KISWAHILI

1. Soma habari ifuatayo kwa makini kisha jibu maswali yanayofuata hapo chini.

Mtoto ni binadamu yeyote mvulana au msichana ambaye yupo chini ya umri wa miaka kumi na nane. Ajira kwa watoto ni ile inayotolewa kwa watoto walio chini ya umri wa miaka kumi na nane kwa kumfanyisha kazi kwa malipo hafifu au kutolipwa kabisa.

Katika ajira hii, watoto wanatumikishwa kazi mbalimbali majumbani, mashambani, migodini, kwenye viwanda, kuuza vitu vidogo vidogo barabarani, kwenye hoteli, vilabu vya pombe, danguro na kadhalika.

Ajira hizi zinazo athari kubwa kwa watoto. Athari ya kwanza ni kuwa watoto wanakosa masomo hivyo maisha yao yote ya baadaye kutegemea vibarua. Athari ya pili ni kuwa watoto wanakosa muda wa kucheza kama watoto wengine hivyo kukosa sehemu kubwa ya furaha katika makuzi yao. Athari ya tatu ni kuwa matajiri huwanyanyasa sana watoto hawa hata wakati mwingine kuwafanyia vitendo vya udhalilishaji kama kuwabaka na kuwatukana. Pia watoto hawa hupewa kazi ngumu na kuzifanya kwa masaa mengi hivyo kuwaumiza kiafya, kimwili na kiroho.
Hivyo basi ni vema jamii na serikali ione umuhimu wa kupiga vita suala hili la ukatili kwa watoto kwa lengo la kuandaa Taifa bora na maisha bora kwa kila Mtanzania.

Maswali:
(i)   Andika kichwa cha habari hii kisichozidi maneno matano.
(ii) Kwa mujibu wa makala hii mtoto ni nani?_____
(iii) Taja sehemu nyingine ambazo hazikutajwa katika habari hii lakini watoto hutumikishwa.
(iv) Wewe ungekuwa na dhamana ya watoto ungechukua hatua gani kukomesha hali hii kwa watoto?
(v)   ajira kwa watoto

2. Andika ufupisho wa habari hii kwa maneno yasiyozidi sitini (60)
3.   Andika **KWELI** au **SI KWELI**
     (i)   Lugha hujengwa na maneno yenye maana _____
     (ii) Neno hujengwa kwa vipande sauti ambavyo huitwa vitamkwa _____
     (iii) Fonimu ni kitamkwa cha msingi cha lugha_____
     (iv) Lugha haitumiki kwa lengo la kupashana habari _____
     (v)   Lugha huweza kuwasilishwa kwa njia ya mazungumzo na ile ya maandishi
4.   Ziandike sentensi hizi kwa lugha fasaha.
     (i)   Rahisi weti ni mtu makini

(ii)   Waja leo waondoka leo
(iii)   Madhiwa ni safi
(iv)   Kura tumekura tutarara wapi?
(v)   Nilikujaga jana bwana

5. Taja faida tano za sarufi ya lugha
6. Sarufi inamsaidia sana mtu kutumia lugha katika nyanja kuu nne. Zitaje Nyanja   hizo.
7. Ainisha aina za maneno katika sentensi zifuatazo
   (i)   <u>Msichana</u> <u>mtundu</u> <u>ameingia</u> <u>mtoni</u>
   (ii)   <u>Anakula</u> <u>lakini</u> <u>hanenepi</u>
   (iii)   <u>Kufa</u> <u>kwake</u> <u>kulinishitua</u> <u>sana</u>
   (iv)   <u>Maziwa</u> <u>yamemwagika</u> <u>mwaa!</u>
   (v)   <u>Bahari</u>
8.   (i)   Vitamkwa ni nini?
   (ii)   Neno "angalau" linafonimu ngapi?
   (iii)   Tenga fonimu zinajitokeza katika neno hilo.
9. (a)   Eleza maana ya
   (i)   Nahau
   (ii)   Tambiko
   (iii)   Utani
   (iv)   Miviga
   (v)   Mafumbo
   (b) Malizia nahau na vitendawili vifuatavyo
   (i)   Ukitaka kujua ana mbio mwonyeshe moto
   (ii)   Viti vyote nimekalia isipokuwa hicho tu
   (iii)   Napanda mti na kichaa wangu
   (iv)   Ana mkono wa birika
   (v)   Kutia utambi
   (c) Soma shairi lifuatalo kisha hakiki vipengele vifuatavyo
   Macho hayana pazia, nimewahi kusikia,
   Hakuna wa kuzuia, labda kuyatoboa,
   Faragha yajionea, yahisi kufurahia,
   Ni macho twasingizia, labda yajitetee.
   a)   Ujumbe
   b)   Dhamira
   c)   Lugha
10.   Kwa kutumia mfano mmoja andika dhima za alama zifuatazo
   (a)   Nukta (kazi mbili)
   (b)   Mkato (kazi mbili)
   (c)   Herufi kubwa (kazi moja)
11. Andika insha ya wasifu isiyo ya kisanaa kuhusu namna ya kujikinga na ugonjwa wa
Korona COVID-19 (Maneno yasizi 250).

BOOKKEEPING

1. From the following transactions prepare Trial Balance as at 31 January 1979 and an income statement

Capital …………………………………………….……..	70,000
Cash ……………………………………………………… .	400
Bank overdraft …….…………………………………………..	3,480
Stock at 1st Jan 1979 …………………………………………	20,000
Debtors ……………………………………………………..	15,000
Motor van …………………………………………….............	19,000
Premises …………………………………………………	30,000
Furniture ……………………………………………………	8,000
Rates ……………………………………………………………	2,400
Sales ………………………………………………………....	29,000
Creditors ………………………………………………………..	14,000
Purchases …………………………………………………..	21,000
General expenses ……………………………………………..	100
Drawing ………………………………………………………..	500
Discount received …………………………………………….	20
Discount allowed …………………………………………..	100
Stock at 31 Dec 79 ………………………………………………	11,000

2. From the following transactions prepare cash account and take out trial balance.

Jan.   1st Rasiba commenced business with capital in cash 50,000

2. Bought goods for cash	40,000
4. Sold goods on credit to Masuba	15,000
5. Sold goods to Shuma and Co.	20,000
12. Sold goods for cash	25,000
15. Bought goods from Bite	10,000
16. Paid wages in cash	9,000
25. Paid transport charges	1,000
29. Paid rent	500

Note: Sales and purchases accounts should be shown.

3. The following information was obtained from the books of Mr. Peter and Ibrahim Company Ltd as at 30th June 2007.

Sales ……………………………………….	10,000
Opening stock …………………………..	8,000
Purchases ………………………………..	11,000
Closing stock ………………………….…	3,000
Carriage inward ……………………..	3,000
Return inward ………………………..	1,000

Use the above information:-

i.   Calculate the amount of cost of goods available for sale.
ii.   Find the value of cost of goods sold.
iii.   Calculate the net sales.
iv.   Determine the gross profit or loss.

4. From the given balances prepare the balance sheet of Mr. Msomali as at 31st Dec 2006.

Cash in hand …………………………………….   3,000
Bank overdraft ………………………………….   145,000
Debtors ………………………………………….   397,000
Stock at close …………………………………… 143,000
Creditors ………………………………………… 202,000
Motor van …………………………………….. 70,000
Fixture and fittings ……………………………   40,000
Capital ………………………………………… 240,000
Drawing …………………………………………   96,000
Net profit ……………………………………… 162,000

5. Joseph Company does not know how to prepare a proper trial balance. Its trial balance appeared in the books of accounts as at 31st Dec 2003 as follows:-

TRIAL BALANCE AS AT 31st DEC 2003

S/NO	NAME OF ACCOUNT	FOLIO	DR	CR
1	Stock 1-1-2003		2,000	
2	Capital			35,000
3	Motor van			9,000
4	Purchases for the year			15,000
5	Sales for the year		42,000	
6	Wages and salaries		1,000	
7	Rent and rates			1,500
8	Insurance & postage			500
9	Drawing		2,000	
10	Premises at cost			14,000
11	Interest received			300
12	Debtor in trade			5,000
13	Creditor in trade		7,000	
14	Fixture & fitting		7,000	
15	Cash in hand		13,000	
16	Advertising		3,300	
17	Cash at bank		8,000	
18	Repair to motor van		3,000	
	TOTAL		88,300	80,300

Use the above information to prepare correct trial balance as at 31ˢᵗ Dec 2003.

6. From the following transaction you are required to prepare the Purchases day book. Posting to the ledger is not required.
    May 1ˢᵗ Credit purchases from J.K. Mona

                10 basket balls @ 4,000
                20 volley balls @ 2,000
          Less 10% trade discount.
    8ᵗʰ Bought goods from Juma Ally
                20 cricket balls @ 2,500
    21ˢᵗ Credit purchases from Paul Saud
                10 pairs of sport shoes @ 1,000
                5 stop watches @ 800
                6 cartons of water @ 2,000

7. Record the following transactions in the cash account.
    Juma started business on 1ˢᵗ January 1980 with capital in cash …………… 5,000

    | January | 2 | Purchased goods and cash …………………………….. | 1,000 |
    | | 3 | Bought goods for cash ………………………………… | 500 |
    | | 5 | Paid wages in cash ……………………………………….. | 50 |
    | | 7 | Sold goods for cash …………………………………… | 3,000 |
    | | 8 | Bought goods for cash ………………………………… | 800 |
    | | 9 | Bought packing material for cash ……………………. | 20 |
    | | 10 | Paid transport charges …………………………………... | 30 |
    | | 12 | Purchased machinery for cash ……………………….. | 2,000 |
    | | 15 | Sold goods for cash …………………………………. | 4,000 |

    Note: Close down the balance and carry down the balance.

8.
    | January | 1. | Kingu commenced business with capital in cash ………….. | 50,000 |
    | | 2. | Purchased goods for cash ………………………………….. | 25,000 |
    | | 3. | Sold goods for cash ……………………………………… | 29,000 |
    | | 5. | Purchased goods for cash ………………………………….. | 20,000 |
    | | 8. | Bought packing material ………………………………… | 500 |
    | | 10. | paid advertising charge …………………………………….. | 800 |
    | | 15. | Sold goods for cash ……………………………………… | 32,000 |
    | | 20. | Paid rent ………………………………………………… | 500 |
    | | 21. | Purchased goods for cash ………………………………….. | 800 |
    | | 22. | Paid wages ……………………………………………… | 600 |

    Use the above information to prepare

    (a) Cash account and other ledger

(b) Extract trial balance.

9. Indicate the accounts either Personal, Real or Norminal.

S/No	Name of accounts	Classifications
1.	Building	
2.	Wages	
3.	Machinery	
4.	John	
5.	Drawing	
6.	Sales	
7.	Capital	
8.	Frank	
9.	Return inward	
10.	Pamela.	

10. On 1st July Kazimoto began business with TZS 6,000 capital. He opened a business bank account at the NBC and paid in TZS 5,600, retaining TZS 400 as cash in hand. Enter these and the following transactions in three column cash book and show discounts account.

	TZS

July 1. Bought fittings for shop and paid by cheque …………………………… 970
   1. Bought goods from Mosha and Sons for ……………………….…..… 1,800
   2. Bought good from Hoza ……………………………………….…… 3,200
   5. Cash sales, paid into Bank ………………………………………..….. 490
   6. Sold to Setumbi ………………………………………………………… 1,480
   8. Paid Mosha and Sons their account by cheque, less 5% discount.
  10. Cash sales, paid into Bank ………………………………………… 670
  12. Bought from Mosha and Sons goods ………………………………… 1,960
  13. Sold to Setumbi goods ……………………………………………….. 2,200
  15. Paid rent by cheque ………………………………………………….. 240
  16. Printing account paid by cheque ………………………………….…... 41
  17. Setumbi paid his account by cheque, allowing him discount 2 ½%
  18. Cash sales to date ……………………………………………………….. 740
  20. Withdrew cash for private use ……………………………………….... 240

Note: - Show Sales and Purchases Account.

11. Shomari a sole trader, keeps his petty cash on the imprest system and the imprest amount is TZS 5,000. The petty cash transactions for the month of February 2008 were as follows.

2008 February   1. Petty cash in hand TZS 467
                 1. Petty cash restore to imprest amount
                 3. Paid wages TZS 876
                 7. Purchased postage stamps TZS 294

10. Paid wages TZS 911
14. Purchased envelopes TZS 228
17. Paid wages TZS 884
20. Paid cash to Muthanna, a creditor TZS 416
21. Purchased stationery TZS 275
24. Paid wages TZS 848

Required: Draw up Shomari's petty cash book for the month of February 2008. The analysis column should be as follows:

(a) Wages   (b) Stationery   (c) Postage   (d) Ledger

12. Record the following transactions in the petty cash book, balance it post to the appropriate ledger accounts and show the amount to be reimbursed to the petty cashier at the end of the week.

    January   1. Received from cashier_____ 300
                         2. Paid bus fares _____ 35
                         3. Bought postage stamp _____ 50
                         4. Bought sundry stationery _____ 25
                         5. Paid wages _____ 30
                         6. Paid tax fare _____ 50
                         7. Paid postage and telegrams_____ 30

Columns to be recorded postage, travelling, stationery and sundries

13. Rule a suitable petty cash book of Mrefu in January 2007 with the following analysis payments columns. Postage, Travelling expenses, Sundry expenses and ledger.

    January   1.   Petty cashier received imprest from main cashier TZS 40,000.
                  2.   Paid for stamps TZS 4,000, Sugar TZS 8,000.
                  3.   Paid for Daladala fare TZS 4,500.
                  4.   Received cash TZS 7,500 from employee payment voucher no.8.
                  5.   Paid Hassan TZS 10,000, Stationery TZS 8,000.

14. On 1st August 2019, a cheque for TZS 1,000 was handed to **Usiposoma Utafeli**, a petty cashier, to meet his disbursements for the month. He later recorded the following expenses.

    August   1.   Meals TZS 35, stationery TZS 40, Telephone TZS 72, Bus fare TZS 25.
        "   :   7.   Telephones TZS 50, meals TZS 45, Bus fare TZS 37
        "   :   11.   Stationery TZS 75, Telephones TZS 16
        "   :   17.   Meals TZS 40, telephones TZS 30
        "   :   22.   Stationery TZS 50, Bus fare TZS 45, meals TZS 23
        "   :   30.   Telephones TZS 20 stationery TZS120, bus fare TZS 40.

Required: Prepare **Usiposoma Utafeli**'s petty cash book containing columns for:
    i)   Bus fare

ii)   Stationery
iii)   Telephones
iv)   Meals

CHEMISTRY

1. From the terms below, select the term that best complete each of the following statements. Do not use a term more than once.

   Atom, atomic nucleus, atomic number, electrons, energy level, isotopes, mass number, neutrons, proton, relative atomic mass.

   (i)   Atom of the same element containing equal number of proton but different number of neutron _____
   (ii)   In any element the number of protons plus the number of neutrons equals the __
   (iii)   The shells surrounding the nucleus of an atom contains _____
   (iv)   The positively charged, relatively dense part of an atom is the _____
   (v)   The number of protons in an atom determine its _____
   (vi)   Neutral particles that are approximately equal mass to protons are _____
   (vii)   The number of electrons in an atom equal number of _____
   (viii) The mass of an atom obtained by comparing it with the arbitrary mass of carbon-12 is _____

2.   Explain briefly what do you understand by the following terms.
      (i) Electronic configuration
      (ii) Suspension
      (iii)Chemistry

3. (a) Write electronic configuration of calcium atom.
   (b) Chemists determings that an element Q consists of 60% ^{100}Q and 40% ^{105}Q. Determine relative atomic mass of Q.

4. The following diagram shows the three states of matter and how they can be interchanged.
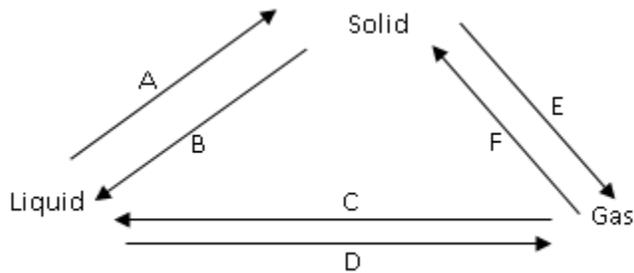
   (a) (i) Name a substance which will undergo change E.
       (ii) Describe what happens to the particles of the solid during change E

5. Draw a diagram to show arrangement of particles in

Solid	Liquid	Gas
	P	

6. (a) Mention any four differences between compounds and mixture

Compound	Mixture
(i) _____	(i) _____
(ii) _____	(ii) _____
(iii) _____	(iii) _____
(iv) _____	(iv) _____

(b) The main difference between luminous and non-luminous flame

Luminous flame	Luminous flame
(i) _____	(i) _____
(ii) _____	(ii) _____
(iii) _____	(iii) _____
(iv) _____	(iv) _____

7. (a) State three properties and three uses of oxygen.

Properties

(i)   _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

Uses

(i)   _____

(ii) _____

8. Briefly explain the effect of using charcoal and firewood to the environment

(i)   _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv)_____

(v) _____

9. . Name the process that can be used to separate the following substances.
    (a) Iodine and sand
    (b) Kerosene and water
    (c) A mixture of petrol and diesel
    (d) A mixture of Sulphur from iron filings.
    (e) Oil and water.

10. List five methods through which rusting can be prevented.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (i) **Write the correct degree of comparison form for the adjectives given in the brackets**
    (a) (Your dresses are …………. mine. (Good)
    (b) Nadeem lives………the city than you. (near)
    (c) Tigers are ………. than rats(dangerous)
    (d) My sister is …………...girl in the world. (Pretty)
    (ii) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate tense form.
    (a) When I opened my eyes, I ………………... a strange sight. (see)
    (b) Every morning she ……. Up early and gets ready for work. (wake)
    (c) If I knew what he wanted, i…………... this. (will/not/permit).
    (d) I ……... hear anything from her in a long time. (do)
    (e) The headmaster……... to talk to you. (want)
    (f) Suhaila…………...with her parents. (live)
    (g) We are………………to visit Italy next month. (go)

2. Arrange the following sentences in logical sequence to make meaningful paragraphs.
    A. Mrs. Mawazo grabbed a broom and came out of the house shouting at naughty boy.
    B. A few minutes later he ran back to Mrs. Mawazo's house to apologize and ask for his ball back.
    C. The boy was frightened then he ran away.
    D. One day a little boy was playing with his ball in the street
    E. However, he didn't want to lose his ball
    F. He kicked it hard and broke the window of Mrs. Mawazo's house

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

3. Choose the correct preposition from the list of words provided below to complete the following sentences.

Of, at, in, since, among, off, on, onto, between, to, for, above, from

   i. Huda and Mariam have been best friends ………… form five.
   ii. She has recovered……….... COVID 19.
   iii. The news I now……... air
   iv. Take this on behalf…………...Juma.
   v. We must be loyal………………... our country.
   vi. They made the accused sit…………. two polices officers.
   vii. It is bad to shout……... night
   viii. He has been sick………. Two years.
   ix. I dreamt that I was sitting……………. form four students

4. (A) Choose the best word in the bracket to complete the sentence,
   (a) I feel………………... (alone/ lonely)
   (b) I am ……. A good story book. (leading/reading)
   (c) Babies………...for many hours(slip/sleep)
   (d) This is the…………. News. (late/latest)

   (B) Answer the following questions according to the instructions given after each question.
   (a) Samba is so poor that he could not afford to give his children breakfast. (Rewrite using …too….to….)
   (b) The exam leaked. Few students passed/ (join using although)
   (c) He always works very hard. He does not pass his exams. (join using even though)
   (d) We must work hard in order to earn a lot of money. (Begin with: If………...)
   (e) He deceived me twice, I still trust him. (Join using: Despite)

5. Choose a word from the table below to fill each space. Some words may be used more than once.

A, a lot of, a few, some, many, a little, any, an, a lot, much

   (a) How ………………. Children do you and Annas have?
   (b) I don't have……………………. Patience and I find jigsaw puzzles boring.
   (c) We only have………... Carrots. We should go and buy some more.
   (d) "Do we need any mushrooms?" "No, we have…………. Look, three bags!"
   (e) There was an explosion at the factory and…………… people were injured. We don't know how many yet.

(f) When you go out, buy me……………... apple and a bottle of coke.

(g) I don't need……. Advice from you. You don't understand the problem!

(h) "Do you like this programme?" Not……………. You can change the channel if you want"

(i) I have been to America…………… times. Twice in 1996 and again last year.

(j) Can you give me…………... Information about the buses in the city centre please?

6. Read the following poem and then answer the questions which follow;

   Listen to the elders when they talk
   And record their words in ink and chalk
   For, there is treasure in their minds
   So valuable of its kind.

   However, tired and untidy they may look
   Study them as you do to a book
   For, what is important is non their look
   But the knowledge that you can hook.

   Questions:
   (a) What is the title of the poem?
   (b) Why did the poet compare the elders with the book?
   (c) How many stanzas in the poem?
   (d) How many verses in each stanza?
   (e) What do we learn from the poem? (One lesson)

CIVICS

1. a) Define courtship
   b) Explain the importance of courtship

2. Explain the importance of democratic elections

3. Discuss the consequences which can occur if social skills are not applies in a given community

4. a) Define government
   b) Explain the importance of government

5. Explain the importance of family

6. Elaborate the significances of protection of human rights

7. a) Define proper behaviour
   b) Explain the importance of proper behaviour

8. List down five major causes of early marriage

9. Write down five significances of coat of arm

10. Mention any five examples of improper behaviour.

HISTORY

1. [i] Interaction of the settlement means
   a) the movement of the people from their cradle land into other areas occupied by indigenous people
   b) Economic activities in African societies
   c) Fighting between ethnic groups, between the Stone Age and Iron Age
   d) The coming of the whites in African societies
   e) The coming of the whites in Europe

[ii] Msongezi is an examples of historical sites found
   a) Tanzania

b) Kenya
c) Uganda
d) Burundi
e) Mali

[iii] The famous leaders who firstly led the movement of the Ngoni to East Africa was

[a] Shaka   [b] Mzilikazi   [c] Zwangendaba

[d] Dingiswayo   [e] Chimulenga

[iv]   Narration the past events is an example of activities under

[a] historical site   [b] Oral traditional   [c] Museums

[d] Archives   [e] Archaeology

[v] African communities had social and economic interaction before the coming of

[a] The Bantu   [b] The Ngoni   [c]The colonialism

[d] Nilotic communities   [e]Cushites

[VI] History can be defined as

[a] The study of past , present and with relation of features

[b] The study of environment   [c] The study of generation

[d] The study of archeology   [e] The study of tribe

[VII] The town of Meroe was important as it provided opportunity for people to interact through

[a] fishing Christianity   [c] Iron working   [d] Islam   [e] Pottery

[viii] Example of African societies which owned slaves in east Africa are

[a] Sambaaa, Kamba and Oyo   [b] Hausa, Haya and Kerewe

[c] Sambaa, Ganda and Kamba   [d] Oyo, Hausa and Totoro

[e] Kamba, Oyo and Ngon

[ix] The western Sudanic states which engaged in the Trans – Saharan trade were

[a] Mali, Soghai, and Bunyoro   [b] Ghana, Asante Buganda
[c] Oyo , Benin and Mwanemutapa   [d] Ghana, Mali and Soghai
 [e]Mali, Ghana and Mandika

[x] The Chewa and Yao of Malawi obtained the following goods from the coastal commerce during the 10th C AD

[a] Ivory, Animals skin and gold   [b] Soft drinks, Beads and Pots
[c] Beads, Ivory, Silk and spices   [d] Porcelain, Silk, Spices and glassware
[e] Soft drinks, Beads and lemons

2. Match items of list **A** with corresponding answer from list B.

LIST A		LIST B
i. one of the famous local museum in Tanzania.	**A**	Kilwa.
ii. a major slave market in east Africa	**B**	Including Nyamwezi , Yao , Mwera and Zaramo.
iii. Feudalism	**C**	Msongezi.
iv. The Nilotic groups	**D**	Kalenga.
v. A historical sites in East Africa with painting and drawings in caves	**E**	Is the third but second mode of production which based on exploitation of man.
vi. Trans – Saharan trade	**F**	Bagamoyo.
vii. Dingiswayo	**G**	Including Teso, Jie, Dodos, Dorobo, Nandi and others.
viii. 1845	**H**	The leader of Mthethwa group.
ix.Senzangakona	**I**	Kondoa Irangi
x. Dr leak	**J**	Is the trade across the Saharan desert.
	K	Is among of Ngoni leader settled at Songea with his group.
	L	Death of zwangendaba.
	M	The father of T- Shaka.
	N	The one who discovered the skull of man at olduvai George

3. Write true if the statement is correct and false if the statement is incorrect in the space provided.

[i]Trans – Saharan trade involves the exchange of goods between people of northern and eastern Africa.
[ii] The development of long distance trade in east Africa had a direct connection with the rise of triangular trade.
[iii] the most obvious results of the Mfecane was the depopulation of large part of southern Africans.
[iv] Written record refers to the study of our past as revealed by what has been handled down by word of mouth from one generation to another.
[v] in the communal mode of production, the society was highly stratified.
[vi] Archives is the place where historical events took place.

[vii] Carbon- 14 is among of the dating method used by historian to record historical events.

[viii] One disadvantages of communalism were inequality in the society.

[ix] Kalenga is famous in production of copper.

[x]Swahili culture resulted from the interaction between the Bantu and Arabs.

04. Complete each of the following statements with correct historical facts.

[i] in which country is Msongezi historical sites found? …………………………

[ii] Learning about the past by digging up and studying the objects found in the ground is known as…

[iii] The four pre- colonial language group in east Africa were the. ……, ………, and ……...

[iv] The feudal system in Zanzibar was referred to ……………………………

[v] The rulers of the Asante empire based their rights office on the possession of……

05. [i] There was contact between different groups.

[ii] Moreover/ some communities were absorbed by others, such as the southern Cushite's, who were assimilated by Nilote, eastern Cushite's and Bantu. Different aspect of culture was also borrowed and shared by various communities.

[iii] During the migration the settlement of various communities,

[iv] Nilotes, Bantu and Cushite's intermingled and intermarried.

[v] African communities interacted well among themselves even p prior to colonialism

06. Sketch map which shows the Ngoni migration.

07. With example describe six characteristics of primitive mode production existing in Africa.

08. By using concrete examples explain five methods of recording historical events. (06) points

09. What were the effects of long distance trade in Africa? Six points

10. How the local community interacted with other groups economically. Six points.

PHYSICS

Answer all questions

1. (a) What is measurement?
   (b) State the importance of measurement in real life.
3. (a)What is unit?
4. (a) Differentiate between fundamental quantities from derived quantities.
   Fundamental quantities.
   _____

   Derived quantities

   _____

  (b) Mention the seven fundamental quantities in measurement.

  (c) Mention three basic fundamental Quantities of measurement.

5.(a) The SI unit of length is_____

   (b) Diameter of small objects is measured by two instruments. These instruments   are

   (c) instrument used to measure length to the accuracy of **0.01cm.**

6. (a) Draw a well labelled diagram of a Vernier caliper.

   (b) caliper consists of two scales, which are

   (c) The instrument used to measure length to the accuracy of 0.001cm (0.01mm)

   (d) The instrument used to measure the diameter of wires and ball bearing

   (e). Draw a well labelled diagram of a micrometer screw gauge.

7. (a) Define mass

   (b) Kilogram is the **SI** Unit of _____

   (c) The instrument used to measure mass is called _____

8. (a) Define weight

   (b) Newton is the **SI** Unit of _____

   (c) The instrument used to measure weight is called _____

   (d) Differentiate between mass and weight (4 points)

(e) _____ is the gap between two occasions or events.

(f) Second is the SI unit of _____

(g) The amount of space occupied by a substance is called_____

(h) . Fill in the table by writing the SI unit of each derived quantity

Derived quantity	SI unit
Volume	
Density	
Power	
Work	
Energy	
Weight	
Frequency	

9.(a) The three common instruments for measuring volume of liquid in the laboratory are

(i).   _____

(ii).   _____

(iii).   _____

(b) Eureka cane is used to measure volume of _____ like stone.

(c) Explain how can the volume of irregular solid be determined.

(d) The difference between the measured value and the real or actual value in

measurement is called _____

10. (a) Four sources of errors in measurement.

(b) Mention four ways of reducing errors in measurement.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii)_____

(iv) _____

COMMERCE

1. **Ammaar**, a sole trader, has average stock at the cost of TZS 36,000 and the rate of turnover of three times. His Gross Profit is 25% of Sales. The Total expenses for her business amount to 15% of sales.
   Determine the value of his:-
   a) Sales   b) Gross Profit   c) Expenses   d) Net Profit

2. A trader bought an article for TZS 480,000, he wishes to make a gross profit of 20%. His direct expenses are usually 60% of his Gross Profit. *Calculate: -*
   a) Selling price   b) Mark-up
   c) Gross profit   d) Expenses   e) Net profit per unit

3. **Mr. Assad's** books of account shows the following records:
   Profit Margin   20%   Average stock at cost   TZS 22,800
   Rate of stock turn   5 Times.   Expenses   10% of Sales.
   Calculate the value of: -
   a) Sales   b) Gross Profit   c) Expenses   d) Net Profit

4. The Cost of Sales for **Siasa Company** for the year 2017 was TZS 12,000. His Opening stock and Closing stocks were TZS 4,000 and TZS 20,000 respectively. His Mark-up was 20% while his Expenses were 25% of his Gross Profit.
   Calculate the value of: -
   a) Total Sales for the year   b) Net Profit for the year
   c) Purchases for the year   d) Rate of stock turn   e) Profit margin

5. **Mr Kakoroma** had opening stock of TZS 25,000 and closing stock of TZS 31,250. Net purchases for the year amounted to TZS 187,500, and his Gross profit margin is 40%. His Expenses for the year were TZS 35,750.
   Calculate the following: -
   a) Cost of sales   b) Rate of stock turn   c) Gross profit
   d) Total sales for the year   e) Net profit or net loss

6. Sales for the year   TZS 173,000   Purchases   TZS   84,000
   Returns Inwards   TZS   3,000   Returns outwards   TZS   4,000
   Stock (01.01.2017)   TZS   22,400   Stock (31.12.2017) TZS   26,000
   Expenses   TZS   40,000
   Determine the value of the following: -
   a) Turnover for the year   b) Net purchases for the year
   c) Total Cost of Sales   d) Gross Profit   e) Net Profit

7. Match the items in **List A** with correct response from **List B**

List A	List B
i). Gross profit as a percentage of cost price	A. Cost of goods available for sale
ii). The excess of cost of goods sold over sales	B. Gross loss
iii). The ratio of cost of goods sold to average stock	C. Cost of goods sold
iv). The gross profit as a percentage of sales	D. Gross profit
v). The excess of sales over cost of sales	E. Mark-up
	F. Rate of stock turn
	G. Margin

8. Match items in **List A** with the most correct response from **List B**

List A	List B
i). Involves cleaning, dusting, sorting out spoilt items in stock etc.	A. Receiving of stock
ii). Involves checking and keeping records of quantity and value of articles in stock.	B. Placing of items
	C. Stock control
iii). Involves keeping of stock in a way that will clearly show old stock and new one.	D. Issuing of stock
	E. Stock taking
iv). Involves receiving deliveries from the suppliers and compare them with the order being made.	F. Care of stock
	G. Stock valuation
v). Items are issued against vouchers, to ensure proper record keeping and movement of goods in store	

9. By reading chapter three "**Economics Basics**" answer the following questions
   Define the following terminologies
   a)   Demand
   b)   Demand curve
   c)   Demand schedule
   d)   Law of demand
   e)   Price
10. Practice to draw the following curve in your rough paper, then after being able to draw, do it in your exercise book.
    a)   Demand curve
    b)   Supply curve

INFORMATION & COMPUTER

1. Write **TRUE** for correct statement and **FALSE** for incorrect statement. (05 marks)
   i.   Computer hardware can be seen and touched_____
   ii.   Input is a process data from a computer_____
   iii.   Information dissemination is a spreading of information from one place to another_____
   iv.   Data can be presented in alphabets, symbols and numbers_____
   v.   Information helps us to communicate and in decision making_____

2. Define the following terms as used in **ICS**. (20 marks)
   i.   Computer
   ii.   Information
   iii.   Computer hardware
   iv.   Input

3. With examples differentiate modern from traditional ways of disseminating information (10 marks)

4. Mention any four importance of information (10 marks)

5. Mention any five uses of computer (20 marks)

6. Mention any eight computer hardware

7. Draw a computer block diagram

8. i. What is spreadsheet program?
   ii. Mention four uses of spreadsheet program

9. Explain five types of network

10. draw hybrid topology diagram