

HISTORY

1. (a) Define the term History.
(b) Explain five importance of studying History
2. a) Define the term sources of History
b) Explain six sources of History
c) Anthropology is the source of History? If yes explain why
3. a) Define Oral tradition
b) Explain types of oral tradition
c) Explain function, Advantage, and limitation of Oral tradition. (Five points for each)
4. a) What is Historical sites
b) List three examples of Historical sites in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania
c) Draw a map of East Africa and locate the following Historical sites Isimila, Nsongezi, Bagamoyo, Olduvai Gorge, Magosi, Kondoa Irangi and River Pangani
5. a) Explain five function of Historical sites
b) Explain five advantage of Historical sites
c) Explain five limitation of Historical sites
6. a) Define archives
b) Explain Advantages of Archives
c) Define museums
d) Explain five limitation of Museums
7. a) What is Archaeology
b) Explain five function, advantage and limitation of Archaeology
8. a) Explain four methods used in fixing dates
b) Explain four methods used to show order of events in History.
c) By using time chart, draw the periods of president leadership from Julius K.Nyerere up to president J.PM.
9. a) Differentiate between Evolution and Evolution of man
b) Explain two theories of Evolution of man.
c) Explain stages of Evolution and their characteristics according to Charles Darwin.
10. a) What is Stone Age
b) Explain three periods of Stone Age.
c) Explain Early Stone and five characteristics.
d) Explain how discovering of fire change Man's life. (Five points)

CHEMISTRY

1. (a) Define the following terms: -
 - (i) Heat
 - (ii) Laboratory apparatus
 - (iii) What is a flame?
2. Briefly explain four causes of laboratory accident.
3. Draw a well labelled diagram for a non-luminous flame.
4. Why most of laboratory apparatus are made up of glass materials?
5. Mention four laboratory rules.
6. Fill the following table: -

Apparatus	Diagram	uses
(i) Separating funnel		
(ii) Pipette		Measuring fixed volume of liquids.
(iii) Gas jar		
(iv) _____		

7. In each case state the reason(s) for installing in Chemistry laboratory.
 - (i) Fire extinguisher
 - (ii) Fume chamber
 - (iii) First aid kit
 - (iv) Chemical balance
8. Write six steps of lighting Bunsen burner.
9. (a) Give a concise definition of chemistry
 (b) Why do we study Chemistry? State four reasons

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. A. Construct sentences by using the following words.
 - i. Routine
 - ii. Ceremony
 - iii. Empty-handed.
 - iv. Annoyed
 - v. Inspection

B. Arrange the following words as they appear in the dictionary:

Education, history, July, bottle, kitchen, mango, spectator, laboratory. Dormitory, zebra

2. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i. Envy ii. Appreciate iii. Realize iv. Worse v. A trap vi. Surprised vii. Plead viii. Ungrateful ix. Trick x. Reward	A. To say that you are not pleased about something. B. Something you do to cheat someone or to make someone look silly C. To beg for something that you want very much D. Not showing thanks when someone helps you or gives you something. E. To say someone has committed a crime F. Less good G. To enjoy and value something or a person H. A thing or device or catching people or animals I. The feeling you had when something suddenly happened that you were not expecting J. To know or understand something K. present given to someone because of something good he or she has done

3. Use the correct tense of the words below to complete the following sentences

punish, remove, assist, find, advice, made, give, hear

- i. I porridge for my sick mother last week
- ii. The dentistMania's tooth yesterday
- iii. To be strong and healthy she isto eat a balanced diet.
- iv. They To wash hands before eating food.
- v. "I am sick", jane told her mother
- vi. The nurse the patient to wash her body.
- vii. She was glucose to replace the lost energy
- viii. I the bad news on the way to clinic
- ix. The doctorout that she was fat and had no energy
- x. Anne was for not keeping her nails short

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer

- i. A person who takes people’s photographs is called.....
 - ii. A person who collect and report news is called
 - iii. A person who takes care of our teeth is called
 - iv. A person who takes care of our eyes is called
 - v. A person who takes care of the garden is called.....
5. Arrange the following sentences in correct order to form a paragraph.
- A. The class monitor locks the door after all of us have left the room.
 - B. The bell for beginning of classes goes at 8.0’clock
 - C. Our clubs are between four and four thirty in the evening.
 - D. We have lunch in the school hall at 12.45 P.M.
 - E. The teacher on duty and school prefects carry out inspection at the parade ground
 - F. English lessons always come after assembly
 - G. We have a fifteen-minute break between every two lessons in the morning.
 - H. Our classes end at 4. o’clock.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th

6. Use Prefers ...to ... to form six sentences of your own using the words below from the box;

Cooking, cleaning, English, tea, travelling, juice, dancing

7. Fill in the blanks using the words in the brackets in their correct forms to complete the sentence

- i. I (prepare) my breakfast at 6.00 o’clock
- ii. She (sing) in the school choir
- iii. Baraka..... (ride) his bicycle to school.
- iv. Asha (do) not go to school late.
- v. Miss Chandugu (teach) us English language.

8. Give the meaning of the following

- i. Who is a niece / nephew?
- ii. Who is a mother –in law?
- iii. Who is a daughter?
- iv. Who is a father?
- v. Who is cousin?

9. . Write a composition about your school. Use the following guidelines;

- The name of your school
- Where is it located.
- Geographical features
- The environment
- Activities taking place in the school.
- What do you like most about your school

ELIMU YA DINI YA KIISLAMU

1. a) Taja nguzo za Dini
b) Nini maana ya Imani?
2. Eleza maana ya tawhiid na ubainishe makundi yake
3. Nani muumini wa kweli kwa mtazamo wa kiislamu?
4. Bainisha tofauti ya Faradhi Aini na faradhi kifaya kwa mifano halisi
5. “Dini: ni neno la kiarabu lenye maana ya
i)_____ ii)_____ iii)_____ iv)_____
6. Fafanua mifumo ya dini za watu ifuatayo
i) Dini ya ukafiri
ii) Dini ya ushirikina
iii) Dini ya utawa
7. Taja nguzo za uislamu
8. Bainisha lengo la kila nguzo katika nguzo za uislamu ulizotaja hapo juu
9. Shahada ya kweli hudhihiri katika sehemu tatu(3). Zitaje.
10. Taja njia tano anazotumia Allah (Subhanahu Wataa’ala) kuwasiliana na waja wake.

KISWAHILI

MAELEKEZO:

1. Jibu maswali yote.

1. Soma habari ifuatayo kwa makini kisha jibu maswali yanayofuatia:

Katika kipindi cha miaka ya hivi karibuni, kumeingia wimbi kubwa la simu za mkononi na makampuni mbalimbali yanayoendesha mitandao ya simu. Simu hizi zina faida nyingi. Kwanza, ni nzuri kwani zinavutia kwa rangi na maumbo yake murua. Ziko zenye umbo la sabuni, sambusa na hata duara, zikiwa katika rangi mbalimbali kuanzia nyeusi, nyeupe na hata nyekundu.

Jambo kubwa linalovutia watu katika simu hizi, ni kule kutembea nazo. Popote alipo, mtu anaweza kupiga ua kupokea simu, tena kwa madaha akiranda huku na huko.

Jambo jingine linalowavutia watu katika simu za mkononi ni kule kuweza kuhifadhi namba, jina na hata kutuma ujumbe wa maandishi. Kama namba na jina la mtu vilishahifadhiwa kwenye simu, anapopiga hujitokeza na unaongea nae ukijua unaongea na nani. Siku hizi kuna simu zinazopiga na kuhifadhi hata picha.

Wahenga hawakukosea waliposema kuwa, hakuna masika yasiyo na mbu. Pamoja na faida lukuki hizo za simu za mkononi, kuna hasara pia. Moja ya hasara hizo ni gharama. Mbali na kuuzwa kwa bei ghali, muda wa maongezi nao hugharimu pesa nyingi. Hivi sasa simu hizi zimebatizwa jina la mke wa pili kutokana na kuongeza bajeti za watu. Wengine hushindwa kununua muda wa maongezi wakaishia kubipu au kutuma ujumbe wa bure wa tafadhali nipigie tu.

Mbali na gharama hizo, watumiaji wa simu za mkononi wapo hatarini kujeruhiwa na kuporwa simu hizo na hata vitu vingine vya thamani. Vibaka huwawinda watu wanapopiga au kupokea simu na kuwapora, kisha kwenda kuziua kwa watu wengine. Ni hatari sana kutembea na simu usiku au vichochoroni, labda izimwe na ifichwe ili isilie na vibaka wasiione.

Tatizo jingine la simu za mkononi ni kuwa, wakati mwingine wale wanaozitumia huzungumza uwongo. Ka vile anayepigiwa huulizwa yuko wapi, yeye hutoa jibu lisilo la kweli. Mfano hivi juzi tu ndoa ya bwana Maganga ilivunjika baada ya mkewe kumdanganya kuwa yupo nyumbani kumbe sivyo. Mke hakujua kuwa bwana Maganga alirudi nyumbani kwa dharura na wakati anapiga ile simu alikuwa ndani, nyumbani kwao. Kwa hiyo tunaona kuwa simu za mkononi ni nzuri lakini sisi watumiaji na jamii inayotuzunguka tunazifanya ziwe mbaya. Kama sote tutajirekebisha na kuwa na tabia nzuri, kamwe simu zetu hazitageuka sumu kwetu wenyewe.

MASWALI

- i. Andika kichwa cha habari hii
- ii. Taja faida mbili za simu kama zilivyobainishwa na mwandishi

Mwandishi anaonesha kuwa wazungumzaji wa simu wakati mwingine hawasemi ukweli. Je ni kweli?

- iii. Aya ya mwisho ya habari hii inazungumzia nini?
- iv. Eleza maana ya neno lukuki kama lilivyotumika katika habari hii

2. Andika ufupisho wa habari hii kwa maneno yasiyozidi hamsini (50).

3. a) Tenganisha silabi katika maneno yafuatayo

- i. Ng'ombe _____
- ii. Chakula _____
- iii. Sanduku _____
- iv. Matunda _____
- v. Taifa _____

3. Andika sentensi zifuatazo kwa usahihi.

i) Ali amenunua kuku selasini.

ii) Hiyo kiti imevunjika.

iii) Kuku zangu zimetaga mayai mengi.

iv) Aisha anasikiliza taalifa ya abali.

v) Mama yake amekufa asubuhi.

4. Sentensi zifuatazo ni tata. Tao maana mbili kwa kila sentensi kuondoa utata huo.

i) Issa amepanda kilimani.

ii) John amemchezea mwanangu.

iii) Mohamed ni mswahili sana.

iv) Kaka amechukua sahani ya kulia.

v) Mtoto amelalia uji.

5. Lugha ni nini?

6. Taja matawi manne ya sarufi ya lugha.

7. Onesha kwa kupigia mstari na kuvitaja aina ya vitenzi vilivyotumika katika sentensi zifuatazo:

Kwa mfano : Faiza alikuwa mwanafunzi.

- i) Juma amefika shuleni.
- ii) Wanafunzi wetu ni wapole sana.
- iii) Tshitshimbi amekimbia sana.
- iv) Askari alikuwa anatembea haraka.
- v) Zohaid amekula shawerma.

8. Taja dhima tano (5) za Kamusi

9. Taja dhima tano (5) za fasihi katika jamii.

10 . Dokeza tafauti tano (5) zilizopo katika ya fasihi simulizi na fasihi andishi.

Jibu swali lifuatalo:

11 . Andisha **Insha** isiyopungua maneno 200 juu ya athari za matumizi ya madawa ya kulevya nchini Tanzania.

COMMERCE

1. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the bracket provided
 - (i) Which of the following statements is not correct?
 - a) The higher the price of the commodity, the lower the quantity demanded.
 - b) The lower the price of the commodity, the higher the quantity demanded.
 - c) The lower the price of the commodity, the lower its quantity.
 - d) The greater the quantity of commodity demanded, the lower its price
 - (ii) The main purpose of commerce is to :
 - a) Make profit
 - b) Help customers
 - c) Help manufactures
 - d) Bridge the gap between producers and consumers
 - (iii) Making goods for one's own use is termed,
 - a) Self Service
 - b) Direct production
 - c) Self-employment
 - d) Direct service
 - (iv) The main function of Advertising is
 - a) to speak on the Radio
 - b) to inform the public of new production
 - c) to write the newspaper
 - d) to write on the blackboard
 - (v) Which of the following is not an aid to trade:
 - a) Transporting
 - b) Insurance
 - c) Banking
 - d) Consumer
 - (iv) Production process ends when goods reach:
 - a) Final consumer
 - b) Final producer
 - c) Final Retailer
 - d) Final wholesaler
 - (vii) The main branches of commerce are;
 - a) Trade and industry
 - b) Trade and commerce
 - c) Trade and Aids to trade
 - d) Production and commerce.
 - (viii) Which of the following statement is correct:
 - a) Loss increases capital
 - b) Profit increases capital
 - c) Profit decreases capital
 - d) None of the above
 - (ix) Which of the following group represents abroad classification of human occupations?
 - a) Trade and Aids to trade
 - b) Industrial, commercial and Direct Services

- c) Extractive and manufacturing industries
- d) Warehousing, insurance, marketing
- (x) Blue band and Tan band illustrate the type of Interrelated demand known as;
 - a) Composite demand
 - b) Joint demand
 - c) Competitive demand
 - d) Consumer demand
- 2. Choose the correct item from Group A which match with the explanation in Group B then write it against the number of the relevant explanation.

GROUP A	GROUP B
A: Utility B: Economics C: Exporting D: Raw material E: Durable goods F: Production G: Communication H: Advertising I: Commerce J: Importing	i) Is an art of making goods and services to be known by the public ii) Deals with exchange and distribution of goods and services iii) Are those items which last for along period of time iv) Is an ability of the goods and services to satisfy human needs v) A product used for manufacturing goods vi) Buying goods and services from Japan vii) Is a process of creating goods and services to satisfy human needs and wants viii) Is the process of selling goods and services to another country ix) Is the subject deals with allocation of scarce resources to satisfy the un-limited wants/needs x) Is the process whereby Information, Ideas and message are sent from one person to another.

- 3. Fill in the blank spaces:
 - i). Money invested in the business for the purpose ;of generating profit is called.....
 - ii).is the movement of goods and services from one place to another.
 - iii).is the process of buying and selling of goods and services.
 - iv).a person who bears risks and initiates a business.
 - v).is a gift of nature, it includes all natural resources.
 - vi). Two main branches of commerce area.....
 - vii).and.....are two types of costs of production.
 - viii). refers to goods which are used together such as sugar and tea.
- 4. Write short notes on the following terms
 - a) Variable cost
 - b) Specialization
 - c) Demand
 - d) Luxury goods
 - e) Auxiliary Services
- 5. a) Define Factors of production
 - b) Mention the factors of production and indicate the rewards to each factor.

6. Mention five (5) differences between commerce and trade
7. Economics and commerce related to each other. Mention four relationship between commerce and economics.
8. Mention five common business found around your street.
9. Mention any three differences between free goods and economic goods.
10. Mention four importance of production and three levels of production

BOOK-KEEPING

1. For each of the items (i) – (x) choose the correct answer from among given alternatives and write its letters beside the item number in the answer sheets
- i) Is used for recording pages of references
 - a) Amount
 - b) Folio
 - c) Debit
 - d) Particular
 - ii) How many columns are there in every accounts?
 - a) Two – Gain and Losses
 - b) Eight
 - c) Left side and right side
 - d) Nine columns especially in the cash book.
 - iii) What is meant by book keeping?
 - a) An art of recording business transaction
 - b) An art of recording bank transaction
 - c) An art of recording cash transaction
 - d) An art of recording cash and credit transaction
 - iv) A person who buys good or commodities and make payment later is known as: -
 - a) An accountant
 - b) A debtor
 - c) A creditor
 - d) A trader
 - v) Which of the following should not be called sales?
 - a) Sales of unwanted furniture
 - b) Sales of goods on credit
 - c) Cash sales
 - d) Sales of goods to Juma
 - vi) The transfer of value from one person to another is
 - a) Transfer
 - b) Distribution
 - c) Recording
 - d) Transaction - vii) Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?
 - a) $\text{Assets} - \text{Capital} = \text{Liabilities}$.
 - b) $\text{Liabilities} + \text{Capital} = \text{Assets}$.
 - c) $\text{Liabilities} + \text{Assets} = \text{Capital}$.
 - d) $\text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities} = \text{Capital}$.
 - viii) A cash discount is described as a reduction in the sum to be paid if the payment is made
 - a) for cash only

- b) by cash, not cheque
 - c) either by cash or cheque
 - d) within a previously agreed period.
- ix) Suppliers' personal accounts are found in the
- a) sales ledger
 - b) general ledger
 - c) returns ledger
 - d) purchase ledger
- x) The total of the Returns Outwards Journal is transferred to the A credit side of the
- a) returns outwards account
 - b) debit side of the returns outwards account
 - c) credit side of the returns outwards book
 - d) debit side of the purchases returns book

2. Match the item column A with the responses in column B by writing the letter of the correct response below the item number in the table provided.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
i)	Activities involving transfer of money or goods from one person to another	A) Furniture and fitting
ii)	The amount of resources invested in business by owner	B) Liabilities
iii)	Is an abbreviation word which stands for the word Debit	C) Assets
iv)	Accounting concept require every transaction should have two aspect	D) Transaction
v)	Is the main book of account required to record transaction by double entry system	E) Capital
vi)	Is the name given to a person used to keep records in the books of business transaction	F) Ledger
vii)	The property belong to the business	G) Matching concept
viii)	A person who recording, summarize, classifying, and interpreting business transactions	H) Going concern concept
ix)	It focus on business as a separate with owner	I) Accountant
x)	Business firm will continuous indefinite according to	J) Business entity
		K) Cash balance
		L) Dr
		M) Cr
		N) Dual aspect
		O) Book keeper

3. As a student in the classroom taking book keeping try to educate your friend in the other class taking science by giving her critically not less than five (5) importance of studying book keeping
4. Define the following terms
- i) Business entity concept
 - ii) Transaction

- iii) Creditor
 - iv) Credit
 - v) Ledger
5. Mention two relationship between Book-keeping and Accounting
6. Fill in the blanks on the following table

	BOOK OF PRIME ENTRY	USES	SOURCE OF DOCUMENT
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

7. Fill in the space provided

	ASSET	CAPITAL	LIABILITIES
1	12,800	12,000	
2		32,450	11,900
3	45,250		32,000

8. A Jack has the following purchases for the month of May 2018:

2018

May 1 From D Pope: 4 DVDs at TZS 60 each, 3 mini hi-fi units at TZS 240 each. Less

25% trade discount.

May 3 From F Lloyd: 2 washing machines at TZS 280 each, 5 vacuum cleaners at TZS

80 each, 2 dish-washers at TZS 200 each, Less 20% trade discount.

May 15 From B Sankey: 1 hi-fi unit at TZS 600, 2 washing machines at TZS 320 each. Less 25% trade discount.

May 20 From J Wilson: 6 CD/radios at TZS 45 each Less 33¹/₃% trade discount.

May 30 From R Freer: 4 dishwashers at TZS 240 each Less 20% trade discount.

Required:

- (a) Enter up the purchases day book for the month.
 - (b) Post the transactions to the Ledgers
 - (c) Transfer the total to the purchases account.
9. You are to enter up the Purchases Day Book and the Returns Outwards Day Book from the following details, then to post the items to the relevant accounts in the Purchases Ledger and to show the transfers to the General Ledger at the end of the month.

2017

Jan 1 Credit purchase from F Bean TZS 324.

Jan 4 Credit purchases from the following: A Clerk TZS 216; B Lock TZS 322; F Turner TZS 64;

G Rill TZS 130.

Jan 7 Goods returned by us to the following: F Bean TZS 56; A Clerk TZS 28.

Jan 10 Credit purchase from B Lock TZS 140.

Jan 18 Credit purchases from the following: J Top TZS 230; I Gray TZS 310; F Low TZS 405;

P Able TZS 180.

Jan 25 Goods returned by us to the following: I Gray TZS 140; B Lock TZS 34.

Jan 31 Credit purchases from: F Turner TZS 174; T Burns TZS 230

CIVICS

1. a) Define the term national flag
b) Mention 3 importance of national anthem
2. a) Define presidential standard
b) Mention 3 importance of presidential standard
3. Discuss the importance of national currency
4. Explain six importance of national festivals
5. List down five importance of Uhuru Torch
6. List down the components of our nation
7. Explain the importance of studying civics in secondary schools in Tanzania
8. Mention five public holidays we have in Tanzania and its dates and months of its celebration
9. Mention five duties or responsibilities of the citizens
10. Mention five symbols which identify our nation.

INFORMATION & COMPUTER

1. What is information?
2. What is information dissemination?
3. Explain the similarities between data and information
4. Explain the ways of disseminating information
5. Differentiate hardware from software
6. Write either a device below is an input or output device

device	Input/output
i. camera	
ii. printer	
iii. projector	
iv. scanner	
v. flash disk	
vi. remote control	

7. Mention types of keyboard keys.
8. Mention any four uses of computer
9. Explain the IPO cycle.
10. Draw a computer block diagram

BIOLOGY

1. Name any six tools used when studying Biology in the laboratory.
2. List five chemicals and three food samples used in the Biology laboratory.
3. With specific examples, differentiate between specimens and models.
4. State the functions of the following parts of a light microscope:
 - i. Stage
 - ii. Eyepiece
 - iii. Mirror
 - iv. Clips
5. Differentiate the roles that is performed by each of the following pairs:
 - i) Eyepiece and objective lens
 - ii) Coarse adjustment knob and fine adjustment knob
 - iii) Condenser and diaphragm
6. I) How can the magnifications of a specimen under observation on a light microscope be determined?
 II) Complete this table

Eyepiece Lens Magnification	Objective Lens Magnification	Total Magnification
_____	10	50
10	40	_____
10	_____	300
_____	50	500
10	20	_____
5	50	_____