



SANTA AMABILIS ACADEMY

MORE THAN 100 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AND MORE THAN 100 MARKS AT EACH UNIT

PRIMARY 5

SOCIAL STUDIES

&

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

ACTIVITIES & ASSESSMENTS



Based on Rwanda Competence-Based Curriculum (REB)



**MAPS &
LOCATION**



**CITIZENSHIP
& VALUES**



**ENVIRONMENT
& HYGIENE**



**PLACES &
SERVICES**

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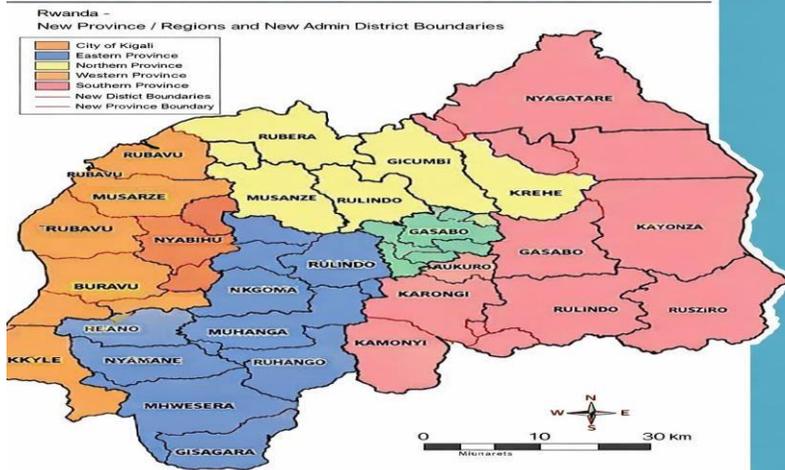
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PART 1 SOCIAL STUDIES		

Unit 1

MAP OF OUR PROVINCE
AND ITS LOCATION

UNIT1 : OUR PROVINCE AND ITS LOCATION

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

Choose the correct answer and write the letter in the space provided.

- A compass is used to show:
A. Colour B. Direction C. Size D. Population
- The smallest province in Rwanda is:
A. Eastern B. Northern C. Western D. Southern
- The largest province in Rwanda is:
A. Northern B. Eastern C. Western D. Southern
- The largest district in Rwanda is:
A. Gasabo B. Musanze C. Nyagatare D. Huye
- The smallest district in Rwanda is:
A. Nyarugenge B. Nyagatare C. Gasabo D. Gicumbi
- A map is a drawing that shows a place from:
A. Below B. Side C. Above D. Inside
- The four main compass directions are called:
A. Secondary points B. Cardinal points C. District points D. Grid points

8. A key on a map explains:
A. Symbols B. Colours of clothes C. Weather D. Population
9. A scale shows:
A. Direction B. Distance C. Colour D. Population
10. The City of Kigali has:
A. 4 districts B. 5 districts C. 3 districts D. 2 districts
11. Gasabo is a district found in:
A. Eastern Province B. Southern Province C. City of Kigali D. Western Province
12. A province in Kinyarwanda is called:
A. Akarere B. Umudugudu C. Intara D. Akagari
13. Rwanda has _____ districts. A. 25 B. 30 C. 35 D. 40
14. Before compasses, people used the: A. Moon only B. Sun and landmarks C. Cars D. Phones
15. A border on a map shows: A. Direction B. Symbols C. Edge D. Distance
16. Kigali borders how many provinces? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
17. Northern Province is located in the _____ of Rwanda. A. North B. South C. East D. West
18. Secondary compass points include:
A. North and South B. East and West C. North-East D. Up and Down
19. A grid helps to:
A. Colour maps B. Find places C. Measure weather D. Show jobs
20. A district is:
A. Larger than a province B. Under a province
C. A country D. A continent
-

SECTION D: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (15 Marks)

1. Rwanda has _____ provinces and the _____.
2. The largest province in Rwanda is _____.
3. The smallest province is _____.

4. The largest district in Rwanda is _____.
 5. The smallest district is _____.
 6. A map shows a place from _____ view.
 7. The four main directions are North, South, _____ and _____.
 8. A _____ explains symbols on a map.
 9. A _____ shows direction.
 10. A _____ shows the edges of a map.
 11. Rwanda has _____ districts.
 12. Gasabo is the _____ district in Kigali.
 13. A province in Kinyarwanda is called _____.
 14. A district in Kinyarwanda is called _____.
 15. The compass needle always points _____.
-

SECTION 6: OPEN QUESTIONS (15 Marks)

1. What is a map?

2. Name the four provinces of Rwanda.

3. What is the City of Kigali?

4. Why is a key important on a map?

5. What is a compass used for?

6. Name the four cardinal points.

7. What is a province?

8. What is a district?

9. Why is it important to know your province's location?

10. How many districts are in Kigali?

11. Which province is the largest?

12. Which province is the smallest?

13. Which district is the largest in Rwanda?

14. Which district is the smallest?

15. How does your province help Rwanda grow?

✓ **COMPLETE FINAL ANSWER KEY**

MCQs

1 B | 2 B | 3 B | 4 C | 5 A | 6 C | 7 B | 8 A | 9 B | 10 C | 11 C | 12 C | 13 B | 14 B | 15 C | 16 C | 17 A |
18 C | 19 B | 20 B

COMPLETE

1 Four / City of Kigali | 2 Eastern Province | 3 Northern Province | 4 Nyagatare | 5 Nyarugenge | 6 Above | 7 East and West | 8 Key | 9 Compass | 10 Border | 11 30 | 12 Largest | 13 Intara | 14 Akarere | 15 North

OPEN QUESTIONS (Key Points)

UNIT: OUR PROVINCE AND ITS LOCATION

Time: 2 Hours | Total Marks: 100

SECTION H: EXPLANATION (10 Marks)

Explain briefly. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Explain the importance of a key on a map.

2. Explain why a compass is important.

3. Explain the purpose of a scale on a map.

4. Explain why the border of a map is important.

5. Explain how provinces help Rwanda to grow.

6. Explain why grids are used on a map.

7. Explain why it is important to learn directions.

8. Explain the importance of knowing neighbouring provinces.

9. Explain why maps are important for travelers.

10. Explain the difference between main and secondary compass points.

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (10 Marks)

Write the differences. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Province vs District

Province: _____

District: _____

2. Key vs Scale

Key: _____

Scale: _____

3. Map vs Compass

Map: _____

Compass: _____

4. Eastern Province vs Northern Province

Eastern Province: _____

Northern Province: _____

5. Nyagatare vs Nyarugenge

Nyagatare: _____

Nyarugenge: _____

6. Cardinal vs Secondary directions

Cardinal:

Secondary: _____

7. Title vs Border

Title: _____

Border: _____

8. Grid vs Key

Grid: _____

Key: _____

9. Province vs Sector

Province: _____

Sector: _____

10. Administrative vs Physical Map

Administrative: _____

Physical: _____

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (10 Marks)

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. How can we take care of trees in our province?

2. How can we protect water resources?

3. How can we keep villages clean?

4. How can we avoid polluting rivers?

5. How can we respect public property?

6. How can we prevent soil erosion?

7. How can we protect schools and hospitals?

8. How can we help visitors in our province?

9. How can we promote unity among neighbours?

10. How can we report misuse of resources?

SECTION K: RELATE (10 Marks)

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. How does farming in your province help Rwanda grow?

2. How does trade in your province help the economy?

3. How do schools in your province help Rwanda?

4. How do hospitals in your province help citizens?

5. How does tourism in your province help Rwanda?

6. How does culture promote unity in Rwanda?

7. How does transport improve trade?

8. How does infrastructure support development?

9. How does food production in your province affect the nation?

10. How do provincial jobs help citizens' livelihoods?

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS (10 Marks)

Each carries 1 mark.

1. If your home is east of the school, which direction do you walk to reach school?

2. Which province is west of Kigali?

3. If North is opposite South, what is opposite East?

4. Secondary direction between North and East is?

5. Secondary direction between South and West is?

6. If 1 cm on a map = 10 km, what distance is 3 cm?

7. Eastern Province is _____ of Kigali.

8. If you go west from Kigali, which province do you enter?

9. Why would a map without a key be difficult to understand?

10. If North is opposite South, which direction is opposite North-East?

✓ **FULL ANSWER KEY (Horizontal)**

True/False: 1T 2T 3F 4T 5T 6T 7T 8T 9F 10T 11T 12T 13T 14T 15F

MCQs: 1B 2B 3B 4C 5A 6C 7B 8A 9B 10C 11C 12C 13B 14B 15C 16C 17A 18C 19B 20B

Matching: 1C 2A 3B 4D 5E 6F 7G 8H 9I 10J

Complete: 1 Four/City of Kigali 2 Eastern 3 Northern 4 Nyagatare 5 Nyarugenge 6 Above 7 East/West 8 Key 9 Compass 10 Border 11 30 12 Largest 13 Intara 14 Akarere 15 North

Choose from bracket: Compass, Map, Nyagatare, 30, Key, Scale, Border, Province, District, North, Gasabo, Eastern, Northern, Nyarugenge, City of Kigali

Definitions: Map - drawing | Compass - direction | Province - administrative area | District - division under province | Key - explains symbols | Scale - shows distance | Border - map edge | Grid - locate places | Cardinal points - N S E W | Administrative map - shows boundaries

Open questions: Map from above | Eastern, Northern, Western, Southern | Kigali city | Key explains symbols | Compass shows direction | N S E W | Province large area | District under province | Know location | 3 districts | Eastern | Northern | Nyagatare | Nyarugenge | Supports Rwanda growth

Explanation: Key symbols | Scale distance | Compass direction | Border edges | Provinces administration | Kigali capital | Grid locate | Directions prevent lost | Maps help learning | Cardinal vs secondary

Differentiation: Province large / District small | Key symbols / Scale distance | Map drawing / Compass tool | Eastern largest / Northern smallest | Nyagatare / Nyarugenge | Cardinal / Secondary | Title / Border | Grid / Key | Province / Sector | Administrative / Physical

How to care: Protect trees | Protect water | Keep villages clean | Avoid river pollution | Respect property | Prevent soil erosion | Protect schools/hospitals | Help visitors | Promote unity | Report misuse

Relate: Farming | Trade | Schools | Hospitals | Tourism | Culture | Transport | Infrastructure | Food production | Jobs

Mind Teasers: Walk west | Southern Province | South opposite north | North-East | South-West | 3cm=30km | Eastern east of Kigali | West to Western | No key hard | North-East opposite?

UNIT 2**Social Studies Unit 2 Assessment: Complementarity & Social Cohesion****Time:** 2 hours | **Total Marks:** 200*Instructions:* Read each question carefully and write your answers in the space provided.**Part A: True or False (15 marks)**

1. Complementarity means people use their strengths to cooperate. _____
2. Social cohesion makes communities weaker. _____
3. Umuganda is a form of community work in Rwanda. _____
4. Disharmony leads to development. _____
5. Leaders in the community help solve conflicts. _____
6. Respecting others promotes peace. _____
7. Human rights only apply to adults. _____
8. Forgiving others helps maintain harmony. _____
9. Conflict management is about fighting until one side wins. _____
10. Sharing responsibilities is a sign of complementarity. _____
11. Political differences always cause disharmony. _____
12. Peace promotes tourism and security. _____
13. Children cannot contribute to complementarity in society. _____
14. Reporting criminals helps maintain social cohesion. _____
15. Harmony means living peacefully and cooperating. _____

Part B: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)

1. Which of the following is a sign of complementarity?
A) Ignoring each other | B) Sharing responsibilities | C) Fighting over resources | D) Refusing to work together
2. Social cohesion is important because it:

- A) Causes arguments | B) Strengthens unity and cooperation | C) Stops children from learning | D) Only benefits leaders
3. Which of these is a human right?
A) Right to life | B) Right to steal | C) Right to harm others | D) Right to cheat
4. What is a consequence of disharmony?
A) Peace | B) Unity | C) Human rights abuse | D) Cooperation
5. Who helps maintain peace in a community?
A) Leaders and teachers | B) Only children | C) Only traders | D) None of the above
6. Which action promotes harmony?
A) Refusing to participate in Umuganda | B) Forgiving others | C) Quarreling with neighbours | D) Stealing from the community
7. Conflict management involves:
A) Ignoring the problem | B) Fighting | C) Solving problems peacefully | D) Punishing others unfairly
8. An example of social cohesion is:
A) Building a house for the poor together | B) Refusing to share school materials | C) Quarreling over land | D) Denying rights to others
9. What does harmony help achieve?
A) Fear and sadness | B) Peace and development | C) Arguments | D) Human rights abuse
10. Leaders promote equality by:
A) Only helping boys | B) Supporting equal rights for men and women | C) Ignoring children | D) Taking all resources for themselves
11. Human rights include:
A) Freedom of movement | B) Right to bully | C) Right to lie | D) Right to cheat
12. Disharmony can cause:
A) Community growth | B) Domestic violence | C) Cooperation | D) Peace
13. Complementarity helps society by:
A) Promoting selfishness | B) Encouraging teamwork | C) Causing disputes | D) Ignoring others
14. Children can contribute to complementarity by:
A) Learning and helping | B) Fighting over toys | C) Ignoring parents | D) Refusing to share
15. Forgiveness is important because:
A) It keeps conflicts ongoing | B) It promotes peace | C) It encourages arguments | D) It harms relationships
16. Leaders help in the community by:

A) Encouraging hatred | B) Solving disagreements | C) Ignoring problems | D) Stealing resources

17. Social cohesion can be shown by:

A) Helping neighbours | B) Refusing to cooperate | C) Quarreling | D) Harming others

18. Disharmony may result from:

A) Cooperation | B) Political differences | C) Sharing resources | D) Community work

19. One role of parents is:

A) Educate children | B) Heal the sick | C) Care for families | D) Protect public property

20. Umuganda promotes:

A) Selfishness | B) Community cooperation | C) Disharmony | D) Violence

Part C: Matching Questions (10 marks)

Column A

1. Farmers

2. Teachers

3. Doctors

4. Builders

5. Police

6. Religious leaders

7. Traders

8. Parents

9. Children

10. Leaders

Column B

A. Educate children

B. Heal the sick

C. Grow food

D. Construct houses

E. Protect citizens

F. Guide morally

G. Provide goods

H. Care for families

I. Learn and help

J. Guide the community

Part D: Complete the Sentence (15 marks)

1. People in a community work together through _____.
2. _____ helps people stay united and work peacefully.
3. Disharmony can lead to _____ in the community.
4. One example of community work in Rwanda is _____.
5. Leaders solve disagreements between _____ or _____.
6. Respecting others' rights promotes _____.
7. Human rights include the right to _____ and _____.
8. Conflict management encourages people to _____ and _____.
9. Forgiveness helps maintain _____.

10. Harmony means _____ and _____.
 11. Complementarity promotes _____ among people.
 12. People protect community assets by _____.
 13. Children can show complementarity by _____.
 14. Security workers help maintain _____ in the society.
 15. Participation in Umuganda shows _____ in action.
-

Part E: Choose from the Bracket (15 marks)

1. Complementarity / Disharmony: _____ helps people cooperate.
2. Umuganda / Corruption: _____ is a community work day in Rwanda.
3. Peace / Conflict: _____ promotes unity.
4. Forgive / Argue: We should _____ to maintain harmony.
5. Leaders / Children: _____ guide the community.
6. Respect / Disrespect: _____ helps reduce conflicts.
7. Education / Violence: _____ is a basic human right.
8. Sharing / Stealing: _____ shows complementarity.
9. Equality / Discrimination: _____ promotes fairness.
10. Harmony / Disharmony: _____ brings peace.
11. Police / Traders: _____ protect citizens.
12. Cooperation / Selfishness: _____ strengthens social cohesion.
13. Community / Individual: _____ work builds unity.
14. Apologize / Ignore: We should _____ to solve conflicts.
15. Forgiveness / Revenge: _____ helps maintain good relationships.

Part F: Definitions (10 marks)

1. Complementarity: _____
2. Social cohesion : _____
3. Disharmony : _____
4. Human rights: _____
5. Conflict management: _____
6. Harmony : _____
7. Umuganda : _____

8. Leadership

: _____

9. Community: _____

10. Respect: _____

Part G: Open Questions (15 marks)

1. Give an example of teamwork in your village or school. _____
2. Explain why social cohesion is important. _____
3. Describe one conflict you have seen and how it was resolved. _____
4. How can children contribute to complementarity? _____
5. Why should people forgive others in the community? _____
6. How does participating in Umuganda help society? _____
7. Describe a time when respect prevented a conflict. _____
8. How can leaders promote equality in the community? _____
9. What role do teachers play in maintaining peace? _____
10. Give one way families can help build harmony. _____
11. How can you help a classmate who is left out? _____
12. Explain why human rights are important. _____
13. How does social cohesion promote development? _____
14. What is the effect of disharmony on school children? _____
15. How can cooperation reduce domestic violence? _____

Part H: Explanation Questions (10 marks)

1. Explain the role of leaders in promoting peace.

2. Explain why forgiveness is important in conflict management.

3. Explain how complementarity promotes development.

4. Explain why respecting human rights is essential.

5. Explain why disharmony affects growth.

6. Explain how harmony can be maintained at school.

7. Explain why social cohesion is important for Rwanda.

8. Explain how children can show complementarity.

9. Explain how conflict management promotes unity.

10. Explain the link between peace and tourism.

Part I: Differentiation (10 marks)

1. Give two ways teachers can help slow learners understand social cohesion.

2. How can advanced learners be challenged in learning about human rights?

3. How can group activities help all pupils understand complementarity?

4. Suggest ways to help pupils with learning difficulties participate in Umuganda.

5. How can teachers adjust activities for pupils with different learning speeds?

6. How can leaders encourage slower learners to participate?

7. How can peer support help pupils with different abilities?

8. How can story-telling help differentiate teaching?

-
9. How can role-play help different learners understand conflict management?

 10. How can visual aids support comprehension of harmony and disharmony?
-

Part J: How to Care (10 marks)

1. Suggest ways pupils can care for others in the community. _____
 2. Explain how showing empathy promotes harmony. _____
 3. How can children care for their classmates? _____
 4. How can families care for each other? _____
 5. Suggest ways to care for neighbours in need. _____
 6. How can schools encourage pupils to care for their environment? _____
 7. How does helping the poor show social responsibility? _____
 8. How can you care for public property in your village? _____
 9. How can caring for others prevent conflicts? _____
 10. How can leaders show care for community members? _____
-

Part K: Relate to Real Life (10 marks)

1. Give one example of complementarity in your school. _____
 2. Describe a time your family worked together to solve a problem. _____
 3. How does Umuganda help your village? _____
 4. Give one way neighbours can cooperate. _____
 5. How can children help maintain peace at school? _____
 6. How can students show respect for teachers' work? _____
 7. Describe a community activity you participated in. _____
 8. How can families contribute to harmony in the neighbourhood? _____
 9. How can learning about human rights help you at home? _____
 10. How can teachers relate lessons to real-life experiences? _____
-

Part L: Mind Teasers / Reflection (10 marks)

1. Imagine nobody in your village _____ helps others. What will happen?
 2. How would you react if a classmate is treated unfairly? _____
 3. What would happen if people ignored community work? _____
 4. How can you promote peace in your classroom? _____
 5. Why is forgiveness important when solving conflicts? _____
 6. Imagine two families fight over land. How can harmony be restored? _____
 7. How does sharing responsibilities improve relationships? _____
 8. What can children do to prevent bullying? _____
 9. How can respecting leaders reduce conflicts? _____
 10. How can social cohesion benefit your province? _____
-

Answer Key (Summary)

True/False

1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T | 6. T | 7. F | 8. T | 9. F | 10. T | 11. F | 12. T | 13. F | 14. T | 15. T

MCQs (Sample Answers)

1.B | 2.B | 3.A | 4.C | 5.A | 6.B | 7.C | 8.A | 9.B | 10.B
 11.A | 12.B | 13.B | 14.A | 15.B | 16.B | 17.A | 18.B | 19.C | 20.B

Matching

1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E, 6-F, 7-G, 8-H, 9-I, 10-J.

Primary 5 Unit 2 Exam Answer Key

Part A: True or False (15 marks)

1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T | 6. T | 7. F | 8. T | 9. F | 10. T | 11. F | 12. T | 13. F |
 14. T | 15. T

Part B: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)

1. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A | 6. B | 7. C | 8. A | 9. B | 10. B | 11. A |
12. B | 13. B
| 14. A | 15. B | 16. B | 17. A | 18. B | 19. C | 20. B

Part C: Matching Questions (10 marks)

- 1 - C (Farmers - Grow food)
 - 2 - A (Teachers - Educate children)
 - 3 - B (Doctors - Heal the sick)
 - 4 - D (Builders - Construct houses)
 - 5 - E (Police - Protect citizens)
 - 6 - F (Religious leaders - Guide morally)
 - 7 - G (Traders - Provide goods)
 - 8 - H (Parents - Care for families)
 - 9 - I (Children - Learn and help)
 - 10 - J (Leaders - Guide the community)
-

Part D: Complete the Sentence (15 marks)

1. complementarity
2. social cohesion
3. conflict, problems, or disharmony
4. Umuganda
5. families, neighbours
6. peace
7. education, food (or clean water / medical care)
8. listen, communicate
9. harmony
10. living together peacefully, cooperating
11. unity / cooperation

- 12. respecting / taking care of them
 - 13. learning, helping others
 - 14. peace and security 15. complementarity
-

Here's your **Part E: Choose from the Bracket (15 marks)** fully horizontal for easy reference:

Part E: Choose from the Bracket (15 marks)

1. **Complementarity** | 2. **Umuganda** | 3. **Peace** | 4. **Forgive** | 5. **Leaders** | 6. **Respect**
| 7.
Education | 8. **Sharing** | 9. **Equality** | 10. **Harmony** | 11. **Police** | 12. **Cooperation** | 13.
Community | 14. **Apologize** | 15. **Forgiveness**
-

Part F: Definitions (10 marks)

1. **Complementarity:** People using their strengths to support and cooperate with each other.
 2. **Social cohesion:** Unity and cooperation among people to maintain peace and harmony.
 3. **Disharmony:** Conflict, disagreement, or fighting causing disruption in society.
 4. **Human rights:** Basic rights every person is entitled to, such as life, education, and freedom.
 5. **Conflict management:** Solving disagreements peacefully to maintain relationships.
 6. **Harmony:** Living together peacefully, cooperating, and resolving problems together.
 7. **Umuganda:** Community work day in Rwanda for collective development.
 8. **Leadership:** Guiding and supporting people to achieve goals peacefully.
 9. **Community:** A group of people living and working together in a shared area.
 10. **Respect:** Treating others with consideration, fairness, and dignity.
-

Part G: Open Questions (15 marks)

Answers are teacher-assessed but sample responses include:

1. Example of teamwork: building a classroom, cleaning the village, planting trees.
2. Social cohesion is important because it promotes peace, unity, and development.

3. Conflict example: argument over school materials, resolved by discussion and forgiveness.
 4. Children contribute by learning, helping peers, and participating in community work.
 5. Forgiving others restores harmony and prevents further conflict.
 6. Umuganda improves the environment, promotes cooperation, and strengthens unity.
 7. Respect prevents arguments and encourages collaboration.
 8. Leaders promote equality by ensuring fair treatment for all members.
 9. Teachers maintain peace by teaching good behaviour and solving disagreements.
 10. Families build harmony by resolving disputes and helping each other.
 11. Help a left-out classmate by including them and treating them fairly. 12. Human rights are important to ensure safety, fairness, and freedom.
 13. Social cohesion promotes development by enabling teamwork.
 14. Disharmony can distract children and lower school attendance.
 15. Cooperation reduces domestic violence by encouraging mutual understanding.
-

Part H: Explanation Questions (10 marks)

1. Leaders promote peace by resolving conflicts and encouraging cooperation.
 2. Forgiveness is important because it stops ongoing disputes and restores relationships.
 3. Complementarity promotes development through teamwork and shared responsibilities.
 4. Respecting human rights is essential to prevent abuse and maintain fairness.
 5. Disharmony affects growth by creating conflicts and hindering collaboration.
 6. Harmony can be maintained at school by sharing, cooperating, and respecting others.
 7. Social cohesion is important for Rwanda because it ensures unity and peaceful development.
 8. Children can show complementarity by helping each other and participating in communal work.
 9. Conflict management promotes unity by solving disagreements peacefully.
 10. Peace encourages tourism as visitors feel safe and welcome.
-

Part I: Differentiation (10 marks)

1. Use simple examples, visual aids, and step-by-step explanations for slow learners.
2. Advanced learners can research international human rights cases.

3. Group activities allow peers to learn from each other's strengths.
 4. Provide additional support or simplified instructions for pupils with learning difficulties.
 5. Adjust timing or complexity of tasks for different learning speeds.
 6. Leaders can assign small roles to encourage participation.
 7. Peer support allows learners to help each other.
 8. Story-telling explains concepts in relatable ways.
 9. Role-play demonstrates conflict management practically.
 10. Visual aids clarify concepts like harmony and disharmony.
-

Part J: How to Care (10 marks)

1. Help classmates, share materials, assist neighbours.
 2. Empathy prevents misunderstandings and fosters cooperation.
 3. Include others, encourage participation, listen to peers.
 4. Support family members in tasks and resolve conflicts calmly.
 5. Assist neighbours in need, share resources.
 6. Maintain cleanliness and help in school activities.
 7. Support the poor by giving and volunteering.
 8. Protect and maintain public property.
 9. Address disputes early and calmly to prevent escalation.
 10. Leaders check on community welfare and resolve issues.
-

Part K: Relate to Real Life (10 marks)

1. Pupils sharing school materials.
2. Family solving chores or household problems together.
3. Umuganda cleaning roads or planting trees.
4. Neighbours sharing resources and helping each other.
5. Children mediating conflicts and including everyone in activities.
6. Students respecting teachers' instructions and work.
7. Participating in planting trees, building houses, or community cleaning.
8. Families resolving disputes and helping neighbours.

9. Understanding human rights prevents abuse at home.
10. Teachers use local examples to explain complementarity and social cohesion.

Part L: Mind Teasers / Reflection (10 marks)

1. The village/community would be unclean, uncooperative, and unhappy.
2. Report the issue to a teacher or resolve peacefully.
3. Community development would slow, and conflicts may rise.
4. Encourage classmates to listen, share, and cooperate.
5. Forgiveness restores harmony and prevents ongoing conflict.
6. Leaders mediate, and families cooperate to restore peace.
7. Responsibilities shared fairly prevent resentment.
8. Support peers and include everyone in activities.
9. Following leaders' guidance prevents disputes.
10. Social cohesion allows development, safety, and happiness.

Unit 3: Living in a Healthy Environment

Social Studies Unit 3 Assessment: Living in a Healthy Environment

Time: 2 hours | **Total Marks:** 200

Instructions: Read each question carefully and write your answers in the space provided.

Part A: True or False (15 marks)

1. Sanitation means keeping the environment clean. _____
2. Personal hygiene only involves washing hands. _____
3. Poor sanitation can cause cholera. _____
4. Washing private parts is not important. _____
5. Clean water helps prevent disease. _____
6. Sweeping and mopping is a hygiene activity. _____
7. Dirty food and water can cause typhoid. _____
8. Malaria spreads from unclean hands. _____

9. Participating in clean-up days helps _____ the community. _____
 10. Hygiene of private parts prevents infection. _____
 11. Cutting nails regularly is part of hygiene. _____
 12. Using garbage bins helps maintain sanitation. _____
 13. Personal hygiene does not affect confidence. _____
 14. Teaching others to keep the environment clean is important. _____
 15. Cleaning toilets is part of environmental sanitation. _____
-

Part B: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)

1. Which of the following is a sanitation activity?
A) Sleeping | B) Sweeping | C) Watching TV | D) Reading
2. Personal hygiene includes:
A) Brushing teeth | B) Fighting | C) Refusing to bathe | D) Spitting
3. Poor sanitation can cause:
A) Cholera | B) Peace | C) Happiness | D) Cleanliness
4. HIV/AIDS is spread through:
A) Clean water | B) Sexual contact and infected blood | C) Sweeping | D) Sleeping
5. Which helps prevent malaria?
A) Using mosquito nets | B) Eating dirty food | C) Not bathing | D) Throwing rubbish around
6. Washing hands before eating prevents:
A) Diarrhea | B) TV addiction | C) Homework problems | D) Sunburn
7. Personal hygiene builds:
A) Confidence | B) Laziness | C) Fear | D) Anger
8. Slashing grass around the house:
A) Reduces snakes | B) Increases germs | C) Pollutes water | D) Causes malaria
9. Dirty environment can cause:
A) Disease | B) Flowers to bloom | C) Clean air | D) Happiness
10. Using bins properly prevents:
A) Pollution | B) Education | C) Happiness | D) School attendance
11. Changing girls' pads regularly is:
A) Personal hygiene | B) Waste | C) Disease | D) Ignoring hygiene
12. Community clean-up days:
A) Promote sanitation | B) Cause disease | C) Spread germs | D) Are unnecessary

13. Eating dirty food may lead _____ to:
A) Typhoid | B) Fitness | C) Clean teeth | D) Good health
14. Hygiene of private parts prevents:
A) Infections | B) Studying | C) Sweeping | D) Littering
15. Chlorinating water helps:
A) Kill germs | B) Spread malaria | C) Create worms | D) Reduce hygiene
16. Proper disposal of waste:
A) Prevents disease | B) Causes cholera | C) Pollutes water | D) Spreads typhoid
17. Keeping food clean:
A) Prevents food poisoning | B) Causes malaria | C) Spreads germs | D) Reduces health
18. Washing hands after toilet:
A) Stops infections | B) Spreads typhoid | C) Causes worms | D) Pollutes water
19. Covering mouth when coughing:
A) Prevents disease spread | B) Causes germs | C) Pollutes environment | D) Is unnecessary
20. Teaching others hygiene:
A) Promotes community health | B) Causes illness | C) Reduces sanitation | D) Spreads infection.

Part C: Matching Questions (10 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Sweeping	A. Prevents malaria
2. Washing hands	B. Clean body
3. Using bins	C. Proper waste disposal
4. Bathing	D. Clean surroundings
5. Community clean-up	E. Promotes healthy community
6. Cutting nails	F. Maintains personal hygiene
7. Chlorinating water	G. Kills germs in water
8. Cleaning toilets	H. Prevents disease
9. Changing pads	I. Hygiene of private parts
10. Planting trees	J. Beautifies environment

Part D: Complete the Sentence (15 marks)

1. Hygiene means _____.

2. Sanitation helps prevent _____.
 3. Sweeping and mopping keeps the environment _____.
 4. Drinking clean water helps prevent _____.
 5. Dirty food may cause _____.
 6. Brushing teeth every day prevents _____.
 7. Personal hygiene makes people feel _____.
 8. Participation in clean-up days promotes _____.
 9. Malaria spreads from _____ water.
 10. Changing pads regularly prevents _____.
 11. Covering mouth when coughing prevents _____.
 12. Using garbage bins reduces _____.
 13. Washing hands after using the toilet prevents _____.
 14. Keeping private parts clean prevents _____.
 15. Planting trees helps improve _____.
-

Part E: Choose from the Bracket (15 marks)

1. (Hygiene / Disease): _____ helps keep your body clean.
 2. (Sanitation / Laziness): _____ keeps the environment clean.
 3. (Cholera / Happiness): Drinking dirty water may cause _____.
 4. (Sweeping / Watching TV): _____ helps stop disease.
 5. (Confidence / Fear): Personal hygiene builds _____.
 6. (Mosquito / Snake): _____ breeding is stopped by drainage.
 7. (Diarrhea / School): Poor hygiene may cause _____.
 8. (Bins / Clothes): Garbage should be thrown in _____.
 9. (Clean water / Dirty water): _____ prevents diseases.
 10. (Pads / Soap): Girls should change _____ regularly.
 11. (Malaria / TV): _____ spreads from mosquitoes.
 12. (Hand washing / Sleeping): _____ prevents infections.
 13. (Community / Individual): _____ clean-up promotes unity.
 14. (Chlorine / Sand): Adding _____ to water kills germs.
 15. (Brushing / Lying): _____ teeth prevents tooth decay.
-

Part F: Definitions (10 marks)

1. Hygiene | 2. Sanitation | 3. Personal hygiene | 4. Public hygiene | 5. Disease | 6. Cholera | 7. Malaria | 8. TB | 9. HIV/AIDS | 10. STI

Part G: Open Questions (15 marks)

1. List three daily personal hygiene activities. _____
2. How do you prevent disease at home? _____
3. Describe one activity that keeps your community clean. _____
4. Why is drinking clean water important? _____
5. How do mosquitoes spread disease? _____
6. Explain how garbage bins help in sanitation. _____
7. How can children participate in community hygiene? _____
8. What are the dangers of poor sanitation? _____
9. Explain the importance of hygiene of private parts. _____
10. What is the effect of poor hygiene on school attendance? _____
11. How can schools promote hygiene? _____
12. Explain why washing hands before meals is important. _____
13. Describe steps to safely dispose of waste. _____
14. How can planting trees help the environment? _____
15. Why should we encourage others to maintain hygiene? _____

Part H: Explanation Questions (10 marks)

1. Explain the role of clean water in preventing disease.

2. Explain why personal hygiene builds confidence.

3. Explain how community clean-up days promote health.

-
4. Explain the importance of hygiene of private parts.

 5. Explain the connection between sanitation and malaria.

 6. Explain why changing pads regularly is important.

 7. Explain how poor hygiene affects learning.
 8. Explain why covering your mouth when coughing matters.

 9. Explain how using bins prevents disease.

 10. Explain why hygiene education is important in schools.

-

Part I: Differentiation (10 marks)

1. How can teachers help slow learners understand sanitation? _____
 2. How can advanced learners study diseases like HIV/AIDS? _____
 3. How can group work help all pupils learn hygiene? _____
 4. How can visual aids help learners understand proper hand washing? _____
 5. How can role-play teach personal hygiene effectively? _____
 6. How can slow learners be encouraged to join clean-up activities? _____
 7. How can peer support help pupils with hygiene routines? _____
 8. How can storytelling teach about disease prevention? _____ 9.
How can practical demonstrations help learners learn hygiene? _____
 10. How can teachers adapt activities for children with different abilities?

-

Part J: How to Care (10 marks)

1. How can pupils care for their own hygiene? _____
 2. How can children help maintain a clean classroom? _____
 3. How can families show care for hygiene? _____
 4. How can you help neighbours maintain sanitation? _____
 5. How can children prevent disease at school? _____
 6. How can schools encourage caring for public property? _____
 7. How does cleaning your home show care? _____
 8. How can teaching others hygiene show care? _____
 9. How can caring for private parts prevent disease? _____
 10. How can you encourage hygiene in your community? _____
-

Part K: Relate to Real Life (10 marks)

1. Give one example of hygiene at home. _____
 2. Describe a community clean-up activity you participated in. _____
 3. How can washing hands prevent illness in your village? _____
 4. How can schools promote clean water use? _____
 5. How can planting trees improve health? _____
 6. How can you teach siblings about hygiene? _____
 7. Describe a time poor sanitation affected someone. _____
 8. How can children participate in clean-up campaigns? _____ 9.
How does hygiene education help your family? _____
 10. How can following hygiene routines make your community happier? _____
-

Part L: Mind Teasers / Reflection (10 marks)

1. What would happen if nobody washed hands before meals? _____

2. Imagine a village with no toilets.

What problems arise?

3. How does hygiene affect confidence and social life? _____

4. Why is community participation important for a healthy environment?

5. How can children encourage others to wash hands? _____

6. What happens when private parts are not cleaned? _____

7. How can clean surroundings prevent disease? _____

8. What can you do if someone refuses to maintain hygiene? _____

9. How does proper sanitation reduce mosquitoes? _____

10. How can teaching hygiene at school benefit the whole community?

Answer Key (Summary)

True/False: 1.T | 2.F | 3.T | 4.F | 5.T | 6.T | 7.T | 8.F | 9.T | 10.T

11.T | 12.T | 13.F | 14.T | 15.T

MCQs: 1.B | 2.A | 3.A | 4.B | 5.A | 6.A | 7.A | 8.A | 9.A | 10.A

11.A | 12.A | 13.A | 14.A | 15.A | 16.A | 17.A | 18.A | 19.A | 20.A

Matching: 1.D | 2.B | 3.C | 4.F | 5.E | 6.F | 7.G | 8.H | 9.I | 10.J

Complete, Choose, Definitions, Open, Explanation, Differentiation, Care, Relate, Mind Teasers are teacher-assessed based on content above.

Unit 3 Answer Key - INTWARI SCHOOL (Horizontal Layout)

Part A: True/False (15 marks)

T | F | T | F | T | T | F | T | F | T | F | T | T | T | T

Part B: Multiple Choice Questions (20

marks)

1.A | 2.B | 3.A | 4.C | 5.A | 6.B | 7.C | 8.A | 9.B | 10.B | 11.A | 12.B | 13.C | 14.A | 15.B | 16.C | 17.B
| 18.A | 19.A | 20.B

Part C: Matching Questions (10 marks)

1-C | 2-A | 3-B | 4-D | 5-E | 6-F | 7-G | 8-H | 9-I | 10-J

Part D: Complete the Sentences (Sample Answers, 15 marks)

1. hygiene | 2. social cohesion | 3. diseases | 4. Umuganda | 5. neighbours / friends | 6. health
| 7. food / water | 8. listen / cooperate | 9. harmony | 10. cooperation / unity | 11. teamwork
| 12. cleaning / protecting | 13. helping / sharing | 14. security | 15. cleanliness
-

Part E: Choose from the Bracket (15 marks)

Complementarity | Umuganda | Peace | Forgive | Leaders | Respect | Education | Sharing | Equality
| Harmony | Police | Cooperation | Community | Apologize | Forgiveness

Part F: Definitions (10 marks)

1. Complementarity - people using strengths to cooperate
 2. Social cohesion - unity and cooperation in society
 3. Disharmony - disagreement causing conflict
 4. Human rights - basic freedoms and protections
 5. Conflict management - solving problems peacefully
 6. Harmony - living peacefully together
 7. Umuganda - community clean-up day
 8. Leadership - guiding people in society
 9. Community - group of people living together
 10. Respect - valuing others and their rights
-

Part G: Open Questions (15 marks,

sample key)

Teamwork example | Social cohesion importance | Conflict example and resolution | Child contribution to complementarity | Forgiveness importance | Umuganda benefit | Respect preventing conflict | Leaders promoting equality | Teacher role in peace | Family harmony | Inclusion of classmate | Human rights importance | Social cohesion development | Disharmony effect | Cooperation reducing domestic violence

Part H: Explanation (10 marks, sample)

Leaders promoting peace | Forgiveness in conflict | Complementarity promoting development | Respecting human rights | Disharmony affecting growth | Harmony maintenance at school | Social cohesion importance | Children showing complementarity | Conflict management promoting unity | Peace and tourism link

Part I: Differentiation (10 marks)

Slow learner support | Challenge advanced learners | Group activities | Inclusive Umuganda | Adjust for learning speeds | Leader encouragement | Peer support | Storytelling | Role-play | Visual aids

Part J: How to Care (10 marks)

Pupil care | Empathy | Care for classmates | Family care | Neighbour care | School environment care | Helping the poor | Public property care | Preventing conflicts | Leader care

Part K: Relate to Real Life (10 marks)

School complementarity example | Family cooperation | Umuganda benefit | Neighbour cooperation | Children maintaining peace | Respecting teachers | Community participation | Family harmony contribution | Human rights learning at home | Teachers relate lessons

Village without help | Classmate unfair treatment | Ignoring community work | Promoting classroom peace | Forgiveness importance | Restoring harmony between families | Sharing responsibilities effect | Preventing bullying | Respecting leaders effect | Social cohesion benefit

SOCIAL STUDIES UNIT 4: ECONOMY

Time: 2 hours | **Total Marks:** 200

Instructions: Read each question carefully and write your answers in the space provided.

Part A: True or False (15 marks)

1. A budget is a plan for using money wisely. _____
2. Surplus budget means income is more than expenses. _____
3. A deficit budget happens when expenses are less than income. _____
4. A balanced budget means income equals expenses. _____
5. Banks help keep money safe. _____
6. Cooperatives provide loans and support farmers. _____
7. Markets are places where goods and services are sold. _____
8. Luxurious needs are necessary for survival. _____
9. Saving money helps in emergencies. _____
10. Using resources wisely prevents wastage. _____
11. All financial institutions are banks. _____

12. Local markets help people earn _____ money. _____
13. A family budget helps avoid overspending. _____
14. Investment firms give advice to protect against accidents. _____
15. Buying items without planning is a good budgeting habit. _____
-

Part B: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)

1. Which of the following is part of a family budget?
A) Income | B) Expenditure | C) Savings | D) All of the above
2. A cooperative is important because it:
A) Helps people work together | B) Provides loans | C) Supports farmers | D) All of the above
3. Which is an example of a basic need? A) Food | B) Mobile phone | C) Car | D) TV
4. Surplus budget occurs when:
A) $\text{Income} > \text{Expenses}$ | B) $\text{Income} < \text{Expenses}$ | C) $\text{Income} = \text{Expenses}$ | D) No income
5. Deficit budget happens when:
A) $\text{Income} > \text{Expenses}$ | B) $\text{Income} < \text{Expenses}$ | C) $\text{Income} = \text{Expenses}$ | D) Saving
6. Why should people save money?
A) To waste it later | B) To buy unnecessary items | C) To prepare for emergencies | D) To borrow
7. Which of these is a financial institution?
A) Bank | B) Grocery shop | C) School | D) Playground
8. Local markets are important because:
A) They provide jobs | B) Help government collect taxes | C) Help small businesses grow | D) All of the above
9. A balanced budget:
A) $\text{Income} = \text{Expenses}$ | B) $\text{Income} > \text{Expenses}$ | C) $\text{Income} < \text{Expenses}$ | D) No income
10. Examples of cooperatives include:
A) Umwalimu SACCO | B) Umurenge SACCO | C) Producer co-ops | D) All of the above
11. What is a market?
A) A place to buy and sell goods | B) A place to sleep | C) A school | D) A hospital
12. Banks provide the following services:
A) Saving money | B) Loans | C) Money transfer | D) All of the above
13. Financial institutions help people by:

- A) Keeping money safe | B) Giving advice on money use | C) Providing loans |
D) All of the above

14. Luxury needs are:

- A) Food and water | B) Things we want but don't need to survive | C) Shelter | D) Education

15. Income is:

- A) Money earned | B) Money spent | C) Money wasted | D) All of the above

16. Expenditure means:

- A) Money earned | B) Money spent | C) Money saved | D) Money invested

17. One way to promote saving is:

- A) Spend first, save later | B) Set savings goals | C) Buy without planning | D) Avoid banks

18. Importance of markets includes:

- A) Providing food and goods | B) Creating jobs | C) Supporting the economy | D) All of the above

19. A family budget includes:

- A) Income, expenditure, savings | B) Only income | C) Only expenses | D) Only wants

20. Why do banks give interest on savings?

- A) To encourage saving | B) To reduce money | C) To waste money | D) To increase debt

Part C: Matching Questions (10 marks)

Assuming the matching is like this (example based on hygiene topics):

Column A	Column B (Answers)
1. Hygiene	g) Practice cleanliness daily
2. Sanitation	f) Proper disposal of waste
3. Personal hygiene	a) Washing hands, bathing
4. Public hygiene	b) Keeping public places clean
5. Disease	e) Illness caused by germs
6. Cholera	c) Water-borne disease
7. Malaria	d) Mosquito-borne disease
8. TB	h) Airborne bacterial infection
9. HIV/AIDS	i) Virus affecting immunity
10. STI	j) Sexually transmitted infection

Horizontal Answer Key (Matching / Mismatch Section)

1. g | 2. f | 3. a | 4. b | 5. e | 6. c | 7. d | 8. h | 9. i | 10. j

Part D: Complete the Sentence (15 marks)

1. A budget is a plan to _____.
 2. Saving money helps us _____.
 3. Income is the money we _____.
 4. Expenditure is the money we _____.
 5. Surplus budget occurs when _____.
 6. Deficit budget happens when _____.
 7. A balanced budget shows _____.
 8. Cooperatives help members by _____.
 9. Banks provide services like _____.
 10. Local markets are important because _____.
 11. Financial institutions help people by _____.
 12. Luxury needs are things we _____.
 13. Basic needs include _____ and _____.
 14. A family budget helps us _____.
 15. Setting savings goals helps to _____.
-

Column A

1. Bank
2. Cooperative
3. Deficit budget
4. Budget
5. Surplus budget
6. Market
7. Balanced budget

Column B

- A. Money earned
- B. Group of people working together
- C. Place to buy and sell goods
- D. Plan for using money wisely
- E. Money spent
- F. Expenses > Income
- G. Income = Expenses

8. Income

H. Helps keep money safe

9. Expenditure

I. Income > Expenses

10. Savings

J. Money kept for future

Part E: Choose from the Bracket (15 marks)

1. Budget / Income: A _____ shows how we plan to use money.
2. Savings / Expenditure: Money we spend is called _____.
3. Surplus / Deficit: A _____ budget has extra money left.
4. Deficit / Surplus: A _____ budget occurs when expenses exceed income.
5. Banks / Markets: _____ keep our money safe.
6. Cooperative / Bank: A _____ is a group working together for financial support.
7. Needs / Wants: Food and water are basic _____.
8. Needs / Wants: Cars and phones are considered _____.
9. Local / International: _____ markets help communities grow.
10. Loan / Saving: Money kept for future use is called _____.
11. Investment / Income: Using money to make more money is called _____.
12. Budget / Spending: Planning before buying prevents _____.
13. Financial / Personal: _____ institutions include banks and SACCOs.
14. Market / Cooperative: A _____ allows people to buy and sell goods.
15. Bank / Cooperative: Money saved in a _____ can earn interest.

Part F: Definitions (10 marks)

1. Economy : _____
2. Budget : _____
3. Family budget : _____
4. Surplus budget : _____
5. Deficit budget: _____
6. Balanced budget : _____

7. Cooperative

: _____

8. Market: _____

9. Income: _____

10. Expenditure: _____

Part G: Open Questions (15 marks)

1. Explain why budgeting is important for families.

: _____

2. Describe one way a cooperative helps farmers.

: _____

3. Give an example of income and expenditure in your family.

: _____

4. Explain the importance of saving money.

: _____

5. Describe the difference between basic and luxury needs.

: _____

6. How do banks help people in your community?

: _____

7. Explain why local markets are important.

: _____

8. Give an example of how budgeting avoids debt.

: _____

9. Describe a way to promote saving among family members.

: _____

10. How can investment firms help people grow their money?

: _____

11. Explain one service offered by financial institutions.

: _____

12. Describe how a cooperative can support small traders.

: _____

13. Explain the role of banks in the economy.

: _____

14. How does a family budget help in _____ emergencies?

: _____

15. Describe how markets create jobs in your community.

: _____

Part H: Skills Questions (10 marks)

1. Draw a simple personal budget showing income, spending, and savings.

2. Identify a local bank and explain one service it offers. : _____

3. Describe how a cooperative helps farmers or traders. : _____

4. List three goods or services available in a local market. : _____

5. Design a simple business plan for selling an item in a market. : _____

6. Explain how you would save money after receiving an allowance. : _____

7. Suggest ways to manage family resources efficiently. : _____

8. Show how to avoid overspending in a family budget. : _____

9. Demonstrate steps for depositing money in a bank. : _____

10. Explain how a budget can help plan for future goals. : _____

Part I: Values and Attitudes (10 marks)

1. Why is it important to respect family budgeting rules?

: _____

2. How can you encourage family members to save?

: _____

3. Explain why using money wisely shows responsibility.

: _____

4. How can children learn to distinguish needs from wants?

: _____

5. Describe how supporting _____ cooperatives shows teamwork.

: _____

6. How can participating in local markets promote honesty?

: _____

7. Explain why budgeting teaches good habits.

: _____

8. How does saving contribute to peace of mind?

: _____

9. How can managing resources prevent family conflicts?

: _____

10. Describe why respecting financial institutions is important.

: _____

Part J: Answer Key (Horizontally) - Sample

True/False: 1.T | 2.T | 3.F | 4.T | 5.T | 6.T | 7.T | 8.F | 9.T | 10.T | 11.F | 12.T | 13.T | 14.T | 15.F

MCQs: 1.D | 2.D | 3.A | 4.A | 5.B | 6.C | 7.A | 8.D | 9.A | 10.D | 11.A | 12.D | 13.D | 14.B | 15.A | 16.B
| 17.B | 18.D | 19.A | 20.A

Matching: 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E, 6-F, 7-G, 8-H, 9-I, 10-J

Complete/Choose/Definitions/Open/Skills/Values - Teacher-assessed based on lesson content and practical application.

Unit 4 - Answers (Horizontally)

Part A - True/False

1.T | 2.T | 3.F | 4.T | 5.T | 6.T | 7.T | 8.F | 9.T | 10.T | 11.F | 12.T | 13.T | 14.F | 15.F

Part B - Multiple Choice Questions

1.D | 2.D | 3.A | 4.A | 5.B | 6.C | 7.A | 8.D | 9.A | 10.D | 11.A | 12.D | 13.D | 14.B | 15.A | 16.B | 17.B
| 18.D | 19.A | 20.A

Part C - Matching

1-A | 2-B | 3-C | 4-D | 5-E | 6-F | 7-G |

8-H | 9-I | 10-J

Part D - Complete the Sentence

1.use money wisely | 2.prepare for emergencies | 3.earn | 4.spend | 5.income > expenses |
 6.expenses > income | 7.income = expenses | 8.provide loans and support farmers | 9.saving, loans,
 money transfers | 10.provide food, goods, create jobs | 11.keep money safe, provide advice, loans |
 12.want but don't need to survive | 13.food, water, shelter | 14.avoid overspending, meet family
 needs | 15.track savings and reach goals

Part E - Choose from the Bracket

1.Budget | 2.Expenditure | 3.Surplus | 4.Deficit | 5.Banks | 6.Cooperative | 7.Needs | 8.Wants |
 9.Local | 10.Savings | 11.Investment | 12.Spending | 13.Financial | 14.Market | 15.Bank

Part F - Definitions

1.Economy: System of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
 2.Budget: Plan for income, spending, and savings.
 3.Family budget: Plan for family income, expenditure, and savings.
 4.Surplus budget: Income greater than expenses.
 5.Deficit budget: Expenses greater than income.
 6.Balanced budget: Income equals expenses.
 7.Cooperative: Group working together for mutual benefit.
 8.Market: Place where goods and services are bought and sold.
 9.Income: Money earned.
 10.Expenditure: Money spent.

Part G - Open Questions (Sample Answers)

1.Budgeting helps families avoid overspending, plan for needs, and save for emergencies.
 2.A cooperative provides loans, farming tools, and market access for farmers.
 3.Income example: parent earns 100,000 Frw; expenditure: food 30,000 Frw, transport 10,000 Frw.
 4.Saving ensures money is available for emergencies and future goals.
 5.Basic needs keep us alive (food, water); luxury needs are extra (phone, car).
 6.Banks keep money safe, provide loans, and help plan finances.
 7.Local markets provide goods, jobs, and support the economy.
 8.Budgeting avoids debt by ensuring expenditure doesn't exceed income.
 9.Family members can set savings goals and deposit regularly.
 10.Investment firms grow money through interest or business support.
 11.Banks offer savings, loans, and money transfer services.

12. A cooperative can sell farm products collectively and provide farming advice.
13. Banks support economic growth by providing financial services and security.
14. Family budgets ensure funds are available for emergencies.
15. Markets provide income for sellers and access to goods for buyers.

Part H – Skills Questions (Sample Answers)

1. Draw a table showing: Income: 100,000 Frw | Expenditure: 70,000 Frw | Savings: 30,000 Frw
2. Bank example: Bank of Kigali – Service: savings account
3. Cooperative example: Umwalimu SACCO provides loans to teachers
4. Goods/services: vegetables, grains, clothing
5. Business plan: Buy vegetables → Sell in market → Profit → Reinvest
6. Saving: Keep 20% of allowance in bank each month
7. Manage resources: prioritize needs, avoid waste, plan spending
8. Avoid overspending: follow budget, track expenses, save first
9. Deposit steps: Go to bank → Fill deposit slip → Hand money to teller → Get receipt
10. Plan for goals: Use budget to allocate money for school fees, health, and emergencies

Part I – Values and Attitudes (Sample Answers)

1. Respecting rules ensures fairness and proper use of money.
 2. Encourage family by showing examples and tracking progress.
 3. Using money wisely prevents waste and debt.
 4. Children learn needs vs wants by comparing essential vs non-essential items.
 5. Supporting cooperatives shows teamwork and community development.
 6. Participation promotes honesty and accountability in transactions.
 7. Budgeting teaches discipline and planning skills.
 8. Saving reduces worry about emergencies.
 9. Managing resources prevents conflicts over limited money.
 10. Respecting financial institutions ensures safe and secure use of money.
-

UNIT 5: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE (CONTINUED UP TO 20)

1. Planting trees where there were none before is _____
A. Deforestation B. Re-afforestation C. Afforestation D. Agroforestry Answer:

2. Smoke from factories causes _____ pollution.
A. Water B. Soil C. Air D. Noise
Answer: _____
3. The short rainy season is from _____
A. June-August B. September-December C. February-May D. January-March
Answer: _____
2. A Stevenson screen protects _____
A. Rivers B. Animals C. Weather instruments D. Crops
Answer: _____
3. Wind speed is measured using a _____
A. Barometer B. Anemometer C. Thermometer D. Windsack
Answer: _____
4. Humidity means _____
A. Hot air B. Water in the air C. Cold wind D. Air pressure
Answer: _____
5. Mountains help to bring _____ A. Pollution B. Rain C. Drought D. Dust
Answer: _____
6. The long dry season is from _____
A. June-August B. February-May C. September-December D. March-June
Answer: _____
7. A barometer measures _____
A. Temperature B. Rainfall C. Air pressure D. Wind speed
Answer: _____
8. Overgrazing leads to _____
A. Soil erosion B. Clean land C. Forest growth D. Heavy rain
Answer: _____
9. The study of climate is called _____

A. Meteorology B. Climatology C.

Geography D. Biology

Answer: _____

10. Which is a man-made environment?

A. River B. School C. Mountain D. Swamp

Answer: _____

11. Swamps help to _____

A. Increase floods B. Stop floods C. Burn forests D. Cause erosion

Answer: _____

12. A wind vane shows _____

A. Wind direction B. Wind speed C. Rainfall D. Sunshine

Answer: _____

13. River Nyabarongo is the _____ river in Rwanda.

A. Shortest B. Deepest C. Longest D. Smallest

Answer: _____

14. Deforestation means _____

A. Planting trees B. Cutting trees C. Growing crops D. Watering plants Answer:

15. Climate is recorded over a _____ period.

A. Short B. Medium C. Long D. One-day

Answer: _____

SECTION D: COMPLETE (Remaining)

6. Pollution spreads _____.

Answer: _____ 7.

A mountain is very tall and _____.

Answer: _____ 8.

Weather changes affect people's _____.

Answer: _____ 9.

Lakes provide clean _____.

Answer: _____

10. Forests prevent soil _____.

Answer: _____

11. Agroforestry means planting trees with _____.

Answer:

12. The longest river in Rwanda is _____.

Answer: _____ 13.

A weather station records elements like temperature and _____.

Answer: _____ 14.

Too much rain may cause _____.

Answer: _____

15. Trees clean the air by providing _____.

Answer: _____

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS (Continue)

1. Pollution

2. Weather station

5. Afforestation

6. Deforestation

7. Swamp



8. River

9. Meteorologist

10. Climatologist

SECTION 6: OPEN QUESTIONS (Continue)

3. Name four lakes in Rwanda.

4. Explain how swamps help farmers.

5. Give four causes of pollution.

6. Why are forests important?

7. How does bad weather affect transport?

8. Give four elements of climate.

9. How can we reduce soil erosion?

10. Why should we avoid burning bushes?

11. How does climate affect tourism?

12. Why should we protect rivers?

13. Explain overgrazing.

14. What is the importance of mountains?

15. How can you help protect the environment at school?

SECTION H: EXPLANATION (Continue)

2. Explain how cutting trees affects rainfall.

3. Explain why swamps reduce floods.

4. Explain how pollution affects farming.

5. Explain how altitude influences temperature.

6. Explain why planting trees is important.

7. Explain how heavy rainfall affects roads.

8. Explain how wind helps boats move.

9. Explain why preparing for bad weather is important.

10. Explain how climate affects daily activities.

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATE (Continue)

3. Natural forest vs Man-made forest

Natural forest: _____

Man-made forest: _____

4. Rainy season vs Dry season

Rainy season: _____

Dry season: _____

5. Swamp vs Lake

Swamp:

Lake: _____

6. Meteorology vs Climatology

Meteorology: _____

Climatology: _____

7. Wind vane vs Anemometer

Wind vane: _____

Anemometer: _____

8. Air pollution vs Water pollution

Air pollution: _____

Water pollution: _____

9. Mountain vs Hill

Mountain: _____

Hill: _____

10. Weather vs Climate

Weather: _____

Climate: _____

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (Continue)

2. How can we care for lakes?

3. How can we care for rivers?

4. How can we care for swamps?

5. How can we care for mountains?

6. How can we care for forests?

7. How can we care for man-made environments?

8. How can we reduce pollution?

9. How can we prevent soil erosion?

10. How can we protect ourselves from bad weather?

SECTION K: RELATE (Continue)

2. Relate weather and clothing.

3. Relate climate and farming.

4. Relate forests and rainfall.

5. Relate swamps and flood control.

6. Relate pollution and health.

7. Relate rivers and electricity.

8. Relate mountains and tourism.

9. Relate seasons and crops.

10. Relate wind and transport.

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS (Continue)

1. I measure wind speed. Who am I?

Answer: _____ 2.

I am planted where no trees existed before. What am I?

Answer: _____ 3.

I study long-term weather patterns. Who am I?

Answer: _____

4. I protect weather tools in a white wooden box. What am I?

Answer: _____

5. I am the largest lake in Rwanda. Who am I?

Answer: _____

6. I am the longest river in Rwanda. Who am I?

Answer: _____

7. I help prevent floods and clean water. What am I?

Answer: _____ 8.

I measure air pressure. Who am I?

Answer: _____

UNIT 5 - ANSWERS (ALL SECTIONS HORIZONTALLY)

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE (15)

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True 7. False 8. False 9. True 10. True 11. False 12.
True 13. False 14. True 15. False

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE (20)

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. B 11. A 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. C 19. B
20. C

SECTION C: MATCHING (10)

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. E 6. F 7. G 8. H 9. I 10. J

SECTION D: COMPLETE (15)

1. around 2. Lake Kivu 3. meteorology 4. floods 5. air 6. diseases 7. steep 8. activities 9. water
10. erosion 11. crops 12. River Nyabarongo 13. rainfall 14. floods 15. oxygen

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKET (15)

1. lake 2. thermometer 3. climate 4. pollution 5. swamp 6. man-made 7. altitude 8. rainfall 9.
pollution 10. forest 11. wind 12. rainfall 13. forest 14. wind 15. rainfall

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS (10)

1. Environment - Everything around us including living and non-living things.
 2. Climate - The average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.
 3. Pollution - The introduction of harmful substances into the environment.
 4. Weather station - A place where weather elements are measured and recorded.
 5. Afforestation - Planting trees where there were none before.
 6. Deforestation - Cutting down many trees in a large area.
 7. Swamp - A wetland area filled with water and plants.
 8. River - A flowing body of water on the earth's surface.
 9. Meteorologist - A person who studies weather.
 10. Climatologist - A person who studies climate.
-

SECTION G: OPEN QUESTIONS (15)

1. Lakes provide water, support fishing, help transport, and control climate.

2. Cutting trees, overgrazing, burning bushes, and mining damage the environment.
 3. Lake Kivu, Muhazi, Ihema, Burera.
 4. Swamps provide water, prevent floods, and improve soil fertility.
 5. Causes of pollution include factories, cars, farming chemicals, and deforestation.
 6. Forests provide oxygen, control rainfall, prevent soil erosion, and give wood.
 7. Heavy rain makes roads muddy and causes floods that damage transport.
 8. Elements of climate include rainfall, temperature, humidity, and wind.
 9. Soil erosion can be reduced by planting trees and terracing.
 10. Burning bushes destroys plants and pollutes the air.
 11. Good climate attracts tourists and supports tourism activities.
 12. Rivers provide water and electricity and support farming.
 13. Overgrazing is when animals eat too much grass, leaving land bare.
 14. Mountains bring rain, support tourism, and provide minerals.
 15. We protect the environment by using dustbins and planting trees.
-

SECTION H: EXPLANATION (10)

1. Pollution causes diseases and breathing problems.
 2. Cutting trees reduces rainfall because trees help form clouds.
 3. Swamps absorb excess water and reduce flooding.
 4. Pollution damages crops and reduces soil fertility.
 5. Higher altitude areas are cooler than low areas.
 6. Planting trees prevents soil erosion and improves air quality.
 7. Heavy rainfall damages roads and bridges.
 8. Wind pushes boats and helps them move.
 9. Preparing for bad weather prevents accidents and damage.
 10. Climate determines farming seasons and daily activities.
-

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (10)

1. Weather - Daily atmospheric condition; Climate - Long-term average weather.
2. Mountain - Very tall and steep; Hill - Lower and rounded.

3. Natural forest - Grows naturally; Man-made forest - Planted by people.
 4. Rainy season - Period with much rain; Dry season - Period with little rain.
 5. Swamp - Wetland with plants; Lake - Large water body surrounded by land.
 6. Meteorology - Study of weather; Climatology - Study of climate.
 7. Wind vane - Shows direction; Anemometer - Measures speed.
 8. Air pollution - Dirty air; Water pollution - Dirty water.
 9. Mountain - Higher elevation; Hill - Lower elevation.
 10. Weather - Short term; Climate - Long term.
-

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (10)

1. Protect forests by planting trees and avoiding deforestation.
 2. Protect lakes by not dumping waste.
 3. Protect rivers by preventing pollution.
 4. Protect swamps by avoiding drainage.
 5. Protect mountains by preventing mining and deforestation.
 6. Reduce pollution by recycling and proper waste disposal.
 7. Prevent soil erosion by planting trees.
 8. Care for man-made environments by maintaining buildings.
 9. Protect weather instruments by keeping them safe.
 10. Protect ourselves by wearing proper clothes during bad weather.
-

SECTION K: RELATE (10)

1. Weather affects the clothes people wear.
2. Climate determines farming seasons.
3. Forests help increase rainfall.
4. Swamps reduce floods.
5. Pollution affects human health.
6. Rivers are used to generate electricity.
7. Mountains attract tourists.
8. Seasons determine crop planting time.

9. Wind helps in transport by moving boats.
 10. Good climate supports tourism.
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS (10)

1. Rain gauge
2. Wind vane
3. Anemometer
4. Afforestation
5. Climatologist
6. Stevenson screen
7. Lake Kivu
8. River Nyabarongo
9. Swamp
10. Barometer

UNIT 6 - SOCIAL SERVICES AND IMPORTANT PLACES

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE (15)

1. Social services are meant to improve people's lives. _____
2. Banks provide education to children. _____
3. Police stations are part of security services. _____
4. Hospitals provide money to people. _____
5. Schools are part of educational services. _____
6. Markets help trade in the community. _____
7. Transport has no effect on the economy. _____
8. Game parks protect wildlife. _____
9. Museums help preserve culture and history. _____
10. Public gardens are private places. _____
11. Corruption can harm public places. _____
12. Teaching people to care for places helps preserve them. _____
13. Shortage of land affects social service centres. _____
14. Security services are unimportant in the community. _____
15. Digital banking is a way to manage money easily. _____

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE (20)

1. Which of these is a social service?
A) Cinema B) School C) Playground D) Hotel _____
2. Who helps provide security in the community?
A) Teachers B) Police and Army C) Farmers D) Nurses _____
3. What is a bank mainly used for?
A) Keep money safe B) Play games C) Watch movies D) Build houses _____
4. Which of these is a type of education?
A) Informal B) Formal C) Non-formal D) All of the above _____
5. What is a public place?
A) A private home B) A bank only C) A place everyone can use D) None _____

6. What do markets provide?
A) Food and goods B) Education C) Health care D) Security _____
7. Who manages hospitals?
A) Doctors and nurses B) Teachers C) Bankers D) Police _____
8. What is a problem faced by important places?
A) Pollution B) Tourism C) Education D) Security _____
9. Which service helps people move goods and travel?
A) Educational B) Transport C) Health D) Market _____
10. What is an example of a museum in Rwanda?
A) Kigali Genocide Memorial B) Nyandungu Park C) Bus station D) Hospital _____
11. Why are public gardens important?
A) Relaxation and leisure B) Mining C) Road construction D) Police work _____
12. What is a Genocide Memorial Site?
A) A school B) A hospital C) A place honouring victims of genocide D) Market _____
13. Who are market vendors?
A) People selling goods B) Security guards C) Bankers D) Students _____
14. What is a benefit of digital banking?
A) Easy access to money B) Causes pollution C) Reduces education D) Harms hospitals

15. Which of these is a type of transport?
A) Bus B) Library C) Clinic D) Museum _____
16. Who helps preserve public places?
A) Everyone B) Only police C) Only government D) Only teachers _____
17. Which of these is a medical service?
A) Library B) Hospital C) Market D) Museum _____
18. What is an example of a forest service?
A) Plant trees B) Sell goods C) Give loans D) Provide school lessons _____
19. Why are stadiums important?
A) Sports and leisure B) Security C) Health D) Banking _____
20. Which of these is a social facility?
A) Hospital B) Mountain C) Lake D) Forest _____

SECTION C: MATCHING (10)

Match the service with its facility:

A. Education B. Health C. Security D. Banking E. Market

1. Schools _____
2. Hospitals _____
3. Police stations _____
4. Banks _____
5. Markets _____

Match the public place with its type:

A. Genocide memorial B. Game park C. Public garden D. Museum E. Stadium

6. Protects wild animals _____
7. Preserves culture _____
8. Offers sports activities _____
9. Honours genocide victims _____
10. Green space for relaxation _____

SECTION D: COMPLETE (15)

1. Social services improve people's _____ and lives. _____
2. Digital banking allows people to _____ money easily. _____
3. Police help maintain _____ in the community. _____
4. Markets help with _____ of goods. _____
5. Hospitals provide _____ and treatment. _____
6. Schools provide _____ to students. _____
7. Transport allows movement of people and _____. _____
8. Museums preserve _____ and culture. _____
9. Game parks protect _____ animals. _____
10. Public gardens provide _____ space. _____
11. Banks give loans and safe-keeping of _____. _____
12. Important places face problems like pollution and _____. _____
13. Teachers, doctors, police, and market vendors are all _____ workers. _____
14. Education helps people make better _____. _____
15. Public places belong to _____, not just a few people. _____

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKET (15)

1. [hospital, market, lake] - Provides medical care. _____
 2. [school, hospital, bank] - Provides education. _____
 3. [market, museum, school] - Helps preserve history. _____
 4. [police, bank, hospital] - Provides security. _____
 5. [bus, car, bank] - Provides transport. _____
 6. [Nyandungu Park, hospital, bank] - Green space for leisure. _____
 7. [ATM, market, school] - Digital banking tool. _____
 8. [RwandAir, library, museum] - Air transport. _____
 9. [game park, hospital, bank] - Protects wildlife. _____
 10. [hospital, market, school] - Gives vaccines. _____
 11. [stadium, hospital, museum] - Sports activities. _____
 12. [museum, bank, school] - Preserves culture. _____
 13. [bank, hospital, market] - Money saving and loaning. _____
 14. [hospital, museum, bus park] - Emergency care. _____
 15. [school, bus, market] - Education and skills. _____
-

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS (10)

1. Public place - _____
2. Social service - _____
3. Security - _____
4. Transport - _____
5. Bank - _____
6. Market - _____
7. Museum - _____
8. Hospital - _____
9. Game park - _____
10. Digital banking - _____

SECTION G: OPEN QUESTIONS (15)

1. Give two examples of education services. _____
 2. Name two transport types in your province. _____
 3. Why is the police important? _____
 4. Explain the role of hospitals in communities. _____
 5. Name two banks in your province. _____
 6. How do markets help people? _____
 7. Give an example of a public garden. _____
 8. Name a genocide memorial site in Rwanda. _____
 9. Mention two game parks or reserves. _____
 10. List three problems faced by important places. _____
 11. How can public places be preserved? _____
 12. Who are market vendors? _____
 13. Give one risk of digital banking. _____
 14. Explain one benefit of digital banking. _____
 15. How does education help in the future? _____
-

SECTION H: EXPLANATION (10)

1. Explain why hospitals are important in your province. _____
 2. Explain the role of police in security services. _____
 3. Why is transport important for trade? _____
 4. Explain the importance of markets in the community. _____
 5. Explain the value of museums. _____
 6. Why should we preserve game parks? _____
 7. Explain the importance of public gardens. _____
 8. Why are schools important in our province? _____
 9. Explain why digital banking is useful. _____
 10. Why is maintenance important for social service centres? _____
-

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (10)

1. Public vs private places. _____

2. Formal vs informal education. _____
 3. Hospital vs clinic. _____
 4. Bank vs ATM. _____
 5. Market vs shopping mall. _____
 6. Game park vs game reserve. _____
 7. Transport by road vs air. _____
 8. Museum vs public library. _____
 9. Stadium vs public garden. _____
 10. Police vs army. _____
-

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (10)

1. How can we preserve hospitals? _____
 2. How can we preserve schools? _____
 3. How can markets be kept clean? _____
 4. How can banks be secure? _____
 5. How can public gardens be maintained? _____
 6. How to preserve game parks? _____
 7. How to prevent corruption in public places? _____
 8. How to protect museums? _____
 9. How to care for transport facilities? _____
 10. How to teach people to respect social services? _____
-

SECTION K: RELATE (10)

1. How does security affect trade? _____
2. How does education affect future jobs? _____
3. How does transport affect access to hospitals? _____
4. How does banking affect business growth? _____
5. How do markets affect the economy? _____
6. How do museums affect culture awareness? _____
7. How do public gardens affect community health? _____

8. How do game parks affect tourism? _____
 9. How does education affect decision-making? _____
 10. How does digital banking affect financial safety? _____
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS (10)

1. Name a social service that keeps people healthy. _____
 2. Name a social service that provides education. _____
 3. Which place preserves Rwandan history? _____
 4. Name a transport method for people. _____
 5. Name a green space for public leisure. _____
 6. Give an example of a bank service. _____
 7. Name a market item people buy daily. _____
 8. Give an example of a stadium activity. _____
 9. Name a Genocide Memorial site. _____
 10. Name a problem faced by public places. _____
-

UNIT 6 - ANSWERS

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True 7. False 8. True 9. True 10. False 11. True
 12. True 13. True 14. False 15. True
-

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. A
 11. A 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. A 16. A 17. B 18. A 19. A 20. A
-

SECTION C: MATCHING**Services & Facilities:**

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. E

Public places & Types:

6. B 7. D 8. E 9. A 10. C

SECTION D: COMPLETE

1. lives 2. manage 3. peace 4. trade 5. health 6. education
 2. goods 8. culture 9. wild 10. leisure 11. money 12. natural disasters
 3. social 14. choices 15. everyone
-

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKET

1. hospital 2. school 3. museum 4. police 5. bus
 2. Nyandungu Park 7. ATM 8. RwandAir 9. game park 10. hospital
 3. stadium 12. museum 13. bank 14. hospital 15. school
-

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS

1. A place everyone can use and visit for community services
2. Services provided to improve people's lives
3. Being safe from danger, harm, or crime
4. Movement of people, goods, or animals from one place to another
5. A place to keep, save, and manage money
6. A place to buy and sell goods
7. A place that preserves culture, history, and artifacts
8. A place providing health care to people
9. Protected area for wild animals and nature
10. Managing bank services using phones or computers

SECTION G: OPEN QUESTIONS

1. Schools, libraries 2. Bus, car 3. Maintain law and order
 2. Provide health care and treatment 5. Bank of Kigali, Urwego Bank
 3. Facilitate trade and access to goods 7. Imbuga City Walk
 4. Kigali Genocide Memorial 9. Akagera National Park, Volcanoes NP
 5. Pollution, overcrowding, poor infrastructure 11. Clean, maintain, educate people
 6. People who sell goods in the market 13. Theft or hacking of money
 7. Fast and easy access to money 15. Helps get knowledge and better jobs
-

SECTION H: EXPLANATION

1. Treats sick and injured, gives vaccines, improves health

2. Maintains law and order, protects people and property

3. Moves goods, supports trade, connects markets

4. Provides goods, promotes trade, generates revenue

5. Preserves culture and history for education

6. Protect wildlife, promote tourism, conserve nature

7. Offers green space, leisure, and relaxation

8. Provides knowledge, skills, and moral values

9. Access bank services anytime, saves time

10. Ensures longevity and usefulness of services.

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION

1. Public = everyone can use, Private = owned by individuals
 2. Formal = in school, Informal = daily life learning
 3. Hospital = large care, Clinic = smaller care
 4. Bank = financial institution, ATM = cash machine
 5. Market = open trade, Shopping mall = building with shops
 6. Game park = tourism focus, Game reserve = strict conservation
 7. Road = cars, buses; Air = airplanes
 8. Museum = cultural preservation, Library = books and study
 9. Stadium = sports events, Public garden = green leisure space
 10. Police = enforce law locally, Army = defend country
-

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE

1. Maintain, clean, follow rules
2. Maintain, provide materials
3. Clean, manage waste
4. Secure, protect money
5. Water plants, clean regularly
6. Protect wildlife, prevent poaching
7. Arrest corrupt officials, educate public
8. Protect buildings and artifacts
9. Maintain roads and vehicles
10. Teach respect and proper usage

SECTION K: RELATE

1. Security ensures safe trading and business
 2. Education improves job opportunities
 2. Transport allows access to hospitals and clinics
 4. Banking supports business growth
 3. Markets promote trade and local economy
 6. Museums raise cultural awareness
 4. Gardens improve mental health and relaxation
 8. Game parks attract tourists
 5. Education helps make better decisions
 10. Digital banking keeps money safe and accessible
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS

1. Hospital
 2. School
 3. Museum
 4. Bus/Car/Plane
 2. Public garden/Nyandungu Eco-Park
 6. Loans or savings
 7. Food items
 3. Sports events
 9. Kigali Genocide Memorial
 10. Pollution
-

UNIT 7 - POPULATION

Instructions: Answer all questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

Section A: True or False (15)

- | 1. Population is the total number of people living in an area. | _____
 - | 2. A population census is done every 5 years. | _____
 - | 3. Dense population means few people live in an area. | _____
 - | 4. Sparse population occurs when there are many people in an area. | _____
 - | 5. Population explosion is a sudden increase in people. | _____ |
 - | 6. Population density is the number of people per square kilometre. | _____
 - | 7. Optimum population occurs when people exceed available resources. | _____
 - | 8. A census helps plan for the future. | _____
 - | 9. Early marriages do not affect population growth. | _____
 - | 10. Migration increases population. | _____ |
 - | 11. Poor sanitation reduces population growth. | _____
 - | 12. Overcrowded schools are caused by population increase. | _____
 - | 13. Family planning helps control population growth. | _____
 - | 14. High birth rate does not affect population. | _____
 - | 15. Population decrease occurs when the number of people goes down. | _____ |
-

Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (20)

- | 1. What is the meaning of population? a) People only in cities b) Total number of people in an area
c) Children only | _____
- | 2. What is a population census? a) Counting animals b) Counting people c) Counting schools |

- | 3. What does dense population mean? a) Few people in a large area b) Many people in an area c)
No people at all | _____
- | 4. What affects population distribution? a) Soil fertility b) Education only c) Shoes | _____
- | 5. Which factor causes sparse population? a) Fertile soil b) Mountainous terrain c) Schools |
_____ |
- | 6. Which is a positive effect of population increase? a) Pollution b) More workers c) Traffic jams
| _____

- | 7. Which is a negative effect of population increase? a) More ideas b) Shortage of food c) Bigger market | _____
- | 8. One way to control population growth? a) Encourage early marriages b) Promote family planning c) Reduce schools | _____
- | 9. Population density formula is? a) $\text{Area} \div \text{population}$ b) $\text{Population} \div \text{area}$ c) $\text{Population} \times \text{area}$ | _____
- | 10. A person who carries out a census is called? a) Enumerator b) Teacher c) Doctor | _____
- | 11. High population in towns is due to? a) Poor roads b) Availability of services c) No water | _____
- | 12. Migration increases population because? a) People leave b) People arrive c) People sleep | _____
- | 13. One effect of high birth rate is? a) Population growth b) Fewer schools c) Empty markets | _____
- | 14. Why count population? a) Plan resources b) Reduce rainfall c) Plant trees | _____
- | 15. Optimum population is? a) Population equals resources b) Too many people c) No people | _____ |
- | 16. Which is a factor for dense population? a) Harsh climate b) Fertile soil c) Conflicts | _____
- | 17. Family planning helps by? a) Increasing children b) Reducing population growth c) Destroying crops | _____
- | 18. High population may cause? a) Food shortage b) Plenty of houses c) More trees | _____ |
19. Which is part of population growth factors? a) Good healthcare b) Lack of schools c) No jobs | _____
- | 20. What is population explosion? a) Sudden increase b) Slow decrease c) Stable population | _____ |
-

Section C: Matching Questions (10) Match

Column A with Column B:

Column A**Column B**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Dense population | a) Many people per area |
| 2. Sparse population | b) Few people per area |
| 3. Enumerator | c) Person counting population |
| 4. Population explosion | d) Sudden increase of people |
| 5. Optimum population | e) Population equals resources |
| 6. Migration | f) Moving to another area |
| 7. Population census | g) Official counting of people |
| 8. Family planning | h) Controlling number of children |
| 9. High birth rate | i) Many children born |
| 10. Overcrowded schools | j) Too many students in a class |
-

Section D: Complete (15)

- Population density = _____ ÷ _____
- Dense population means _____ people live in an area.
- Sparse population occurs when _____ people live in an area.
- Population explosion is a _____ increase in population.
- Optimum population occurs when population _____ resources.
- Migration _____ population in an area.
- Census is done every _____ years.
- Family planning reduces _____ growth.
- Overcrowded schools result from _____ population.
- High birth rate _____ population.
- Disease can cause _____ in population.

12. War and conflict may lead to _____ in population.
 13. Fertile soil attracts _____ population.
 14. Good healthcare _____ population growth.
 15. Lack of water results in _____ population.
-

Section E: Choose From the Bracket (15)

1. Population is the total number of (people / animals / trees) living in an area.
 2. A census is done every (5 / 10 / 15) years.
 3. Sparse population means (few / many / no) people in an area.
 4. Dense population occurs in (cities / deserts / forests).
 5. Overcrowded schools are caused by (high / low / no) population.
 6. Migration means (moving / staying / sleeping) in another area.
 7. Optimum population occurs when resources (equal / exceed / lack) population.
 8. Family planning helps (increase / reduce / ignore) population growth.
 9. High birth rate (reduces / increases / ignores) population.
 10. Natural disasters may (increase / decrease / ignore) population.
 11. Good sanitation (reduces / increases / ignores) population growth.
 12. Education encourages (smaller / bigger / no) families.
 13. Urbanization attracts (dense / sparse / empty) population.
 14. Food shortage is a (positive / negative / neutral) effect of high population.
 15. Peace and security (increase / decrease / ignore) population growth.
-

Unit 7: Population

Duration: 2 hours

Instructions: Answer all questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

Section A: True or False (15)

1. Population is the total number of people living in an area. _____

2. A population census is done every 5 years. _____
 3. Dense population means few people live in an area. _____
 4. Sparse population occurs when there are many people in an area. _____
 5. Population explosion is a sudden increase in people. _____
 6. Population density is the number of people per square kilometre. _____
 7. Optimum population occurs when people exceed available resources. _____
 8. A census helps plan for the future. _____
 9. Early marriages do not affect population growth. _____
 10. Migration increases population. _____
 11. Poor sanitation reduces population growth. _____
 12. Overcrowded schools are caused by population increase. _____
 13. Family planning helps control population growth. _____
 14. High birth rate does not affect population. _____
 15. Population decrease occurs when the number of people goes down. _____
-

Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (20) - Horizontal Layout

1. What is the meaning of population? a) People only in cities b) Total number of people in an area c) Children only | _____
2. What is a population census? a) Counting animals b) Counting people c) Counting schools | _____
3. What does dense population mean? a) Few people in a large area b) Many people in an area c) No people at all | _____
4. What affects population distribution? a) Soil fertility b) Education only c) Shoes | _____
5. Which factor causes sparse population? a) Fertile soil b) Mountainous terrain c) Schools | _____
6. Which is a positive effect of population increase? a) Pollution b) More workers c) Traffic jams | _____

7. Which is a negative effect of population increase? a) More ideas b) Shortage of food c) Bigger market | _____
8. One way to control population growth? a) Encourage early marriages b) Promote family planning c) Reduce schools | _____
9. Population density formula is? a) Area \div population b) Population \div area c) Population \times area | _____
10. A person who carries out a census is called? a) Enumerator b) Teacher c) Doctor | _____
11. High population in towns is due to? a) Poor roads b) Availability of services c) No water | _____
12. Migration increases population because? a) People leave b) People arrive c) People sleep | _____
13. One effect of high birth rate is? a) Population growth b) Fewer schools c) Empty markets | _____
14. Why count population? a) Plan resources b) Reduce rainfall c) Plant trees | _____
15. Optimum population is? a) Population equals resources b) Too many people c) No people | _____
16. Which is a factor for dense population? a) Harsh climate b) Fertile soil c) Conflicts | _____
17. Family planning helps by? a) Increasing children b) Reducing population growth c) Destroying crops | _____
18. High population may cause? a) Food shortage b) Plenty of houses c) More trees | _____
19. Which is part of population growth factors? a) Good healthcare b) Lack of schools c) No jobs | _____
20. What is population explosion? a) Sudden increase b) Slow decrease c) Stable population | _____

Section D: Complete (15)

1. Population density = _____ \div _____
2. Dense population means _____ people live in an area.
3. Sparse population occurs when _____ people live in an area.
4. Population explosion is a _____ increase in population.
5. Optimum population occurs when population _____ resources.

6. Migration _____ population in an area.
7. Census is done every _____ years.
8. Family planning reduces _____ growth.
9. Overcrowded schools result from _____ population.
10. High birth rate _____ population.
11. Disease can cause _____ in population.
12. War and conflict may lead to _____ in population.
13. Fertile soil attracts _____ population.
14. Good healthcare _____ population growth.
15. Lack of water results in _____ population.

Match Column A with Column B:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Dense population | a) Many people per area |
| 2. Sparse population | b) Few people per area |
| 3. Enumerator | c) Person counting population |
| 4. Population explosion | d) Sudden increase of people |
| 5. Optimum population | e) Population equals resources |
| 6. Migration | f) Moving to another area |
| 7. Population census | g) Official counting of people |
| 8. Family planning | h) Controlling number of children |
| 9. High birth rate | i) Many children born |
| 10. Overcrowded schools | j) Too many students in a class |

Section E: Choose From the Bracket (15)

1. Population is the total number of (people / animals / trees) living in an area.
2. A census is done every (5 / 10 / 15) years.
3. Sparse population means (few / many / no) people in an area.

4. Dense population occurs in (cities / deserts / forests).
 5. Overcrowded schools are caused by (high / low / no) population.
 6. Migration means (moving / staying / sleeping) in another area.
 7. Optimum population occurs when resources (equal / exceed / lack) population.
 8. Family planning helps (increase / reduce / ignore) population growth.
 9. High birth rate (reduces / increases / ignores) population.
 10. Natural disasters may (increase / decrease / ignore) population.
 11. Good sanitation (reduces / increases / ignores) population growth.
 12. Education encourages (smaller / bigger / no) families.
 13. Urbanization attracts (dense / sparse / empty) population.
 14. Food shortage is a (positive / negative / neutral) effect of high population.
 15. Peace and security (increase / decrease / ignore) population growth.
-

Section F: Definitions (10)

1. Define population. _____
 2. Define dense population. _____
 3. Define sparse population. _____
 4. Define population census. _____
 5. Define population explosion. _____
 6. Define optimum population. _____
 7. Define migration. _____
 8. Define population density. _____
 9. Define family planning. _____
 10. Define early marriage. _____
-

Section G: Open Questions (15)

1. Why should a government conduct a population census? _____
 2. Give two reasons why some areas have dense population.

 3. Give two reasons why some areas have sparse population.

 4. How does high birth rate affect population growth? _____
 5. What problems may arise from overpopulation? _____
 6. How can poor sanitation affect population? _____
 7. Why is family planning important? _____ 8.
How does migration influence population distribution? _____
 9. What is the effect of fertile soil on population density?

 10. How can early marriages contribute to population growth?

 11. How does good healthcare influence population growth? _____
 12. Give two effects of population decrease. _____
 13. How does urbanization affect population distribution? _____
 14. What is the importance of counting population? _____
 15. How does peace and security affect population growth? _____
-

Section H: Explanation (10)

1. Explain why some areas have sparse population. _____
2. Explain why some areas have dense population. _____
3. Explain why population density is important. _____
4. Explain why early marriages affect population growth. _____
5. Explain why family planning helps communities. _____
6. Explain the effects of overpopulation on schools. _____
7. Explain the effects of overpopulation on food supply. _____
8. Explain the effects of overpopulation on housing. _____ 9.
Explain why migration occurs. _____

10. Explain why population census is important for the economy.

Section I: Differentiation (10)

1. Differentiate dense population from sparse population. _____
 2. Differentiate population increase from population decrease.

 3. Differentiate population census from population density.

 4. Differentiate optimum population from population explosion.

 5. Differentiate early marriage from family planning. _____ 6.
Differentiate migration from urbanization. _____
 7. Differentiate positive and negative effects of population growth.

 8. Differentiate natural and man-made causes of population decrease.

 9. Differentiate rural and urban population distribution. _____
 10. Differentiate overpopulation and underpopulation. _____
-

Section J: How to Care (10)

1. How to care for the environment as population grows? _____ 2.
How to reduce overcrowded schools? _____
3. How to improve sanitation in densely populated areas? _____
4. How to ensure enough food supply for growing population?

5. How to control population growth through education? _____
6. How to encourage family planning in communities? _____
7. How to reduce child marriages? _____
8. How to provide clean water for dense population areas? _____ 9.
How to maintain health services as population grows? _____

10. How to prevent environmental pollution due to overpopulation?

Section K: Relate (10)

1. Relate high birth rate with population growth. _____
 2. Relate migration with population distribution. _____
 3. Relate poor sanitation with disease spread. _____
 4. Relate family planning with social development. _____
 5. Relate fertile land with dense population. _____
 6. Relate urbanization with service availability. _____
 7. Relate early marriage with population explosion. _____
 8. Relate overpopulation with food shortage. _____
 9. Relate peace and security with population growth. _____
 10. Relate natural disasters with population decrease. _____
-

Section L: Mind Teasers (10)

1. If a village has 1000 people and 10 km² area, calculate population density.

2. If a city grows by 2000 people yearly, how many will live there in 5 years?

3. If birth rate is high but healthcare poor, what happens to population?

4. If 50 people migrate into a town of 500, how does density change?

5. If population doubles in 10 years, what effect on schools?

6. If a village has scarce water, what happens to dense population?

7. If population decreases, what happens to job availability?

8. If early marriages are common, what happens to growth rate?

9. If migration increases in a city, what effect on housing?

10. If population grows but land is limited, what happens to living conditions?

Answer Key (Horizontal)

A: True/False: 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.T 7.F 8.T 9.F 10.T 11.F 12.T 13.T 14.F 15.T

B: MCQs: 1.b 2.b 3.b 4.a 5.b 6.b 7.b 8.b 9.b 10.a 11.b 12.b 13.a 14.a 15.a 16.b 17.b 18.a 19.a 20.a

C: Matching: 1-a 2-b 3-c 4-d 5-e 6-f 7-g 8-h 9-i 10-j

D: Complete: 1.population ÷ area 2.many 3.few 4.sudden 5.equals 6.increases 7.10 8.population
9.high 10.increases 11.decrease 12.decrease 13.dense 14.increases 15.low

E: Bracket: 1.people 2.10 3.few 4.cities 5.high 6.moving 7.equal 8.reduce 9.increases 10.decrease
11.reduces 12.smaller 13.dense 14.negative 15.increase

F: Definitions: 1.Total number of people in an area 2.Many people in an area 3.Few people in an
area 4.Official counting of people 5.Sudden increase of people 6.Population equals resources
7.Moving to another area 8.Number of people per km² 9.Controlling number of children
10.Marriage at young age

G: Open Questions: Answers vary (sample: census helps plan resources, towns have jobs/services,
sparse areas lack resources, etc.)

H: Explanation: Answers vary (sample: sparse areas lack food/resources, dense areas have fertile
land/services)

I: Differentiation: Answers vary (sample: dense vs sparse, increase vs decrease, etc.) **J:**

How to Care: Answers vary (sample: plant trees, use family planning, clean water, build
schools, etc.)

K: Relate: Answers vary (sample: high birth rate → growth, migration → distribution, poor
sanitation → disease, etc.)

L: Mind Teasers: Answers vary (sample: density = population ÷ area, growth over years = linear or
% calculations, effects on schools/housing, etc.)

Section F: Definitions (10)

1. Population | _____
 2. Population census | _____
 3. Population growth | _____
 4. Population decrease | _____
 5. Population density | _____
 6. Population explosion | _____
 7. Optimum population | _____
 8. Migration | _____
 9. Enumerator | _____
 10. Family planning | _____
-

Section G: Open Questions (15)

1. Give two reasons why population can grow quickly. | _____
 2. List two problems caused by too many people living in one area. | _____
 3. State three advantages of high population growth. | _____
 4. Give three advantages of low population growth. | _____
 5. Explain why counting population is important. | _____
 6. Name one factor that influences population distribution. | _____
 7. Give one reason why some areas have sparse population. | _____
 8. Mention one reason why people prefer to live in towns. | _____
 9. Give one way the government can control population growth. | _____
 10. State one positive effect of population increase. | _____
 11. Mention one negative effect of population decrease. | _____
 12. Give one effect of high birth rate on population. | _____
 13. State one cultural reason why population grows. | _____
 14. Give one reason why poor sanitation affects population growth. | _____
 15. Explain why migration affects population numbers. | _____
-

Section H: Explanation (10)

1. Explain why population density is important. | _____

2. Explain the purpose of a population census. | _____
 3. Explain one cause of population explosion. | _____
 4. Explain one way family planning helps control population growth. | _____
 5. Explain why some areas have dense population. | _____
 6. Explain why sparse population occurs in mountains. | _____
 7. Explain one negative effect of overpopulation on housing. | _____
 8. Explain one positive effect of high population. | _____
 9. Explain why governments discourage early marriages. | _____
 10. Explain the link between population growth and food shortage. | _____
-

Section I: Differentiation (10)

1. Differentiate between dense and sparse population. | _____
 2. Differentiate between population increase and population decrease. | _____
 3. Differentiate between population growth and population explosion. | _____
 4. Differentiate between optimum population and overpopulation. | _____
 5. Differentiate between migration and emigration. | _____
 6. Differentiate between positive and negative effects of population increase. | _____
 7. Differentiate between high and low birth rate. | _____
 8. Differentiate between enumerator and planner. | _____
 9. Differentiate between population density and population distribution. | _____
 10. Differentiate between family planning and early marriage. | _____
-

Section J: How to Care (10)

1. How can people care for the environment with high population? | _____
2. How can governments promote family planning? | _____
3. How can sanitation reduce population problems? | _____
4. How can schools manage overcrowding due to population growth? | _____
5. How can food shortage be minimized in crowded areas? | _____
6. How can water scarcity be managed? | _____
7. How can traffic problems be reduced in cities? | _____

8. How can pollution be reduced with population growth? | _____
 9. How can healthcare be improved for growing populations? | _____
 10. How can communities handle population migration? | _____
-

Section K: Relate (10)

1. Relate population growth to job availability. | _____
 2. Relate overpopulation to housing problems. | _____
 3. Relate family planning to population control. | _____
 4. Relate high birth rate to school overcrowding. | _____
 5. Relate population census to government planning. | _____
 6. Relate migration to urban population density. | _____
 7. Relate sanitation to population health. | _____
 8. Relate climate to population distribution. | _____
 9. Relate food shortage to population increase. | _____
 10. Relate population decrease to unemployment. | _____
-

Section L: Mind Teasers (10)

1. If a town has 12,000 people and the area is 4 km^2 , what is the population density? | _____
2. If a village of 500 people doubles in 5 years, what phenomenon is this? | _____
3. A country has many children but few adults. What problem could this cause in the future? | _____
4. If water is scarce in a region, how will population be affected? | _____
5. A census shows 1 million people in an area of 500 km^2 . Find the population density. | _____
6. Why might people avoid living in areas with frequent floods? | _____
7. If more people migrate to cities, what problems could arise? | _____
8. How does early marriage contribute to overpopulation? | _____
9. If a town provides family planning services, what effect is expected on population growth? | _____

10. Why is counting population every 10 years important for development planning? | _____

UNIT 8 - COLONIAL RWANDA

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE (15 Questions)

Write TRUE or FALSE in the space provided.

1. Colonialism is when one country takes control of another country's land and people. | **Answer:** _____
2. Rwanda was colonized by Germany and later Belgium. | **Answer:** _____
3. Ethiopia and Liberia were colonized by Europeans. | **Answer:** _____
4. Before colonialism Rwanda was ruled by kings called Abami. | **Answer:** _____
5. Colonialists came to Africa to take land and resources. | **Answer:** _____
6. King Yuhi V Musinga fully supported missionaries. | **Answer:** _____
7. Some Africans collaborated with colonialists because of fear. | **Answer:** _____
8. Missionaries came to spread Christianity. | **Answer:** _____
9. Explorers came to discover new places. | **Answer:** _____
10. Traders came to Rwanda to find raw materials. | **Answer:** _____
11. Rwanda got independence in 1962. | **Answer:** _____
12. Grégoire Kayibanda became the first elected president of Rwanda. | **Answer:** _____
13. Colonialism strengthened unity among Rwandans. | **Answer:** _____
14. Missionaries built schools and hospitals in Rwanda. | **Answer:** _____
15. King Musinga was removed by the Belgians in 1931. | **Answer:** _____

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Questions)

1. Colonialism means:
A. Self rule | B. Control of another country | C. Friendship | D. Education | **Answer:** _____
2. Rwanda was first colonized by:
A. Belgium | B. Germany | C. Britain | D. France | **Answer:** _____
3. After Germany, Rwanda was colonized by:

A. Britain | B. France | C. Belgium | D. Portugal | **Answer:** _____ 4. Before colonial rule Rwanda was led by:

A. Chiefs | B. Governors | C. Abami | D. Traders | **Answer:** _____ 5.

One reason Europeans colonized Africa was to:

A. Visit | B. Gain land and power | C. Play | D. Relax | **Answer:** _____ 6.

The king who resisted colonial rule was:

A. Mutara III | B. Yuhi V Musinga | C. Rwabugiri | D. Kayibanda | **Answer:** _____

7. Missionaries came mainly to:

A. Trade | B. Spread Christianity | C. Fight | D. Rule | **Answer:** _____

8. Explorers came to:

A. Discover new areas | B. Fight | C. Farm | D. Teach | **Answer:** _____

9. Oscar Baumann and Adolf von Gotzen were:

A. Traders | B. Missionaries | C. Explorers | D. Farmers | **Answer:** _____ 10. Traders came to Rwanda to:

A. Find raw materials | B. Teach | C. Fight | D. Pray | **Answer:** _____

11. Karl Peters started:

A. German East African Company | B. Catholic Church | C. School | D. Hospital | **Answer:** _____

12. The first Catholic mission was started at:

A. Kigali | B. Save | C. Huye | D. Butare | **Answer:** _____

13. Missionaries introduced:

A. Slavery | B. Education | C. Fighting | D. War | **Answer:** _____

14. Colonial rule caused:

A. Unity | B. Division | C. Happiness | D. Peace | **Answer:** _____

15. Rwanda got independence on:

A. 1 July 1962 | B. 1 January 1960 | C. 1 June 1962 | D. 1 July 1960 | **Answer:** _____ 16.

Rwanda became a republic after:

A. Colonialism | B. Independence | C. War | D. Trade | **Answer:** _____

17. The first elected president of Rwanda was:

A. Mbonyumutwa | B. Kayibanda | C. Musinga | D. Rwabugiri | **Answer:** _____

18. Foreigners who spread religion were called:

A. Explorers | B. Missionaries | C. Traders | D. Chiefs | **Answer:** _____

19. Colonial administrators helped:

A. Control colonies | B. Trade | C. Farm | D. Teach | **Answer:** _____

20. The unity of Rwandans was weakened by:

A. Education | B. Colonialism | C. Trade | D. Culture | **Answer:** _____

SECTION C: MATCHING QUESTIONS (10)

Match Column A with Column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Yuhi V Musinga | A. First elected president |
| 2. Grégoire Kayibanda | B. Explorer |
| 3. Adolf von Gotzen | C. German Resident |
| 4. Richard Kandt | D. Rwandan king |
| 5. Karl Peters | E. German trader |
| 6. Missionaries | F. Spread Christianity |
| 7. Traders | G. Find raw materials |
| 8. Explorers | H. Discover new areas |
| 9. Colonial administrators | I. Control colonies |
| 10. Rwanda independence | J. 1962 |

Answer:

1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___ 9 ___ 10 ___

SECTION D: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (15)

- Colonialism is when one country _____ another country.
- Rwanda was colonized by _____ and later _____.
- Before colonial rule Rwanda was ruled by _____.
- Ethiopia and _____ were not colonized.
- King _____ resisted colonial rule.
- Missionaries came to spread _____.
- Traders came to find _____ materials.
- Explorers came to _____ new places.
- Rwanda got independence in _____.

10. The first elected president was _____.
 11. Missionaries built _____ and hospitals.
 12. Colonial rule caused _____ among Rwandans.
 13. Save mission was started by _____ missionaries.
 14. Karl Peters formed the _____ company.
 15. Rwanda became a _____ after independence.
-

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKET (15)

(Germany, missionaries, independence, traders, colonialism, Kayibanda, schools, explorers, unity, resources)

1. _____ means controlling another country.
 2. Rwanda was first colonized by _____.
 3. People who came to spread Christianity were called _____.
 4. Rwanda got _____ in 1962.
 5. _____ came to discover new places.
 6. Europeans wanted land and _____.
 7. Missionaries built _____ for education.
 8. _____ came to trade goods.
 9. Colonial rule destroyed _____ among Rwandans.
 10. _____ became the first elected president. (Continue similar pattern to 15)
-

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS (10)

Define the following:

1. Colonialism: _____
2. Explorer: _____
3. Missionary: _____
4. Trader: _____
5. Colonial administrator: _____
6. Independence: _____

7. Collaboration: _____
 8. Resistance: _____
 9. Foreigners: _____
 10. Republic: _____
-

SECTION G: OPEN QUESTIONS (15)

1. What is colonialism?

2. Name two countries that colonized Rwanda.

3. Why did Europeans colonize Rwanda?

4. Who was King during early colonial rule?

5. Why did some Africans collaborate with colonialists?

(Continue to 15)

SECTION H: EXPLANATION QUESTIONS (10)

Explain:

1. Why Europeans colonized Rwanda.
2. Reasons missionaries came to Rwanda.
3. Effects of colonial rule on Rwanda.
4. Why some Africans collaborated with colonialists.
5. Achievements of missionaries.
6. Reasons traders came to Rwanda.

7. Reasons explorers came to Africa.
 8. Effects of colonial administrators.
 9. Importance of independence.
 10. Role of King Musinga in resisting colonial rule.
-

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (10)

Differentiate between:

1. Colonialism and independence
 2. Explorers and missionaries
 3. Traders and colonial administrators
 4. Collaboration and resistance
 5. Positive and negative effects of missionaries
 6. German rule and Belgian rule
 7. Colony and independent country
 8. Missionaries and traders
 9. Foreigners and citizens
 10. Unity and division
-

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE / VALUES (10)

1. How can we promote unity among Rwandans today?
 2. How can students show patriotism to Rwanda?
 3. How should we respect national heroes?
 4. How can we protect Rwanda's independence?
 5. How can young people contribute to development?
 6. How should we respect our culture?
 7. How can we prevent division among people?
 8. How can we learn from the past?
 9. How should we treat foreigners?
 10. How can we promote peace in Rwanda?
-

SECTION K: RELATE (10)

1. Relate colonialism to modern leadership.
 2. Relate independence to national development.
 3. Relate missionaries to education today.
 4. Relate traders to modern business.
 5. Relate unity to national development.
 6. Relate colonial rule to today's history lessons.
 7. Relate explorers to modern tourism.
 8. Relate resistance to patriotism.
 9. Relate collaboration to leadership roles.
 10. Relate independence to freedom.
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS (10)

1. If Rwanda was colonized in the 19th century and got independence in 1962, how many years later was independence? Answer: _____
2. Name two African countries never colonized. Answer: _____
3. If explorers discovered Rwanda before missionaries arrived, who came first? Answer: _____
4. If missionaries built schools and hospitals, what two sectors improved? Answer: _____
5. Who replaced King Musinga? Answer: _____

(Continue to 10)

ANSWER KEY

True/False

Here it is written horizontally in clean rows so it can fit nicely in a document or marking guide.



TRUE / FALSE

1-15: T | T | F | T | T | F | T | T | T | T | T | T | F | T | T

MCQs

1-10:

B | B | C | C | B | B | B | A | C | A 11-20: A | B | B | B | A | B | B | B | A | B

ANSWER KEY – UNIT 8: COLONIAL RWANDA

SECTION C: MATCHING QUESTIONS

- 1 - D (Yuhi V Musinga - Rwandan king)
- 2 - A (Grégoire Kayibanda - First elected president)
- 3 - B (Adolf von Gotzen - Explorer)
- 4 - C (Richard Kandt - German Resident)
- 5 - E (Karl Peters - German trader)
- 6 - F (Missionaries - Spread Christianity)
- 7 - G (Traders - Find raw materials)
- 8 - H (Explorers - Discover new areas)
- 9 - I (Colonial administrators - Control colonies) 10 - J (Rwanda independence - 1962)

SECTION D: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1. Colonialism is when one country **controls** another country.
2. Rwanda was colonized by **Germany** and later **Belgium**.
3. Before colonial rule Rwanda was ruled by **Abami (kings)**.
4. Ethiopia and **Liberia** were not colonized.
5. King **Yuhi V Musinga** resisted colonial rule.
6. Missionaries came to spread **Christianity**.
7. Traders came to find **raw** materials.
8. Explorers came to **discover** new places.
9. Rwanda got independence in **1962**.
10. The first elected president was **Grégoire Kayibanda**.

11. Missionaries built **schools** and hospitals.
 12. Colonial rule caused **division** among Rwandans.
 13. Save mission was started by **Catholic** missionaries.
 14. Karl Peters formed the **German East African Company**.
 15. Rwanda became a **republic** after independence.
-

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKET

1. **Colonialism** means controlling another country.
 2. Rwanda was first colonized by **Germany**.
 3. People who spread Christianity were called **missionaries**.
 4. Rwanda got **independence** in 1962.
 5. **Explorers** came to discover new places.
 6. Europeans wanted land and **resources**.
 7. Missionaries built **schools** for education.
 8. **Traders** came to trade goods.
 9. Colonial rule destroyed **unity** among Rwandans.
 10. **Kayibanda** became the first elected president.
 11. Europeans wanted African **resources**.
 12. **Explorers** studied Africa's geography.
 13. **Missionaries** introduced Christianity.
 14. **Traders** looked for markets.
 15. Rwanda gained **independence** in 1962.
-

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS

1. **Colonialism**: Control of one country by another country.
2. **Explorer**: A person who travels to discover new places.
3. **Missionary**: A person sent to spread Christianity and teach religion.
4. **Trader**: A person who buys and sells goods.
5. **Colonial administrator**: A person who governs a colony for a foreign country.
6. **Independence**: Freedom of a country to rule itself.
7. **Collaboration**: Working together with colonial rulers.
8. **Resistance**: Refusing or fighting against colonial rule.
9. **Foreigners**: People from other countries.

10. **Republic:** A country led by a president instead of a king.

SECTION 6: OPEN QUESTIONS

1. **What is colonialism?**

Colonialism is when a powerful country takes control of another country's land and people.

2. **Name two countries that colonized Rwanda.** *Germany and Belgium.*

3. **Why did Europeans colonize Rwanda?**

To gain land, power, and natural resources.

4. **Who was the king during early colonial rule?** *King Yuhi V Musinga.*

5. **Why did some Africans collaborate with colonialists?**

Because of fear, rewards, power, and lack of choice.

6. **Name two groups of foreigners who came to Rwanda.**

Explorers and missionaries.

7. **What did missionaries bring to Rwanda?** *Schools, hospitals, and Christianity.*

8. **What bad effects did missionaries bring?**

They weakened Rwandan culture and supported colonial rule.

9. **When did Rwanda gain independence?** *1 July 1962.*

10. **Who was the first president of Rwanda?**

Dominique Mbonyumutwa (interim) and later Grégoire Kayibanda.

11. **What did traders come to find in Rwanda?** *Raw materials.*

12. **Who was removed by the Belgians in 1931?** *King Yuhi V Musinga.*

13. **Why did missionaries oppose King Musinga?** *Because he refused to become a Christian.*

14. **What happened to Rwanda after independence?**

It became a republic.

15. **Why is independence important?**

It allows a country to rule itself.

SECTION H: EXPLANATION QUESTIONS

1. Europeans colonized Rwanda to gain land, power, and resources.
 2. Missionaries came to spread Christianity and introduce education.
 3. Colonial rule caused division and loss of independence.
 4. Africans collaborated because of fear and rewards.
 5. Missionaries built schools, hospitals, and churches.
 6. Traders came to obtain raw materials and sell goods.
 7. Explorers came to discover new lands and geography.
 8. Colonial administrators helped control Rwanda for European powers.
 9. Independence allows a country to make its own decisions.
 10. King Musinga resisted colonial rule by refusing Christianity and opposing missionaries.
-

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION

1. **Colonialism vs Independence**
Colonialism is foreign control; independence is self-rule.
 2. **Explorers vs Missionaries**
Explorers discover places; missionaries spread religion.
 3. **Traders vs Colonial administrators**
Traders buy and sell goods; administrators govern colonies.
 4. **Collaboration vs Resistance**
Collaboration supports colonialists; resistance fights them.
 5. **Positive vs Negative effects of missionaries** Positive: schools and hospitals.
Negative: cultural change and division.
 6. **German rule vs Belgian rule**
Germany first colonized Rwanda; Belgium ruled later.
 7. **Colony vs Independent country**
A colony is controlled by foreigners; an independent country rules itself.
 8. **Missionaries vs Traders**
Missionaries spread Christianity; traders focus on trade.
 9. **Foreigners vs Citizens**
Foreigners come from other countries; citizens belong to the country.
 10. **Unity vs Division**
Unity means togetherness; division means separation.
-

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE / VALUES

1. Promote unity through respect and cooperation.
 2. Show patriotism by loving and serving Rwanda.
 3. Respect national heroes by remembering their contributions.
 4. Protect independence by working hard for the country.
 5. Young people can study and develop Rwanda.
 6. Respect Rwandan culture and traditions.
 7. Avoid discrimination and promote equality.
 8. Learn history to avoid past mistakes.
 9. Treat foreigners with respect.
 10. Promote peace and cooperation.
-

SECTION K: RELATE

1. Colonialism teaches lessons about leadership.
 2. Independence promotes national development.
 3. Missionaries influenced education today.
 4. Traders are similar to modern business people.
 5. Unity helps develop a country.
 6. Colonial history explains Rwanda's past challenges.
 7. Explorers relate to modern tourism.
 8. Resistance relates to patriotism.
 9. Collaboration relates to leadership roles.
 10. Independence relates to freedom.
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS

1. Independence came about **60–70 years later** depending on the starting point of colonial rule.
2. **Ethiopia and Liberia**
3. **Explorers**
4. **Education and health**
5. **King Mutara III Rudahigwa**
6. **Germany and Belgium**

7. 1962
 8. Grégoire Kayibanda
 9. Missionaries
 10. Explorers
-

PART 2 RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Unit 9: Bible and Qur'an

End of Unit Assessment

Section A: True or False (15)

- | 1. The Bible is a Holy book for Christians. | _____
- | 2. The Qur'an was revealed to Prophet Muhammad by Allah. | _____
- | 3. The Bible contains only one book. | _____
- | 4. The Qur'an is divided into Surahs and Ayahs. | _____
- | 5. Moses wrote the entire Bible alone. | _____ |
- | 6. The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew. | _____
- | 7. The New Testament has 27 books. | _____
- | 8. The Qur'an contains more than 6000 verses. | _____
- | 9. The Bible teaches love, faith, and forgiveness. | _____
- | 10. The first five books of the Bible are called Pentateuch or Torah. | _____
- | 11. The Qur'an teaches monotheism. | _____
- | 12. Christians believe the Bible was inspired by God. | _____
- | 13. Al-Baqarah is the shortest Surah in the Qur'an. | _____
- | 14. Synoptic Gospels include Matthew, Mark, and Luke. | _____
- | 15. The Bible and Qur'an have the same structure. | _____

Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (20)

- | 1. What is the Bible? a) Storybook b) Holy book for Christians c) Science book d) Cooking book | _____ |
- | 2. What is the Qur'an? a) Songbook b) History book c) Holy book for Muslims d) Book of poems | _____ |
- | 3. Who uses the Bible in worship? a) Muslims b) Christians c) Hindus d) Buddhists | _____ |
- | 4. Who uses the Qur'an in worship? a) Christians b) Muslims c) Jews d) Sikhs | _____ |
- | 5. The first three books of the New Testament are called? a) Pentateuch b) Synoptic Gospels c) Letters d) Revelation | _____ |
- | 6. Who received the Qur'an from God? a) Jesus b) Moses c) Prophet Muhammad d) Abraham | _____ |
- | 7. How should holy books be treated? a) Respectfully b) Throwing c) Chairs d) Hiding | _____ |
- | 8. How many main parts does the Bible have? a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four | _____ |
- | 9. What language was the New Testament first written in? a) Hebrew b) Latin c) Greek d) Arabic | _____ |
- | 10. What language was the Qur'an originally written in? a) English b) French c) Arabic d) Latin | _____ |
- | 11. Who wrote many Psalms in the Bible? a) Moses b) David c) Paul d) John | _____ |
- | 12. The Qur'an teaches about? a) Money b) Prophets of God c) Cooking d) Farming | _____ |
- | 13. Which of these is NOT part of Old Testament law? a) Genesis b) Exodus c) Isaiah d) Numbers | _____ |
- | 14. What does the Bible provide? a) Guidance for daily life b) Recipes c) Maps d) Science experiments | _____ |
- | 15. The Qur'an provides instructions on? a) Sports b) Prayer, fasting, giving c) Cooking d) Gardening | _____ |
- | 16. Which part of the New Testament contains letters? a) Gospel b) Acts c) Epistles d) Revelation | _____ |
- | 17. What is the shortest Surah in the Qur'an? a) Al-Fatiha b) Al-Baqarah c) Al-Kawthar d) Al-Imran | _____ |
- | 18. Which Surah is the longest? a) Al-Fatiha b) Al-Baqarah c) Al-Kawthar d) Al-Maidah | _____ |
- | 19. Who are the patriarchs mentioned in the Bible? a) Adam, Noah b) Abraham, Isaac, Jacob c) Moses, David d) Muhammad | _____ |

| 20. Which of the following is a main theme of the New Testament? a) Cooking b) Jesus' life and teachings c) Geography d) Music | _____ |

Section C: Matching Questions (10)

Match Column A with Column B horizontally:

Column A	Column B
1. Old Testament	a) Revealed to Prophet Muhammad
2. New Testament	b) Four books telling life of Jesus
3. Pentateuch	c) 114 chapters in Qur'an
4. Synoptic Gospels	d) First five books of the Bible
5. Revelation	e) Last book of the Bible
6. Al-Fatiha	f) Opening Surah of Qur'an
7. Al-Baqarah	g) Longest Surah in Qur'an
8. Bible	h) Holy book for Christians
9. Qur'an	i) Holy book for Muslims
10. Epistles	j) Letters written to early churches

Section D: Complete the Sentences (15)

1. The Bible is divided into and
2. The Qur'an contains surahs and more than ayahs.
3. The first five books of the Old Testament are called
4. The first three Gospels are called

5. Al-Baqarah is the Surah of the Qur'an
 6. Al-Kawthar is the Surah of the Qur'an
 7. The Qur'an was revealed by to Prophet Muhammad
 8. Christians read the Bible to grow closer to
 9. The New Testament has books
 10. The Bible teaches and
 11. The Qur'an teaches and
 12. Prophets mentioned in the Qur'an include
 13. Synoptic Gospels include
 14. Jesus is called the in Christianity
 15. Prophet Muhammad is the in Islam
-

Section E: Choose from the Bracket (15)

- | 1. The Holy Spirit guided the authors of the Bible (True, False) | _____ |
- | 2. The Qur'an was revealed in Arabic (True, False) | _____ |
- | 3. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob are called (Patriarchs, Prophets) | _____ |
- | 4. The New Testament focuses on (Jesus, Moses) | _____ |
- | 5. The first Surah of the Qur'an is (Al-Fatiha, Al-Baqarah) | _____ |
- | 6. The Bible's Old Testament contains (46, 27) books | _____ |
- | 7. Christians read the Bible for (Guidance, Money) | _____ |
- | 8. The Qur'an teaches about (Justice, Geography) | _____ |
- | 9. Revelation is the (last, first) book of the Bible | _____ |
- | 10. Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke are called (Synoptic, Pentateuch) | _____ |
- | 11. The Qur'an gives rules on (Prayer, Cooking) | _____ |
- | 12. Psalms and Proverbs are (Poetic books, Law books) | _____ |
- | 13. Jesus is the (Saviour, Prophet) in Christianity | _____ |
- | 14. The Qur'an guides Muslims in (Daily life, School rules) | _____ |

| 15. Christians and Muslims believe in (One God, Many Gods) | _____ |

✓ **Answer Key (Concise)**

True/False: 1T, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5F, 6T, 7T, 8T, 9T, 10T, 11T, 12T, 13F, 14T, 15F

MCQs: 1B, 2C, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6C, 7A, 8B, 9C, 10C, 11B, 12B, 13C, 14A, 15B, 16C, 17C, 18B, 19B, 20B

Matching: 1-d, 2-b, 3-d, 4-b, 5-e, 6-f, 7-g, 8-h, 9-i, 10-j

Complete: 1. Old & New Testament, 2. 114, 6000+, 3. Pentateuch/Torah, 4. Synoptic Gospels, 5. Longest, 6. Shortest, 7. Allah, 8. God, 9. 27, 10. Love, Faith, 11. Obedience, Mercy, 12. Adam, Noah, Abraham..., 13. Matthew, Mark, Luke, 14. Son of God, 15. Prophet

Choose from Bracket: 1T, 2T, 3Patriarchs, 4Jesus, 5Al-Fatiha, 6-46, 7Guidance, 8Justice, 9Last, 10Synoptic, 11Prayer, 12Poetic books, 13Saviour, 14Daily life, 15One God

I can finish the rest of the sections (Definitions, Open Questions, Explanation, Differentiation, How to Care, Relate, Mind Teasers) and format them fully horizontally so the entire exam is ready for Word/PDF printing.

✓ **CONTINUATION - SECTION B: MCQs**

Here are your questions numbered and arranged horizontally so they match the horizontal answer key format you already created. This layout is clean and works well for marking guides, Excel sheets, or exam papers.



TRUE / FALSE QUESTIONS (1–15)

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15

MCQs QUESTIONS (1–20)

1–10

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10

11–20

11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20

TRUE / FALSE

T | T | F | T | T | F | T | T | T | T | T | T | F | T | T

MCQs

1-10 B | B | C | C | B | B | B | A | C | A 11-20 A | B | B | B | A | B | B | B | A | B

✓ Ultra-compact marking sheet format

Q: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 A:
T T F T T F T T T T T F T T | B B C C B B B A C A A B B B A B B B A B

✓ SECTION D: COMPLETE (Full 15)

1. Faith means trusting and believing in _____.
2. Charity is an act of _____.
3. Zakat is _____ giving.
4. Sadaqah is _____ charity.
5. Faith without _____ is dead.
6. The Greatest Commandment teaches love for _____ and _____.
7. Prayer is an expression of _____.
8. Helping others shows our _____.
9. Muslims believe giving pleases _____.
10. Charity strengthens _____.
11. A true believer shows faith through _____.

12. One characteristic of faith is _____.
13. Reading God's word helps develop _____.
14. Being kind shows _____.
15. Acts of charity are done with a good _____.
-

✓ **SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (Complete 10)**

Differentiate between:

1. Zakat and Sadaqah

2. Faith and Charity

3. Belief and Trust

4. Prayer and Worship

5. Giving money and Giving time

6. Helping willingly and Helping by force

7. A true believer and A false believer

8. Love for God and Love for neighbour

9. Obedience and Disobedience

10. Kind deed and Bad deed

✓ **SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (10)**

Explain how to care for:

1. The poor

2. The elderly

3. Orphans

4. Sick people

5. Neighbours

6. Travellers

7. Parents

8. Schoolmates

9. Teachers

10. Community members

✓ SECTION K: RELATE (10)

Relate faith to:

1. Prayer

2. Helping others

3. Obedience

4. Love

5. Charity

6. Hard times

7. Worship

8. Reading *God's* word

9. Social unity

10. Responsibility

✓ SECTION L: FULL MIND TEASERS (10)

1. If a rich person gives money but insults the poor, is it true charity? Explain.

2. Can someone pray every day but refuse to help others? What does it show?

3. Why do you think faith must be shown through actions?

4. Is charity possible without love? Explain.

5. Why does God care about how we treat others?

6. What happens in society if people stop doing acts of charity?

7. Can a child show faith? How?

8. Why is helping others considered serving God?

9. What makes charity more valuable: amount or intention?

10. If you had nothing to give, how could you still show charity?

FULL ANSWERS WRITTEN

✓ SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE (Horizontal Answers)

1-15: T, F, T, T, T, F, T, T, T, F, T, T, F, F, T

✓ SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE (Horizontal Answers)

1-20: b, a, b, c, b, b, c, b, b, b, a, b, b, b, b, b, a, b, b, b

✓ SECTION C: MATCHING (Horizontal Answers)

1-10: b, c, d, a, e, f, g, h, i, j

✓ SECTION D: COMPLETE (Horizontal Answers)

1-15:

God, love, obligatory, voluntary, works, God & neighbour, faith, faith, God, social bonds, kind deeds, trust, faith, faith, heart

✓ SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKET (Horizontal Answers)

1-15:

Faith, Zakat, Prayer, Charity, Love, Sadaqah, Obedience, Faith, Charity, Love, Prayer, Faith, Zakat, Sadaqah, Charity

✓ **SECTION F: DEFINITIONS Faith - Trusting and believing in God.**

1. Acts of Charity - Kind deeds done to help others.
 2. Zakat - Obligatory annual giving.
 3. Sadaqah - Voluntary giving.
 4. Greatest Commandment - Love God and neighbour.
 5. Prayer - Talking to God.
 6. Compassion - Showing mercy and kindness.
 7. Obedience - Following God's teachings.
 8. Belief - Accepting God as real.
 9. Kind deed - Good action done freely.
-

✓ **SECTION G: OPEN QUESTIONS (Short Horizontal Model Answers)**

1. Charity in Christianity - Shows love for neighbour.
2. Charity in Islam - Pleases Allah and is a duty.
3. Faith & charity identity - Belief shown through actions.
4. Faith in hard times - Trusting God always.
5. Helping others - Shows love and obedience.
6. Faith grows - Through prayer and reading God's word.
7. Charity strengthens - Social unity.
8. True believer - Has faith and good works.
9. Prayer - Expression of faith.
10. Love neighbour - Respect and help them.
11. Commitment - Choosing to follow God.
12. Kind deeds - Helping the needy.
13. Obedience - Doing what God commands.
14. Worship - Honoring God.
15. Charity importance - Builds compassion.

✓ SECTION H: EXPLANATION (Horizontal Core Points)

1. Faith + charity - Belief must be shown in actions.
 2. Personal commitment - Requires trust and obedience.
 3. Helping others - Proves real faith.
 4. Charity impact - Builds unity and love.
 5. Hard times - Faith gives strength.
 6. Prayer - Builds relationship with God.
 7. Obedience - Shows trust in God.
 8. Reading scripture - Strengthens faith.
 9. Love - Foundation of charity.
 10. Service - Serving others is serving God.
-

✓ SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (Horizontal)

1. Zakat - Compulsory; Sadaqah - Voluntary.
 2. Faith - Belief; Charity - Action.
 3. Belief - Accept truth; Trust - Depend on God.
 4. Prayer - Talking to God; Worship - Honoring God.
 5. Money giving - Material; Time giving - Service.
 6. Willing help - From heart; Forced help - No love.
 7. True believer - Faith + works; False believer - Words only.
 8. Love God - Worship; Love neighbour - Help.
 9. Obedience - Follow God; Disobedience - Ignore commands.
 10. Kind deed - Helps; Bad deed - Harms.
-

✓ SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (Horizontal)

1. Poor - Give food, clothes, support.
2. Elderly - Respect and assist them.
3. Orphans - Provide love and needs.

4. Sick - Visit and comfort them.
 5. Neighbours - Respect and help.
 6. Travellers - Offer support.
 7. Parents - Obey and respect.
 8. Schoolmates - Share and support.
 9. Teachers - Respect and listen.
 10. Community - Promote unity and kindness.
-

✓ **SECTION K: RELATE (Horizontal)**

1. Faith → Prayer.
 2. Faith → Helping others.
 3. Faith → Obedience.
 4. Faith → Love.
 5. Faith → Charity.
 6. Faith → Strength in hardship.
 7. Faith → Worship.
 8. Faith → Reading scripture.
 9. Faith → Unity.
 10. Faith → Responsibility.
-

✓ **SECTION L: MIND TEASERS No - Charity requires respect.**

1. Shows weak faith.
2. Faith must produce action. 3.
No - Charity requires love.
4. Because we are His creation.
5. Society becomes selfish.
6. Yes - Through prayer and kindness.
7. Helping people obeys God.

8. Intention is most important.
 9. Give time, kindness, encouragement.
-

If you want next:

III I can prepare a 100-mark structured marking scheme table (horizontal format for teachers)

Question Numbers (Horizontal)

4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20

Correct Answers (Horizontal)

C | B | B | C | A | B | B | A | B | A | A | B | B | A | B | B | B

✓ **Compact marking sheet format**

Q: 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 A:
C B B C A B B A B A A B B A B B B

✓ **Pipe-separated format (for documents or spreadsheets)**

C | B | B | C | A | B | B | A | B | A | A | B | B | A | B | B | B

✓ **SECTION D: COMPLETE (Questions 4-15 Continued)**

4. Sadaqah is _____ charity.
5. Faith without _____ is dead.
6. The Greatest Commandment teaches us to love _____ and _____.
7. Prayer is an expression of _____.
8. Helping others shows our _____.
9. Muslims believe giving pleases _____.
10. Charity strengthens _____ in society.
11. A true believer shows faith through _____.

12. One characteristic of faith is _____.
13. Reading God's word helps develop _____.
14. Acts of charity are done with a good _____.
15. Being kind shows _____ and compassion.
-

✓ **SECTION F: DEFINITIONS (Complete 10)**

1. Faith

2. Acts of Charity

3. Zakat

4. Sadaqah

5. Greatest Commandment

6. Prayer

7. Compassion

8. Obedience

9. Belief

10. Kind deed

✓ **SECTION 6: OPEN QUESTIONS (Complete 15)**

1. Why is charity important in Christianity?

2. Why is charity important in Islam?

3. Why do faith and charity form the identity of a believer?

4. How does prayer strengthen faith?

5. Give five characteristics of faith.

6. Why must faith be shown through actions?

7. Explain how helping others serves God.

8. How does charity build unity in society?

9. What happens if someone believes but does not act kindly?

10. Why is obedience important in faith?

11. How can children perform acts of charity?

12. How does reading God's word develop faith?

13. Why is love important in charity?

14. How does faith help during difficult times?

15. Describe one act of charity you can perform at school.

✓ **ANSWERS (FULL HORIZONTAL)**

TRUE/FALSE

T, F, T, T, T, T, T, F, T, T, T, T, T, F, T

MCQs

b, a, b, c, b, b, c, a, b, b, a, b, a, a, b, b, a, b, b, b

COMPLETE

God, love, obligatory, voluntary, works, God & neighbour, faith, faith, Allah/God, social bonds, kind deeds, trust, faith, heart, love

End-of-Unit Assessment: Unit 11 - Avoiding Sins**Time: 2 Hours | Total Marks: 100**

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE (15 Marks)**Instructions:** Write **T** for True and **F** for False in the space provided.

1. Sin is anything we do, say, or think against God's commandments. ____
 2. All sins have the same severity and consequences. ____
 3. Stealing is an example of a minor sin. ____
 4. Adam and Eve committed the first sin by disobeying God. ____
 5. Gossiping is a major sin. ____
 6. Prayer helps us to avoid sin. ____
 7. Sin only affects the individual, not the community. ____
 8. Laziness can be a root of sin. ____
 9. Forgiving others is a way of avoiding sin. ____
 10. Jealousy can lead to sinful actions. ____
 11. Sin brings joy and peace to the individual. ____
 12. Repentance helps us return to God. ____
 13. Dishonesty is considered a sin. ____
 14. Minor sins can lead to major sins if not corrected. ____
 15. Doing good deeds strengthens us to resist sin. ____
-

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)**Instructions:** Choose the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. Who committed the first sin in the Bible?
a) Moses ____ b) Adam and Eve ____ c) Joshua ____ d) Solomon ____
2. Which of the following is a consequence of sin?
a) Peace and joy ____ b) Punishment and separation from God ____
c) Receiving blessings ____ d) Going to heaven ____
3. A person who steals sins because stealing is:

- a) a way of getting what we want ___ b) tolerable ___
 c) against God's commandments ___ d) encouraged ___
4. Which is a way of avoiding sins?
 a) Telling lies ___ b) Reading the word of God ___
 c) Disobeying parents ___ d) Stealing ___
5. Which of the following is a major sin?
 a) Forgetting to pray ___ b) Lying ___ c) Gossiping ___ d) Complaining ___
6. What separates us from God?
 a) Prayer ___ b) Sin ___ c) Reading Scriptures ___ d) Obedience ___
7. A sin that causes minor consequences is called:
 a) Grave sin ___ b) Major sin ___ c) Minor sin ___ d) Original sin ___
8. Which root of sin is linked to arrogance?
 a) Humility ___ b) Pretending ___ c) Laziness ___ d) Greed ___
9. Which value helps overcome jealousy?
 a) Zeal ___ b) Patience ___ c) Brotherly love ___ d) Humility ___
10. What did Adam and Eve eat that caused sin?
 a) Bread ___ b) Forbidden fruit ___ c) Honey ___ d) Fish ___
11. Which action shows obedience to God?
 a) Disobeying parents ___ b) Stealing ___ c) Prayer ___ d) Gossiping ___
12. What is the origin of sin?
 a) Jesus ___ b) Adam and Eve ___ c) Moses ___ d) Noah ___
13. Which sin affects trust and peace?
 a) Stealing ___ b) Fighting ___ c) Lying ___ d) Gossiping ___
14. Which root of sin can be overcome by patience?
 a) Anger ___ b) Greed ___ c) Lust ___ d) Laziness ___
15. Which moral value counters greed?
 a) Not being controlled by earthly things ___ b) Humility ___
 c) Patience ___ d) Zeal ___
16. Which sin can lead to fights and killing?
 a) Anger ___ b) Gossiping ___ c) Laziness ___ d) Complaining ___
17. Which value helps us overcome lust?
 a) Zeal ___ b) Pure heart ___ c) Brotherly love ___ d) Humility ___
18. Which sin causes shame and guilt?
 a) Stealing ___ b) Lying ___ c) Gossiping ___ d) All of the above ___
19. Which action can prevent falling into sin?

a) Bad friendships ____ b) Prayer ____ c) Laziness ____ d) Anger ____

20. Which sin is called Original sin?

a) Adam and Eve disobeying God ____ b) Gossiping ____

c) Stealing ____ d) Anger ____

SECTION C: MATCHING QUESTIONS (10 Marks)

Instructions: Match Column A with Column B. Write the correct letter in the space.

Column A Column B

1. Lying ____ | a) Greed |
2. Anger ____ | b) Disobedience |
3. Stealing ____ | c) Causes shame and fear |
4. Adam and Eve ____ | d) Major sin |
5. Laziness ____ | e) Minor sin |
6. Humility ____ | f) Root of arrogance |
7. Brotherly love ____ | g) Root of jealousy |
8. Gossiping ____ | h) Root of laziness |
9. Killing ____ | i) Root of anger |
10. Complaining ____ | j) Root of selfishness |

SECTION D: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (15 Marks)

1. Sin is _____ in the eyes of God.
2. Adam and Eve committed _____ sin.
3. A sin that has serious consequences is called _____.
4. Gossiping is an example of _____ sin.
5. _____ helps us to resist sin by giving us strength.
6. Reading _____ helps us make good choices.
7. Repentance is _____ to God for our wrongs.
8. The root of stealing is _____.

9. _____ helps overcome arrogance.
 10. _____ leads to fights and hatred.
 11. To avoid sin, one should avoid _____ friends.
 12. Sin separates us from _____.
 13. Major sins include _____, stealing, and adultery.
 14. Minor sins can become major sins if _____.
 15. Being patient helps overcome _____.
-

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKET (15 Marks)

Instructions: Choose the correct word from the brackets.

1. Adam and Eve committed (original, minor, grave) sin. ____
 2. A (major, minor) sin has serious consequences. ____
 3. Lying is a (minor, major) sin. ____
 4. The (roots, fruits) of sin are hidden causes of sinful actions. ____
 5. (Prayer, Gossiping) helps us avoid sin. ____
 6. (Jealousy, Humility) is a root of sin. ____
 7. (Greed, Patience) helps overcome anger. ____
 8. To return to God, we must (repent, lie). ____
 9. Avoiding bad friends helps us (sin, resist sin). ____
 10. (Lust, Honesty) can lead to fornication. ____
 11. (Brotherly love, Laziness) helps overcome jealousy. ____
 12. (Reading Scriptures, Complaining) helps guide moral decisions. ____
 13. Sin brings (peace, suffering). ____
 14. Punishment is a (consequence, value) of sin. ____
 15. (Humility, Anger) helps overcome arrogance. ____
-

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS (10 Marks)

1. Define sin. _____
 2. Define major sin. _____
 3. Define minor sin. _____
 4. What is original sin? _____
 5. What is repentance? _____
 6. What is a root of sin? _____
 7. Define consequence. _____
 8. Define moral value. _____
 9. Define humility. _____
 10. Define brotherly love. _____
-

SECTION 6: OPEN QUESTIONS (15 Marks)

1. Explain how sin entered the world. _____
 2. Name any 3 major sins and explain why they are grave. _____
 3. Identify 4 roots of sin. _____
 4. Discuss 3 ways of avoiding sin at home. _____
 5. Discuss 3 ways of avoiding sin at school. _____
 6. What are the consequences of sin to God? _____
 7. What are the consequences of sin to the individual? _____
 8. What are the consequences of sin to the community? _____
 9. Explain why minor sins can become major sins. _____
 10. Suggest 3 ways to practice moral values daily. _____
 11. How does prayer help to resist sin? _____
 12. Why should we avoid bad friends? _____
 13. Explain the value of asking for forgiveness. _____
 14. Why is patience important in avoiding sin? _____
 15. How does doing good help prevent sin? _____
-

SECTION H: EXPLANATION (10 Marks)

1. Explain why stealing is wrong. _____
 2. Explain why sin separates us from God. _____
 3. Explain how jealousy leads to sinful actions. _____
 4. Explain the importance of humility in avoiding sin. _____
 5. Explain how anger can lead to punishment. _____
 6. Explain the effect of laziness on behavior. _____
 7. Explain how gossiping affects the community. _____
 8. Explain why repentance is important. _____
 9. Explain the role of moral values in resisting sin. _____
 10. Explain how sins affect relationships at home and school. _____
-

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (10 Marks)

1. Differentiate between major and minor sins. _____
 2. Differentiate between root of sin and consequence of sin. _____
 3. Differentiate between arrogance and humility. _____
 4. Differentiate between obedience and disobedience. _____
 5. Differentiate between original sin and personal sin. _____
 6. Differentiate between patience and anger. _____
 7. Differentiate between brotherly love and jealousy. _____
 8. Differentiate between repentance and punishment. _____
 9. Differentiate between greed and sacrifice. _____
 10. Differentiate between peace and conflict caused by sin. _____
-

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (10 Marks)

1. How can you care for others to avoid sin? _____
2. How can you care for your community to promote peace? _____
3. How can you care for your moral behavior at school? _____
4. How can you care for your thoughts to avoid sinful desires? _____

5. How can you care for your family relationships? _____
 6. How can you care for friendships? _____
 7. How can prayer help you care for your soul? _____
 8. How can you care for honesty at home? _____
 9. How can helping others prevent sin? _____
 10. How can caring for God's commandments help avoid sin? _____
-

SECTION K: RELATE (10 Marks)

1. Relate arrogance to a root of sin. _____
 2. Relate jealousy to behavior that harms others. _____
 3. Relate laziness to consequences of sin. _____
 4. Relate greed to personal suffering. _____
 5. Relate anger to community conflicts. _____
 6. Relate lust to moral values needed. _____
 7. Relate prayer to resisting temptation. _____
 8. Relate repentance to God's forgiveness. _____
 9. Relate moral values to avoiding gossip. _____
 10. Relate honesty to trust at school and home. _____
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS (10 Marks)

1. If telling lies hurts trust, what moral value will fix it? _____
2. If gossiping leads to fights, what action prevents it? _____
3. Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit. What lesson can we learn? _____
4. What can turn a minor sin into a major sin? _____
5. If anger leads to fights, what should we practice? _____
6. What root of sin does stealing show? _____
7. Which sin leads to shame and fear? _____
8. Which moral value counters greed? _____
9. How can brotherly love prevent jealousy? _____
10. How does patience protect from sinful actions? _____

ANSWER KEY (For Teacher Use)

True/False: 1-T, 2-F, 3-F, 4-T, 5-F, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-T, 10-T, 11-F, 12-T, 13-T, 14-T, 15-T

MCQs: 1-b, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-b, 6-b, 7-c, 8-b, 9-c, 10-b, 11-c, 12-b, 13-c, 14-a, 15-a, 16-a, 17-b, 18-d, 19-b, 20-a

Matching: 1-c, 2-i, 3-j, 4-b, 5-h, 6-f, 7-g, 8-e, 9-d, 10-a

Complete, Choose, Definitions, Open Questions, Explanation, Differentiation, How to Care, Relate, Mind Teasers: [Answer key follows the content above; exact matches based on unit text]

ANSWER KEY - UNIT 11: AVOIDING SINS

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE (15 Marks)

Perfect! Here's how your answers can be set horizontally for easier printing or quick reference. I've formatted **SECTION A** and **SECTION B** exactly as you asked:

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE (15 Marks)

1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F | 6. T | 7. F | 8. T | 9. T | 10. T | 11. F | 12. T | 13. T | 14. T | 15. T

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

1. b) Adam and Eve | 2. b) Punishment and separation from God | 3. c) against God's commandments | 4. b) Reading the word of God | 5. b) Lying | 6. b) Sin | 7. c) Minor sin | 8. b) Pretending | 9. c) Brotherly love | 10. b) Forbidden fruit | 11. c) Prayer | 12. b) Adam and Eve | 13. c) Lying | 14. a) Anger | 15. a) Not being controlled by earthly things | 16. a) Anger | 17. b) Pure heart | 18. d) All of the above | 19. b) Prayer | 20. a) Adam and Eve disobeying God

SECTION C: MATCHING QUESTIONS (10 Marks)

Column A	Answer (Column B)
1. Lying	c) Causes shame and fear
2. Anger	i) Root of anger
3. Stealing	j) Root of selfishness
4. Adam and Eve	b) Disobedience
5. Laziness	h) Root of laziness
6. Humility	f) Root of arrogance
7. Brotherly love	g) Root of jealousy
8. Gossiping	e) Minor sin
9. Killing	d) Major sin
10. Complaining	a) Greed

SECTION D: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (15 Marks)

- wrong
- original
- major
- minor
- Prayer
- Holy Scriptures
- asking forgiveness
- Selfishness
- Humility
- Anger
- bad

12. God
 13. Killing
 14. not corrected
 15. Anger
-

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKET (15 Marks)

1. original
 2. major
 3. minor
 4. roots
 5. Prayer
 6. Jealousy
 7. Patience
 8. repent
 9. resist sin
 10. Lust
 11. Brotherly love
 12. Reading Scriptures
 13. suffering
 14. consequence
 15. Humility
-

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS (10 Marks)

1. Sin - Anything we do, say, or think against God's commandments.
2. Major sin - A grave sin that has serious consequences to oneself, others, and God.
3. Minor sin - A small sin that has minor consequences but can lead to bigger sins.
4. Original sin - The first sin committed by Adam and Eve by disobeying God.
5. Repentance - Asking God's forgiveness for one's sins and returning to Him.
6. Root of sin - The underlying cause or reason that makes a person commit sins.
7. Consequence - The result or effect of an action.

8. Moral value - A principle or habit that guides us to do good and avoid sin.
9. Humility - The quality of being humble and not arrogant.
10. Brotherly love - Caring, kindness, and love towards others.

SECTION G: OPEN QUESTIONS (15 Marks)

1. Sin entered the world when Adam and Eve disobeyed God in the Garden of Eden.
2. Three major sins: Killing (destroys life), Stealing (hurts others and disobeys God), Adultery (betrays trust and dishonors God).
3. Four roots of sin: Arrogance, Greed, Jealousy, Anger.
4. Three ways of avoiding sin at home: Obey parents, help family members, pray regularly.
5. Three ways of avoiding sin at school: Be honest, help classmates, follow school rules.
6. Consequences of sin to God: Makes God sad, breaks His commandments, displeases Him.
7. Consequences of sin to individual: Shame, guilt, punishment, loss of peace.
8. Consequences of sin to community: Fights, mistrust, breaks friendship, damages unity.
9. Minor sins can become major sins if repeated or ignored.
10. Three ways to practice moral values daily: Show kindness, honesty, and patience.
11. Prayer helps resist sin by giving guidance and strength from God.
12. Avoiding bad friends prevents exposure to sinful behaviors.
13. Asking for forgiveness restores relationship with God and peace of mind.
14. Patience helps control anger and prevents sinful actions.
15. Doing good strengthens moral behavior and reduces temptation to sin.

SECTION H: EXPLANATION (10 Marks)

1. Stealing is wrong because it harms others and disobeys God.
2. Sin separates us from God because it breaks His commandments.
3. Jealousy leads to sinful actions such as betrayal or backbiting.
4. Humility prevents arrogance, making it easier to avoid sin.
5. Anger can lead to fights, punishment, and broken relationships.
6. Laziness can lead to inactivity, backbiting, and sin.
7. Gossiping harms trust and peace in the community.
8. Repentance restores relationship with God and brings forgiveness.

9. Moral values guide decisions and prevent sinful behavior.
 10. Sin damages relationships, trust, and unity at home and school.
-

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (10 Marks)

1. Major sin has serious consequences; minor sin has minor consequences.
 2. Root of sin is cause; consequence is effect of sin.
 3. Arrogance is prideful; humility is modest and humble.
 4. Obedience follows rules; disobedience breaks rules.
 5. Original sin is the first sin; personal sin is individual wrongdoing.
 6. Patience is calm endurance; anger is loss of control.
 7. Brotherly love is care for others; jealousy is envy.
 8. Repentance seeks forgiveness; punishment is the result of sin.
 9. Greed is selfish desire; sacrifice is giving for others.
 10. Peace is harmony; conflict arises from sin.
-

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (10 Marks)

1. Care for others by helping and respecting them.
 2. Care for community by promoting peace and fairness.
 3. Care for moral behavior by obeying rules and being honest.
 4. Care for thoughts by avoiding sinful desires and thinking positively.
 5. Care for family by being obedient and helpful.
 6. Care for friendships by being trustworthy and kind.
 7. Prayer helps care for soul by seeking guidance from God.
 8. Care for honesty by telling the truth and keeping promises.
 9. Helping others prevents sin by promoting good habits.
 10. Obeying God's commandments helps avoid sin.
-

SECTION K: RELATE (10 Marks)

1. Arrogance leads to prideful behavior which is a root of sin.
 2. Jealousy harms others by causing backbiting, envy, or betrayal.
 3. Laziness leads to inactivity and backbiting, which are sinful.
 4. Greed causes selfishness and suffering for oneself and others.
 5. Anger leads to fights and conflicts in the community.
 6. Lust requires a pure heart and moral values to avoid fornication.
 7. Prayer strengthens resistance against temptation.
 8. Repentance restores God's forgiveness.
 9. Moral values like honesty prevent gossip. 10. Honesty builds trust at school and home.
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS (10 Marks)

1. Honesty
 2. Avoid gossip and encourage peace
 3. Disobedience to God has consequences
 4. Repeating minor sins without correction
 5. Practice patience
 6. Selfishness
 7. Lying, stealing, or other sinful acts
 8. Not being controlled by earthly things / generosity
 9. By showing care and respect to others
 10. It helps control emotions and reduces temptation
-

Unit 10: Acts of Charity and Faith

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE (15 Marks)

Write **True** or **False** in the space provided.

1. Charity means showing love and kindness to others. _____
2. Acts of charity only involve giving money. _____
3. Faith means trusting and believing in God. _____
4. Muslims and Christians both encourage acts of charity. _____
5. Zakat is voluntary charity in Islam. _____
6. Sadaqah is voluntary giving to the poor. _____
7. Faith without good works is dead. _____
8. Prayer is one way of expressing faith. _____
9. Helping others shows love for God. _____
10. Charity should only be done at church or mosque. _____
11. Believers should care for the poor and needy. _____
12. Faith helps believers remain strong during difficult times. _____
13. Acts of charity help strengthen community relationships. _____
14. Obeying God's teachings is part of faith. _____
15. Charity is discouraged in religion. _____

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

Choose the correct answer and write the letter in the space provided.

1. Charity means:

A. Fighting others B. Love and kindness C. Ignoring people D. Being selfish Answer: _____

2. Faith means:

A. Trusting and believing in God B. Fighting others C. Ignoring people D. Being proud Answer: _____

3. Zakat is:

A. Voluntary charity B. Obligatory charity C. Prayer D. Fasting Answer: _____

4. Sadaqah means:

A. Voluntary giving B. Fighting C. Praying D. Studying Answer: _____

5. Helping others is a sign of:

A. Faith B. Laziness C. Pride D. Anger Answer: _____

6. The greatest commandment teaches us to:

A. Love God and others B. Hate others C. Ignore neighbours D. Fight neighbours Answer: _____

7. Charity strengthens:

A. Social bonds B. Fighting C. Jealousy D. Anger Answer: _____

8. Faith includes:

A. Trust in God B. Disobedience C. Pride D. Hatred Answer: _____

9. One characteristic of faith is:

A. Prayer B. Theft C. Lies D. Anger Answer: _____

10. Charity helps:

A. People in need B. Rich people only C. Teachers only D. Farmers only Answer: _____

11. Faith helps believers to:

A. Remain strong in hard times B. Run away C. Fight others D. Ignore problems Answer: _____

12. Acts of charity include:

A. Helping the poor B. Fighting neighbours C. Stealing D. Lying Answer: _____

13. Charity expresses:

A. Love B. Hate C. Pride D. Jealousy Answer: _____

14. A believer should:

A. Help others B. Hurt others C. Ignore others D. Laugh at others Answer: _____

15. Faith is shown through:

A. Actions B. Laziness C. Pride D. Anger Answer: _____

16. Prayer shows:

A. Faith in God B. Hate C. Pride D. Laziness Answer: _____

17. Charity can include:

A. Giving food B. Fighting C. Insulting D. Ignoring Answer: _____

18. Charity is encouraged in:

A. Many religions B. No religion C. Only one religion D. Schools only Answer: _____

19. The Bible teaches:

A. Love your neighbour B. Hate neighbours C. Ignore neighbours D. Fight neighbours Answer: _____

20. Charity strengthens:

A. Community unity B. Fighting C. Hatred D. Anger Answer: _____

SECTION C: MATCHING QUESTIONS (10 Marks)

Match the items in **Column A** with **Column B**.

Column A	Answer	Column B
Faith	_____	Trusting in God
Zakat	_____	Obligatory charity
Sadaqah	_____	Voluntary charity
Prayer	_____	Talking to God
Charity	_____	Helping the needy
Kind deed	_____	Helping someone
Believer	_____	Person who believes in God
Bible teaching	_____	Love your neighbour
Qur'an teaching	_____	Give charity
Community	_____	Group of people

SECTION D: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (15 Marks)

1. Faith means believing and trusting in _____.
2. Charity means showing _____ to others. _____
3. Muslims give obligatory charity called _____.
4. Voluntary charity in Islam is called _____.
5. Prayer is an expression of _____.
6. Helping others shows love for _____.
7. Faith and _____ go together. _____
8. Charity helps people in _____.
9. Believers should obey God's _____.
10. Faith makes believers strong during _____ times. _____
11. Christians follow the teachings of _____.
12. Muslims follow the teachings of _____.
13. Charity strengthens _____ relationships. _____
14. The greatest commandment teaches us to love _____.

15. Acts of charity reflect _____ and kindness. _____

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKETS (15 Marks)

(God, charity, faith, Zakat, Sadaqah, love)

1. Helping the poor is an act of _____.
2. Believing in God is called _____.
3. Obligatory charity in Islam is called _____.
4. Voluntary giving is called _____.
5. Faith shows our _____ for God. _____
6. Charity is an act of _____.
7. Faith means trusting in _____.

8. Sadaqah is a form of _____.
 9. Zakat helps the _____.
 10. Charity shows _____ to others.
 11. Believers trust in _____.
 12. Charity reflects _____.
 13. Helping neighbours shows _____.
 14. Charity strengthens _____.
 15. Faith is belief in _____.
-

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS (10 Marks)

Define the following:

1. Faith _____

2. Charity _____

3. Kind deed _____

4. Zakat _____

5. Sadaqah _____

6. Believer _____

7. Prayer _____

8. Community _____

9. Compassion _____

10. Religion _____

SECTION 6: OPEN QUESTIONS (15 Marks)

1. What is faith?

2. What are acts of charity?

3. Why should believers help others?

4. Mention three characteristics of faith.

5. Why is charity important in society?

6. How can pupils show charity at school?

7. How does prayer express faith?

8. What does the Bible teach about loving neighbours?

9. Why is Zakat important in Islam?

10. Mention three examples of kind deeds.

11. Why should believers obey God's teachings?

12. How can faith help people during difficult times?

13. Why should communities encourage charity?

14. How does charity show love for God?

15. Why should pupils appreciate acts of charity?

SECTION H: EXPLANATION (10 Marks)

Explain:

1. The relationship between faith and charity.

2. Why charity strengthens community relationships.

3. How prayer helps believers express faith.

4. Why believers should trust God.

5. How charity shows love for neighbours.

6. Why helping the poor is important.

7. How faith influences behaviour.

8. Why charity is encouraged in religion.

9. How pupils can practise charity.

10. Why faith helps during hard times.

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (10 Marks)

Differentiate between:

1. Faith and charity

2. Zakat and Sadaqah

3. Belief and trust

4. Prayer and charity

5. Helping and ignoring others

6. Faith and doubt

7. Love and hate

8. Giving and stealing

9. Compassion and cruelty

10. Kindness and selfishness

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (10 Marks)

Explain how pupils can care for:

1. The poor _____
2. The sick _____
3. The elderly _____
4. Orphans _____
5. Neighbours _____
6. Friends _____
7. Parents _____
8. Teachers _____
9. Community members _____
10. People in need _____

SECTION K: RELATE (10 Marks)

Relate the following:

1. Faith and prayer _____
 2. Charity and love _____
 3. Religion and kindness _____
 4. Helping others and faith _____
 5. Community and charity _____
 6. God and obedience _____
 7. Charity and unity _____
 8. Faith and strength _____
 9. Prayer and belief _____
 10. Charity and compassion _____
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS (10 Marks)

1. If a pupil gives food to a hungry friend, what act is this? _____
 2. A believer trusts God during difficulties. What quality is this? _____
 3. Giving money to the poor in Islam is called _____
 4. Loving neighbours shows _____
 5. Helping the sick shows _____
 6. Faith without works is _____
 7. Charity helps people in _____
 8. Believers express faith through _____
 9. Kind deeds show _____
 10. Helping others shows love for _____
-

UNIT 10 - ANSWER KEY**Topic: Faith and Acts of Charity**

Section A: True / False**Qn 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15****Ans T F T T F T T T T F T T T T F**

Section B: Multiple Choice Questions**Qn 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20****Ans B A B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A**

Matching

Faith - Trusting in God

Zakat - Obligatory charity

Sadaqah - Voluntary charity

Prayer - Talking to God

Charity - Helping the needy

Kind deed - Helping someone

Believer - Person who believes in God

Bible teaching - Love your neighbour

Qur'an teaching - Give charity

Community - Group of people

CONTINUED ANSWER KEY - UNIT 10**SECTION D: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES**

1. Faith means believing and trusting in **God**.
 2. Charity means showing **love/kindness** to others.
 3. Muslims give obligatory charity called **Zakat**.
 4. Voluntary charity in Islam is called **Sadaqah**.
 5. Prayer is an expression of **faith**.
 6. Helping others shows love for **God**.
 7. Faith and **acts of charity (good works)** go together.
 8. Charity helps people in **need**.
 9. Believers should obey *God's* **teachings/commandments**.
 10. Faith makes believers strong during **difficult/hard** times.
 11. Christians follow the teachings of **Jesus Christ**.
 12. Muslims follow the teachings of **Prophet Muhammad**.
 13. Charity strengthens **community/social** relationships.
 14. The greatest commandment teaches us to love **God and our neighbours**.
 15. Acts of charity reflect **mercy/compassion** and kindness.
-

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKETS

1. Helping the poor is an act of **charity**.
 2. Believing in *God* is called **faith**.
 3. Obligatory charity in Islam is called **Zakat**.
 4. Voluntary giving is called **Sadaqah**.
 5. Faith shows our **love** for *God*.
 6. Charity is an act of **love**.
 7. Faith means trusting in **God**.
 8. Sadaqah is a form of **charity**.
 9. Zakat helps the **poor/needy**.
 10. Charity shows **love** to others.
 11. Believers trust in **God**.
 12. Charity reflects **love**.
 13. Helping neighbours shows **charity/love**.
 14. Charity strengthens **community**.
 15. Faith is belief in **God**.
-

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS

1. **Faith** - Trusting and believing in God even when we cannot see Him.
 2. **Charity** - Acts of kindness and giving to help people in need.
 3. **Kind deed** - A good action done to help or care for someone.
 4. **Zakat** - Obligatory annual charity given by Muslims to help the poor.
 5. **Sadaqah** - Voluntary charity given by Muslims to help people in need.
 6. **Believer** - A person who believes in God and follows His teachings.
 7. **Prayer** - Talking or communicating with God to thank Him or ask for help.
 8. **Community** - A group of people living or working together in one place.
 9. **Compassion** - Feeling sympathy and care for people who are suffering.
 10. **Religion** - A system of beliefs and practices about God and worship.
-

SECTION 6: OPEN QUESTIONS (Sample Answers)

1. **Faith** is believing and trusting in God even when we cannot see Him.
2. **Acts of charity** are good deeds done to help people in need.
3. Believers help others to show love for God and compassion for people.
4. Characteristics of faith include:
 - Belief in God
 - Trust in God
 - Prayer and worship
5. Charity is important because it helps the needy and strengthens community relationships.
6. Pupils can show charity by sharing food, helping classmates, or cleaning the school.
7. Prayer expresses faith because it shows trust and communication with God.
8. The Bible teaches us to **love our neighbours as ourselves**.
9. Zakat is important because it helps poor people and shows obedience to God.
10. Examples of kind deeds:
 - Helping the sick
 - Sharing food
 - Giving clothes to the poor
11. Believers obey God's teachings to live a righteous life.
12. Faith helps people remain hopeful and strong during difficulties.
13. Communities encourage charity to promote love and unity.
14. Charity shows love for God by helping His people.
15. Pupils appreciate charity because it helps build kindness and respect.

SECTION H: EXPLANATION (Sample Points)

1. Faith leads believers to perform acts of charity.
 2. Charity strengthens relationships by helping those in need.
 3. Prayer allows believers to communicate with God.
 4. Trusting God helps believers overcome challenges.
 5. Helping neighbours shows love and kindness.
 6. Helping the poor reduces suffering and promotes fairness.
 7. Faith influences behaviour by guiding people to do good.
 8. Religions encourage charity to promote compassion and love.
 9. Pupils practise charity by helping friends, sharing, and volunteering.
 10. Faith gives hope during difficult situations.
-

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION

1. **Faith:** Believing in God
Charity: Helping others through good deeds
 2. **Zakat:** Obligatory charity
Sadaqah: Voluntary charity
 3. **Belief:** Accepting something as true
Trust: Confidence in someone or something
 4. **Prayer:** Talking to God **Charity:** Helping people
 5. **Helping:** Supporting others **Ignoring:** Refusing to help
 6. **Faith:** Strong belief **Doubt:** Lack of belief
 7. **Love:** Caring for others **Hate:** Strong dislike
 8. **Giving:** Sharing with others
Stealing: Taking without permission
 9. **Compassion:** Caring for others' suffering **Cruelty:** Causing suffering
 10. **Kindness:** Being helpful and caring
Selfishness: Thinking only about oneself
-

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE (Sample Answers)

1. The poor - Give food, clothes, or money.
 2. The sick - Visit them and help with tasks.
 3. The elderly - Help them carry items or do chores.
 4. Orphans - Support them with love and basic needs.
 5. Neighbours - Help them when they need assistance.
 6. Friends - Share and support them.
 7. Parents - Obey and respect them.
 8. Teachers - Respect and follow instructions.
 9. Community members - Help during community activities.
 10. People in need - Offer assistance and encouragement.
-

SECTION K: RELATE

1. Faith and prayer - Prayer expresses faith in God.
 2. Charity and love - Charity is an act of love.
 3. Religion and kindness - Religions teach kindness.
 4. Helping others and faith - Helping others shows faith.
 5. Community and charity - Charity strengthens communities.
 6. God and obedience - Believers obey God's teachings.
 7. Charity and unity - Charity promotes unity.
 8. Faith and strength - Faith gives strength during difficulties.
 9. Prayer and belief - Prayer shows belief in God.
 10. Charity and compassion - Charity expresses compassion.
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS

1. **Charity / Kind deed**
2. **Faith**
3. **Zakat**
4. **Love**
5. **Compassion / Kindness**
6. **Dead**
7. **Need**
8. **Prayer / Good deeds**

9. Faith / Love
 10. God
-

Unit 11 (Avoiding Sins) based strictly on the content you provided.

UNIT 11 ASSESSMENT: AVOIDING SINS

SECTION A: TRUE OR FALSE (15 Marks)

Write **True (T)** or **False (F)** in the space provided.

1. Sin means doing what is wrong in the eyes of God. _____
2. Sin only happens through actions. _____
3. Sin can happen through thoughts, words, or actions. _____
4. Adam and Eve committed the first sin. _____
5. The first sin was obedience to God. _____
6. Major sins are very serious sins. _____
7. Minor sins have small consequences. _____
8. A small sin can lead to a big sin. _____
9. Greed is one of the roots of sin. _____
10. Moral values encourage people to commit sins. _____
11. Sin separates people from God. _____
12. Sin can cause pain and suffering. _____
13. Sin can destroy trust between people. _____
14. Prayer helps people avoid sins. _____
15. Reading holy scriptures encourages people to sin. _____

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

Choose the correct answer and write the **letter** in the space provided.

Below are your **20 MCQs formatted horizontally** so learners can easily answer on one line. 

1. Sin is: A. Doing good | B. Doing wrong against God | C. Playing games | D. Studying | Answer: _____
2. Sin separates us from: A. Friends | B. Teachers | C. God | D. Books | Answer: _____
3. The first people created by God were: A. Moses and Abraham | B. Adam and Eve | C. David and Solomon | D. Peter and Paul | Answer: _____
4. Adam and Eve lived in: A. Egypt | B. Heaven | C. Garden of Eden | D. Jerusalem | Answer: _____
5. The serpent told Eve to: A. Pray | B. Eat the forbidden fruit | C. Work | D. Sleep | Answer: _____
6. Disobeying parents is: A. A sin | B. A reward | C. A game | D. A blessing | Answer: _____
7. Killing is an example of: A. Minor sin | B. Major sin | C. Good action | D. Prayer | Answer: _____
8. Gossiping is an example of: A. Major sin | B. Minor sin | C. Good action | D. Reward | Answer: _____
9. Greed is: A. A root of sin | B. A reward | C. A blessing | D. A prayer | Answer: _____
10. Jealousy can lead to: A. Friendship | B. Backbiting | C. Kindness | D. Peace | Answer: _____
11. Anger may cause: A. Love | B. Fighting | C. Prayer | D. Sharing | Answer: _____
12. Sin causes: A. Peace | B. Happiness | C. Shame and guilt | D. Success | Answer: _____
13. One consequence of sin is: A. Separation from God | B. Joy | C. Peace | D. Blessings | Answer: _____
14. Reading holy scriptures helps us: A. Avoid sin | B. Steal | C. Fight | D. Gossip | Answer: _____
15. Prayer helps believers: A. Resist sin | B. Lie | C. Fight | D. Steal | Answer: _____
16. Repentance means: A. Ignoring sins | B. Asking for forgiveness | C. Fighting | D. Laughing | Answer: _____
17. Avoiding bad friends helps us: A. Sin more | B. Avoid sin | C. Gossip | D. Lie | Answer: _____
18. Helping others helps us: A. Avoid sins | B. Fight others | C. Lie | D. Steal | Answer: _____

19. Sin can cause: A. Unity | B. Friendship | C. Conflict | D. Happiness | Answer: _____ 20.
 God forgives people who: A. Sin always | B. Repent | C. Fight others | D. Lie | Answer: _____

✓ If you want, I can also format the entire Unit 11 exam (MCQs, True/False, Matching, Completion, etc.) in the same horizontal style for a clean printable P5 exam paper ready for Word/PDF printing for INTWARI SCHOOL. 📄 🖨️ 📁

SECTION C: MATCHING QUESTIONS (10 Marks)

Match **Column A** with the correct answer in **Column B**.

Column A	Answer	Column B
1. Arrogance	_____	A. Caused by jealousy
2. Greed	_____	B. Pretending
3. Jealousy	_____	C. Love of worldly things
4. Lust	_____	D. Fornication
5. Anger	_____	E. Fighting
6. Laziness	_____	F. Inactivity
7. Sin	_____	G. Separation from God
8. Prayer	_____	H. Helps avoid sin
9. Repentance	_____	I. Asking forgiveness
10. Scriptures	_____	J. Teach God's will

SECTION D: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (15 Marks)

1. Sin means doing what is _____ in the eyes of God.
2. The first sin was committed by _____ and _____.
3. The first sin happened in the _____ of Eden.
4. Sin separates us from _____.
5. Killing and stealing are examples of _____ sins.
6. Gossiping is an example of _____ sin.
7. _____ is the love of worldly things.
8. _____ can lead to fighting.
9. Sin can cause _____ and guilt.
10. Sin can destroy _____ between people.
11. _____ helps us resist sin.
12. _____ holy scriptures helps us know God's will.
13. Asking God for forgiveness is called _____.
14. Avoiding _____ friends helps us avoid sins.
15. Doing _____ helps us overcome sin.

SECTION E: CHOOSE FROM THE BRACKET (15 Marks)

(Adam and Eve, sin, greed, prayer, repentance, anger, Eden, jealousy, scriptures, punishment, God, laziness, trust, forgiveness, fighting)

1. The first sin was committed by _____.
2. Sin separates people from _____.
3. The Garden of _____ is where the first sin happened.
4. _____ is a root of sin.
5. _____ may cause fighting.
6. _____ is asking God for forgiveness.
7. _____ helps believers avoid sin.
8. Reading _____ teaches God's will.
9. Sin causes _____ and suffering.
10. Sin destroys _____ between people.
11. _____ may cause backbiting.

12. _____ can lead to inactivity.
 13. _____ helps us overcome sin.
 14. Sin leads to _____.
 15. _____ may cause violence.
-

SECTION F: DEFINITIONS (10 Marks)

1. Define **sin**.

2. Define **major sin**.

3. Define **minor sin**.

4. Define **repentance**.

5. Define **consequence**.

6. Define **root of sin**.

7. Define **greed**.

8. Define **jealousy**.

9. Define **prayer**.

10. Define **forgiveness**.

SECTION 6: OPEN QUESTIONS (15 Marks)

1. Explain how sin entered the world.

2. Name four examples of sins.

3. What are the two categories of sins?

4. Mention three roots of sin.

5. Explain two consequences of sin.

6. How does sin affect the community?

7. Why should we avoid sins?

8. Give three ways to avoid sins.

9. Why should people repent?

10. Explain the importance of prayer in avoiding sin.

11. How does sin affect our relationship with God?

12. Explain why small sins can lead to big sins.

13. Why should we read holy scriptures?

14. How can moral values help us avoid sins?

15. What happens when people do not repent?

SECTION H: EXPLANATION QUESTIONS (10 Marks)

Explain the following:

1. Consequences of sin to God.
 2. Consequences of sin to the individual.
 3. Consequences of sin to the community.
 4. Importance of repentance.
 5. Importance of prayer.
 6. Importance of reading scriptures.
 7. Importance of avoiding bad friends.
 8. Importance of moral values.
 9. Importance of self-control.
 10. Importance of forgiveness.
-

SECTION I: DIFFERENTIATION (10 Marks)

Differentiate between:

1. Sin and good action
2. Major sin and minor sin

3. Greed and generosity
 4. Anger and patience
 5. Jealousy and love
 6. Repentance and punishment
 7. Truth and lies
 8. Laziness and zeal
 9. Forgiveness and revenge
 10. Good friends and bad friends
-

SECTION J: HOW TO CARE / PRACTICE GOOD VALUES (10 Marks)

Explain how you can practice the following:

1. Honesty
 2. Kindness
 3. Respect
 4. Sharing
 5. Obedience
 6. Forgiveness
 7. Prayer
 8. Patience
 9. Fairness
 10. Love for others
-

SECTION K: RELATE (10 Marks)

Relate the following situations to sin or good values.

1. A pupil lies to the teacher. _____
2. A child shares food with a hungry friend. _____
3. A boy steals a phone. _____
4. A pupil prays every day. _____
5. A girl forgives her friend. _____
6. A child insults parents. _____
7. A pupil helps an old person. _____
8. A child fights classmates. _____

9. A pupil reads holy scriptures. _____
 10. A child apologizes after doing wrong. _____
-

SECTION L: MIND TEASERS (10 Marks)

1. I separate people from God and bring guilt. What am I? _____
 2. I was the first sin committed by Adam and Eve. What am I? _____
 3. I help believers resist sin by talking to God. What am I? _____
 4. I am the love of worldly things that leads to sin. What am I? _____
 5. I make people fight and lose peace. What am I? _____
 6. I happen when a person asks God for forgiveness. What am I? _____
 7. I teach people the will of God. What am I? _____
 8. I am a strong feeling that may lead to violence. What am I? _____
 9. I destroy trust and relationships. What am I? _____
 10. I help believers overcome sins through good actions. What am I? _____
-

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