

G9 ECZ SOCIAL STUDIES 2014 SPECIMEN PAPER 1 SOLUTIONS

Grade 9 ECZ Social Studies 2014 Specimen Paper 1 (207/1)

2 hours | 60 MCQ questions in 4 sections (A-D)

The full question paper, including its map/legend insert, appears first -- worked answers follow.



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) 2014

SOCIAL STUDIES 207/1

PAPER 1 (SPECIMEN)

(INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

Time: 2 HOURS

Marks: 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1 Separate the **Answer Sheet** from the question paper.
- 2 Write your name, examination number, school/centre name and code on the **Answer Sheet**.
- 3 There are **sixty (60)** questions in this paper.
- 4 Answer **all** the questions.
- 5 For each question, **four (4)** possible answers are given, **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one you consider the correct answer. Then, on your **Answer Sheet**, mark the letter with a cross(**x**).

For example, if the answer is C

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

- 6 **Do not** spend too much time on any one question. Leave difficult questions to the end.
- 7 At the end of this examination, hand in the **Answer Sheet**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) 2014

SOCIAL STUDIES 207/1

PAPER 1 (SPECIMEN)

(INTERNAL & EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

ANSWER SHEET

CANDIDATE NAME:

EXAMINATION NUMBER:

SCHOOL/CENTRE:

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D

21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D
31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D

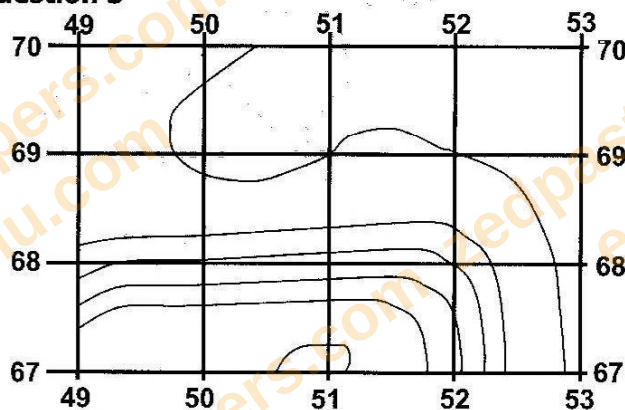
41	A	B	C	D
42	A	B	C	D
43	A	B	C	D
44	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D
50	A	B	C	D
51	A	B	C	D
52	A	B	C	D
53	A	B	C	D
54	A	B	C	D
55	A	B	C	D
56	A	B	C	D
57	A	B	C	D
58	A	B	C	D
59	A	B	C	D
60	A	B	C	D

SECTION A

Study the map extract of Zambia and answer questions 1 to 6.

- 1 The vertical interval of the map is . . .
 - A 10 metres.
 - B 20 metres.
 - C 30 metres.
 - D 40 metres.
- 2 What is the six figure grid reference of the air photo principal point no 84?
 - A 551 762
 - B 552 761
 - C 761 552
 - D 762 551
- 3 The distance along the maintained road from Kayumba School grid square 5075 to the end of the map in grid square 4974 is . . .
 - A 1.0km.
 - B 1.5km.
 - C 2.0km.
 - D 2.5km.
- 4 What man-made feature is found in grid square 5872?
 - A District boundary
 - B Main tarred road
 - C Power line
 - D Provincial boundary

Study the diagram below that shows part of the map extract and answer question 5

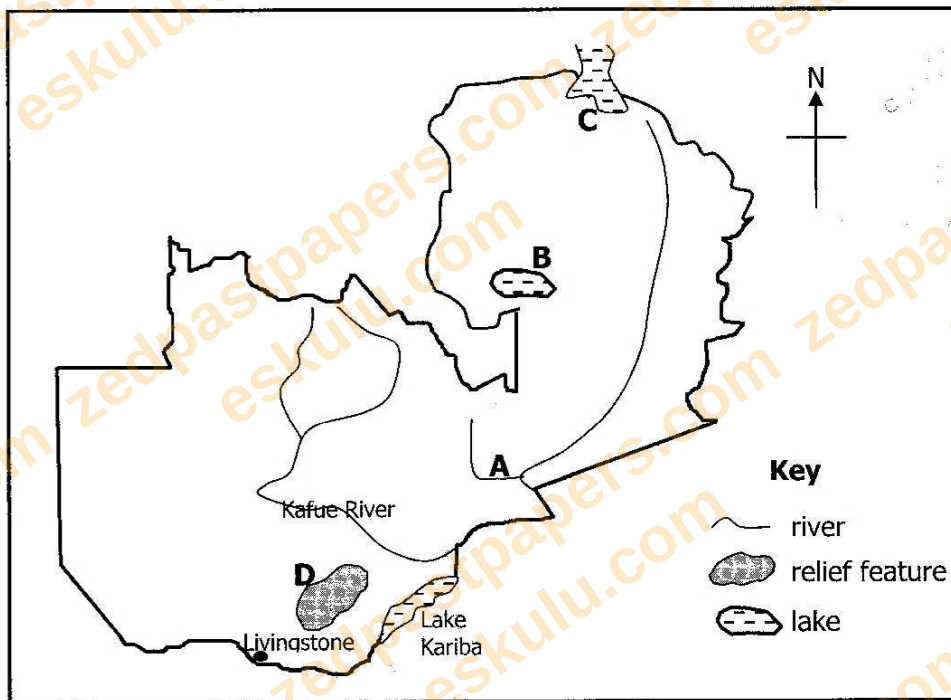


- 5 Which one of the following is the general description of relief shown on the diagram?
 - A Land is a lowland
 - B Land is hilly
 - C Land is a plateau
 - D Land is a valley

- 6 Which one of the following pairs of factors influenced population settlement shown on the map extract?
- A Dambos and flat land
 - B Dambos and motorable tracks
 - C Flat land and water
 - D Motorable tracks and water.

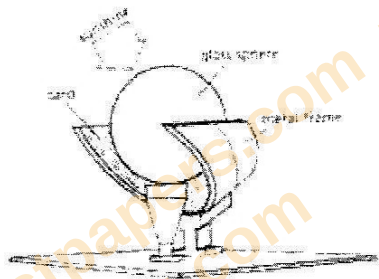
SECTION B

Study the map of Zambia below and answer questions 7 to 9.



- 7 What is the name of the river marked A?
- A Kafue
 - B Lukusashi
 - C Lunsemfwa
 - D Mulungushi
- 8 Which of the following statements is correct about lakes B and C?
- A Lake B is a rift valley whilst Lake C is man-made.
 - B Lake B is deeper than Lake C.
 - C Lake B is narrower than Lake C.
 - D Lake B is shallower than Lake C.
- 9 Which one of the following physical factors in the relief feature D supports crop farming?
- A Dambos
 - B Flat land
 - C Rugged relief
 - D Steep slopes

Study the diagram below and answer questions 10 and 11.



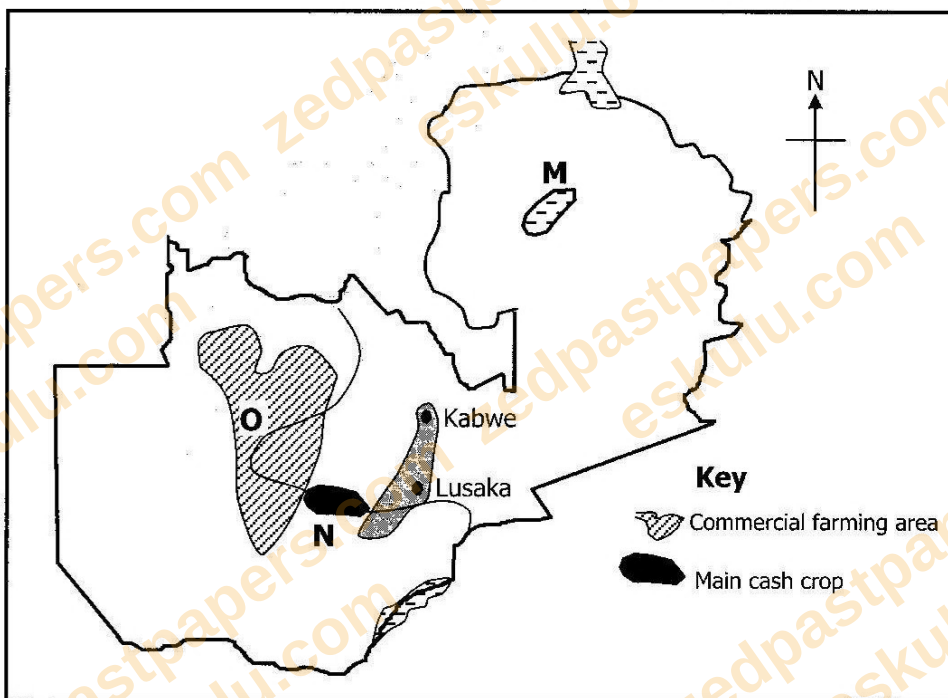
10 What is the weather instrument shown above?

- A Anemometer
- B Hygrometer
- C Solar meter
- D Sunshine recorder

11 Which one of the following places in Zambia is likely to record the highest annual amount of sunshine?

- A Kabwe
- B Livingstone
- C Mbala
- D Solwezi

Study the map of Zambia below and answer questions 12 to 14



12 The system of agriculture practised in area **M** is . . .

- A** chitemene.
- B** plantation.
- C** transhumance.
- D** ranching.

13 What is the main cash crop grown in Area **N**?

- A** Coffee
- B** Soya beans
- C** Sugarcane
- D** Tea

14 The main reason why farming is discouraged in Area **O** is due to . . .

- A** low rainfall.
- B** national park status.
- C** mountainous terrain.
- D** water logged conditions.

15 Which one of the following H.E.P stations depends on a natural head of water for production of electricity?

- A** Kafue Gorge
- B** Kariba North Bank
- C** Lunsemfwa
- D** Victoria Falls

16 Which one of the following sources of energy is non-renewable?

- A** Geo-thermal
- B** Petroleum
- C** Water
- D** Wood

17 Which one of the following reasons explains why there is increasing demand in electricity in North Western Province?

- A** Construction of Kabompo H.E.P Station
- B** Construction of new roads
- C** Opening and re-opening of mines
- D** Rural electrification programme

Study the table below and answer questions 18 to 19.

Year	Population Census
1963	3.5 million
1980	5.7 million
1990	7.8 million
2000	9.9 million
2010	13.1 million

- 18 What is the difference in population between 2000 and 2010?
- A 3.2 million
 - B 9.9 million
 - C 13.1 million
 - D 23.0 million
- 19 Which one of the following is the correct pattern about Zambia's population census since 1963? Population has • • •
- A been decreasing.
 - B been increasing.
 - C been fluctuating.
 - D remained constant.
- 20 What is meant by the term rural-urban drift? It is movement of people from • • •
- A one province to another.
 - B rural-urban area.
 - C urban-rural area.
 - D village to another.

SECTION C

- 21 Bones, stones, pottery, rings, metal debris and artefacts are all a collection of primary sources of information in History. To which study of the past do they belong?
- A Anthropology
 - B Archaeology
 - C Linguistic evidence
 - D Oral traditions
- 22 Which of the following periods of time represents one hundred years?
- A Century
 - B Decade
 - C Generation
 - D Millennium

- 23** Which of the following events occurred last?
- A** Development of mammals
 - B** Life began in the sea
 - C** The beginning of the earth
 - D** The development of amphibians
- 24** Kenyapithecus can best be described as . . .
- A** an early creature also known as Kabwe man.
 - B** an early creature also known as southern ape man.
 - C** an early creature that resembled an ape and discovered in East Africa.
 - D** first true man.
- 25** 'Handy-man' is used to refer to . . .
- A** broken hill man.
 - B** bushmen.
 - C** homo-habilis.
 - D** hottentots.
- 26** To which early creature do the following facts refer?
- lived in the middle stone age
 - discovered in 1921 and his skull was taken to London Museum
- A** Australopithecus
 - B** Broken Hill Man
 - C** Neanderthal man
 - D** Zinjanthropus
- 27** What type of animal did the San keep?
- A** Cattle
 - B** Dog
 - C** Goats
 - D** Preying mantis
- 28** Which of the following is the best order of iron processing as practised by the Iron Age people?
- A** Burning → Tool making → Identification → Purification → Collection
 - B** Collection → Burning → Identification → Purification → Tool making
 - C** Identification → Burning → Purification → Tool making → Collection
 - D** Identification → Collection → Burning → Purification → Tool making
- 29** Which of the following are the major decentralised societies in Zambia?
- A** Bemba, Chewa, Lozi and Kaonde
 - B** Tonga, Ila, Lenje and Soli
 - C** Tonga, Bemba, Lozi and Chewa
 - D** Tumbuka, Ngoni, Chewa and Bisa

- 30** Most of the people that live in Zambia today came from • • •
- A** Benue plateau in Cameroon.
 - B** Great Lake region.
 - C** Luba-Lunda States.
 - D** Mesopotamia
- 31** One of the factors that led to the growth of Mwata Kazembe's Kingdom was • • •
- A** abundance of natural resources.
 - B** Bembas and Bisas paid tribute.
 - C** Mwatayamvo gave Kazembe full authority over the eastern Lunda.
 - D** the kingdom was in the centre of Central Africa.
- 32** Slave traders that operated in the lower Zambezi valley were • • •
- A** Chikunda and Swahili.
 - B** Ngoni and Yao.
 - C** Portuguese and British.
 - D** Portuguese and Chikunda.
- 33** Europeans scrambled for the African lands in the 19th century because of the following reasons except • • •
- A** desire for raw materials and markets.
 - B** desire to open manufacturing industries in Africa.
 - C** desire to settle excess population.
 - D** influence from Christian missionaries.
- 34** Name the white father who influenced Chief Mwamba to accept British protection of Lubemba land.
- A** Coillard
 - B** Father Dupont
 - C** Father Moreau
 - D** Father Pinto
- 35** In 1871, Henry Morton Stanley met David Livingstone at • • •
- A** Blantyre.
 - B** Chitambo.
 - C** Dubai.
 - D** Ujiji.
- 36** Why did some Africans form their own independent churches?
- A** Africans discovered their own god.
 - B** Because Europeans demanded for African led churches.
 - C** They were not happy how the Europeans preached.
 - D** They were not happy with the treatment given to the Africans.

- 37 One of the aims of Welfare Societies was to • • •
- A advise missionaries.
 - B encourage traditional leaders to take part in the struggle for independence.
 - C fight for African grievances.
 - D support colonial government.
- 38 Zambia was a member of the Central Africa Federation together with • • •
- A Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania.
 - B Malawi and Zimbabwe.
 - C Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
 - D Zimbabwe and South Africa.
- 39 What term is given to the desire by people with a common history to be united and gain independence in a given territory?
- A Federation
 - B Nationalism
 - C Protest
 - D Referendum
- 40 Choose the correct Independence Day that corresponds to each of the three countries below.
- | | Malawi | Zambia | Zimbabwe |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A | 6 th July, 1964 | 24 th October, 1964 | 18 th April, 1980 |
| B | 24 th July, 1964 | 17 th December, 1953 | 24 th October, 1971 |
| C | 7 th January, 1963 | 24 th October, 1962 | 12 th October, 1980 |
| D | 4 th March, 1964 | 28 th October, 1964 | 18 th April, 1980 |

SECTION D

- 41 Which symbol of national identity is shown on the television screen before the Republican President speaks to the nation?
- A Independence Day
 - B Coat of Arms
 - C National Anthem
 - D National Flag
- 42 The Zambian constitution was amended to change the qualification for citizenship, presidential candidate and to • • •
- A change Electoral Commission of Zambia.
 - B change the capital city of Zambia.
 - C declare Zambia a Christian nation.
 - D include a new symbol of national identity.

- 43** At which stage of elections are ballot papers used?
- A** Campaigning period
 - B** Nomination day
 - C** Polling day
 - D** Registration day
- 44** ••• means keeping money from circulation in a country.
- A** Depositing
 - B** Hoarding
 - C** Investing
 - D** Savings
- 45** ••• is a situation where children are not taken care of by parents and guardians.
- A** Child battering
 - B** Child defilement
 - C** Child labour
 - D** Child neglect
- 46** Zambia is a sovereign state. This means she is •••
- A** economically controlled by another country.
 - B** independent and able to make her own decisions.
 - C** politically controlled by another country.
 - D** politically neutral.
- 47** The last governor of Northern Rhodesia was •••
- A** Sir Evelyn Hone.
 - B** Sir Roy Welensky.
 - C** Sir Garfield Todd.
 - D** Sir Ian Smith.
- 48** A constitution review commission which was appointed in 1991 to suit the democratic form of government was headed by •••
- A** Chiluba.
 - B** Chona.
 - C** Kaunda.
 - D** Mvunga.
- 49** An official who is first elected by the people in a constituency and later appointed by the Republican President to be part of the Cabinet acquires the title of •••
- A** Mayor.
 - B** Member of Parliament.
 - C** Minister.
 - D** Solicitor General.

- 50** In Zambia, our chiefs are controlled by the Central Government which is elected by the people. This type of rule where the chiefs are controlled is an example of • • •
- A** autocracy.
 - B** limited monarch.
 - C** oligarchy.
 - D** unlimited.
- 51** The Kache's family made a budget of K500.00 for their family in the month of July and their total expenditure was K600.00. The Kache's budget for July had run into • • •
- A** income.
 - B** deficit.
 - C** serving.
 - D** debt.
- 52** Conflict between states is referred to as • • •
- A** class conflict.
 - B** domestic.
 - C** internal.
 - D** interstate.
- 53** Heads of States make policies for SADC operations. Which one of the following organ they belong to?
- A** Secretariat
 - B** The Commission
 - C** The Summit
 - D** Tribunal
- 54** The plan for the formation United Nations Organisation that was discussed by the Allied Forces in 1941 were held at • • •
- A** Berlin Congress
 - B** Dumbarton Oaks
 - C** Lombe Conversion
 - D** San Francisco
- 55** The coalition government between the United national Independence Party (UNIP) and the African National Congress (ANC) was made in • • •
- A** 1959.
 - B** 1960.
 - C** 1961.
 - D** 1962.

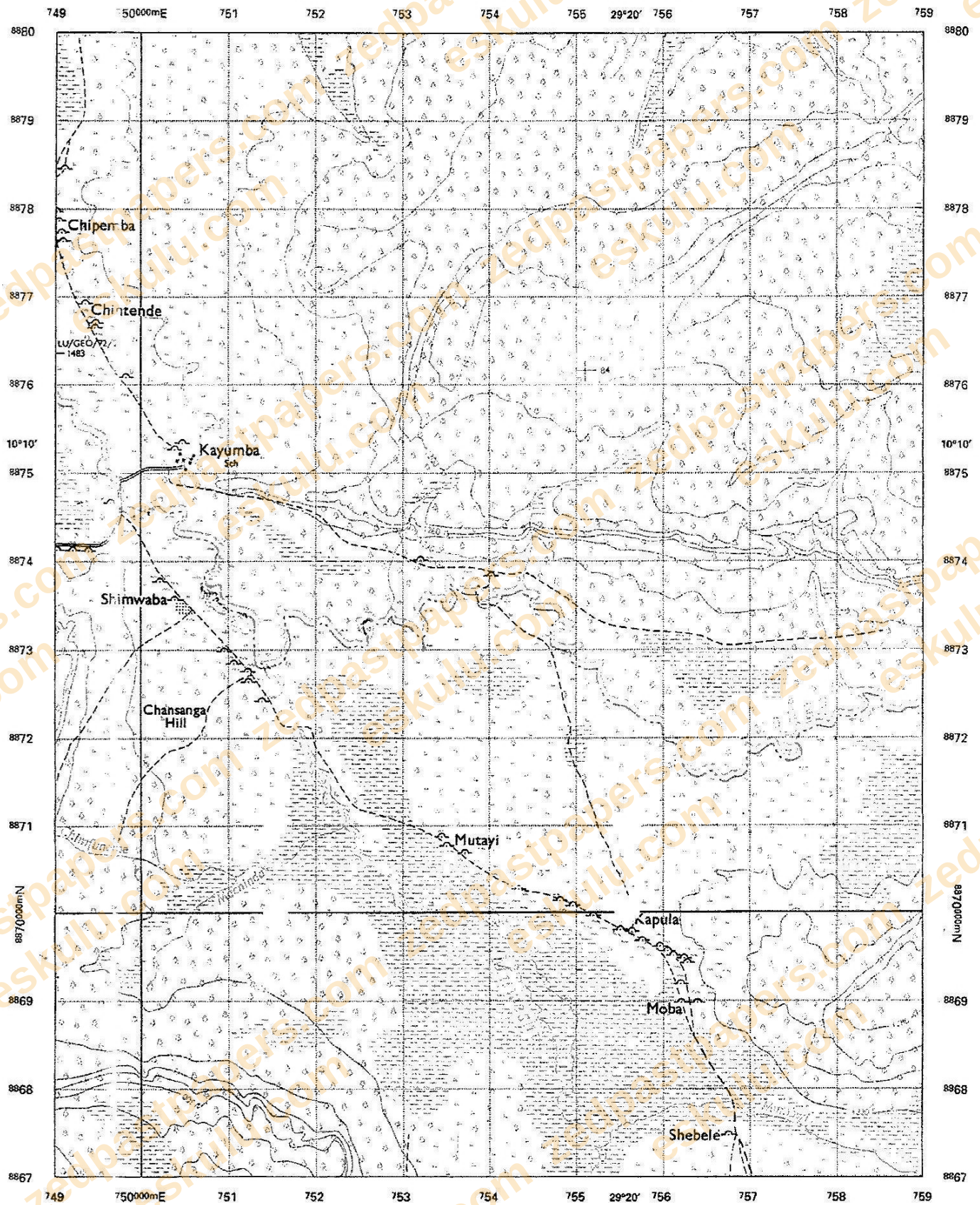
- 56** The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in Zambia. Which one of the following is the right composition of the judges for this court?
- A** 3 . 5. 7
 - B** 3 . 5. 9
 - C** 3 . 7. 9
 - D** 3 . 9. 11
- 57** • • • is the function of money which is used to pay for goods and services.
- A** Means of deferred payments
 - B** Measure of value
 - C** Medium of exchange
 - D** Store of value
- 58** The most fundamental Human Right is the right to • • •
- A** Education.
 - B** Life.
 - C** Nationality.
 - D** Privacy.
- 59** Which government institution is responsible for fighting corruption in Zambia?
- A** Anti-Corruption Commission
 - B** Caritas Zambia
 - C** Foundation for Democratic Process
 - D** Transparency International Zambia
- 60** The organ of the United Nations (UN) which co-ordinates and supervises the work of the specialised agencies and commissions is called the • • •
- A** Economic and Social.
 - B** General Assembly.
 - C** Security Council.
 - D** Trusteeship Council.

Map of the Republic of Zambia

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
	Towns or Areas with permanent buildings		Other populated areas		Huts, Villages		Roads: Main Trunk, with Culvert
	Regularly Maintained, with Bridge		Maintained, with Causeway		Motorable Tracks or Farm Roads		Other Tracks
	Aerodrome, Landing Area		Railway, Station, Level Crossing		Power Line		Mine
	Radio Telephone Mast		Well, Spring, Borehole, Reservoir		Furrow, Pipeline		
	International Boundary Pillar		Spot Height (in Metres)		Contour		Air Photo Principal Point with Film No.
	Triangulation Station		Depression		Contour		Well, Spring, Borehole, Reservoir
	City, Municipal, Township Area		Cadastral with Number		Game Reserve, Forest Reserve, Intensive Conservation Area		Triangulation Station
	Reserve, Division, Fruit Land, National Park		District		Provincial		International Boundary Pillar
	International Boundary Pillar		International Boundary Pillar		International Boundary Pillar		International Boundary Pillar

The alignments of the cadastral boundaries appearing on this map are not to be taken as evidence for the location of the legal boundaries.

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



ECZ PAST PAPERS. REVISE AND PASS ECZ EXAMS-G7, G9 AND G12

DOWNLOAD FREE ECZ
PAST PAPERS IN PDF.

GO TO:
WWW.ZEDPASTPAPERS.COM

Question 1. Study the map extract of Zambia (Section A). The vertical interval of the map is... (A) 10 metres. (B) 20 metres. (C) 30 metres. (D) 40 metres.

Answer: B -- the legend's contour sample is labelled 800/780/760, i.e. every contour line is 20 metres apart

Question 2. What is the six figure grid reference of the air photo principal point no 84? (A) 551 762 (B) 552 761 (C) 761 552 (D) 762 551

Answer: A -- 551 762 (measured against the map's own gridlines: the point sits about one-tenth east of the '55' easting line and about two-tenths north of the '76' northing line -- judgment call, see docstring)

Question 3. The distance along the maintained road from Kayumba School grid square 5075 to the end of the map in grid square 4974 is... (A) 1.0km. (B) 1.5km. (C) 2.0km. (D) 2.5km.

Answer: C -- tracing the road's printed path from Kayumba School (bending west then south) to where it meets the map's edge/causeway in square 4974 measures out to approximately 2.0km at this map's 1:50,000 scale (judgment call, see docstring)

Question 4. What man-made feature is found in grid square 5872? (A) District boundary (B) Main tarred road (C) Power line (D) Provincial boundary

Answer: A -- District boundary (judgment call -- see docstring; a faint angled dashed line crosses the square, not a bold road/power-line symbol)

Question 5. Study the diagram showing part of the map extract (grid squares 49-53 easting, 67-70 northing). Which one of the following is the general description of relief shown on the diagram? (A) Land is a lowland (B) Land is hilly (C) Land is a plateau (D) Land is a valley

Answer: B -- several closely-curving contour lines cross the diagram, showing relief rising and falling rather than being flat (a lowland/plateau) or forming one single V-shaped valley

Question 6. Which one of the following pairs of factors influenced population settlement shown on the map extract? (A) Dambos and flat land (B) Dambos and motorable tracks (C) Flat land and water (D) Motorable tracks and water.

Answer: B -- the villages shown (e.g. Kayumba, Shimwaba) cluster along the motorable track and close to dambo/marshy ground, rather than being spread evenly across the flat land (judgment call, see docstring)

Question 7. Study the map of Zambia (rivers/lakes sketch). What is the name of the river marked A? (A) Kafue (B) Lukusashi (C) Lunsemfwa (D) Mulungushi

Answer: A -- Kafue (point A marks a lower stretch of the same Kafue River that is labelled further upstream on this schematic sketch -- judgment call, see docstring)

Question 8. Which of the following statements is correct about lakes B and C? (A) Lake B is a rift valley whilst Lake C is man-made. (B) Lake B is deeper than Lake C. (C) Lake B is narrower than Lake C. (D) Lake B is shallower than Lake C.

Answer: D -- Lake B is shallower than Lake C (B is drawn as a small, shallow pan-type lake; C, in the far north, is drawn as an elongated, deeper rift-associated lake -- judgment call, see docstring)

Question 9. Which one of the following physical factors in the relief feature D supports crop farming? (A) Dambos (B) Flat land (C) Rugged relief (D) Steep slopes

Answer: B -- flat land (near Livingstone) is the physical factor that supports crop farming; rugged relief, steep slopes and (seasonally waterlogged) dambos all hinder it

Question 10. Study the diagram of a weather instrument (a glass sphere mounted in a metal frame above a card). What is the weather instrument shown above? (A) Anemometer (B) Hygrometer (C) Solar meter (D) Sunshine recorder

Answer: D -- a Sunshine recorder (Campbell-Stokes recorder): its glass sphere focuses sunlight to burn a trace on the card beneath, recording hours of sunshine

Question 11. Which one of the following places in Zambia is likely to record the highest annual amount of sunshine? (A) Kabwe (B) Livingstone (C) Mbala (D) Solwezi

Answer: B -- Livingstone, in the drier, less cloudy south of Zambia, records the highest annual sunshine hours of the four

Question 12. Study the map of Zambia (areas M, N, O). The system of agriculture practised in area M is... (A) chitemene. (B) plantation. (C) transhumance. (D) ranching.

Answer: A -- chitemene, the traditional slash-and-burn shifting cultivation system of the northern plateau

Question 13. What is the main cash crop grown in Area N? (A) Coffee (B) Soya beans (C) Sugarcane (D) Tea

Answer: C -- Sugarcane (Area N, just south of Lusaka, corresponds to the Mazabuka/Nakambala sugar-growing area)

Question 14. The main reason why farming is discouraged in Area O is due to... (A) low rainfall. (B) national park status. (C) mountainous terrain. (D) water logged conditions.

Answer: B -- national park status (Area O corresponds to a game/national park area where farming is not permitted)

Question 15. Which one of the following H.E.P stations depends on a natural head of water for production of electricity? (A) Kafue Gorge (B) Kariba North Bank (C) Lunsemfwa (D) Victoria Falls

Answer: D -- Victoria Falls, whose HEP station uses the falls' own natural head of water, unlike the dammed reservoirs at Kafue Gorge, Kariba North Bank and Lunsemfwa

Question 16. Which one of the following sources of energy is non-renewable? (A) Geo-thermal (B) Petroleum (C) Water (D) Wood

Answer: B -- Petroleum is a non-renewable fossil fuel; geo-thermal, water and wood are all renewable

Question 17. Which one of the following reasons explains why there is increasing demand in electricity in North Western Province? (A) Construction of Kabompo H.E.P Station (B) Construction of new roads (C) Opening and re-opening of mines (D) Rural electrification programme

Answer: C -- the opening and re-opening of copper mines (e.g. Kalumbila, Lumwana) in North-Western Province has sharply increased electricity demand there

Question 18. Study the population census table (1963-2010). What is the difference in population between 2000 and 2010? (A) 3.2 million (B) 9.9 million (C) 13.1 million (D) 23.0 million

Answer: A -- 13.1 million (2010) minus 9.9 million (2000) = 3.2 million

Question 19. Which one of the following is the correct pattern about Zambia's population census since 1963? Population has... (A) been decreasing. (B) been increasing. (C) been fluctuating. (D) remained constant.

Answer: B -- the table shows population rising every census from 3.5 million (1963) to 13.1 million (2010) -- it has been increasing

Question 20. What is meant by the term rural-urban drift? It is movement of people from... (A) one province to another. (B) rural-urban area. (C) urban-rural area. (D) village to another.

Answer: B -- movement of people from rural areas to urban areas

Question 21. Bones, stones, pottery, rings, metal debris and artefacts are all a collection of primary sources of information in History. To which study of the past do they belong? (A) Anthropology (B) Archaeology (C) Linguistic evidence (D) Oral traditions

Answer: B -- Archaeology, the study of the past through excavated physical remains and artefacts

Question 22. Which of the following periods of time represents one hundred years? (A) Century (B) Decade (C) Generation (D) Millennium

Answer: A -- a Century is 100 years (a Decade is 10, a Millennium is 1000)

Question 23. Which of the following events occurred last? (A) Development of mammals (B) Life began in the sea (C) The beginning of the earth (D) The development of amphibians

Answer: A -- in the geological/evolutionary sequence (earth forms -> life begins in the sea -> amphibians -> mammals), the development of mammals occurred last

Question 24. Kenyapithecus can best be described as... (A) an early creature also known as Kabwe man. (B) an early creature also known as southern ape man. (C) an early creature that resembled an ape and discovered in East Africa. (D) first true man.

Answer: C -- Kenyapithecus was an early ape-like creature discovered in East Africa (Kenya)

Question 25. 'Handy-man' is used to refer to... (A) broken hill man. (B) bushmen. (C) homo-habilis. (D) hottentots.

Answer: C -- Homo habilis, whose name literally means 'handy man', for its early tool-making ability

Question 26. To which early creature do the following facts refer? - lived in the middle stone age - discovered in 1921 and his skull was taken to London Museum (A) Australopithecus (B) Broken Hill Man (C) Neanderthal man (D) Zinjanthropus

Answer: B -- Broken Hill Man (Kabwe Man), whose skull was discovered in 1921 at Kabwe/Broken Hill and taken to the Natural History Museum in London

Question 27. What type of animal did the San keep? (A) Cattle (B) Dog (C) Goats (D) Preying mantis

Answer: B -- the San (hunter-gatherers) kept dogs, mainly to help with hunting

Question 28. Which of the following is the best order of iron processing as practised by the Iron Age people? (A) Burning -> Tool making -> Identification -> Purification -> Collection (B) Collection -> Burning -> Identification -> Purification -> Tool making (C) Identification -> Burning -> Purification -> Tool making -> Collection (D) Identification -> Collection -> Burning -> Purification -> Tool making

Answer: B -- Collection of ore -> Burning (smelting) -> Identification (of the metal) -> Purification -> Tool making

Question 29. Which of the following are the major decentralised societies in Zambia? (A) Bemba, Chewa, Lozi and Kaonde (B) Tonga, Ila, Lenje and Soli (C) Tonga, Bemba, Lozi and Chewa (D) Tumbuka, Ngoni, Chewa and Bisa

Answer: B -- Tonga, Ila, Lenje and Soli were decentralised (stateless) societies without a central chieftainship, unlike the Bemba, Lozi, Chewa and Kaonde kingdoms

Question 30. Most of the people that live in Zambia today came from... (A) Benue plateau in Cameroon. (B) Great Lake region. (C) Luba-Lunda States. (D) Mesopotamia

Answer: C -- the Luba-Lunda states of the Congo, from which most of Zambia's Bantu peoples are believed to have migrated

Question 31. One of the factors that led to the growth of Mwata Kazembe's Kingdom was... (A) abundance of natural resources. (B) Bembas and Bisas paid tribute. (C) Mwatayamvo gave Kazembe full authority over the eastern Lunda. (D) the kingdom was in the centre of Central Africa.

Answer: C -- Mwatayamvo (the Lunda paramount chief) granted Kazembe full authority to rule the eastern Lunda, allowing his kingdom to grow

Question 32. Slave traders that operated in the lower Zambezi valley were... (A) Chikunda and Swahili. (B) Ngoni and Yao. (C) Portuguese and British. (D) Portuguese and Chikunda.

Answer: D -- Portuguese and Chikunda traders operated the slave trade in the lower Zambezi valley

Question 33. Europeans scrambled for the African lands in the 19th century because of the following reasons except... (A) desire for raw materials and markets. (B) desire to open manufacturing industries in Africa. (C) desire to settle excess population. (D) influence from Christian missionaries.

Answer: B -- Europeans wanted African raw materials and markets for factories back in Europe, not to open manufacturing industries in Africa itself; this is the exception

Question 34. Name the white father who influenced Chief Mwamba to accept British protection of Lubemba land. (A) Coillard (B) Father Dupont (C) Father Moreau (D) Father Pinto

Answer: B -- Father (Bishop) Dupont, the White Father missionary who befriended the Bemba chiefs and influenced Chief Mwamba to accept British protection

Question 35. In 1871, Henry Morton Stanley met David Livingstone at... (A) Blantyre. (B) Chitambo. (C) Dubai. (D) Ujiji.

Answer: D -- Ujiji, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika ('Dr Livingstone, I presume?')

Question 36. Why did some Africans form their own independent churches? (A) Africans discovered their own god. (B) Because Europeans demanded for African led churches. (C) They were not happy how the Europeans preached. (D) They were not happy with the treatment given to the Africans.

Answer: C -- Africans were dissatisfied with the way Europeans preached (doctrinal/style differences), leading them to break away and form their own independent churches

Question 37. One of the aims of Welfare Societies was to... (A) advise missionaries. (B) encourage traditional leaders to take part in the struggle for independence. (C) fight for African grievances. (D) support colonial government.

Answer: C -- Welfare Societies were early associations formed to raise and fight for African grievances under colonial rule

Question 38. Zambia was a member of the Central Africa Federation together with... (A) Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. (B) Malawi and Zimbabwe. (C) Tanzania and Zimbabwe. (D) Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Answer: B -- the Central African Federation (1953-1963) joined Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (Malawi)

Question 39. What term is given to the desire by people with a common history to be united and gain independence in a given territory? (A) Federation (B) Nationalism (C) Protest (D) Referendum

Answer: B -- Nationalism

Question 40. Choose the correct Independence Day that corresponds to each of the three countries below (Malawi/Zambia/Zimbabwe). (A) 6th July 1964 / 24th October 1964 / 18th April 1980 (B) 24th July 1964 / 17th December 1953 / 24th October 1971 (C) 7th January 1963 / 24th October 1962 / 12th October 1980 (D) 4th March 1964 / 28th October 1964 / 18th April 1980

Answer: A -- Malawi 6th July 1964, Zambia 24th October 1964, Zimbabwe 18th April 1980

Question 41. Which symbol of national identity is shown on the television screen before the Republican President speaks to the nation? (A) Independence Day (B) Coat of Arms (C) National Anthem (D) National Flag

Answer: B -- the Coat of Arms is displayed on screen before a Presidential address

Question 42. The Zambian constitution was amended to change the qualification for citizenship, presidential candidate and to... (A) change Electoral Commission of Zambia. (B) change the capital city of Zambia. (C) declare Zambia a Christian nation. (D) include a new symbol of national identity.

Answer: C -- the same 1996 constitutional amendment that changed the citizenship and presidential-candidate qualifications also declared Zambia a Christian nation

Question 43. At which stage of elections are ballot papers used? (A) Campaigning period (B) Nomination day (C) Polling day (D) Registration day

Answer: C -- ballot papers are used on Polling day, when voters actually cast their votes

Question 44. ... means keeping money from circulation in a country. (A) Depositing (B) Hoarding (C) Investing (D) Savings

Answer: B -- Hoarding

Question 45. ... is a situation where children are not taken care of by parents and guardians. (A) Child battering (B) Child defilement (C) Child labour (D) Child neglect

Answer: D -- Child neglect

Question 46. Zambia is a sovereign state. This means she is... (A) economically controlled by another country. (B) independent and able to make her own decisions. (C) politically controlled by another country. (D) politically neutral.

Answer: B -- independent and able to make her own decisions, free from control by any other country

Question 47. The last governor of Northern Rhodesia was... (A) Sir Evelyn Hone. (B) Sir Roy Welensky. (C) Sir Garfield Todd. (D) Sir Ian Smith.

Answer: A -- Sir Evelyn Hone, the last Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in office up to independence in 1964

Question 48. A constitution review commission which was appointed in 1991 to suit the democratic form of government was headed by... (A) Chiluba. (B) Chona. (C) Kaunda. (D) Mvunga.

Answer: D -- Mvunga, who chaired the 1991 constitutional review commission

Question 49. An official who is first elected by the people in a constituency and later appointed by the Republican President to be part of the Cabinet acquires the title of... (A) Mayor. (B) Member of Parliament. (C) Minister. (D) Solicitor General.

Answer: C -- once appointed to Cabinet, the elected Member of Parliament acquires the title of Minister

Question 50. In Zambia, our chiefs are controlled by the Central Government which is elected by the people. This type of rule where the chiefs are controlled is an example of... (A) autocracy. (B) limited monarch. (C) oligarchy. (D) unlimited.

Answer: B -- limited monarch(y): traditional chiefs/monarchs whose authority is limited/controlled by an elected central government

Question 51. The Kache's family made a budget of K500.00 for their family in the month of July and their total expenditure was K600.00. The Kache's budget for July had run into... (A) income. (B) deficit. (C) serving. (D) debt.

Answer: B -- a deficit, since expenditure (K600) exceeded the budgeted amount (K500)

Question 52. Conflict between states is referred to as... (A) class conflict. (B) domestic. (C) internal. (D) interstate.

Answer: D -- interstate conflict (conflict between/among states)

Question 53. Heads of States make policies for SADC operations. Which one of the following organ they belong to? (A) Secretariat (B) The Commission (C) The Summit (D) Tribunal

Answer: C -- The Summit, made up of Heads of State/Government, is SADC's supreme policy-making organ

Question 54. The plan for the formation United Nations Organisation that was discussed by the Allied Forces in 1941 were held at... (A) Berlin Congress (B) Dumbarton Oaks (C) Lombe Conversion (D) San Francisco

Answer: B -- Dumbarton Oaks, where the Allied Forces drew up the blueprint for the United Nations Organisation (the paper's '1941' appears to round/simplify the actual 1944 conference date -- judgment call, see docstring)

Question 55. The coalition government between the United national Independence Party (UNIP) and the African National Congress (ANC) was made in... (A) 1959. (B) 1960. (C) 1961. (D) 1962.

Answer: D -- 1962, after neither party won an outright majority in that year's legislative council elections

Question 56. The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in Zambia. Which one of the following is the right composition of the judges for this court? (A) 3.5.7 (B) 3.5.9 (C) 3.7.9 (D) 3.9.11

Answer: C -- 3.7.9 (judgment call -- this specific numeric composition could not be independently confirmed with full confidence, see docstring)

Question 57. ... is the function of money which is used to pay for goods and services. (A) Means of deferred payments (B) Measure of value (C) Medium of exchange (D) Store of value

Answer: C -- Medium of exchange

Question 58. The most fundamental Human Right is the right to... (A) Education. (B) Life. (C) Nationality. (D) Privacy.

Answer: B -- Life, since every other right depends on a person being alive

Question 59. Which government institution is responsible for fighting corruption in Zambia? (A) Anti-Corruption Commission (B) Caritas Zambia (C) Foundation for Democratic Process (D) Transparency International Zambia

Answer: A -- the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)

Question 60. The organ of the United Nations (UN) which co-ordinates and supervises the work of the specialised agencies and commissions is called the... (A) Economic and Social. (B) General Assembly. (C) Security Council. (D) Trusteeship Council.

Answer: A -- the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Disclaimer

Created by eskulu Past Papers Tutor

These solutions were created using artificial intelligence and checked against ECZ marking guidelines. If you find an error, report it at eskulu.com/feedback.

eskulu.com | zedpastpapers.com