

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**

**010**

**QUALIFYING TEST**

(For Private Candidates only)

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2014**

**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) Tanganyika and Zanzibar united on

A 26th April 1961

B 26th February 1964

C 09th December 1961

D 26th April 1964

E 05th February 1964.

Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form Tanzania on 26th April 1964.

Answer: D

(ii) For a town to achieve the status of a municipal council it should have a population of not less than people.

A 100,000

B 80,000

C 70,000

D 60,000

E 50,000.

In Tanzania, a town typically needs a population of at least 100,000 to be upgraded to a municipal council status, though this can vary based on other factors like infrastructure.

Answer: A

(iii) Which of the following is a sexually transmitted disease?

A Tuberculosis

B Cholera

C Meningitis

D Typhoid

E Gonorrhea.

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted disease caused by bacteria, unlike the others, which are not primarily sexually transmitted.

Answer: E

(iv) The following are the sources of life skills:

A parents, schools and religions

B peer groups, schools and newspapers

C parents, religion and historical sites

D parents, peer groups and ancestors

E parents, environment and peer groups.

Life skills are acquired from parents (family), schools (education), and religions (moral teachings), making A the best choice.

Answer: A

(v) A polling station is a place where

A population ballot is conducted

B ballot casting takes place

C councilors meeting takes place

D political rallies take place

E voters registration takes place.

A polling station is where ballot casting (voting) takes place during elections.

Answer: B

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) Made up by the President, Vice President, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Civil Service.

A Government

(ii) The supreme authority of a state to govern itself without external control

B State

(iii) An organ or institution for the control or direction of the public affairs in the country.

C Judiciary

(iv) A group of people with common culture and government occupying a territory.

D Legislature

(v) The organized political community in which the government exists with full political control.

E Executive

F Nation

G Sovereignty

H Cabinet

(i) Made up by the President, Vice President, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Civil Service → E (Executive)

(ii) The supreme authority of a state to govern itself without external control → G (Sovereignty)

(iii) An organ or institution for the control or direction of the public affairs in the country → A (Government)

(iv) A group of people with common culture and government occupying a territory → F (Nation)

(v) The organized political community in which the government exists with full political control → B (State)

Answer:

(i) E

(ii) G

(iii) A

(iv) F

(v) B

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

(i) are the rights which all men and women deserve because of their humanity.

These are human rights, inherent to all individuals by virtue of being human.

Answer: human rights

(ii) The ability of an individual to apply mental knowledge to control his/her environment and life as an acceptable member in a society is known as

This is life skills, the ability to use knowledge to navigate life effectively in society.

Answer: life skills

(iii) The law making branch of government is known as

The law-making branch of government is the legislature (e.g., Parliament in Tanzania).

Answer: legislature

(iv) The people who are displaced due to various social or political problems such as war, drought or famine are known as

These are refugees, people displaced by crises like war, drought, or famine.

Answer: refugees

(v) The women's rights to plan the size of the family is known as

This is family planning, the right to decide the number and spacing of children.

Answer: family planning

4. Explain five problems facing the families.

Financial Strain: Many families struggle with poverty, making it hard to afford basic needs like food and education.

Domestic Violence: Abuse within families, such as spousal or child abuse, disrupts family harmony.

Lack of Education: Limited access to education for children affects their future opportunities.

Health Issues: Families face challenges from diseases like malaria or HIV/AIDS, straining resources.

Unemployment: Lack of jobs for parents leads to stress and inability to provide for the family.

Answer:

Financial Strain: Poverty makes basic needs hard to afford.

Domestic Violence: Abuse disrupts family harmony.

Lack of Education: Limited access affects children's opportunities.

Health Issues: Diseases like malaria strain resources.

Unemployment: Joblessness causes stress and inability to provide.

## 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 jibu sahihi kwenye kitabu chako cha kujibia.

Zulfa aliweza kukidhi madhumuni ya pesa anazoitaka Abdul kwani ile haikuwa mara ya kwanza kwa Abdul kumchagiza mkewe akachukue chungu cha pesa kwa wazee wake matajiri. Haikumkiniki Zulfa asiridhi kwa sababu alikuwa akimpenda sana Abdul na alikuwa tayari kwa lolote na kwa gharama yoyote. Ndoa yao ilikuwa ya kufungwa kwa mapenzi ya upande mmoja. Zulfa ndiye alikuwa wa kwanza kumuona Abdul akampenda na kufanya kila aliloweza kumnasa Abdul na kisha akafanikiwa kuolewa naye. Hivyo ilibidi afanye kila awezalo kumridhisha Abdul hata kama litamgharimu kwa kiasi kikubwa.

Siku moja Abdul alipokuwa nyumbani, jioni akizungukia kwenye sofa alilokalia, akamwambia Zulfa kwa nini anatake zile pesa. “Napanga kisafari kizuri”. Alisema Abdul. Moyo wa Zulfa ulimwenda mbio, lakini hakuthubutu kumuliza Abdul. Moyo wa Zulfa ulijisemea, “alitaka kuyoyoma wapi mtu huyu? Hakusema, hakuliza, hatauliza. Aulize aachwe?” Hata kama Abdul alihisi mshtuko wa Zulfa hakujali, kwani kuteseka kwa nafsi ya Zulfa ilikuwa ni furaha ya Abdul.

Alijikaza sana Zulfa, akauliza baada ya muda, “Kisafari cha wapi?” “Dunia nzima.” Alisema Abdul, akibetua mdomo kwa dharau kama vile ana hela mfukoni, “Ulaya, Amerika, Asia na baadhi ya nchi za Afrika.” “Kwa shilingi laki moja?” Aliuliza Zulfa. “Oh!, No Zulfa, pesa hizo nazitaka tu kununulia zawadi kwa ajili ya marafiki zangu waishio Amerika na Kuwait.

Na wewe darling unahitaji zawadi nzuri ya kumpelekea wifi yako na kakako huko London, au siyo? Tukiwa tayari nitakuambia wanawake wa kizungu hupendelea nini ili umnunulie. Sasa safari ilimvutia Zulfa japo hakujua naye atakwenda au la! “Na safari kama hiyo hugharimu kiasi gani?” Aliuliza Zulfa. “Ah, kama milioni tano na nusu tu mpenzi.” Alijibu Abdul kwa dharau ya wazi kama vile hizo pesa kazikalia chini ya sofa la thamani alilokalia. “Lakini darling hatuna utajiri huo, kwani hapa tulipo tunaishi

nyumba ya kupanga. Tungepata hizo pesa tungejenga nyumba yetu ili tukijaliwa kupata mtoto, mwenetu atukute tumo kwetu.” Alilalamika Zulfa.

Maswali

(a) Eleza maana ya maneno yafuatayo kama yaliyyotumika katika kifungu cha habari:

(i) Kumchagiza

Kumudu au kumuagiza mtu kufanya jambo, hapa inamaanisha Abdul kumuagiza Zulfa achukue pesa.

Answer: Kumuagiza mtu kufanya jambo.

(ii) Chungu

Katika muktadha huu, inamaanisha kiasi cha pesa kilichohifadhiwa, kama “hazina” au “akiba.”

Answer: Kiasi cha pesa kilichohifadhiwa.

(iii) Haikumkiniki

Haikuwezekana kwake, yaani, Zulfa hakuweza kukataa ombi la Abdul.

Answer: Haikuwezekana kwake.

(iv) Betua

Kubetua mdomo inamaanisha kuonyesha dharau au kiburi, kama Abdul alivyofanya.

Answer: Kuonyesha dharau au kiburi.

(v) Kuyoyoma

Kutembea ovyo au bila mpango, hapa inamaanisha kutaka kwenda mahali bila kusema wazi.

Answer: Kutembea ovyo bila mpango.

(b) Mwandishi anatoa ujumbe gani anaposema, “Ndoa yao ilikuwa ya kufungwa kwa mapenzi ya upande mmoja.”

Mwandishi anasema kuwa Zulfa ndiye aliyempenda Abdul zaidi, na ndoa yao haikuwa na mapenzi sawa kutoka pande zote mbili, kwani Abdul alionekana kutomudu Zulfa kwa moyo wote kama Zulfa alivyomudu yeye.

Answer: Zulfa alimpenda Abdul zaidi, lakini mapenzi hayakuwa sawa pande zote.

(c) Habari hii huweza kufananishwa na ujumbe wa methali ipi?

Hadithi inaonyesha jinsi mapenzi ya upande mmoja yanavyoweza kumudu mtu kwenye shida. Inafanana na methali: “Penye waliomo na moto, hapakosi moshi,” inayomaanisha kuwa penye mapenzi ya kweli, shida hazikosi.

Answer: Penye waliomo na moto, hapakosi moshi.

6. Eleza kwa kifupi maana ya maneno yafuatayo:

(a) Rejesta

Rejesta ni kitabu cha kumbukumbu au orodha rasmi inayotumiwa kurekodi taarifa, kama vile majina ya wanafunzi.

Answer: Kitabu cha kumbukumbu au orodha rasmi.

(b) Uhakiki

Uhakiki ni uchambuzi wa kina wa kazi, hasa za fasihi, ili kubaini ubora, maana, au makosa yake.

Answer: Uchambuzi wa kina wa kazi za fasihi.

(c) Mtindo

Mtindo ni namna au njia ya kufanya kazi, hasa katika uandishi au usemi, kama vile mtindo wa kimapenzi.

Answer: Namna au njia ya kufanya kazi.

(d) Dhamira

Dhamira ni nia au azma ya kufikia lengo fulani, kama vile dhamira ya kufaulu.

Answer: Nia au azma ya kufikia lengo.

(e) Muundo

Muundo ni mpangilio wa vitu au sehemu za kazi, kama vile muundo wa sentensi au hadithi.

Answer: Mpangilio wa vitu au sehemu za kazi.

7. Eleza maana tano kati ya fasihi simulizi na fasihi andishi.

Chanzo: Fasihi simulizi hutoka kwa mdomo na kusimuliwa, wakati fasihi andishi huandikwa na kusomwa.

Uhifadhi: Fasihi simulizi huhifadhiwa kwa kumbukumbu, ilhali fasihi andishi huhifadhiwa katika maandishi.



Uwasilishaji: Fasihi simulizi huwasilishwa kwa kusimulia moja kwa moja, lakini fasihi andishi husomwa kutoka vitabuni.

Muda: Fasihi simulizi ni ya zamani zaidi, ilhali fasihi andishi ilianza baada ya uvumbuzi wa maandishi.

Maudhui: Fasihi simulizi mara nyingi ina hadithi za kihistoria, lakini fasihi andishi inaweza kuwa na mada za kisasa.

Answer:

Chanzo: Simulizi hutoka kwa mdomo, andishi huandikwa.

Uhifadhi: Simulizi kwa kumbukumbu, andishi kwa maandishi.

Uwasilishaji: Simulizi kwa kusimulia, andishi kwa kusoma.

Muda: Simulizi ni ya zamani, andishi ni ya baadaye.

Maudhui: Simulizi ina hadithi za kihistoria, andishi ina mada za kisasa.

8. Andika hadithi fupi yenye maneno 120 kuhusu mada ifuatayo; “Mvumilivu hula mbivu.”

Hadithi: Mvumilivu Hula Mbivu

Ali alikuwa kijana masikini aliyefanya kazi ya kumudu bustani ya Bwana Juma. Kila siku alipandikizia maua, lakini Bwana Juma alikuwa mkali na mara nyingi alimudu Ali bila sababu. Ali alistahimili, akijua siku moja atapata thawabu. Baada ya miaka mitatu, Bwana Juma alifurahishwa na bidii ya Ali na akamudu kuwa msimamizi wa bustani yake. Ali alipata mshahara wa juu na akaweza kujenga nyumba yake. Alishukuru kwa uvumilivu wake kwani ulimpa maisha bora. Hadithi hii inaonyesha kuwa uvumilivu huleta mafanikio, kama methali inavyosema, “Mvumilivu hula mbivu.”

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

9. Write a composition of about 100 words on the following topic. "The Place I Like to Visit".

Composition: The Place I Like to Visit

My favorite place to visit is the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. I love its vast plains filled with wildlife like lions, elephants, and zebras. Last year, I went there with my family, and we watched the great wildebeest migration, which was breathtaking. The fresh air, beautiful sunsets, and sounds of animals made me feel connected to nature. I also enjoyed learning about conservation from the park guides. Visiting Serengeti gives me peace and reminds me of the importance of protecting our environment. I always look forward to returning to this amazing place full of natural wonders.

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

Many people think that eating food is simply something which is pleasant and necessary to satisfy hunger. They do not know that the great illness that they have is eating the wrong kinds of food. The reason behind this is the lack of knowledge on the functions of food in their bodies.

In some countries, e.g. Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan there is much starvation and many people die each year because they eat insufficient food. In these countries the main cause of starvation is the low production of food. In East Africa, however, starvation and prolonged hunger are not as common as in other places as mentioned earlier because in most areas the climate and soil allow the production of enough food.

Food is necessary not only to satisfy hunger, but also to provide the body with certain nutrients to keep it healthy. Ill health due to poor diet is known as malnutrition. It is a common disease to children under five years. In East Africa malnutrition is not caused by lack of food, but it is due to lack of knowledge in food usage. It is important for people to realize that malnutrition causes a great deal of illness and death. Moreover, apart from many people who are obviously ill, there are many thousands who are weak and their bodies poorly developed due to improper feeding. These people are likely to get diseases, e.g. tuberculosis, diarrhoea and other infections and they do not recover quickly from those diseases.

However, the stakeholders like Home Economists should advise people on how best they can prepare diet and educate the community on food and nutrition. Also the Agricultural Officers may advise on the production of certain foods to serve the need.

#### Questions

(i) Many people in East Africa eat unbalanced diet because

A they are always starving

B balanced diet is expensive

C they suffer from ill health

D of lack of knowledge

E they do not have alternative.

The passage states that in East Africa, malnutrition is due to lack of knowledge in food usage, not lack of food.

Answer: D

(ii) The main difference between Somalia and East African countries is that

A people in East Africa lack food while in Somalia they do not have knowledge

B there are more people in Somalia than in East African countries

C people in Somalia have food shortage while those in East Africa do not know the proper use of food

D starvation and hunger is so common in East Africa than in Somalia

E people in East Africa import food unlike Somalia.

Somalia faces food shortages due to low production, while East Africa has enough food but lacks knowledge on proper use, causing malnutrition.

Answer: C

(iii) According to the passage, malnutrition means lack of

A food in the human body

B human food knowledge

C the right kind of food in the body

D enough food production

E right preparation of food.

Malnutrition is ill health due to poor diet, meaning a lack of the right kind of food (nutrients) in the body.

Answer: C

(iv) Whom among the following are most affected by malnutrition?

A Youths

B Children

C Elders

D Nurses

E Doctors.

The passage states that malnutrition is common in children under five years.

Answer: B

(v) According to the passage, the problem of malnutrition should be solved by using

A home economics

B doctors in the hospitals

C teachers in schools

D every parents

E primary teachers.

The passage suggests that Home Economists should educate people on diet and nutrition to solve malnutrition.

Answer: A

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) Betty parents live in the countryside has been selected to join the University of Dar es Salaam.

A who

B whose

C whom

D which

E what.

“Betty” is the subject, and the relative pronoun “whose” shows possession (her parents).

Answer: B

(ii) She was clever that she managed to attempt well all the question.

A too

B enough

C to

D so

E as.

“So...that” is the correct structure to show result (she was so clever that she managed...).

Answer: D

(iii) Mashaka is as intelligent Zena in the class.

A as

B than

C more than

D us

E from.

The structure “as...as” is used for comparison of equality (as intelligent as).

Answer: A

(iv) Please switch your phone in the examination room.

A of

B on

C off

D in

E out.

The correct phrase is “switch off” to turn off the phone.

Answer: C

(v) Samwel tried hard he did not manage to get into the football team.

A but

B and

C so

D as

E in order.

“But” is used to show contrast (tried hard but didn’t manage).

Answer: A

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

(i) They (visit) Arusha last month.

Past simple (completed action):

Answer: They visited Arusha last month.

(ii) Would you like (dance) with me.

Infinitive form after “would like”:

Answer: Would you like to dance with me.

(iii) Our teacher (do not) allow us to sing in class often.

Present simple (habitual action):

Answer: Our teacher does not allow us to sing in class often.

(iv) I feel like (change) my hair style.

Gerund form after “feel like”:

Answer: I feel like changing my hair style.

(v) I (teach) my children to swim at this moment.

Present continuous (ongoing action):

Answer: I am teaching my children to swim at this moment.

## 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) When the sun is overhead at the tropic of Cancer on 21st June, it is known as

A winter solstice

B summer

C summer solstice

D winter

E tropic of Capricorn.

On 21st June, the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Cancer, marking the summer solstice in the Northern Hemisphere.

Answer: C

(ii) Which of the following aspect is not a characteristic of small scale agriculture?

A covers a small area.

B use of high science and technology.

C production is mainly for food.

D poor control of diseases.

E different crops are grown.

Small-scale agriculture typically does not use high science and technology, relying instead on traditional methods.

Answer: B

(iii) Winds blow from the area of

A low altitude to high altitude

B low pressure to high pressure

C high pressure to low pressure

D high altitude to low altitude

E high altitude to high altitude.

Winds blow from areas of high pressure to low pressure due to pressure differences.

Answer: C

(iv) What is the compass bearing of NW?

A 135°

B 180°

C 315°

D 225°

E 045°.

NW (North-West) is at 315°, halfway between North (0°) and West (270°).

Answer: C

(v) Which of the following climates has high temperature throughout the year?

A Hot desert

B Tropical monsoon

C Mediterranean

D Equatorial

E Savannah.

Equatorial climates have consistently high temperatures throughout the year due to their location near the equator.

Answer: D

(vi) The time recorded along the same meridian is known as

A local mean time

B Greenwich Mean Time

C great mean time

D standard time

E time zone.

Local mean time is the time recorded along the same meridian, varying with longitude.

Answer: A

(vii) The instrument used to measure air pressure is known as

A Rain Gauge

B Thermometer

C Barometer

D Hygrometer



E Anemometer.

A barometer measures air pressure.

Answer: C

(viii) Stevenson's box is painted white in order to

A allow movement of air

B improve insulation

C allow free air to enter

D allow thermometers to be placed

E decorate it.

Stevenson's box is painted white to improve insulation by reflecting sunlight, keeping the instruments inside at a stable temperature.

Answer: B

(ix) One of the following is an example of non renewable energy.

A hydroelectric power

B wind power

C solar

D natural gas

E charcoal.

Natural gas is a non-renewable energy source, as it is a fossil fuel that depletes over time.

Answer: D

(x) The highest mountain peak in the world is

A Everest

B Kilimanjaro

C Atlas

D Kenya

E Uluguru.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world, standing at 8,848 meters.

Answer: A

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

(i) A line drawn on a map joining places of equal amount of sunshine is known as

This is an isohel, a line connecting places with equal sunshine duration.

Answer: isohel

(ii) The equatorial low pressure belt is also known as

This is the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), where trade winds converge, causing low pressure.

Answer: Intertropical Convergence Zone

(iii) A system of crops farming where a farmer moves from one area to another is known as

This is shifting cultivation, where farmers clear land, farm, and then move to a new area.

Answer: shifting cultivation

(iv) The process of removing unwanted plants in a farm is

This is weeding, the removal of unwanted plants (weeds) from a farm.

Answer: weeding

(v) It involves both the science and art of growing crops and keeping livestock

This is agriculture, encompassing crop cultivation and livestock rearing.

Answer: agriculture

(b) List down five problems arising from exploitation of forest resources.

Deforestation: Excessive logging leads to loss of forest cover, disrupting ecosystems.

Soil Erosion: Removal of trees exposes soil to erosion by wind and rain.

Loss of Biodiversity: Exploitation destroys habitats, leading to extinction of species.

Climate Change: Deforestation reduces carbon absorption, contributing to global warming.

Displacement of Communities: Indigenous people lose their homes and livelihoods due to forest clearing.

Answer:

Deforestation: Loss of forest cover disrupts ecosystems.

Soil Erosion: Exposed soil erodes due to lack of trees.

Loss of Biodiversity: Habitat destruction causes species extinction.

Climate Change: Reduced carbon absorption increases global warming.

Displacement of Communities: Indigenous people lose homes and livelihoods.

## 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) One of the crucial changes in the evolution of man was

A development of the brain

B discovery of the earliest man

C emergence of primates

D hunting and gathering

E emergence of Zinjanthropus.

The development of the brain was a crucial change, enabling tool use, language, and complex thinking in human evolution.

Answer: A

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

A Man domesticated animals and crops.

B Man depended on nature for his livelihood.

C Man made smaller and sharper tools.

D Man started making and using fire.

E Man established permanent settlement.

In the Early Stone Age, man depended on nature through hunting and gathering, using basic stone tools.

Answer: B

(iii) Which of the following best explains Mansa Kankan Musa?

- A The ruler who founded Ghana Empire.
- B The king who resisted Moroccan invasion.
- C The political and religious leader of Asante Empire.
- D The ruler who expanded and consolidated Songhai Empire.
- E The ruler of Mali who paid a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mansa Musa was the ruler of the Mali Empire, famous for his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324, showcasing Mali's wealth.

Answer: E

(iv) During the pre-colonial period the most important handcraft industries in Africa were

- A Salt making, gold mining and ship building industries
- B Salt making, gold mining and car building industries
- C Salt making, gold mining and manufacturing industries
- D Salt making, gold mining and manufacturing industries
- E Salt making, gold mining and processing industries.

Pre-colonial African handcraft industries included salt making and gold mining, but “processing industries” fits better for activities like smelting or weaving.

Answer: E

(v) Which of the following is true of the characteristic of a communal society?

- A Relations of production were not permanent.
- B Some members of the society participated in slave trade.
- C Land was their major productive force.
- D There was private ownership of the major means of production.
- E The major means of production were communally owned.

In a communal society, the major means of production, like land, were communally owned.

Answer: E

(vi) The range of productive activities man performs is determined by

A productive forces and means of production

B relations of productions and instruments of production

C productive forces and nature of the environment

D nature of the environment and capital

E objects of labour and instruments of labour.

Productive activities depend on productive forces (labor, skills) and the environment (resources, climate).

Answer: C

(vii) The combination of producers, skills, experience and level of technology attained by society is called

A productive forces

B means of production

C relations of production

D productive activity

E instruments of production.

This combination is known as productive forces, encompassing human labor, skills, and technology.

Answer: A

(viii) Feudal relations in Zanzibar were reinforced by

A the abolition of slavery and slave trade

B the expulsion of the Portuguese

C racialism and religion

D the agents of colonialism

E the conflict between the Arabs and Africans.

Feudal relations in Zanzibar were reinforced by racialism (Arab dominance) and religion (Islamic laws), which structured land ownership and labor.

Answer: C

(ix) Sultan Seyyid Said of Oman conquered the Mazrui dynasty in

A 1840

B 1914

C 1498

D 1837

E 1884.

Sultan Seyyid Said defeated the Mazrui dynasty in Mombasa in 1840, consolidating Omani control.

Answer: A

(x) Before the 16th century East Africa trade was oriented towards

A North and South America

B Middle and Far East

C Europe and America

D Europe and Far East

E North and South Africa.

Before the 16th century, East Africa traded with the Middle and Far East (e.g., Arabs, Persians, Indians) via the Indian Ocean.

Answer: B

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

(i) The method which is used to identify archaeological findings whose ages are beyond 5,000 years is called

This is carbon dating, a method using the decay of carbon-14 to date ancient remains.

Answer: carbon dating

(ii) In the third century B.C. the capital of Kush Empire shifted from Napata to

The capital of the Kush Empire shifted from Napata to Meroë in the third century B.C.

Answer: Meroë

(iii) The last great expansion of the Kingdom of Ethiopia was undertaken under the King called

Emperor Haile Selassie oversaw significant expansions in the 20th century, but historically, this likely refers to Amda Seyon I (14th century).

Answer: Amda Seyon I

(iv) The founder of the Empire of Mali was called

Sundiata Keita is recognized as the founder of the Mali Empire in the 13th century.

Answer: Sundiata Keita

(v) The most important form of capital during mercantilism was

During mercantilism, the most important form of capital was gold, used to measure wealth and power.

Answer: gold

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

Decline of Coastal Cities: Portuguese attacks destroyed cities like Kilwa and Mombasa, disrupting trade.

Introduction of New Crops: They brought maize and cassava, which became staple foods.

Spread of Christianity: Portuguese missionaries built churches and spread Christianity along the coast.

Trade Disruption: They imposed taxes and monopolies, harming the Indian Ocean trade.

Cultural Exchange: Portuguese words were adopted into Swahili, influencing the language.

Answer:

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

Introduction of New Crops: Brought maize and cassava.

Spread of Christianity: Built churches along the coast.

Trade Disruption: Imposed taxes, harming local trade.