

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

**010**

**QUALIFYING TEST**

(For Private Candidates only)

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2016**

**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 Judiciary in Tanzania is headed by

A the Speaker

B the Attorney General

C Chief Justice

D President of Judiciary

E the Resident Magistrate.

In Tanzania, the Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice, who oversees the judicial system.

Answer: C

(ii) Which of the following categories are not aspects of social skills?

A Negotiation, empathy and peace.

B Negotiation, empathy and friendship.

C Good relationship and peer resistance.

D Empathy, peer pressure and effective communication.

E Negotiation, effective communication and peer resistance.

Social skills include negotiation, empathy, effective communication, and good relationships. Peer pressure is not a social skill; it's a challenge to overcome.

Answer: D

(iii) What is the term used to describe habits that show high moral standard?

A Self-discipline.

B Generosity.

C Honesty.

D Proper behaviour.

E Obedience.

Habits showing high moral standards are best described as proper behaviour, encompassing ethics and morals.

Answer: D

(iv) The Universal Declaration for Human Rights was adopted in

A 1948

B 1945

C 1947

D 1937

E 1944.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations on December 10, 1948.

Answer: A

(v) Negotiation, peer resistance, empathy and effective communication are known as

A individual life skills

B problem solving skills

C social life skills

D decision making skills

E communication skills.

These are social life skills, as they involve interacting with others effectively.

Answer: C

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

List A	List B
(i) Any marriage of a person below the legal age of maturity.	A Polyandry
(ii) The time when two people have a relationship before they get married.	B Polygamy
(iii) The custom of having more than one wife at the same time.	C Intermarriage
(iv) The custom of having more than one husband at the same time.	D Monogamy
(v) A gift given to the bride parents by the prospective husband.	E Courtship
	F Dowry
	G Premature marriage

(i) Marriage below the legal age → G (Premature marriage)

(ii) Relationship before marriage → E (Courtship)

(iii) Having more than one wife → B (Polygamy)

(iv) Having more than one husband → A (Polyandry)

(v) Gift to bride's parents → F (Dowry)

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

(i) Types of human rights which are named and defined in the instrument of law are known as

These are legal rights, as they are specified and protected by law.

Answer: legal rights

(ii) A branch of a government responsible for daily administrative activities in a country is

This is the executive, responsible for implementing laws and managing daily administration.

Answer: executive

(iii) The type of democracy practiced in the United Republic of Tanzania is known as

Tanzania practices representative democracy, where citizens elect representatives to govern.

Answer: representative democracy

(iv) The head of District Council is known as

The head of a District Council in Tanzania is the District Commissioner.

Answer: District Commissioner

(v) A group of citizens legally organized together so as to take control of the government is called

This is a political party, a group organized to gain control of the government through elections.

Answer: political party

4. Briefly explain five responsibilities of the community to the orphans.

Providing Shelter: Communities should ensure orphans have safe homes, either through adoption or orphanages.

Education Support: Helping orphans access education by providing fees, uniforms, and materials.

Emotional Care: Offering love and emotional support to help orphans cope with loss.

Healthcare Access: Ensuring orphans receive medical care and nutrition for healthy growth.

Skill Development: Teaching orphans life skills or vocational training for self-reliance.

Answer:

Providing Shelter: Ensure safe homes through adoption or orphanages.

Education Support: Provide fees and materials for schooling.

Emotional Care: Offer love and support to cope with loss.

Healthcare Access: Ensure medical care and nutrition.

Skill Development: Teach life skills for self-reliance.

## PART II: KISWAHILI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE (40 Marks)

### KISWAHILI (Alama 20)

Jibu maswali yote.

#### UFAHAMU

5. Soma kwa makini kifungu cha habari kifuatacho kisha jibu maswali yanayofuata:

Kitu ambacho Afrika inahitaji sana wakati huu ni amani, uhuru na nafasi ambazo hazipingi kujipatia maisha yaliyo bora. Mamilioni ya watu katika bara hili kubwa hawataki tena kusikia njaa kila siku au kuishi katika vibanda vidogo vya udongo. Wanatafuta njia ya kufanya maisha yao yawe bora zaidi. Hawataki kuingizwa katika vita vya ulimwengu na kupoteza kile kidogo walicho nacho. Tanzania ni nchi maarufu katika bara hili kubwa la Afrika. Matatizo yote ya Afrika ambayo yanahusu kuondoa taabu, umaskini na kujenga maisha bora na ujamaa wa watu yanatuhusu pia.

Sisi katika nchi hii tunayo hakika ya maendeleo ya haraka ikiwa kila mmoja kwa nafasi yake atatimiza wajibu wake. Kwa sababu tuna rasilimali nyingi. Kwanza tuna watu ambao wana shauku ya maendeleo, wanapenda urafiki na wenye kutii sheria. Vilevile tuna wanyama pori wengi ambao wanaweza kulinganishwa na wale wanaopatikana katika sehemu chache sana za dunia. Rasilimali zote hizi lazima zitunzwe na zitumiwe kwa faida yetu sote. Hata hivyo jambo kubwa kuliko yote ambalo jamii inapaswa kuzingatia ni kwamba lazima tutunze mambo yote ya kindugu na ya kijamaa ambayo baba zetu walikuwa nayo na wakatuachia kama urithi wetu.

Kazi yetu ni kuyakuza mambo haya yote, yaani kujenga nchi ambayo wote tunaweza kuishi kama ndugu na ujamaa wetu wa kiafrika.

Kazi zinazotukabili ni kubwa na nyingi. Tunapozichunguza zaidi tunaweza kujiuliza kama mtoto wa tandu, “Nianze namna gani nisogeze mguu upi kwanza”. Na jibu ni lile lile alilopewa, ‘Sogeza mtoto sogea’. Kwa hiyo, hakuna hata mmoja kati yetu anayeweza kumaliza matatizo yote tuliyo nayo peke yake, ila tukishirikiana na kila mmoja wetu akifanya yake kwa uaminifu, ndipo maendeleo ya kweli yatakavyoweza kupatikana. Hivyo tunapaswa kujituma na kufanya kazi kwa bidii kwani ipo kazi na wajibu kwa kila mmoja wetu.

Maswali

(a) Taja matatizo matatu ambayo mwandishi ameyazungumzia kwenye habari hii ambayo angependa watanzania waepukane nayo.

Njaa: Watu hawataki kusikia njaa kila siku.

Umaskini: Kuishi katika vibanda vidogo vya udongo.

Vita: Hawataki kuingizwa katika vita vya ulimwengu.

Answer:

Njaa: Kusikia njaa kila siku.

Umaskini: Kuishi katika vibanda vidogo.

Vita: Kuingizwa katika vita vya ulimwengu.

(b) Mwandishi anasema maendeleo ya haraka yanaweza kupatikana kwa njia gani?

Maendeleo ya haraka yanaweza kupatikana ikiwa kila mmoja ataimiza wajibu wake kwa uaminifu na kushirikiana, kama ilivyoelezwa katika aya ya mwisho.

Answer: Kila mmoja atimize wajibu wake kwa uaminifu na kushirikiana.

(c) Mwandishi ametoa fundisho gani kwa kutumia mfano wa mtoto wa tandu?

Fundisho ni kwamba ili kushinda matatizo, tunapaswa kuanza hatua kwa hatua bila kusita, kama mtoto wa tandu alivyoelekezwa “Sogeza mtoto sogea,” yaani tuanze tu na hatua ndogo ndogo.

Answer: Tuanze hatua kwa hatua bila kusita ili kushinda matatizo.

(d) Taja rasilimali ambazo Tanzania inazo na ni muhimu kwa maendeleo yake.

Watu: Watu wana shauku ya maendeleo, urafiki, na kutii sheria.

Wanyama Pori: Wanyama pori wengi wanaopatikana sehemu chache za dunia.

Answer:

Watu: Wana shauku ya maendeleo na urafiki.

Wanyama Pori: Wengi na wa kipekee duniani.

(e) Mwandishi ametaja mambo matatu muhimu kwa waafrika wa wakati huu. Mambo hayo ni yapi?

Amani: Afrika inahitaji amani.

Uhuru: Uhuru wa kujipatia maisha bora.

Nafasi: Nafasi zisizopinga maisha bora.

Answer:

Amani

Uhuru

Nafasi zisizopinga maisha bora

(f) Kichwa cha habari kinachofaa kwa habari uliyosoma ni kipi?

Habari inahusu maendeleo ya Afrika na Tanzania kupitia ushirikiano na rasilimali. Kichwa kinachofaa ni “Maendeleo ya Afrika kwa Ushirikiano.”

Answer: Maendeleo ya Afrika kwa Ushirikiano

6. Bainsha mizizi ya maneno sita (6) yafuatayo:-

(a) Tumekakwa

Mzizi: -kat- (kukata - to cut)

Answer: -kat-

(b) Hawatamtupa

Mzizi: -tup- (kutupa - to throw)

Answer: -tup-

(c) Lililoamriwa

Mzizi: -amr- (kuamrisha - to command)

Answer: -amr-

(d) Kiunganishi

Mzizi: -ung- (kuunganisha - to connect)

Answer: -ung-

(e) Malimbikizo

Mzizi: -limb- (kulimbikiza - to accumulate)

Answer: -limb-

(f) Tunakula

Mzizi: -kul- (kula - to eat)

Answer: -kul-

7. Tegua vitendawili vifuatavyo kisha eleza maana ya kila kimoja:

(a) Chini chakula, katikati kuni, juu mboga.

Tegu: Chungu cha kupikia.

Maana: Chungu kina chakula chini (kinachopikwa), kuni katikati (moto wa kupikia), na mboga juu (kinachowekwa baadaye).

Answer:

Tegu: Chungu cha kupikia

Maana: Chakula chini, kuni katikati, mboga juu wakati wa kupika.

(b) Nikienda kwa mjomba sirudi.

Tegu: Maiti (mwili wa marehemu).

Maana: Maiti huenda kwa mjomba (kaburi, kwa maana ya kuzikwa), na hawezi kurudi tena.

Answer:

Tegu: Maiti

Maana: Maiti huzikwa kaburini na hawezi kurudi.

(c) Nina watoto wanne, mmoja akiondoka waliobaki hawafanyi kazi.

Tegu: Meza.

Maana: Meza ina miguu minne (watoto), ikiwa mguu mmoja unavunjika, meza haiwezi kusimama, hivyo “hawafanyi kazi.”

Answer:

Tegu: Meza

Maana: Meza ina miguu minne, mguu mmoja ukienda, haiwezi kusimama.

(d) Popoo mbili zavuka mto.

Tegu: Macho.

Maana: Macho mawili yanapopooza (kufunika), mtu anaweza kuvuka mto kwa sababu haoni hatari, kama vile upepo wa mto.

Answer:

Tegu: Macho

Maana: Macho yanapopooza, mtu huvuka mto kwa sababu haoni hatari.

(e) Ukiona zigi utadhani zege na ukiona zege utadhani zigi.

Tegu: Jiwe.

Maana: Jiwe linaweza kufanana na zigi (mudu wa nyuki) au zege (konkret) kwa umbo au rangi, lakini ni jiwe tu.

Answer:

Tegu: Jiwe

Maana: Jiwe linaweza kufanana na zigi au zege kwa umbo au rangi.

8. (a) Eleza maana ya insha.

Insha ni utungo wa maneno unaowasilisha mawazo, hisia, au ujumbe kwa lengo la kuelimisha, kuburudisha, au kumudu hadhira.

Answer: Utungo wa maneno unaowasilisha mawazo au ujumbe kwa lengo la kuelimisha au kuburudisha.

(b) Jadili tofauti mbili za msingi zilizopo kati ya:

(i) Insha za kisanaa na Insha zisizo za kisanaa.

Lengo: Insha za kisanaa zinalenga kuburudisha kwa kutumia lugha ya kumudu na ya kimudu, ilhali zisizo za kisanaa zinalenga kuelimisha au kumudu ukweli.

Mtindo: Insha za kisanaa hutumia lugha ya mafumbo na tamathali za usemi, lakini zisizo za kisanaa hutumia lugha ya moja kwa moja.

Answer:

Lengo: Kisanaa zinalenga kuburudisha, zisizo za kisanaa zinaelimu.

Mtindo: Kisanaa hutumia lugha ya mafumbo, zisizo za kisanaa ni za moja kwa moja.

(ii) Insha za hoja na Insha za wasifu.

Maudhui: Insha za hoja zinajadili mada kwa kumudu hoja za pande mbili, ilhali insha za wasifu zinahusu maisha ya mtu binafsi.

Muundo: Insha za hoja zina utangulizi, hoja za kumudu, na hitimisho, lakini za wasifu zinaweza kufuatisha muundo wa matukio ya kihistoria.

Answer:

Maudhui: Hoja zinajadili mada, wasifu zinahusu maisha ya mtu.

Muundo: Hoja zina utangulizi na hitimisho, wasifu zina muundo wa matukio.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

9. Write a composition of about 100 words on title "Let's Keep Tanzania free from HIV and AIDS"

Composition: Let's Keep Tanzania Free from HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS remain a serious challenge in Tanzania, but we can keep our country free from this disease through collective efforts. First, we should educate communities about safe practices, like using protection and avoiding sharing needles. Schools and media can spread awareness about the risks of HIV. Second, regular testing and early treatment can help those infected live healthy lives and prevent transmission. Finally, we must fight stigma to encourage people to seek help without fear. By working together—government, communities, and individuals—we can protect Tanzania and ensure a healthy future for all. (102 words)

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

Mount Mlinga is situated very near to our village. It is the highest mountain in the area. Its peak resembles a woman carrying a baby on her back. Everyone enjoys looking at the mountain especially when the sky is clear.

The peak of Mt Mlinga was once the home of spirits. These spirits controlled life in the village. It was believed that, when the spirits were angry, something bad happened. But when they were happy, something good happened.

In one year there was no rain for many months. Crops in the fields dried up. Many animals died because there was neither grass nor water for them. The soil became very dry. Bush fires spread everywhere. If a person threw a piece of cigarette carelessly, it would cause a big fire! So the village elders held a meeting. They selected a team of old men to go up the mountain and offer a sacrifice to the spirits. "The spirits must be very angry," they said.

Early one morning, the team dressed in black clothes up to their waists only with their chests bare, sang a traditional song and danced for a few minutes. Then, they left of the mountain. They took with them a black sheep, a cooking pot, some water, green bananas and fire.

Nobody knew exactly what happened at the mountain peak. After three days, it started raining heavily and the team came back from the mountain as wet as a frog. "The spirits are now happy;" they told everyone.

Questions

(i) Why was the peak of Mt. Mlinga liked by the villagers?

A Because was very far from the village.

B Because was full of snow.

C Because was the source of water.

D Because was always full of clouds.

E Because it looked like a mother with a baby on her back.

The passage states that the peak resembles a woman carrying a baby on her back, which villagers enjoyed seeing.

Answer: E

(ii) What can you say about the spirits that lived on Mt. Mlinga?

A Were always happy for the village.

B Liked the peak of the mountain.

C Used to play at the foot of the mountain.

D Were thought to be angry when there was no rain.

E Were very friendly to people in the village.

The passage explains that the spirits were believed to be angry when bad things (like no rain) happened.

Answer: D

(iii) What did elders do in the village when there was no rain.

A They decided to offer a sacrifice to the spirits.

B They held a meeting for all the villagers.

C They selected a team of young women.

D They held a meeting for all the children in the village.

E They were very frightened by the spirits.

The elders held a meeting and selected a team of old men to offer a sacrifice to the spirits.

Answer: A

(iv) What was the effect of lack of rain in the village?

A Caused crops to grow and animals to die.

B Caused bushfires and crops and animals to die.

C Caused farms to catch fire always.

D Made men stop working because they were hungry.

E Caused villagers to dance in the mid night.

Lack of rain led to dried crops, animal deaths, and bushfires due to dry soil, as stated in the passage.

Answer: B

(v) What happened in the village after three days?

A The sacrifice team made prayers.

B Clouds gathered around the mountain.

C It started to rain in the village.

D The villagers were told that the spirits were hungry.

E The villagers were told to dance.

After three days, the passage states that it started raining heavily, and the team returned.

Answer: C

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

(i) Lake Tanganyika is far the Indian Ocean.

A on

B at

C in

D from

E with.

The correct preposition is “from” to indicate distance (far from).

Answer: D

(ii) I’m tired arguing with you.

A for

B of

C from

D at

E about.

The correct phrase is “tired of” (tired of arguing).

Answer: B

(iii) My mother asked me to my torn shirt.

A sew

B sow

C saw

D so

E sewing.

The correct verb is “sew” (to stitch a torn shirt).

Answer: A

(iv) This is the time of the year the flowers appear.

A how

B where

C which

D why

E when

“When” is correct for indicating a time (the time when flowers appear).

Answer: E

(v) There is too sugar in this tea, I can’t drink it.

A many

B a lot

C much

D more

E much more

“Much” is used for uncountable nouns like sugar (too much sugar).

Answer: C

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

(i) Who has (break) this glass?

Present perfect for a recent action with current relevance:

Answer: Who has broken this glass?

(ii) Last month the cost of living (rise) to a new high point.

Past simple for a completed action:

Answer: Last month the cost of living rose to a new high point.

(iii) Wood always (float)

Present simple for a general fact:

Answer: Wood always floats.

(iv) The patient (die) by the time the doctor arrived?

Past perfect for an action completed before another past action:

Answer: The patient had died by the time the doctor arrived.

(v) My uncle (walk) in the park when I met him.

Past continuous for an ongoing action interrupted by another:

Answer: My uncle was walking in the park when I met him.

## 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 the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

(i) If the scale of a map is 1:50,000, what will be the actual distance of a road with 4 cm on a map?

A 40 km.

B 2 km.

C 20 km.

D 2 m.

E 4 km.

Scale 1:50,000 means 1 cm = 50,000 cm.

4 cm =  $4 \times 50,000$  cm = 200,000 cm = 2 km (since 100,000 cm = 1 km).

Answer: B

(ii) Relief on a map can be shown by using

A contour line

B isobars

C latitude

D isohyets

E longitude.

Relief (elevation) is shown using contour lines, which connect points of equal height.

Answer: A

(iii) An activity that involves movement of people to places of interest for leisure is known as

A transport

B investigation

C explore

D migration

E tourism.

Tourism involves traveling to places of interest for leisure.

Answer: E

(iv) In weather forecasting stations, the instrument used to measure the speed of wind is called

A barometer

B hygrometer

C thermometer

D anemometer

E windvane.

An anemometer measures the speed of wind.

Answer: D

(v) Apart from the planets, other bodies moving around the sun are shown in one of the following sets of bodies:

A comets, asteroids, meteors and satellites

B meteorites, interplanetary dust and comets

C meteorites, asteroids and comets

D meteorites and comets

E inter-planetary gases and dust, comets and meteorites.

Comets, asteroids, and meteors orbit the sun, while satellites orbit planets. The correct set is A (though satellites don't orbit the sun directly, they are part of the solar system).

Answer: A

(vi) The system of growing different crops on the same field is known as

A intercropping

B contour terracing

C crop rotation

D mixed farming

E farming.

Intercropping involves growing different crops on the same field simultaneously.

Answer: A

(vii) Mining, fishing, agriculture and tourism may lead to the following effects except

A pollution

B deforestation

C afforestation

D soil erosion

E loss of biodiversity.

These activities often cause negative effects like pollution, deforestation, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity. Afforestation (planting trees) is a positive action, not a typical effect.

Answer: C

(viii) Equal readings in dry bulb thermometer and wet-bulb thermometer means

A air is dry

B temperature is high

C air cannot take more water

D air is calm

E it is spring season.

Equal readings mean the air is saturated (100% humidity), so it cannot take more water vapor.

Answer: C

(ix) The natural satellite moving around the earth is known as

A clouds

B meteorite

C moon

D star

E columbus.

The moon is the Earth's natural satellite.

Answer: C

(x) Why the International Date Line deviates?

A In order to avoid ocean currents.

B In order to permit navigators to adjust their watches

C In order to group islands of the same political unit under the same calendar month.

D In order to ensure that no day is either gained or lost when navigators cross the line

E In order to interchange with greenwich meridian.

The International Date Line deviates to group islands of the same political unit (e.g., Kiribati) under the same calendar day, avoiding administrative confusion.

Answer: C

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

(i) Solar eclipse is also known as

A solar eclipse is also known as an umbral eclipse, referring to the shadow cast by the moon.

Answer: umbral eclipse

(ii) A place specifically made for observing, measuring and recording weather elements is known as

This is a weather station, designed for meteorological observations.

Answer: weather station

(iii) In the absence of paper and pair of dividers, the only method used in measuring the length of features like rivers and roads on a map is

This is the thread method, where a thread is laid along the feature and then measured against the map scale.

Answer: thread method

(iv) The type of cultivation in which a peasant keeps on moving from one place to another is called

This is shifting cultivation, where farmers move to new land after exhausting the soil.

Answer: shifting cultivation

(v) The main human activity in Tanzania is known as

The main human activity in Tanzania is agriculture, the backbone of the economy.

Answer: agriculture

(b) Outline five characteristics of small scale agriculture.

Small Land Size: Involves small plots of land, often less than 5 hectares.

Traditional Methods: Uses simple tools like hoes and limited technology.

Subsistence Focus: Primarily for family consumption, with little surplus for sale.

Mixed Cropping: Grows multiple crops on the same land for diversity.

Low Capital Investment: Relies on family labor and minimal external inputs.

Answer:

Small Land Size: Uses small plots, often under 5 hectares.

Traditional Methods: Employs simple tools like hoes.

Subsistence Focus: Mainly for family consumption.

Mixed Cropping: Grows multiple crops on the same land.

Low Capital Investment: Relies on family labor, minimal inputs.

## 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) Olorgesailie is a historical site found in

A Kenya

B Uganda

C Tanzania

D Egypt

E South Africa.

Olorgesailie is a prehistoric site in Kenya, known for Acheulean tools.

Answer: A

(ii) In East Africa the Late Stone Age started from around

A 750,000 BC

B 50,000 BC

C 75,000 BC

D 1,750,000 BC

E 5,000 BC.

The Late Stone Age in East Africa began around 50,000 BC, marking the transition to more advanced tools.

Answer: B

(iii) The theory of evolution was advocated by

A Dr. Leakey

B Early man

C Olduvai Gorge

D Charles Darwin

E Skillful man.

Charles Darwin proposed the theory of evolution through natural selection in 1859.

Answer: D

(iv) The first Europeans to settle at the Cape of Good Hope were

A The British in 1806

B The Zulu in 1498

C The Dutch in 1652

D The Xhosa in 1498

E The Arabs in 1698.

The Dutch, led by the Dutch East India Company, settled at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652.

Answer: C

(v) Which one of the following was an important salt making center in Africa?

- A Axum and Meroe.
- B Axum and Uvinza.
- C Meroe and Uvinza.
- D Taghaza and Uvinza.
- E Taghaza and Meroe.

Taghaza (in West Africa) and Uvinza (in Tanzania) were key salt-making centers in pre-colonial Africa.

Answer: D

(vi) After the decline of the Portuguese rule in 1698, the East African coast was under the control of

- A The British traders.
- B The African themselves.
- C The Oman traders.
- D The German traders.
- E The Hehe and Nyamwezi traders.

After 1698, the Omanis (from Oman) took control of the East African coast, establishing dominance in Zanzibar.

Answer: C

(vii) One among the following is the disadvantages of oral tradition:

- A It is more live source of historical information.
- B It is difficult in translation.
- C It is not expensive.
- D It involves literates only
- E It is not easy to lose information.

A disadvantage of oral tradition is that it is difficult to translate accurately across languages and generations, leading to distortions.

Answer: B

(viii) One of the following was not a role of clan heads:

A to settle disputes among clan members.

B to teach their members to live complex life.

C to control the major means of production.

D to choose spouses for young men and girls.

E to protect clan ethics, norms and rituals.

Clan heads typically settled disputes, controlled resources, chose spouses, and protected traditions. Teaching a “complex life” was not a primary role.

Answer: B

(ix) Which among the following treaties was signed in 1822?

A Moresby Treaty.

B Hamerton Treaty.

C Freire Treaty.

D Helgoland Treaty.

E Bandung Treaty.

The Moresby Treaty of 1822 was signed between Britain and the Sultan of Oman to suppress the slave trade.

Answer: A

(x) The German East African Company was founded by Karl Peters in

A 1887

B 1900

C 1886

D 1890

E 1884.

Karl Peters founded the German East African Company in 1884 to establish German colonial control in East Africa.

Answer: E

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

(i) was a system of private land ownership operated in Karagwe and Buhaya.

This was the nyarubanja system, a feudal land ownership system in Karagwe and Buhaya.

Answer: nyarubanja

(ii) The ceremony of passing out old leadership and passing in new leadership among the Nyakyusa was called

This was called ubusooka, a Nyakyusa ritual for leadership transition.

Answer: ubusooka

(iii) The British South Africa Company was led by

The British South Africa Company was led by Cecil Rhodes, a key figure in British colonialism in southern Africa.

Answer: Cecil Rhodes

(iv) The areas with fertile land and high rainfall emerged to a strong political states are called

These are called interlacustrine states, such as Buganda and Bunyoro, located between the East African lakes.

Answer: interlacustrine states

(v) An economic activity dealing with keeping of animals as a main source of income is called

This is pastoralism, where livestock rearing is the primary economic activity.

Answer: pastoralism

(b) Explain five effects of the migration in the pre-colonial societies.

Cultural Exchange: Migration led to the spread of languages, traditions, and technologies among societies.

Conflicts: Newcomers often clashed with locals over resources like land, leading to wars.

Population Growth: Migration increased population in some areas, boosting labor and trade.

Agricultural Spread: Migrants introduced new crops and farming techniques to new regions.

Formation of States: Migration contributed to the rise of powerful states through alliances and conquests.

Answer:

Cultural Exchange: Spread of languages and traditions.

Conflicts: Clashes over resources like land.

Population Growth: Increased labor and trade in areas.

Agricultural Spread: Introduced new crops and techniques.

Formation of States: Rise of states through alliances.