

ZIMSEC Heritage Studies O Level (Form 4)

MULTIPLE CHOICE EXAMINATION

Duration: 1 Hour

Marks: 40

Instructions

Answer all 40 questions.

Choose the most appropriate answer from options A–D.

Each question carries one mark.

Write only the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Do not use correction fluid.

1. Which site is best known for ancient stone-walled structures in Zimbabwe?

- A. Khami Ruins
- B. Great Zimbabwe
- C. Mana Pools
- D. Domboshava

2. What is heritage?

- A. Only old buildings
- B. The inheritance of culture and history
- C. Modern technology
- D. Government policies

3. Which is an example of intangible heritage?

- A. Museum
- B. Traditional dance
- C. Monument
- D. Cave

4. A totem is mainly used to identify a:

- A. Clan
- B. Province
- C. School
- D. Profession

5. Which group built Great Zimbabwe?

- A. Portuguese
- B. Indigenous Zimbabweans
- C. British
- D. Arabs

6. The NMMZ stands for:

- A. National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe
- B. National Mining Management Zone
- C. National Media Monitoring Zimbabwe
- D. None

7. Which ceremony is associated with rainmaking?

- A. Mutoro
- B. Nhimbe
- C. Lobola
- D. Jiti

8. What is the importance of oral traditions?

- A. Passing knowledge across generations
- B. Building roads
- C. Collecting taxes
- D. Mining

9. Which heritage site is famous for balancing rocks?

- A. Matobo Hills

- B. Khami
- C. Great Zimbabwe
- D. Mana Pools

10. A national monument is protected because it:

- A. Has historical significance
- B. Generates taxes
- C. Is privately owned
- D. Produces crops

11. The First Chimurenga occurred in:

- A. 1896–1897
- B. 1966–1979
- C. 1980
- D. 1880

12. Who was a spirit medium associated with the First Chimurenga?

- A. Mbuya Nehanda
- B. Joshua Nkomo
- C. Robert Mugabe
- D. Lobengula

13. The Second Chimurenga led to:

- A. Independence
- B. Colonisation
- C. Civil war
- D. Federation

14. Zimbabwe gained independence in:

- A. 1965
- B. 1970

C. 1980

D. 1990

15. Which river forms part of the border between Zimbabwe and Zambia?

A. Save

B. Manyame

C. Zambezi

D. Runde

16. Victoria Falls is also known as:

A. Mosi-oa-Tunya

B. Dzimbahwe

C. Khami

D. Mutirikwi

17. Mana Pools is famous for:

A. Wildlife and conservation

B. Gold mining

C. Stone walls

D. Rainmaking

18. Which practice promotes community cooperation?

A. Nhimbe

B. Lobola

C. Totemism

D. Inheritance

19. Lobola refers to:

A. Bride wealth

B. Rainmaking

C. Harvesting

D. Hunting

20. Which language group is dominant in Matabeleland?

A. Ndebele

B. Venda

C. Tonga

D. Kalanga

21. Which heritage aspect promotes national identity?

A. Cultural practices

B. Imports

C. Taxes

D. Road signs

22. Rock art in Zimbabwe was created mainly by:

A. San people

B. British settlers

C. Portuguese traders

D. Missionaries

23. A museum primarily serves to:

A. Preserve artefacts

B. Sell goods

C. Collect taxes

D. Train soldiers

24. Which of these is movable heritage?

A. Traditional drum

B. Hill

C. Monument

D. River

25. Conservation means:

- A. Protecting heritage resources
- B. Destroying old sites
- C. Selling artefacts
- D. Mining

26. The traditional court in many communities is called:

- A. Dare
- B. Parliament
- C. Senate
- D. Cabinet

27. Which chief responsibility helps preserve culture?

- A. Custodianship of traditions
- B. Tax collection
- C. Road construction
- D. Import control

28. Khami Ruins are located near:

- A. Bulawayo
- B. Harare
- C. Mutare
- D. Masvingo

29. Which UNESCO site is shared by Zimbabwe and Zambia?

- A. Victoria Falls
- B. Great Zimbabwe
- C. Khami
- D. Matobo

30. Traditional music is classified as:

- A. Intangible heritage
- B. Natural heritage
- C. Built heritage
- D. Industrial heritage

31. Which factor threatens heritage sites?

- A. Vandalism
- B. Preservation
- C. Education
- D. Tourism management

32. The liberation struggle is part of Zimbabwe's:

- A. National heritage
- B. Climate
- C. Geology
- D. Agriculture

33. What is archaeology?

- A. Study of past human societies through material remains
- B. Study of weather
- C. Study of plants
- D. Study of languages

34. An artefact is:

- A. An object made or used by humans
- B. A river
- C. A mountain
- D. A dance

35. Which heritage resource attracts tourists?

- A. Historical sites

B. Traffic lights

C. Factories

D. Warehouses

36. The Tonga people are traditionally associated with which area?

A. Zambezi Valley

B. Harare

C. Mutare

D. Gweru

37. Which of these is natural heritage?

A. Victoria Falls

B. Mbira song

C. Totem

D. Folktale

38. Folktales are important because they:

A. Teach values and history

B. Collect taxes

C. Promote mining

D. Build roads

39. Who is responsible for safeguarding heritage?

A. Everyone

B. Only government

C. Only chiefs

D. Only tourists

40. Why should heritage be preserved?

A. For future generations

B. To reduce identity

C. To destroy culture

D. To stop tourism

MARKING SCHEME / ANSWER KEY

1. B

2. B

3. B

4. A

5. B

6. A

7. A

8. A

9. A

10. A

11. A

12. A

13. A

14. C

15. C

16. A

17. A

18. A

19. A

20. A

21. A

22. A

23. A

24. A

25. A

26. A

27. A

28. A

29. A

30. A

31. A

32. A

33. A

34. A

35. A

36. A

37. A

38. A

39. A

40. A