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CENTRAL EAST EDUCATION DIVISION
2024 MALAWI SCHOOL CERTIFICATE MOCK EXAMINATION



HISTORY

Subject Number: M081/I

Time Allowed: 1 hour

11:00 – 12:00 pm

Friday, 15 March

PAPER I
(50 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper contains 9 printed pages. Please check.
2. Fill in your **Name** and **School** at the top of each page.
3. The paper has **50 multiple choice** questions. Answer all the questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. In the table provided on this page, **tick** against the question number you have answered.
5. Hand in your question paper to the invigilator when time is called to stop writing.

Question Number	Do not write in these columns	
1-5		
6-10		
11-15		
16-20		
21-25		
26-30		
31-35		
36-40		
41-45		
46-50		

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1. Which of the following were positive impacts of the Yao immigration on the local inhabitants?

1. Increased warfare
2. Introduction of long distance trade
3. Spread of iron working technology
4. Intensification of fishing

- A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1, 2, and 4
C. 1, 3 and 4
D. 2, 3 and 4

2. Which of the following was not one of the groups of the Lhomwe?

- A. Khokhola
B. Thakwani
C. Manyatwa
D. Likhuku

3. Why did the Jere Ngoni split at Mapupo after the death of Zwangendawa?

- A. Succession disputes amongst his sons
B. They were attacked by Zulu Gama
C. The group had grown too large to be governed
D. Desire to control trade in most parts of central Africa

4. Which of the following reasons led to Mzilikazi's migration from Zululand to Central Africa?

- A. His plan to assassinate Shaka failed.
B. He did not surrender the booty to Shaka.

C. He was tired of staying in Zululand.

D. He snatched many wives from Shaka.

5. Which of the following factors led to the quarrel and divisions amongst the Maseko- Ngoni in Malawi?

- A. Chifisi's refusal to accept Chikuse as the Paramount Chief.
B. The desire of other Maseko – Ngonis to go back to Songea.
C. The denial of Chikuse to fight with the Jere Ngoni.
D. Induna's choice of Gomani as the rightful heir to the throne.

6. Why did the Ndebele leave Mosega?

- A. Constant threats from the Pedi.
B. Threats from the Griqua and the Kora.
C. They were invited by the Shona.
D. Infestation of tsetse flies.

7. Which of the following measures were taken by African Chiefs to meet the high demand for gold trade?

1. Forcing governors to collect tribute
2. Raiding neighbouring tribes for gold
3. Selling guns to neighbouring states
4. Making treaties with foreigners

- A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1, 2 and 4
C. 1, 3 and 4

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| <p>D. 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>8. Which of the following factors contributed to the defeat of the Arabs by the Portuguese in the Land of Zanj?</p> <p>A. The Arab towns were not united.</p> <p>B. The Portuguese came in large numbers.</p> <p>C. Some Arabs escaped to Arabian Peninsula.</p> <p>D. African chiefs assisted the Portuguese.</p> <p>9. Why did African Chiefs participate in the ivory and slave trade?</p> <p>A. for wealth and prestige</p> <p>B. to safeguard their chieftainship</p> <p>C. to obtain foreign goods</p> <p>D. to reduce the population</p> <p>10. Who were the main contenders in the growth of ivory, gold and slave trade in Central Africa?</p> <p>A. British and Portuguese</p> <p>B. French and British</p> <p>C. Portuguese and Arabs</p> <p>D. British and Arabs</p> <p>11. Which of the following was not a positive effect of gold trade in Central Africa?</p> <p>A. It resulted in mineral revolution.</p> <p>B. It led to the introduction of guns.</p> <p>C. It increased long distance trade.</p> | <p>D. It led to the spread of Christianity.</p> <p>12. Why did Islam spread faster among the Yao in Malawi?</p> <p>A. Trade contacts which existed between the Yao and the Arabs.</p> <p>B. The Yao were related to the Swahili Arabs.</p> <p>C. Intermarriages which existed between the Arabs and the Yao.</p> <p>D. The Swahili Arabs forced the Yao to join the Islamic religion.</p> <p>13. Why did the Livingstonia Mission move from Bandawe to Khondowe?</p> <p>A. Bandawe was sparsely populated.</p> <p>B. There were constant Ngoni attacks on the Tonga.</p> <p>C. Bandawe had soils not suitable for agriculture.</p> <p>D. The Tonga could not be easily converted.</p> <p>14. Which of the following strategies made the Roman Catholic Church to have more converts than other Christian churches?</p> <p>A. combining industrial skills with evangelism</p> <p>B. evangelising through the use of formal education</p> <p>C. accepting African cultures as part of Christianity</p> <p>D. taking over other churches' abandoned mission stations</p> |
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15. The following were the terms of the Rudd Concession except?
- A. Exclusive mineral rights to the British.
 - B. Not granting concession to other nations.
 - C. Colonisation of Southern Rhodesia.
 - D. Freedom to extract minerals.
16. Why did the British find it difficult to occupy North-Eastern Rhodesia?
- A. Inadequate financial resources
 - B. They were threatened by the Boers.
 - C. There were hostile chiefs and slave traders.
 - D. Presence of dense forests
17. Which of the following were the three natural disasters that contributed to the Shona/Ndebele uprising of 1896/97?
- A. Drought, floods and rinderpest disease
 - B. Locusts, floods. And drought
 - C. Rinderpest disease, floods and locusts
 - D. Locusts, drought and rinderpest disease
18. The BSA Company annexed Matebele land because they ?
- A. were searching for more gold
 - B. needed more land for farming
 - C. wanted to extend a rail line to Mafeking
 - D. experienced hardships in Masholand
19. Which of the following treaties were made during the occupation of North Western Rhodesia?
- A. Lochner Treaty, Moffat Treaty and Lawley Treaty
 - B. Moffat Treaty, Ware Concession and Rudd Concession
 - C. Ware Concession, Lochner Treaty, and Lawley Treaty
 - D. Rudd Concession, Lawley Treaty and Moffat treaty
20. Which of the following were the main reasons for the British occupation of Nyasaland?
- 1. Abundance of water in the region.
 - 2. It acted as a labour reservoir.
 - 3. Move to end slave trade.
 - 4. To spread Christianity in the area.
- A. 1, 2 and 3
 - B. 1, 2 and 4
 - C. 1, 3 and 4
 - D. 2, 3 and 4
21. Which of the following problems did African farmers face during colonial rule?
- 1. Shortage of land
 - 2. Lack of agricultural advisors
 - 3. Harsh treatment by the whites
 - 4. Inadequate markets
- A. 1, 2 and 3
 - B. 1, 2 and 4
 - C. 1, 3 and 4
 - D. 2, 3 and 4



22. Which of the following were problems faced by Nyasaland migrant laborers in their working places in Southern Rhodesia

1. Poor working conditions
2. Poor health facilities
3. They were introduced to new environment.
4. Inadequate accommodation

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1, 2 and 4
- C. 1, 3 and 4
- D. 2, 3 and 4

23. Why did the British Government send the Bled Sloe Commission to Central Africa?

- A. To look into the possibility of a closer union of the British East and Central African colonies
- B. To find out about the cases of disturbances in Nyasaland
- C. To find out the possibility of a closer union of the two Rhodesians
- D. To check whether or not Central African states were ready for independence.

24. Which of the following was a positive political impact of the mining industry on Africans?

- A. development of labour unions
- B. infrastructural development
- C. employment opportunities
- D. growth of towns

25. Which of the following was not a factor for the formation of African Independent Churches in Malawi?

- A. desire to serve the interests of Africans
- B. slow decentralization of leadership in the missionary controlled churches
- C. misunderstandings on church doctrines
- D. dissatisfaction with baptism by immersion

26. Why did Otto Von Bismarck choose Austria-Hungary as a closest ally in 1872?

- A. Austria-Hungary was a vast empire
- B. They had similar foreign policies
- C. They had common ethnic groups
- D. Germany could easily control Austria-Hungary

27. Which of the following alliances made the two front war which Germany had been fearing almost certain?

- A. Anglo-Japanese Treaty
- B. Dual Entente
- C. Three Emperor's League
- D. Triple Alliance

28. Which of the following was a clear sign of the arms race?

1. Signing of alliances

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2. Increasing national budgets

3. Launching of the dreadnought

4. Improving the infantry

A. 1 and 2

B. 1 and 4

C. 2 and 3

D. 3 and 4

29. Why were the Serbians not happy with the Archduke's visit to Sarajevo?

A. It was the first visit after Bosnian crisis and tension was still high

B. They believed that Bosnia-Herzegovina was part of Serbia

C. They got encouraged by Russia to oppose anything Austrians did

D. Archduke was a pompous man

30. Which of the following factors made Britain to declare war on Germany in 1914?

A. Sinking of the Lusitania

B. Germany's attack on Belgium

C. Germany's attack on Poland

D. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour

31. Which of the following disputes did the League of Nations successfully resolve?

A. Sweden and Finland

B. Poland and Finland

C. Italy and Ethiopian

D. Greece and Albania

32. Why did the Russian people hate Gregory Rasputin?

A. He was a good womanizer.

B. He suffered from hemophilia.

C. He was from Siberia.

D. He was criticized by the royal family

33. Which of the following contents of the Hungarian Ultimatum was rejected by Serbia on 23rd July, 1914?

A. to evacuate from the Balkan region

B. to allow Austrian officials to enter Serbia freely

C. to end anti -Austrian feeling among slaves

D. to bring members of the Young Turks Movement to justice

34. How did war communism lead to food shortages in Russia?

A. Farmers produced more grain to increase the amount they were left with.

B. The government redistributed land to the needy.

C. Government's share was not enough for the non-farming communities.



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| <p>D. Farmers reduced production to amounts only enough for their food.</p> <p>35. Which policy enabled Hitler to ruthlessly deal with the Jews?</p> <p>A. Anschluss
B. Enabling law
C. Labour laws
D. Nuremberg laws</p> <p>36. Which of the following were the highlights of the Second World War?</p> <p>1. German invasion of Poland.
2. Japanese invasion of Manchuria.
3. Invasion of Pearl Harbour by Japan.
4. Nagasaki and Hiroshima Atomic bombing.</p> <p>A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 3
C. 3 and 4
D. 1 and 4</p> <p>37. One of the aims of the Marshal Plan was to:</p> <p>A. curb the spread of communism in Western Europe
B. overpower United States of America in a Cold War
C. promote trade among all communist states
D. persuade relationship among all non-communist states</p> | <p>38. Why did the Germans regard the Versailles Peace Conference as a “diktat?”</p> <p>A. It led to the emergence of dictators in Europe
B. It excluded all countries that had dictators
C. It did not invite all the defeated powers
D. It failed to deal with dictators</p> <p>39. Which of the following was not a reason for the formation of the Mau-Mau movement in Kenya?</p> <p>A. Win back land from the whites
B. Force government to change some of its policies
C. Fight for independence in Kenya
D. Appointing a commission of inquiry</p> <p>40. Which of the following was the purpose of Stalin’s’ First Five -Year Plan of 1929 to 1933?</p> <p>A. to concentrate on heavy industry
B. to intensify the production of consumer goods
C. to organize collective agricultural economy
D. to concentrate on rearmament</p> |
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41. How did Franklin D. Roosevelt plan to solve the socio-economic problems of USA?

- A. Reducing wages for workers
- B. Launching the New Deal
- C. Declaring one year moratorium
- D. Borrowing money from Japan

42. Why did America adopt the policy of “Containment” after 1945?

- A. She wanted to check the spread of Communism
- B. She wanted to gain military strength
- C. She wanted to continue with her isolation policy
- D. She wanted to assist Western powers economically

43. Which of the following policies did Mahatma Gandhi follow during colonial rule in India?

- A. Supportive approach
- B. Civil disobedience
- C. Radical approach
- D. Divide and rule

44. Which of the following was one of the causes of the Cold War?

- A. differences in ideology

B. loss of colonies by Russia

C. defeat of Germany

D. failure of the United Nations

45. Which of the following organizations was established as a response to the formation of NATO?

- A. United Nations Organisation
- B. European Economic Community
- C. Warsaw Pact
- D. Communist International

46. Why did Lenin introduce the New Economic Policy in Russia?

- A. to solve the problem of food shortage
- B. to build the declining economy
- C. to ensure strict state control of the economy
- D. to strengthen the policy of war communism

47. Which of the following is one of the weaknesses of the United Nations Organisation ?

- A. representing all small nations effectively

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- B. giving financial aid to poor countries
- C. electing its Secretary General
- D. not checking the actions of big powers.

48. Which clause in the Atlantic Charter encouraged the Africans to fight for their independence?

- A. African states should be independent by 1966
- B. Only independent states would become members of the United Nations
- C. Russia and USA should encourage independence movements in Africa
- D. People had the right to choose the government they wanted

49. Which of the following incidents led to the Cuban crisis in 1962?

- A. Fidel Castro declared Cuba a communist state
- B. USA helped general Batista to invade Cuba
- C. Cuba nationalised foreign industries
- D. Russia planted missiles on Cuban islands.

50. What United Hindus and Muslims in India in the Post World War II era?

- A. support from Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- B. their religious beliefs
- C. Common desire to get rid of British rule.
- D. dependence on home Industries

END OF QUESTION PAPER

NB: This paper contains 9 printed pages.

