THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' RESPONSES TO PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR THE YEAR 2014

SOCIAL STUDIES

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ANALYSIS OF RESPONSE PATTERN TO PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR THE YEAR 2014

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PREFACE

This report on the analysis of Examinees' responses of the Primary School Leaving Examination in Social Studies subject has been prepared for the purpose of giving feedback to students, teachers, policy makers, curriculum developers and other stakeholders. Response pattern in the examination is one of the indicators of what the candidates were able to attain and what they were not able to learn successfully in the seven years of primary education.

In this report, various factors which led to the candidates' inability to answer the examination questions correctly have been analysed. The analysis indicates that the following factors contributed to the students' failure to provide correct answers: inability to identify the demands of the questions, inadequate knowledge in various topics, lack of knowledge of some topics, failure of candidates to transfer knowledge in answering the questions, omitting some of the questions and choosing more than one answer contrary to the examination instructions. The analysis of each question has been conducted whereas various weaknesses which candidates showed in answering the questions have been revealed by indicating the number of candidates who selected each of the given options. Nevertheless, a comparison of performance of candidates in 2013 and 2014 in each topic has been made in order to reveal an increase or decrease in performance in a given topic.

The Examinations Council of Tanzania hopes that this feedback will enable various education stakeholders in education to take the necessary measures to improve teaching and learning. It is the

expectation of the Council that respective authorities will make sure that the identified shortcomings in this report are addressed in order to improve knowledge and skills of students completing primary education.

Finally, the Council would like to express sincere gratitude to the Examination Officers and all others who contributed to the preparation of this report. The Council will appreciate comments and recommendations from teachers, students and other education stakeholders aiming at improving the quality of future reports.

Dr. Charles E. Msonde
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0   INTRODUCTION

The Social Studies Examination Paper in the Primary School Leaving Examination was held on the 11th September, 2014. The total number of candidates who registered for this examination was **808,085** of which, **791,940** sat for the examination. The analysis of Response pattern to the questions in Social studies subject indicates that **454,043** candidates passed the examination.

The Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) for the year 2014, for Social Studies subject consisted of 50 questions which were divided into three sections: A: Civics, B: History and C Geography. Candidates were required to answer all questions in all the three sections. Nevertheless, the candidates were instructed to choose the correct answer and shade the respective letter on the answer sheet provided. The analysis of Response pattern identifies the number of candidates who chose each option and the possible reasons for their choices.

This report is divided into three sections. The first section deals with the analysis of Civics reponses. The second section deals with the analysis of History responses and the third section deals with the analysis of Geography responses.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF RESPONSE PATTERN

2.1 Section A: Civics

Question 1: The role of the School Committee is to

   A. supervise academic development of the school
   B. provide counselling on AIDS infection
   C. approve the appointment of teachers
   D. oversee teachers discipline
   E. supervise construction and development of the school.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	Omitted	Others
Number of Candidates	368,754	32,045	20,260	21,768	346,763	770	1583
Percentage of Candidates	46.56	4.05	2.56	2.75	43.79	0.1	0.2

Question one tested the candidates' understanding on the role of School Committee. The question was performed averagely whereby 346,763 candidates (43.79%) managed to choose the correct answer E "supervise construction and development of the school". Option A "supervise academic development of the school" attracted 46.56 percent, possibly because the main responsibility of a school is to provide education and the candidates might have thought that every leader or school committee has the responsibility of supervising academic development.

Other candidates opted for the other distracters in the most closely dispersion as follows: Option B "provide counselling on AIDS infection" 4.05 percent, C "approve the appointment of teachers" 2.56 percent and D "oversee teachers discipline" 2.75 percent. The presence of a significant number of candidates who failed to choose

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the correct answer shows that the candidates were not familiar with the leadership structure and the distribution of powers at the school level.

Question 2: The sources of Local Government revenue are
    A. head tax and property tax
    B. subsidy, taxes and other contributions
    C. land tax and property tax
    D. levies on natural resources products
    E. levies on business licenses.

Response pattern

Option	A	B*	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of Candidates	68,563	492,566	101,716	59,859	66,008	1,864	1,367
Percentage of Candidates	8.66	62.2	12.84	7.56	8.33	0.24	0.17

Question 2 measured the understanding of candidates on the sources of local Government revenue. This was among the question which was performed well by the majority of candidates as 492,566 candidates which is equal to 62.2 percent were able to identify the correct sources of revenue by selecting option B "subsidy, taxes and other contributions". This option was the most correct due to the fact that it included all the sources of Local Governments revenue. Other options were not inclusive of the sources while some of these sources were not plausible as it will be analysed in the explanations of those options.

The candidates who selected option C "land tax and property tax" were 101,716, which is equal to 12.84 percent. It is true that these types of taxes are among the sources of revenue for many councils

in the country but not sufficient. It can be ruled out that the candidates read hurriedly the question and selected this option without considering other options carefully to recognize the strength and weakness of each. Land and property taxes all fall under taxes in the correct answer, so they left out other important sources which are subsidies and other contributions according to the correct answer.

Option A "head tax and property tax" was selected by 68,563 candidates (8.66%). These candidates failed to understand the fact that the head tax is not among the taxes which are currently administered hence the Local Governments cannot rely on one source of revenue as suggested by this option. That is, property tax something which make this option to be incorrect.

The candidates who selected options E "levies on business licenses and D "levies on natural resources products" had similar problems which might be attributed to lack of seriousness in analysing the suggested responses so as to identify the correct one which was more inclusive.

Question 3: In the administrative structure of Local Government, the District or Municipal Council is led by

- A. The Ruling party
- B. The Executive Director
- C. The District Commissioner
- D. The Full Council

E.   The District Administrative Secretary.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D*	E	Omitted	Others
Number of Candidates	65,672	145,297	348,566	112,713	114,470	3,505	1,720
Percentage of Candidates	8.29	18.4	44.01	14.23	14.5	0.44	0.22

Question 3 aimed at measuring the understanding of the candidates about the administrative structure of the Local Government, District or Municipal Councils. This was among the poorly performed question as only 112,713 candidates which is equal to 14.23 percent of all candidates were able to identify the correct answer D "The Full Council".

A total of 348,566 candidates (44.01%) opted C "The District Commissioner". This distracter seems to attract many candidates may be because of the presence of the word "district" in the stem of the question and they associated it directly with the position of the District Commissioner. A District Commissioner is not in the administrative structure of Local Governments.

Other candidates opted for the other distracters in the following distribution: A "The Ruling party" (8.29%), B "The Executive Director" (18.4%) and E "The District Administrative Secretary" (14.5%). The presence of a big number of candidates who failed to select the correct response shows that candidates lacked sufficient understanding on the administrative structure of the Local Governments.

Question 4: The black colour in our National flag represents

A. Vegetation   B. Minerals   C. People

D. Land   E. Game reserves.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of Candidates	39,794	48,691	615,547	41,123	43,333	1,724	1,731
Percentage of Candidates	5.02	6.15	77.73	5.19	5.47	0.22	0.22

The question required the candidates to identify what is being represented by the black colour in the national flag. This question was performed well because most candidates (615,547) which is equal to 77.73 percent were able to identify the correct response which is C "People." This shows that a greater percentage of candidates had a good knowledge on the national flag.

However, 172,941 candidates failed to identify the correct answer by selecting the remained distracters in almost similar pattern, for example, A "Vegetation" attracted 5.02 percent of candidates. Those who selected this distracter could not understand that vegetation is represented by green colour in the national flag instead. Furthermore, the candidates who selected B "Minerals" who were 6.15 percent, had no idea that minerals are represented by yellow colour while 5.47 percent selected D "Land" an option which is not correct because there is no any colour in the national flag which represents the land. Generally, all the candidates who failed to identify the correct answer had insufficient knowledge on the topic National Symbols and in particular the National flag of Tanzania.

Question 5: The National Emblem symbolizes

A.   freedom, ability and sovereignty of the nation

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B. freedom, unity and resources of the nation
C. ability, freedom, natural vegetation and sovereignty of the nation
D. freedom, unity and sovereignty of the nation
E. freedom and unity.

Response pattern

Option	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of Candidates	129,750	148,202	47,688	66,486	395,129	2,108	2,580
Percentage of Candidates	16.4	18.7	6.02	8.4	49.9	0.27	0.33

Question 5 aimed at measuring the candidates' understanding of the concept of National emblem as an identity of the nation. The topic on National Symbols was expected to be performed well by most candidates due to the fact that some of these symbols can be found in most schools and governments' documents which can easily be obtained within the school environments. Instead, most Response pattern were contrary to such expectation because it was only 129,750 candidates (16.4%) who were able to choose the correct response A "unity, freedom, ability and sovereignty of the nation".

The majority of candidates (395,129) which is equal to 49.9 percent opted the wrong option E "freedom and unity". The candidates who selected this option might have been motivated by the fact that that "freedom and unity" is the national motto which is inscribed in the national emblem hence these candidates failed to differentiate national motto and the concept of national emblem as an identification of the nation.

Other candidates opted for the other distracters as follows: B "freedom, unity and resources of the nation" (18.7%), C "ability, freedom, natural vegetation and sovereignty of the nation" (6.02%) and D "freedom, unity and sovereignty of the nation" (8.4%). The presence of many candidates who failed to select the correct response in this question while in question four from the same topic was performed well by the majority, indicates that there is a problem in teaching and learning of some parts of the topic National Symbols.

Question 6: The major objective of allowing multiparty system in Tanzania is to

    A.   fulfil development partners' conditions

    B.   protect the rights of special groups in the society

    C.   attract foreign investors

    D.   fulfil United Nations directives

    E.   broaden democracy.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	Omitted	Others
Number of Candidates	77,322	125,362	43,410	84,777	455,811	2,876	2,385
Percentage of Candidates	9.76	15.83	5.48	10.7	57.56	0.36	0.3

This question measured the candidates' understanding of the major objective of allowing multiparty system in Tanzania. The candidates'

performance in this question was average as 455,811 candidates equal to (57.56%) selected E "broaden democracy". The candidates who opted for this response demonstrated a clear understanding of the sub topic Political Competition in Democracy.

The candidates who failed to identify the correct answer had the following pattern of incorrect answers: Option B "protect the rights of special groups in the society" attracted 125,362 candidates which is equal to 15.83 percent. This option attracted these candidates due to the fact that the multi-party system goes hand in hand with the presence of non-governmental organizations which stands for the rights of special groups, although this was not the major intention of allowing plural politics in the country. Option D "fulfil United Nations directives" was selected by 84,777 candidates (10.77%). This was also incorrect because there were no such directives. Option A "fulfil development partners conditions" was chosen by 77,322 candidates which is equal to 9.76 percent. The candidates who selected this response could not take time to read and have a clear conceptualization because apart from the fact that there were an external pressure to introduce multi-party system, but it was not the intention of allowing the system according to the requirement of the question. Only a small percentage of candidates (5.48%) was attracted to distracter C "attract foreign investors". Such candidates demonstrated insufficient understanding and probably they relied on guesswork to select this incorrect response.

Question 7: An organ which is empowered to supervise the election of the President, Members of Parliament and Councillors in Tanzania is

A.   the Police Force

B. the National Electoral Commission

C. the High Court

D. the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties

E. the Office of the Prime Minister.

Response pattern

Option	A	B*	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of Candidates	109,995	491,926	74,970	45,147	66,013	1,882	2,046
Percentage of Candidates	13.88	62.12	9.47	5.7	8.34	0.24	0.26

This question from the topic Democracy aimed at measuring the candidates' understanding in connection with an organ which is empowered to supervise the election of the President, Members of Parliament and Councillors in the country. The question was well done as 491,926 candidates, equal to 62.2 percent were able to identify the correct response by selecting B "the National Electoral Commission". The candidates who chose this response demonstrated a clear understanding on the issues related to the election of the President, Members of Parliament and Councillors that is why they were not attracted by other options which were incorrect. Furthermore, 109,995 candidates which is equal to 13.88 percent opted "the Police Force" which was not correct. Those who selected this response might have thought that because the Police Force is responsible to keep security during the elections they are also responsible for supervision of the election itself, which is not correct. The candidates who opted C "the High Court" were 74,970, which is equal to 9.47 percent demonstrated a major weakness in understanding the functions of state organs which are Court, Cabinet of Ministers and Parliament because it is not their

responsibility to supervise elections in the country. These candidate might have thought that the court is involved in supervising election because of the role of court in judging the cases in which some are related to election hence these candidates thought that the Court is responsible for the supervision of election something which is not true.

Moreover, 66,013 candidates (8.34%) opted E "the Office of the Prime Minister", while the remaining 45,147 candidates (5.7%) opted D "the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties" which were all incorrect. The candidates in this category show that they lacked the required knowledge on the topic Constitution of Tanzania because the responsibilities of these persons/organs mentioned in this question are well explained.

Question 8: The rights to own property falls under which category of human rights?
- A. Social and Economic.
- B. Political and Economic.
- C. Constitutional and Political.
- D. Social and Political.
- E. Social and Cultural.

Response pattern

Options	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	316,369	114,893	85,702	78,047	191,624	2,745	2,563

Percentage of candidates	39.95	14.51	10.82	9.86	24.2	0.35	0.32

Question 8 aimed at testing the candidates' understanding of different categories of human rights. In this question candidates were required to identify the category in which the rights to own property belongs. The performance in this question was not good as only 316,369 candidates equal to 39.95 percent were able to choose the correct option A "Social and Economic". Distracter E "Social and Cultural" was attractive to the candidates though not correct, as 24.2 percent opted for it. Other distracters were closely dispersed as follows: B "Political and Economic" 14.51 percent, C "Constitutional and Political" 10.82 percent, D "Social and Political" 9.86 percent. The presence of a big number of candidates (59.39%) who were unable to choose the correct answer is an indication that many candidates lacked enough knowledge of different categories of human rights hence their choice of responses was through speculation. This question was supposed to be well performed in view of the society's current high degree of awareness of different human right issues and the education provided by different civil societies, political parties and the different mass media in connection with human rights.

Question 9: Defence and security of our Nation is the responsibility of
- A. the Defence force
- B. the Tanzania Intelligence and Security Services
- C. the Police force
- D. the Peoples Militia Forces
- E. every citizen.

Response pattern

Options	A	B	C	D	E*	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	76,090	59,145	132,500	40,067	479,426	1,836	2,879
Percentage of candidates	9.61	7.47	16.73	5.06	60.54	0.23	0.36

The question was set from the topic of Defence and Security of the Nation and aimed at testing the candidate's ability to identify the one with the responsibility of the defence and security of our nation. The question was averagely performed whereby 479,426 candidates (60.54%) were able to identify the correct response by choosing E "every citizen". The candidates who were able to choose this option had good understanding of the one with the primary responsibility of the defence and security of our nation and hence were not attracted to other distracters which were more confined to armed forces and institutions with the specific responsibilities in the field of defence and security.

The rest 307,803 candidates (38.87%) went astray by choosing incorrect responses as indicated in the following analysis: 76,090 candidates (9.61%) selected A "the Defence Force", 59,145 candidates (7.47%) selected B "the Tanzania Intelligence and Security Services", 132,500 candidates (16.73%) selected C "the Police Force" and 40,067 candidates (5.06%) selected D "the Peoples Militia Forces". The candidates who opted for these distracters were not aware of the fact that despite the existence of the armed forces and other institutions which deal with defence and security issues in the country, the primary responsibility of defence and security of the country is in the hands of the citizens, and the effectiveness of the armed forces and other security institutions depend to a large extent on the cooperation from citizens through

providing information on any situation which threaten the security of the country.

Question 10: One of the functions of the Peoples' Militia Force is to
- A. arrest wrongdoers and take them to the Police station
- B. punish lawbreakers in urban areas
- C. prevent fire disasters in urban areas
- D. collect development levy in urban areas
- E. prevent and combat corruption.

Response pattern

Option	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	585,841	67,458	30,223	39,077	65,297	1,927	2,120
Percentage of candidates	73.98	8.52	3.82	4.93	8.25	0.24	0.27

The question aimed at testing the candidates' ability to identify the functions of the Peoples Militia force from among the given functions. The majority of candidates 585,841 (73.98%) were able to choose the correct response A "arrest wrongdoers and take them to the Police station". This is an indication of the presence of many candidates who had a good understanding of the topic concerning Defence and Security.

Moreover, 67,458 candidates (8.52%) opted for B "punish lawbreakers in urban areas". This was not the correct response because the judiciary is the only organ which is allowed to punish all wrongdoers. Possibly the candidates were attracted to this incorrect option because of the abuse of the law in some areas, whereby the Militia forces and members of other forces have been inflicting

punishment to suspected law breakers by beating them contrary to the law.

A total of 65,297 candidates (8.25%) opted for E "prevent and combat corruption". This option was not correct because this is not basically the responsibility of the Militia Forces since there is a special institution established for prevention and combating corruption in the country. A total of 39,077 candidates (4.93%) opted for D "collect development levy in urban areas" which was not a correct response because legally development levy no longer exist. As a matter of fact, candidates were attracted to this option because the Peoples Militia force is involved in collecting other types of taxes in various Municipal Councils in the country. A few candidates (30,223), equal to 3.82 percent opted for C "prevent fire disasters in urban areas" which was an incorrect option. These candidates failed to differentiate the functions of the peoples Militia forces and those of the Fire Brigade hence demonstrated little understanding of the topic on Defence and Security.

Question 11: Globalization is a system which emphasize on the presence of

    A. information and communication technology in developing countries

    B. equal rights to all people in the world

    C. many Political Parties in developing countries

    D. free trade among Nations

    E. the informal sector in developing countries.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D*	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	416,782	184,307	60,454	84,196	41,176	2,967	2,061
Percentage of candidates	52.6	23.3	7.63	10.63	5.2	0.37	0.32

Question 11 required the candidates to identify the emphasis of the system of globalization. A few candidates (84,196) equal to 10.63 percent were able to choose the correct option D "free trade among Nations". The relevance of the response is due to the fact that the major pillar of the system of globalization is free trade among nations which is simplified and given more impetus with the development of information and communication technology hence transforming the world into a village.

Many candidates (416,782), equal to 52.6 percent were attracted to the distracter A "information and Communication technology in developing countries" which was not a correct response because the development and spread of globalization is attributed to the development of information and communication technology worldwide. A total of 184,307 candidates (23.3%) opted for B "equal rights to all people in the world". This response was not related in any way with the concept of globalization. A total of 60,454 candidates (7.63%) opted for C "many Political Parties in developing countries". This option also attracted candidates because of the presence of the multiparty system in the country. A few candidates (41,117), equal to 5.2 percent opted for E "the informal sector in developing countries". This distracter attracted some candidates because of the emphasis put forward by political leaders on how the informal sector can alleviate the problem of unemployment among the youth. The presence of a big number of candidates who failed to

choose the correct response is an indication that candidates lacked enough knowledge of the subtopic concerning globalization.

On the other hand, statistical comparison between 2014 and 2013 performance in this topic shows a decrease whereby in 2013 the performance was 39.9 percent and in 2014 the situation became worse as the performance declined to 10.63 percent. This is an indication that the topic is not well taught.

Question 12: What is the meaning of Entrepreneurship?

        A. A business with big profit.

        B. Investment in a project or business.

        C. Small business.

        D. The informal sector.

        E. Bravery in property ownership.

Response pattern

Option	A	B*	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	78,348	418,176	143,658	38,512	108,476	2,294	2,497
Percentage of candidates	9.89	52.8	18.14	4.86	13.7	0.28	0.32

This question aimed at testing candidates' understanding of the concept of entrepreneurship. The candidate's performance was average whereby 418,176 candidates (52.8%) were able to identify the correct response by choosing B "investment in a project or business". The candidates who opted for this response

demonstrated a clear understanding of the topic concerning entrepreneurship and they were not attracted to distracters which had several shortcomings. Other candidates selected incorrect options. A significant number of candidates (143,658) equal to 18.14 percent opted for C "Small business". The candidates who opted for this response did not understand that entrepreneurship is not confined to business but also involves projects. They also did not know that entrepreneurship can be small, medium or high. Hence, the response did not carry the broad meaning of the concept of entrepreneurship.

Moreover, 108,476 candidates (13.7%) opted for E "Bravery in property ownership" and 78,348 candidates (9.89%) opted for A "A business with big profit". These candidates were attracted to these distracters because of the presence of the words 'bravery' and 'big profit' in these responses and hence thought that they are related to the word 'entrepreneurship' in the concerned question. These candidates lacked understanding of the concept of entrepreneurship hence were attracted to these distracters. A few candidates (38,512) equal to 4.86% opted for D "The informal sector" which was also not correct.

Question 13: The weaknesses of the United Nations (UNO) include

    A. inability to prevent the spread of globalization

    B. Africans have never held any high ranking position in the United Nations

    C. few members have the privilege of veto powers

    D. the failure to approve the Declaration on Human rights

    E. the exclusion of African countries in the Security Council's meetings.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	133,309	138,563	208,788	159,674	143,261	6,194	2,154
Percentage of candidates	16.8	17.5	26.36	20.16	18.1	0.78	0.27

Question 13 aimed at testing candidates' ability to analyse the weaknesses of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in fulfilling its functions. The topic on Cooperation between Tanzania and other Nations is one of the topic many candidates were expected to perform well due to the fact that the candidates had access to many information on the activities of the United Nations from several sources which include the mass media such as newspapers, radio stations and television networks. Contrary to that expectation, only 208,788 candidates, equal to 26.36 percent were able to choose the correct response C "few members have the privilege of veto powers".

Other candidates opted for the other distracters in the following close dispersion: Distracter A "inability to prevent the spread of globalization" (16.8%); this response was not correct because globalization is not a problem to the world but rather it is a worldwide system which brings together people from different nations in the political, economic and social field. The system of globalization has made the world to be like a village due to the development of information and communication technology. Distracter B "Africans have never held any high ranking position in the United Nations" (17.5%); this was not a correct response because Africans such as Kofi Annan and Boutros Boutros Ghali held the position of the Secretary General in the past. Distracter D "the failure to approve

the Declaration on Human rights" (20.16%) was not a correct response because the United Nations declaration on Human rights was adopted in 1948. Distracter E "the exclusion of African countries in the Security Council's meetings" (18.1%) was not a correct response because African countries take part in Security Council meetings according to the United Nations charter.

The presence of a big number of candidates who failed to identify the correct response is an indication that candidates lacked enough understanding of the topic concerned.

Question 14: The Chief Justice of Tanzania is appointed by the

　　　　　A. Parliament

　　　　　B. Prime Minister

　　　　　C. President

　　　　　D. Vice President

　　　　　E. Attorney General.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	94,999	99,022	452,510	64,394	76,176	2,645	2,206
Percentage of candidates	12	12.5	57.14	8.13	9.62	0.33	0.28

This question from the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania topic tested the candidates' understanding in connection with the appointing authority of the Chief Justice. The performance in this question was average whereby 452,510 candidates (57.14%) were able to choose the correct response C "President".

On the other hand, a total of 334,591 candidates had close dispersal of choice of options (between 8.13 percent and 12.5 percent) as follows; 99,022 candidates (12.5%) opted for B "the Prime Minister", 94,999 candidates (12%) opted for A "Parliament", 76,176 candidates (9.62%) opted for E "the Attorney General" and the remaining candidates 64,394 (8.13 %) opted for D "Vice President". In general, these candidates lacked correct understanding of the appointing authority of the Chief Justice hence found themselves being attracted to incorrect answers.

2.2   Section B: History

Question 15: In which century did the Asian traders arrive in Tanganyika?

A 15th century

B 19th century

C 8th century

D 9th century

E 12th century.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	281,687	245,618	119,521	93,032	46,616	3,347	2,122
Percentage of candidates	35.57	31.01	15.09	11.75	5.89	0.42	0.27

The question required the candidates to determine a century in which Asian traders arrived in Tanganyika. This question was extracted from the topic "Interactions between Tanzanian, Asians and European societies". Only a few candidates (15.09%) managed to choose the correct answer C "8th century". Such candidates had

enough knowledge on this question to the extent that they were able to differentiate the 8th century from other centuries stipulated in the distracters such as A "15th century" and "B "19th century". These distracters are associated to a great extent with the coming of foreigners like the Portuguese (15th century) and the colonialists (19th century). Therefore, it was easy for the candidates to confuse these centuries with the correct answer. Other candidates who opted for distracters D "9th century" and E "12th century" knew that the trade between Africa and Asia flourished during those centuries but failed to understand that the question specifically required the century in which such traders came in Tanganyika. Generally, the existence of a good number of candidates (84.91%) who failed in this question reveals that the topic on Interactions between Tanzanian, Asians and European societies was not done well.

Question 16: One of the duties of the clan head before colonialism
was to
A   settle disputes
B   sign treaties with the colonialists
C   increase the size of their herds
D   build houses
E   establish socialist villages.

Response pattern

Option	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	448,601	143,516	50,204	40,244	104,462	2,628	2,288
Percentage of candidates	56.65	18.12	6.34	5.08	13.19	0.33	0.29

This question tested the candidates' ability to ascertain one of the responsibilities of the pre-colonial clan head. This was one of the

questions with average performance since the majority of the candidates 448,601 (56.65%) chose the correct answer A "settle disputes". Such candidates managed to identify the correct answer since despite being taught in the class, they were also able to transfer their knowledge by associating the duties of the clan head with what usually take place in many African societies when conflicts occur. In most cases it is the "elders" who settle such disputes. However, 18.12 percent of the candidates who chose B "sign treaties with the colonialists" and E "establish socialist villages" (13.19%) failed to understand that the question required them to identify one of the responsibilities of the clan head "before" colonialism therefore, such candidates failed to understand that treaties were signed during colonialism and socialist villages were established after colonialism. Furthermore, the candidates who chose C "increase the size of their herds" (6.34%) and D "build houses" (5.08%) failed to understand that these were not the basic responsibilities of the clan head. Besides, not all societies involved themselves in keeping animals.

Question 17: The conference which partitioned Africa was held in

          A   Berlin

          B   London

          C   Rome

          D   Paris

          E   New York.

Response pattern

Option	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	519,845	80,288	62,229	37,418	87,441	2,575	2,147

Percentage of candidates	65.64	10.14	7.86	4.72	11.04	0.33	0.27

The question measured the candidates' understanding of the city in which the conference which partitioned the African continent was held. A total of 519,845 (65.64%) candidates recognized the city in which the capitalist nations assembled to divide the African continent among themselves hence managed to choose the correct answer A "Berlin". However, 80,288 candidates (10.14%) chose B "London", 62,229 (7.86%) chose C "Rome", 37,418 (4.72%) chose D "Paris" and 87,441 (11.04%) chose E "New York" which were not correct answers. The popularity of these towns was probably the reason which made these candidates to choose them since such towns are the headquarters of either the United Nations which is situated in New York. Moreover, other UN agencies such as International Maritime Organization whose headquarters are situated in London, Food and Agriculture Organization which has its headquarters in Rome and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with its headquarters in Paris.

Question 18: Arusha Declaration was about

      A independence and work

      B politics and agriculture

      C   universal education

      D socialism and self-reliance

      E multiparty system.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D*	E	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	71,405	83,181	209,792	290,027	134,137	1,711	1,690

Percentage of candidates	9.02	10.5	26.49	36.62	16.94	0.22	0.21

The question measured the candidates' ability to identify one of the objectives of Arusha Declaration whereas 36.62 percent of the candidates answered this question correctly by choosing the correct answer D "socialism and self-reliance". However, 46.01 percent of all the candidates who chose A "independence and work", B "politics and agriculture" and C "Universal Education" were attracted by these distracters because to a great extent, they resemble with the themes of Arusha Declaration. Such candidates failed to understand that "independence and work" was a slogan of TANU after the independence while "politics and agriculture" and "Universal Education" were resolutions which were stated after Arusha Declaration. Politics and agriculture aimed at developing the agricultural sector and increase the production of food and cash crops while "Universal Education" aimed at enabling everyone to access education. The candidates who opted for E "multiparty system" (16.94%) were probably attracted to this distracter because multiparty system has gained much popularity recently but they failed to understand that during Arusha declaration there was no multiparty democracy.

Question 19: In the Late Stone Age, division of labour in the society was based on

A   wisdom and wealth

B   wisdom and age

C   experience and wisdom

D   age and sex

E   wealth and age.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D*	E	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	69,770	124,387	149,977	408,699	34,906	2,495	1,709
Percentage of candidates	8.81	15.71	18.94	51.61	4.41	0.32	0.22

The question required the candidates to identify the criterion used in the division of labour during the Late Stone Age. Many candidates (51.61%) managed to choose the correct answer D "age and sex". These candidates proved to have high knowledge and skills in identifying the correct answer since all the distracters provided were so attractive to the extent that candidates who were not keen chose these distracters which were A "wisdom and wealth" (8.81%), B "wisdom and age" (15.71), C "experience and wisdom" (18.94) and E "wealth and age" (4.41%). All these distracters bear a resemblance to the qualities of leaders in some societies. The candidates who chose them lacked specific skills on how division of labour was organized during the Late Stone Age. Moreover, 2,495 candidates (0.32%) did not answer this question.

Question 20: Man started to walk on two legs at the stage of
A Primates
B Homo Sapiens
C Homo Habilis
D Zinjanthropus
E Homo Erectus.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	60,259	174,723	205,952	278,533	65,999	4,351	2,126
Percentage of candidates	7.61	22.06	26.01	35.17	8.33	0.55	0.27

The question measured the candidates' ability to understand a stage in which man started walking on two legs. Though this topic on the Origin of Man and Evolution of Mankind was expected to have good performance since its question based on the origin of man which every candidate would have obviously been interested to know, but only 65,999 (8.33%) of the candidates managed to choose the correct answer E "Homo Erectus". Many candidates 719,461 (90.85%) failed in this question because the distracters provided were so attractive, for example, 278,533 (35.17%) candidates chose D "Zinjanthropus" possibly due to the fact that Zinjanthropus" is a popular stage among many candidates because its skull was discovered in Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania. Moreover, the candidates who chose A "Primates" (7.61%), B "Homo Sapiens" (22.06%) and C "Homo Habilis" (26.01%) either based on guesswork or failed to understand that each evolutionary stage had its specific attributes. Moreover, "Homo Erectus" was a stage in which man started walking by using two legs and therefore this made him to appear different from other animals in the group of "Primates". A total of 4,351 candidates (0.55%) did not answer this question.

Question 21: In which century did the British rule in Tanganyika end?

A 15.

B 19.

C 20.

D 18.

E 17.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	113,989	297,738	195,046	125,967	53,661	3,235	2,307
Percentage of candidates	14.39	37.6	24.63	15.91	6.78	0.41	0.29

The question required the candidates to identify a century in which the British rule in Tanganyika ended. This question had a poor performance since only 195,046 candidates (24.63%) managed to choose the correct answer C "20". The majority of the candidates (37.6%) were attracted to distracter B "19" due to the fact that the 19th century is very popular among historians because it embodies many historical events such as establishment of colonialism in Africa and African struggles against colonialism. Moreover, the candidates who chose A "15", D "18" and E "17" had poor understanding of the question hence decided to guess since these distracters do not correlate with the period in which British rule in Tanganyika ended.

Question 22: The war which broke out in Rwanda in 1994 was
caused by

    A   tribalism

    B   wealth

    C   corruption

    D   feudalism

    E   capitalism.

Response pattern

Option	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	337,157	50,385	103,794	133,841	160,138	3,455	3,173
Percentage of candidates	42.57	6.36	13.11	16.9	20.22	0.44	0.4

The question required the candidates to identify the source of the war which broke out in Rwanda in 1994. A total of 337,157 candidates (42.57%) managed to choose the correct answer A "tribalism". However, 56.59 percent of the candidates who chose distracters B, C, D and E failed to detect a specific cause of war in Rwanda. Despite the fact that the responses provided in these distracters have been the causes of conflicts in African countries, the war which broke out in Rwanda in 1994 was specifically caused by tribalism.

Question 23: The first agents of colonialism in Zanzibar and
Tanganyika were

    A   Traders

    B   Missionaries

    C   Explorers

    D   Settlers

    E   Arabs.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	143,478	148,304	369,770	45,108	80,326	2,588	2,369
Percentage of candidates	18.12	18.73	46.69	5.7	10.14	0.33	0.3

The question measured the candidates' ability to detect the first agents of colonialism to come to Zanzibar and Tanganyika. A total of 369,770 candidates (46.69%) were able to choose the correct answer C "Explorers". These candidates proved to have enough knowledge on the agents of colonialism. However, the candidates who opted for A "Traders" (18.12%) and B "Missionaries" (18.73%) had an idea that all came as agents of colonialism but in the real sense explorers came before the traders and missionaries. Furthermore, 10.14 percent of candidates who chose E "Arabs" were attracted to this distracter because the Arabs came from the Middle and Far East before European traders, missionaries, explorers and settlers but they failed to understand that Arabs were not agents of colonialism. The candidates who chose D "settlers" (5.7%) probably opted for it under trial and error bases since the settlers came to alienate Africans farms and mines and not as agents of colonialism. However, 2,588 candidates (0.3%) omitted this question.

Question 24: An institution which dealt with labour recruitment in Tanganyika was called

A   MANAMBA

B   TFL

C   TAA

D   JUWATA

E   SILABU.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	341,091	101,359	126,408	61,415	155,767	3,357	2,546
Percentage of candidates	43.07	12.8	15.96	7.75	19.67	0.42	0.32

The question required the candidates to identify an institution which dealt with labour recruitment in Tanganyika during the colonial period. This is one of the questions which had poor performance since only a few candidates (19.67%) managed to choose the correct answer E "SILABU". These candidates had enough knowledge on how the colonial administration managed to perpetuate their economy. The majority of the candidates (43.07%) were attracted to distracter A "MANAMBA". These candidates probably failed to realize that "MANAMBA" were mere labourers and not an institution. Moreover, the distracters B "TFL" (12.8%), TAA (15.96%) and D "JUWATA" (7.75%) were chosen by the candidates who failed to realize that an institution which dealt with labour recruitment during the colonial period (SILABU) was established by the colonialists in order to obtain labourers easily who could work in sisal plantations while other parties/organizations stipulated in the distracters were established by Africans before and after colonialism to accomplish their needs.

Question 25: The origin of the family is

        A   relatives and friends

        B   clan and tribe

        C   father and mother

        D   children

        E   grandparents and youths.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Other
Number of candidates	39,431	121,794	548,215	49,466	29,093	1,971	1,973
Percentage of candidates	4.98	15.38	69.22	6.25	3.67	0.25	0.25

The question required the candidates to trace the origin of the family. The majority of the candidates (69.22%) were able to choose the correct answer C "father and mother". These candidates had adequate knowledge on the topic "Our Family" hence could easily pinpoint the correct answer from the appealing distracters. The candidates who opted for the other distracters were attracted by the closeness of the given distracters to the family.

Question 26: Industrial Revolution in Europe took place between
the following centuries

A   16 and 17

B   15 and 16

C   17 and 18

D   18 and 19

E   15 and 20.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D*	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	98,782	173,034	154,057	260,240	98,662	4,627	2,541
Percentage of candidates	12.47	21.85	19.45	32.86	12.46	0.58	0.32

The question tested the ability of the candidates to trace a century in which Industrial Revolution took place in Europe. A total of 260, 240 candidates (32.86%) managed to choose the correct answer D "18

and 19" probably due to the fact that Industrial Revolution contributed much to the abolition of slave trade and colonization of the African continent. Therefore, these historical events enabled these candidates to clearly understand the topic on Industrial Revolution. However, the distracters A, B, C and E had no any relationship with the question hence the candidates who chose them failed to understand the chronology of historical events on the development of capitalism because there was no Industrial Revolution before the 18th century. Thus, the distracters which included the period before the 18th century were wrong. Likewise, in the 20th century, capitalism had reached the stage of imperialism hence this century could not be associated with Industrial Revolution at all. Furthermore, the existence of 4,627 candidates (0.58%) who omitted this question reveals that many candidates lacked knowledge on slave trade and Colonial Invasion.

Question 27: The East African societies which resisted the colonialists through war include the

A   Nandi and Hehe

B   Sangu and Bena

C   Ha and Kamba

D   Ganda and Bena

E   Bena and Pare.

Response pattern

Option	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	451,750	96,362	104,538	63,608	70,242	3,064	2,379
Percentage of candidates	57.04	12.17	13.2	8.03	8.87	0.39	0.3

The question required the candidates to identify the East African societies which resisted the colonialists actively. The correct answer was A "Nandi and Hehe" which was chosen by 57.04 percent of all the candidates. This implies that many candidates had enough knowledge on the invasion of the African continent and Africans' struggles against colonial invasion. Moreover, a total of 334,750 candidates (42.27%) chose distracters B "Sangu and Bena", "C Ha and Kamba", D "Ganda and Bena" and E "Bena and Pare". These distracters involved the African societies which either resisted the colonialists silently or did not resist colonial intrusion at all. Moreover, the presence of 0.39 percent of the candidates who omitted this question confirms that many candidates did not understand the topic on the establishment of colonialism in Africa. Furthermore, the omission of the question also contributed in lowering candidates' performance.

Question 28: The first Portuguese sailor to reach Africa was

      A   Vasco Da Gama

      B   David Livingstone

      C   Batholomew Diaz

      D   Johann Krapf

      E   Fransisco D'almeida.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	382,961	128,583	178,479	55,658	41,200	2,568	2,494
Percentage of candidates	48.36	16.24	22.54	7.03	5.2	0.32	0.31

This question tested the candidates' ability to identify the first Portuguese sailor to reach Africa. Only a few candidates (22.54%)

managed to choose the correct answer C "Batholomew Diaz". These candidates had knowledge on the early explorers and sailors who came in Africa from Europe. Moreover, distracter A "Vasco Da Gama" attracted many candidates (48.36%) probably due to his popularity since he was the first Portuguese explorer and sailor who managed to reach India. The candidates who chose option E "Fransisco D'almeida" (5.2%) failed to understand that though he was a Portuguese who helped Vasco Da Gama to attack Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia towns, he was preceded by Batholomew Diaz. Other distracters: B "David Livingstone" and D "Johann Krapf" were chosen by candidates who had no knowledge on the topics of Interactions Between Tanzanian, Asian and European Societies and Agents of Colonialism in Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone and Krapf were not Portuguese sailors but explorers who played a great role in extending the German and British rule in East Africa during the 19th century.

Question 29: The crops which were brought by the Portuguese to Tanganyika include
- A   cassava and coffee
- B   coffee and cloves
- C   maize and cassava
- D   sisal and cassava
- E   cashew nuts and coconuts.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	84,896	295,077	174,116	97,437	134,148	3,564	2,705
Percentage of candidates	10.72	37.26	21.99	12.3	16.94	0.45	0.34

This question required the candidates to identify the crops which were brought by the Portuguese to Tanganyika. Only 21.99 percent of the candidates were able to choose the correct answer C "maize and cassava". Many candidates (37.26%) opted for B "coffee and cloves" probably due to the fact that such crops are some of the popular cash crops which were emphasized before and after independence in Tanzania thus candidates opted for these crops because of their importance in the national economy without taking into consideration the requirement of the question. Some of the crops which were in other options probably were chosen by some candidates because they are found in their environment but basically they were not brought by the Portuguese.

Question 30: European nations which scrambled for the river Nile were

    A   France and Belgium

    B   Britain and Germany

    C   France and Portugal

    D   Britain and France

    E   Belgium and Portugal.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D*	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	153,979	269,732	124,900	149,730	86,717	4,464	2,421
Percentage of candidates	19.44	34.06	15.77	18.91	10.95	0.56	0.31

This question required the candidates to identify the European nations which scrambled for the river Nile. Only a few candidates (18.91%) who had knowledge on the invasion of the African continent from the 1880s especially the areas which were highly

scrambled for such as Egypt and Nile and Congo basins managed to choose the correct answer D "Britain and France". The distracter B "Britain and Germany" attracted many candidates (34.06%) probably due to the popularity of those nations in the invasion and partition processes of the African continent. A total of 365,596 candidates (46.16%) who chose A "France and Belgium", C "France and Portugal" and E "Belgium and Portugal" failed to identify the specific areas which were scrambled for by the European powers hence provided wrong answers. Furthermore, a total of 4,464 candidates (0.56%) omitted this question a situation which reveals that the topic on Invasion of African Continent was not well understood by these candidates.

Question 31: The struggle for independence in Africa started after the

	A	formation of the African Union
	B	collapse of the Soviet Union
	C	second World War
	D	abolition of slave trade
	E	introduction of multiparty system in Africa.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	130,797	48,192	375,169	146,576	85,595	3,159	2,455
Percentage of candidates	16.52	6.09	47.37	18.51	10.81	0.4	0.31

This question tested the candidates' ability in identifying the period in which the struggle for independence in Africa started. This question was averagely performed since only 47.37 percent of the candidates

were able to choose the correct answer C "Second World War". Other distracters had no any correlation with the demands of the question. For example, the Organization of African Unity was established in 1963 and the collapse of the Soviet Union occurred at the beginning of 1990s during which many African countries had already attained their independence. Likewise, the abolition of slave trade was followed by the colonial epoch and not the struggle for independence therefore this disqualified distracter D "abolition of slave trade". Moreover, option E "introduction of multiparty system in Africa was not a correct answer because multiparty system was re-introduced in Africa in 1990s while many African countries were already independent. Generally, the candidates who chose these distracters demonstrated great weakness for failing to understand the significant historical events in various periods.

Question 32: The scientist who explained the evolution of man was

   A Mary Leakey

   B Charles

   C Louis Leakey

   D Richard Leakey

   E John Speke.

Response pattern

Option	A	B*	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	70,098	290,306	191,668	133,204	100,407	3,498	2,762
Percentage of candidates	8.85	36.66	24.2	16.82	12.68	0.44	0.35

This question required the candidates to identify the scientist who explained the evolution of man. A total of 290,306 (36.66%) chose the correct answer B "Charles Darwin" because they had knowledge of this scientist's theory on the evolution of man. However, a total of 261,766 candidates (33.05%) opted for wrong answers A "Mary Leakey" and C "Louis Leakey". These candidates were attracted to such distracters probably due to the popularity of "Mary Leakey and Louis Leakey who discovered the skull of the earliest man (Zinjanthropus). Furthermore, the candidates who opted for D "Richard Leakey" (16.82%) were attracted to the name "Leakey" for they associated it with the scientist who discovered the earliest man. Moreover, the candidates (12.68%) who opted for E "John Speke" lacked a clear understanding of the question since this distracter is not part and parcel of the evolution of man since "John Speke" was an explorer.

2.3   Section C: Geography

Question 33: When the sun is in the southern hemisphere where does the wind blow from?
- A.   South.
- B.   West.
- C.   East.
- D.   North.
- E.   North East.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D*	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	93,842	131,318	152,623	269,244	139,220	3,346	2,350
Percentage of candidates	11.85	16.58	19.27	34	17.58	0.42	0.3

This question assessed the candidates' understanding about the relationship between the overhead sun and the direction of winds. This was among the questions in which the candidates' performance was poor whereby only 34 percent of the candidates selected D "North" which was the correct answer. Generally, when the overhead sun is on the southern hemisphere winds blow from north to south in order to fill the low pressure belt developed due to an increase in temperature in the southern hemisphere. The responses of the remaining 65.28 percent of candidates which were not correct are analysed as follows. The candidates who selected A "South" were 11.85%, B "West" 16.58 percent, C "East" 19.27% and 'E' "North-East" 17.58 percent. This tendency of Response pattern implies that the candidates had little knowledge about the effects of the overhead sun on the changes of the direction of wind. Nevertheless, 3,346 candidates which is equivalent to 0.42 percent did not attempt this question and 2,350 candidates, equivalent to 0.3 percent did not choose the correct answer properly leading to their responses to be disregarded.

Question 34: How can the number of people in a certain area be obtained?

    A. Counting the number of births.

    B. By counting the deceased.

    C. Counting refugees.

D. Evaluating the size of the area.

E. Conducting census.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	43,557	34,468	37,639	48,760	623,287	1,893	2,339
Percentage of candidates	5.5	4.35	4.75	6.16	78.7	0.24	0.3

This question assessed the knowledge of candidates about population, especially how it can be obtained. This is one of the questions which were performed well by candidates. More than three quarters of the candidates who sat for the examination (78.7%) chose E "Conducting census" which was the correct answer. This shows that the candidates had adequate knowledge about this topic since census enables to collect information of all groups in the society. The responses of the remaining 20.76 percent of candidates who selected incorrect responses is analysed as follows. The candidates who selected A "Counting the number of births" were 5.5 percent, B "By counting the deceased" were 4.35 percent, C "Counting refugees" were 4.75 percent and D "Evaluating the size of the area" were 6.16 percent. The candidates who selected these options lacked adequate knowledge about the assessed topic since the options do not represent methods which can give an accurate number of people that reflect all the groups of people. However, 1,893 candidates which is equivalent to 0.24 percent did not attempt this question and the remaining 2,339 candidates which is equal to 0.3 percent did not choose their options properly leading to their responses to be disregarded.

Question 35: One of the effects of the rapid population increase in Tanzania is the

  A. increase of tribal wars

  B. increase of malaria

  C. inadequacy of social services

  D. decrease of the area of the country

  E. failure to get enough educated people.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	144,008	84,244	377,766	104,671	77,573	2,028	1,653
Percentage of candidates	18.18	10.64	47.7	13.22	9.8	0.26	0.21

In this question the candidates were required to identify one of the effects of rapid population increase in Tanzania. The performance of candidates in this question was average since 47.7 percent (47.70%) of candidates were able to select C "inadequacy of social services" which was the correct answer. The analysis of over fifty percent (51.84%) of candidates who chose incorrect responses is as follows. Option A "increase of tribal wars" attracted the highest number of candidates (18.18%) who chose other distracters. This is possibly caused by actions that lead to the breach of peace such as the conflicts between farmers and pastoralists over land which may be interpreted by candidates as tribal wars. Another 10.64 percent of candidates selected B "increase of malaria" and 13.22 percent chose D "decrease of the area of the country" which were also incorrect responses. A smallest percentage of candidates (9.8%) selected E "failure to get enough educated people" which was also

an incorrect response. The choice of these distracters can be a result of candidates' lack of adequate knowledge about the effects of rapid population increase which made candidates fails to discriminate the correct answer from the distracters.

Question 36: The rain water can be harvested and preserved for various uses by using

      A.   buckets and pipes

      B.   bottles and basins

      C.   wells and bottles

      D.   wells and tanks

      E.   buckets and bottles.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D*	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	108,128	42,249	35,401	536,380	65,736	1,887	2,162
Percentage of candidates	13.65	5.33	4.47	67.73	8.3	0.24	0.27

This question assessed the knowledge of candidates about the strategies which can be used to harvest rain water and store for various uses. This is one of the questions which were performed fairly whereby 67.73 percent of candidates selected D "wells and tanks" which was the correct answer because it identified the infrastructure which can be used to store a large amount of water for future use. The responses of the remaining candidates (32.37%) were distributed among the distracters with A "buckets and pipes" being chosen by more candidates (13.65%) than the other distracters possibly because these things (buckets and pipes) are more used in the candidates' environment. A total of 5.33 percent of

the candidate chose 'B' "bottles and basins" while 4.47 percent selected C "(wells and bottles" and 8.3 percent of candidates chose 'E' "buckets and bottles". Although some of these distracters showed utensils which can be used to store water at homes, they cannot store large amount of harvested water.

Question 37: The candidates were required to study the following map then answer the question that follows:
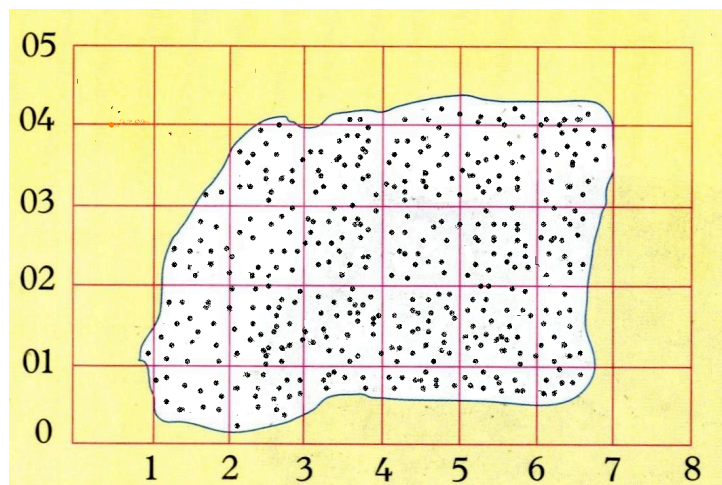
Calculate the area covered with dots in square kilometres if the scale is 1:100000

    A. $10.5\ km^2$

    B. $20.05\ km^2$

    C. $15\ km^2$

    D. $15.5\ km^2$

    E. $20.5\ km^2$

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	omitted	Others
Number of candidates	151,434	153,136	210,360	116,886	149,877	8,104	2,146
Percentage of candidates	19.12	19.34	26.56	14.76	18.93	1.02	0.27

This question is among the questions in which the candidates performed poorly since only 18.93 percent were able to choose the correct answer E (20.5 km^2). In attempting this question, the candidate was required to have the ability to translate the given ratio scale and use it in calculating distance on the ground. Thus, the candidate was expected to know that for the given scale, one centimetre on map represented one kilometre on the ground. Therefore, each square on map represented one square kilometre on the ground (1 km^2). By using strategies which are used to calculate areas of irregular shapes, the candidate was expected to get 20.5 square kilometres as the area covered by dots. Up to 26.56 percent of candidates were more attracted by option C (15 km^2) possibly because they counted all the squares in the map as complete squares and dividing the result by two without considering that some of the squares were not complete. The candidates who selected A "(10.5 km^2" 19.12 percent, B "20.05 km^2" 19.34 percent and D "15.5 km^2" 14.76% made mistakes in their calculations or did not have adequate knowledge of the topic.

Question 38: A photograph which depicts dense forest and crops like palms might have been taken from

    A. Equatorial climate

    B. Tropical climate

    C. Monsoon climate

    D. Mediterranean climate

    E. Cold climate.

Response pattern

Option	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	399,398	153,081	48,125	117,682	67,503	3,526	2,628
Percentage of candidates	50.43	19.33	6.08	14.86	8.52	0.45	0.33

In attempting this question, the candidates were required to identify the climatic condition in which a photograph showing thick forests and crops such as palms was taken. The performance of candidates in this question was average whereby half (50.43%) of the candidates selected A "equatorial climate" which was the correct answer since thick forests is a characteristic of equatorial climate. Additionally, permanent crops such as palms grow in places which receive high amount of rainfall annually which is also a characteristic of the equatorial climate. The remaining 48.79 percent of candidates selected incorrect responses. However, option 'D' "Mediterranean climate" appeared to attract more candidates (14.86%). Another 19.33 percent of the candidates selected 'B' "tropical climate" and 6.08 percent chose 'C' "Monsoon climate". Option 'E' "cold climate" was selected by 8.52 percent of candidates. The possible reason for many candidates to be attracted to these distracters is a result of

candidates' inability to identify the major characteristics of each climatic condition.

Question 39: The major factors which contribute to the rapid population growth in Tanzania include

      A.   immigration and natural increase

      B.   lack of knowledge on improved life

      C.   reproductive health education

   D.   early marriage

      E.   the increase of refugees.

Response pattern

Option	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	395,871	89,271	87,357	64,806	148,690	3,367	2,581
Percentage of candidates	49.99	11.27	11.03	8.18	18.78	0.43	0.33

In this question, the candidates were required to identify major factors which contribute to population increase in Tanzania. The performance of candidates in this question was average since 49.99 percent of candidates selected A "immigration and natural increase" which was the correct answer. Half (50.01%) of Response pattern were distributed within the incorrect options. Option B "lack of knowledge on improved life" was selected by 11.27 percent of candidates. Option C "reproduction health education" was selected by 11.03 percent of candidate while option D "early marriage" was selected by the smallest percentage of candidates (8.18%) and option E "the increase of refugees" was selected by more candidates (18.78%) of candidates who selected incorrect responses. The selection of these distracters may be caused by inadequacy of

knowledge of candidates about the major factors that contribute to rapid population growth. This in turn, led to the candidates to select options which do not represent factors which directly lead to population growth. A total of 3,367 which is equivalent to 0.43 percent did not attempt this question. Furthermore, 2,581 candidates which equal 0.33 percent did not choose their options properly leading to their responses to be disregarded.

Question 40: The candidates were required to study the following contour map then answer the question that follows:
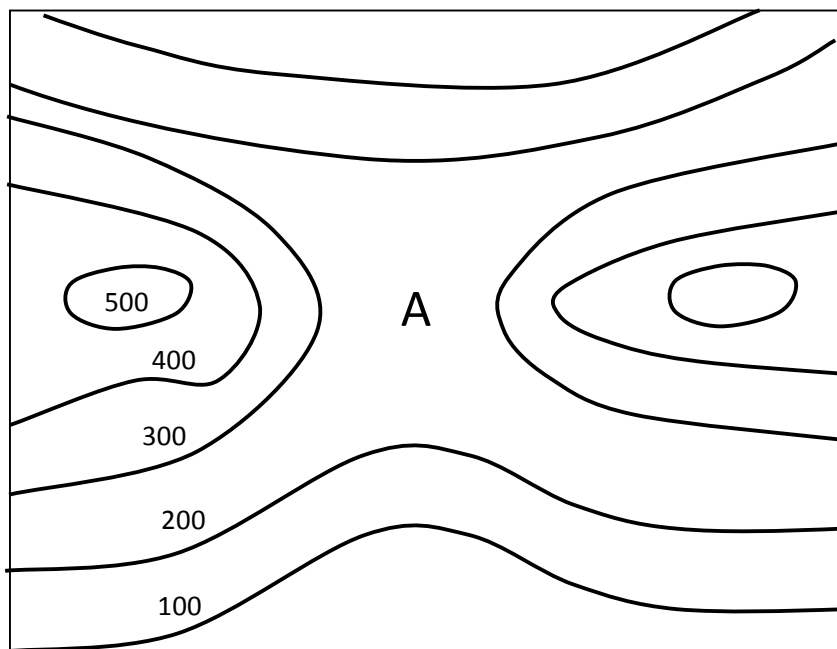
What is the name of the landform represented by the letter **A**?

A. spur.

B. Highland.

C. Valley.

D. Hill peak.

E. Saddle.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	omitted	Others
Number of candidates	75,593	109,219	138,215	77,942	384,724	2,939	3,311
Percentage of candidates	9.55	13.79	17.45	9.84	48.58	0.37	0.42

In this question, the candidates were required to study the contour map and then identify the feature marked with letter A. This question required candidates to have good ability to study contour maps and identify different features such as valleys, hills, mountains, saddle and rivers. By considering the given contour map the marked area is located between two hills. The performance in this question was average since 48.58 percent of the candidates who sat for the examination selected E "saddle" which was the correct answer because a saddle is a gap between two hills. More than fifty percent of candidates (51.42%) were not able to identify the correct name of that feature. The inability of candidates to select the correct answer shows inadequate ability of candidates to read contour maps since the feature which is represented on map is among the basic features which each candidate who is exposed to contour map reading was expected to be able to identify the correct answer. However, 2,936 candidates equal to 0.37 percent did not attempt this question. The

remaining 3,311 candidates, equivalent to 0.42 percent did not make their selection properly leading to their responses to be disregarded.

Question 41: Hygrometer is an instrument which is used to measure

    A. Temperature

    B. Rainfall

    C. Humidity

    D. Wind

    E. Sunshine.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	135,876	102,417	384,623	93,014	69,597	4,103	2,315
Percentage of candidates	17.16	12.93	48.57	11.75	8.79	0.52	0.29

In this question the candidates were required to identify the element of weather which is measured by using the hygrometer. The performance of candidates in this question was average since below fifty percent (48.57%) of candidates selected C "humidity" which was the correct answer. More than fifty percent (52.43%) of candidates selected options which were not correct. This reflected lack of knowledge of candidates about the correct measuring instrument of humidity. Option A "temperature" was selected by 17.16 percent of candidates. The candidates failed to understand that temperature is measured by using thermometer not hygrometer. The 12.93 percent of candidates who selected option B "rainfall" failed to understand that rainfall is measured by using rain gauge. Moreover, option D "wind" was selected by 11.75 percent of candidates. These

candidates did not know that wind is measured by using anemometer when measuring wind speed or wind vane to determine wind direction. Option E "sunshine" was selected by 8.79 percent of candidates. Since sun shine is measured by using sun shine recorder, the selection of this option indicates lack of knowledge about the correct measuring instrument of humidity.

Question 42: The modern and fastest way through which people communicate is

      A. telex

      B. phones

      C. letters

      D. television

      E. radio.

Response pattern

Option	A	B*	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	27,773	640,523	39,862	40,669	38,594	2,357	2,165
Percentage of candidates	3.51	80.88	5.03	5.14	4.87	0.3	0.27

In this question, the candidates were required to identify the modern and fastest way through which people communicate. Many candidates (80.88%) were able to select the correct answer B "phones". The candidates opted for the correct answer because the phone is the modern way of communication which is widely used in Tanzania's society and the world in general. A total of 27,773 candidates, equivalent to 3.51 percent of the candidates who opted A "telex" did not know that this means of communication is used by few people in the society. The candidates who opted for C "letters"

(5.03%) did not know that this is the slowest way of communication among the given options. The candidates who opted for D "television" (5.14%) and 4.87 percent of the candidates who opted E "radio" failed to understand that these ways of communication are controlled by programmers of the programs. However, 2,357 candidates equal to 0.3 percent did not attempt this question.

Question 43: What is the time difference in every longitude as the earth spins around its axis?

    A.   14 minutes.

    B.   15 minutes

    C.   1 hour.

    D.   10 minutes.

    E.   4 minutes.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	61,712	212,607	243,208	58,040	209,254	4,505	2,617
Percentage of candidates	7.79	26.85	30.71	7.33	26.42	0.57	0.33

This question measured candidates' understanding of using lines of longitude to calculate the time that the earth takes to rotate one degree on its own axis. In general, the candidates dispersed in answering this question. This trend shows that most of the candidates had little knowledge of the topic, since only 26.42 percent of the candidates who sat for the examination managed to select the correct answer which is E "4 minutes". The candidates who opted B "15 minutes" (26.85%), failed to understand that the earth takes one hour to rotate 15 degrees on its own axis.

Nevertheless, the candidates who opted for C "1 hour" (30.71%) mixed the concept of time which the earth takes to rotate 15 degrees which is one hour and the time which the earth rotates one degree on its axis which is 4 minutes. The candidates who opted for A "14 minutes" (7.79%) and D "10 minutes" (7.33%) had little understanding of the topic.   However, 4,505 candidates equal to 0.57 percent did not attempt this question.

Question 44: The mineral which is the source of nuclear energy is

      A. coal

      B. uranium

      C. copper

      D. diamond

      E. gold.

Response pattern

Option	A	B*	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	179,506	329,261	130,226	89,765	56,967	3,804	2,414
Percentage of candidates	22.67	41.58	16.44	11.33	7.19	0.48	0.3

This question measured the ability of candidates to identify the mineral which is the source of nuclear power. The performance in this question was average as it was 41.58 percent of the candidates who managed to select the correct answer which is B "uranium". The candidates who opted A "coal" (22.67%) failed to understand that although coal may be used to generate electrical energy which is used in homes and industries, the processing of coal does not use nuclear technology. The candidates who chose C "copper" (16.44%) failed to understand that copper is used to produce different wires

that are used to transmit electricity. The candidates who opted for D "diamond" (11.33%) did not know that diamond is used for producing different ornaments, cutting hard materials such as mirrors and on drilling hard rocks. The candidates who opted E "gold" (7.19%) failed to understand that gold is used to produce ornaments and coating on metals so as to protect them from rusting. However, 3,804 candidates equal to 0.48 percent did not attempt this question and others 0.3 percent did not respond properly and therefore their responses were not considered.

Question 45: The essential of a map which is used to elaborate different signs on a map is called

    A. key
    B. margin
    C. compass
    D. scale
    E. title.

Response pattern

Option	A*	B	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	492,635	52,614	123,411	75,435	42,566	2,816	2,466
Percentage of candidates	62.21	6.64	15.58	9.53	5.37	0.36	0.31

In attempting this question, the candidates were required to identify the name of the essential element which is used to elaborate different symbols which are used on a map. This is one of the questions which were performed well by most of the candidates as 62.21 percent of them were able to choose A "key" which is the correct answer. This implies a good understanding which candidates

have on the uses of the key on reading a map. However, 15.58 percent of candidate who chose C "compass" failed to understand that the compass is used to identify the north direction of the map. The candidates who selected B "margin" which is 6.64 percent, D "scale" 9.53 percent and E "title" 5.37 percent showed poor understanding of the question, since despite the fact that these elements are also essential they are not used to elaborate different symbols used on the map. Nevertheless, 0.36 percent of candidates did not attempt the question and 2,466 candidates which are equal to 0.31 percent did not choose the answer properly which lead to their answers not to be considered.

Question 46: One of the following ways prevents the increase of global warming:

    A. carbon dioxide gas produced in industries

    B. the increase of carbon dioxide through breathing out of animals

    C. utilization of environmental friendly energy

    D. burning of bushes, forests and grass

    E. cutting down trees for getting farmland.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	151,155	187,294	269,529	90,384	86,797	4,359	2,425
Percentage of candidates	19.09	23.65	34.03	11.41	10.96	0.55	0.31

In this question, the candidates were required to identify methods which can be used to reduce global warming. Only 34.03 percent of

candidates were able to choose the correct answer C "utilization of environmental friendly energy". The responses of other candidates had a spread distribution among distracters which shows that the candidates did not understand the requirement of the question or lacked adequate content knowledge. The candidates who chose A "carbon dioxide gas produced in industries" (19.09%), B "the increase of carbon dioxide through breathing out of animals" (23.65%), D "burning of bushes, forests and grass" (11.41%) and E "cutting down trees for getting farmland" (10.96%) failed to understand that those are the ways that contribute to global warming. However, 4,359 candidates which is equal to 0.55 percent did not attempt this question.

Question 47: During the night the sea temperature becomes higher than the land temperature due to the fact that

      A.   the sea gains heat faster than the land

      B.   the sea loses heat faster than the land

      C.   the land breeze increases the sea temperature

      D.   the sea breeze decreases the land temperature

      E.   the land loses heat faster than the sea.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	186,813	139,699	130,495	114,753	212,801	4,729	2,653
Percentage of candidates	23.59	17.64	16.48	14.49	26.87	0.6	0.33

Question number 47 measured the ability of candidates to identify the reason for sea temperature to be higher than land temperature during the night. This is among the questions which were poorly

scored by the candidates because only 212,801 candidates, equal to 26.87 percent answered the question correctly by selecting E "the land loses heat faster than the sea". The responses of other candidates had a spread distribution among distracters which shows that the candidates were not sure of the correct answer. The candidates who opted for A "the sea gains heat faster than the land" (23.59%), C "the land breeze increases the sea temperature" (16.48%) and D "the sea breeze decreases the land temperature" (14.49%) failed to understand that temperature differences between the sea and land is caused by the way these two bodies gains and loses heat. The candidates who opted for B "the sea loses heat faster than the land" (17.64) failed to understand this option was the opposite of the true answer. However, 0.6 candidates did not attempt this question.

Question 48: Mangrove is the type of vegetation found along the

        A.   rivers
        B.   lakes
        C.   ocean
        D.   dams
        E.   wells.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C*	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	199,034	144,680	336,548	65,483	40,938	2,957	2,303
Percentage of candidates	25.13	18.27	42.5	8.27	5.17	0.37	0.29

The question measured the ability of candidates to identify an area where mangrove vegetation is found. This is among the questions

which were averagely scored by the candidates as it was only 42.5 percent of them managed to select the correct answer which is C "ocean". This shows that these candidates are knowledgeable that mangrove vegetation is found along the coast. The candidates who chose A "rivers" (25.13%), B "lakes" (18.27%), D "dams" (8.27%) and E "wells" (5.17%) have the knowledge that mangrove vegetation is found along the water bodies but failed to understand exactly which water body they found. Nevertheless, 2,957 candidates equal to 0.37 percent did not attempt this question.

Question 49: Latitude, altitude and the distance from the sea are factors that influence

    A.   solar system
    B.   climatic condition
    C.   ocean currents
    D.   weather condition
    E.   economic activities.

Response pattern

Option	A	B*	C	D	E	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	58,582	335,783	112,850	206,701	72,452	3,706	1,869
Percentage of candidates	7.4	42.4	14.25	26.1	9.15	0.47	0.24

The question required the candidates to identify the system that is influenced by latitude, altitude and distance from the sea. The correct answer was B "climatic condition" was opted by only 42.4 percent of candidates. However, 206,701 candidates equal to 26.1 percent opted for D "weather condition" as correct answer. However, climatic conditions are obtained after studying the

weather of a place for a long time. Thus, weather condition is just a subset of a climatic condition. The candidates who chose distracters A "solar system" (7.4%), C "ocean currents" (14.25%) and E "economic activities" (9.15%) failed to understand that those things are not influenced by latitude, altitude and the distance from the sea. This performance shows that these candidates had little knowledge of the topic concerned. Nevertheless, 3,706 candidates who are equal to 0.47 percent did not attempt this question.

Question 50: It is very easy to prove that the world is spherical by looking at

    A.   the shape of the globe

    B.   the eclipse of the sun

    C.   the high and the low tides

    D.   the overhead sun

    E.   the eclipse of the moon.

Response pattern

Option	A	B	C	D	E*	Omitted	Others
Number of candidates	443,223	85,343	102,933	79,458	76,189	2,880	1,917
Percentage of candidates	55.97	10.78	13	10.03	9.62	0.36	0.24

The question assessed the candidates' ability to identify the evidence that proves that the earth is spherical. Many candidates had little knowledge of this question because many of them 55.97 percent opted A "the shape of the globe". These candidates were attracted to this distracter because the shape of the globe is round. The globe is known to most of the candidates as it is used as a teaching aid while learning the topic of the solar system especially

on earths' movements and their effects. However, although the globe shape of the globe is round, does not prove that the earth is spherical. The candidates who chose B "the eclipse of the sun" (10.78%) mixed the eclipse of the sun and the eclipse of the moon and hence failed to identify the correct answer. However, 23.3 percent of the candidates who opted C "the high and the low tides" and D "the overhead sun" (10.03%), failed to understand that those are not the evidences to prove that the earth is spherical. Only 9.62 percent of the candidates managed to write the correct answer E "the eclipse of the moon". However, 2,880 candidates, equal to 0.36% did not attempt this question.

3.0 PERFORMANCE OF CANDIDATES IN EACH TOPIC

The analysis has been done on the poorly, averagely and well performed topics. The poorly done topics had an average performance between 0-40 (red), averagely performed topics had an average performance between 41-60 (yellow) and the well performed topics had an average performance between 61-100 (green). The Appendix shows the analysis of performance in each topic. Generally, the performance of 12 topics in Social Studies subject for the year 2014 improved when compared with the performance in the year 2013 while the performance of other 10 topics declined as it shown in Table No. 1.1 and 1.2.

Table 1.1. Topics which showed an increase in performance

SN	Topic	Average performance in 2013 (%)	Average Performance in 2014 (%)	Average increase (%)
1.	Leadership at Family and School Level.	25.22	43.79	18.57
2.	Democracy	49.57	53.23	3.66
3.	Defence and National Security.	61.96	67.26	5.30
4.	Our Economy	23.20	52.80	29.60
5.	Cooperation between Tanzania and other Nations.	19.57	26.36	6.79
6.	The constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.	19.57	57.14	37.57
7.	Our Family	63.85	69.22	5.37
8.	Stages of Development in different ages	18.74	51.61	32.87
9.	Establishment of Colonial Rule in Africa.	35.04	57.04	22.00
10.	Water	36.38	67.73	31.35
11.	Environment	45.88	49.39	3.51
12.	Map Reading	27.10	34.83	7.73

Table 1.1 shows the topics with an increase in performance in 2014 compared to 2013 year. For example, the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania topic had a weak performance in 2013 year but in 2014 year, there is an increase in performance.

Table 1.2. Topics which showed a decrease in performance

SN	Topic	Average performance in 2013 (%)	Average Performance in 2014 (%)	Average increase (%)
1.	National Symbols	71.53	47.07	24.46
2.	Tanzanian Culture and other Cultures	39.99	10.63	29.36
3.	Our Clan	75.10	56.65	18.45
4.	Relationship between Tanzanian Societies and Asian and European Societies.	26.54	19.87	6.67
5.	Establishment of colonial rule in Tanganyika and Zanzibar.	33.74	19.67	14.07
6.	Agents of Colonialism	54.89	46.69	8.20
7.	Struggle for independence in Africa.	49.01	36.00	13.01
8.	Photography Interpretation	52.91	50.43	2.48
9.	Solar System	41.65	30.21	11.44
10.	Disasters	44.28	34.03	10.25

Table 1.2 shows the topics whose performance decreased in 2014 compared to 2013 year. For example, the National Symbols topic had a good performance (71.53%) in 2013 but in 2014 year, the performance was average (47.05%).

4.0 CONCLUSION

Generally the questions were averagely performed by the candidates. Question 25' derived from the Family topic was highly performed and question 50 derived from the Map Reading topic was poorly performed. The analysis of social studies questions indicates that some topics were well attempted while others had average and poor performance. The topics which were well attempted include Defence and National Security, Our Family and Water. Many candidates managed to show their competencies in their understanding of these topics by analysing carefully the given distracters in order to identify the correct answers.

Nevertheless, the topics which had average performance include, Leadership at Family and School Level, Democracy, National Symbols, Our Economy, the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, Our Clan, Stages of the Development in different Ages, The Establishment of Colonial rule in Africa, Agents of Colonialism, The Environment and Photograph Reading.

However, most candidates failed to give correct answers in the following topics: the Tanzanian Culture and other Cultures, cooperation between Tanzania and other Nations, Local Governments and the Origin and evolution of mankind. Other topics include, Relationship between Tanzanian Societies and Asian and European Societies, Establishment of Colonial rule in Tanganyika and Zanzibar, The colonial invention in Africa from the 1880s, Struggle for independence in Africa, Political and Economic changes in independent Africa, Solar System, Map Reading and disasters.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to improve the standard of education and performance in general, the National Examinations Council of Tanzania recommends the following:

(a) Students should be encouraged to read text and reference books in order to gain a wide understanding of the taught topics.

(b) Teachers should put more effort in teaching all the topics and particularly topics which showed poor performance as analylized in this report.

(c) Teachers should set tests and examinations questions which will develop students' ability to answer questions which require high order thinking.

(d) Respective authorities should make follow up so as to eliminate all the shortcomings which face pupils during teaching and learning process.

A COMPARISON OF CANDIDATES PERFORMANCE FOR EACH TOPIC IN PSLE 2013 AND 2014

S/N	TOPIC/SUBTOPIC	YEAR 2013				YEAR 2014			
		QUESTION NUMBER	PERFORMANCE (%)	AVERAGE PERFORMANCE (%)	REMARKS	QUESTION NUMBER	PERFORMANCE (%)	AVERAGE PERFORMANCE (%)	REMARKS
1.	Leadership at Family and School level	1	25.22	25.22	Weak	1	43.9	43.9	Average
2.	Local governments	-	-	-	-	2	62.2	38.22	Weak
		-	-	-	-	3	14.23		
3.	Democracy	2	61.88	49.57	Average	6	57.56	53.21	Average
		3	56.67			7	62.12		
		6	37.08			8	39.95		
		7	71.07						
		8	21.17						
4.	National symbols	4	85.52	71.53	Good	4	77.73	47.05	Average
		5	57.56			5	16.38		
5.	Defence and Security in school/Nation	9	66.23	61.96	Good	9	60.5	67.24	Good
		10	57.69			10	73.98		
6.	Tanzanian in world culture	11	39.99	39.99	Weak	11	10.63	10.63	Weak
7.	Our economy	12	23.2	23.2	Weak	12	52.8	52.8	Average
8.	Cooperation between Tanzania and other Nations	13	19.57	19.57	Weak	13	26.36	26.36	Weak
9.	The constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania	14	19.57	19.57	Weak	14	57.14	57.14	Average
10.	Our Family	15	63.85	63.85	Good	25	69.22	69.22	Good
11.	Our Clan	24	75.1	75.1	Good	16	56.65	56.65	Average
12.	Our School	30	53.02	53.02	Average	-	-	-	-
13.	The Origin and Evolution of Mankind	-	-	-	-	20	8.33	22.5	Weak
						32	36.66		
14.	Stages of Development in Different Ages	28	18.74	18.74	Weak	19	51.61	51.61	Average
15.	Development of Economic and	27	28.5	29.28	Weak	-	-	-	-

S/N	TOPIC/SUBTOPIC	YEAR 2013				YEAR 2014			
		QUESTION NUMBER	PERFORMANCE (%)	AVERAGE PERFORMANCE (%)	REMARKS	QUESTION NUMBER	PERFORMANCE (%)	AVERAGE PERFORMANCE (%)	REMARKS
	Administrative Systems in Tanzanian Society up to the 19th Century	29	30.05						
16.	Interactions Among Tanzanian Societies and Other African Societies	16	13.23	13.03	Weak	-	-	-	-
		31	12.82						
17.	Interactions Between Tanzanian, Asian and European Societies	26	28.89	26.54	Weak	15	15.09	19.87	Weak
						28	22.54		
		32	24.18			29	21.99		
18.	Establishment of Colonial Rule in Africa	17	27.27	35.04	Weak	27	57.04	57.04	Average
		18	42.81						
19.	Establishment of Colonial Rule in Tanganyika and Zanzibar	19	33.74	33.74	Weak	24	19.67	19.67	Weak
20.	Agents of Colonialism	21	54.89	54.89	Average	23	46.69	46.69	Average
21.	Colonial Invasion in Africa From the 1880s	-	-	-	-	17	65.64	39.14	Weak
						26	32.86		
						30	18.91		
22.	The Struggle For Independence in Tanganyika and Zanzibar	20	63.89	42.53	Average	-	-	-	-
		22	21.17						
23.	The Struggle For Independence in Africa	25	49.01	49.01	Average	21	24.63	36	Weak
						31	47.37		
24.	Social, Political and Economic Changes in Independent Africa	-	-	-	-	18	36.62	39.6	Weak
						22	42.57		
25.	International Cooperation	23	51.52	51.52	Average	-	-	-	-

S/N	TOPIC/SUBTOPIC	YEAR 2013				YEAR 2014			
		QUESTION NUMBER	PERFORMANCE (%)	AVERAGE PERFORMANCE (%)	REMARKS	QUESTION NUMBER	PERFORMANCE (%)	AVERAGE PERFORMANCE (%)	REMARKS
26.	Water	33	54.81	36.38	Weak	36	67.73	67.73	Good
		40	17.95						
27.	Environment	34	40.13	45,88	Average	34	78.7	49.39	Average
		37	51.62			35	47.7		
						39	49.99		
						42	80.88		
						44	41.58		
						47	26.87		
						41	48.57		
						48	42.5		
						49	42.4		
28.	Photograph Reading	50	52.91	52.91	Average	38	50.43	50.43	Average
29.	Solar System	35	31.27	41.65	Average	33	34	30.21	Weak
		44	52.02			43	26.42		
30.	Map Reading	36	8.01	27.10	Weak	37	18.93	34.83	Weak
		4241	38.02			40	48.58		
			35,27			45	62.21		
						50	9.62		
31.	Disaster	43	31.94	44.28	Average	46	34.03	34.03	Weak
		48	56.62						

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