

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THEMI HILL PRE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL

MID- TERM EXAMINATION MARCH-2020

HISTORY GRADE VI

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____ **CLASS** _____

TIME: 1¹/₂

INSTRUCTION

1. This paper has four sections A,B,C and D consisting of fifty (50) questions
2. Answer all the questions from each section
3. Good, neat readable handwriting will make you get the right mark.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the boxes shown.

1. The origin of man is explained in two ways which are _____
 - a. Scientific and religious
 - b. Modern and old
 - c. Stone and iron
 - d. Simple and difficult
 - e. Evolution and independent
2. At the beginning human beings belonged to the family of _____
 - a. Homo Habilis
 - b. Chimpanzee
 - c. Primate
 - d. Homo erectus
 - e. Australopithecus
3. The most important event during the middle stone age was
 - a. The discovery of water
 - b. The discovery of iron
 - c. The discovery of Olduvai Gorge
 - d. The discovery of the skull of Zinjanthropus
 - e. The discovery of fire
4. Man started to keep animals, practice permanent settlement and agriculture during
 - a. The late stone age
 - b. Old stone age
 - c. Middle stone age
 - d. Rock paintings
 - e. Discovery of fire
5. One of the following is not a component of culture.
 - a. Customs
 - b. Ants
 - c. Writing
 - d. Tradition
 - e. Crafts
6. Another name for barter trade is _____
 - a. Money
 - b. Goods
 - c. Trade
 - d. Crafts Manship
 - e. Commodity exchange
7. During the iron age, man started doing trade because _____
 - a. He liked so much to do business
 - b. He did not like farming
 - c. He produced surplus goods
 - d. He did not like fishing
 - e. He liked keeping cattle

8. The European countries sent agents like Missionaries, traders and explorers to find more about
 - a. Rivers of Africa
 - b. The wealth of the African continent
 - c. The waters of Africa
 - d. The animals
 - e. People of Africa
9. The continent of Africa was invaded by the people from the continent of_____
 - a. Asia
 - b. America
 - c. South America
 - d. Europe
 - e. South Africa
10. The struggle for the occupation of the African countries by the European powers was known as _____
 - a. Agents
 - b. Agents of colonialism
 - c. Scramble for Africa
 - d. Witness for Africa
 - e. Congo Basin
11. The period between _____ and _____ witnessed the scramble for Africa.
 - a. 1880 to 1900
 - b. 1822 and 1845
 - c. 1884 and 1885
 - d. 1880 and 1873
 - e. 1873 and 1890
12. Egypt was an area which was very much scrambled by the French and the British because they wanted to control____
 - a. The Mediterranean sea
 - b. The Suez canal
 - c. The red sea
 - d. Gibraltar
 - e. He red sea route
13. A decade is a period of _____
 - a. Seven years
 - b. Twenty years
 - c. Hundred years
 - d. Twenty five years
 - e. Ten years Africa
14. One of the effects of slave trade in Africa was_____
 - a. Depopulation
 - b. Getting rich
 - c. Making treaties
 - d. Coming of the Europeans
 - e. Getting education from the missionaries
15. The Nyamwezi resistance was against the _____
 - a. Portuguese
 - b. The British
 - c. The Hehe
 - d. The Germans
 - e. The rich Arab traders
16. One of the aims of the agents of colonialism to come to Africa was
 - a. To search for food in the interior of the African continent
 - b. To search for sources of raw materials
 - c. To spread the outcomes of the industrial revolution
 - d. To fight with local African chiefs
 - e. To make local rulers sign the bogus treaties
17. The following are not agents of colonialism
 - a. Explorers
 - b. Traders
 - c. Slave masters
 - d. Missionaries
 - e. explorers and traders

18. The Anglo- German treaty of 1890 is also known as_____
- Delimitation treaty
 - Heligoland treaty
 - Witu treaty
 - Bogus treaty
 - Fake treaty
19. German East Africa was the German colony which included the countries_____
- Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi
 - Kenya, Uganda and Witu
 - Rwanda, Burundi and Congo
 - Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar
 - Uganda, Rwanda and Witu
20. The colonialists major aim of providing education to Tanganyikans and Zanzibaris was;-
- To get raw materials easily
 - To make sure that the colonialists and their properties were safe
 - To get low-ranking officers and workers to work for them
 - To rule directly
 - To establish oppressive organs
21. A form of feudal relations practiced in Rwanda, Burundi and Buha in the past was known as_____
- Nyarubanja
 - Umwinyi
 - Ntemiship
 - Ubugabire
 - Buhulo
22. During long distance trade, the main traders in the central route between the coast of Tanganyika and the interior were the_____
- Nyamwezi
 - Kamba
 - Lunda
 - Chagga
 - Hehe
23. The first person to discover the human remains at Olduvai Gorge was Dr. Leakey in the year_____
- 1488
 - 1890
 - 1559
 - 1958
 - 1959
24. The system in which members of a community own and share basic needs of life is termed_____
- Homo erectus
 - Feudalism
 - Slavery
 - Communalism
 - Ubugabire
25. The history handed down by word of mouth is called _____
- Achieves
 - Meseums
 - Story
 - Oral tradition
 - Historical sites

SECTION B: TRUE FALSE QUESTIONS

Write TRUE for correct sentences and FALSE for wrong sentences

26. The word invasion can be defined as a process or an act of entering into the borders of another country using force in order to control it _____
27. A family is a group of people who are closely related to each other by blood_____

28. Our country is called the united republic of Tanzania which is a union of two countries namely Rwanda and Burundi _____
29. Zanzibar got her independence through a revolution _____
30. An accepted way of behaving or doing things in a society or community is called a custom _____
31. During the Old stone Age period man ate roasted and cooked food _____
32. Matrilineal is the clan organization where the family is headed by a father _____
33. Language, arts, clothing and dances are elements that define culture of a society _____
34. During stone Age period man used Iron tools only _____
35. Mankind refers to all people on the earth _____

SECTION C: MATCHING ITEMS

Match the items in A with those in B

LIST A	LIST B
36. Homo habilis	a. Exchange of commodities for commodities
37. Homo erectus	b. Business trade
38. Barter trade	c. Tool maker
39. Interaction	d. Evolution
40. Uvinza	e. Upright man
41. Hongo	f. Intelligent man
42. Surplus	g. State of contact among people
43. Early marriage	h. A kind of wax
44. Meroe	i. Salt was obtained
45. Patrilineal	j. Corruption
	k. A kind of tax
	l. Having an excess of products
	m. Food taboo
	n. Marriage at a young age
	o. Iron technology
	p. Children follow their mother's clan
	q. Children follow their father's clan

LIST A	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
LIST B										

SECTION D: FILLING IN QUESTIONS

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers

46. The first mode of production in the history of man was _____
47. The discovery of fire was made during the _____
48. There are two kinds of natural resources, one is the non-renewable natural resources. The second one is the _____ natural resources.
49. A family made up of husband and wife without children is called a _____
50. The period when man started making and using iron tools is known as _____

