



**ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**HERITAGE STUDIES**

**4006/1**

PAPER 1: Multiple Choice

**NOVEMBER 2022 SESSION**

**1 hour 15 minutes**

Additional materials:

Multiple Choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

**TIME** 1 hour 15 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

There are forty questions in this paper. Answer all questions. For each question, there are four possible answers, A, B, C and D. Choose the one you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the separate answer sheet.

Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer. Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

**This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.**

Copyright: Zimbabwe School Examinations Council, N2022.

- 1 Who was appointed transitional governor of Zimbabwe charged with administering the terms of the Lancaster House Agreement between 1979 and 1980?
- A Bishop Abel Muzorewa
  - B Lord Carrington
  - C Lord Soames
  - D Reverend Canaan Banana
- 2 What was the contribution of chiefs in the First Chimurenga / Umvukela?
- A They united the people.
  - B They instilled bravery in the fighters.
  - C They were the driving force behind the Chimurenga/Umvukela.
  - D They interpreted the spiritual world to the people.
- 3 The relevance of traditional chiefs in contemporary society is hinged around the following reasons except
- A promoting and upholding cultural values among members of the community.
  - B resolving disputes relating to land in his/her area.
  - C presiding over lobola payments.
  - D preventing any unauthorised settlement on their land.
- 4 The big five animals found in Zimbabwe are
- A the elephant, the leopard, the lion, the rhino and the giraffe.
  - B the buffalo, the elephant, the lion, the rhino and the leopard.
  - C the leopard, the elephant, the buffalo, the lion and the cheetah.
  - D the leopard, the elephant, the buffalo, the lion and the hyena.
- 5 When is the National Tree Planting Day commemorated in Zimbabwe?
- A on the first of December
  - B during the first week of December
  - C on the first Sunday of December
  - D on the first Saturday of December
- 6 What measure was introduced by most governments as the first step towards reducing the effects of Covid-19?
- A banning of intercity travel
  - B lockdown
  - C free vaccination
  - D vaccination centers

- 7 Which of the following is a function of the President and Cabinet?
- A approving and signing bills
  - B initiating legislation
  - C debating government policy
  - D representing people
- 8 Which of the following is **not** a national liberation war heritage site?
- A Chimoio
  - B Nyadzonya
  - C Freedom camp
  - D Njelele
- 9 How many provinces are in Zimbabwe?
- A 6
  - B 8
  - C 9
  - D 10
- 10 Harmonised elections in Zimbabwe are conducted after every
- A 3 years.
  - B 4 years.
  - C 7 years.
  - D 5 years.
- 11 A token of appreciation given to mothers-in-law by their sons-in-law is a
- A homestead.
  - B land.
  - C plough.
  - D mother's cow.
- 12 The following are entitlements for men except
- A land.
  - B totem.
  - C grinding stones.
  - D livestock.

- 13 The background of violence against women is generally a result of the view that women are considered as
- A property.
  - B criminals.
  - C inferior.
  - D not important.
- 14 Which of the following is an international convention on eliminating gender inequality?
- A Global Platform for Action and Beijing Declaration
  - B International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
  - C Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
  - D Sustainable Development Goals
- 15 Labour refers to
- A how people use resources and market them for economic benefit.
  - B human resources available to enable use of land to produce goods and services.
  - C any resource that is always available.
  - D funds that are needed to start a business.
- 16 Which of the following best summarises the importance of the informal sector?
- A It generates income for low income families.
  - B It does not have any written rules or agreements.
  - C It exists on verbal understanding.
  - D It does not have fixed wages.
- 17 The Zimbabwean government is working towards the easing of the unemployment problem by promoting
- A mining.
  - B farming.
  - C entrepreneurship.
  - D land.
- 18 Which of the following is an infectious disease?
- A Malaria
  - B Ebola
  - C Hypertension
  - D Diabetes

- 19 Which treaty did Zimbabwe sign in support of anti-human trafficking?
- A United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime
  - B International Law Organisation
  - C International Labour Organisation
  - D Institute for Labour Organisatio
- 20 Which of the following is the most effective preventative measure against Covid-19?
- A lockdown
  - B travel ban
  - C vaccination
  - D avoiding public gatherings
- 21 The first point of socialisation of a child is the
- A home.
  - B school.
  - C church.
  - D community.
- 22 Households can end poverty by engaging in
- A self help projects.
  - B looking for employment.
  - C illegal gold mining.
  - D borrowing loans.
- 23 The following are indigenous marriage practices except
- A civil.
  - B eloping.
  - C betrothal.
  - D serving for marriage.
- 24 The most important religious festival which was held by the Ndebele people for the first fruit was
- A umthimba.
  - B umbuyiso.
  - C ukucela izulu.
  - D inxwala.

- 25 Polygamous marriages were important in indigenous societies in that
- A there was peace in the families.
  - B every woman would get a chance to be married.
  - C the husband spent fewer resources.
  - D many wives meant that tasks would be easily carried out at home.
- 26 A person who has the right to receive or inherit the wealth, property or title of the deceased is called
- A heir/heiress.
  - B servant.
  - C princess.
  - D prince.
- 27 In indigenous inheritance practices, the one who would eventually inherit the deceased brother's property was chosen by
- A elder members of the family.
  - B elder members of the society.
  - C the widow.
  - D traditional leaders.
- 28 The importance of will writing in today's societies is that
- A it clearly states the beneficiaries and what they are entitled to.
  - B it favors the surviving spouse and his/her children.
  - C it is for the surviving spouse only.
  - D it is controlled by the state.
- 29 When were the first shots which started the second Chimurenga fired?
- A 1986
  - B 1966
  - C 1976
  - D 1956
- 30 Which of the following was **not** a cause of the First Chimurenga?
- A Victoria Incident
  - B Jameson Raid
  - C Hut tax
  - D Confiscation of Ndebele cattle

- 31 Which of the following was a term of the Berlin Conference of 1884-85?
- A divide Africa among themselves
  - B ten men to come at a time
  - C announce areas of occupation
  - D place a gunboat on the Zambezi
- 32 The Rudd Concession paved way for the colonisation of Zimbabwe in that it granted Cecil John Rhodes
- A some rights to extract minerals and to do whatever he deemed necessary.
  - B the Royal Charter and the Pioneer column.
  - C the right to construct a rail-line from Cape to Cairo.
  - D the right to hunt and to trade in the Ndebele State.
- 33 One of the measures taken by black Zimbabweans to free themselves from colonial rule was to
- A wage an armed struggle.
  - B break machines in industries.
  - C strike and demonstrate against white settlers.
  - D sign the Lancaster House constitution.
- 34 The major function of Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) is
- A to make sure that all people vote.
  - B to identify eligible and non-eligible voters.
  - C to issue out certificates for voting.
  - D to register voters and maintain the voter's role.
- 35 Which of the following is a threat to natural resources?
- A regrassing
  - B afforestation
  - C global warming
  - D reafforestation
- 36 The Moffat Treaty of February 1898 stated that
- A Lobengula was to abandon the Grobler Treaty.
  - B Maguire was a lawyer who would draw the arrangement.
  - C Lobengula was promised military assistance.
  - D only the Boer citizens were authorised to enter the kingdom.

- 37 The reason for the defeat of the Ndebele in the Anglo-Ndebele War was that
- A Lobengula panicked
  - B Ndebele soldiers revolted
  - C the Ndebele soldiers had inferior weapons
  - D some Ndebele regiments were affected by small pox
- 38 Birth rituals are performed because
- A they help in the formation of individual identity.
  - B they maintain cultural beneficiaries.
  - C they result in mutual interest.
  - D they help boost family businesses.
- 39 Challenges associated with the inheritance of the property left by deceased persons can be minimised by
- A approaching the courts.
  - B encouraging the writing of wills.
  - C seeking the intervention of parliamentarians.
  - D relying on competent lawyers.
- 40 The role of socialisation at home is that it
- A shapes the children's behaviour.
  - B provides foods, clothes and shelter.
  - C helps in shaping the ability to communicate.
  - D controls the family.