

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

010

QUALIFYING TEST

(For Private Candidates only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2015

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.

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) The following are the affairs of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar except

A primary education

B statistics

C meteorology

D defence

E research.

The Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar (Tanzania) handles matters like defence, statistics, meteorology, and research. Primary education is managed separately by Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania, as it is not a Union matter.

Answer: A

(ii) The ability to solve daily life problems is known as

A individual skills

B assertiveness skills

C life skills

D intrapersonal skills

E self awareness skills.

Life skills refer to the ability to solve daily life problems and adapt to challenges effectively.

Answer: C

(iii) Being involved in drug abuse is an indication of

A ethical behaviour

B improper behaviour

C self esteem behaviour

D self-assertiveness

E self-confidence.

Drug abuse is considered improper behaviour, as it violates societal norms and harms the individual.

Answer: B

(iv) What do you understand by the term polygamy?

A A marriage of two husbands to one wife.

B A marriage of many wives to one husband.

C A marriage of many baby girls to many men.

D A marriage of many wives to two husbands.

E A marriage of two wives to one husband.

Polygamy refers to a marriage where one person has multiple spouses. Specifically, one husband with many wives is the most common form (polygyny).

Answer: B

(v) The series of political meetings designed to win voters for a certain candidate is called

A the free and fair election

B political meetings

C political competence

D political discussions

E political campaigns.

Political campaigns are a series of meetings and activities aimed at winning voters for a candidate.

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 booklet provided.

List A

List B

(i) Membership to the state which is acquired through marriage to a Tanzanian.

A Citizenship by naturalization

(ii) A person who owes his/her allegiance to more than one country.

B Citizenship by descent

(iii) A person who is born to parents who are Tanzanian citizens.

C Refugees

(iv) People who run away from their country for fear of persecution.

D Citizenship by birth

(v) A membership to the state which is acquired because of being born outside Tanzania and one of the parent is a Tanzanian.

E Dual citizenship

F Citizenship by marriage

G Legal citizenship

(i) Membership through marriage to a Tanzanian → F (Citizenship by marriage)

(ii) A person with allegiance to more than one country → E (Dual citizenship)

(iii) A person born to Tanzanian citizen parents → D (Citizenship by birth)

(iv) People who flee persecution → C (Refugees)

(v) Membership acquired by being born outside Tanzania to a Tanzanian parent → B (Citizenship by descent)

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

(i) is the supreme power of the state to decide its internal affairs without external influence.

This is sovereignty, the supreme power of a state to govern itself without external interference.

Answer: sovereignty

(ii) Tanzania holds general election after every

Tanzania holds general elections every 5 years, as per its constitution.

Answer: 5 years

(iii) The ability of a person to resist negative influence from others is called

This is assertiveness, the ability to resist negative peer pressure or influence.

Answer: assertiveness

(iv) The first President of Zanzibar was called

The first President of Zanzibar after the 1964 revolution was Abeid Amani Karume.

Answer: Abeid Amani Karume

(v) In Tanzania the Speaker leads the parliament, the executive is headed by

The executive in Tanzania is headed by the President, who is the head of state and government.

Answer: the President

4. Point out five indicators of the violation of human rights in Tanzania.

Police Brutality: Excessive use of force by police against citizens, such as during protests.

Child Labor: Children working in hazardous conditions, like mining, instead of attending school.

Gender-Based Violence: High rates of domestic violence and female genital mutilation in some areas.

Restricted Freedom of Expression: Suppression of journalists or activists who criticize the government.

Discrimination Against Minorities: Marginalization of groups like the Maasai in land disputes.

Answer:

Police Brutality: Excessive force used by police.

Child Labor: Children working in hazardous conditions.

Gender-Based Violence: Domestic violence and female genital mutilation.

Restricted Freedom of Expression: Suppression of journalists and activists.

Discrimination Against Minorities: Marginalization of groups like the Maasai.

PART II: KISWAHILI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE (40 Marks)

KISWAHILI (Alama 20)

Jibu maswali yote.

UFAHAMU

5. Soma kwa makini shairi lifuatalo kisha jibu maswali yanayofuata.

Majira pia Nipashe, taarifa nazitoa,

Na redio niwabishe, kama ikiwafikia,

Majirani ni wapashe, jambo nilokusudia,

Ndege nimemfungua, wafugaji chukueni.

Ndege nawaelezea, tabia yake murua,

Kucheka yake tabia, kununa hakuzeza,

Wageni wakiingia, fadhila huwatendea,

Ndege nimemfungua, wafugaji chukueni.

Tabia za firauni, hana ninawaapia,

Na kuranda mitaani, si yake hiyo tabia,

Marafiki wa kihuni, hapendi kuwasikia,

Ndege nimemfungua, wafugaji chukueni.

Ni miaka ishirini, mimi nilimfungia,

Hakuleta kisirani, kwa balozi kuamua,

Wala kugoma jikoni, ugali kunipikia,

Ndege nimemfungua, wafugaji chukueni.

Kisa niwaelezeni, tunduni nikamtoa,

Msusa nambari wani, kisa si kisa alia,

Hilo kosa namba wani, huzuni limenitia,

Ndege nimemfungua, wafugaji chukueni.

Lingine lilochangia, tunduni nikamtoe,

Kosa sugu nadhania, sijui kama sawia,
Kufunga ndege Songea, sijui kama sawia,
Ndege nimemfungua, wafugaji chukueni.
Mara aliposikia, mwingine nimechukua,
Tundu akalibomoa, porini akakimbia,
Goti nikampigia, katu kanikatalia,
Ndege nimemfungua, wafugaji chukueni.
Hapa basi nasimama, hoja zimeniishia,
Chukueni hana dhima, ndimi nimemwambia,
Si haba tuliyochuma, rabi mola atajua,
Ndege nimemfungua, wafugaji chukueni.
Maswali

(a) Taja sababu moja iliyomfanya mtunzi amfungulie ndege.

Mtunzi alimudu ndege kwa sababu alifanya kosa sugu ambalo mtunzi alidhani halikuwa sawa, kama ilivyoelezwa katika ubeti wa sita: “Kosa sugu nadhania, sijui kama sawia.”

Answer: Alifanya kosa sugu ambalo mtunzi alidhani halikuwa sawa.

(b) Taja tabia tatu ambazo ndege anayezungumziwa hakuwa nazo.

Kutoka ubeti wa tatu:

Tabia za firauni (ukali au jeuri).

Kuranda mitaani (kuzurura ovyo).

Kupenda marafiki wa kihuni (kushirikiana na wahuni).

Answer:

Tabia za firauni (ukali).

Kuranda mitaani (kuzurura ovyo).

Kupenda marafiki wa kihuni (kushirikiana na wahuni).

(c) Katika shairi hili ndege anawakilisha nini?

Ndege anawakilisha mtu aliyefungwa (kifungo) kwa miaka mingi, labda mfungwa au mtu aliyenyimwa uhuru, na sasa anafunguliwa kwa sababu za kibinadamu au makosa yaliyofanywa.

Answer: Mtu aliyefungwa au aliyenyimwa uhuru kwa miaka mingi.

(d) Eleza maana ya maneno yaliyokolezwa wino ambayo ni haya yafuatayo:

(i) Murua

Murua inamaanisha mwenye tabia njema, mwenye heshima, au mwenye adabu.

Answer: Mwenye tabia njema au adabu.

(ii) Firauni

Firauni inarejelea tabia za ukali, jeuri, au kumudu wengine vibaya, kama Farao wa Misri wa kale.

Answer: Tabia za ukali au jeuri.

(iii) Kisirani

Kisirani inamaanisha balaa, shida, au tabia mbaya inayoleta matatizo kwa wengine.

Answer: Balaa au tabia mbaya inayoleta shida.

(e) Katika ubeti wa saba ndege alifanya nini baada ya kusikia mwingine kachukuliwa?

Ndege alibomoa tundu, akakimbia porini, na alipofukuzwa kwa kumudu goti, alikataa kurudi.

Answer: Alibomoa tundu, akakimbia porini, na alikataa kurudi baada ya kumudu goti.

(f) Kichwa kipi kinafaa kwa shairi ulilosoma?

Shairi linahusu kumudu ndege na kuelezea tabia zake, kwa hivyo kichwa kinachofaa ni “Uhuru wa Ndege.”

Answer: Uhuru wa Ndege

6. Fafanua maana ya dhana zifuatazo kisha tunga sentensi moja kwa kila dhana.

(a) Mofimu huru.

Maana: Mofimu huru ni sehemu ya neno inayoweza kusimama peke yake na kuwa na maana kamili, kama vile kiini cha neno.

Sentensi: Neno “mti” ni mofimu huru kwa sababu lina maana kamili peke yake.

Answer:

Maana: Sehemu ya neno inayoweza kusimama peke yake na kuwa na maana.

Sentensi: Neno “mti” ni mofimu huru kwa sababu lina maana kamili peke yake.

(b) Mofimu tegemezi.

Maana: Mofimu tegemezi ni sehemu ya neno ambayo haiwezi kusimama peke yake na inahitaji kuunganishwa na mofimu mwingine ili kuwa na maana, kama viambishi.

Sentensi: Viambishi kama “-li-” ni mofimu tegemezi kwa sababu vinahitaji kuungana na neno kama “alili”.

Answer:

Maana: Sehemu ya neno ambayo haiwezi kusimama peke yake na inahitaji kuunganishwa.

Sentensi: Viambishi kama “-li-” ni mofimu tegemezi kwa sababu vinahitaji kuungana na neno.

7. Eleza maana za shairi na ngonjera za kimapokeo kisha andika tofauti zake tatu (3).

Maana ya Shairi za Kimapokeo: Shairi za kimapokeo ni nyimbo za utungo wa maneno zenye vina na mizani, zilizotumiwa kuwasilisha ujumbe wa kihistoria, kiutamaduni, au kihisia kwa jamii.

Maana ya Ngonjera za Kimapokeo: Ngonjera za kimapokeo ni utungo wa maneno ya kumudu hadhira, mara nyingi kwa kumudu swali na majibu, zilizotumiwa kuelimisha au kuburudisha jamii.

Tofauti Tatu:

Muundo: Shairi lina vina na mizani thabiti, ilhali ngonjera haina vina bali ni maneno ya kumudu.

Uwasilishaji: Shairi huimbwa au kusomwa kwa rhythm, lakini ngonjera husemwa kwa mwingiliano wa swali na majibu.

Madhumuni: Shairi mara nyingi ni za kihisia au za kumbukumbu, ilhali ngonjera zaidi ni za kuelimisha au kumudu.

Answer:

Maana ya Shairi: Nyimbo za utungo zenye vina na mizani kwa ujumbe wa kihistoria au kihisia.

Maana ya Ngonjera: Utungo wa maneno ya kumudu hadhira, mara nyingi kwa swali na majibu.

Tofauti:

Shairi lina vina na mizani, ngonjera haina vina.

Shairi huimbwa, ngonjera husemwa kwa mwingiliano.

Shairi ni za kihisia, ngonjera za kuelimisha.

8. Andika insha isiyopungua maneno mia moja (100) na isiyoziidi maneno mia moja hamsini (150) juu ya "Utoro wa wanafunzi shuleni".

Insha: Utoro wa Wanafunzi Shuleni

Utoro wa wanafunzi shuleni ni tabia mbaya inayoweka nyuma maendeleo ya kielimu. Wanafunzi wengi hutoroka shule kwa sababu kama kumudu marafiki waovu, kutopenda masomo, au wazazi kushindwa kuwalea vizuri. Utoro husababisha wanafunzi kushindwa kupata elimu bora, hali inayowafanya washiriki katika uhalifu kama wizi au matumizi ya dawa za kulevya. Aidha, wanapoteza fursa za kujenga maisha bora ya baadaye. Ili kupunguza utoro, walimu wanapaswa kufundisha kwa kumudu na wazazi kushirikiana na shule kufuatilia maendeleo ya watoto wao. Jamii pia inapaswa kusaidia kwa kutoa motisha kwa wanafunzi, ili waweze kuhudhuria shule mara kwa mara na kufaulu. (Maneno 116)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

9. Write a composition of not less than 100 words about your school.

Composition: My School

My school, Sunshine Secondary School, is located in a quiet area of Dar es Salaam. It has a large compound with green fields where we play football and netball. The school has modern classrooms, a well-equipped library, and a science laboratory where we conduct experiments. Our teachers are dedicated and always encourage us to work hard. I enjoy the debating club, where we discuss various topics every Friday. The school also organizes trips to historical sites, which make learning fun. I am proud of my school because it provides a supportive environment for us to grow academically and socially. (102 words)

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

Juma's parents have a big farm behind their home. They grow a lot of maize. Juma likes helping his parents with the farm work especially during his school holidays. At harvest time, there is always a lot of work to do. Normally, Juma and his parents leave for farm very early in the morning at six o'clock. They carry baskets, empty bags, pangas, ropes and a pot of drinking water which is carried by Juma's mother. She puts the pot of water under the tree shade for it to cool.

Hadija is Juma's elder sister. She is a very strong girl and very responsible. She does not go to the farm to help with the harvesting, instead she remains at home to look after her younger brother and sister besides cooking for the family. In the afternoon, Hadija takes lunch to the farm because Juma and her parents become too busy to go back home for lunch.

Harvesting maize is a hard work. First, Juma and his father cut maize stalks with pangas. Then Juma's mother collects them and removes the covering of the maize cobs before putting into the bags. Then, the father carries the heavy bags, put them in a wheelbarrow and take the maize home. The maize cobs are spread to dry then put in large stores locked with padlocks.

This year Juma's parents have harvested a lot of maize. They are very happy because they will feed the family until the next harvest. They will also sell some of the maize in order to get money for school fees and buy other things for the family.

Questions

(i) Who has a big farm?

A Villagers.

B Juma.

C Hadija.

D Young brother.

E Juma's parents.

The passage states that Juma's parents have a big farm.

Answer: E

(ii) When do Juma and his parents go to the farm?

A In the morning at six o'clock.

B In the afternoon at one o'clock.

C In the morning at three o'clock.

D In the morning at five o'clock.

E In the afternoon at two o'clock.

They leave for the farm at six o'clock in the morning, as stated in the passage.

Answer: A

(iii) Who stays home with her young sister and brother?

A Juma's mother.

B Hadija.

C Juma's father.

D Juma.

E Young children.

Hadija stays home to look after her younger brother and sister, as mentioned in the second paragraph.

Answer: B

(iv) Which are the two items carried when they are going to the farm?

A baskets, plate

B empty bags, spoons

C pangas, clothes

D ropes, books

E ropes, a pot of drinking water.

The passage lists items carried, including ropes and a pot of drinking water.

Answer: E

(v) What does Juma's father use to carry maize bags?

A A tractor.

B A lorry.

C A wheelbarrow

D A min bus.

E A horse.

Juma's father uses a wheelbarrow to carry the maize bags, as stated in the third paragraph.

Answer: C

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 in the answer booklet provided.

(i) He promised to pick me at the corner of the road.

A on

B up

C in

D over

E for.

The correct phrase is “pick me up,” meaning to collect someone.

Answer: B

(ii) He was knocked as he was crossing the road.

A into

B to

C down

D on

E for.

The correct phrase is “knocked down,” meaning hit and caused to fall.

Answer: C

(iii) My friend was disqualified the examination.

A from

B for

C by

D against

E under.

The correct preposition is “from,” as in “disqualified from the examination.”

Answer: A

(iv) Have you found the solution the problem?

A in

B from

C with

D to

E by.

The correct preposition is “to,” as in “solution to the problem.”

Answer: D

(v) She has been absent school for over a week.

A of

B off

C out of

D on

E from.

The correct preposition is “from,” as in “absent from school.”

Answer: E

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb and write the answer in the answer booklet provided.

(i) Will you please (give) him this book?

Imperative form after “will you please”:

Answer: Will you please give him this book?

(ii) Our class teacher (work) hard for many years before she was promoted.

Past perfect for an action completed before another past action:

Answer: Our class teacher had worked hard for many years before she was promoted.

(iii) If they play well, they (win) the match.

First conditional for a future possibility:

Answer: If they play well, they will win the match.

(iv) The food (lies) in the cupboard at the moment.

Present simple for a current state:

Answer: The food lies in the cupboard at the moment.

(v) Hon. Minister for Education (come) from Pwani region.

Present simple for a fact:

Answer: Hon. Minister for Education comes from Pwani region.

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 in the answer booklet provided.

(i) The sum of all things that people do are known as

A social services

B community activities

C village activities

D human activities

E government activities.

The sum of all things people do, like farming, trading, or building, is collectively called human activities.

Answer: D

(ii) One of the negative effect of manufacturing industries is

A provision of employment

B environment pollution

C absence of social services

D development of trade activities

E availability of goods.

A negative effect of manufacturing industries is environmental pollution, such as air or water pollution from waste.

Answer: B

(iii) Which of the following is the smallest scale?

A 1:100,000.

B 1:10,000.

C 1:50,000.

D 1:1,000,000.

E 1:25,000.

The smallest scale has the largest denominator, meaning it covers a larger area with less detail. 1:1,000,000 is the smallest.

Answer: D

(iv) In the Northern hemisphere winter is experienced on

A May, June and July

B November, December and January

C August, September and October

D February, March and April

E March, April and May.

Winter in the Northern Hemisphere occurs during November, December, and January, when the hemisphere is tilted away from the sun.

Answer: B

(v) The seasonal migration of farmers to the mountains and to the valleys is called

A agriculture

B pastoralism

C transhumance

D hunting

E shifting cultivation.

Transhumance is the seasonal migration of farmers with their livestock between mountains and valleys.

Answer: C

(vi) The time at town A located along the Greenwich Meridian is 1:00 pm, what will be the time at town B located at 30°E?

A 9:00 pm.

B 2:00 pm.

C 3:00 am.

D 9:00 am.

E 3:00 pm.

Each 15° of longitude equals 1 hour. 30°E is 2 hours ahead of Greenwich (0°). If it's 1:00 pm at Greenwich, it's 3:00 pm at 30°E.

Answer: E

(vii) The compass bearing of NNE is

A 22.5°

B 45°

C 37.5°

D 337.5°

E 157.5°.

NNE (North-North-East) is between North (0°) and NE (45°), at 22.5°.

Answer: A

(viii) The correct numbers representing Eastings and Northings in grid reference 361585 are

A 585 and 361

B 361 and 585

C 36 and 58

D 58 and 36

E 36.5 and 58.5.

In a grid reference, the first three digits are Eastings (361), and the last three are Northings (585).

Answer: B

(ix) If the minimum temperature recorded in Mbeya in a day is 9°C and the maximum temperature is 18°C, the daily range of temperature will be

A 9°C

B 27°C

C 8°C

D 10°C

E 13.5°C

Daily range = Maximum - Minimum = 18°C - 9°C = 9°C.

Answer: A

(x) Which of the following is not the characteristics of equatorial climate?

A there is no definite dry season.

B there is convectional type of rainfall.

C thunderstorms are common.

D precipitation is in form of snow in winter.

E relative humidity is very high throughout the year.

Equatorial climates are hot and wet year-round, with no winter, so precipitation as snow in winter is not a characteristic.

Answer: D

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

(i) The instrument that measures the speed of wind is called

This is an anemometer, used to measure wind speed.

Answer: anemometer

(ii) The ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground is called

This is the scale, the ratio of map distance to actual ground distance.

Answer: scale

(iii) The latitude that the sun goes around without setting is

This is the Arctic Circle (approximately 66.5°N), where the sun does not set during the summer solstice.

Answer: Arctic Circle

(iv) The weight of water vapour contained in a unit volume of air measured in g/m^3 is called

This is absolute humidity, the mass of water vapor per unit volume of air.

Answer: absolute humidity

(v) The maps which show distributions of phenomena such as rainfall, temperature, air pressure and population are called

These are distribution maps, showing the spread of phenomena like rainfall or population.

Answer: distribution maps

(b) Outline five uses of water.

Drinking: Water is essential for human hydration and survival.

Agriculture: Used for irrigating crops and livestock watering.

Domestic Use: Needed for cooking, cleaning, and bathing.

Industrial Use: Used in manufacturing processes and cooling machinery.

Hydroelectric Power: Generates electricity through dams and turbines.

Answer:

Drinking: Essential for human hydration.

Agriculture: Irrigates crops and waters livestock.

Domestic Use: Used for cooking and cleaning.

Industrial Use: Supports manufacturing and cooling.

Hydroelectric Power: Generates electricity through dams.

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 in the answer booklet provided.

(i) The theory of evolution explains the origin and development of mankind started from

A Lower forms of animal life into savage

B The primitive savage to the more highly civilized being

C Modern Apes, Homo sapiens, Chimpanzee

D Chimpanzee, Zinjanthropus, Homo habilis and Homo Erectus

E Lower forms of animal life into the savage to the more highly civilized.

The theory of evolution (Darwin's) states that mankind evolved from lower forms of animal life (primates) into savages and then into more civilized beings.

Answer: E

(ii) The scientific study of the remains of past human culture is known as

A Archives

B Archaeology

C Museums

D Oral tradition

E Historical sites.

Archaeology is the scientific study of past human cultures through their remains, like tools or fossils.

Answer: B

(iii) One of the achievements man made during the Late Stone Age was

A discovering of fire and ability to roast meat

B living in permanent settlement

C living in the dense forest areas

D moving upright

E possessing a brain of about 450 to 550 cm³.

During the Late Stone Age (Neolithic), man began living in permanent settlements due to agriculture and domestication.

Answer: B

(iv) Mwinyi Mkuu ruled Zanzibar with the help of

A Bahima and Obusulu

B Bakopi and Akasavu

C Sazas and Diwani

D Diwani and Sheha

E Waungwana and Umwinyi.

Mwinyi Mkuu, a traditional Zanzibar ruler, was assisted by the Diwani (advisors) and Sheha (local leaders).

Answer: D

(v) By the 1st century the Greek sailor wrote the book called the

A periplus sea

B periplus of the Erythraean sea

C periplus of the Arythrone sea

D erythrone sea

E earlier Commerce contacts.

The Greek sailor wrote “The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea,” a 1st-century guide to trade routes in the Indian Ocean.

Answer: B

(vi) The traders who became rich as the result of Long distance trade in East Africa included

A Mirambo, Asante, Mkwawa

B Musiri, Ngonya, Mwakilonga

C Kamba, Samba, Yao

D Chisha, Nchemba, Ntumbale

E Mirambo, Msiri, Kamba.

The Kamba and Yao were East African communities that became rich through long-distance trade, alongside leaders like Mirambo and Msiri.

Answer: E

(vii) The first exploitative mode of production was

A Capitalism

B Colonialism

C Feudalism

D Communalism

E Slavery.

The first exploitative mode of production was slavery, where labor was forcibly extracted from enslaved people.

Answer: E

(viii) Which one among the given sets are pastoral societies?

A Yao and Zaramo.

B Yao and Nandi.

C Nandi and Zaramo.

D Ndebele and Nandi.

E Maasai and Yao.

The Nandi, Ndebele, and Maasai are pastoral societies, relying on livestock herding, while Yao and Zaramo are primarily agricultural.

Answer: D

(ix) Which one of the following was not the economic reason for abolition of slave trade?

A Industrial revolution.

B French and British competition.

C Capitalist production.

D Humanitarian movements.

E Unprofitability of slaves.

Humanitarian movements were a moral, not economic, reason for the abolition of the slave trade, unlike the others, which relate to economic shifts.

Answer: D

(x) The chief Minister of Buganda kingdom was called

A Omuwanika

B Katikiro

C Omulamuzi

D Omukama

E Kabaka.

The chief minister of the Buganda kingdom was called the Katikiro, assisting the Kabaka (king).

Answer: B

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

(i) In the 1487, a Portuguese explorer reached the Southern tip of Africa and called it the Cape of Good Hope.

This was Bartolomeu Dias, who reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1487 (though historically dated as 1488).

Answer: Bartolomeu Dias

(ii) A famous British trader in East Africa who ran shipping line between Britain and Zanzibar in 1872 is known as

This was William Mackinnon, who established a shipping line and later led the Imperial British East Africa Company.

Answer: William Mackinnon

(iii) The feudal system along the coast was referred to as

The feudal system along the East African coast, particularly in Zanzibar, was called umwinyi, based on land ownership by Arab elites.

Answer: umwinyi

(iv) was the first animal to be domesticated.

The dog was the first animal to be domesticated, around 15,000 years ago, for hunting and protection.

Answer: dog

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

The Triangular slave trade involved West Africa (slaves), the Americas (raw materials), and Europe (manufactured goods).

Answer: the Americas

(b) Briefly explain five factors that stimulated industrialization in Europe.

Technological Advancements: Inventions like the steam engine increased production efficiency.

Availability of Raw Materials: Colonies provided resources like cotton and iron for industries.

Capital Accumulation: Wealth from trade and colonies was invested in industrial projects.

Growth of Markets: Expanding populations and colonial markets increased demand for goods.

Improved Transport: Railways and canals facilitated the movement of goods and people.

Answer:

Technological Advancements: Steam engine increased production efficiency.

Availability of Raw Materials: Colonies supplied cotton and iron.

Capital Accumulation: Wealth from trade funded industries.

Growth of Markets: Colonial markets increased demand.

Improved Transport: Railways facilitated movement of goods.