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# Social Science



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**Grade**

**7**

**Revision  
Guide**



**James Munyanyi  
Locadia Bhukuvhani  
Lameck Matandaware**

**New Curriculum  
With  
Answers**

*Plus One | Serious Revision*

# Social Science

## Grade 7 Revision Guide (with answers)

James Munyanyi

Locadia Bhukuvhani

Lameck Matandaware

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# Introduction to Social Science

The Social Science subject area is an area that comprises of Family, Religion and Moral Education (FAREME), Heritage-Social Studies (HSS) and Guidance and Counselling and Life Skills Education (G&C-LSE). FAREME syllabus is made up of 4 main topics, while HSS entails 10 topics and G&C-LSE comprises of 6 topics. All these amount to 20 topics which the Social Science subject area seeks to assess. The Social Science Area, according to ZIMSEC, specimen is examined through two test papers namely Social Science Paper 1 and Social Science Paper 2.

## Social Science Paper 1

This paper has a duration of 1 hour 45 minutes and it contains 40 multiple choice questions which candidates are required to answer by shading the correct answer on a provided special scanner sheet. The paper contributes 50% of the overall mark in the subject area.

### The FAREME section on Social Science Paper 1

FAREME contributes 50% of the paper, which amounts to 20 out of 40 questions. FAREME is made up of 4 major topics namely; Family, Religion, Morals and Values and lastly, Religion and Health. Each of the 4 do have several subtopics that build up to the major topic, hence, the need to cover all the subtopics before the main examinations.

According to the FAREME syllabus assessment model, the topic Family contributes 20% of the 20 FAREME multiple choice questions, Religion contributes 40% of the 20 FAREME multiple choice questions, Morals and Values contributes 24% of the 20 FAREME multiple choice questions and Religion, and Health contribute 16% of the 20 FAREME multiple choice questions.

The examination is also guided by the skills weighting chart. In each of the 4 topics, 40% should be knowledge and comprehension questions, 30% should be application questions and 30% should be deductive reasoning (analysis, evaluation and creative) questions.

### The HSS section on Social Science Paper 1

HSS contributes 40% of the paper, which amounts to 16 out of 40 questions. HSS is made up of 10 major topics namely; Identity: Family History and Local Heritage; Cultural Heritage; National History, Sovereignty and Governance; Entitlements/Rights and Responsibilities; Shelter, Social Services and Volunteerism; Natural Heritage; Production, Distribution and Consumption of Goods and Services; Transport and Communication; Work and Leisure; and lastly Global Issues.

Each of the 10 topics, do have several key concepts that build up to the major topic, hence, the need to cover all the key concepts and their objectives before the main examinations.

According to the HSS syllabus assessment model:

- The topic on Identity: Family History and Local Heritage contributes 10% of the 16 HSS multiple choice questions.
- The topic on Cultural Heritage contributes 10% of the 16 HSS multiple choice questions.
- The topic on National History, Sovereignty and Governance contributes 14% of the 16 HSS multiple choice questions.
- The topic on Entitlements/Rights and Responsibilities contributes 10% of the 16 HSS multiple choice questions.

## The G&C-LSE Section on Social Science Paper 2

G&C-LSE contributes 10% of the paper, which amounts to 5 out of 50 marks. G&C-LSE is made up of 6 major topics namely: Relationships; Health; Human Growth and Development; Values, Beliefs and Citizenship; Child Protection and lastly, Career Guidance. Each of the 6 topics do have several sub-topics that build up to the major topic, hence, the need to cover all the sub-topics before the main examinations. In Social Science Paper 2, FAREME constitutes 50% or 25 out of 50 marks, HSS constitutes 40% or 20 out of 50 marks and G&C-LSE constitutes 10% or 5 out of 50 marks.

### Social Science examination tips

- An examination is written during a very short period of time, which is used to assess what one has been doing for the past 7 years. What you do in less than 2 hours of each paper is used to tell the quality of work you have been doing for the past years. Give the exam the seriousness and concentration which it deserves.
- This is a 7 year course, hence, the questions are not concentrated on grade 7 work only. Revise all the concepts of the previous grades. There are concepts which are only found in lower grades and so be careful not to miss them.
- The subjects that make up this paper are full of content questions which need the candidate's wide readership. It should be more of the learner's effort than the facilitator's if one is to pass the examination well. Have enough information with which to face the examination.
- Be careful of favouring some topics at the expense of others, which you may dislike.
- There is need for a good grasp of concepts and content to avoid mixing them up and confusing them. This usually happens with the definition of terms.
- Remember paper one answers comprise of destructors and obstructers which means that all the given answers will be having something to do with the question. If not certain, all answers become possible answers. Make sure you know.
- Approach every question as a new and separate question. At times examiners bring back old questions but with a new twist, which you may miss if, you rush through to answer it.
- In paper two, make your answers very short so that they fit in the provided spaces. Do not copy the question or make your answer unnecessarily long.
- Make sure you understand what is needed and you give just that.
- The value of marks allocated usually tell you the number of items needed for the answer. If two marks are allocated, make sure your answer is worthy only two marks.
- Avoid debatable answers or some which may require a further verbal clarification since you will not be there to give justification. Your answer should not in any way give the marker room to have queries or doubts over it.
- When you are about to choose an answer remember to assess the question wholly, including all the part questions associated with it. Do not answer a question just because you know a part or just two parts out five parts of the entire question.
- Link the same topics with those of other subjects or compress them in order to lessen workload and incorporate what you have learnt from other subject areas, like ICT and Agriculture. Do not take them as divorced from each other because, in most cases the topics link up with each other.
- There are things that may be having several names, be careful to know all of them. The examiner may use the unfamiliar term to craft his or her question and you are expected to be familiar with it.

# 1. FAMILY, RELIGION AND MORAL EDUCATION SECTION

## TOPIC 1: FAMILY

### UNIT 1: THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY

#### Family types and family structures

- A nuclear family consists of parents and their children.
- A single parent family consists of one parent and children.
- A child headed family consists of children living alone without parents or guardians.
- Extended families are families of people related through blood or marriage.
- A polygamous family is a family of one husband with two or more wives.

#### Lineages and totems

- A lineage is a line of descent for related people or relatives. It tracks back one's ancestors.
- A totem is a symbol or emblem for a clan. A clan is a group of families of the same descent.
- A totem is an animal, object or place used as an emblem of the family and clan.
- Animals used as totems; include lion, zebra, bird, and fish. Totem objects include water, fire, leg and heart.
- Totems regulate marriages and they explain relationships among relatives.
- Totems help to trace identity, to conserve nature and to boost self-esteem.
- Family possessions or resources include cattle, houses and land.
- Family names are called surnames and some surnames are totems.

#### Family relations

- Male relationships include; father, son, brother, uncle, grandfather, nephew, stepfather, stepbrother, stepson, father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law.
- Female relationships include; mother, daughter, sister, aunt, grandmother, niece, stepmother, step sister, stepdaughter, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, daughter-in-law.
- In-law relations are relationships made through marriage. Paternal relations are relationships made through father's side and maternal relations are through the mother's side.

#### Family dynamics

- Family dynamics are changes that happen in a family.
- Causes of family dynamics include death, divorce and family disputes. Effects of family dynamics include stress, depression, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, street kids, dropping out of school, orphans, child-headed families, single parent families, suicide, child abuse, child marriages, divorce, conflicts, hatred, illegal settling or squatter camps.

### UNIT 2: THE FAMILY AND RELIGION

**In Christianity**, when a man and a woman agree to marry, they do an engagement ceremony. After that payment of the bride price follows. A white wedding or holy matrimony is done where relatives and friends have a chance to bless the new couple with gifts.

## Steps to consider in responsible decision-making

- Understanding the need for a decision.
- Listing the possible choices or solutions.
- Listing the possible results or effects of each choice (advantages and disadvantages).
- Deciding on the best choice to make.
- Evaluation or judgement of the choice taken.

## Decision-making

- What to consider in decision-making – check if there is a real need to decide.
- List all the possible choices or options you have.
- List the possible results of each choice or option.
- Decide the best out of all the possible choices.
- Judge on the best decision to be taken.
- Ways of resisting peer pressure include; suggesting something else to do other than the bad things, walking away from the situation, refusing politely but with a clarity and firmness as well as doing something else good with other friends.
- Effects of peer pressure include; substance abuse, drug abuse, prostitution, Satanism, crimes, arrests and stress.
- Wisdom is required in decision-making. Wisdom is the use of knowledge, experience and good judgement.

# TOPIC 2: RELIGION

## UNIT 5: CHRISTIANITY

Religion	Christianity
Followers/believers	Christians
Sects/groups	Christian denominations: Roman Catholic, Zion Cristian Church (ZCC), Zimbabwe Assemblies of God Africa (ZAOGA), Seventh-day Adventist Church (SDA), Apostolic Faith Mission in Zimbabwe (AFM)
Symbol	Cross
Origin	It originated from Judaism
Founder	Jesus Christ
Place of worship	Church
Sacred days	Sunday but some observe Saturday
Sacred Scriptures	Bible
Names and titles of the Supreme Being	Jehovah, Yahweh.
Religious practitioners	Priest, Pastor, Prophet, Evangelist, Apostle, Bishop, Pope
Artefacts	Bible, Cross, Crucifix, the chalice, Rosary
Ceremonies and festivals	Christmas, Easter, Holy Communion
Rites and rituals	Birth rites, Marriage, Holy matrimony, Baptism, Prayer, Burial rites
Key teachings	Belief in one God, Holy Trinity, life after death/eternal life, judgement day, paradise and eternal punishment, salvation, beatitudes, parables.

Key teachings	<p>Believe in resurrection of the dead and life after death.</p> <p>Believe in the judgement day, the last day, the day of reckoning, a day when resurrection will happen. People are judged according to their deeds while they lived on earth and so they will be grouped into the righteous and the wicked.</p> <p>The righteous will be rewarded with eternal life and the wicked will be punished in hell.</p> <p><b>The five pillars of Islam:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Shahadah (declaration of faith or confession of faith).</li> <li>2. Salat (prayer): they pray 5 times a day facing Mecca.</li> <li>3. Sawm (fasting): the fasting is called Ramadan.</li> <li>4. Hajj: the pilgrimage or journey to Mecca which every devoted Muslim should do at least once in a life time.</li> <li>5. Zakat (almsgiving): the giving of alms to the poor.</li> </ol>
Songs	Music is of two types: Haram and Halal
Food laws	<p>Moslems are forbidden to eat pork, blood, animals that die by themselves and foods dedicated to other gods other than Allah himself.</p> <p>Forbidden foods or unclean foods are called <i>haram</i>. Acceptable foods according to Islamic food laws are called <i>halaal</i>.</p> <p>Muslims are not allowed to take alcohol.</p> <p>The slaughtering of animals for meat should be quick with the use of sharp knives to allow blood to drain and to reduce pain.</p> <p>Bismillah (Islamic prayer) should be uttered to dedicate the animal to Allah.</p>

## UNIT 7: JUDAISM

Religion	Judaism
Followers/believers	Jews
Symbol	Star of David
Origin	Started in Canaan which is in the Middle East
Founder	Abraham who later married Sarah and had a child called Isaac
Place of worship	Synagogue
Sacred days	Sabbath
Sacred scriptures	Tanakh
Names and titles of the Supreme Being	Yahweh, El Shaddai, Adonai, El Hai
Religious practitioners	<p>Priest: teach what God revealed to the people. They receive direct word from God.</p> <p>Prophet: speak and recall the commands and promises of God to his people. They also predict future events. When delivering the message of God to people, prophets assume God's place.</p> <p>Rabbi: Jewish teachers and spiritual leaders of Yahweh.</p> <p>Scribe: copies, explains and teaches the law.</p>

## 2. HERITAGE-SOCIAL STUDIES

### TOPIC 1: IDENTITY: FAMILY HISTORY AND LOCAL HERITAGE

- A group of people comprising of the father, mother and children living together is a family.
- Each family has a genealogy which explains where it comes from.
- A family genealogy can be traced through the use of a family tree.
- Family roles include helping the less privileged, encouraging peace, fostering a clean community, educating children on acceptable norms and values and working together for the betterment of the community at large.
- A group of people who come from the same ancestor makes a clan. They have the same totem.
- People of the same clan have the same lineage in which they are respectively described as patrilineal or matrilineal if they recognise having descended from male or the female ancestor's side. In traditional society, people of the same clan used to live in one area but today they are found all over the country because of migration.

#### What is migration?

- Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.
- Migration can be internal or international. The former is about movement within the country's borders.
- International migration is movement to another country or continent.
- Migration can be caused by either push or pull factors.
- Push factors include; floods, civil wars, less fertile land, family quarrels and the search for grazing pastures.
- Pull factors include jobs, fertile land, better education and better living conditions.
- Migration has both positive and negative effects.
- Negative effects of migration are the sprouting of squatters, illegal street vending and the increase in crime rate.
- Positive effects of migration are migrants bringing in new ideas to develop the area and availing more labourers to do work and uplift the area.

#### Solutions to migration

- Employment creation in rural areas.
- Development of growth points.
- Provide good education and better health facilities.
- Instituting strict migration laws.

#### Indigenous hunting tools

Tool	Purpose
1. Club/knobkerrie ( <i>tsvimbo</i> or <i>induku</i> )	hitting animals
2. Spear ( <i>pfumo</i> or <i>umkhonto</i> )	stabbing animals
3. Bow and arrow ( <i>uta nemiseve</i> or <i>umtshoko</i> )	shooting animals

- The body is carried to the ancestral shrine for embalming. The public is told about the death after a week or more.

## Shrines and monuments

- A shrine is a place of worship such as Njelele in Matobos.
- A monument is a building or a structure with historical importance such as Great Zimbabwe monuments, Khami monuments.
- Natural heritage sites include; Victoria Falls, Mana Pools and the Chinhoyi caves.
- Cultural heritage sites are Great Zimbabwe monuments, Khami monuments and Dhlodhlo monuments.

## Conflict management

### What is a conflict?

Conflict is defined as a clash between individuals arising out of a difference in thought process, attitudes, understanding, interests, requirements and even sometimes perceptions.

### Conflict at home

Causes of conflict at home	How to avoid conflict at home
1. Disobedience	Children should obey and respect parents and elders.
2. Unfair treatment or favouritism	Children should be treated fairly.
3. Hiding things or information	Every family member should avoid hiding issues.
4. Poor or lack of communication	Family members should learn to communicate and listen to others.
5. Different interests	Family members should respect each other's views and appreciate people as they are.
6. Infidelity (between husband and wife)	Spouses must be faithful to their partners.

- Conflict at school is caused by favouritism, theft, different interests and bullying.
- Conflict in the community is caused by theft, different beliefs, lack of basic needs, disrespect, mistrust, destruction of property or crops by someone's livestock.

## Significance of folklores

- Folklores are traditional stories, which carry the customs and beliefs of a society.
- The elderly such as grandparents tell folklores.
- Folklores provide entertainment as well as teaching cultural norms, values and beliefs.
- Folklores include stories, proverbs and riddles.

## Games

Games teach norms and values of wisdom and judgement. There are indigenous and modern games.

Modern games	Indigenous games
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chess</li> <li>• Netball</li> <li>• Soccer</li> <li>• Volleyball</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>nhodo/ igwini</i></li> <li>• playing house/<i>mahumbwe</i></li> <li>• <i>tsoro/intsoro</i></li> </ul>

## Indigenous ways of preserving food

Food	Method of preserving
Vegetables	Sun drying (raw or boiled)
Fruits	Sun drying
Cereals	Sun drying
Meat	Smoking, sun drying

## Contemporary ways of preserving food

Food	Method of preserving
Vegetables	Blanching, freezing, canning.
Fruits	Canning, machine drying (airtight containers, boxes, and packets)
Cereals	Sun drying
Meat	Canning, smoking, freezing (refrigeration) placing in cool dry places

## Manufacturing and distribution of goods

- Indigenous methods of manufacturing goods are welding, pounding, grinding, carving, sculpturing, moulding and weaving.
- Types of industries are primary, secondary and tertiary.

Agriculture and mining produce raw materials which factories and industries turn into finished goods for consumers.

- Cotton – cloth, clothes, blankets, shoes, tents
- Maize – maize-meal, stock feeds, meal rice
- Groundnuts – cooking oil, soap, peanut butter
- Sugarcane – ethanol, sugar, stock feed
- Diamonds – drill bit, glass cutter, jewellery
- Iron – wire, nails, roofing sheets, plates and pots
- Milk – cheese, yoghurts, ice-cream, butter

## Buying and selling

- Goods – commodities for use by consumers for example, sugar, milk, clothes, nails, cement, light bulbs and fruits.
- Services – work or activities done for consumers such as haircut, legal advice, treatment at a clinic, learning at school.

## Factors determining pricing

- Production costs, oversupply, short supply, cost of raw materials and the target market.

## Marketing

- Making consumers know about goods being sold, that is, the nature of goods, prices, colours and quality, among many other factors.

## Advertising

Advertising is part of marketing that gives information about a product, its uses and benefits. It is done through the media such as television, radios, phones, billboards, magazines and newspapers.

## Management of disasters in transport industry

- Quick response in attending to a disaster.
- Setting up cameras on black spots.
- Disaster preparedness.
- First aid training to many people.

## Use of ICT in communication

- Computers help to store, capture and transfer information.
- The internet links people in distant places.
- Cell phones link people in distant places using social media platforms such as Skype, WhatsApp and Facebook.
- Google maps help to locate places and road networks around the globe, road networks.
- Satellite systems are for tracking and locating in real time.

## Transport links with other countries

Zimbabwe is linked to all its neighbours by air, road and rail transport. For sea transport connection with the rest of the world, Zimbabwe relies upon the ports of South Africa, Tanzania, Namibia, Mozambique and Angola.

### Zimbabwe Dry Ports

Border post	Countries linked
Beitbridge	Zimbabwe – South Africa
Nyamapanda	Zimbabwe – Mozambique
Plumtree	Zimbabwe – Botswana
Chirundu	Zimbabwe – Zambia
Forbes / Mutare	Zimbabwe – Mozambique
Victoria Falls	Zimbabwe – Zambia
Mayitengwe / Kazungula	Zimbabwe – Botswana
Kariba	Zimbabwe – Zambia
Sango	Zimbabwe – Mozambique

Problems from increasing need for transport	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Large volumes of traffic</li><li>• Road carnage</li><li>• Overloading passengers</li><li>• Over speeding</li><li>• Air pollution</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve road networks</li><li>• Make four way traffic roads and fly-overs in towns</li><li>• Put traffic lights, humps and roundabouts</li><li>• Use police to enforce traffic regulations</li><li>• Police to do speed traps and charge spot fines</li></ul>

## Inventions in transport industry

- James Watt developed the steam engine.
- The Wright brothers invented the aeroplane.

## Indigenous means of transport

- These include donkeys, scotch carts and walking on foot.

## Pollution

To pollute is to make something dirty. There are different types of pollution.

Effects of air pollution	Effects of land pollution	Effects of water pollution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Destruction of the ozone layer</li><li>• Climate change</li><li>• Health problems for example lung infection</li><li>• Emission of greenhouse gases which contribute to global warming</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Burst sewer pipes lead effluent into water sources</li><li>• The environment becomes unattractive</li><li>• Reduces crop yields</li><li>• Animals die after eating plastics and other poisoned rubbish</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Death of aquatic life</li><li>• Poor water quality</li><li>• Shortage of water for humans and animals</li><li>• Unattractive tourist resorts</li><li>• Increase in water borne diseases</li></ul>

## Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- ICT tools include television, radio, satellite, internet, applications and computers.
- ICT has both positive and negative effects.
- Positive effects of ICT are that it makes communication easy and fast.
- Negative effects of ICT include, cybercrime, failure to concentrate on studies due to other activities available on the computer or television as well as cultural erosion.
- How to reduce the negative effects of ICT:
  - discourage children from watching bad programmes on television.
  - put in place security systems on all cell phones and computers.
  - control, monitor and guide children when using ICT tools.

## 3. GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING AND LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION

Guidance and counselling topics are Relationships, Health, Human Growth and Development, Values, Belief, Citizenship, Child Protection and lastly, Career Guidance.

### 1. DISEASES

**HIV/AIDS** see FAREME Topic 4, Religion and Health, Sub-topic Religion and HIV/AIDS.

### Marriage practices

These include modern marriages, weddings, traditional marriages.

**Abuse** see FAREME Topic 4, Religion and Health, Sub-Topic 1 Religion and Abuse.

### Stigma and discrimination

### HIV and AIDS

See FAREME Topic 4, Religion and Health, Sub-topic Religion and HIV and AIDS.

# GRADE 7 EXAMINATION PRACTICE 1

SOCIAL SCIENCE

705/1

PAPER 1

TIME: 1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

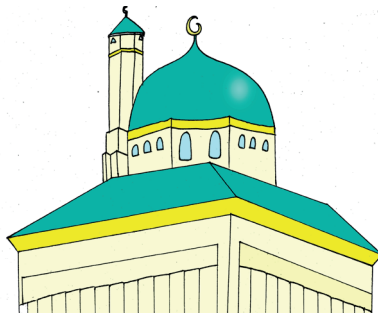
- When you are told to start choose **one** correct answer from the suggested answers.
- Answer **all** the questions on the separate answer sheet.

1. The picture below shows a family type.



The structure of the family shown is called

- A. polygamous.      B. monogamous.      C. extended.      D. single parent family.
2. Which one is a way of marrying in religion?
- A. Pilgrimage.      B. Sukkoth.      C. Elopement.      D. Baptism.
3. Communities help the needy. The needy include the handicapped. The handicapped are people with
- A. disabilities.      B. ignorance.      C. old age.      D. show off.
4. The use of \_\_\_\_\_ in decision making prevents one from wrong decisions.
- A. anger      B. criticism      C. sympathy      D. wisdom
5. The picture below shows a place of worship.



Which people worship in this place?

- A. Jews.      B. Muslims.      C. Christians.      D. indigenous people.

19. Technology has \_\_\_\_\_ if not used properly.  
A. negative effects    B. positive effects    C. good opportunities    D. good impact
20. Morals can be defined as  
A. wrong behaviour and effects.    B. good behaviour and its benefits.  
C. results of good and bad effects.    D. principles of right and wrong behaviour.
21. Families help each other with  
A. chores.    B. choirs.    C. chairs.    D. status.
22. Children are taught important virtues of life, one of these is  
A. trust.    B. laziness.    C. disobedience.    D. theft.
23. Fathers and mothers are  
A. great great grandparents.    B. grandparents.  
C. great grandparents.    D. parents.
24. Family gatherings bring together people of the same  
A. age.    B. clan.    C. neighbourhood.    D. church.
25. What is the use of a grinding stone?  
A. grinding.    B. cooking.    C. brewing.    D. pounding.
26. A family is part of a  
A. school.    B. community.    C. company.    D. club.
27. Your father's mother is your  
A. grandfather.    B. uncle.    C. grandmother.    D. niece.
28. Indigenous people have family ceremonies and rituals which they celebrate, one of them is  
A. birth.    B. Independence.    C. music.    D. Easter.
29. One change that takes place in girls during puberty is  
A. deep voice.    B. menstruation.    C. growing a beard.    D. masculinity.
30. The Njelele shrine is used for performing  
A. harvest ceremonies.    B. planting ceremonies.  
C. rain asking ceremonies.    D. arts.
31. The first thing the Shona women do when a baby is born is  
A. dancing.    B. crying.    C. ululating.    D. praying.
32. Early people hunted animals for meat. Some of the meat was preserved by  
A. roasting.    B. drying.    C. frying.    D. freezing.
33. What do we call a law made by a local authority that is observed in the area?  
A. a rule.    B. a law.    C. a by-law.    D. councils.
34. Members of the National Assembly are called  
A. senators.    B. councillors.  
C. members of parliament.    D. the cabinet.

# GRADE 7 EXAMINATION PRACTICE 1

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

705/2

### PAPER 2

TIME: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

#### SECTION A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. Tinotenda lives with her parents, grandparents, cousins, nieces and nephews.
  - (a) Identify the type of Tinotenda's family. [1]
  - (b) Which type of family has **one** parent and children? [1]
  - (c) Give any **one** totem object. [1]
  - (d) State any family religion that you know. [1]
  - (e) Identify **one** example of self-awareness. [1]
2.
  - (a) State any **one** form of child sexual abuse. [1]
  - (b) Identify any **one** potential perpetrator of child sexual abuse. [1]
  - (c) Where should abused children and parents of abused children report any acts of sexual abuse? [1]
  - (d) Give any **one** abused substance at school. [1]
  - (e) State **one** way of ending substance abuse. [1]
3.
  - (a) Why do girls bend their knees when accepting a parcel or a present from elders? [1]
  - (b) State **one** role of a child in a family. [1]
  - (c) Give **one** of the children's rights. [1]
  - (d) Suggest **one** advantage of family gatherings. [1]
  - (e) Give **one** advantage of playing games. [1]
4.
  - (a) What is a monument? [1]
  - (b) What is a shrine? [1]
  - (c) Name **one** national shrine in Zimbabwe. [1]
  - (d) Give **one** example of a monument. [1]
  - (e) Name the province in which Great Zimbabwe is located. [1]
5.
  - (a)
    - (i) Define graffiti. [1]
    - (ii) Identify **one** example of shared property. [1]
  - (b) Give **one** type of citizenship. [1]
  - (c) State **one** way of keeping the environment clean. [1]
  - (d) Name the type of teeth which replace milk teeth. [1]

## SECTION B

Answer any **three** questions in this section.

6. Christians give various titles to the Supreme Being.
- (a) State any **one** Christian title of the Supreme Being. [1]
  - (b) Identify **one** ceremony or festival in Christianity and give its significance. [1]
    - (i) Ceremony or festival. [1]
    - (ii) Significance. [1]
  - (c) Describe how baptism is done in Christianity. [1]
  - (d) A sick Christian can be assisted by which religious practitioner? [1]
7. (a) Give the name of the food which is prepared according to Jewish law. [1]
- (b) The diagram below shows the symbol for Judaism. [1]



- (i) Name the symbol. [1]
  - (ii) Give any **one** animal that can be used for sacrifice in Jewish worship. [1]
  - (c) State any **one** sacred day in Judaism. [1]
  - (d) Which Jewish ceremony or festival is celebrated by the eating of unleavened bread? [1]
8. (a) Name the founder of Islam. [1]
- (b) Why do Muslims pray facing Mecca? [1]
- (c) Muslims worship Allah through observing the five pillars of Islam. State any **one** of the five pillars of Islam. [1]
- (d) Identify **one** Islamic festival that benefits the poor. [1]
- (e) How many times should Muslims pray in a day? [1]
9. (a) Give any **one** sacred place in Zimbabwe. [1]
- (b) How do totems protect wildlife in Indigenous Religion? [1]
- (c) State **one** religion that has no founder. [1]
- (d) Identify **one** cause of changes in families. [1]
- (e) What can be used to pay bride price or lobola? [1]
10. (a) Identify any **one** thing needed to build religious relationships. [1]
- (b) Give **one** way of contracting HIV and AIDS. [1]
- (c) Suggest **one** way of preventing HIV and AIDS. [1]
- (d) Describe how technology is used in religion. [1]
- (e) State **one** form of conflict. [1]

# GRADE 7 EXAMINATION PRACTICE 5

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

705/1

### PAPER 1

TIME: 1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

- When you are told to start choose **one** correct answer from the suggested answers.
- Answer **all** the questions on the separate answer sheet.

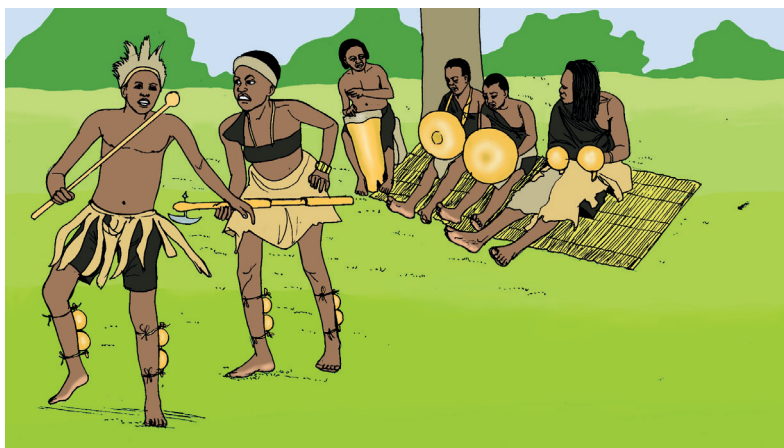
1. A monogamous family has  
A. no wife.                      B. one wife.                      C. several wives.                      D. disabled wife.
2. When a mother leaves her child with a trusted neighbour, that form of help is  
A. child abuse.                      B. child minding.                      C. home based care.                      D. orphanage.
3. Religious differences can be managed through  
A. tolerance.                      B. hate.                      C. self-esteem.                      D. criticism.
4. A Jewish wedding ceremony makes use of \_\_\_\_\_ that represents the new home being created.  
A. betrothal                      B. Ketubah                      C. chuppah                      D. engagement
5. Jews were once disturbed in their history by slavery in Egypt but God set them free. Who finally led them to freedom in Canaan?  
A. Moses.                      B. Abraham.                      C. Joshua.                      D. Jacob.
6. The Ten Commandments were written on a  
A. board.                      B. stone.                      C. scroll.                      D. prayer mat.
7. Which one is an item of Muslim attire?  
A. Ulama.                      B. Muezzin                      C. Jilbab.                      D. Awrah.
8. Muhammad is the founder of which religion?  
A. Judaism.                      B. Indigenous Religion.                      C. Christianity.                      D. Islam.
9. The International Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was set up to fulfill the right to  
A. shelter.                      B. equality.                      C. education.                      D. privacy.
10. The picture shows religious practitioners who fought colonialism during the first Chimurenga.



## SECTION B

Answer any **three** questions in this section.

6. (a) The parable of the prodigal son teaches \_\_\_\_\_. [1]  
 (b) Who set an example of resurrection in Christianity? [1]  
 (c) What will happen to Christians who die in sin? [1]  
 (d) What is a parable? [1]  
 (e) What name is given to people who believe in Jesus? [1]
7. (a) Jews remember the giving of the Ten Commandments to Moses during the festival called \_\_\_\_\_. [1]  
 (b) State any **one** rite in Judaism. [1]  
 (c) How long did it take for Jews to reach Canaan during their journey from Egypt? [1]  
 (d) Why do Jews slaughter their animals quickly with very sharp knives? [1]  
 (e) Jews avoid vegetables and fruits with bugs because \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
8. (a) Which Muslims should fast during Ramadan? [1]  
 (b) The Muslim festival that remembers the willingness of Abraham to offer Ishmael for a sacrifice is called \_\_\_\_\_. [1]  
 (c) Give any **one** responsibility of a Muslim with respect to dressing. [1]  
 (d) Unlawful or forbidden food in Islam is called \_\_\_\_\_. [1]  
 (e) The Shahadah or confession of faith or declaration of faith states that \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
9. (a) The picture below shows people at a religious ceremony or festival.



- (i) What are the people on the picture doing? [1]  
 (ii) The people on the picture are of which religion? [1]  
 (iii) Identify **two** artefacts used by the people in the picture above. [2]
- (b) Which sacred place at home can a father use to offer sacrifices to the ancestors? [1]
10. (a) Briefly explain how a school can reduce the negative impact of technology. [1]  
 (b) Give **one** example of physical abuse. [1]  
 (c) Most religions consider rest as an important aspect of a believer's health life. State the rest days for the following religions:  
 (i) Christianity [1]  
 (ii) Judaism [1]  
 (iii) Islam [1]

13. (a) Give **one** example of a natural resource. [1]  
(b) Name **two** activities which destroy natural resources in Zimbabwe. [2]  
(c) The picture below shows the Kariba power generation plant.



- (i) Identify the type of power generated from the plant on the picture. [1]  
(ii) The power plant on the picture is located in which Zimbabwean province? [1]  
(d) Identify **one** non-renewable resource. [1]
14. (a) Briefly describe commercial farming. [1]  
(b) Mention **one** machine which is used by commercial farmers. [1]  
(c) Name the farming system mostly done in rural areas. [1]  
(d) (i) Define bullying. [1]  
(ii) Suggest **one** way of preventing bullying at school. [1]

# GRADE 7 EXAMINATION PRACTICE 17

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

705/2

### PAPER 2

TIME: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

#### SECTION A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. (a) Give **one** function of a community to a family. [1]  
(b) Why are people of the same totem considered relatives? [1]  
(c) State **one** problem that usually affects a polygamous family. [1]  
(d) Name **one** group of underprivileged people in the community. [1]  
(e) Why should people control their emotions? [1]
2. (a) State **one** responsibility context. [1]  
(b) Name **one** aspect of integrity. [1]  
(c) Give **one** attribute of resilience. [1]  
(d) What is self-respect? [1]  
(e) Identify any **one** act of generosity. [1]
3. (a) Name **one** non-governmental institution that provides help to the community. [1]  
(b) Who has the duty of providing social services to citizens? [1]  
(c) Name **one** voluntary organisation. [1]  
(d) Which institution helps in reducing road accidents? [1]  
(e) Name **one** church institution which provides health care. [1]
4. (a) Name **two** players who assist the government in providing social services. [1]  
(b) Communities are given assistance by private companies. State **two** items or services which are provided by private companies. [1]  
(c) Give **one** voluntary activity that can be done by the youth. [1]  
(d) The pictures below, A and B are showing different types of pollution.

**Picture A**



**Picture B**



- (i) Name the type of pollution shown on picture A and B. [1]  
(ii) State the other type of pollution likely to be experienced on picture A? [1]
5. (a) (i) Define gender stereotyping. [1]  
(ii) Identify **one** gender stereotyped role for women. [1]

# GRADE 7 EXAMINATION PRACTICE 18

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

705/1

### PAPER 1

TIME: 1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- When you are told to start choose **one** correct answer from the suggested answers.
- Answer **all** the questions on the separate answer sheet.

1. Who accompanies the bride to the new home in Indigenous Religion?  
A. aunts and sisters    B. father and mother    C. brother and friends    D. neighbours and elders
2. An emblem representing a tribe, clan or a family is a  
A. lineage.    B. totem.    C. taboo.    D. shrine.
3. Failure to accept an apology is being  
A. unforgiving.    B. selfish.    C. patriotic.    D. tolerant.
4. People who kill themselves would have lacked  
A. condolences.    B. medication.    C. counselling.    D. demotion.
5. Muslims who are not supposed to be covered fully when they die are those who would have died  
A. on a wedding (Nikaah).  
B. on a pilgrimage.  
C. in a mosque.  
D. without illness.
6. Yahweh is the title for the Supreme Being in  
A. Islam.    B. Judaism.    C. Christianity.    D. Indigenous Religion.
7. Akim is a poor Moslem man who wants to marry, but he does not have dowry or mahr to give to the woman. In place of dowry he can  
A. make a promise to pay the money.  
B. stop the marriage altogether.  
C. teach the woman a chapter of the Quran.  
D. make a pilgrimage.
8. The inner sense capable of separating the right from wrong is  
A. moral.    B. conscience.    C. uprightness.    D. tolerance.
9. Which item is used as a pointer when reading the Torah?  
A. Menorah.    B. Mezuzah.    C. Yad.    D. Shema.

10. The picture shows an Indigenous Religion activity being performed.



The sacred place is a

- A. grave.                      B. home altar.                      C. shrine.                      D. pool.
11. Jews are forbidden to \_\_\_\_\_ as a burial rite.
- A. wash the body                      B. dress the dead body  
C. purify the dead body                      D. view the dead body
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a result of disagreements.
- A. Love                      B. Conflict                      C. Kindness                      D. Unity
13. The unclean animal according to Jews is a
- A. dove.                      B. pig.                      C. sheep.                      D. bull.
14. The Christian title, Messiah, means
- A. God with us.                      B. Saviour.                      C. The Creator.                      D. The Provider.
15. The addicted child needs
- A. rest.                      B. rehabilitation.                      C. balanced diet.                      D. sexuality.
16. The community can help a starving family to fulfill the right to food by
- A. counseling them.                      B. donating food products.  
C. prayer.                      D. paying fees.
17. Different Christian groups identify themselves through the use of
- A. the Bible and cross.                      B. robes and vestments.  
C. the chalice and the rosary.                      D. badges, uniforms and stoles.
18. Sleeping is a form of
- A. exercising.                      B. resting.                      C. sexuality.                      D. infection.
19. Which of the following is a medication for HIV positive patients?
- A. anti-retroviral                      B. paracetamol                      C. aspirin                      D. cafemol
20. Some people misuse technology by making \_\_\_\_\_ on social media.
- A. money                      B. bad, fake and immoral posts  
C. screening live services                      D. marketing

# GRADE 7 EXAMINATION PRACTICE 18

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

705/2

### PAPER 2

TIME: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

#### SECTION A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. The picture below shows a type of family.



- (a) (i) Name the type of family shown on the picture. [1]  
(ii) Who heads the family on the picture? [1]
- (b) In most cases, one's surname comes from which parent's side? [1]
- (c) Besides orphans, which other special group of people is kept in special homes? [1]
- (d) Give **one** merit of showing respect. [1]
2. (a) Give **one** technology which is used in religions. [1]  
(b) What is a religious artefact? [1]  
(c) Identify any **one** way of enterprising in Christianity. [1]  
(d) What is used by traditional healers to heal people? [1]  
(e) Identify **one** technological tool which is used to address large crowds. [1]
3. (a) State any **two** modes of transport. [1]  
(b) Give **one** advantage of road transport. [1]  
(c) Suggest **one** way which you can help a mother after birth. [1]  
(d) Give **one** effect of child-birth on the mother. [1]  
(e) Name any **one** endangered species in Zimbabwe. [1]
4. (a) List **two** characteristics of an ideal marriage. [1]  
(b) Suggest **one** way of avoiding divorce in marriage. [1]  
(c) What is the meaning of fidelity? [1]  
(d) If you anger someone during a conversation, what is expected of you? [1]  
(e) Give **one** example of disobedience at school. [1]

# GRADE 7 EXAMINATION PRACTICE PAPER 1 ANSWERS

Exam 1	Exam 2	Exam 3	Exam 4	Exam 5	Exam 6	Exam 7	Exam 8	Exam 9	Exam 10
1. B	1. B	1. C	1. B	1. B	1. A	1. D	1. B	1. C	1. D
2. C	2. C	2. B	2. C	2. B	2. A	2. A	2. A	2. D	2. B
3. A	3. B	3. C	3. A	3. A	3. C	3. B	3. B	3. C	3. B
4. D	4. A	4. B	4. A	4. C	4. D	4. C	4. A	4. A	4. B
5. B	5. B	5. A	5. C	5. C	5. D	5. B	5. B	5. D	5. D
6. D	6. D	6. B	6. A	6. B	6. A	6. A	6. D	6. B	6. A
7. D	7. B	7. B	7. D	7. C	7. C	7. C	7. B	7. C	7. D
8. D	8. B	8. C	8. B	8. D	8. A	8. C	8. A	8. D	8. A
9. C	9. B	9. D	9. A	9. B	9. D	9. A	9. A	9. D	9. B
10. D	10. C	10. B	10. B	10. C	10. A	10. D	10. C	10. D	10. C
11. A	11. A	11. D	11. C	11. C	11. B	11. A	11. A	11. C	11. A
12. D	12. A	12. A	12. A	12. C	12. A	12. A	12. B	12. D	12. B
13. C	13. D	13. D	13. D	13. B	13. D	13. A	13. A	13. D	13. D
14. A	14. A	14. A	14. D	14. C	14. B	14. A	14. B	14. A	14. D
15. A	15. A	15. C	15. C	15. B	15. B	15. A	15. A	15. D	15. C
16. B	16. A	16. A	16. D	16. A	16. A	16. B	16. C	16. A	16. A
17. A	17. B	17. D	17. C	17. B	17. C	17. B	17. A	17. B	17. A
18. D	18. A	18. C	18. B	18. C	18. D	18. B	18. B	18. D	18. D
19. A	19. A	19. B	19. D	19. B	19. B	19. D	19. D	19. A	19. D
20. D	20. A	20. C	20. A	20. A	20. A	20. B	20. B	20. D	20. A
21. A	21. C	21. A	21. B	21. D	21. C	21. D	21. B	21. A	21. A
22. A	22. A	22. B	22. C	22. C	22. A	22. D	22. A	22. D	22. D
23. D	23. A	23. C	23. A	23. A	23. A	23. C	23. C	23. D	23. D
24. B	24. D	24. B	24. A	24. B	24. D	24. C	24. A	24. C	24. A
25. A	25. C	25. B	25. D	25. D	25. B	25. A	25. D	25. A	25. B
26. B	26. C	26. D	26. B	26. C	26. D	26. B	26. A	26. B	26. D
27. C	27. D	27. A	27. A	27. C	27. B	27. A	27. A	27. A	27. C
28. A	28. C	28. B	28. C	28. B	28. D	28. C	28. B	28. A	28. D
29. B	29. C	29. A	29. C	29. A	29. D	29. C	29. A	29. B	29. D
30. C	30. D	30. D	30. D	30. A	30. C	30. A	30. D	30. C	30. C
31. C	31. C	31. D	31. A	31. D	31. B	31. D	31. B	31. D	31. C
32. B	32. A	32. D	32. A	32. C	32. D	32. D	32. A	32. B	32. D
33. C	33. D	33. B	33. C	33. C	33. D	33. C	33. C	33. A	33. A
34. C	34. A	34. C	34. B	34. D	34. C	34. D	34. C	34. C	34. D
35. D	35. B	35. B	35. D	35. D	35. B	35. B	35. B	35. B	35. B
36. D	36. D	36. B	36. A	36. A	36. A	36. C	36. D	36. C	36. C
37. B	37. C	37. C	37. C	37. B	37. D	37. B	37. A	37. D	37. C
38. C	38. D	38. A	38. A	38. A	38. B	38. B	38. D	38. A	38. D
39. A	39. B	39. B	39. B	39. B	39. B	39. D	39. C	39. A	39. A
40. C	40. C	40. C	40. D	40. B	40. C	40. B	40. A	40. B	40. B

# GRADE 7 EXAMINATION PRACTICE 1 - PAPER 2 ANSWERS

## Section A (Answers)

1. (a) extended family.  
(b) single parent/ one parent family.  
(c) heart/ leg.  
(d) Christianity/ Indigenous Religion/ Judaism/ Islam.  
(e) ability to distinguish your own beliefs from others/ social awareness/ socialisation.
2. (a) exposing one's self to a minor/ fondling or touching a minor's private parts/ forcing a child to touch one's private parts/ sexual intercourse of any kind with a child.  
(b) friends/ families/ church members/ parents.  
(c) police/ hospital/ school/ nearest trusted elderly person.  
(d) glue/ cough syrup/ wine/ marijuana.  
(e) overcoming peer pressure/ guidance and counseling/ rehabilitation/ anti-substance abuse campaigns/ awareness campaigns.
3. (a) to show respect.  
(b) helping the parents in doing household chores.  
(c) right to education/ right to shelter/ right to food/ right to have a birth certificate etc.  
(d) bring people together/ strengthen family relations/ help children to understand their family tree/ help families to solve problems together/ help families to rejoice together.  
(e) make friends/ get fitness/ refresh the mind.
4. (a) A monument is a structure/ building or site that is of historical importance.  
(b) A shrine is a place of worship associated with a sacred person or object.  
(c) (i) National Heroes Acre in Harare.  
(ii) Njelele in Matobo  
(d) Great Zimbabwe monument/ Matobo Hills/ Khami in Bulawayo.  
(e) Great Zimbabwe in Masvingo.
5. (a) (i) writing or drawing made on a wall or surface usually without permission.  
(ii) furniture/ textbooks/ toilets.  
(b) birth/ descent/ registration.  
(c) re-use/ reduce/ recycle.  
(d) permanent teeth.

## Section B (Answers)

6. (a) Jehovah Jireh/ Yahweh/ Jehovah Shalom/ El Shaddai/ El Olam/ God Almighty.  
(b) Christmas – the birth of Jesus Christ. Easter – the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Holy communion – symbolizes the body and blood of Christ.  
(c) A person is immersed in water and emerges from the water three times. They pour of water on the forehead while some immerse the whole body in water. Some dip the whole body in water once while some do it several times.  
(d) Pastors/ prophets/ prophetess/ clergyman/ apostoles.
7. (a) Kosher.  
(b) (i) Star of David.