their mother
80. Can you climb the mountain?
81. The radio was the table
82. I looked the window and saw them running
83. He took money the pocket and put it in his coat.
84. We asked him to come of the river but he refused.
85. He found himself the mouth of the crocodile.
86. Students had already gone
87. All pupils are supposed to line up in the parade ground... seven o'clock
88. They normally do cleanliness classes
89. She will fill that glass water
90. Boys are sitting the school hall.

F: Fill in the spaces by changing the words in brackets into correct simple present tenses

91. I always (go) to school on foot
92. His father (walk) to the farm each morning

93. My mother (cook) delicious food everyday
94. We (pray) each evening
95. He (visit) his grandparents every holiday
96. They (sing) wonderful songs each morning
97. Mr. Mazengo (ride) his bicycle every evening
98. Mwahija (sell) her porridge early in the morning
99. His children (play) football every Friday
100. Muhsin (get up) at 5 o'clock in the morning everyday
101. They (drink) their breakfast and go to school
102. At school, Amina (clean) her class with her friends
103. Mr Matata always (punish) the late comers
104. When he (reach) home he takes his lunch
105. They usually (rest) for one hour
106. She (help) her mother with the kitchen activities
107. He (feed) the animals each evening
108. Mr and Mrs Daudi (live) a good life
109. They (dig) their farm everyday
110. Baraka and Amani (pick) beans and tomatoes.

G: Choose the words from the brackets and fill in the spaces in the passage

~~gets, takes, brushes, drinks, cuts, rides, combs, rests, does, boils~~

Mr Nguvumali (111).....up early everyday. he (112).....physical exercise before he (113).....a bath. He also (114).....his teeth and (115).....his hair. He usually (116)porridge or tea. in the afternoon he (117).....for sometimes and (118)... his bicycle. Mr. Nguvumali is very healthy. He (119).....his nails short and clean. he (120)drinking water and go for a medical check up

H: Write the following sentences into plural forms

121. He was walking
122. She likes eating ugali
123. A student is required to be punctual
124. A mango is a sweet fruit to eat
125. I wish I could be there
126. It is too small to be seen
127. A window was opened
128. A sheep is eating grass
129. Please! make him understand
130. He is supposed to see his doctor

LANGUAGE USE

I: Write the occupation of the following people

131. Someone who mends shoes is a
132. Someone who shaves people's hair is a.....
133. Someone who sells fruits is a
134. Someone who types is a

- 135. Someone who takes care of people's teeth is a.....
- 136. Someone who flies a plane is a
- 137. Someone who cooks food in a hotel is a

138. Someone who collects money in a bus is a
139. Someone who plaits people's hair is a
140. Someone who receives guests in the office is a

J: Write the common names for the following group of things

K:

CIVICS

1. Read carefully the following passage and then answer the questions that follows;

After people use scientific knowledge to get a job done or solve a problem for example, scientific knowledge about how contact lenses. This use of scientific knowledge to solve problems is referred to as technology. Sometimes new scientific knowledge is discovered as technology being developed. For example after they had discovered new planets and found out other things about space that they did not know before. Scientific knowledge and technology has given people in developed nation's high standard of living. People live in comfortable homes and travel by car and bus. They have enough food to eat and cloth to wear.

But science and technology has also caused problems in developed countries and the rest of the World. For example the cars enable people to get around quickly and easily but also pollutes the air. Many people are worried about earth's air water, soil and animals, to protect the health of the earth and all its inhabitants; we must change some of the ways we use science and technology. Our society is made up of many individual who must work together. The concerned members of any society take responsibility for looking after the world. Being a responsible citizen starts with thinking about your own actions, you could make wise and good decisions, as our society depends on more and more on the use of science and technology around us.

QUESTIONS

- i) The suitable title for this passage is
- ii) How has science and technology changed the way of life in developed countries a. b. c.
- iii) What are side effects of science and technology according to this passage? a. b. c.
- iv) What suggestions does the author give to deal with problems caused by science and

- technology?
- v) How does science relate to technology?

Choose the correct answer and write its item in the space provided.

2. A social group of people related to each other by blood, marriage or by adaptations is called; a. Community, b. Nation, c. Family, d. Clan, e. Tribe
3. The following are symbols of national sovereignty except; a. National flag, b. Coat of arms, c. National currency, d. Public holidays, e. National constitutions
4. The group of people living in a particular areas sharing common customs, traditions and Race is called; a. Family, b. Society, c. Nation, d. Tribe, e. Community
5. Among the following which is not the basic needs; a. Food, b. Shelter, c. Education, d. Clothing, e. Sports
6. Below one is not among the types of citizenship, a. By birth, b. By naturalization, c. By descent, d. By marriage, e. By visiting
7. One of the following is not true about human rights; a. They are inherent, b. They should be recognized, respected and enforced by the state, c. Sometimes are known as natural rights, d. People are free to exercise themselves without any limitation, e. They are divided into civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights
8. Which of the following is not a function of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance in Tanzania; a. Promote the protection and preservation of human rights, b. receive the allegations and complaints of violation of human rights, c. Visit prison with the view of assessing conditions of prisoners, d. Institute legal proceedings to public officials accused of corruption, e. Cooperate with agencies of the United Nation in the areas of human rights
9. The United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human rights in; a. 1947, b. 1948, c. 1966, d. 1945, e. 1965
10. The right of people to belong to an organization is called freedom of; a. Expression, b. Association, c. Property, d. Press, e. Movement
11. The constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania was amended to include provisions for the bill of rights in; a. 1984, b. 1979, c. 1992, d. 1977, e. 1967
12. A social group where by a man leads the family is known as; a. Matrilined, b. Matriarch, c. Patrilineal, d. Bilateral
13. An abilities of an individual to apply mental ability in society to control environment; a. Life skills, b. Family, c. Work, d. Human skills
14. Family stability in a society is important because; a. It ensure job security, b. It help people to live a comfortable life, c. It is a bridge to community development, d. It protect immoralities of two partners
15. The period before marriage of the two partners is called; a. Scholarship, b. Friendship, c. Partnership, d. Courtship
16. Human rights in in United National Assembly has been summarized into categories; a. Three categories, b. Two categories, c. One category, d. None of the above
17. Farmers day is also known as; a. Agricultural day, b. Nane nane day, c. Uhuru day, d. Karume day
18. Work means; a. Legitimate activity for earning an income, b. To be a business man and shopkeeper, c. To be a farmer or a judge, d. To be a policeman, a teacher or an accountant
19. The three types of roads found in Tanzania are; a. Gravel, earth, tarmac, b. Running, airports, harbor, c. Warnings, orders, information, d. Tarmac, airports, orders
20.is not an element of improper behavior; a. Stealing, b. Drug abuse, c. Believing, d. Corruption
21. The system of law and basic principles of the state is called; a. Executive, b. Parliament, c. Constitution, d. Coat of Arms
22. The following are the international instruments for promotion and defending human rights Except; a. AHCR, b. GEDAW, c. TAWLA, d. UDHR
23. One of the following traffic light tell a driver to get read to stop; a. Green, b. Red, c. Yellow, d. None of the above

24. A family which is said to be stable encompasses; a. Good morals and love, b. Love and sweat, c. Father, mother, brother and sister and relatives, d. Well furnished house, educated father and mother
25. A person having a citizenship of two countries is said to be; a. Dual Nationality, b. Citizenship by birth, c. Citizenship by registration, d. Citizenship by descent
26. In Tanzania we use _____ system of government; a. Republic, b. Nationality, c. Sovereignty, d. None of the above
27. The international instruments for defending promoting the prisoners and refugees respectively is; a. Amnesty international and UNHCR, b. WHO and UNESCO, c. ILO and UNICEF, d. UNHCR and AMREF
28. Evils such as drug abuse, corruption, prostitution and civil wars results from; a. Good morals, b. Irresponsible leaders, c. Love and peace, d. Proper behavior
29. Refugees means; a. Human beings who are above eighteen years of age, b. A physical unfit to work effectively, c. People who are forced to leave their homeland and live in other places, d. A man or a woman who are divorced from married
30. The people of a particular country or state are; a. Custom, b. Country, c. Citizen, d. Culture
31. The custom and beliefs of a particular group of people are called; a. Language, b. History, c. Nation, d. Culture
32. The events that happened in the past are called; a. History, b. Custom, c. Belief, d. Culture
33. The Tanzania currency is the; a. Coins, b. Notes, c. Shilling, d. Dollar
34. The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; a. 9th December 1961, b. 26th December 1961, c. 14th October 1994, d. 15th February 2001
35. Saba Saba trade affair; a. July 7th, b. April 7th, c. October 14th, d. August 8th
36. The current president of the united republic of Tanzania is called; a. Mwl.J.K.Nyerere, b. B.W.Mkapa, c. J.P.Magufuli, d. J.M.Kikwete
37. Represent the vegetation and land of Tanzania in a national flag; a. Yellow, b. Blue, c. Green, d. Black
38. The following is a components of a nation except; a. Country, b. People, c. history, d. National Flag
39. The following is one of the way that transmit HIV/AIDS; a. Exchange of blood, b. Shaking hands, c. Eating with HIV/AIDS dictions, d. sleeping with HIV
40. The ability to take and feel the problems of others as your own problems is known as; a. Assertion, b. Empathy, c. Sympathy, d. Awareness
41. Why is work important? a. It sustain life by producing and distributing services, b. It sustain life by producing and processing goods and services needed, c. It sustain life by processing services and goods unwanted in the society, d. It sustain life by producing both goods and food eaten by families
42. The ability of an individual to understand and live in peace and harmony in the society is called; a. Technical life skills, b. Personal life skills, c. Individual skills, d. Social skills
43. The ability to make the best choice out of many available options is called; a. Problem solving, b. Decision making, c. Critical thinking, d. Proper behavior
44. A situation where there is a long line of vehicles on a road that cannot move or that can only move very slowly is known as; a. Traffic jam, b. Traffic warden, c. Traffic, d. Traffic queue
45. A system of having more than one political party is known as; a. Multi-party system, b. Single party system, c. Many party system, d. Double party system
46. Dual citizenship in our country ends when a person reaches the age of; a. 21 years, b. 18 years, c. 25 years, d. 30 years
47. A state of being free from danger when using road is known as; a. Road marks, b. Road accidents, c. Road safety, d. Traffic signs
48. The black color in the National flag of the United Republic of Tanzania represent; a. People, b. Soil, c. Natural resources, d. Mineral Wealth

49. The social relationship between men and women is called; a. Gender, b. Sex, c. Gender role, d. Gender equity
50. People who flee their countries to go and settle in foreign countries because of insecurity in their home countries are called; a. Dual citizen, b. Terrorists, c. Refugees, d. Citizen by descent
51. The ability of an individual to apply his/her mental and physical powers to control the Environment is referred to as; a. Life skills, b. Proper behavior, c. Hard work, d. Mental work
52. A state of being free from danger when using roads is known as; a. Road marks, b. Road accidents, c. Road safety, d. Traffic signs
53. Why work is important? a. It sustain life by producing and distributing services, b. It sustain life by producing and processing goods and services needed, c. It sustain life by processing services and goods unwanted in the society, d. It sustain life by producing both goods and food eaten by families
54. Action or manners that are acceptable to all members of the community is called; a. Adulthood behavior, b. Proper behavior, c. Adolescent behavior, d. Members behavior
55. Which of the following is an example of physical work? a. Nursing, b. Lumbering, c. Teaching, d. Architectural designing

For each of the following statements write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if the statement is not correct;

56. Individual life skills enables a person to understand others.....
57. Death and injuries are positive effect of road accidents.....
58. Tanzania is among of developed countries.....
59. National symbols are sign which represent something.....
60. Lack of education is one of the dangers of not fulfilling individual duties and responsibility.....
61. Peace, love, murder, respect, obedience and proper morals are pillars of family stability.....
62. Communication skill is a life skills.....
63. There is the relationship between human right and democracy.....
64. It is safer to walk along the right hand side of the road?
65. HIV/AIDS is used by antiretroviral ARVS drugs.....
66. Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda are Nations.....
67. The uhuru torch was first lit on the top of mount Meru.....
68. Kikwete is the fourth president of Tanzania.....
69. Civics is the study of the nation, government and sport.....
70. Job Ndugai is a speaker of Tanzania Parliament.....
71. Human rights can be categorized into civil and political rights.....
72. Human rights are claim which a person has.....
73. Life skills are ability that make a person live well in the society.....
74. Formation of friendship is not a part of social skills.....
75. Waha tribe is in Kigoma and not Tabora.....
76. Women empowerment is the state of gender discrimination.....
77. The government affairs in the Parliament of Tanzania are headed by the Speaker and Deputy speaker.....
78. In Tanzania prostitution is an illegal activity.....
79. Life skills help us to solve different problems such as HIV/AIDS.....
80. Wife inheritance is a negative socio cultural practice.....
81. The national anthem has four verses.....
82. The national flag is hoisted at half-mast in the event of a national disaster or sorrowful event.....
83. Limitations of human rights is aimed at making the citizen fearful of their leaders.....

84. The first important step that helps a person to make a healthy decision is an evaluation of Alternative solution.....

85. The friendship which develops between a man and a woman before marriage is known as

86. Match the items in list A with those in list B

LIST A	LIST B
i. Polygamy	1. A constituency
ii. TANU was formed	2. Bill of rights
iii. Constitution	3. Secret ballot box
iv. Non manual work/	4. A polling station
v. Mental work	5. Democracy
vi. Social responsibility	6. Universal suffrage
vii. Tourism	7. Multiparty
viii. Physical work	8. Rule of law
ix. Critical thinking	9. Referendum
x. Skill	10. A political party
xi. National torch	11. By election
xii. Tanganyika got her independence	12. Political campaigns
xiii. Tanganyika became republic	13. A pressure group
xiv. One of the sources of life skills	14. One party democracy
xv. Farmers day	15. Proportional representation
xvi. One category of human right	16. Is the system of laws and principle by which the nation is governed
xvii. Christmas day	17. Ability to do something well
xviii. 12 th January 1964	18. Source of life skills
xix. Motto of united republic of Tanzania	19. 7 th July 1954
xx. Prime minister	20. 7 th July 1977
xxi. 2015	21. Teaching, nursing, accounting
xxii. Right specifically entitled to children	22. Mining, farming, lumbering
xxiii. Rights which people enjoy just for Belonging to a community	23. One woman to many husband
xxiv. Rights which are personal to every Individual and all People are born with them	24. One husband to many women
xxv. Universal Human Right which is inactive for Children	25. Leisure
xxvi. Right listed and defined in an instrument of law	26. Presidential standard
xxvii. A coat of arms which lacks crops, human figures and peak Of mount Kilimanjaro	27. National symbols
xxviii. A special power of the president	28. Transporting goods and people
xxix. All powers are in the hands of one political government	29. Having a duty and blamed
xxx. Biological difference between men and women	30. Accept responsibility
xxxi. Economic activities that citizens engage in to enable them Pay taxes to the government	31. Deep understanding for something
	32. Ability of understanding something and come with new idea
	33. A person who belong to another country
	34. Civil and political right
	35. 8 th August every year
	36. 9 th December 1961
	37. The birth of Jesus Christ

xxxii. Give more power to the people at their localities	38. Uhuru na Umoja 39. John Pombe Magufuli became a president
--	--

xxiii. Good basis for peace and stability within the country	40. Kassim Majaliwa
xxiv. Leaders involvement in corruption	41. Society
xxv. Principle of good governance	42. Zanzibar revolution
xxvi. Separation of power	43. Union day
xxvii. A voting system whereby people are involved to decide on issue Of great national importance	44. 9 th December 1962
xviii. A group of people legally organized together whose major Intention is to capture state power through election	45. Accountability and transparency
xxix. The election conducted to fill in a vacant position of the Parliament	46. Abuse of power
xl. A legally organized group of people whose major intention is to influence government policies and decision on specific issues	47. Check and balance
xli. Voting area represented by one member of parliament in the National assembly	48. Democracy
xlii. An electoral system which allocates parliamentary seats according to the percentage of popular votes obtained in an election	49. Election
xliii. A list of rights and freedom that are guaranteed in the constitution	50. Emblem
xliv. A place where voting take place	51. Family stability
xlvi. Provides an opportunity to form a different government when the The ruling party loses in the election	52. Gender
	53. Local government
	54. National symbols
	55. Prerogative mercy
	56. Presidential standards
	57. Sex
	58. Totalitarianism
	59. Work
	60. Right to marry and form a family
	61. Economic rights
	62. Right to live in a family
	63. Natural rights
	64. Third generation of Human rights
	65. Legal rights
	66. Human right abuse

Define the following concepts

87. Family.....
88. Marriage.....
89. Nation.....
90. Courtship.....
91. Citizen.....
92. Human rights.....
93. What do the following colors stand for as used on the national flag? a. black b. blue c. green d. yellow
94. a. What is Civics? b. Mention any five importance of studying civics
95. Write long term of the following abbreviation; a. TGNP, b. TAWLA, c. TAMWA, d. TAHUDE, e. EAC
96. List down five elements of proper behavior;
97. Write four importance of human rights to the society;
98. List five effects of early marriage;
99. Mention two types of citizenship;

100. Write four examples of mental work;

101. Mention five components of nation;

Write short notes on the following;

- 102. Traffic signs.....
- 103. National anthem.....
- 104. Social skills.....
- 105. Free and fair election.....
- 106. Zebra crossing.....
- 107. National currency.....
- 108. National symbols.....
- 109. National language.....
- 110. National flag.....
- 111. Democracy.....

COMMERCE

1. What is capital?
2. Mention three (3) level of production
3. Give out three (3) example of primary level
4. Mention six (6) factors of considered when constructing industry
5. What is human Need?
6. Discuss four (4) benefit of self-employment
7. Habiba want to be a mobile small scale retailer, explain to her the advantages of mobile small scale retailer.
8. Explain the disadvantages of mobile small scale retailer
9. Distinct between single shop and tied shop
10. List types of large scale trade
11. Differentiate between whole scale trade and whole scaler
12. List and explain the functions provided by whole sale to producer or man's factor or sealer random by whole sales
13. Draw channel of distribution chart
14. Write short notes or stock administration
15. Define
 - (a) Ordering stick level
 - (b) Read the following information
Daily sales volume = 40 units
Delivery time = 10 units
Minimum stock = 100 units
16. From the five demand schedule of maize week of May 2005 you are required to draw demand curve

Price of maize (Tshs)	Quantities demand
100	500
200	400
300	300
400	200

500	100
-----	-----

17. Discussion question what direct mean by change in demand

18. Draw a graph from the following demand schedules and explain the relationship price of sugar and quantity of tea leaves

Price of sugar (Tshs)	Quantities demand of tea leaves in kg
5	6
10	5
15	4
20	3
25	2
30	1

19. What is the elasticity of demand?
20. Explain two (2) qualities of good retailer
21. Discuss function of an Entrepreneur
22. Fill in the blanks
- (i) is the selling of goods to the final consumers
 - (ii) is any activity which involves creation goods which are satisfied by use of services rather than goods
 - (iii) Are those goods which are satisfied by use of services rather than goods
 - (iv) resource in form of money
23. Write short notes on the following terms
- (a) Demand
 - (b) Perishable goods
24. Draw a chart to show commerce flow chart and explain its main branches
25. Elaborate any six (6) characteristics of a successful entrepreneur
26. Define the terms
- (a) Elasticity of demand
 - (b) Supply
 - (c) Joint demand
27. Explain types of elasticity's of demand
28. What are five factors that influence the demand for a product?
29. What are factors that cause change in supply?
30. There are five laws of demand and supply state five of them
31. Give the flow information of Cost Data Consult
32. Mention problem facing Detail trade in Tanzania
33. (a) Define Order point
- (b) From the flow information calculate the Outer point
34. The following balance were extracted from Mr. Makazi's supermarket
- Opening stock Tshs 34,430
 - Closing stock Tshs 26,720
 - Purchases during the year Tshs 212,390
 - Sales during the year Tshs 330,000
 - Expense of the year Tshs 45,880
35. Write short notes on the following
- (a) Aids to trade
 - (b) Demand
36. Given the following information

Average stock at cost Tshs 24,000/=

Expenses Tshs 16,000/=

Stock turn 4 times
Percentage mark up on cost price 33'3%
Find

- i. Cost of sales
- ii. Times profit
- iii. Turn over
- iv. Percentage Net profit on turnover

37. (a) Define production
(b) Explain the importance of production
38. List the types of production and explain them
39. Distinct between direct production and indirect production
40. (i) Define goods
(ii) Classify types of goods
41. Explain the classification of production
42. What are factors to consider when constructing an industry?
43. Commerce plays a very important role in production what are those roles
44. Write short notes on
(a) Factors of production
45. Explain characteristics of features of land as factor of production
46. What are importances of land/uses of land?
47. What are features of labour?
48. Explain what does it mean by division of labour and specialization
49. Explain the advantages of division of labour and specialization
50. Explain types of capital
51. Explain the benefits/advantages of self-employment
52. Difference between retailing (Retail trade) and Retailer
53. List the function of Retailers and explain them
54. Explain the qualities of a good retailer
55. Explain the disadvantages of mobile small scale retailers
56. Give the advantages of a single shops
57. Write short notes on Tied Shops
58. Define large scale Retailers
59. List the forms of large scale Retailers and explain multiple shops (chain stores)
60. The main feature of multiple shops (chain stores)
61. Explain the disadvantages of multiple shops/chain stores
62. Define Departmental stores
63. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of departmental stores
64. Explain the meaning and principle of Co-operatives stores
65. Explain the features of hire purchases
66. What are problems and challenges facing retail trade in Tanzania?
67. Explain the general functions of the wholesaler
68. Explain the below are differences between direct and indirect production
69. Explain the types of specialization
70. What are disadvantages of specialization?
71. Give the difference between wholesale and retail trade
72. What are factors influencing entrepreneurship?

73. Explain types of entrepreneur
74. Differentiate between innovation and market research
75. Distinct between Positive and Negative motivation

76. To list types of large scale Retail trade
77. Give the advantages of departmental stores
78. Explain features of Hypermarkets
79. Explain the disadvantages of Hypermarket
80. Explain the main features of mail order
81. Explain the disadvantages of Hire Purchases
82. Explain advantages of Hire Purchases to customer
83. What does it mean by Deferred Payment?
84. What are specific functions provided by the wholesaler to the retailer?
85. What are specific functions provided by the wholesalers to the public?
86. What are factor to consider in the choice of a channel of distribution?
87. Explain the types of wholesaler
88. What are exceptional of law of demand?
89. What are reasons for demand curve to slope downward from left to right?
90. What are rewards of entrepreneurship?
91. What are factors to consider on the choice of a channel of distribution?
92. Explain the principles of Co-operative stores
93. What are disadvantages of Mail Order Business?
94. Explain Disadvantages of small business
95. Explain the location for small business
96. Explain the contribution of small business to the economy
97. What are common causes of small business failure
98. What are Advantage of credit sales?
99. What are disadvantages of Credit sales?
100. (i) Define trade
(ii) Explain the branches of trade
101. Explain the branches of foreign trade
102. Define Aids to trade
103. List and explain the branches of Aids to trade

CHEMISTRY

Choose the correct answer from the choices given.

1. Chemistry is the study of a. the chemical used in the laboratory, b. experiment carried out in the laboratory, c. the composition, structure and properties of matter, d. all scientific processes
2. What name is given to people who study chemistry? a. Scientists, b. Chemistry student, c. Pharmacist, d. Chemists
3. The following product are made through the application of chemistry in the food and beverage industry. Which of the following does not belong to this group? a. toothpaste, b. common salt, c. yeast, d. soft drinks
4. Chemical sprayed or sprinkled on crops to destroy pests are called... a. Insecticides, b. Pesticide, c. Fertilizers, d. Weed killers
5. Which of the following groups consists home care products? a. Yeast, plastic, paper, b. Paints, petrol, paper, c. Cloth, rubber, metals, d. Detergents, disinfectant, air fresheners

6. A pharmacist is a person who deals witha. Chemical processing industry, b. Medicine, c. Laboratory experiments, d. Agriculture

7. A chemist should acquire the following skills, except..... a. Problem identification, b. Experimentation, c. Observation, d. Surgery
8. A chemical substance used to improve the quality and quantity of yields of crops is called..... a. Fertilizer, b. Weed killer, c. Pesticides, d. Insecticide
9. The following are application of chemistry except a. Oiling machines parts, b. Gold mining, c. Preservation of food, d. Formation of infinite image in parallel mirrors
10. Vaccines are chemical substance used ... a. To cure animals and human beings from diseases, b. To protect animals and human beings from diseases, c. To introduce vitamins and proteins in animals, d. To make animals grows faster than normal growing
11. When a solid is melted it changes to;- a. Gaseous state, b. Liquid state, c. Solid state, d. Ice cubes
12. After using test tubes in the laboratory, we wash them and put them a. In a beaker, b. On a test tube, c. On a stand and clamp, d. On a basin for test tubes
13. James wants to grind the granules of a certain chemical to the powder. The apparatus he will use include..... a. A pestle and filter funnel, b. Round – bottomed flask and trough, c. Mortar and pestle, d. Bunsen burner and filter paper
14. Access to safety equipment should never be blocked by any object. Why? a. It is just a simple law, b. There must be spaces for people to move around in the laboratory, c. The equipment is used every day, d. It is important to reach safety equipment quickly in case of an accident
15. Naima saw the flammable sign on a box. She made the following possible interpretations. Which is the most correct one? a. The box contain firewood, b. The box contained papers, c. The box had radioactive materials, d. The box contained spirit used in a lamp
16. Loose or floppy clothing is not allowed in the laboratory. Why? a. Movement has to be fast, b. It will get wet when water splashes, c. It may catch fire or cause one to fall, d. It cause poor ventilation in the body
17. Before a practical session,... a. Do not enter in laboratory without permission, b. Do not taste or smell chemicals, c. Report any accident however small it may be, d. Do not use dirty, cracked or broken apparatus
18. Burns caused by hot liquids or vapour are called a. Injuries, b. Scars, c. Scalds, d. Wounds
19. Suffocation is the condition in which the lungs..... a. Do not exhale enough oxygen, b. Do not inhale enough oxygen, c. Do not inhale enough carbondioxide, d. Do not exhale enough carbondioxide
20. Fainting is the sudden loss of a. Consciousness, b. Confidence, c. Weight of a body, d. Water in the body
21. Match the following apparatus and their uses by writing the letters of the apparatus and its roman number of its corresponding use.

Apparatus	Uses
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i) Test tube	A. Holding, heating and estimating the volume of liquids
ii) Flask	B. Measuring the mass of chemicals in the laboratory
iii) Measuring syringe	C. Holding substances that are being weighted or observed
iv) Beaker	D. Usually placed above the Bunsen burner with a wire gauze during heating or boiling
v) Electric balance	E. Produce non-luminous flame used for strong heating
vi) Watch glass	F. Holding chemicals and heating small portion of the chemicals in liquid form or solid
vii) Tripod stand	G. Used with a clamp to support apparatus like round – bottomed flask during experiments
viii) Retort stand	H. Adding reagents into flasks with small openings during experiments.
ix) Thistle funnel	I. Holding liquids and solids during experiments.
x) Bunsen burner	

	J. Sucking in and measuring specific volumes of liquids or gases. K. Titrating acids.
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22. Write **TRUE** for the correct statement and **FALSE** for the incorrect statement

- i) It is not wise to take medicine before a medical test-----
- ii) Spirit lamp uses gas to give its light-----
- iii) During experiment, if chemical have gone into the eyes the first thing is to go to hospital ----
- iv) Tripod stand is used for heating-----
- v) Antiseptic is the first Aid kit component used to reduce muscles pain_____
- vi) Laboratory door should be opened outward_____
- vii) Fire extinguisher should be hanged inside the laboratory wall_____
- viii) Fume chamber is not necessary in chemistry laboratory_____
- ix) Whistle is the component of First Aid Kit used to blow during emergence to call for help_____
- x) Corrosive are chemical that can catch fire easily_____

23. Fill in the blanks in the following statement

- i) A person who study chemistry is called_____
- ii) Soap, detergent, disinfectants, paints, body spray and body lotion, these product are called _____
- iii) Example of fuel are _____ and _____
- iv) _____ is a burns caused by hot liquids or vapour.
- v) All accidents which occurs in the laboratory should be reported to _____
- vi) A plastic wash bottle is used for _____
- vii) A person who is bleeding severely can be helped by _____
- viii) If chemicals have gone into the eyes, the first thing to do is _____
- ix) _____ caused by lack of sufficient blood to the vital organs.
- x) _____ caused by blockage of the upper part of the air way by food or other objects.

24. Name four agricultural materials made by the application of chemistry;
i) _____ ii) _____ iii) _____ iv) _____

25. Make four places where chemistry is applied; i) _____ ii) _____ iii) _____ iv) _____

26. Mention four products from manufacturing industries.; i) _____ ii) _____ iii) _____ iv) _____

27. Fill in the following table by giving at least three product that are made by the application of chemistry in each of the fields shown.

Field	products

a) medicine	
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b) transport	
c) manufacturing industry	
d) food and beverage	

28. How is chemistry put into use in your community?

29. Which chemical substances are used at your home? (List four) i) _____
 ii) _____ iii) _____ iv) _____

30. Explain how life would be if there was no chemistry at all. (List five points)
 i) _____ ii) _____ iii) _____ iv) _____

31. Explain the role of chemistry in the following fields; i. Agriculture, ii. Human health, iii. Industries, iv. Transport and communication

32. Mention two (02) home care and beauty products that are commonly used.

33. List down four (04) careers in which chemistry is an important subject.

34. What would happen if medicines could be sold at pharmacies by laymen?

35. Define combustion

36. List three (03) condition necessary for combustion to take place.

37. What would be happen if there will be no combustion? (List four (04) points).

38. Define the term first Aid

39. Why First Aid is an important in our life? (Five points).

40. What is the First Aid Kit?

41. Explain the uses of the following First Aid Kit components; i) Sterile gloves ii) Thermometer iii) Bandage iv) Liniments v) Torch

42. What is laboratory?

43. What is the function of the following laboratory tools? i) Tongs ii) Spatula iii) Wire gauze iv) Gas jar v) Burette

44. Draw the diagram of the following laboratory apparatus; i) Beaker ii) Reagent bottles iii) Conical flask iv) Mortar and pestle v) Pipette

45. List five (05) features of a good chemistry laboratory.

46. Mention five (05) safety precautions that should be considered before carrying out an experiment in the laboratory.

47. List three (03) accidents that may occur in chemistry laboratory.

48. List down five (05) causes of an accidents in chemistry laboratory.

49. What is the meaning of the term chemical warning signs?

50. Draw the diagrams of the following warning signs; i. Harmful, ii. Toxic iii. Flammable

51. Why are warning signs so important?

52. In which other areas do we find the warning signs List five (05) areas).

53. How would you help with bruise caused by a hard hit?

54. Mention three (03) possible causes of vomiting.

55. What is matter?

56. With at least three (03) example list three state of matter.

57. Name two (02) solvents other than water that are used at home. What are they used for?

BOOK KEEPING

For each of the following questions write the letter which represents the correct answer:

1. Business is:
 - a) Selling goods in a shop
 - b) Buying and selling goods both in cash and on credit
 - c) An undertaking with the aim of making profit.
2. Refers to the process of recording each business transaction twice:
 - a) Transaction
 - b) Double entry principle
 - c) Two column cash book.
3. Trial balance is:
 - a) A statement which shows a list of debit and credit balances extracted from the ledger
 - b) A list of transactions drawn from the business books
 - c) The balancing of accounts.
4. The main book of account required for recording business transactions.
 - a) Cash account
 - b) Ledger
 - c) Cash book.
5. The process of equalizing the two sides of an account:
 - a) Balancing of an account
 - b) Recording transactions in the books of account.
 - c) Double entry system.
6. Purchased goods for cash, double entry recording for this transaction will be:
 - a) Debit purchases account, credit cash account
 - b) Credit sales Account, debit Cash Account
 - c) Credit Purchases Account, Debit Cash Account.
7. Sold goods for cash, double entry recording for this transaction will be:
 - a) Debit sales Account, Debit Cash Account
 - b) Credit Sales Account, Credit cash Account
 - c) Debit Cash Account, Credit Sales Account.
8. The following represent real account except:
 - a) Land and building
 - b) Wages and salaries
 - c) Furnitures.
9. The following accounts classified under Personal accounts:
 - a) Debtors accounts and creditors Accounts
 - b) Real and nominal accounts
 - c) Impersonal and real accounts.
10. The process of recording financial business transactions in the set of books in terms of money or money's worth:
 - a) Book keeper
 - b) Accounting
 - c) Book keeping.
11. Book keeping can be defined as:
 - a) An art of recording financial business transactions in the set of books in terms of money or money's worth.
 - b) A recording of closing entries.

c) A record of accounting users.

12. The transfer of goods or services from one person to another is known as:

a) Book keeping

- b) Recording
 - c) Transaction
13. The following is among the users of accounting information except:
- a) Consumers
 - b) Lenders
 - c) Accounting
14. Which of the following should not be called purchases?
- a) Goods bought for personal use
 - b) Bought goods for resale
 - c) Purchased goods for cash for prime purpose of resale.
15. Determination of the value of expenses:
- a) One of the objective of studying book keeping.
 - b) The user of the accounting information
 - c) The process of recording data.
16. The basic assumptions, rules and principles which work as the basic foundations for preparing and maintaining accounting records:
- a) Going concern concept
 - b) Money measuring concept
 - c) Accounting concepts
17. One of the following is not an objective of book keeping,
- a) Business control
 - b) Reliable financial position
 - c) Knowledge of debit position
18. Which of the following is used to determine the gross profit for a given period?
- a) Sales account
 - b) Income statement
 - c) cash account
19. Which of the following is not shown in the trial balance?
- a) Drawings
 - b) Opening stock
 - c) Closing stock
20. It is both a book of prime entry and part of the ledger
- a) Sales journal
 - b) Cash book
 - c) Journal proper
21. Cash or goods taken out of the business for private use are known as:
- a) Balance
 - b) Drawings
 - c) Loss
22. In which type of ledger can we find creditors account?
- a) Sales ledger
 - b) Purchases ledger
 - c) Nominal ledger
23. Which of the following statement is true about the accounting equation:
- a. Capital =assets + liabilities
 - b. Assets=liabilities + capital

c. $\text{Capital} = \text{liabilities} - \text{assets}$

24. A person to whom goods have been sold on credit is called;

a) Debtor

- b) Creditor
 - c) Seller
25. The accounting concept which assumes that a business entity has continuity existence of life, it will not be dissolved in the near future:
- a) Business entity concept
 - b) Accounting concept
 - c) Going concern concept
26. The process of giving and receiving value:
- a) Personal transaction
 - b) Exchange
 - c) Selling
27. The process of recording business transaction twice:
- a) Double entry principle
 - b) Posting
 - c) Single entry
28. The column in the account which shows the page of the ledger is called:
- a) Particulars
 - b) Ledger account
 - c) Ledger folio
29. Which of the following is not a book of original entry?
- a) Cash book
 - b) Sales ledger
 - c) Purchases journal
30. The money or money worth put into business by the owner is known as:
- a) Assets
 - b) Liabilities
 - c) Capital
31. Accounts are classified into two classes, mention them:
32. Mention five stages of balancing an account.
33. List six books of prime entry.
34. Mention three types of a ledger.
35. Write six accounting concepts.
36. Mention four advantages of a trial balance.
37. Write four columns of a ledger.
38. Outline any five reasons which may cause a customer to return goods to supplier.
39. Mention two types of business transactions
40. Identify six objectives of book keeping.
41. Identify seven users of accounting information.
42. List two types of assets.
43. Briefly explain on the following and give an example in each case
- i. Bookkeeping,
 - ii. Money,
 - iii. Business entity concept,
 - iv. Double entry system,
 - v. Sales journal,
 - vi. Books of original entry,

- vii. Debtors trial balance,
- viii. Gross profit, i
- ix. Net profit,

- x. Statement of financial position,
- xi. Cost of goods sold,
- xii. Creditors,
- xiii. Objectivity concept,
- xiv. Dual aspect concept,
- xv. Noncurrent assets,
- xvi. Liabilities,
- xvii. Carriage inwards,
- xviii. Returns outwards,
- xix. Trial balance,
- xx. Cost of goods available for sale,
- xxi. Debit side

COMPLETE THE GAPS BELOW WITH APPROPRIATE WORD OR WORDS:

- 44. The recording of each business transaction twice.....
- 45. A statement that shows the list of debit and credit balances extracted from the ledger.....
- 46. Is any legal activity undertaken by the firm or individual for the purpose of making profit.....
- 47. The process of transferring the debit and credit from the journal to the ledger accounts.
- 48. A ledger account has two sides.....and.....
- 49. Is the column used for recording short description for the given transaction.....
- 50. The abbreviation b/d can fully be written as.....
- 51. Business properties which can easily be changed into cash.....
- 52. The excess of net sales over cost of goods sold.....
- 53. The excess of gross profit over total operating costs/expenses.....
- 54. The statement prepared for determining profits or losses generated by the business.....
- 55. is the amount of unsold goods available at the beginning of the trading period.
- 56. The book of prime entry used for recording all goods sold on credit.....
- 57. Are books in which transactions are recorded for the first time.....
- 58. Is a situation whereby goods/services are sold or bought but payment is made later.....
- 59. resources invested in the business
- 60.and are the users of accounting informations.

61. Determine the missing figures from the following table

S/N	ASSETS	CAPITAL	LIABILITIES
1	72,000	28,000	.....
2	140,000	.....	85,000
3	.....	100,000	30,000
4	20,000	50,000	.....
5	.....	40,000	80,000
6	200,000	.....	90,000
7	150,000	65,000	.....
8	.....	450,000	60,000
9	560,000	.....	75,000
10	.....	350,000	55,000

62. Choose the correct term from **Group "A"** which matches with the correct explanation in **Group "B"** and write it against the Letter of the relevant explanation

GROUP A:

- A. Closing stock
- B. Invoice
- C. Capital
- D. Books of Prime entry
- E. Closing stock
- F. Assets
- G. Opening stock
- H. Gross Loss
- I. Statement of financial position
- J. Gross Profit
- K. single entry system
- L. inventory

GROUP B:

- (i) Properties owned by the business
- (ii) Excess of cost of goods sold over sales
- (iii) A document from the seller to the buyer when goods are bought on credit.
- (iv) Resources deposited by the owner into the business.
- (v) System of recording each business transaction once.
- (vi) Shows financial Position of the business on a particular date.
- (vii) Are books in which transaction are first recorded prior to their Posting.
- (viii) Are unsold goods at the end of the business.
- (ix) Are unsold goods at the start of the trading period
- (x) The value of goods/materials available unsold at any trading period

63. Match the items in list A with the responses in list B by writing the letter of the correct response in the space provided:

LIST A	LIST B
(1) A book of prime entry used to record all goods bought on credit	A. sales returns journal
(2) A book of account where total returns outward is to be posted.	B. Purchases ledger
(3) A book of prime entry used to record all transactions which cannot be recorded in any other books of prime entry	C. Sales Journal
(4) A book of prime entry used to record returns outward from goods bought on credit	D. Purchases Journal
(5) A book of account where the total credit purchases is posted	E .Historical cost concept
(6) The part of a book of prime entry used to record many small payments and high frequency made on cash	F. Journal Proper

(7) A book of prime entry used to record returns inward for goods sold on credit	G. Purchases returns Journal
(8) A book of prime entry which is used to record all receipts and payments made on the sport.	H. Sales Ledger

(9) A book of prime entry used to record all goods sold on credit.	I. Petty Cash book
(10) A document which provides information necessary for recording transactions in returns outwards book.	J. Matching concept
11) States that, every business transaction has to be expressed in terms of money	K. Real accounts
(12) Account for tangible things	L. Nominal account
13) Account for revenues and expenditures.	M. Money measuring concept
The concept states that the revenue and the expenses incurred to earn the revenues must belong to the same accounting period	N. Cash book
14) Accounting concept which states that, all assets are recorded in the books of accounts at their original price.	Credit note

64. KAUNDIME started business on 1st January 2011 with capital in cash 400,000/=

January 2nd Bought goods for cash 100,000/=

January 3rd Bought furniture for cash 50,000/=

January 4th Sold goods for cash 200,000/=

January 5th Paid advertising charges... 50,000/=

January 10th Cash sales... 140,000/=

January 25th Bought goods for cash 150,000/=

January 26th Paid for rent cash 3,000/=

REQUIRED: Record the above transactions in the cash account of Kaundime.

65. KAUNDA started business on 1st January 2014 with capital in cash 410,000/=

January 2nd Bought goods for cash 110,000/=

January 3rd Bought furniture for cash 60,000/=

January 4th Sold goods for cash 210,000/=

January 4th Cash purchases... 85,000/=

January 5th Paid advertising charges... 60,000/=

January 10th Cash sales... 150,000/=

January 18th Bought goods for cash 160,000/=

January 21st Transport charges... 12,000/=

January 25th Paid for rent cash 5,000/=

REQUIRED:

- (a) Balance the cash account, complete double entry, balance the accounts and bring down the balances for the next period
- (b) Prepare a trial balance as at 31st January, 2014.

66. ABC Traders made the following sales during July 2015:

July 1st Sold to B. Basi Shop:

10 dozens of shirt at 10,000/= a dozen

20 dozens trouser at 10,000/= a dozen

July 7th Sold to Mkumbo:

15 pairs of rubber shoes at 2000/= a pair

20 pairs of rain boots at 3000/= a pair
 July 10th Sold to Myalle stores:
 10 dozens of vitenge at 8000/= a dozen
 10 dozen of khanga at 10,000/= a dozen
 July 14th Sold to Mzuri Stores:
 100 boxes of pencils at 200/= a box
 100 ream photocopy papers at 150/= each
 July 20th Sold to Kadadaa shop:
 20 cartons of msomi exercise books at 10,000/= each
 80 cartons of bookkeeping books at 10,000/= each.

Enter the above transactions into the Sales Journal and post to ledgers.

67. Enter the following transactions in the Returns Outwards Journal and then post to relevant ledgers.
 2018

May 14th Returned to Davido:
 20 kg of sugar at 1,000/= due to the wrong brand
 5 packets of salt at 500/= damaged in transit
 May 20th Returned to Mwanjaa shop:
 50 litres of cooking oil at 3000/=being wrong taste
 5 bundles of matc boxes at 500/=due to wrong type
 May 25th Returned to Masumbuko:
 10kg of rice @2000/=wrong brand
 10kg of beans @2000/=being not suitable for use.

68. The following are balances extracted from the ledgers of Bangua stores. **Prepare income Statement for the year ending 31st Dec. 2018.**

Stock 1.1.2018	12,500/=
Stock at 31 st Dec 2018...	14,000/=
Purchases...	100,000/=
Sales...	150,000/=
Returns outwards...	5,000/=
Returns inwards...	10,000/=
Salaries...	4,400/=
Insurance	7,500/=
Rent	2,750/=
Carriage inwards...	2,500/=
Carriage outwards...	750/=
General expenses...	1,000/=

69. From the following list of assets, liabilities and capital **prepare Statement of Financial Position for the year ending 31st Dec 2018.**

Premises	50,000/=
Motor vehicle	18,000/=
Fixtures and fittings...	3,500/=
Closing stock...	29,460/=
Capital	126,360/=
Debtors...	38,960/=
Cash at bank...	4,820/=
Net profit...	13,070/=
Creditors...	17,310/=

Drawings

12,000/=

70. The following trial balance extracted from the book of B. Been for the year ended 31st Dec. 2006:

NAME OF ACCOUNT	DR (shs)	CR (shs)
Sales.....		18,462
Purchases.....	14,629	
Salaries.....	2,150	
Motor expenses.....	520	
Rent.....	670	
Insurance.....	111	
General expenses.....	105	
Premises.....	1,500	
Motor car.....	1,200	
Debtors.....	1,950	
Creditors.....		1,538
Cash at bank.....	1,654	
Cash in hand.....	40	
Drawings	895	
capital		5,424

NOTES: Stock at 31st Dec 2006 was valued at shs 2,548/=

Required: Prepare income statement and statement of financial position for the year ending 31st Dec 2006.

BIOLOGY

Choose the most correct answer and write its letter beside the item number

- Which of the following is not a field of study related to biology
 - Agriculture, B. Astrology, c. Medicine, d. Nutrition
- Which one of the following is the reason of studying biology
 - Biology help us to appreciate and improve nature, b. Biology deal with non living in our environment, c. Biology enable us to pollute the environment, d. Biology research contributes to the development of low yielding breeds of crops
- Which of the following is not a contribution of biology in the field of forestry
 - Fast maturing plants, b. Increased desertification, c. Varieties of plants that do well in arid areas, d. Solutions to plants diseases and pests
- The first step in scientific method is.....
 - Experimentation, b. Asking questions, c. Identifying the problem, d. Formulating the hypothesis
- are conditions or factors that can change or being changed in an experiment
 - Hypothesis, b. Variables, c. Problems, d. Conclusion
- If you don't have gloves you can also use to protect your hands
 - Socks, b. Plastic bags, c. Tins, d. A piece of cloth

7. When giving first aid to the snake bite you should not.....
 - a. Cut the wound, b. Calm them down, c. Remove jewellery from the bitten limb, d. Lower the bitten area
8. The following are not branches of biology except.....
 - a. Sociology, b. Science, c. Anthropology, d. Anatomy
9. What does science deals with?

- a. Study of environment, b. Study of medicine and car manufacturing, c. Study of microscope, d. Study of nature by experiment and observation
10. Biology is the subject that deals with.....
 - a. Study of cells, b. Study of anatomy, c. Study of animals, d. Study of life
11. One of the following is not the laboratory rules
 - a. Observing good table manners during eating, b. Do not enter in the laboratory without permission, c. Report any accident to the teacher or lab technician, d. Do not eat, drink or test anything in the laboratory
12. One of the following is not the living things characteristics
 - a. Movement, b. Growth, c. Digestion, d. Respiration
13. In biology experiment is used to test a.....
 - a. Law, b. Theory, c. Hypothesis, d. Problem
14. If you want to heat chemicals in the laboratory you will use.....
 - a. Petri dish, b. Bunsen burner, c. Hand lens, d. Motor
15. The study of fungi is known as.....
 - a. Anatomy, b. Mycology, c. Genetics, d. Cytology
16. A victim of poisoning should not be
 - a. Forced to vomit, b. Given water, c. Given milk, d. Given anything by mouth
17. Which of the following will not be found in a first aid box?
 - a. Amoxilin tablets, b. Razor blade, c. Panadol, d. Iodine tincture
18. Which of the following should not be done to a person bitten by insects such as bees
 - a. Apply a cold compress, b. Squeeze the stings using a blunt object, c. Use finger to remove stings, d. Apply baking soda in case of acidic sting
19. The following are importance of first aid except
 - a. Cures the person, b. Give hope and encouragement, c. Reduces pain, d. Reduces excessive loss of blood
20. Which of the following will protect a person from contaminating when giving first aid
 - a. Scarf, b. Boots, c. Apron, d. Gloves
21. Which of the following is the best use of adhesive bandage?
 - a. Cleaning the wound, b. Covering the wound, c. Cleaning wound to kill germs, d. Applying medicine
22. Which of the following is not a cause of muscle cramps?
 - a. Poor coordination of muscles, b. Cold weather, c. Drinking alcohol, d. Excessive salt in the body
23. The following is the list of subjects studied under science
 - a. Geography, physics and history, b. Mathematics, economy and book keeping, c. Physics, chemistry and biology, d. History, civics and english
24. Interpretation means;
 - a. To make sense of information, b. Investigation, c. Evaluation, d. Guessing

Write true if the statement is correct and false if the statement is wrong

25. A laboratory is a special room designed and equipped for scientific investigations.....
26. Thermometers and burners are only found in biology laboratory.....
27. Laboratory safety rules are formulated to frighten students.....
28. Corrosive chemicals can burn books and clothes because they catch fire easily
29. Using microscope biologists have been able to observe very small organisms.....
30. A scientific procedure only involves observations and experimentations.....

31. To be accurate scientists use special tools to take measurements.....

32. A hypothesis is idea or explanation that is proposed to answer the observed problem.....
33. Interpretation means investigation.....
34. Induce vomiting if a person has swallowed medicine.....
35. First aid help to reassure the patient.....
36. First aid should be given by a qualified physician.....
37. Remove bee stings using needles.....
38. Before taking a victim of snake bite to the hospital capture the snake
39. A victim of snake bite should be given alcohol to relieve pain.....
40. It is important to reduce the rate of poison spread in the body.....
41. Use a strong metallic object to remove a victim of electric shock from the source.....
42. A person who is nose bleeding should bend upward to reduce blood flow.....
43. We should use clean water ,salt and sugar to make a hydration drink for a person who has vomited.....
44. Biology is the study of living and non living organisms.....
45. Botany is the study of plants.....
46. Growth ,movement,nutrition and sensitivity are characteristics of living things.....
47. Warning signs are not important to be found on chemical containers.....
48. First aid is a small box container having chemicals and instruments needed for first aid.....
49. Liniment used to soothing chapped skin

Match the component of first aid kit in the following table with its uses

• The study of virus • The study of fish • The study of epidemic diseases • The study of body internal structures • The study of outer features of an organisms • Study of inheritance and variation • Study of small organisms • Scientific study of classification • The study of body of organism • The study of cells • Antiseptic • Petroleum jelly • Iodine tincture • Bandage • Liniment • Scissors • Soap • Plaster	• Ichthyology • Archeology • Virology • Cytology • Mycology • Fungology • Anatomy • Morphology • Entomology • Genetics • Taxonomy • Immunology • Ecology • Physiology • Entomology • Microbiology • To relieve pain • To prevent infections • Reducing muscle pain • Covering hands to prevent infections • Taking body temperature • To treat fresh cuts and wounds • Soothing sore muscles
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• Disposable sterile gloves • Panadol tablet	• Covering small wounds • Cleaning wounds to kill germs • Cutting dressing materials
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Fill in the blanks

50. Who is biologist?.....
51. Movement done by most animals is known as.....
52. Plants have their movement where by plants roots and shoots moves towards water,gravity and light this movement is known as.....
53. A scientist can be able to reject or accept hypothesis by doing
54. The study of mushroom, toad stool and mucor.....
55. The person who studies botany is called.....
56. The study of insect is called.....
57. The study of how the body of humans functions.....
58. Gaseous exchange take place between the organisms and
59. The giving rise to new individual of the same kind is.....
60. Give the meaning of biology.....
61. Movement is important since it help organism to obtain food,.....and
62. Write down five fields related to biology
63. Write down four importance of studying biology
64. List down four branches of biology
65. Mention seven characteristics of living things
66. Define laboratory
67. Define biology laboratory
68. List down at least four factors to consider while constructing the biology laboratory
69. What is the aim of laboratory safety rules?
70. Mention at least ten safety rules when your in the biology laboratory
71. List down any five measurements in biology and give their SI units
72. Differentiate between ;specimen and model
73. Draw and explain one function of each of the following biology laboratory
 - i) Petri dish
 - ii) Motor and pestle
 - iii) Crucible
 - iv) Test tube
74. Which are the two main branches of biology?
75. Group the Following things into living and non living things
 - i) Human being
 - ii) Mouse
 - iii) Tortoise
 - iv) Car
 - v) Radio
 - vi) Bacteria
 - vii) Computer
 - viii) Baobab tree
76. Differentiate Biology laboratory from other schools facilities

77. Define Microscope
78. Draw and label the parts of microscope

79. Define First Aid
80. Mention common accident at home and school
81. Define First Aid Kit
82. List down five importance of rendering first aid
83. Identify six items found in the first aid kit
84. State the uses of items found in the first aid kit
85. Explain how you can diagnose someone who has been poisoned
86. Why it is not advisable to induce vomiting to a victim who has swallowed a corrosive substance
87. Briefly discuss how you can prevent accident at home and at school
88. Give reason as to why it is necessary to cover your hands when giving first aid to a bleeding person
89. Define safety symbols
90. Draw five safety symbols found in chemical container
91. Give the meaning of each safety symbol found in different chemical containers
92. Who should give first aid?
93. State the steps that should be taken to prevent yourself from getting infections when giving first aid.
94. Briefly give the uses of the following items in a first aid kit
 - i. Bandage
 - ii. Safety pins
 - iii. Thermometer
 - iv. Whistle
95. Outline the procedure of giving first aid to an accident victim of
 - i) Snake bite
 - ii) Electric shock
96. What are the muscle cramps?
97. Give the causes of muscle cramps
98. Mention ways of preventing muscle cramp
99. Define puberty
100. Adolescence
101. What is good manner?
102. What is personal hygiene?
103. Mention at least four health rules
104. Name any two diseases which may be caused by lack of personal hygiene during puberty
105. List down any five factors which may weaken body immunity
106. (i) Define immunity
(ii) Mention types of immunity?
107. Distinguish between body health and immunity
108. Distinguish between natural immunity and artificial immunity
109. Pathogens and antibodies
110. Immunization and vaccines
111. Define waste.
112. Define waste disposal
113. List down principles of waste disposal
114. List down methods of waste disposal
115. Why waste disposal is a problem?

116. List down five effects of poor waste disposal
117. List down types of wastes
118. List down principles of good manner

119. List down requirements of personal hygiene
120. Mention changes in girls during puberty
121. Mention changes in boys during puberty
122. Define cell
123. Draw plant cell
124. Draw animal cell.
125. Give the differences between plant cell and animal cell
126. With examples define cell differentiation.

PHYSICS

For each of the following items (1 to 10) choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided

1. Physics is defined as the; a. Study of matter, b. Study of energy, c. Study of all physical science and procedures, d. Study of matter and energy and how they interact
2. The following are the steps of scientific investigation except; a. Identification of problem, b. Preparing research proposal, c. Formation of hypothesis, d. Experimentation
3. Laboratory rules are useful in; a. Making student enjoy science subject, b. Making student conduct experiments freely, c. Ensuring safety while in the laboratory, d. Ensuring good communication with other students and the teachers
4. When a fire hazard from an electric fault erupts in your house; a. Cut off all connecting wires, b. Switch off the switch sockets, c. Break the main switch, d. Switch off the main switch
5. In physics, the term measurement is a process of; a. Beam balancing when we buy sugar, b. Using spring balance in finding weight, c. Calculating and measuring length, d. Assigning numbers to observation and events
6. A physics quantity obtained from fundamental physical quantity is called; a. Derived physical quantity, b. Fundamental quantity, c. Supplementary quantity, d. No answer
7. What is the density of cooking oil, if its mass was found to be $2.4g$ and its volume was 30 cubic centimeter? a. $0.8g/cm^3$ b. $72g/cm^3$ c. $0.08g/cm^3$ d. $8.0 g/cm^3$
8. A mass of $10kg$ is pulled by a force of $20N$, the resulting acceleration is: a. $1m/s^2$ - b. $2m/s^2$ c. $20m/s^2$ d. $200m/s^2$
9. If a $12V$ battery is connected to a 6Ω resistor the current across the resistor is; a. $0.6A$ b. $0.75A$ c. $72A$ d. $2.0A$
10. The movement of liquid molecules from low region concentration to the high region concentration through semi-permeable is called; a. Diffusion b. Brownian motion c. Effusion d. Osmosis
11. A Capacitor is defined as ...a. A material which allows electrons to flow freely, b. An instrument that stores electrical energy as charge, c. A device that produces electrostatic energy on a material, d. An instrument that detects charges on a material
12. A piece of wood is floating in water, in this case; a. The density of water is less than density of wood, b. The density of water is equal to the density of wood, c. The upthrust of water is equal to the weight of wood, d. The upthrust of water is greater than the weight of wood
13. Bodies that do not produce their own light but are seen only because of the light they reflect are called; a. Luminous bodies b. Illuminated bodies c. Transparent bodies d. Opaque bodies

14. The different between pressure in solids and liquid is that; a. Solid pressure changes with height while liquid pressure does not depend of height, b. Liquid pressure depends on height while solid pressure depends on both height and area of contact, c. Pressure in solid is constant while that in

- liquid change with area of contact, d. Pressure in solids depends on area of contact while liquid pressure does not depends on area of contact
15. Centre of gravity is; a. The point where perpendicular force is acting, b. The point on the knife edge, c. The point where the resultant weight or mass seen to act on the body, d. The centre of stable equilibrium
 16. The following is the advantage of First Aid except; a. It reduces pain, b. It save life, c. I t causes death, d. It prevent infections or suffering
 17. Which of the following is NOT a role of a dry cell in an electrical circuit? a. Supplies the potential energy, b. Pump the charges from the negative to the positive terminal, c. Maintain a potential difference across the external circuit, d. Offers resistance to the flow of current
 18. One of the laws of reflection of light can be stated as follows; a. The angle of incidence and the angle of reflection are equal and opposite, b. The sum of the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection is a constant, c. The speed of an incident ray is equal to that of the reflection ray, d. The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection
 19. In physics, what term refers to the stationary accumulation of charges on objects? a. Current electricity, b. Static electricity, c. Charging, d. Polarization
 20. Archimedes principle deals with; a. Floating a body, b. Motion of a body, c. Sinking of a body, d. Real weight of a body
 21. Match each item in list A with a correct response in list B by writing its letter number of the corresponding item in the table provided

LIST A	LIST B
i. Diameter of a wire	A. Thermometer
ii. Temperature of water	B. Metre rule
iii. Volume of liquid	C. Simple pendulum
iv. Length of classroom	D. Ticker tape timer
v. Mass of small amount of chemical	E. Vernier caliper
vi. Time of motion of toy car	F. Relative density bottle
vii. Acceleration due to gravity	G. Electronic balance
viii. Relative density of milk	H. Barometer
ix. Mass of a book	I. Micrometer screw gauge
x. Diameter of a test tube	J. Pair of scissor
	K. Beam balance

Fill in the blank spaces by writing the appropriate words or terms

22. is ability of liquid to rise or fall in a narrow tube
23. The SI unit of mass iswhile the SI unit of weight is
24. The point where the spring begins to under goes plastic deformation is known as.....
25. An instrument that measures potential difference between two points in a circuit is called.....
26. An electric current of 0.12A is flowing through the circuit in a minute, then the charge stored will be.....
27. (a) Define the following terms; (i) Science (ii) Laboratory rules
28. Write down any three (3) rules in physics laboratory
29. What should you do in the laboratory for the following situations? (i) You have your "KILIMAJI" bottle of water in the laboratory and you want to drink it (ii) You need to conduct out an experiment but there is nobody in the laboratory (iii)Your fellow student is cut by pieces of broken test tube during the experiment

30. Define the following terms; i. Force, ii. Weight, iii. Pressure

31. Hitting an inflated balloon with a hammer will not cause it to burst but sticking it with a pin will burst, why?
32. A rectangular metal block with side $1.5m$ by $1.2m$ by $1.0m$ rests on a horizontal surface .If the density of the metal is $7000kg/m^3$, calculates; i. Volume of the metal block, ii. Mass of metal block, iii. The difference between maximum and the minimum pressure that the block can exerts on the surface
33. Define the term "Power" state the SI unit
34. Mahmoud whose mass is $75kg$ walked up 12 steps of $20cm$ each in 5seconds . Find the power that was developed
35. Define the term density
36. Write the five (05) difference between Mass and Weight
37. Write down two sources of electricity
38. Write down the four(4) application of physics

State the SI Unit of each of the following

39. Temperature
40. Current electricity.....
41. Luminous intensity.....
42. Amount of substance.....

Sketch/draw the electrical symbol for each of the following devices

43. a. Cell, b. Switch, c. Fixed resistor, d. Variable resistor

Draw symbols used to represent the following warning sign

- a. Flammable, b. Irritant, c. Oxidant, d. Radioactive

44.

Which of the following statements are true and which are false ?

45. Hypothesis is a sort of guess about something without experiment evidence.
46. Theory can be devised without any experimental result.
47. Other scientists are more likely to believe something if there is experimental result and procedures
48. A law can only be claimed when all scientists agree with the experimental results and procedure.

For each of the following pair identify which quantity is larger.

49. (i) $2m$ or $2500mm$, (ii) $1.5m^2$ or $4000cm^2$, (iii) 2 tonnes or $19000kg$ (iv) $100000mg$ or $1kg$, (v) 21000 or $200000g$

Find the base unit of the following derived quantity using the given definition.

50. (i) Pressure = Force per unit area, (ii) Power = Work done per unit time, (iii) Work done = Force $\times$ distance, (iv) Speed =distance per unit time, (v) Acceleration =Speed per unit time, (vi) Volume =Area $\times$ height, (vii) Block of mass $200g$ has length $4cm$, width $2cm$,and thickness of $0.5cm$. Find its (i) Volume (ii) Density

INFORMATION AND COMPUTER

STUDIES

Choose the most correct answer for each of the following questions and write its letter in the box

1. A computer can be defined as; a. An electronic device that can process data into information, b. A device that can solve problems by executing a special set of instruction, c. A time keeping device
2. The following statement are true about the data except; a. Data are raw facts collected about a topic certain area, b. Data is meaning to the user, c. Data needs to be processed in order to make meaning out of it
3. Information is useful because; a. It can be used as basis for decision making, b. It can be spread throughout the world, c. It can be shared by different people
4. Information and communication refers to; a. Modern computers, b. Modern technology that support processing and dissemination of information, c. Portable computers such as personal digits assistants (PDAs and cell phones)
5. A computer laboratory is a; a. Special room where computer are stored, b. Special room where computers are setup for safe, c. Room where computers are sold
6. The output from printer is referred as to; a. Softcopy, b. Hardcopy, c. Software, d. hardware
7. The central processing unit also referred to as; a. System unit, b. Processor, c. RAM, d. ROM
8. Data becomes _____ when it is presented in a format that people can understand and use; a. Processed, b. Graphs, c. Information, d. Arithmetic and language
9. The follow device are input devices; a. Smartphone, b. Computer, c. Printer, d. None of above
10. The tangible part of computer is call; a. Hardware, b. Software, c. Livewire, d. softcopy
11. When a computer is working on given instructions it is called? a. Output, b. Storage, c. Processing, d. Input
12. Which of the following is NOT a function of the control unit? a. Read instructions, b. Interpret instruction, c. Direct operation, d. Execute instructions
13. The unit of storage used to represent a character is? a. Bit, b. Byte, c. Word, d. Kilobyte
14. Which of the following storage media provides sequential access only? a. Floppy disk, b. Magnetic disk, c. Magnetic tape, d. Optical Disk
15. Which of the following storage media used laser technology to store data; a. Floppy disk, b. Magnetic tape, c. CD-ROM, d. Hard disk
16. The technology used to read pencil or pen marks on a multiple choice answer sheet is? a. OCR, b. OMR, c. POS, d. MICR
17. The MOST suitable device for the output of architectural drawing is a? a. Plotter, b. Laser printer, c. Graphics tablet, d. Lightpen
18. Which of the following output is an example of a hardcopy? a. An oral speech delivered by a speaker, b. A bill produced from the printer, c. The display on a monitor, d. A picture on a wall produced from a multimedia projector
19. In modern computers, the CPU speed is measured in? a. Kilohertz, b. Gigabytes, c. Kilobytes, d. Gigahertz
20. Which of the following is not application software? a. Word Processor, b. Spreadsheets, c. Windows, d. Smart Draw
21. Which of the following is not a function of the operating system? a. Control input/output operations, b. Provides security, c. Perform calculation, d. Provide a friendly interface
22. An example of multitasking is? a. Doing a background save while typing a document, b. Allowing many users to use the same program, c. Allowing one user to use one program, d. Operating one program by many users
23. Which of the following is NOT an item of computer hardware? a. Keyboard, b. System base unit, c. Speaker, d. Icon

24. Information stored in Random Access Memory (RAM) is volatile. This means that it: a. Is kept in memory even when the computer is powered off, b. Is lost when the computer is switched off, c. Is automatically saved to disk when the computer is switched off, d. Can burn if exposed to air.
25. The amount of memory (RAM or ROM) is measured in: a. Mega Bits, b. Bits, c. Bites, d. Mega Bytes
26. Where the hard drive is normally located in the computer? a. Underneath the monitor, b. Inside the system base unit, c. On top of the CD-ROM, d. It plugs into the back of the computer.
27. Approximately how many Bytes are in a Mega Byte? a. 1 thousand Bytes, b. 1 hundred thousand Bytes, c. 1 thousand Kilo Bytes, d. 1024 Bytes
28. Which of the following drives can hold the most information? a. Floppy, b. CD-ROM, c. DVD, d. CD Re-Writer
29. What normally happens when you press the F1 key when a program is running? a. The program closes down, b. The system shuts down, c. You can type in capital letters all the time, d. The help facility for the program is opened
30. Which of the following is NOT a peripheral device? a. Motherboard, b. Scanner, c. Speaker, d. Monitor
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50. Which of the following is NOT a peripheral device? a. Motherboard, b. Scanner, c. Speaker, d. Monitor
51. Which of the following is not classified as a storage device? a. RAM, b. ROM, c. DVD, d. CPU
52. Preparing a disk for use known as; a. Scanning, b. Fragmenting, c. Opening, d. Formatting
53. The combination key used to capitalize letters is the; a. Control key, b. Alt key, c. Shift key, d. Space key
54. What does DEL key do in Windows Explorer? a. Shows three directories, b. Changing directories, c. Shows the directory tree, d. Deletes files.
55. What is the shortcut to run the Windows Explorer? a. Ctrl + W, b. Alt + S, c. Win + E, d. Alt + N
56. Which function does configure the computer when a new component is added? a. Plug and Play, b. Press the power button, c. Information Technology, d. Press and Hold
57. Which one is not an operating system? a. Ms-DOS, b. Unix, c. Mac-OS, d. GUI
58. Which of the following tasks would normally carried out by an operating system? a. To transfer a file from one disk to another, b. To calculate a person's pay, c. To make an estimate of a company's profit, d. To do corrections on a document.
59. Three components of a Central Processing Unit are; a. Control unit, storage memory and the keyboard, b. Control unit, Primary memory and arithmetic logic unit, c. Storage memory, arithmetic logic unit and motherboard, d. Hard disk, Control unit and arithmetic logic unit
60. The number of bits in a byte is; a. 2, b. 6, c. 4, d. 8
61. Define the following terms
 - i) Communication,
 - ii) Computer,
 - iii) Hard copy
 - iv) Soft copy
62. Mention all computer output device
63. Mention two main physical parts of computer
64. (a) What is computer laboratory?
(b) List five measures you would put in place to protect a computer system
65. Define the term; i. Data, ii. Information
66. Identify six source of information
67. List two modern way of disseminating information
68. explain difference of two ways of disseminating information
69. Give the term of the following term; a. RAM, b. ROM, c. CPU, d. DVD
70. Difference between primary storage and secondary storage
71. Mention two example of ROM
72. Mention five computer input device
73. Explain Mention all computer output devices
74. What is computer?
75. Explain 8 application of computer in daily life
76. Difference between data and information
77. Explain the importance of technology
78. Formatting disk is a process of preparing a hard disk, floppy disk or flash disk for use, including setting up empty file system (e.g. NTFS and FAT) .Mention four (4) steps of formatting a flash disk.
79. Malicious programs, simply referred to as **malware** which includes three key terms, namely:

80. For security reasons, a computer must be installed with the latest antivirus program. Mention four examples of Antivirus programs that can be used.
81. With at least two examples each, Mention three way that can be used to classify computer.
82. Computer generations depend on the change of technology used to develop them, mention the generation followed by the technology used in that generation. Do this for all five generation of computer.
83. Give long forms of the following abbreviations: i. CD-R, ii. CD-ROM, iii. CRT, iv. LCD, v. MICR
84. Define the following terminologies: i. Hardware, ii. Printer, iii. Hardcopy, iv. Softcopy, v. Scanner
85. Differentiate between a computer processor and a computer memory?
86. Mention three parts found inside the system unit of a computer briefly explaining their functions
87. Differentiate between 'power sag' and 'power surge'.
88. What is the difference between manual input and automatic input?
89. Mention three power management devices, stating briefly their functions.
90. Mention three parts found inside the system unit of a computer briefly explaining their functions
91. What is Plotter? Who may use it?
92. Draw the layout structure of an operation system.
93. Draw a simple diagram to show how information is organized by a GUI operating system on drive C:
94. Draw sketchy illustrations of two input devices, and two output devices.
95. Draw sketchy illustrations of the three major power management devices.
96. Explain how to turn on and turn off the computer.
97. What is the difference between a folder and a directory?
98. Why we are using folders?
99. What is Microsoft Windows? Write its versions.
100. Write any one function of Microsoft Windows
101. Arnold has his pictures in his computer. He wants to share his pictures with his friends. Explain how to copy Arnold's pictures to your computer.
102. After copying pictures, you decided to put them in a specific folder. Explain how you would create a new folder.
103. You checked the pictures and you find some of them are not necessary. Explain how you would delete the unnecessary pictures.
104. Explain three(3) importance of information on our society
105. List five modern ways of disseminating information
106. Outline two similarities between modern and traditional ways of disseminating Information
107. What is a modern source of disseminating information? Give 5 examples
108. Explain the communication media.
109. three functions of an operating system
110. Explain briefly three(3) effects of voltage fluctuations on computers
111. Computers are increasingly being used in most places. Briefly state four such places, and how they are being used there
112. What is the difference between Volatile and non-volatile
113. Give three examples of data that can be turned into information
114. Distinguish between RAM and ROM
115. Mention the two types of printers and two examples each
116. Draw a computer Block diagram and explain the functions of parts using IPO operation.
117. Draw a computer illustration naming at least five parts and their functions
118. Explain why it's advised to connect the computer to the UPS?

119. A surge protector attempts to regulate the voltage supplied to an electric device by either

120. Mention four types of power fluctuation
121. Mention five (5) Examples of utility programs.
122. Write an essay to the other side of this paper. Please write a "FULL ESSAY" which contains introduction paragraph, body paragraphs and conclusion paragraph. Be careful with the organization of the essay. (15 pts.)
123. Write an essay to discuss the negative and positive effects of computers to the young people.
124. Powder and liquid based fire extinguisher are not recommended to be used in computer laboratory. Give reasons why?
125. Mention six requirements of a Computer laboratory
126. Mention five factors which hindered effective communication
127. Describe four types of computer according to their physical size
128. What are the advantage of notebook PC over desktop PC
129. Difference between POST and booting
130. Difference between Num lock and caps lock
131. Difference between backspace and delete
132. Why it is important to place finger in home keys
133. Why modern computer is referred as electronic device
134. Explain four types of keying devices
135. List three factors to be considered before purchasing a computer
136. Difference between application software and system software
137. Distinguish between warrant and guarantee
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199. Define the term "interrupt" in relation to the operating system process management

DE FRANÇAIS

□ Répondez à tous les questions

1. a) Ecrivez les nombres suivants en mots

Ex: 3 = trois

- i. 20 =
- ii. 10 =
- iii. 14 =
- iv. 17 =
- v. 19 =

b) Ecrivez les mots suivants en chiffres

- i. Neuf =
- ii. Onze =
- iii. Quinze =
- iv. Quatorze =
- v. Dix – huit =

2. Répondez aux questions suivantes

a)

Comment tu t'appelles ?

b) Où habite tu ?

c) Quelle langue parles – tu ?

d) Qu'est - ce que tu fais ?

e) Tue s de quelle nationalite ?

3. Remplissez les vides

Stela: Bonjour Kalugendo ?

Kalugendo:

Stela: Je

Kalugendo:

Stela: Je

Kalugendo:

Stela: Au revoir Kalugendo.

, comment vas – tu ?

, et toi ?

, où vas - tu ?

à la banque

mon amie

4. Répondez aux questions suivantes

a) Comment ça va ?

b) Comment allez – vous ?

c) Bonjour madame Maria ?

d) Bonsoir monsieur Yamungu ?

e) Ça va ?

f) Comment vas – tu ?

5. Comment ont prononcé les

suitantes Ex: Z = zede

a) X

- b) B
- c) W
- d) Y
- e) H
- f) Q+ u + a

- g) O + i
 h) A + u
 i) T + i + o + n
 j) L + L + E

COMPREHENSION.

6. Lisez ce texte suivant et puis répondez aux questions qui suivent.

Songea est petite ville qui se trouve à cinq cent kilomètres de Tunduru au Sud de la Tanzanie. Il ya presque quatre milles personnes dans cette ville. C'est une petite vile qui a sept écoles secondaires et plusieurs écoles primaires. Aussi à Songea , il ya des belles maisons, des belles boutiques, un grand hôpital et un grand marché. Les habitats de Songea sont en très bonnes santés. Grâce à bon climat et la disponibilité de fruits, les légumes, maniocs et du maïs. Cette ville partage la frontière avec Mozambique au Sud et avec Malawi à l'Ouest.

En plus, cette ville est difficilement visitée. Les paysans cultivent beaucoup de maïs et des maniocs mais ils restent pauvres, comme le système de transport les empêche de trouver un bon marché. C'est pourquoi les maniocs ou du maïs venant de Songea vendus à Dar es Salaam coûte vraiment cher par rapport aux maïs ou bien aux maniocs venant de Morogoro. A Songea, il y en a aussi assez d'animaux domestiques et d'animaux sauvages. Pour les animaux domestiques telque, des chèvres, des chats, des poules et des chiens. Les animaux sauvages sont des lions, des éléphants, des antilopes et les autres.

QUESTIONS.

Ecrivez une lettre de la réponse correcte dans la boîte donnée.

Où se trouve la ville de Songea?

(i)
A.

Cinq kilomètres de Tunduru

B. 500 kilomètres de Tunduru

C. Cinquante kilomètres de Tunduru

D. Quatre cent kilomètres de Tunduru

(ii) Songea est situé.

A. Au Nord de la Tanzanie

B. Au Sud –Est de la Tanzanie

C. Au Sud de la Tanzanie

D. Au Sud-Ouest de la Tanzanie

(iii) Combien y a t – il de personnes à Songea?

A. Plusieurs personnes

B. Presque quatre cent

C. Presque quatre milles

D. Presque quarante milles

(iv) Combien y a t – il d'écoles secondaires à Songea?

A. Il ya dix-sept écoles

B. Il ya huit écoles

- C. Il ya plusieurs écoles
- D. Il ya sept écoles

- (v) Comment est Songea?
A. C'est une belle ville
B. C'est une grande ville
C. C'est une petite ville
D. C'est une très petite ville

- (vi) A Songea il ya des:
A. Belles maisons, belle boutique, un grand marché et un grand hôtel
B. Belles maisons, belles cuisines, un grand marché et un grand hôpital
C. Belles maisons, belles boutiques, un grand hôpital et un grand marc
D. Belles maisons, belles routes, un grand hôpital et un grand marché

- (vii) Est –ce que la ville de Songea est difficilement visitée?
A. Non, elle est absolument facile visitée
B. Non, elle n'est pas difficilement visitée
C. Non, elle est vraiment facile visitée
D. Oui, elle est difficilement visitée

- (viii) Les paysans de Songea cultivent beaucoup de:
A. Maïs et des bananes
B. Maïs et des légumes
C. Maniocs et des maïs
D. Maniocs et de fruits

- (ix) Où est le grand marché du maniocs et du maïs venant de Songea?
A. Dar es Salaam
B. Mbeya
C. Morogoro
D. Mwanza

- (x) Les produits agricoles venant de Songea coûtent:
A. Cher
B. Moins cher
C. Très cher
D. Un peu cher

7. Répondez aux questions suivantes selon le texte.

- (i) Pourquoi les habitants de Songea sont en bonnes santés?
(ii) Songea partage la frontière avec quels pays?
(iii) Pourquoi les paysans de Songea restent pauvres?
(iv) Quels types d'animaux domestiques se trouvent à Songea?
(v) Donnez deux animaux sauvages connaissez-vous appartir de ceux qui se trouvent à Songea.

8. Changez les phrases suivantes comme dans l'exemple. Exemple. Mon frère va à l'école à pied
Mes frères vont à l'école à pied.
- (a) Elle prepare la leçon pour son élève.
 - (b) Tu churches la machete de Revelian
 - (c) Je parle avec mon professeur de français
 - (d) Il ferme la porte
 - (e) Cette maison en face du marché est grande.

9. Mettez les phrases suivantes comme dans l'exemple. Exemple. Je mange des gâteaux.
Je mangerai des gâteaux
- (i) Il va à l'école à bicyclette
 - (ii) Juma et Ally rentrent chez eux à minuit
 - (iii) J'aide ma mère à laver les vêtements
 - (iv) Elles parlent le français avec ses camarades
 - (v) Vous travaillez aux champs pour trois heures

10. Répondez avec *que, qui, dont* et *où*.

- (i) Kamanzi va à Kilimanjaro _____ il verra le parc National.
- (ii) Le bus _____ tu veux acheter c'est de ma femme.
- (iii) L'hôpital _____ est là est très bel.
- (iv) La maison _____ il va construire sera très chère.
- (v) Voilà cette maison _____ la famille habite en Italie.

11. (a) Transformez les verbes entre parenthèse au passé récent.

- (i) Je (voir) ce beau film
- (ii) Il (sortir) de la salle du sport.
- (iii) Le professeur (expliquer) la nouvelle leçon.
- (iv) Mes parents (diriger) vers le jardin.
- (v) Vous (prendre) le déjeuner avec vos parents.

(b) Faites comme dans l'exemple.

Exemple. Je regarde la télévision avec mes amis.

- (i) Je vais regarder la télévision avec mes amis.
- (ii) Nous mangeons du riz et de la viande
- (iii) Elle prend un "Bajaj" pour aller à l'église.
- (iv) Les élèves de deuxième année finissent leur examen national.
- (v) Madame, vous avez votre passeport?
- (vi) Tu cherche cette robe dans quelle boutique?

12. Complétez le tableau comme dans l'exemple.

	Phrases	Infinitif	Participe passé
(a)	Hamis coupe les arbres.	Couper	coupé
(b)	Vous finissez vos devoirs très vite.	.....	fini.
(c)	Je me lave en croyant que je sois propre	Se laver	.....

(d)	Vous attendez vos parents ici?	.....	attendu
(e)	Abel et Japhet sont absents.	être	.....

(f)	Les gens meurent à cause de SIDA	mourir	
-----	----------------------------------	--------	-------

13. Mettez les mots suivants en ordre pour construire une phrase correcte.

Exemple. Oranges/enfants/mûres/des/mangent/ces.

Ces enfants mangent des oranges mûres.

- (a) des/mangé/avons/nous/manioc/hier
- (b) ton/sur/n'/table/est/,/Asha/pas/cahier/la.
- (c) viande/de/acheté/a/pas/n'/elle.
- (d) lettre/à/une/j'/écris/parents/mes
- (e) courte/aussi/cette/est/jupe

14. Associez un élément de la Liste A à celui de la Liste B. Ecrivez la lettre de votre réponse dans la grille au-dessous. La première est faite comme un exemple

Liste A	Liste B
(i) Un médecin	A. Il enseigne des élèves
(ii) Une cuisinière	B. Il vend de la viande
(iii) Un professeur	C. Elle danse aux musiques
(iv) Une danseuse	D. Il cultive la terre
(v) Un ambassadeur	E. Il soigne les malades
(vi) Une directrice	F. Elle s'occupe de répondre au téléphone.
	G. Elle conduit une école
	H. Il fait la cuisine au restaurant
	I. Il répare les chaussures
	J. Il fait une relation diplomatique.

15. Ecrivez la composition en répondant les questions suivantes.

- Comment tu t'appelles?
- Quel'âge as-tu?
- Où habites-tu?
- Tu es dans quelle classe?
- Combien de cours avez-vous à votre école?
- Les cours commencent à quelle heure?
- Comment s'appelle le professeur de français?
- Comment s'appelle votre école?
- Comment s'appelle ton ami(e)?
- Comment s'appelle ton père?
- Comment s'appelle ta mère?

- Comment s'appelle ton oncle?
- Comment s'appelle ton frère?
- Comment s'appelle ta sœur?
- Comment s'appelle ta tante?
- Vous êtes combien dans votre famille?
- Vous êtes combien dans votre classe?
- Quel cours aimes-tu?
- Ton école se trouve en ville ou au village?
- Tu es un garçon ou une fille?

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- v. 19 =

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17.
a)

Répondez aux questions suivantes

Comment tu t'appelles ?

b) Où habite tu ?

c) Quelle langue parles – tu ?

d) Qu'est - ce que tu fais ?

e) Tue s de quelle nationalite ?

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Kalugendo:

Stela: Je

Kalugendo:

Stela: Je

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Stela: Au revoir Kalugendo.

, comment vas – tu ?

, et toi ?

, où vas - tu ?

à la banque

mon amie

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a) Comment ça va ?

b) Comment allez – vous ?

c) Bonjour madame Maria ?

d) Bonsoir monsieur Yamungu ?

e) Ça va ?

f) Comment vas – tu ?

20. Comment ont prononcé les

suites Ex: Z = zede

a) X

b) B

c) W

d) Y

e) H

f) Q+ u + a

g) O + i

h) A + u

i) T + i+ o + n

j) L + L + E

21. Lisez le dialogue et répondez aux questions qui suivent.

Madame Kazimoto : Bonjour monsieur !

Monsieur Masele : Bonjour madame, comment allez – vous ?

Madame Kazimoto : Je vais bien et vous ?

Monsieur Masele : Et moi aussi, je vais très bien.

Madame Kazimoto : Voilà un menu, qu'est – ce que vous voulez ?

Monsieur Masele : Je voudrais du riz, de la viande et des bananes mûres, ça coûte combien ?

Madame Kazimoto : Tous les trois coûtent cinq milles shillings, et quoi encore ?

Monsieur Masele : Du jus d'orange s'il vous plaît !

Madame Kazimoto : Ça coûte cinq cents shillings, et ton ami qu'est – ce qu'il préfère ?

Monsieur Clement : Je préfère d'ugali, des légumes et de poissons frites.

Madame Kazimoto : Ça fait deux mille cinq cents shillings et quelle boisson préférez – vous ?

Monsieur Clement : Je préfère du coca.

Madame Kazimoto : Ça coûte cinq cents shillings.

Monsieur Clement : Voici votre argent madame !

Madame Kazimoto : Merci beaucoup, bienvenu encore.

QUESTIONS.

- (i) Où vont Monsieur Masele et Monsieur Clement ?
A. au restaurant B. à l'école C. à l'hôpital
- (ii) Monsieur Masele voudrait manger ?
A. d'ugali
B. du jus d'orange
C. du riz, de la viande et des bananes mûres
- (iii) Combien d'argent Monsieur Masele a payé pour du jus d'orange ?
A. 300 shillings
B. 500 shillings
C. 600 shillings
- (iv) Qui a préfère d'ugali, des légumes et des poissons frites ?
A. Madame Kazimoto
B. Monsieur Clement
C. Monsieur Masele
- (v) Qu'est – ce que Madame Kazimoto a dit a près avoir reçu d'argent de Monsieur Clement ?
A. merci
B. bien venu
C. Merci beaucoup, bien venu encore

22. Répondez aux questions suivantes.

- (i) Tu préfères d'ugali ou du riz ?
- (ii) Quelle boisson tu préfères ?
- (iii) Quel fruit tu Préfères ?
- (iv) Tu aimes des légumes ?
- (v) L'orange, est le fruit ou le boisson ?

23. Mettez ce groupes de noms aux féminins.

Exemple : Un garçon tanzanien.

→ Une fille tanzanienne.

- (i) un enseignant italien.
- (ii) un homme burundais.
- (iii) un étudiant américain.
- (iv) un secrétaire japonais.
- (v) un infirmier anglais.

24. Donnez le contraire comme dans l'exemple. Exemple : Fille ≠ garçon.

- (i) Petit ≠
- (ii) Femme ≠
- (iii) Père ≠
- (iv) Sœur ≠
- (v) Ancienne ≠

25. Faites comme dans l'exemple.

Exemple : Je entre chez moi à six heures.

Je vais rentrer chez moi à six heures.

- (i) Tu vas au collège à vélo.
- (ii) Ils travaillent deux heures dans l'après – midi.
- (iii) Je sors dans une heure.
- (iv) Nous prenons le souper tard.
- (v) Vous vous promenez le samedi.

26. Ecrivez les mots soulignés dans les phrases en chiffres.

Exemple : En classe nous sommes quatre – vingts.

En classe nous sommes 80.

- (i) Mon grand – père a trente – et – un chèvres.
Mon grand – père a _____ chèvres.
- (ii) Notre école a quatre cents élèves.
Notre école a _____ élèves,
- (iii) Un kilo de sucre Vale mille huit cents shillings.
Un kilo de sucre Vale _____ shillings.
- (iv) Il y a quarante chaises dans ma classe.
Il y a _____ chaises dans ma classe.
- (v) Ma mère a acheté vingt – six assiettes.
Ma mère a acheté _____ assiettes.

27. Ecrivez une bonne réponse pour remplir les trous.

Exemple : J'ai acheté une voiture noire.

- A. achète
- B. acheté
- C. achètes.
- D. acheter.

- (i) Asha et Sarah sont _____ hier soir.
A. Partent B. Partie C. Parties D. Partis

A. (ii) Ce pantalon___30,000 /= shillings
coûte B. coûtent C. Court D.
courte

(iii) La chemise de mon oncle est _____

A. Blanc B. blanche C. blanches D. blancs

(iv) Hellên viend de _____ son examen de deuxième année.

A. faire B. Fait C. faite D. font

(v) Il va au marché _____ vélo.

A.

à B. avec C. en D. par

(vi) _____ travaille ta mère ?

A. a B. au C. ou D. où

(vii) Le professeur _____ eu son passeport.

A. à B. a C. est D. est

(viii) Nous _____ de la viande maintenant.

A. mange B. mangeons C. manger D. mangions

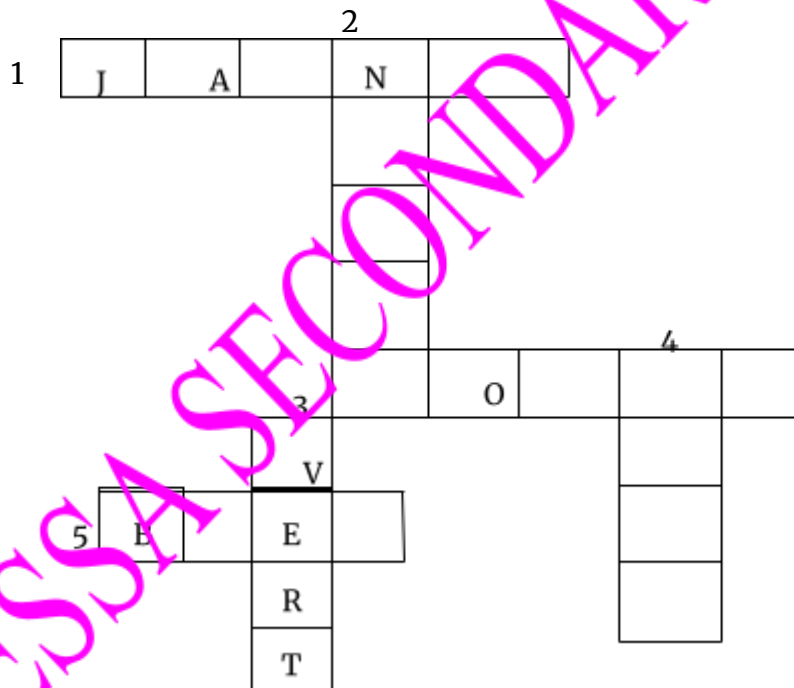
(ix) Vous _____ du sport ?

A. Faire B. fait C. faites D. Faites

(x) Nous sommes _____ à la campagne.

A. allé B. aller C. allés D. allons

28. (a) Complétez en utilisant les couleurs.



(b) Mettez les mots suivants en ordre pour former une phrase qui a un sens. Exemple : Sucre, mettez, dans, thé, du, votre.

→ Mettez du sucre dans votre thé.

(i) riz, dix, je, kilos, voudrais, de.

(ii) L', Manyara, visité, nous, de, école, a vons.

(iii) une, c', grande, est, école.

(iv) jolis, sont, pigeons, ce, de.

(v) bel, regarde, oh !, enfant, ce !

29. Associez un élément de la liste A à celui de la liste B. Ecrivez la lettre de la liste B au dessous du numéro de la liste A.

LISTE A	LISTE B
(i) Au revoir _____	A. A bientôt
(ii) Dépêche – toi ! _____	B. Allez tout droit
(iii) Les poissons vivent _____	C. C'est l'heure de partir
(iv) Pour aller à la gare s'il vous plaît _____	D. Certainement
(v) Julius Kambarage Nyerere est mort	E. dans l'eau
	F. le parc national de Mikumi
	G. sur, les arbres
	H. le seize septembre, 2011
	I. le quatorze octobre, 1999

30. Ecrivez une composition en répondant aux questions suivantes.

- Comment t'appelles – tu ?
- Quel âge as – tu ?
- Quelle est ta nationalité ?
- Où est –ce que tu habites ?
- Qui est ton ami/amie ?
- Quel âge a – t – il/elle ?
- Qu' est – ce que tu étudies ?
- Qu'est – ce que tu aimes faire pendant le weekend ?
- Comment s'appelle ton professeur de français ?
- Où est – ce que tu es allé(e) pendant les vacances de juin 2015 ?

Je m'appelle

31. Lisez le texte suivant et répondez aux questions.

Madame Smith est une femme âgée, elle a soixante – six ans. C'est une ancienne institutrice.

Elle habite une jolie maison, dans un petit village à côte de Darako.

Ile a des amis en France et au Canada. C'est une femme très gentille. Elle parle anglais, wolof et elle parle aussi très bien français et portugais.

En frique aussi, elle a beaucoup d'amis, des gens âges, mais aussi des collégiens, des jeunes.

Madame Smith a un bean projet : elle cherche une nouvelle maison, très grande, dans un quartier de Darako. Elle veut ouvrir une école. Elle explique bien, elle sait comment aider des élèves. Vous voulez aider Madame Smith

Vous écrivez au journal "Afrikado" B.P 4578 – Darako.

QUESTIONS.

(i) Madame Smith a quel age ?

A.

- A. Elle a soixante – six ans
- B. Elle a soixante – dis ans
- C. Elle a soixante – seize ans
- D. Elle a soixante ans.

(ii) Madame Smith habite _____

- A. Dans la ville de Darako
- B. Dans un petit village à côte de Darako

- C. Dans un petit village à côté de Dar – es – Salaam
- D. Dans la ville de Dar – es – Salaam

(iii) Madame Smith parle combien de langues ?

- A. Elle parle deux langues
- B. Elle parle cinq langues
- C. Elle parle quatre langues
- D. Elle parle six langues

(iv) Madame Smith veut ouvrir _____

- A. un hôtel
- B. une église
- C. un hôpital
- D. une école

(v) Madame Smith cherche _____

- A. une grande voiture
- B. une petite maison, dans un quartier de Darako
- C. une nouvelle maison très grande dans un quartier de Darako
- D. une nouvelle maison dans la ville de Dar – es – Salaam

B. Répondez Vraie ou Fausse en mettant ✓

VRAIE

FAUSSE

32. Répondez aux questions suivantes.

- (i) Madame Smith a quel âge ?
- (ii) Qu'est-ce que Madame Smith cherche ?
- (iii) Qu'est-ce que Madame Smith veut ?
- (iv) Qui sont les amis de Madame Smith ?
- (v) Madame Smith habite où ?

33. Mettez les phrases suivantes aux négatives.

EXEMPLE : J'ai un frère.

→ Je n'ai pas de frère.

- (i) Erick a des cahiers.
- (ii) Nous avons une maison.
- (iii) Tu manges des escargots.
- (iv) Elle parle Swahili.
- (v) J'ai un camion.

34. Choisissez l'adjectif correct.

Ex : Le livre est intéressant/intéressante.

Le livre est intéressant.

- (i) Mes amis sont drôle/drôles.
- (ii) La sœur de Nurdin est jolie/joli.
- (iii) Les étudiants de première année sont intelligent/intelligents.
- (iv) Notre maison est grande/grand.
- (v) Votre voiture est neuf/neuve.

35. Mettez les phrases au singulier.

- (i) Ces sont des voitures.
- (ii) Nous avons des cahiers.
- (iii) Ils ont des cadeaux.
- (iv) Vous avez des papiers.
- (v) Nous sommes étudiantes.

36. Ecrivez ces chiffres en mots.

Numéros des téléphones.

Exemple : 0714 – 10 12 11.

Zéro, sept, un, quatre, dix, douze, onze.

- (i) 0754 – 60 70 50
- (ii) 0658 – 65 82 23
- (iii) 0786 – 41 28 14
- (iv) 0673 – 86 32 70
- (v) 0712 – 90 18 12

37. Ecrivez une bonne réponse pour remplir us trous.

- (i) J'ai _____ du riz.

A. mange
B. mangé
C. manger
D. manges

- (ii) Juma _____ à l'école.

A. aller
B. allons
C. va
D. vais

- (iii) Le pantalon de mon père est _____

A. noir
B. noire
C. noires
D. noirs

- (iv) Hamisi vient de _____ son examen de deuxième année :

A. fais
B. font
C. fait

D. faire

- (v) Elle va au marché_____vélo :
A. avec
B. à
C. en
D. par
- (vi) _____travaille ton oncle ?
A. où B. ou C. au D. a
- (vii) Le professeur_____été malade :
A. es B. ons C. est D. a
- (viii) Nous_____de la viande maintenant :
B. mangeons
C. mange
D. manger
E. mangez
- (ix) Vous_____du Sport ?
A. Faites
B. faire
C. faites
D. Faits
- (x) Elles sont_____à la compagne :
A. aller B. allées C. allé D. allés

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

38. Soulignez le mot qui ne lie pas aux autres comme dans l'exemple :

Exemple : voiture, avion, train, tableau, bicyclette

- (i) Chien, noir rouge, bleu, blanc.
(ii) lion, stylo, éléphant, giraffe, gazelle.
(iii) jupe, pantalon, robe, cahier, chaussettes.
(iv) Orange, mangue, fille, banane, pomme.
(v) Livre, gomme, arbre, stylo, cahier.

39. Associez un élément de la liste A à celui de la liste B. Ecrivez la lettre de la liste B au dessus de numéro de la liste A.

LISTE A	LISTE B
---------	---------

(i)	Au mois de_____il fait très froid à Iringa	A. à bien tôt ?
(ii)	Au revoir madame, _____	B. date
(iii)	Il est dix_____du matin	C. d'animaux
(iv)	Il y a encore trop de_____graves dans le monde entier	D. fais
(v)	Je _____mon examen de français maintenant	E. fait

(vi)	Je veux boire de l'eau. J'ai _____	F. heures
(vii)	L'arbre est _____	G. juin
(viii)	Le professeur dit : ouvrez _____	H. maladies
(ix)	Ma _____ est mécanicienne	I. mère
(x)	Quelle est la _____ d'aujourd'hui ?	J. nos livres
		K. père
		L. soif
		M. soir
		N. vert
		O. vos livres

40. Ecrivez une composition en répondant aux questions suivantes.

- A quelle heure est – ce que tu te lèves le matin ?
- Qu'est – ce que tu fais avant d'aller à l'école ?
- Comment vas – tu à l'école ?
- Où se trouve ton école, en ville ou au village ?
- Qu'est – ce que tu fais à l'école ?
- Les cours commencent à quelle heure ?
- Tu étudies combien de cours dans la classe ?
- Quels cours aimes – tu ?
- Comment s'appelle le directeur/la directrice de ton école ?
- Quel sport joues – tu à l'école ?

Le matin je me lève à _____

41. Complétez en mettant les verbes entre parenthèses au futur simple.

Demain, je (fêter) mon anniversaire. Tous mes amis
 (venir). Nous (être) beaucoup des personnes. Il y
 (avoir) un grand gâteau au chocolat. Je pense que tous mes amis (danser)
 bien toute la soirée.

42. Complétez avec **un, une, des**

- a) Voici _____ chiffon
- b) Maria a acheté _____ chemise
- c) C'est _____ chat
- d) Monsieur Ntaholukenye a acheté _____ vaches
- e) Donne – moi _____ livres

f) Ce sont enfants

g) Voici pantalons

h) Mon père cherche chapeau

i) Est-ce que tu as gomme

j) Mon grand-père a grande maison

43. Ecrivez correctement au present les verbes entre
parenthèses a) Nous (être) en novembre

b) Je (aller) à Dodoma

c) Ali (avoir) deux livres de français

d) Nous (manger) toujours dans cet hotel

e) Jacque et Claude (pouvoir) parler le français

- f) Les enfants de M. Diallo (aimer) la musique
 g) Nous (habiter) à Nairobi
 h) Sewayoya et Gwamagobe (avoir) des gateaux
 i) Il (être) 8 heures du matin.

44. Mettez les vides entre parenthèses au passé composé

- a) Nous (terminer) notre travail.
 b) Winfrida et Aneth (aller) en France.
 c) Les filles (venir) en classe ce matin.
 d) Vous (manger) des bananes
 e) Tony (chanter) très bien.

45. Complétez avec les adjectifs possessifs: **notre, votre, nos, vos, leur, leurs.**

- i. Nous cherchons règle
 ii. Jacqueline et Jean terminent travaux
 iii. Nous n'avons pas stylos
 iv. Les enfants sont au stade avec frère
 v. Vous fermez livres, s'il vous plaît

46. Arrangez ces mots en bon ordre pour donner le sens

- a) bière je plus bois de ne
 b) neuve porte sa Akwilina chemise
 c) école l'nous français à apprenons le
 d) mathématiques cette nulle est en fille
 e) école l'nous français à apprenons le

47. Complétez les phrases de la **Liste A** par la **Liste B.**

Liste A	Liste B
i. J'ai soif	A. il est encore très petit
ii. Je suis très fatigué	B. je vais manger
iii. Je vais à l'hôpital	C. donne – moi de l'eau à boire
iv. J'ai faim	D. je vais me reposer
v. Il ne commence pas l'école primaire	E. je suis malade
	F. elle est toute sale

48. Remplissez les vides avec les mots suivants : **prends, habite, disent, année, toilette, bonne, suis, puis, est, camarades**

Je m'appelle Takwa. Je étudiant au lycée de Makongo. Je suis en sixième
 J'ai dix – neuf ans. J' à Tabata avec ma famille. Tous les
 matin, je me lève de heure. Je salue mes parents, je fais ma
, je la petit déjeuner et je quitte
 pour l'école.
 A l'école nous apprenons le français, l'anglais et le Swahili. Le français mon
 cour favori. Mes ne l'aiment pas. Ils que c'est très
 difficile

49. Lisez le texte et puis répondez aux questions.

Je m'appelle Isabella. Je suis en troisième année à l'école secondaire de Kazima à Tabora. Dans ma classe il y a quarante cinq étudiants: vingt six garçons dix neuf filles. Les garçons préfèrent les cours de sciences parce qu'ils veulent travailler dans les usines comme ingénieurs. Mais les filles aiment étudier les cours de langue parce qu'elles veulent devenir hôtesses dans les compagnies aériennes.

Dans mon école, il y a deux langues étrangères: Le français et le chinois. Le français est une langue maternelle chez les Français et le chinois chez les chinois. Entre ces deux langues, moi, je préfère le Français. Il est une langue internationale et il n'est pas difficile à apprendre. Mon professeur de français, Monsieur Paul m'encourage de continuer à apprendre cette langue jusqu'à l'université. Il m'a dit que le Français peut m'aider à trouver un travail dans les parcs nationaux, les organisations internationales, les pays francophones, etc.

Questions

a) Choisissez la lettre de la réponse correcte.

- i. Dans les écoles tanzaniennes, on enseigne le Français comme une langue:
 - A. Internationale
 - B. Étrange ()
 - C. Maternelle
 - D. Locale
- ii. Les garçons aiment étudier les cours de sciences parce qu'ils-----
 - A. Veulent devenir ingénieurs
 - B. Veulent devenir hostesses
 - C. Veulent devenir guides touristiques ()
 - D. Veulent devenir francophones
- iii. Dans la classe d'Isabelle il y a -----
 - A. 19 étudiants
 - B. 26 étudiants ()
 - C. 45 étudiants
 - D. 40 étudiants
- iv. Pour les chinois, le chinois est une langue-----
 - A. Internationale
 - B. Seconde
 - C. Étrangère ()
 - D. Maternelle
- v. Les filles préfèrent les cours de langues parce qu'elles veulent travailler -----

A. Dans les hôtels	C. Dans les avions
B. Dans les usines	D. En classe ()

b) Répondez aux questions suivantes

- i. Quelles sont les langues étrangères qu'on enseigne à l'école de Kazima? Les langues étrangères qu'on enseigne à l'école de Kazima sont le -----et le -----
- ii. Pourquoi Isabelle préfère le Français? Isabelle préfère le Français parce qu'elle -----
-----et il -----
- iii. Le professeur de français encourage Isabelle d'étudier le français jusqu'à l'université

parceque le Français

50 Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au présent

Exemple: Je (se laver) à 5 heures du matin

Je me lave à 5 heures du matin

- (i) Ma mère (s'appeler) Anitha.
- (ii) J' _____ (avoir) 10 ans.
- (iii) Joseph et Luc (être) en classe.
- (iv) Mon père (payer) pour mon pantalon.
- (v) Tu (dessiner) une maison.

51. Ecrivez les phrases suivantes comme dans l'exemple.

Exemple: Ma sœur va à l'école à pied

Mes sœurs vont à l'école à pied.

- a. Elle prépare la leçon pour son élève
- b. Tu cherches la machete de Kapwepwe.
- c. Je parle avec mon professeur d'anglais.
- d. L'enfant se lave à cinq heures
- e. La porte est ouverte.

52. Complétez le tableau comme dans l'exemple

	Phrases	Infinitive	Participe passé
a)	Nous allons à l'école	Aller	Allé
b)	Les élèves travaillent aux champs	Travailler	
c)	Tu as fait cet exercice	Faire	
d)	Vous finissez votre examen		Fini
e)	Nous mangeons des arachides	Manger	
f)	Les professeurs vendent des fruits		Vendu

53.a) Ecrivez les chiffres en mots dans l'exemple

Exemple: en classe, nous sommes 46 élèves.

En classe, nous sommes **quarante six** élèves.

- i. J'ai 22 ans _____
- ii. Nous avons vu 120 garçons.-----
- iii. Le chèvre coûte 10000 shillings.-----
- iv. Cet enfant est né en 2018.-----
- v. Vous avez vu ces voitures? Sont 98.-----

b) Faites comme dans l'exemple.

Exemple: trente neuf : 39

- (i) Neuf cents douze : -----
- (ii) Cent quatre ving un : -----
- (iii) Soixante douze : -----
- (iv) Cinq mille : -----
- (v) Huit cents cinquante six : -----

54. Mettez les phrases suivantes comme dans l'exemple.

Exemple: Tu parles à Jean.

(a) Tu vas parler à jean
Vous pratiquer le jeux oral

(b) Vous

Les élèves fabriquent des boîtes en papier.

(c) Les élèves

Tu finis ton examen

(d) Tu

Il est venu me voir.

(e) Il

Nous prendrons un bus.

Nous

55. Remplissez le vide en utilisant les adjectives possessives.

Exemple: Je cherche cahiers (mon, ma , mes)

Je cherche mes cahiers.

(i) La maison de père est belle. (mon , ma , mes)

(ii) professeurs sont gentils. (notre, nos)

(iii) Où habitent parents. (ton, ta, tes)

(iv) Quelle est nationalité? (ta, tes, ton)

(v) chaussure sont propres. (leur, leurs)

56. Remplace les vides par **du, dela, de l` , des.**

(i) Les enfants adorent lemonade.

(ii) Ma sœur aime épinards.

(iii) Elles boivent jus.

(iv) Il y a eau dans la marmite.

(v) Nous mangeons poisson tous le lundi.

57.a) Associez les éléments de la **LISTE A** et de la **LISTE B**.

Exemple : iv (I)

LISTE A				LISTE B		
i.	ça coûte combien?			A.	J'aime danser	
ii.	Où se trouve Dar es salaam?			B.	C' est moi	
iii.	Le drapeau tanzanien a des couleurs			C.	Il faut manger quelque chose	
iv.	Il joue			D.	Elle est chanteuse	
v.	J'ai faim			E.	Deux kilos de sucre	
vi.	Elle chante bien			F.	3600 shillings	
				G.	A l'est du pays	
				H.	Il est professeur	
				I.	Au football	
				J.	Bleu,jaune ,noir et vert	
LISTE A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
LISTE B				I(EXEMPLE)		

b) mettez les mots en ordre pour former une phrase

correcte. Exemple: Magufuli , notre, s'appelle ,président

Notre president s'appelle Magufuli.

- i. Intelligentes , les , sont, filles.
- ii. Irons , au , avec , nous, nos , marché , parents.
- iii. Va ,à l' , avec , Jeanne , amies , ses , école.
- iv. Champs , travaillent , les , aux , élèves.

v. Pommes , des , ont , ils , mange.

58.a) Lisez le texte puis remplissez la fiche.

Le jeune homme s'appelle Joseph Makeba. Il est né à Musoma le 26/04/1990. Il travaille dans une société de construction comme ingénieur. Il n'est pas marié mais il a un enfant. Il habite à Capri-point au numéro 145 à Mwanza.

Nom & prénom :	Date de naissance :
Lieu de naissance :	Nationalité :
Profession :	
Nombre d'enfants :	Pays :

b) Répondez aux questions suivantes pour écrire une composition.

- ☐ Comment t'appelles-tu?
- ☐ Quel âge as-tu?
- ☐ Quelle est ta nationalité?
- ☐ Comment s'appelle?
- ☐ Comment s'appelle ton père et ta mère?

HISTORY

1. Choose the best answer and write its letter in the box provided below.

- i) History is the study of ; a. Human activities, b. Surrounding environment, c. Past, present and future event, d. Archaeology
- ii) Njoro, Rusinga are examples of Historical sites found in; a. Tanzania, b. Uganda, c. Burundi, d. Kenya
- iii) is the scientific study of past materials remains; a. Archeologist, b. Anthropology, c. Archaeology, d. Dr . Louis Leakey
- iv) is the period of one hundred years; a. A decade, b. A millennium, c. A century, d. A generation
- v) History through cultural practices is constructed through: a. Jokes, Famine, Drought, b. Music, Jokes, Arts, c. Proverbs, museum, Narration, d. First world war
- vi) Carbon 14 used only in identifying archaeological findings whose age beyond: a. 50000 years, b. 5000 years, c. 10000 years, d. 500 years
- vii) One of the following is not way of determining date in history: a. Remembering, b. Language, c. Time line, d. Chronology
- viii) involving both crop cultivation and animal keeping; a. Permanent crop cultivation, b. Mixed farming, c. Pastoralism, d. Intercropping
- ix) Societies engaged in pastoralism were : a. Karamajong, Pokot, Maasai, b. Fulani, sukuma, Gogo, c. Karamajong, fulani, Nyakyusa, d. Maasai, sukuma, chagga
- x) Which one of the following statements is **not** true about history? a. Helps learners to critically assess historical events. (b) Helps learners to get skills for their future careers.(c) Helps learners to loose a sense of nationalism and patriotism (d) Helps learners to know past achievements and failures of man.
- xi) The evolution theory explains about; a. The survival of archaeological remains. (b) The process of

accumulating precious goods. (c) The origin of man using a scientific approach. (d) The creation of man which is found in Holy Books.

- xii) One of the characteristics of man before the discovery of iron technology was; a. Reliance on industrial machines. (b) Dependence on environment for survival. (c) Avoidance of gathering fruits. (d) Involvement in slave trade.

- xiii) Why there was a big change in man's life during the Late Stone Age compared to the Early and Middle Stone Age? a. Due to the presence of crude wooden and stone tools. (b) Because of the use of more improved tools and settlement. (c) Due to the use of machines as instruments of labour. (d) Because of the production of pebble tools for farming.
- xiv) On a history time line, the year "0" stands for ; - a. The birth of Christ. (b) The birth of prophet Mohamed. (c) The speak of Roman Empire. (d) An unknown year.
- xv) In the process of evolution, a true man had appeared by about; a. 500 years ago. (b) 5,000 years ago. (c) 50,000 years ago. (d) 500,000 years ago.
- xvi) Which among the following include the cultural practices through which historical information is obtained? a. Poems, proverbs and stories. (b) Archives, museums and oral tradition. (c) Narration of past, present and future events. (d) Family trees, time lines and time charts.
- xvii) The way of determining dates by remembering changes and events is commonly used in; a. Places where much of the history is not written. (b) Places with many historical sites (c) Areas where much of the history is written. (d) Areas where other sources have been discovered.
- xviii) Which among the following describes Homosapiens correctly? a. Tool – maker. (b) Thinking man. (c) Early man. (d) Modern man.
- xix) In which stage of the evolution of man did agriculture and domestication of animals began? a. Middle Stone Age. (b) Late or New Stone Age. (c) Early or Old Stone Age. (d) Iron Age or Bronze Age.
- xx) Man's came into existence together with other animals more than: a. 30, 000,000 million years, b. 3,000,000 million years, c. 33, 000, 000 million years, d. 4, 000, 000 million years
- xxi) Man lived by hunting and gathering mainly in the
- (a) Early Stone Age
 - (b) Middle Stone Age
 - (c) Middle and new Stone Age
 - (d) All the ages above.
- xxii. Ntimiship system was common among
- (a) Nyamwezi and Gogo
 - (b) Nyamwezi and Pemba
 - (c) Zaramo and Kwere
 - (d) Bondei and the Pare.
- xxiii. Kinship organization is common among
- (a) Feudal societies
 - (b) Agriculture societies
 - (c) Communal societies
 - (d) Pastoral communities.
- xxiv. The factors which determined the economic activities in pre-colonial Africa
- (a) Fertility of the soil
 - (b) Its environment
 - (c) Climatic condition
 - (d) All the above.
- xxv. In East Africa permanent crop cultivation was practiced in area with
- (a) Very low rainfall
 - (b) Grass lands and poor soil
 - (c) Fair rainfall and fertile soil
 - (d) Little rainfall and infertile soils.
- xxvi. One of the following is not the function of clan head to
- (a) Defend the boundaries of the chiefdom

- (b) Resolve land other social problem
- (c) Settle land and other social problems

- (d) Preserve traditions and customs of the clan. xxvii. The Hadzabe, Dorobo and Khoisan are
- (a) Ancestor of the Early Stone Age people
 - (b) Ancestor of the Iron Age people
 - (c) Hunting and gathering societies in Africa
 - (d) Communities that originated from the Congo.
- xxviii. Some of the commodities used as currency in precolonial Africa were
- (a) Iron, hoes, hood and silver
 - (b) Gold, Iron and Copper
 - (c) Salt, cloth, shells
 - (d) Copper rods, books and bronze.
- xxix. The main difference between Homo Sapiens and the earliest man is
- (a) Homo sapiens lived in cane
 - (b) Homo sapiens kept animals and practiced activation
 - (c) Homo sapiens was not true man
 - (d) Homo sapiens could walk on four limb.
- xxx. People who combine bearing or domestic animals and crops cultivation are called
- a) Pastoralist
 - b) Agriculturalist
 - c) Black Smith
 - d) Mixed farmers.
- xxxi. One among the following correctly defines the term history
- a) The endless study of past human events and activities
 - b) The study of present and feature
 - c) How colonialist conquered Africa
 - d) The study of ion past human activities and events
- xxxii. can be in the form of epics and rhythm
- a) Practices
 - b) Narration
 - c) Jokes
 - d) Beliefs
- xxxiii. Collection of public and private documents
- a) Museum
 - b) Written records
 - c) Archives
 - d) Historical sites
- xxxiv. One among the following pairs are the examples of historical sites in Tanzania
- a) Mikindani, Engaruka, Lamu, Lolui
 - b) Kalambo, Isimila, Bagamoyo, Magosi
 - c) Kaole, Bwanjai, Biggo, Engaruka
 - d) Kilwa, Kondoa Irangi, Zanzibar, Engaruka
- xxxv. A museum is
- a) Place or building in which historical artefacts are destroyed
 - b) A building in which historical artefacts and other objects are preserved and shown to public
 - c) A place or building in which record art kept
 - d) Non of the above

A generation is the average age different between

- a) Child and mother
- b) Brother and sister

- c) Child and parents
d) Child and grants
- xxxvi. Dr. L. Leakey and his wife many discovered the skull of Zinjanthropus in
a) Olduvai Gorge
b) Archaeological site
c) 1958
d) 1959
- xxxvii. Carbon-14 is a method of fixing dates because
a) Carbon is found in all living things
b) Of its chemical work ability
c) Of presence of carbon in potassium
d) Of scientific discoveries of years
- xxxviii. The periplus of Erithrean sea i about
a) Written records in East Africa by Arabs
b) A commercial guide in East and West Africa
c) Written record in 20th C AD
d) A greek guide book to East Africa
- xxxix. Bi-pedalism means
a) Walking on four limbs
b) Primates
c) Walking in two limbs
d) Oldowan
- xl. Which one among the following statements is not true about the discoveries made by man during the middle stone age?
a) Development of sharper, smaller and portable tools
b) Introduction of stone picks, spears, arrows, knives and needles
c) Use of wooden and bone materials to facilitate production
d) Discovery of fire
- xli. Which one of the following best describes the Stone Age Era?
a) When man used stone artifacts widely in his daily life
b) When stones were formed on earth
c) When Africans used stones to fight against invaders
d) When stone became a major commodity in a long distance trade.

2. Match the items in **LIST A** with correct response in **LIST B** by writing the letter of the responses in the table provided below:

LIST A

- (i) Archives.
(ii) Mirambo, Msiri, Tippo Tip.
(iii) Egypt.
(iv) Discover of Agriculture.
(v) Homo sapiens.
(vi) Gao Timbuktu and Taghaza.
(vii) Ismila.
(viii) Zimbabwe, Meroe and Ghana.
(ix) Carbon 14.

(x) Age set organization.

LIST B

- (a) Participate in the long distance trade in East Africa.
- (b) African leaders in Central Africa.
- (c) Determines data in history.
- (d) Use of salt in mummification.
- (e) The immediate ancestor of present man.
- (f) Trade centres in the Trans Sahara Trade.
- (g) System of organization in the Massai Community.
- (h) Historical site in East Africa.
- (i) Late Stone Age.
- (j) Sites of Gold Mining in Ancient Africa.
- (k) Created area for preservation of historical fact.
- (l) Zimbabwe Kingdom.
- (m) Collection of private and public document.

3. Match the items in List A with those in List B by writing the correct letter in the space provided:

LIST A	LIST B
(i) A period of hundred years	A. Historical sites B. Ali Hassan Mwinyi C. Archives D. Time graph E. Century F. Millennium G. J.K. Nyerere H. Time Chart I. Archaeology J. Dr. Leakey and Mary Leakey K. Periplus of Erithrean Sea L. Museums M. Time chart N. Generation
(ii) The first president of Tanzania	
(iii) A table that shows dates and events in order they followed.	
(iv) A collection of private and public documents	
(v) A period of thousands year	
(vi) A drawing that shows how dates and events are related	
(vii) Famous archaeologists in East Africa	
(viii) Places which contain remains which show man's physical development.	
(ix) A commercial guide written by Greek trades around the first century AD	
(x) Places which are created for preserving historical information	

4. Match the items in list A with those in list B by writing the letter of correct response in the provided.

List A	List B
i. The year of the Lord.	A. Late Stone Age
ii. A period of ten years.	B. Early Stone Age
iii. A century in which the year 2016 is found.	C. 21 st century
iv. The period of one hundred years.	D. 19 th century
v. Average difference in age between children and their parents.	E. New Stone Age
vi. The period when Muhammad fled from Mecca to Medina.	F. Century
vii. The period when man made and used pebble and chopping tools.	G. Millennium
viii. It includes art, music, religion and narration of past events.	H. Anno Domino
ix. An example of early iron sites in East Africa	I. Generation
x. The first millennium of human development.	J. 622 AD
	K. 632 AD
	L. Decade
	M. Oral tradition
	N. Ujiji
	O. Ugweno
	P. Domestication of plants and animals.
	Q. The Iron Age.

5. Match the items in list A with those in list B by writing the letter of correct response in the provided.

LIST A	LIST B
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(i) Periplus of the erythrean sea (ii) Theory of evolution (iii) The process of walking by using two limbs (iv) Iron smelting center found in sudan. (v) Homo erectus (vi) Systematic tool maker (vii) Scientific instrument used to determine date. (viii) The period when man discovered, made and used iron tools.	(a) Nubia (b) Meroe (c) Upright man (d) Iron age (e) Stone age (f) Primate (g) Decade (h) A century (i) Greek Traders (j) Homo habilis (k) Zinjanthropus (l) Carbon 14 (m)Bi-pedalism
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(ix) The first creature from which modern man originated.	(n) Charles Darwin
(x) The period of ten years.	(o) Middle stone age
	(p) An age

6. Arrange the following evolution of man in chronological order; i. Australopithecus Africanus, ii. Homocrectus, iii. Homo sapiens, iv. Primate
7. The following historical statement are either true or false, write T for correct statement and F for incorrect statement.
- A period is determined by one continuously event lasting for a number of years.....
 - Hijira is the period when prophet Mohammed fled from mecca 622 A.D to madina.....
 - Man practiced division of labour that was based on gender and sex in early stone age.....
 - Emergence of surplus production was occurred during the middle stone age.....
 - Chronology is the arrangement of events, period in chronological order.....
 - Cultural practices and Narration of the past events are types of oral tradition.....
 - Bigo and Nsogenzi are historical sites found in Uganda.....
 - Time chart and time line are ways used to arrange historical event
 - The early skull of man was discovered in 1959.....
 - Man's were able to make better tools in middle stone age.....
8. Briefly explain the following terms; i. Meroe, ii. Middle stone age, iii. Interlucustrine region, iv. Neolithic revolution, v. Iron age
9. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table provided.
- These activities enable man to obtain his needs from nature.
 - Man's basic needs consist of food, clothing and shelter.
 - The actions man takes upon nature have one major aim.
 - History is a record of human activities.
 - They aim to change natural objects into a condition of satisfying human needs.
10. Complete each of the following statements with the correct historical facts.
- The man's major technological innovation during the Middle Stone Age was
 - Some of the earliest crops to be cultivated by man in Africa were and
 - An East African historical site where the skull of earliest man was discovered is called
 - The primarily agricultural section of the Maasai was known as the

- (v) The theory of evolution of man and other living organisms was introduced by a scientist called

11. In each of the following statements, write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct in the spaces provided.

- (i) Meroe was an important centre for salt making industry.
- (ii) Zinjanthropus had reached the stage of making and using tools.
- (iii) The first animal to be domesticated by man in Africa was not the Dog
- (iv) Two theories are used by historians to explain the discovery of iron, these theories are the "Mistaken identity" and the "Forest fire theory"
- (v) In a book called ***The Origin of Species***, Charles Darwin explains that the plants and animals were created by God.....
- (vi) Fire brought important changes in Man's life during the Early Stone Age.
- (vii) Karamajong is one of the pastoralist societies.....
- (viii) It was the white men who influenced the knowledge of growing crops and animal keeping in Africa
- (ix) Permanent agriculture was practiced in arid and semi-arid regions
- (x) History as a social subject deals with future events.

12. A. Fill the gap in the following historical events.

- i. The late stone age is also called.....
- ii. Permanent crop cultivation was practiced by
- iii. The early skull of man was discovered by
- iv. The early skull of man was called.....
- v. Fire was discovered in.....

B. (a) Match the items in list A correct responses in list B by writing the letter of the correct responses below the corresponding item in the table provided.

LIST A	LIST B
i. Death of Mkwawa	(a) 1873
ii. Maji maji war	(b) 1999
iii. Discovery of early skull of man	(c) 1898
iv. Death of nelson Mandela	(d) 1959
v. Slave market was closed in Zanzibar	(e) 2013
	(f) 1961
	(g) 1776
	(h) 1750
	(i) 1884 - 1885

(b) Years and important historical events that took place in Africa are shown in the table below. Write the letter of the year below in the table provided.

EVENT	YEAR
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(i)	Mombasa established an independent sheikhdom	A. 1964
(ii)	Opening of Suez canal	B. 1959
(iii)	The fossils of Homo habilis were discovered at Olduvai Gorge.	C. 1741
(iv)	Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital to Zanzibar.	D. 1492
(v)	Beginning of Ntemi system of Organization.	E. 1869
		F. 1500
		G. 1840

13. Identify the incorrect historical statement in the following items and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i) A Selling war prisoners was one of the methods used to obtain Slaves in East Africa.
 B Slave traders raided villages during nights to capture slaves.
 C Some members of the family were convinced to join slavery.
 D Dangerous criminals and other law-breakers were sold as slaves in some societies.
 E Frequent burning of villages added number of slaves to slave traders.
- (ii) A History is a record of human activities.
 B Human activities enabled man to obtain his needs from nature.
 C Man enters into definite social relations with other people
 D History accounts for Queens and Kings.
 E Man's basic need constitute food, clothing and shelter.
14. (a) The following statement are either true or false, write TRUE for true statement and FALSE for false statement.
- (i) Bipedalism is the state of working on two fact. _____
 (ii) The last Stone Age lasted from around 50,000 BC to the second Millennium. _____
 (iii) Fire was discover during the late stone age. _____
 (iv) Increase the use of Iron laid foundation for the development of agriculture and industries in Africa. ____
 (v) Biggo Kalambo, Lohui are historical site found in Tanzania. _____
 (vi) In both Kenya and Tanzania there were no centralized state during pre colonial era. _____
 (vii) Meroe and Nok culture are centre of Gold in Western Africa. _____
 (viii) The long distance trade that was conducted in East Africa was known as the Tran Sahara Trade. ____
 (ix) Ntemiship was the system of political organization among the Sambia. _____
 (x) Buganda Kingdom was among the non centralize state found in Western Tanganyika. _____
15. Arrange the following statement in the chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the roman numbers.
- (i) Homo erectus inhabited the Earth between two million and 200,000 years ago.
 (ii) Fossils have been found in Isimila Iringa.

- (iii) The name comes from the fact that this man could walk on two legs with his back straight.
- (iv) Other have been dug up in Olorgesailie and near lake Turkana in Kenya.

(v) Homo erectus means upright man.

16. The time line below shows the years in which important events took place in Tanzania. Against each year write the letter of event of the relevant event the table provided.



Events:

- A: Independence of Tanganyika.
- B: Emergence of Ntemi system of organization.
- C: Zanzibar Revolution.
- D: Independence of Zanzibar.
- E: Iron Age.

17. Complete each of the following statement with correct historical facts:

- (i) A social organization which comprises several blood related families in known as _
- (ii) Fire was discovered during _____
- (iii) The feudal system in Buhaya was called _____
- (iv) In pre-colonial East Africa centralized state were found around the _____
- (v) Precolonial African societies were developed into two types of trade such are _____ and _____

18. Draw a sketched map of East Africa and locate the following historical site, Biggo, Nsongezi, Ismila, Katembo, Olorgesaille, Rusinga and Kondoa Irangi, Kilwa, Kagera and Kisese.

19. Explain the following concepts

- a) Museum
- b) Clan organization
- c) Age set organization
- d) Feudalism
- e) A historian
- f) De-centralized state
- g) Oral tradition
- h) Ntemiship organization
- i) Carbon 14
- j) Nyarubanja system

20. List down characteristics of communal mode of production as existed in African societies before colonialism

21. Describe five (5) functions of heads of clans in pre-colonial African societies

22. Explain six (6) changes brought by discovery of iron technology in Pre-colonial African societies

23. Write an essay on factor for the rise of centralized state in pre-colonial African societies under the following guidelines.

- (i) Meaning.
- (ii) Periodization.
- (iii) Factor for the rise five (5) point.

(iv) Conclusion.

24. Briefly explain the following: i. Evolution of Man, ii. Zinjanthropus and Homo habilis (Differentiate), iii. Black Smith, iv. Mixed farming, v. Historical sites
25. Explain **seven (7)** major changes made by man during the New Stone Age in Africa.
26. Explain **seven (7)** effects of iron technology in the lives of most people in East Africa.
27. Explain five (5) importance of discovering fire
28. Explain the five (5) importance of museums as source of obtaining historical informations

VANESSA SECONDARY MBEYA