

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

010

QUALIFYING TEST

(For Private Candidates only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2020

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 (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 countries have a written constitution except

A India

B Canada

C Britain

D France

E Germany

Britain has an unwritten constitution, relying on statutes, common law, and conventions, unlike the others which have codified written constitutions.

Answer: C

(ii) Which of the following constitute a single parent family?

A One of the parent and children

B Parents and a child

C Father, mother and children

D Grandparents, mother and children

E Parent, children and aunt

A single-parent family consists of one parent raising children alone, without the other parent.

Answer: A

(iii) The following are union affairs in Tanzania except

A citizenship

B defence and security

C aviation and airport

D local Government

E The police force

Union affairs in Tanzania (between Tanganyika and Zanzibar) include citizenship, defence, aviation, and police. Local government is managed separately by each region.

Answer: D

(iv) Which of the following is the condition for applying for citizenship in Tanzania?

A 18 years of age and above

B 21 years of age and above

C To be registered as refugee

D To stay in Tanzania for one year

E One parent should be Tanzanian

For naturalization in Tanzania, a common condition is that the applicant must be 21 years or older, along with residency requirements (typically 5 years).

Answer: B

(v) Which of the following is the first generation of human rights?

A Equal pay

B Right to social security

C The right to work

D The right to clean environment

E Freedom of expression

First-generation human rights are civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression, established in early frameworks like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Answer: E

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

List A	List B
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(i) A voting system whereby people vote for or against specific issues.	A Ballot paper
(ii) A geographical area that people elect their own representative to the Parliament.	B Periodic election
(iii) An election of a new member of the Parliament to replace the one who has died or disqualified.	C Polling station
(iv) People who are eligible to vote.	D Referendum
(v) A place where voting takes place.	E By election
	F Electorate
	G Constituency

(i) Voting on specific issues → D (Referendum)

(ii) Area electing a representative → G (Constituency)

(iii) Election to replace a member → E (By election)

(iv) Eligible voters → F (Electorate)

(v) Place of voting → C (Polling station)

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

(i) The Uhuru torch in Tanzania symbolise

The Uhuru Torch symbolizes freedom, unity, and development, often used in national celebrations.

(ii) A social skill that enables a person to make decision when facing difficulties is known as

This is problem-solving, a skill to address challenges effectively.

Answer: problem-solving

(iii) The Presidential Commission which recommended the reintroduction of Multiparty system in Tanzania in 1992 was known as

This was the Nyalali Commission, which recommended multiparty democracy in 1992.

Answer: Nyalali Commission

(iv) The information conveyed by the green traffic light to road users is

A green traffic light signals road users to proceed or go.

Answer: proceed or go

(v) A responsibility or duty that a certain sex is supposed to do in a given society is known as

This is a gender role, societal expectations of duties based on sex.

Answer: gender role

4. Why is responsible decision making a useful asset in your daily life? Give five points.

Avoiding Risks: It helps you avoid dangerous situations, like drug abuse.

Achieving Goals: Enables setting and pursuing goals effectively.

Building Relationships: Promotes trust and respect in interactions.

Solving Problems: Helps address challenges logically and calmly.

Promoting Growth: Encourages personal development through thoughtful choices.

PART II: KISWAHILI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE (40 Marks)

KISWAHILI (Alama 20)

Jibu maswali yote.

UFAHAMU

5. Soma kwa makini kifungu cha habari kifuatacho na kisha jibu maswali yanayofuata kwa kuchagua jibu sahihi na kuliandika kwenye kijitabu chako cha kujibia.

Wavuvi walilazimika kusimamisha kazi zao kwa takribani wiki mbili tatu. Hii ilitokana na mtumbwi wao kuharibika ukawa unaingiza maji mengi sana kupitia katika mianya iliyokuwa imejitokeza kwenye maungio ya mbao zake, ingawa kulikuwa na ndau nzuri za kufanyia kazi walizokuwa wakizitumia kukumbia maji lakini uvujaji wa maji ulikuwa mkubwa mno, kiasi kwamba kazi ya kukumba maji hayo ilikuwa haiwezekani. Hata hivyo, tatizo hilo lilitokana na uzembe wa wahusika wenyewe. Wangechukua tahadhari mapema tatizo hilo lisingekuwa kubwa kiasi hicho.

Kutokana na hali hiyo, ikabidi mtumbwi usimamishwe kufanya kazi ili ukakarafatiwe kwanza. Hata hivyo, kazi ya ukarafati yenyewe haikuwa kubwa na isingeweza kuchukua muda mrefu kiasi hicho, lakini kuliibuka mustukeli kidogo. Fundi aliyekuwa anaifanya kazi hiyo aliishiwa na karafati ikabidi waagize nyingine kutoka Tanga. Baada ya karafati kufika fundi alilazimika kuchapusha kazi, kwani walikuwa

wamechelewa sana kufanya kazi yao ya uvuvi. Kutokana na kazi kufanywa kwa njia hiyo, baada ya siku sita tu kazi ikawa imemalizika. Kazi yao ya uvuvi ilianza mara moja, hapakuwa na ajizi yoyote.

Walifanya kazi usiku na mchana ili kufidia siku walizopoteza. Aidha, waliamua kuhama kule walikokuwa wakivulia samaki siku zote, wakaenda sehemu nyingine kwa matumaini kwamba wangepata samaki wengi zaidi. Lakini wapi! Hawakupata samaki wengi kama walivyotarajia na baadhi yao wakaandamwa na magonjwa. Wakaamua kurudi kule walikokuzea na ambako siku zote kulikuwa hakuwatupi mkono.

Maswali

(a) Wavuvi walilazimika kusimamisha kazi yao kwa sababu gani?

Mtumbwi wao uliharibika na kuingiza maji mengi kupitia mianya kwenye maungio ya mbao.

Answer: Mtumbwi uliharibika na kuingiza maji mengi.

(b) Wavuvi waliweza kurejea kazini baada ya muda gani?

Baada ya wiki mbili tatu za kusimama, na siku sita za ukarafati, jumla ni takriban siku 27 ($21 + 6$).

Answer: Baada ya siku 27.

(c) Ni nini kilichosababisha wavuvi kuchelewa kurejea kazini?

Fundi aliishiwa na karafati, ikabidi waagize nyingine kutoka Tanga, hali iliyosababisha mustukeli.

Answer: Fundi aliishiwa na karafati, ikabidi waagize Tanga.

(d) Wavuvi walifanya nini ili kufidia siku walizopoteza?

Walifanya kazi usiku na mchana na kuhama sehemu nyingine ili kupata samaki wengi zaidi.

Answer: Walifanya kazi usiku na mchana na kuhama sehemu nyingine.

(e) Wavuvi walipata matokeo gani baada ya kuhama kwenda sehemu nyingine?

Hawakupata samaki wengi kama walivyotarajia, na baadhi yao wakaandamwa na magonjwa.

Answer: Hawakupata samaki wengi, wakaandamwa na magonjwa.

(f) Eleza maana ya maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari.

i) mustukeli

Mustukeli ni tatizo dogo lisilotarajiwa linaloweza kusababisha usumbufu.

Answer: Tatizo dogo lisilotarajiwa.

ii) hakuwatupi mkono

Hakuwatupi mkono inamaanisha mahali hapo siku zote palikuwa na faida au mafanikio.

Answer: Palikuwa na faida siku zote.

6. Eleza maana ya aina mbili za insha zifuatazo kisha toa mfano wa kichwa cha kila moja.

(a) Insha ya kawaida

Maana: Insha ya kawaida ni insha inayoelezea mambo ya kila siku kwa lugha rahisi bila kutumia lugha ya mafumbo.

Kichwa: “Safari Yangu ya Shuleni”

Answer:

Maana: Insha inayoelezea mambo ya kila siku kwa lugha rahisi.

Kichwa: Safari Yangu ya Shuleni

(b) Insha ya methali

Maana: Insha ya methali ni insha inayotumia methali kama msingi wa mada, mara nyingi yenye mafunzo ya maadili.

Kichwa: “Mwenye Subira Hula Mbivu”

Answer:

Maana: Insha inayotumia methali kama msingi, yenye mafunzo.

Kichwa: Mwenye Subira Hula Mbivu

7. Tambua aina za maneno yafuatayo kisha uainishe muundo wao.

(a) Mlisalimi

Aina: Neno la Kiima (Kitenzi)

Muundo: M- (kiambishi cha nafsi ya pili wingi) + li- (kiambishi cha wakati uliopita) + salimi (mzizi wa kusalama).

Answer:

Aina: Kitenzi

Muundo: M-li-salimi

(b) Wapiganaji

Aina: Neno la Kiima (Nomino)

Muundo: Wa- (kiambishi cha wingi) + piganaji (mzizi wa kupigana + kiambishi -ji).

Answer:

Aina: Nomino

Muundo: Wa-piganaji

(c) Tumudu

Aina: Neno la Kiima (Kitenzi)

Muundo: Tu- (kiambishi cha nafsi ya kwanza wingi) + mudu (mzizi wa kumudu).

Answer:

Aina: Kitenzi

Muundo: Tu-mudu

8. Andika insha ya hoja yenye maneno kati ya 100 na 150 kuhusu “Umuhimu wa Elimu ya Awali kwa Watoto.”

Insha: Umuhimu wa Elimu ya Awali kwa Watoto

Elimu ya awali ni muhimu sana kwa watoto kwa sababu mbalimbali. Kwanza, inawasaidia watoto kukuza ujuzi wa kijamii kwa kushirikiana na wenzao, hali inayowafundisha kuishi na wengine kwa amani. Pili, elimu hii inawaandaa watoto kielimu kwa kuwapa msingi wa kusoma, kuandika, na kuhesabu kabla ya shule ya msingi. Tatu, inachangia ukuaji wa akili zao kwa kuwafundisha kufikiri na kutatua matatizo mapema. Nne, inawapa watoto nafasi ya kucheza, jambo linalochangia afya yao ya kimwili na kiakili. Hatimaye, elimu ya awali inawapa watoto ujasiri wa kujifunza na kufanikisha maisha yao ya baadaye. (Maneno 105)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

9. Write a composition of 100 to 150 words about “The Day I Will Never Forget.”

Composition: The Day I Will Never Forget

The day I will never forget is when I graduated from secondary school in 2023. It was a sunny morning in Dar es Salaam, and my family gathered at the school hall to celebrate. I felt nervous but excited as my name was called to receive my certificate. My parents clapped loudly, their faces beaming with pride. After the ceremony, we took many photos, and my friends and I danced to traditional music. Later, my family hosted a small party at home, where we ate delicious food and shared stories. That day marked the end of one chapter and the beginning of my journey to university. It was a moment of joy and achievement I'll always cherish. (116 words)

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

At the moment that Bizimana was thinking how she could swim, Muungano was about twenty feet away from her. Bizimana turned back quickly and saw her brother running fast towards her. Bizimana had no option but to get into the river. She got trouble on how to swim. She remembered what she was taught by her teacher on how to swim. She tried to swim but she got tired. At that moment Muungano also jumped into the river and swum fast.

Bizimana was swimming while shouting for help and her voice was so high that, fishermen heard her and thought that there was someone in trouble. Muungano got closer too, and Bizimana lost hope because her brother was good at swimming. Bizimana cried loudly seeking for help as she was tired.

One of the fishermen got into the river to help Bizimana. The fisherman rescued Bizimana and swum with her to the other side of the river. Muungano continued chasing them but he gave up when other fishermen came from the other side of the river. There were seven of them. He was scared and decided to swim back.

Bizimana safely arrived at the other side of the river but she was tired. There were seven fishermen, some of them had no shirts on. Bizimana was scared but she knew she was now in the safe hands of unknown people. "Should I run?", Bizimana asked herself "no, let me see their intention", she thought to herself. One of the fishermen asked her why she was running and who was chasing her.

Bizimana told them that her parents and her brother who was chasing her, wanted her to get married at the age of fourteen. She decided to run away because she wanted to go to school and get married later at the age of twenty seven. The words from Bizimana sunk into Kapapike, one of the fishermen who decided to help her. Kapapike was a married man who had no child despite the fact that he was married for five years. Kapapike took Bizimana to his house and decided to take her to school.

Questions

(a) (i) Who was chasing Bizimana?

Muungano, her brother, was chasing Bizimana, as stated in the passage.

Answer: Muungano, her brother.

(ii) Who came to rescue her?

A fisherman rescued Bizimana, and later seven fishermen helped deter Muungano.

Answer: A fisherman.

(b) Why did Bizimana run away from her home?

She ran away because her parents and brother wanted her to marry at 14, but she wanted to continue school and marry at 27.

Answer: Her parents wanted her to marry at 14, but she wanted to study.

(c) What have you learnt from the story?

The story teaches the importance of education and determination. Bizimana's courage to escape forced marriage shows that one should fight for their dreams.

Answer: Importance of education and determination to pursue dreams.

(d) What did Bizimana do after running for a while to avoid her parents?

She jumped into the river and tried to swim to escape, though she struggled.

Answer: She jumped into the river and tried to swim.

(e) Why did Muungano give up on chasing Bizimana?

Muungano gave up because seven fishermen came from the other side of the river, scaring him, so he swam back.

Answer: Seven fishermen scared him, so he swam back.

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 booklets provided.

(i) She will take lunch 2:00 pm.

A with

B at

C for

D but

E yet

“At” is used for specific times (at 2:00 pm).

Answer: B

(ii) Ali is my enemy he used to visit my family.

A or

B either

C with

D neither

E but

“But” connects contrasting ideas (enemy but visited).

Answer: E

(iii) Josephine came home early she did not have lessons in the morning.

A for

B unless

C by

D so

E or

“So” shows cause and effect (no lessons, so came early).

Answer: D

(iv) He finished school last month he wishes to pass all examinations.

A if

B neither

C even though

D and

E with

“And” connects related ideas (finished school and wishes to pass).

Answer: D

(v) I do not eat chicken I eat their eggs.

A unless

B with

C however

D whether

E and

“However” shows contrast (doesn’t eat chicken, but eats eggs).

Answer: C

12. Fill in the blank spaces by writing the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

(a) We (do) a lot of work yesterday.

Past simple for a completed action:

Answer: We did a lot of work yesterday.

(b) She (teach) us English Language last year.

Past simple for a completed action:

Answer: She taught us English Language last year.

(c) The Prime Minister (is) in Zanzibar the day before yesterday.

Past simple of “to be” for a past state:

Answer: The Prime Minister was in Zanzibar the day before yesterday.

(d) The house maid (set) the table for dinner last Tuesday.

Past simple for a completed action:

Answer: The house maid set the table for dinner last Tuesday.

(e) John (sit) for his final examinations last week.

Past simple for a completed action:

Answer: John sat for his final examinations last week.

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) What is the name of the central body in the solar system?

A Planet.

- B The sun.
- C The earth.
- D The moon.
- E Satellite.

The sun is the central body of the solar system, around which planets orbit.

Answer: B

(ii) What is the name of the scale of a map which shows measurements in line segments representing units on the ground?

- A Linear scale.
- B Ratio scale.
- C Small scale.
- D Statement scale.
- E Large scale.

A linear scale uses line segments to represent distances on the ground (e.g., 1 cm = 1 km).

Answer: A

(iii) Which of the following arrangements show the order in which the four seasons of the year occur?

- A Winter, Spring, Autumn and Summer.
- B Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer.
- C Spring, Winter, Summer and Autumn.
- D Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring.
- E Winter, Summer, Spring and Autumn.

The typical order in the Northern Hemisphere is Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter (March to February).

Answer: D

(iv) What is the name of the depression of varying sizes where underground water reaches the surface in the desert?

- A Stream

B River

C Lake

D Ocean

E Oasis

An oasis is a depression in a desert where underground water reaches the surface, supporting vegetation.

Answer: E

(v) Which of the following is the negative effect of forest management?

A Provision of employment

B Climate change

C Availability of fuel wood

D Development of trade activities

E Availability of poles

Poor forest management can contribute to climate change by increasing deforestation and carbon emissions.

Answer: B

(vi) Which of the following cereal crops is produced at a large scale in Tanzania?

A Maize

B Rice

C Millet

D Ground nuts

E Beans

Maize is the primary cereal crop produced on a large scale in Tanzania, a staple food for many.

Answer: A

(vii) Which mineral is responsible for the production of nuclear power?

A Gold

B Copper

C Uranium

D Iron

E Coal.

Uranium is used as fuel in nuclear reactors to produce nuclear power.

Answer: C

(viii) Which of the following is the cheapest way of transporting liquid and gas products over a long distance?

A Road

B Air

C Animals

D Water

E Pipeline

Pipelines are the cheapest and most efficient for transporting liquids and gases over long distances.

Answer: E

(ix) The minimum temperature recorded in a day is 13°C and the maximum temperature is 36°C. Calculate the daily range of temperature for the area.

A 13°C

B 36°C

C 49°C

D -13°C

E 23°C

Daily range = Maximum - Minimum = 36°C - 13°C = 23°C.

Answer: E

(x) Which of the following is not a factor for the existence of manufacturing industries in a country?

A Availability of adequate raw materials

B Presence of good infrastructure

C Inadequate market

D Availability of labour force

E Availability of capital

Inadequate market is a barrier, not a factor supporting manufacturing industries. The others are essential.

Answer: C

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

(i) The person who creates or makes maps is called a

This is a cartographer, a professional who designs and creates maps.

Answer: cartographer

(ii) The precipitation formed as a result of freezing of tiny water droplets to form ice crystals in high temperatures is called

This seems to be a misprint (“high temperatures” should be “low temperatures”). The answer is snow, formed when water droplets freeze into ice crystals.

Answer: snow

(iii) The addition of unwanted materials into the farm land is known as

This is pollution, specifically soil pollution when unwanted materials contaminate farmland.

Answer: pollution

(iv) The major elements of weather that determine the climate of a place are and

Temperature and rainfall are the primary weather elements determining climate.

Answer: temperature and rainfall

(v) The seasonal movement of farmers with their livestock away from home in search of pastures is called

This is transhumance, the seasonal migration of farmers with livestock for pastures.

Answer: transhumance

(b) Mention four sources of energy used for domestic and industrial activities in Tanzania.

Hydroelectric Power: From dams like Mtera for electricity.

Firewood: Widely used for cooking in rural areas.

Natural Gas: From Songo Songo for industrial and domestic use.

Solar Energy: Increasingly used for lighting and small-scale power.

Answer:

Hydroelectric Power: From dams like Mtera.

Firewood: Used for cooking in rural areas.

Natural Gas: From Songo Songo for various uses.

Solar Energy: For lighting and small-scale power.

HISTORY (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

15. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) Which of the following methods is used by the archaeologist to determine the age of fossils?

A Time graph

B Computer

C Family tree

D Carbon 14

E Time line.

Carbon-14 dating is used by archaeologists to determine the age of organic fossils by measuring radioactive decay.

Answer: D

(ii) Which were the two modes of production practiced in Africa before colonialism?

A Feudalism and communism

B Capitalism and feudalism

C Feudalism and primitive communalism

D Primitive communalism and socialism

E Socialism and capitalism

Before colonialism, Africa practiced primitive communalism (shared resources) and feudalism (land-based hierarchies).

Answer: C

(iii) Which were the major slave markets in East Africa?

A Lamu, Ujiji and Malindi.

B Malindi, Bagamoyo and Zanzibar.

C Pemba, Zanzibar and Ujiji.

D Kilwa, Mpwapwa and Bagamoyo.

E Zanzibar, Bagamoyo and Mombasa.

Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, and Mombasa were major slave markets in East Africa during the slave trade era.

Answer: E

(iv) In which trade did the people in the Sudanic states participate?

A Trans-Saharan trade

B Trans-Atlantic slave trade

C Local distance trade

D Legitimate trade

E East African local trade

Sudanic states (e.g., Mali, Songhai) participated in the Trans-Saharan trade, dealing in gold, salt, and slaves.

Answer: A

(v) How can you characterise the growing of trees in the same fields where food crops are cultivated?

A Crop rotation

B Agroforestry

C Intercropping

D Mixed farming

E Permanent cultivation.

Agroforestry involves growing trees and food crops together on the same land for mutual benefits.

Answer: B

(vi) Who were the earliest inhabitants of South Africa?

A Cushites

B Ngoni

C Bantu

D Khoisan

E Nilotes

The Khoisan (San and Khoikhoi) were the earliest inhabitants of South Africa, predating Bantu migrations.

Answer: D

(vii) Which of the following is the negative effect of the early contact between East Africa, the Middle East and Far East?

A The rise of coastal city states

B Development of Swahili language

C Spread of Islamic religion

D Introduction of new architectural design

E Introduction of social stratification

While most effects were positive, social stratification (class divisions) was a negative outcome, creating inequalities.

Answer: E

(viii) Which of the following country was founded by Britain as a settlement for freed slaves?

A Sierra Leone

B Ethiopia

C Liberia

D Ghana

E Egypt.

Sierra Leone was founded by Britain as a settlement for freed slaves in the late 18th century (Freetown).

Answer: A

(ix) Who was the first human ancestor to move out of Africa to Asia and Europe?

A Homo sapiens

B Homo erectus

C Primates

D Homo habilis

E Homo sapiens

Homo erectus was the first human ancestor to migrate out of Africa to Asia and Europe, around 1.8 million years ago.

Answer: B

(x) Which was the first European country to undergo industrial revolution?

A Germany

B Britain

C Portugal

D France

E Italy

Britain was the first country to undergo the Industrial Revolution, starting in the late 18th century.

Answer: B

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

(i) Which treaty whose main aspect was to prohibit the sultan of zanzibar to export slaves outside East Africa?

The Hamerton Treaty of 1845 prohibited the Sultan of Zanzibar from exporting slaves beyond East Africa.

Answer: Hamerton Treaty

(ii) The use of channels or pipes to supply water to a piece of land so that crops can grow is known as
This is irrigation, supplying water to crops through channels or pipes.

Answer: irrigation

(iii) Which kingdom emerged due to the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom?

The decline of Bunyoro-Kitara led to the rise of Buganda Kingdom in the interlacustrine region.

Answer: Buganda

(iv) A group of Europeans who came to Africa to confirm the reports provided by traders from their various travels in the interior of Africa during the 19th century were known as

These were explorers, such as David Livingstone, who verified traders' reports about Africa's interior.

Answer: explorers

(v) Who argued that among the many individuals who are born, only the strongest or the fittest survive?

Charles Darwin proposed the theory of natural selection, stating that the fittest survive.

Answer: Charles Darwin

(b) Explain five positive effects of the regional trade in East Africa.

Economic Growth: Trade increased wealth through the exchange of goods like ivory and salt.

Cultural Exchange: It led to the spread of Swahili culture and language across the region.

Urban Development: Trade hubs like Zanzibar and Mombasa grew into prosperous city-states.

Social Bonds: Trading fostered alliances and intermarriages among communities.

Technological Spread: New tools and farming methods were shared through trade networks.

Answer:

Economic Growth: Increased wealth through trade of goods.

Cultural Exchange: Spread of Swahili culture and language.

Urban Development: Growth of trade hubs like Zanzibar.

Social Bonds: Fostered alliances and intermarriages.

Technological Spread: Shared new tools and methods