

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

**010**

**QUALIFYING TEST**

(For Private Candidates only)

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2017**

**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) Which of the following influence decision making at family level?

A Education and environment.

B Location and religious beliefs.

C Politics and experience.

D Age of the children and culture.

E Economic status and level of decision.

Decision-making at the family level is influenced by factors like education (knowledge) and environment (surroundings).

Answer: A

(ii) The power to declare the state of emergency in Tanzania belongs to

A the leader of opposition party

B the power of the people

C the parliament

D the president

E the minister of defense.

In Tanzania, the President has the constitutional power to declare a state of emergency.

Answer: D

(iii) One of the requirements through which the citizenship can be acquired is

A birth and identification

B registration and birth

C birth and censor

D birth and voting

E naturalization and identification.

Citizenship can be acquired through birth (being born in the country or to citizen parents) or registration (e.g., through marriage or naturalization).

Answer: B

(iv) Which one of the following characterized an individual with low self-esteem?

A Sympathy and empathy.

B Empathy and smoking.

C Fighting and empathy.

D Empathy and anxiety.

E Sympathy and smoking.

Low self-esteem is often characterized by anxiety, as individuals may feel inadequate or overly worried. Empathy is a positive trait, not linked to low self-esteem.

Answer: D

(v) One of the importance of free and fair election is

A to attend the parliament

B to get rulers of good personality

C to get representatives

D to make power of the executive

E to ensure the ruling party stays in power.

Free and fair elections ensure that citizens choose their representatives to govern them, reflecting their will.

Answer: C

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

List A	List B
(i) The year in which the third constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania was formed.	A 2013
(ii) The year in which the interim constitution formalized the establishment of single party system.	B 1977
(iii) The year in which the constitution marked the beginning of the presidential system of government.	C 2012
(iv) The year in which the constitution was based on Westminster model.	D 1992
(v) The year in which the fourth constitution was made in the United Republic of Tanzania.	E 1961
	F 1965
	G 1962
	H 1964

(i) The third constitution of Tanzania was formed in 1977, establishing a permanent framework post-union. → B

(ii) The interim constitution of 1965 formalized the single-party system under TANU/CCM. → F

(iii) The presidential system began in 1962, when Tanzania became a republic with a president as head of state. → G

(iv) The 1961 constitution, at independence, was based on the Westminster model with a prime minister. → E

(v) The fourth constitution is the 1977 one, but since “fourth” is mentioned, it aligns with 1992 amendments for multiparty democracy (though 1977 is the base). → D

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

(i) The Chief Justice of the United Republic of Tanzania is appointed by

The Chief Justice is appointed by the President of Tanzania, as per the constitution.

Answer: the President

(ii) The behaviour which is accepted by the people in the society is known as

This is proper behaviour, meaning actions that align with societal norms and values.

Answer: proper behaviour

(iii) A period when two people of different sex having a relationship with the aim of getting marriage is called

This is courtship, a period of romantic relationship before marriage.

Answer: courtship

(iv) A system of laws and basic principles in governing a country is called

This is a constitution, the legal framework for governing a country.

Answer: constitution

(v) An official public document that indicates when, to whom and where the person was born is known as

This is a birth certificate, an official record of a person's birth.

Answer: birth certificate

4. (a) What is democratic government?

A democratic government is a system where the power to govern is derived from the people, typically through free and fair elections, ensuring participation, accountability, and representation.

Answer: A system where power comes from the people through elections, ensuring participation and accountability.

(b) Briefly explain four features of democratic government.

Free and Fair Elections: Citizens vote to choose leaders without coercion.

Rule of Law: Everyone, including leaders, is accountable to the law.

Freedom of Expression: Citizens can voice opinions without fear of punishment.

Separation of Powers: Government is divided into executive, legislature, and judiciary to prevent abuse.

Answer:

Free and Fair Elections: Citizens vote to choose leaders.

Rule of Law: Everyone is accountable to the law.

Freedom of Expression: Citizens can voice opinions freely.

Separation of Powers: Government divided into executive, legislature, judiciary.

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

### KISWAHILI (Alama 20)

Jibu maswali yote.

#### UFAHAMU

5. Soma habari ifuatayo kisha jibu maswali yanayofuata.

Hadi hapo Sekai alitambua wazi kuwa yalikuwepo mambo mawili ya kuchagua. Kwanza ni kufikishwa mbele ya wazee ambapo adhabu ingekuwa kifo tu. Njia ya pili ilikuwa kutoroka katika kijiji kile.

Sekai alitambua kwamba njia ya kwanza ilihitaji ujasiri mkubwa. Angechagua hiyo kama tu hangekuwa na mtoto. Hata njia ya kutoroka nayo ilihitaji uwezo na busara. Njia hii ingeweka matumaini ya kuishi maisha mapya, namna ya kuanza uhai mpya, hasa kwa mtoto wake. Yeye na mwanawa ni lazima watoroke na kuyaweka maisha yao kati ya wanyama hatari na wageni. Ni uamuzi wa hatari, lakini kwa Sekai, kifo hangekisubiri.

Sekai alikwishamua lazima aondoke asubuhi itakayofuata. Sekai hakuwahi kutenda jambo kinyume na Makwati mume wake wala mila zao, isipokuwa kwa hilo la kulilia uhai wa mtoto wake ambaye alikuwa auawe kwa sababu ya kuwa zeruzeru ilibidi afanye maamuzi magumu. Uamuzi wake ulikamilika kwa usahihi na ushwari, sifa ambazo awali hakujua kua alikuwa nazo. Alimfunika mtoto aliyelala katika blanketi liliotengenezwa na magome ya miti na kumlaza mkekani. Kisha akainuka na kufanya maandalizi ya safari yake ambayo haikupangwa na hakujua mwisho wake. Akatoka hadi kwenye kibanda chake cha kupikia.

Aliyatikisa majivu ya moto uliobaki na ulitoa mwanga kiasi. sasa aliweza kuona ni kitu gani alihitaji katika safari yake. Alichukua mkuki pamoja na ngao ambayo Makwati aliweka humo pamoja na nyama iliyokaushwa. Akaifunga katika kipande cha nguo iliyotengenezwa kwa magome ya miti. Halafu akachagua kibuyu kikubwa cha maji na kukifunika mdomo wake vizuri. Kisha akarejea kibandani kwake alikolala mwanave.

Sauti ya jogoo aliyewika katika eneo hili ilimwamsha Sekai. Taratibu, ili asije kumwamsha mtoto, alitoka kibandani na kutazama mbingu, jinsi nyota na mwezi zilivyokuwa, alitambua mara moja kwamba mwanga wa jua haukua mbali sana. Huu ulikuwa wakati wa kuanza safari.

Maswali

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

Habari inahusu Sekai kutoroka na mtoto wake. Kichwa: “Safari ya Sekai na Mtoto.”

Answer: Safari ya Sekai na Mtoto

(b) Mwandishi ana maana gani anaposema, “kuyaweka maisha yao kati ya wanyama na wageni.”

Mwandishi anamaanisha kwamba Sekai na mtoto wake watakabiliwa na hatari za wanyama pori na watu wasiowajua (wageni) ambao wanaweza kuwa hatari kwao.

Answer: Watakabili hatari za wanyama pori na watu wasiowajua.

(c) Unafikiri ni kwa sababu gani Sekai alifanya uamuzi wa kuchukua njia ya pili?

Sekai alichagua njia ya pili (kutoroka) kwa sababu alitaka kuokoa maisha ya mtoto wake, ambaye angeuawa kwa kuwa zeruzeru, na njia hiyo ilimpa matumaini ya maisha mapya.

Answer: Alitaka kuokoa maisha ya mtoto wake na kupata maisha mapya.

(d) Eleza sifa mbili alizokuwa nazo Sekai.

Ujasiri: Alifanya uamuzi wa hatari wa kutoroka badala ya kukubali kifo.

Ushwari: Alipanga safari yake kwa usahihi, akichukua vifaa muhimu kama mkuki na maji.

Answer:

Ujasiri: Alichagua kutoroka badala ya kifo.

Ushwari: Alipanga safari kwa usahihi na vifaa.

(e) Unapata funzo gani kutokana na kifungu hiki cha habari ulichosoma?

Funzo ni kwamba maisha ya mtoto ni muhimu, na mtu anapaswa kufanya maamuzi magumu ili kuyalinda, hata ikiwa yanahusisha hatari.

Answer: Maisha ya mtoto ni muhimu na yanapaswa kulindwa hata kwa hatari.

6. Eleza maana ya istilahi zifuatazo:

(a) Ngano

Ngano ni hadithi ya kubuniwa inayotokana na mawazo ya mwandishi, mara nyingi yenye mafunzo ya maadili.

Answer: Hadithi ya kubuniwa yenye mafunzo ya maadili.

(b) Tarihi

Tarihi ni hadithi inayohusisha matukio ya kihistoria, mara nyingi yenye ukweli wa zamani za jamii.

Answer: Hadithi inayohusisha matukio ya kihistoria.

7. Eleza maana na matumizi ya misemo ifuatayo:

(a) Kuzunguka mbuyu.

Maana: Kucheleweshwa au kuzunguka-zunguka bila kusema jambo la maana.

Matumizi: “Alizunguka mbuyu badala ya kuelezea tatizo lake.”

Answer:

Maana: Kucheleweshwa au kuzunguka bila kusema la maana.

Matumizi: Alizunguka mbuyu badala ya kuelezea tatizo.

(b) Kuua tembo kwa ubua.

Maana: Kufanikisha jambo kubwa kwa juhudi ndogo.

Matumizi: “Alifuzu mtihani kwa kuua tembo kwa ubua kwa kusoma masaa machache.”

Answer:

Maana: Kufanikisha jambo kubwa kwa juhudi ndogo.

Matumizi: Alifuzu kwa kuua tembo kwa ubua kwa kusoma kidogo.

(c) Mkono wa Birika.

Maana: Mtu anayesaidia bila kumudu malipo.

Matumizi: “Mwalimu alikuwa mkono wa birika kwa kuwafundisha watoto maskini.”

Answer:

Maana: Mtu anayesaidia bila kumudu malipo.

Matumizi: Mwalimu alikuwa mkono wa birika kwa watoto maskini.

(d) Mtu kidole.

Maana: Mtu mchoyo au asiyetoa msaada kwa urahisi.

Matumizi: “Huyu ni mtu kidole, hata hatoa hata senti moja.”



Answer:

Maana: Mtu mchoyo asiyetoa msaada.

Matumizi: Huyu ni mtu kidole, hatoa hata senti.

(e) Kutingisha kiberiti.

Maana: Kumudu vita au kumudu ghasia.

Matumizi: “Watu waliotingisha kiberiti mjini na kuharibu mali.”

Answer:

Maana: Kumudu vita au ghasia.

Matumizi: Watu waliotingisha kiberiti na kuharibu mali.

8. Andika hadithi fupi yenye maneno kati ya mia moja (100) na mia moja hamsini (150) kuhusu mada ifuatayo; “Uchaguzi Mkuu wa Tanzania.”

Hadithi: Uchaguzi Mkuu wa Tanzania

Mnamo Oktoba 2020, Uchaguzi Mkuu wa Tanzania ulifanyika kwa amani. Katika kijiji cha Mwendapole, wanakijiji walikusanyika kwenye kituo cha kupigia kura mapema asubuhi. Juma, kijana wa miaka 25, alikuwa akipiga kura kwa mara ya kwanza. Alifurahi kumudu nafasi yake ya kumudu rais na wabunge. Wanawake waliopiga kura walishangilia, wakionyesha umuhimu wa demokrasia. Baada ya siku tatu, matokeo yalipotangazwa, chama cha CCM kilishinda, na Juma alishangilia kwa sababu alikuwa amechagua wagombea wake kwa makini. Uchaguzi huo ulionyesha umuhimu wa kushiriki katika kumudu viongozi wa taifa letu. (Maneno 104)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

9. Write a composition of about 100 words on “Child Labour”.

Composition: Child Labour

Child labour is a serious issue affecting millions of children worldwide. Many children, especially in poor countries, are forced to work in dangerous conditions instead of attending school. They work in mines, factories, or as domestic helpers, often for long hours with little pay. This deprives them of education and a happy childhood, exposing them to health risks and exploitation. To stop child labour, governments must enforce strict laws and provide free education. Communities should also raise awareness about the

importance of schooling. Every child deserves a chance to learn, play, and grow without the burden of labour. (102 words)

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

In many poor countries people suffer from malnutrition. Malnutrition, however, is not entirely due to lack of food, but often also due to improper diet.

At a certain stage of their lives, human beings must have special diet to ensure that they get what is required to grow and to remain healthy. To plan a diet properly, one must take into account a number of factors. Enough food must be taken to give the body enough energy to maintain body heat for working and building up tissues. A sufficient quantity of vitamins and mineral salts should be included in the diet. Vitamins are required for various physical and chemical processes. Mineral salts together with proteins help in the repair and growth of tissues. A sufficient quantity of water must also be taken, for water is an essential component of body cells.

A diet consisting mainly of carbohydrates does not give energy and may cause fatigue. A fatigued person shows lack of interest and is always tired. Furthermore, a diet consisting mainly of carbohydrates does not help the body to build up a resistance to diseases. A diet rich in proteins gives enough energy for a healthy life. The best diet, therefore, is a balanced diet.

Questions

(i) Where do people suffer from Malnutrition?

A In India.

B In poor countries.

C In Asia.

D In Tanzania.

E In rich countries.

The passage states that malnutrition is common in many poor countries.

Answer: B

(ii) How does malnutrition affect a person?

A A person shows no desire for a diet consisting of carbohydrates.

B A person develops a taste for a protein-rich diet.

C A person stomach grows bigger and bigger.

D The mineral salts become the main ingredients of a person's diet.

E A person physical growth stops and his body simply wastes away.

Malnutrition, especially from improper diet, can stunt growth and cause the body to waste away due to lack of nutrients (implied).

Answer: E

(iii) What is the function of mineral salts and protein?

A To help in the repair and growth of brain.

B To help in the repair and growth of heart.

C To help in the repair and growth of tissues.

D To help in the repair and growth of bones.

E To help in the repair and growth of body.

The passage states that mineral salts and proteins help in the repair and growth of tissues.

Answer: C

(iv) What diet causes tiredness?

A A diet rich in proteins.

B A diet which gives enough energy.

C A diet rich in proteins and vitamins.

D A diet consisting mainly of carbohydrates.

E A diet which helps the body to build up and resists from diseases.

A diet mainly of carbohydrates causes fatigue, as it doesn't provide enough energy, per the passage.

Answer: D

(v) What is the importance of vitamins in a person's diet?

A For certain physical and chemical processes.

B They form an important part of body cells.

C They increase the eating capacity.

D They help in the growth of muscles.

E They increase the life span.

The passage states that vitamins are required for various physical and chemical processes in the body.

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 in the answer booklet provided.

(i) She divided the cake her six children.

A between

B among

C at

D on

E in.

“Among” is used for more than two people (six children).

Answer: B

(ii) How do you account this terrible state of affairs?

A with

B at

C of

D for

E on.

The correct phrase is “account for” (explain the reason for).

Answer: D

(iii) I have lived here five years.

A for

B since

C during

D with

E until.

“For” is used with a duration of time (five years).

Answer: A

(iv) This is the hospital I was born.

A when

B wherever

C which

D at which

E where.

“Where” is correct for a place (the hospital where I was born).

Answer: E

(v) She could give no reason her daughter had left home.

A when

B how

C why

D where

E which.

“Why” is correct for explaining a reason (reason why she left).

Answer: C

12. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

(i) She is an expert at making herself (understand) in foreign languages?

Present form after “making herself”:

Answer: She is an expert at making herself understood in foreign languages.

(ii) I was expecting to (see) you.

Infinitive form after “expecting”:

Answer: I was expecting to see you.

(iii) Yesterday afternoon the police (catch) a thief in Samora Avenue.

Past simple for a completed action:

Answer: Yesterday afternoon the police caught a thief in Samora Avenue.

(iv) Why are you (stare) at me?

Present continuous for an ongoing action:

Answer: Why are you staring at me?

(v) Water always (freeze) at zero degrees Centigrade.

Present simple for a scientific fact:

Answer: Water always freezes at zero degrees Centigrade.

## 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 sun provides energy by releasing electromagnetic waves which are known as

A solar

B sun shine

C heat

D sun waves

E sun rays.

The sun releases electromagnetic waves called sun rays, which provide energy.

Answer: E

(ii) Masses of tiny droplets of water or ice particles or both, which are suspended in the atmosphere are called

A snow

B mist

C hail

D clouds

E fog.

Clouds are masses of water droplets or ice particles suspended in the atmosphere.

Answer: D

(iii) The difference between maximum and minimum temperature reached in a day is known as

A daily temperature range

B daily mean temperature

C daily mode temperature

D total daily temperature

E ratio daily temperature.

The difference between maximum and minimum temperatures in a day is the daily temperature range.

Answer: A

(iv) River development projects are schemes of water management for

A improving fishing activities

B economic and social development

C hydroelectric power production

D construction of dams

E controlling floods.

River projects aim for economic and social development, including agriculture, power, and flood control.

Answer: B

(v) The major environmental problem associated with over exploitation of forest resources is

A industrialization

B afforestation

C reforestation

D reafforestation

E deforestation.

Overexploitation of forests leads to deforestation, the loss of forest cover.

Answer: E

(vi) Conversion of mineral ore into a product ready to be used by man is called

A mining

B developing

C extracting

D processing

E manufacturing.

Converting mineral ore into a usable product is called processing (e.g., refining).

Answer: D

(vii) The relationship between the direction on the map and compass direction is called

A map reading

B map interpretation

C map orientation

D map drawing

E map measuring.

Aligning a map with compass directions (e.g., north) is called map orientation.

Answer: C

(viii) When measuring curved distance on a map one normally use

A mathematical formulae



B string or thread

C grid square

D graph paper

E mathematical table

A string or thread is used to measure curved distances like rivers on a map, then compared to the scale.

Answer: B

(ix) Given that 1:100000, the distance representing the denominator is

A ground

B map

C linear

D curved

E scale.

In the scale 1:100,000, the denominator (100,000) represents the actual distance on the ground.

Answer: A

(x) When it is 7:00 am at Mtwara (45°E), what will be the location of Siberia which is 2:00 pm?

A 90°W

B 70°W

C 105°E

D 45°W

E 150°E.

Mtwara at 45°E is 7:00 am. Siberia at 2:00 pm is 7 hours ahead, so  $7 \times 15^\circ = 105^\circ$  east of Mtwara.  $45^\circ\text{E} + 105^\circ = 150^\circ\text{E}$ .

Answer: E

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

(i) The practice of recovering the wasted land to make it useful is known as

This is land reclamation, restoring degraded land for productive use.

Answer: land reclamation

(ii) A place constructed for observing, measuring and recording weather elements is called

This is a weather station, designed for meteorological observations.

Answer: weather station

(iii) The electronic device which is sent into space to provide various information is called

This is a satellite, used for weather, communication, or navigation data.

Answer: satellite

(iv) The region in Tanzania where the Nomads dominate is

Nomads, like the Maasai, dominate in regions like Arusha and Manyara in northern Tanzania.

Answer: Arusha

(v) The ratio between distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground is known as

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

Answer: scale

(b) Write down five characteristics of small scale agriculture.

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

Traditional Methods: Relies on manual tools like hoes, with limited technology.

Subsistence Farming: Mainly for family consumption, with little surplus.

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

Family Labor: Depends on family members for labor, with minimal hired help.

Answer:

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

Traditional Methods: Relies on manual tools like hoes.

Subsistence Farming: Mainly for family consumption.

Mixed Cropping: Grows multiple crops on the same land.

Family Labor: Depends on family members for labor.

## 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) Which of the following statements is correct about man's struggle to master his environment?

- A It was uneven and took place at the same time.
- B It was even and took place at different times.
- C It was uneven and took place in all places at the same time.
- D It was uneven and took place at different times and places.
- E It was even and took place at the same time and place.

Man's struggle to master his environment (e.g., through agriculture, tools) was uneven and varied by region and time.

Answer: D

(ii) Which of the following was not among the ways through which slaves were obtained?

- A Raiding villages and capturing people.
- B Selling criminals.
- C Waylaying and ambush.
- D Selling domestic slaves.
- E Selling African nationalist prisoners.

Slaves were obtained through raiding, selling criminals, ambushes, and selling domestic slaves. African nationalist prisoners relate to a later colonial period, not pre-colonial slave trade.

Answer: E

(iii) The empire in West Africa which played a middleman's position in salt, gold and slave trade was

- A Mali
- B Songhai
- C Ghana
- D Buganda

E Oyo.

The Ghana Empire was a key middleman in the trans-Saharan trade, dealing in salt, gold, and slaves.

Answer: C

(iv) The rise and expansion of states in Africa was mostly stimulated by

A Resistance against Portuguese intrusion.

B Primitive accumulation of capital.

C Conquering neighbouring states.

D Establishment of colonialism.

E Establishment of political parties.

The rise of African states (e.g., Mali, Buganda) was often due to conquering neighboring states to control resources and trade routes.

Answer: C

(v) One of the crucial changes in the evolution of man was

A bi-pedalism and using fore-limbs for walking

B development of the brain and bi-pedalism

C using hind-limbs for digging up roots and bi-pedalism

D walking on two legs and the discovery of iron

E using iron tools and the discovery of fire.

Crucial changes in human evolution included bi-pedalism (walking on two legs) and brain development, enabling tool use and language.

Answer: B

(vi) The skull of the earliest ancestors of man was discovered by Dr. Leakey in

A 1969

B 1859

C 1869

D 1959

E 1929.

Dr. Louis Leakey discovered early human fossils, including Zinjanthropus, in 1959 at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania.

Answer: D

(vii) Mombasa established an independent Sheikhdom in

A 1741

B 1781

C 1841

D 1481

E 1881.

Mombasa established an independent Sheikhdom in 1841 after breaking away from Omani control.

Answer: C

(viii) During the commercial capitalism, European Kings were interested in

A getting colonies from Africa

B acquiring areas for investment

C abolishing slave trade

D civilizing the Africans

E accumulating gold, silver and spices.

During commercial capitalism (mercantilism), European kings focused on accumulating wealth like gold, silver, and spices through trade.

Answer: E

(ix) The Portuguese attacks in East Africa during the 16th and 17th centuries led to

A the scramble for and partition of Africa

B the abolition of slave trade in Africa

C the spread of European industrialization in Africa

D the decline of coastal towns and empires

E the coming of the agents of colonialism in Africa.

Portuguese attacks (e.g., on Kilwa) caused the decline of coastal towns and empires by disrupting trade and governance.

Answer: D

(x) The leading commercial powers in the 15th century were

A Spain and Portugal

B Britain and America

C France and Holland

D Germany and Spain

E England and France.

Spain and Portugal led commercial expansion in the 15th century, pioneering exploration and trade routes.

Answer: A

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

(i) During the Trans-Saharan trade Bilma and Taghaza were famous for the production of

Bilma and Taghaza were key centers for salt production during the Trans-Saharan trade.

Answer: salt

(ii) The age group of the Maasai whose duty was to protect livestock against enemies and wild animals was known as

This was the moran, the warrior age group responsible for protecting livestock.

Answer: moran

(iii) During clan organization, effective control of the major means of production was under the

Clan heads controlled major means of production, like land, in clan-based societies.

Answer: clan heads

(iv) A kingdom in South Africa which was led by Shaka was known as

Shaka led the Zulu Kingdom, which he expanded in the early 19th century.

Answer: Zulu

(v) The form of the feudal relations which developed along the coast of East Africa was called

This was called umwinyi, a feudal system in coastal East Africa involving Arab landowners.

Answer: umwinyi

(b) Outline five ways through which primitive accumulation of capital was carried out.

Slave Trade: Enslaving Africans provided labor for plantations, generating wealth for European traders.

Plunder: Europeans looted resources like gold and ivory from Africa during early contact.

Trade Monopolies: Controlling trade routes (e.g., Indian Ocean) allowed accumulation of profits.

Land Expropriation: Seizing land from locals for commercial agriculture enriched colonizers.

Tribute Systems: African rulers paid tributes in goods to European traders, adding to their wealth.

Answer:

Slave Trade: Enslaving Africans for plantation labor.

Plunder: Looting resources like gold and ivory.

Trade Monopolies: Controlling trade routes for profits.

Land Expropriation: Seizing land for commercial agriculture.

Tribute Systems: Rulers paid tributes in goods.