

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

010

QUALIFYING TEST

(For Private Candidates only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2012

Instructions

1. This paper consists of Section **A**, and **B** with a total of **twenty four (24)** questions
2. Answer **all** questions in Section **A** and choose **one (1)** part in section B
3. Section **A** and **C** carry **fifteen (15)** marks each and section **B** carries **seventy (70)** marks
4. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials are not allowed in the assessment room
5. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right-hand corner of every page.

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SECTION A (60 Marks)

PART I: CIVICS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS (20 Marks)

Answer all questions in this part.

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

(i) Assertiveness means ability of a person to

A appreciate himself

B state needs and opinions with confidence

C understand his feelings

D sustain mental, emotional and physical tension

E feel the same way like others who are suffering.

Assertiveness refers to the ability to express one's needs, opinions, or feelings confidently and directly while respecting others.

Answer: B

(ii) In constitutional monarchy, the government is led by the

A Queen

B President

C Chancellor

D Archduke

E Prime Minister

In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch is a ceremonial figurehead, and the government is typically led by the Prime Minister, who is the head of the elected government.

Answer: E

(iii) The national flag is designed mainly to be used

A as a symbol of freedom and unity of the people

B as a government badge

C during national celebrations including sports

D as a national seal stamp

E in all reputable offices.

The primary purpose of a national flag is to serve as a symbol of freedom and unity, representing the nation's identity and sovereignty.

Answer: A

(iv) The Chief Executive of District Council is the

A Chairman

B Director

C District Commissioner

D Mayor

E Councilor.

In Tanzania, the Chief Executive of a District Council is the District Director (or District Executive Director), responsible for administrative functions.

Answer: B

(v) Courtship is important because is a period

A of avoiding HIV/AIDS

B of joy and love

C of initiation for boys and girls

D of preparation for marriage

E where marriage is consummated.

Courtship is a period of preparation for marriage, allowing partners to understand each other and build a foundation for a lasting relationship.

Answer: D

2. Match items in List A by writing the letter of the correct response in List B beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

| List A | List B |
|---|-------------------------|
| (i) Accommodates children born from previous marriages. | A. Nuclear family |
| (ii) Promotes unity and solidarity among relatives. | B. Couple family |
| (iii) The offspring assumes adulthood responsibilities. | C. Single parent family |
| (iv) May face pressure from relatives to break the marriage bond to lack of children. | D. Step family |
| (v) Develops out of the absence of social cohesion in the clan. | E. Child headed family |
| | F. Extended family |
| | G. Unstable family |

- (i) Accommodates children born from previous marriages → D (Step family)
- (ii) Promotes unity and solidarity among relatives → F (Extended family)
- (iii) The offspring assumes adulthood responsibilities → E (Child headed family)
- (iv) May face pressure from relatives to break the marriage bond to lack of children → B (Couple family)
- (v) Develops out of the absence of social cohesion in the clan → G (Unstable family)

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

- (i) The laws enacted by local government are known as

The laws enacted by local governments in Tanzania are known as by-laws, which govern local issues like sanitation or markets.

Answer: by-laws

- (ii) The great charter of freedoms (Magna Carta) was issued by King John of England in the year

The Magna Carta was issued by King John of England in 1215, establishing principles of governance and rights.

Answer: 1215

(iii) The election within a political party which aims to select the party candidate who will compete with candidates from other parties is known as

This is known as a primary election, where party members select their candidate for general elections.

Answer: primary election

(iv) The socially constructed relationship between men and women in regard of roles and behaviour is referred to as

This refers to gender, which encompasses the roles, behaviors, and expectations society assigns to men and women.

Answer: gender

(v) In Tanzania citizenship by is open to applicants from the Commonwealth countries.

In Tanzania, citizenship by naturalization is open to applicants from Commonwealth countries, subject to certain conditions.

Answer: naturalization

4. Explain briefly five factors which influence human behaviors in the society.

Culture: Cultural norms and traditions shape behaviors, such as respect for elders in Tanzanian society.

Education: Education influences behavior by promoting values like discipline and critical thinking.

Family: Family upbringing impacts behavior, such as teaching honesty or responsibility.

Peer Influence: Friends and social groups can influence behaviors, like adopting certain trends or habits.

Economic Conditions: Poverty or wealth can affect behaviors, such as working hard to improve living standards.

Answer:

Culture: Shapes behaviors through norms and traditions.

Education: Promotes values like discipline.

Family: Teaches values like honesty.

Peer Influence: Encourages adopting group behaviors.

Economic Conditions: Influences behavior based on financial status.

PART II: KISWAHILI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

KISWAHILI (20 Marks)

UFAHAMU

Jibu maswali yote katika sehemu hii.

5. Soma habari ifuatayo kisha jibu maswali yanayofuata kwa kuandika herufi ya jibu sahihi kwenye kitabu chako cha kujibia.

Lugha ni sauti za kusemwa na binadamu kwa kutumia mdomo, ulimi, meno na kadhalika. Sauti hizi zina utaratibu wake wa kupangilia kuunda maneno, tungo na sentensi zinazotumika katika lugha inayohusika. Aidha maneno na sentensi zinazoundwa zina maana maalum kwa ajili ya lugha hiyo.

Kama tusingalikuwa na lugha maisha yangalikuwa magumu na pasingalikuwa na mawasiliano baina ya watu. Aidha mazingira yetu tusingeweza kuyapanga na kuyaweka kwenye utaratibu ambao ungetufanya kupambana na mazingira na vyote vilivyomo ndani yake. Bila lugha tusingalikuwa na maendeleo yoyote kwani tungalishindwa kupashana habari na kupata mawazo ya kimaendeleo toka ndani ya nchi au nchi za nje kwa mazungumzo au maandishi (vitabu) na kadhalika.

Wafanyabiashara kama Waarabu walitumia lugha ya Kiswahili kuwasiliana na wenyeji wa pwani, hivyo kurahisisha maelewano. Nao wakoloni walilazimika kujua lugha ya Kiswahili ili waweze kuwasiliana na kueneza shughuli zao kwa wananchi, yaani Wafrika. Vilevile kwa wamisionari na mashehe, lugha ya Kiswahili iliwarahisishia kazi zao za kueneza dini, kwani kulikuwa na maelewano mazuri. Aidha wanasiasa katika mihadhara na mijadala yao na katika harakati zao za ukombozi, lugha ya Kiswahili ilikuwa kiungo muhimu na ilitumika barabara.

Nidhahiri kuwa, lugha ni chombo cha kupashana habari na kuwasiliana. Mawasiliano yaneweza kuwa ya kuafikiana au kufarakana, kuleta vita au amani, kujenga au kubomoa. Matokeo hayo hutegemea aina ya taarifa na namna zinavyoletwa.

Maswali

(i) Kwa mujibu wa habari uliyosoma lugha ni

A taratibu na mpangilio wa maneno na sentensi

B semi zisemwazo kwa kutumia mdomo, ulimi na kadhalika

C sauti zenye utaratibu wa kuunda maneno, tungo na sentensi

D sauti za binadamu ambazo hutumia mdomo, ulimi na meno

E semi zisemwazo na viumbe wote.

The passage defines lugha as “sauti za kusemwa na binadamu” with a specific order to form words, phrases, and sentences, making option C the most accurate.

Answer: C

(ii) Mwandishi anaona kwamba umuhimu mkubwa wa lugha ni

A kuleta maafikiano miongoni mwa watu

B kuratibu mazingira na kupambana na vyote vilivyomo

C kuleta maendeleo kwa njia ya vitabu kutoka nje ya nchi

D kurahisisha maisha ya binadamu kwa kuleta mawasiliano

E kutoa mawazo kwa njia ya maandishi.

The passage emphasizes that without language, there would be no communication, making life difficult, and highlights its role in facilitating interactions, thus D is the best fit.

Answer: D

(iii) Ipi kati ya sentensi zifuatazo ni sahihi kulingana na habari uliyoisoma?

A Maendeleo huletwa na lugha za kigeni.

B Mawasiliano huletwa na lugha.

C Kiswahili pekee kilileta maendeleo mazuri.

D Wageni walipenda Kiswahili.

E Kiswahili kilizungumzwa na watu wa pwani tu.

The passage states that without language, communication would not exist, making B correct. Other options are either inaccurate or not supported by the text.

Answer: B

(iv) Ni wito gani anaotoa mwandishi katika aya ya mwisho kuhusu lugha?

A Tutumie lugha vizuri.

B Tutumie lugha kupashana habari.

C Tuendeleze lugha zetu zote.

D Tusiruhusu wageni kutumia lugha yetu.

E Tuheshimu lugha ya Kiswahili.

The last paragraph emphasizes that language can build or destroy depending on how it's used, implying a call to use it wisely, making A the best choice.

Answer: A

(v) Kichwa cha habari kingefaa kiwe

A Lugha ya Kiswahili

B Matumizi ya Lugha

C Umuhimu wa Lugha

D Tujifunze Lugha

E Lugha.

The passage focuses on the importance of language in communication and development, making “Umuhimu wa Lugha” the most fitting title.

Answer: C

6. (a) Kwa kila sentensi zifuatazo ainisha vielezi vilivyomo na uoneshe aina ya kila kielezi.

(i) Aliahidi kumpenda Dina daima dumu.

Daima dumu: Vielezi vya Wakati (adverb of time), indicating duration.

Answer: Daima dumu - Vielezi vya Wakati

(ii) Anatembea kitoto.

Kitoto: Vielezi vya Namna (adverb of manner), describing the way of walking.

Answer: Kitoto - Vielezi vya Namna

(iii) Alitupa kamba mara tatu.

Mara tatu: Vielezi vya Idadi (adverb of frequency), indicating how often.

Answer: Mara tatu - Vielezi vya Idadi

(b) Sahisha sentensi zifuatazo:

(i) Kisomo ni muhimu, hivyo ni budi tukitilie mkazo.

Corrected: Elimu ni muhimu, hivyo ni budi tuitilie mkazo.

(“Kisomo” should be “Elimu” for proper context; “tukitilie” corrected to “tuitilie” for agreement.)

Answer: Elimu ni muhimu, hivyo ni budi tuitilie mkazo.

(ii) Baba amenunua samani zenye samani kubwa.

Corrected: Baba amenunua samani zenye thamani kubwa.

(“Samani zenye samani” is repetitive and incorrect; “thamani” fits the context of value.)

Answer: Baba amenunua samani zenye thamani kubwa.

7. (a) Taja aina mbili za viwakilishi unavyovifahamu na utunge sentensi moja kwa kila aina.

Kiwakilishi cha Nafsi (Personal Pronoun):

Example: Mimi ninaenda shuleni.

Kiwakilishi cha Kumudu (Possessive Pronoun):

Example: Kitabu hiki ni changu.

Answer:

Kiwakilishi cha Nafsi: Mimi ninaenda shuleni.

Kiwakilishi cha Kumudu: Kitabu hiki ni changu.

(b) Tegua vitendawili hivi

(i) Nyumbani kwetu kuna papai zuri lakini siwezi kulila.

This riddle describes something desirable at home (the sky) that cannot be eaten (clouds), as they look like papai (papaya) but are inedible.

Answer: Wingu (cloud)

(ii) Kitendawili cha ajabu kina matone ya ajabu.

This refers to something amazing (a beehive) with amazing drops (honey), fitting the description of a riddle.

Answer: Mzinga wa nyuki (beehive)

(c) Kamilisha methali hii: Riziki ya mbwa

The complete proverb is: Riziki ya mbwa ni kumudu mwenyewe.

It means a dog's sustenance depends on its own effort, emphasizing self-reliance.

Answer: Riziki ya mbwa ni kumudu mwenyewe.

8. Andika insha fupi yenye maneno 120 katika kitabu chako cha kujibia kuhusu mada ifuatayo: 'Ajali za barabarani.'

Insha: Ajali za Barabarani

Ajali za barabarani zimekuwa tatizo kubwa nchini Tanzania. Zinatokana na sababu kama vile kuendesha gari kwa kasi, ulevi, na kutozingatia sheria za barabarani. Ajali hizi husababisha vifo vya watu wengi, hasa vijana, na kumudu familia bila walezi. Wengine hupata majeraha ya kudumu kama vile ulemavu wa miguu au mikono, hali inayowafanya washindwe kufanya kazi. Aidha, ajali huleta hasara za mali, kama gharama za kutengeneza magari yaliyoharibika. Ili kupunguza ajali, madereva wanapaswa kufuata sheria za barabarani, kuepuka ulevi wakati wa kuendesha, na kuvaa pete za usalama. Serikali inapaswa pia kuimarisha miundombinu ya barabara na kuongeza elimu kwa wananchi kuhusu usalama barabarani. Hatua hizi zitasaidia kupunguza ajali na kuokoa maisha.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

9. Write a composition of not more than 120 words on the following topic: 'My future plans.'

Composition: My Future Plans

My future plans revolve around achieving my dreams through education and hard work. After completing my secondary education, I plan to join university to study medicine, as I want to become a doctor. I am passionate about helping people, especially in rural areas where medical services are limited. To achieve this, I will focus on excelling in my studies and gaining practical experience through internships. After university, I aim to work in a government hospital to serve my community. Additionally, I plan to start a small clinic in my village to provide affordable healthcare. My ultimate goal is to improve lives while building a happy family of my own.

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

Amina is my best friend. She belongs to a very big family. They are eighteen of them. They live in a big compound with three houses in it. Each house is for a different wife. Amina's mother is the first wife of

her father so they live in the biggest house. Her mother has four children, Amina, her two elder sisters and her young brother, and then there are ten other children from the other wives.

Amina likes her two step-mothers and they like her too. Her father always insists that his three wives should love each other. He teaches the same to his children.

Amina is teaching some of the younger children to read at the moment. Her father thinks that education is very important and he wants both the girls and boys to go to school. He wants Amina to go to the university and get a good job. He tells her that she is the cleverest of all. But may be he says that to all his other children too! Amina likes living with so many people because she always likes to talk or play. Everybody likes her because she is good-humored.

Questions

(i) Amina's father has three wives and

A sixteen children

B thirteen children

C fourteen children

D fifteen children

E four children.

Amina's mother has 4 children (Amina, two sisters, one brother). The other two wives have 10 children in total. Total children = $4 + 10 = 14$.

Answer: C

(ii) Why does everybody like Amina?

A She is cheerful

B She teaches younger children

C She has friends

D She has a big family

E She lives in the biggest house.

The passage states that everybody likes Amina because she is good-humored (cheerful).

Answer: A

(iii) If Amina will get a degree will be able to

A be like others

B teach the children

C get a good job

D get a good status

E get a good future.

Amina's father wants her to go to university to get a good job, as stated in the passage.

Answer: C

(iv) What does Amina's father teach his children?

A to read

B to live in big house

C to talk and play

D to get a job

E to love each other.

Amina's father teaches his children to love each other, mirroring the love he expects from his wives.

Answer: E

(v) Who live in the main house?

A Amina's two step-mothers.

B Amina her step-mother and one brother.

C Amina's father and mother.

D Amina, her mother, her sisters and one brother.

E Amina and her two step mothers.

The main house (biggest house) is occupied by Amina's mother (first wife) and her children: Amina, her two sisters, and her brother.

Answer: D

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

(i) His mother has a car, she drives it

A himself

B itself

C herself

D myself

E yourself.

The pronoun for “his mother” (female) is “herself.”

Answer: C

(ii) I can speak English I can not speak French.

A and

B but

C also

D then

E if

The sentence contrasts two abilities, so the correct conjunction is “but.”

Answer: B

(iii) The police station is of the college.

A cast

B on cast

C in the cast

D on the east

E at east.

Assuming “cast” is a typo for “east,” the correct preposition is “on the east.”

Answer: D

(iv) Change the statement “I never drink beef” into reported speech.

A He said that he never drunk beer

B He said that he never drink beer

C He said that he is not drinking beer

D He said that he never drank beer

E He said that he drinks beer.

Assuming “beef” is a typo for “beer,” the reported form of “I never drink beer” (present) is “He said that he never drank beer” (past tense).

Answer: D

(v) A of students was waiting in front of the headmaster’s office to see him.

A gang

B army

C team

D crew

E crowd

The collective noun for a group of students waiting is “crowd.”

Answer: E

12. Complete the paragraph below by filling in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Scientists study how things change. Everything (change) (i), either naturally or because something (happen) (ii) to it. Some changes are permanent, but others can be (reverse) (iii). If you freeze water it becomes ice, then, if the ice is (heat) (iv) it becomes water again. Knowing about how things can change allows scientists to make predictions and invent new products. As a result, scientists have (make) (v) great improvements in our lives.

(i) (change) → changes (present tense, general fact)

(ii) (happen) → happens (present tense, general fact)

(iii) (reverse) → reversed (past participle, passive voice)

(iv) (heat) → heated (past participle, passive voice)

(v) (make) → made (present perfect tense)

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Choose only one (1) part and answer all questions in that part.

I'll choose Part I: Geography and History.

PART I: GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

13. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The tropical savannah land is potentially important for.

A extensive wheat farming

B irrigated orchard farming

C large plantations of cocoa

D inland fish culture

E cattle rearing.

Tropical savannahs, with their grasslands and seasonal rains, are ideal for cattle rearing, as seen in regions like the Serengeti.

Answer: E

(ii) A cluster of stars is known as

A bolide

B elliptical

C galaxy

D planetoids

E meteoroids.

A cluster of stars is called a galaxy, such as the Milky Way.

Answer: C

(iii) WSW compass direction is equivalent to the following compass bearing

A 247.5°

B 135°

C 245.5°

D 225°

E 202.5° .

WSW (West-South-West) is between West (270°) and South-West (225°), precisely at 247.5° .

Answer: A

(iv) Which of the following sentences is mostly true about small scale agriculture?

A It includes farming and keeping of animals.

B Modern tools and machinery are used.

C Farmers grow varieties of food crops.

D It relies on irrigation.

E It aims at producing crops for selling only.

Small-scale agriculture typically involves both farming and keeping animals for subsistence, not necessarily modern tools or irrigation.

Answer: A

(v) Maps which show natural and man made features are known as

A statistical maps

B atlas maps

C contour maps

D topographical maps

E world maps.

Topographical maps show both natural (e.g., rivers, mountains) and man-made features (e.g., roads, buildings).

Answer: D

(vi) Which of the following represents the largest scale?

A 1:10,000

B 1:500,000

C 1:50,000

D 1:25,000

E 1:20,000.

The largest scale has the smallest denominator (larger map representation). 1:10,000 is the largest among the options.

Answer: A

(vii) Which of the following is a dominant physical feature of the African Continent?

A Valley

B Plateau

C Basin

D Mountain

E Plain.

Africa is often called the “plateau continent” due to its extensive high plateaus, like the East African Plateau.

Answer: B

(viii) represents horst Mountains.

A Atlas

B Meru

C Ruwenzori

D Elgon

E Kilimanjaro

Horst mountains are formed by tectonic faulting. The Ruwenzori Mountains are a classic example of a horst mountain range in Africa.

Answer: C

(ix) Agricultural practice which involves the haphazard cutting and burning of vegetation is part of

A extended farming

B nomadic farming

C substance farming

D mixed farming

E shifting cultivation.

Shifting cultivation involves cutting and burning vegetation to clear land for farming, then moving to a new area after a few years.

Answer: E

(x) Which of the following climate has the smallest diurnal range of temperature?

A Hot deserts

B Tropical Monsoon

C Mediterranean

D Equatorial

E Savannah.

Equatorial climates have the smallest diurnal temperature range due to consistent high humidity and cloud cover, keeping temperatures stable.

Answer: D

14. (a) Complete the following sentences by writing the correct answer in the answer booklet.

(i) The region found on the western margins of landmasses between latitude 20° and 30° north and south of equator is known as

This region, with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters, is known as the Mediterranean climate region.

Answer: Mediterranean climate region

(ii) The lines drawn on map showing places of equal amount of sunshine are

These lines are called isohels, representing equal solar radiation or sunshine.

Answer: isohels

(iii) The system of cultivation in which the same crop is grown year after year on the same field is called

This is called monoculture, often leading to soil depletion.

Answer: monoculture

(iv) The actual amount of water vapour present in a certain volume of air at a given temperature is known as

This is known as absolute humidity, measuring the actual water vapor content in the air.

Answer: absolute humidity

(v) The lines which indicate location of places in degrees east or west of Greenwich in maps are known as

These are longitudes, measuring east or west of the Greenwich Meridian.

Answer: longitudes

(b) Briefly explain any five evidences to prove that the earth is spherical.

Ship Disappearance: Ships disappear bottom-first as they sail over the horizon due to the Earth's curvature.

Shadow During Lunar Eclipse: The Earth's shadow on the moon during a lunar eclipse is circular, indicating a spherical shape.

Photographs from Space: Images from satellites and spacecraft show the Earth as a globe.

Circumnavigation: Travelers can circumnavigate the Earth (e.g., Magellan's voyage) and return to their starting point.

Horizon Curvature: From high altitudes (e.g., in a plane), the horizon appears curved, showing the Earth's spherical shape.

Answer:

Ship Disappearance: Ships disappear bottom-first over the horizon.

Shadow During Lunar Eclipse: Earth's shadow on the moon is circular.

Photographs from Space: Space images show the Earth as a globe.

Circumnavigation: Travelers can circle the Earth and return.

Horizon Curvature: The horizon appears curved from high altitudes.

HISTORY (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

15. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) Many kings in West Africa participated in the slave trade because it

A helped the spread of Christianity

B encouraged trade in gold and salt

C encouraged the construction of industries

D enabled kings to visit Europe and America

E brought wealth and power to them.

West African kings participated in the slave trade to gain wealth (e.g., through trade goods) and power (e.g., firearms to strengthen their rule).

Answer: E

(ii) Which of the following statements is historically correct about Early Stone Age?

A Man lived by hunting and farming.

B Man lived by hunting and gathering.

C Man used iron tools.

D Man began to grow food crops.

E Man started to engage in barter trade.

In the Early Stone Age, humans lived by hunting and gathering, using stone tools, not iron, and had not yet started farming.

Answer: B

(iii) One of the changes brought by Sultan Said Sayyid in Zanzibar was the

A introduction of clove plantations

B establishment of sugar cane plantations

C importation of Indian labourers

D introduction of sisal plantations

E abolition of slave trade.

Sultan Seyyid Said introduced clove plantations to Zanzibar, making it a major clove producer.

Answer: A

(iv) The basic aim of colonial education in East Africa was to

A prepare Africans for self-governance

B educate sons of chiefs

C educate all Africans

D strengthen colonial exploitation

E civilize Africans.

Colonial education aimed to train Africans for roles that supported colonial administration and exploitation, such as clerks or laborers.

Answer: D

(v) The partition and colonization of the African continent in the last quarter of the nineteenth century was due to the development of

A mercantile capitalism

B neo-colonialism

C monopoly capitalism

D competitive industrial capitalism

E feudal societies.

The late 19th century saw the rise of monopoly capitalism, where European powers sought colonies to secure resources and markets, leading to the partition of Africa.

Answer: C

(vi) Imperial British East African Company was led by

A Karl Peters

B William Mackinnon

C Cecil Rhodes

D Vasco da Gama

E George Goldie.

The Imperial British East Africa Company was led by William Mackinnon, a British businessman.

Answer: B

(vii) Missionaries, Traders and Explorers are regarded as agents of colonialism because they

A colonized Africa on behalf of their mother countries

B signed the contracts on behalf of the colonial governments

C participated in 1884 - 1885 Berlin Conference

D sent information about Africa in Europe

E looked for slaves in Africa to work in European plantations.

Missionaries, traders, and explorers provided information about Africa to Europe, paving the way for colonial conquest.

Answer: D

(viii) Man domesticated crops and animals during the

A Early stone age

B Iron stone age

C Late stone age

D Middle stone age

E Nuclear age.

Domestication of crops and animals occurred during the Late Stone Age (Neolithic period), marking the agricultural revolution.

Answer: C

(ix) The main reason for the 1884 - 1885 Berlin Conference was to

A abolish slave trade in East Africa

B divide the African continent

C form the League of Nations

D introduce the legitimate trade

E appoint Bismarck as a Chancellor.

The Berlin Conference aimed to divide Africa among European powers to avoid conflict, formalizing the partition of the continent.

Answer: B

(x) The system which allowed few people to own land was known as

A Communalism

B Capitalism

C Socialism

D Feudalism

E Colonialism

Feudalism is a system where a few people (lords) own land, and others (peasants) work on it in exchange for protection.

Answer: D

16. (a) Write the correct word or words which complete(s) the following sentences in your answer booklet.

(i) A decade is a period of years.

A decade is a period of 10 years.

Answer: 10

(ii) The Trans-Saharan trade was one of the major factors for the creation and consolidation of the Empire of Ghana, Mali and

The Trans-Saharan trade contributed to the rise of the Songhai Empire, alongside Ghana and Mali.

Answer: Songhai

(iii) "Nyarubanja" as a form of feudal system in East Africa was dominant among the

The Nyarubanja system, a feudal land tenure system, was dominant among the Haya people in Tanzania.

Answer: Haya

(iv) An ancient Kingdom in central Africa which was famous in gold production was known as

The Kingdom of Monomotapa (or Mutapa) in central Africa was famous for gold production.

Answer: Monomotapa

(v) The Triangular slave trade was conducted between West Africa, America and

The Triangular slave trade involved West Africa, America, and Europe, trading slaves, goods, and raw materials.

Answer: Europe

(b) Briefly explain the five effects of the Portuguese rule in East Africa.

Decline of Coastal Cities: Portuguese attacks led to the decline of cities like Kilwa and Mombasa through destruction and plunder.

Introduction of New Crops: They introduced crops like maize and cassava, which became staples in East Africa.

Spread of Christianity: Portuguese missionaries spread Christianity, building churches along the coast.

Disruption of Trade: They disrupted the Indian Ocean trade by imposing taxes and monopolies, affecting local economies.

Cultural Exchange: Portuguese rule led to cultural exchanges, including the adoption of Portuguese words into Swahili.

Answer:

Decline of Coastal Cities: Destruction of cities like Kilwa and Mombasa.

Introduction of New Crops: Brought maize and cassava.

Spread of Christianity: Established churches along the coast.

Disruption of Trade: Imposed taxes, affecting local trade.

Cultural Exchange: Portuguese words adopted into Swahili.