For Performance Measurement

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HERITAGE STUDIES 4006/1

PAPER 1 Multiple Choice

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour

Additional Materials:
Multiple choice answer sheet Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)
Soft clean eraser

TIME 1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES
Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so by the invigilator.

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, Specimen paper.

1 Socialisation process begins when a child

A is born.
B becomes an adolescent.
C begins to walk.
D is still in the mother's womb.

2 In Zimbabwe most people belong to

A christianity and rastafarian religions.
B islamic and rastafarian religions.
C christianity and indigenous religions.
D islamic and rastafarian religions.

3 The benefit of Information Computer Technology in socialisation is that it

A reduces the world into a global village.
B reduces the eagerness to work.
C promotes a high crime rate.
D interrupts the distribution of Information.

4 Which of these is an electronic media?
A billboards
B computers
C newspapers
D posters

5 A family consisting of a father, mother and children is known as

A child headed
B monogamous
C polygamous
D single parent

6 Which situation requires voluntary community service in rural areas?

A Building shops for businessmen
B Construction of village water sources
C Building of individual homesteads
D Working in resettlement farms

7 Which of the following is a national identification document?

A birth certificate
B birth record
C medical card
D Voter's card

8 Which symbol is found on all national identification document

A Zimbabwe bird
B coat of arms
C Zimbabwean flag
D great Zimbabwe monument

9 Rain making ceremonies are traditionally known as

A Zunde ramambo/ isiphala senkosi
B Nhimbe/ ilima
C Mukwerera/ ukucela
D Bira/ umbuyiso

10 Norms and values at work place are threatened by

A commitment
B integrity
C stigma
D transparency

11 Floods and droughts are usually a result of

A disaster management.
B climatic change.
C mitigation measures.
D air pollution.

12 Ubuntu/ Unhu/ Vumunhu is best described by the following

A oneness, pride, Integrity and tolerance
B integrity, tolerance, respect and humility
C tolerance, humility, envy and oneness
D respect, integrity, humility and insincere

13 The setting of the age of consent to sex at sixteen years has led to

A gender equity.
B decent marriages.
C white weddings.
D abuse of girls.

14 Musengabere as a form of marriage has been greatly criticised because it

A Violates women's rights.
B Increases female trafficking.
C Violates men's rights.
D Decreases female population.

15 Zimbabwe can minimise loss of skilled manpower by

A improving its economy.
B reducing number of graduates.
C building more schools.
D closing its borders.

16 Religious leaders of the First Chimurenga/ Umvukela

A provided food for the freedom fighters.
B inspired the Africans to fight colonial rule.
C acted as baggage carriers.
D collaborated with the settler enemy.

17 Which of these factors contributed to the Anglo-Ndebele War of 1893-4?

A boundary issue
B Jameson raid
C abuse of women
D forced taxation

18 The contribution of the hunter-gatherer communities to modern society includes

A use of Indigenous medicine
B stone carving skills
C warfare tactics
D iron smelting

19 The national shrine found in the western part of Zimbabwe is

A Chinhoyi caves.
B Great Zimbabwe.
C Njelele.
D Victoria Falls.

20 The National School Pledge fosters

A feeling of rebellion.
B spirit of patriotism.
C craving for western culture.
D love for modernity.

20 Zimbabwe liberation war heritage site found in Zambia is

A Tembwe.
B Nyadzonya.
C Freedom camp.
D Chimoio.

21 The most important natural resource for Zimbabweans in the rural areas is

A rivers.
B minerals.
C land.
D birds.

22 Why is it important for a country to control its natural resources?

A To allocate resources to people of the same ethnic group
B To apportion resources to locals only
C To sideline all foreigners
D To distribute resources equally

23 Zimbabwean citizenship can be obtained through

A descent , migration and birth.
B registration, immigration and vote.
C migration, registration and birth.
D birth, descent and registration.

24 The new constitution of Zimbabwe was inacted in order to

A please the global village.
B do away with zenophobia.
C suit the current Zimbabwean situation.
D enforce black dominance over whites.

25 The functions of Zimbabwean courts include

A making laws.
B debating laws.
C policy making.
D interpreting laws.

26 The Education Policy of Zimbabwe

A encourages the bottleneck' system.
B promotes racial discrimination.
C offers equal access to education.
D grants free education for all.

28 Schools can cater for albino learners by

A providing enlarged prints.
B using sign language.
C using Braille materials.
D providing interpreters.

29 Civic responsibilities include

A transport.
B health.
C communication.
D allowances.

30 The following is a man's right in an indigenous society

A kitchen.
B granary.
C land.
D mat.

31 Zimbabwean women's position have been improved through promotion of

A gender based violence.
B discrimination at work place.
C gender equity and equality.
D donations and charity.

32 An organisation which is responsible for the conservation and preservation of natural resources in Zimbabwe is called_____

A ACA.
B AIPPA.
C C S A.
D E M A

33 Which of the following is a challenge faced by the informal sector?

A human resources
B time management
C communication network
D capital constraints

34 Polygamy was common in indigenous marriage practice because

A it was a symbol of status.
B it was their duty.
C men were greedy.
D there was a shortage of men.

35 Land degradation around Chiadzwa area in Manicaland province was a result of

A diamond rush
B gold panning
C copper mining
D stone quarrying

36 Indigenous methods of conserving and managing natural resources include

A magic.
B ceremonies.
C witchcraft.
D taboos.

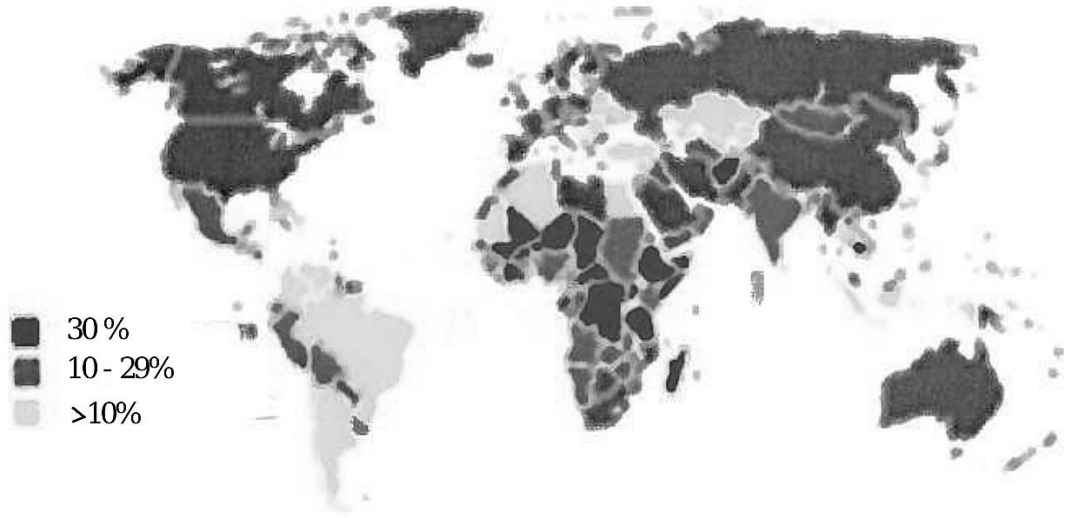
37 A pandemic which has posed most fatal threats to mankind is

A Cholera.
B Dysentry.
C Ebola.
D HIV/AIDS.

38 Stream bank cultivation can lead to

A Siltation of rivers.
B land pollution.
C soil fertility.
D water borne diseases.

Study the map below which shows child labour in the world and answer questions **39** and **40**.



39 The continent with the highest percentage of child labour is

A Europe.
B Asia.
C America.
D Africa.

40 Suggest a reason why the continent you have chosen has the highest rate of child labour.

A poor governance
B high employment rate
C high rate of population
D civil wars