

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

010

QUALIFYING TEST

(For Private Candidates only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2013

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 (60 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 sheet provided.

(i) Which of the following is not a form of local government?

A village government

B town council

C municipal council

D regional government

E district council.

Local governments in Tanzania include village governments, town councils, municipal councils, and district councils. Regional government operates at a higher administrative level, not as a local government.

Answer: D

(ii) In democratic state leadership changes are made through

A nomination

B coup-de-tat

C ballot

D referendum

E appointment.

In a democratic state, leadership changes occur through elections, where citizens vote via ballot.

Answer: C

(iii) Family stability is important because it

A ensures job security

B is a bridge to community development

C prevents improper behavior

D enables the people to live a comfortable life

E prevents pre marital sex.

Family stability fosters social harmony and supports community development by providing a strong foundation for societal growth.

Answer: B

(iv) The civil rights which started to be practiced effectively in Tanzania after the year 1992 is the right to

A form and join associations

B vote and to be voted

C have a fair trial

D marry and have a family

E work for fair wage.

After 1992, Tanzania reintroduced multiparty democracy, effectively enhancing the right to form and join associations (e.g., political parties).

Answer: A

(v) A person who pays tax timely can be characterized as

A an entrepreneurial

B a god fearing person

C an investor

D a generous person

E a responsible person.

Paying taxes on time reflects civic responsibility, making the person a responsible citizen.

Answer: E

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

List A	List B
(i) An electoral system in Tanzania.	A. Standing for election
(ii) Officials being responsible for their own actions.	B. Responsibilities of citizens
(iii) A good example of citizen participation.	C. Simple majority
(iv) An important condition for free and fair election.	D. Representative democracy
(v) A power to decide on behalf of others.	E. Rule of law
	F. Abiding to agreed code of conduct
	G. Accountability

(i) An electoral system in Tanzania → C (Simple majority, as Tanzania uses this system in elections)

(ii) Officials being responsible for their own actions → G (Accountability)

(iii) A good example of citizen participation → A (Standing for election)

(iv) An important condition for free and fair election → E (Rule of law)

(v) A power to decide on behalf of others → D (Representative democracy)

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

(i) The organization which is responsible for supervising and organizing elections in Tanzania is known as

The National Electoral Commission (NEC) is responsible for supervising and organizing elections in Tanzania.

Answer: National Electoral Commission

(ii) The badge which all government publications bear is known as

The badge on Tanzanian government publications is known as the National Emblem (or Coat of Arms).

Answer: National Emblem

(iii) refers to the ability of an individual to use one's knowledge effectively to solve various problems.

This refers to intelligence, the ability to apply knowledge to solve problems effectively.

Answer: intelligence

(iv) is a day or period of a year when people stop working to celebrate a special event.

This is a public holiday, a designated day for celebration, such as Independence Day.

Answer: public holiday

(v) The Secretary General of the United Nations Organization (UNO) is known as

In 2013, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was Ban Ki-moon (served 2007–2016).

Answer: Ban Ki-moon

4. Briefly define the concept abuse of powers and suggest four ways which can be used to stop abuse of power by public officers.

Definition: Abuse of power refers to the misuse of authority by public officers for personal gain or to harm others, such as through corruption or oppression.

Ways to Stop Abuse of Power:

Enforce Accountability: Regular audits and transparency in public offices to ensure officers are answerable for their actions.

Strengthen Laws: Enact and enforce strict anti-corruption laws with severe penalties for abuse of power.

Promote Public Awareness: Educate citizens on their rights to report and challenge abuses of power.

Independent Oversight Bodies: Establish bodies like anti-corruption agencies to monitor and investigate public officers.

Answer:

Definition: Misuse of authority by public officers for personal gain or harm.

Ways to Stop:

Enforce accountability through audits and transparency.

Strengthen laws with strict anti-corruption penalties.

Promote public awareness of rights to report abuses.

Establish independent oversight bodies to monitor officers.

PART II: KISWAHILI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE (40 Marks)

Jibu maswali yote katika sehemu hii.

KISWAHILI (20 Marks)

Jibu maswali yote.

UFAHAMU

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

Jamii huzaa utamaduni. Wanadamu wanaoshiriki katika maisha na maendeleo ya jamii huunda utamaduni huku wakijirekebisha kufuatana na wakati na mahali walipo. Mazingira na jamii ni mambo mawili muhimu ambayo hayawezi kutengwa wakati mtu yeyote anapojifunza utamaduni wa mahali fulani.

Ikiwa utataka kupata picha kamili ya utamaduni wa mtanzania ukihusianishwa na maendeleo ya jamii, hatuna budi kuugawanya wakati katika sehemu kuu tatu, ya kwanza ni jamii ya kitanzania kabla ya ukoloni, pili jamii ya kitanzania wakati wa ukoloni, na tatu jamii ya kitanzania baada ya kujitawala.

Utamaduni wa kitanzania kabla ya mkoloni kuingia humu nchini ulikuwa katika makabila. Hayo makabila yalikuwa ni jamii na kila jamii ilikuwa na utamaduni wake uliokuwa unakubaliwa na wanajamii wote. Kwa hiyo kulikuwa na tofauti za jadi, mila na desturi kati ya kabila na kabila. Mahali pengi hata kuoana kati ya makabila kulikuwa hakukubaliwi. Lakini pia, ingawa kila jamii ilikuwa na utamaduni wake, uliokuzwa na kuhifadhiwa kipekee, ilitokea kwamba mahali pengi vipengele vya utamaduni vya makabila mawili au zaidi vilifanana. Kufanana kwa vipengele vya utamaduni ndiko kunakoiunga jamii zaidi kuliko tofauti zao.

Wakati wa mkoloni tofauti zilizidishwa. Kutofautiana huko kulitokana na viwango vya maendeleo na mipaka ya makazi ya watu ambapo wakati mwingine ilikuwa ni vigumu kuishi karibu karibu. Kila kabila lilifanywa kama taifa dogo. Mipaka iliwekwa na sheria zinazoongoza usalama na uhusiano wa watu katika jamii zilitungwa. Kwa mfano, sheria za kumiliki ardhi ziliotofautiana kati ya makabila. Hali kadhalika sheria za ndoa na mikataba zilitungwa kwa kufuata mila, jadi na desturi za kabila zilizokuwepo.

Ingawa ilikuwa ni hivyo, jambo moja ambalo lilitokea wakati huo wa ukoloni na ambalo liliwaunga watanzania kama kitu kimoja halina budi kutambuliwa. Jambo hilo ni lugha ya Kiswahili. Ingawa lugha hii haikutiliwa mkazo shuleni na maofisini, lakini iliweza kuenezwa Tanzania nzima kwani kila mtanzania aliweza kuizungumza ingawa si kwa ufasaha. Kwa njia hii, hata wakati wa ukuaji wa siasa ya kupigania uhuru wa Tanganyika ulipoanza, watu waliweza kuzungumza kwa lugha moja na kuelewana.

Maswali

(a) Andika kichwa cha habari uliyosoma kisichozidi maneno matatu.

The passage discusses the evolution of Tanzanian culture across different periods, focusing on its diversity and unity through Kiswahili. A fitting title within three words is “Utamaduni wa Kitanzania.”

Answer: Utamaduni wa Kitanzania

(b) Fafanua sababu mbili zilizosababisha tofauti za utamaduni katika makabila ya nchini Tanzania.

Makabila Tofauti: Kila kabila lilikuwa na utamaduni wake wa jadi, mila, na desturi, ambazo zilitofautiana, kama ilivyoelezwa katika aya ya tatu.

Ukoloni: Wacoloni walizidisha tofauti kwa kuweka mipaka na sheria tofauti za makazi, ardhi, na ndoa kati ya makabila, kama ilivyoelezwa katika aya ya nne.

Answer:

Makabila Tofauti: Kila kabila lilikuwa na utamaduni wake wa jadi na mila.

Ukoloni: Wacoloni waliweka mipaka na sheria tofauti kati ya makabila.

(c) Unafikiri ni kwa sababu gani wakoloni waliwatenga watanzania kwa makabila yao?

Wakoloni waliwatenga Watanzania kwa makabila ili kuwudu kwa urahisi (divide and rule). Kwa kuwagawa kwa makabila na kuweka sheria tofauti, walipunguza uwezekano wa watu kuungana na kupinga ukoloni wao, kama inavyoonekana katika tofauti za sheria za ardhi na ndoa.

Answer: Ili kuwudu kwa urahisi kwa kuwagawa na kupunguza uwezo wa kuungana kupinga ukoloni.

(d) Eleza faida waliyoipata watanzania kwa kuzungumza lugha moja.

Kuelewana: Lugha moja (Kiswahili) iliwasaidia Watanzania kuelewana, hasa wakati wa harakati za uhuru, kama ilivyoelezwa katika aya ya mwisho.

Kuungana: Kiswahili kiliwaunga Watanzania kama kitu kimoja, licha ya tofauti za makabila, kama inavyotajwa katika aya ya mwisho.

Answer:

Kuelewana: Kiswahili kiliwasaidia kuelewana wakati wa harakati za uhuru.

Kuungana: Lugha moja iliwaunga Watanzania licha ya tofauti za makabila.

6. (a) Eleza kazi moja kwa kila mofimu kwa kuzungumza lugha moja.

(i) Tulicheza

Tu-: Kiwakilishi cha nafsi (subject prefix), kinaonyesha watendaji wengi (sisi).

Answer: Tu- : Kiwakilishi cha nafsi, kinaonyesha sisi.

(ii) Nilichosoma

Ni-: Kiwakilishi cha nafsi (subject prefix), kinaonyesha mtendaji mmoja (mimi).

Answer: Ni- : Kiwakilishi cha nafsi, kinaonyesha mimi.

(iii) Sikubali

Si-: Kiwakilishi cha nafsi kilichokanushwa (negative subject prefix), kinaonyesha mimi katika hali ya kukana.

Answer: Si- : Kiwakilishi cha nafsi kilichokanushwa, kinaonyesha mimi.

(iv) Hucheza

Hu-: Kiima cha wakati (tense marker), kinaonyesha hali ya kawaida au inayofanyika mara kwa mara (habitual).

Answer: Hu- : Kiima cha wakati, kinaonyesha hali ya kawaida.

(v) Aliyeendesha

Aliye-: Kiima cha wakati kilichohusika na kivumishi (relative past tense marker), kinaonyesha aliyeendesha (yule aliyeendesha).

Answer: Aliye- : Kiima cha wakati kilichohusika, kinaonyesha yule aliyeendesha.

(b) Ainisha vielezi katika sentensi zifuatazo:

(i) Kijana alimwua nyoka kwa ujasiri.

Kwa ujasiri: Vielezi vya Namna (adverb of manner), vinaonyesha jinsi kijana alivyomudu nyoka.

Answer: Kwa ujasiri - Vielezi vya Namna

(ii) Mwalimu wetu anafundisha vizuri.

Vizuri: Vielezi vya Namna (adverb of manner), vinaonyesha jinsi mwalimu anavyofundisha.

Answer: Vizuri - Vielezi vya Namna

(iii) Mtihani huu tumefanya kwa kujiamini.

Kwa kujiamini: Vielezi vya Namna (adverb of manner), vinaonyesha jinsi mtihani ulivyofanywa.

Answer: Kwa kujiamini - Vielezi vya Namna

(iv) Mvua inanyesha kila siku.

Kila siku: Vielezi vya Wakati (adverb of time), vinaonyesha mara kwa mara mvua inanyesha.

Answer: Kila siku - Vielezi vya Wakati

(v) Chukua mzigo uupeleke kule.

Kule: Vielezi vya Mahali (adverb of place), vinaonyesha mahali pa kupeleka mzigo.

Answer: Kule - Vielezi vya Mahali

7. Malizia methali zifuatazo:

(a) Ujirani mwema

Complete: Ujirani mwema hufukuzana umande.

Meaning: Good neighbors help each other in times of need.

Answer: Ujirani mwema hufukuzana umande.

(b) Ukipanda upepo

Complete: Ukipanda upepo, utavuna kimbunga.

Meaning: If you sow recklessness, you'll reap trouble.

Answer: Ukipanda upepo, utavuna kimbunga.

(c) Usiache mbachao

Complete: Usiache mbachao kwa mswala wa ndimu.

Meaning: Don't abandon your principles for trivial gains.

Answer: Usiache mbachao kwa mswala wa ndimu.

(d) Uzuri wa mkakasi

Complete: Uzuri wa mkakasi, ndani kipande cha mti.

Meaning: True beauty lies within, like the inside of a wooden box.

Answer: Uzuri wa mkakasi, ndani kipande cha mti.

(e) Mwenda Tezi na Omo

Complete: Mwenda Tezi na Omo, marejeo ni ngamani.

Meaning: Those who venture recklessly face disastrous consequences.

Answer: Mwenda Tezi na Omo, marejeo ni ngamani.

8. Andika insha fupi yenye maneno 120 kuhusu mada ifuatayo: "Watoto wa Mitaani."

Insha: Watoto wa Mitaani

Watoto wa mitaani ni kundi linalohitaji msaada wa haraka nchini Tanzania. Wengi wao ni yatima au waliokimbia nyumbani kutokana na umasikini, unyanyasaji, au kutokuelewana na wazazi. Maisha yao mitaani ni magumu; wanakosa chakula, makazi, na elimu, na wengi hulazimika kuombaomba au kufanya kazi za hatari ili kujikimu. Aidha, wanahusika na vitendo vya uhalifu kama wizi au matumizi ya dawa za kulevya, hali inayowafanya wawe hatarini zaidi. Ili kuwasaidia, serikali na jamii zinapaswa kushirikiana kuweka vituo vya kuwalea, kuwapa elimu, na kuwapa fursa za kujitegemea. Wazazi pia waelimishwe kuhusu umuhimu wa malezi bora ili kuzuia watoto wengi zaidi kujiunga na maisha ya mitaani. Hatua hizi zitawapa watoto wa mitaani maisha bora.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

9. Write a composition of about 100 words on the following topic. "School Competition".

Composition: School Competition

School competitions are exciting events that bring students together. Last month, our school held a sports competition, including football, running, and volleyball. My class participated in the football match, and I was the goalkeeper. We trained hard for two weeks, and on the competition day, the atmosphere was lively with cheers from our schoolmates. Although we lost the final match, we enjoyed the teamwork and made new friends. Competitions teach us discipline, perseverance, and how to handle defeat gracefully. They also give us a break from studies, making school life more enjoyable. I look forward to the next event!

10. Read the passage below carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

The Maasai people of Tanzania and Kenya are famous for their colourful beads. The beads themselves come from India but they are strung together into necklaces or sewn onto leatherwork by Maasai women. They are worn by both men and women.

Children start collecting beads at a young age. As they grow much older they collect more and more. These are worn around their necks, their wrists and legs and also through their ears. The colours have great significance for the Maasai: blue is the colour of the sky and represents their belief to God, green is the colour of grass, the food of cattle, their most important possession, white is the colour of milk and red for blood, both milk and blood are important for the traditional Maasai diet.

A Maasai can read another person's beads as they show the age and position. Different patterns also identify Maasai clans. Beads are still an important part of Maasai life and they are also sold to tourists. Nowadays the beads are also worn by women from other tribes in Kenya and Tanzania as a fashion.

Questions

(i) Where are Maasai people found in East Africa?

The passage states that the Maasai people are found in Tanzania and Kenya.

Answer: Tanzania and Kenya

(ii) Why do people from other tribes wear beads?

The passage mentions that women from other tribes wear beads as a fashion.

Answer: As a fashion

(iii) What is the major thing which the Maasai own?

The passage identifies cattle as the Maasai's most important possession, as grass (food for cattle) is significant.

Answer: Cattle

(iv) Which are the meaningful colours for the Maasai?

The passage lists blue (sky/God), green (grass), white (milk), and red (blood) as meaningful colors.

Answer: Blue, green, white, and red

(v) Which is the nutritious food for Maasai?

The passage states that milk and blood are important for the traditional Maasai diet, indicating they are nutritious foods.

Answer: Milk and blood

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) I have been singing ten years.

A about

B since

C for

D at

E in

“For” is used with a duration of time (e.g., ten years).

Answer: C

(ii) She is old woman.

A a

B any

C some

D an

E the

“Old woman” starts with a vowel sound, so “an” is appropriate.

Answer: D

(iii) Zanzibar got her independence 1964.

A in

B since

C for

D on

E at

“In” is used for years (e.g., in 1964).

Answer: A

(iv) Salim told me he could not come with us.

A what

B that

C which

D then

E about

“That” is used to introduce a reported statement.

Answer: B

(v) What wonderful day!

A an

B some

C the

D a

E any

“Wonderful day” starts with a consonant sound, so “a” is appropriate.

Answer: D

12. Change the verbs in the brackets into the correct tense.

(i) The man (paint) the room now.

Present continuous (ongoing action):

Answer: The man is painting the room now.

(ii) He will marry a European, if he (go) to London.

First conditional (future possibility):

Answer: He will marry a European, if he goes to London.

(iii) Shida (walk) to school every morning.

Present simple (habitual action):

Answer: Shida walks to school every morning.

(iv) Our grandmother (be born) in 1930.

Past simple (completed action):

Answer: Our grandmother was born in 1930.

(v) She (cook) ugali yesterday.

Past simple (completed action):

Answer: She cooked ugali yesterday.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

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

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 type of rainfall which is formed when warm air rises over cold air is known as rainfall.

A Orographic

B Relief

C Convectional

D Mountainous

E Cyclonic

Cyclonic rainfall occurs when warm air rises over cold air, often in frontal systems where air masses meet.

Answer: E

(ii) When do we get summer solstice in the southern hemisphere?

A 23rd September.

B 21st June.

C 22nd December.

D 21st March.

E 21st September.

The summer solstice in the Southern Hemisphere occurs on 22nd December, when the Southern Hemisphere is tilted most toward the sun.

Answer: C

(iii) The main aim of land reclamation in the Netherlands is to

A increase the area for fishing activities

B increase the area for cultivation

C reduce salinity of the ocean water

D reduce the temperature of sea water

E tap water for domestic uses.

Land reclamation in the Netherlands (e.g., polders) aims to increase land for cultivation by converting waterlogged areas into farmland.

Answer: B

(iv) The instrument used to measure temperature is

A hygrometer

B wind vane

C anemometer

D thermometer

E barometer.

A thermometer is used to measure temperature.

Answer: D

(v) Which of the following scale is the largest?

A 1:5,000.

B 1:500,000.

C 1:50,000.

D 1:25,000.

E 1:10,000.

The largest scale has the smallest denominator. 1:5,000 is the largest among the options.

Answer: A

(vi) The line drawn on maps to join places with equal height above sea level is known as

A longitudes

B contours

C grid lines

D form lines

E latitudes.

Contours are lines on a map that join places with equal height above sea level.

Answer: B

(vii) The relationship between a distance on a map and the actual distance on the ground is known as

A margin

B title

C key

D scale

E north direction.

The scale represents the relationship between map distance and actual ground distance.

Answer: D

(viii) The process of planting trees in an area which had never been occupied by trees is called

A reforestation

B afforestation

C deforestation

D bush fallowing

E terracing.

Afforestation is planting trees in an area that was previously treeless.

Answer: B

(ix) The temperature on the earth's surface is affected by

A aspect

B humidity

C rainfall

D pressure

E land lockedness.

Aspect (the direction a slope faces) affects temperature by influencing sunlight exposure (e.g., north-facing slopes are cooler).

Answer: A

(x) The area that is surrounded by water and is smaller than a continent is known as

A lake

B gulf

C island

D canal

E river.

An island is an area surrounded by water and smaller than a continent.

Answer: C

14. (a) Write the correct word or words which complete the following sentences.

(i) The line at which a day is lost or gained is called

The International Date Line is where a day is lost or gained when crossing it.

Answer: International Date Line

(ii) The type of industry which deals with processing and changing the materials in order to make new products is

This is a manufacturing industry, which processes raw materials into finished goods.

Answer: manufacturing industry

(iii) The amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere is called

This is humidity, specifically the amount of water vapor in the air.

Answer: humidity

(iv) The process of leaving a piece of land for certain time in order to allow the soil to regain its fertility is

This is fallowing, a practice where land is left uncultivated to restore soil fertility.

Answer: fallowing

(v) The farming practice where a farmer grows more than one crop in the same piece of land is known as This is mixed cropping, growing multiple crops on the same land to diversify production.

Answer: mixed cropping

(b) Explain five importance of tourism in Tanzania.

Economic Growth: Tourism generates revenue through park fees, hotels, and tours, boosting the economy.

Job Creation: It creates jobs in hospitality, guiding, and transport sectors for locals.

Foreign Exchange: Tourists bring foreign currency, improving Tanzania's balance of payments.

Cultural Exchange: Tourism promotes cultural exchange, showcasing Tanzanian traditions to the world.

Conservation Funding: Revenue from tourism supports wildlife conservation in parks like Serengeti.

Answer:

Economic Growth: Generates revenue from tourism activities.

Job Creation: Provides employment in hospitality and guiding.

Foreign Exchange: Brings foreign currency into the country.

Cultural Exchange: Promotes Tanzanian traditions globally.

Conservation Funding: Supports wildlife conservation efforts.

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) Which one of the following led to the disruption of trading contacts between East Africa and Asia?

A The coming of the Arabs in East Africa

B The abolition of slave trade in East Africa.

C The colonization of East Africa.

D The coming of the Portuguese in East Africa.

E The decolonization of East African states.

The Portuguese disrupted trading contacts by controlling the Indian Ocean trade routes and attacking coastal cities like Kilwa in the 16th century.

Answer: D

(ii) The Kamba, Makonde and Kikuyu are examples of

A patrilineal societies

B matrilineal societies

C slave owning societies

D pastoralist societies

E feudal states.

The Kamba, Makonde, and Kikuyu are patrilineal societies, where descent and inheritance are traced through the male line.

Answer: A

(iii) The feudal relation in which the power of the ruler depended on the producers themselves was known as

A slavery

B nyarubanja

C ubugabire

D umwinyi

E ntemiship.

Ubugabire, a feudal system in Rwanda and Burundi, involved producers (tenants) supporting the ruler through labor and produce.

Answer: C

(iv) When did man come into existence?

A More than thirty thousand years ago.

B Less than ten thousand years ago.

C More than thirty million years ago.

D Less than three million years ago.

E Sixty three years ago.

Early hominids like Homo habilis appeared around 2.4 million years ago, fitting “less than three million years ago.”

Answer: D

(v) The appearance of both Zinjanthropus and Homo Habilis marked the beginning of a period in man’s history known as

A Early Stone Age

B New Stone Age

C Middle Stone Age

D Iron Age

E Late Stone Age.

Zinjanthropus and Homo habilis appeared during the Early Stone Age (Paleolithic), around 2.5 million years ago.

Answer: A

(vi) The main activities of man during the Early Stone Age were

A making tools and using fire

B crop cultivation and animal keeping

C agriculture and trade

D hunting and gathering

E domestication of animals and hunting.

During the Early Stone Age, humans primarily lived by hunting and gathering, using simple stone tools.

Answer: D

(vii) Which one of the following was not a result of the discovery of fire?

A It enabled man to keep hostile animals away.

B It enabled man to fell trees easily.

C It enabled man to live in colder areas.

D It enabled man to warm himself.

E It enabled man to roast processed food stuffs.

Fire did not directly enable man to fell trees easily (that required tools like axes). The other options are direct results of fire use.

Answer: B

(viii) What name is given to the type of feudal relations which revolved around cattle ownership in East Africa during the pre-colonial period?

A Ubugabire.

B Umwinyi.

C Ubusoka.

D Age-set.

E Astoralism.

Ubugabire in East Africa (e.g., Rwanda) revolved around cattle ownership, where tenants paid tribute in cattle.

Answer: A

(ix) In which century did regular trading contacts between East Africa and the Middle East begin?

A 20th century.

B 8th century.

C 19th century.

D 4th century.

E 15th century.

Regular trading contacts between East Africa and the Middle East began around the 8th century with the rise of Arab trade in the Indian Ocean.

Answer: B

(x) Factors which determine the range of productive activities man performs are

A raw materials and external markets

- B industries and communication networks
- C producers and technological advancement
- D productive forces and nature of the environment
- E family labour and enough capital.

Productive activities depend on productive forces (labor and tools) and the environment (resources and conditions).

Answer: D

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

(i) The Portuguese king who sponsored the search for the sea route to the Far East was known as Prince Henry the Navigator sponsored early Portuguese explorations for a sea route to the Far East.

Answer: Prince Henry the Navigator

(ii) The German East Africa Company in Tanganyika was represented by Carl Peters represented the German East Africa Company in Tanganyika, signing treaties with local chiefs.

Answer: Carl Peters

(iii) The mode of production in which the major means of production were owned by the whole society during the pre-colonial period is called

This is communalism, where land and resources were communally owned in pre-colonial societies.

Answer: communalism

(iv) Wangara, Bundu and Bambuk were famous for production of These West African regions were famous for gold production, key to the Trans-Saharan trade.

Answer: gold

(v) The traditional legislature of the Buganda kingdom was known as The traditional legislature of Buganda was the Lukiiko, a council of chiefs and elders.

Answer: Lukiiko

(b) Outline five ways through which slaves were obtained.

Raids: Slave traders conducted raids on villages, capturing people violently.

War Captives: Prisoners of war were enslaved after tribal conflicts.

Debt Repayment: Individuals unable to pay debts were sold into slavery.

Kidnapping: People, especially children, were kidnapped and sold as slaves.

Tribute Payment: Some communities paid slaves as tribute to stronger groups or traders.

Answer:

Raids: Violent captures during village attacks.

War Captives: Prisoners from tribal conflicts.

Debt Repayment: Sold to settle unpaid debts.

Kidnapping: Abducting individuals, especially children.

Tribute Payment: Slaves given as tribute to stronger groups.