

KEYS

Chapter 01 Land & People

1

- 1) D 2) B 3) D 4) B

2

- 1) In April 1964.
- 2) Lions, rhinoceroses, elephants, leopards, and buffalo.
- 3) 37.
- 4) Arusha.

3

- 1) The Great Rift Valley is considered to be the “cradle of mankind.” Between 1962 and 1964, archaeologists discovered some of the world’s oldest evidence of humans: bones dating from nearly two million years ago unearthed in and around Olduvai Gorge in northeast Tanzania. This area is often described as the “cradle of mankind.” The Laetoli footprints, the earliest known of the immediate ancestors of humans, were also discovered in Tanzania and are estimated to be about 3.6 million years old. All these factors greatly contribute to the study of the origin of human civilization.

- 2) Dar es Salaam is the capital of Tanzania in everything but name. This city of 2.5 million residents (unofficial population estimates are close to 4 million) is the economic, cultural, business, and population hub of the country.

Chapter 02 Values & Attitudes

1

- 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) F

2

- 1) Meaning brotherhood, the word broadly includes the notions of extended family, generosity, consideration, and compassion toward others in the family and community.
- 2) It remains in order to reduce sexual pleasure in the adult women, and for other cultural reasons.

3

- 1) When he came to power in 1964, Nyerere believed that enforcing *undugu* would pave the country's way to prosperity, saying that the African extended family was the basis of a community where cooperation and collective advancement were the responsibility of every individual. In order to achieve Ujamaa, Nyerere forced his people into rural, collective farming villages. But the scheme backfired. The collapse of Ujamaa led to Nyerere's resignation and

paved the way for Tanzania's gradual departure from socialism. Yet this political ideology, and more specifically *undugu* may nevertheless have contributed to Tanzania's unique stability in East Africa. In the days since its independence from colonial rule, the country has enjoyed (apart from its—provoked by Idi Amin—invasion of Uganda) almost uninterrupted peace, free of civil wars, violent coups, and aggressive foreign policy: all this despite a broad mixture of cultures, religions, and political beliefs coexisting under a single president.

- 2) Tanzanians place greater importance on free time than many Western cultures. That means work sometimes comes second to leisure or family time. Add to that a common lack of skills and training, a lack of ambition, and the result is a work ethic that is somewhat relaxed: many Tanzanians will work if they have to and won't if they don't. They are happy to work for the necessities and spend the most important time with their families or at leisure. It is an exception for Tanzanians to work long hours. Stores that remain open twenty-four hours are extremely rare: almost all close at 5:00 p.m. Generally speaking, after obtaining subsistence necessities, they tend to seek relaxation and enjoyment of life.

Chapter 03 Beliefs, Customs & Traditions

1

- 1) Christianity, Islam and traditional native beliefs.

- 2) Muslims fast between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and refrain from anything that may be considered a physical indulgence, such as eating, drinking, smoking, or sexual activity. After the sun sets at the end of each day, families and friends gather together to break their fast.
- 3) It's the feast of the sacrifice, commemorating Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son. Muslims all over the world sacrifice an animal on this day.
- 4) Ancestor worship, the land, and various ritual objects.
- 5) Gifts or a symbolic sum of money.

2

- 1) The Maasai worship Engai, a deity residing in a fiery volcanic crater near the Kenyan border and the source of all cattle. Until recently, private ownership was a foreign concept to the Maasai, who believed that every head of cattle in the world was theirs by godly decree. This often made life difficult for neighboring pastoralists, who were forced to fight for their livestock. Ongoing land and population pressures, however, along with new government policies, have tempered this Maasai tradition. Over the centuries, the Maasai have perfected gaining maximum benefit from their herds. Since they have no value once dead, cattle are slaughtered for eating only on special occasions. In the meantime cows are periodically bled by puncturing an artery in the neck. The wound is then resealed and allowed to heal while the blood is mixed with milk for a drink that Maasai consider nutritious and delicious; it forms a significant component of their traditional diet.

- 2) Magic, both black and white, is controversial among Tanzanians. The educated, urban population denounces it as repugnant and primitive, while there is a large underground following in the countryside. A quick trip to the local art market will turn up numerous examples of magical masks and talismans. The newspapers frequently run stories of shamans, witch doctors, and magic, though the government condemns these beliefs and practices. Whether they actually believe in magic or not, Tanzanians certainly tend toward superstition.
- 3) Muslim weddings differ from Christian ones in several respects, the most obvious being the absence of alcohol. Preparation of the bride is another unique feature that involves women of the groom's family—*kungwi*—undertaking a thorough cleansing of the bride. Once she has been lathered and scrubbed, henna is applied to the hands, the forearms, and feet. It is the only form of decoration allowed. According to tradition, even nail polish will render the pre-wedding cleansing process invalid. Incense is wafted over the bride, her clothes, and the couple-to-be's bedroom. The groom may not see the bride for the entire day before the ceremony. but, after the vows are exchanged, the celebrations begin. Gifts are presented in the same manner as at a Christian wedding.

Chapter 04 Making Friends

1

- 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) T

2

- 1) It is Swahili for hello.
- 2) It means that the guests are still hungry.

3

- 1) Firstly, the invited are supposed to make every effort to dress respectably for the Occasion. Then some Tanzanian households remove their shoes at the door to limit the dirt being tracked in. Others don't. If there are shoes left at the door, follow suit, if unsure, remove your shoes in the presence of your host. They will be quick to tell you otherwise, if that's the household policy.
- 2) When hiring a taxi or guide, organizing a trek or safari, or buying souvenirs and art, haggling or bargaining is recommended. Though it may be easy to take offense at perceived overcharging by shopkeepers, understanding the system keeps things in perspective. First, the opening price quoted is just that: an opener. The original quote might be high because experience shows that some visitors will pay the asking price to avoid haggling. Following the opening offer, however, the shopper is expected to make a counteroffer. This will go back and forth until a mutually agreeable price is reached. After all, feeling that you have overpaid can be annoying. Avoid shopping in a hurry because trying to rush through a purchase will almost certainly end in a higher price. Time must be taken to chat, counteroffer, chat some more, and counteroffer again.

Chapter 05 The Tanzanians at Home**1**

- 1) D 2) D 3) D 4) A

2

- 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) F

Chapter 06 Time Out**1**

- 1) D 2) C 3) A

2

- 1) Because many meats are bought and sold in markets, where the heat and a lack of refrigeration sometimes render sanitary conditions questionable, meals tend toward being slightly overcooked.
- 2) It is an abstract, cartoonlike artistic style that has become popular with Tanzanians and visitors alike due to its humor and color. It is the most common type of painting at the countless roadside and market art stalls.
- 3) Both in rural and urban areas, some people still believe that each picture taken of them steals a part of their soul.

3

The most important point of etiquette (especially at a Muslim table) is to use the right hand for eating and to refrain from eating or passing food with the left hand.

If everyone else is eating with their fingers, it is best to do the same, even where cutlery is provided. Most Tanzanians eat in this way and washing your hands before and after the meal is normal. It is considered polite to leave a little food on the plate at the end of the meal to show your hosts you are sated. If you are invited to eat but are not hungry, it is acceptable to explain you have just eaten. But eating a couple of mouthfuls anyway acknowledges the bond with your hosts.

Chapter **07** Travel, Health and Security

1

- 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) T 5) F

2

- 1) 0.08 percent or 80 mg of alcohol per deciliter of blood.
- 2) The downside is that bus drivers' wages are determined by the number of passengers delivered in a day, which means flooring it to as many destinations as possible. The speed can be terrifying, especially when accompanied by passing on blind corners and other life-threatening antics.

- 3) There are several tiers of hotels in Tanzania, from all-inclusive, five star resorts to beachside tents. In between are luxury safari lodges, mid-range hotels, small, locally owned guesthouses, and budget and backpacking accommodation. There's something to suit virtually everyone's budget and itinerary.

Chapter 08 Business Briefing

1

- 1) C 2) A 3) D 4) A

2

- 1) It can be a delaying tactic or a subtle way of asking for something extra: a bribe.
- 2) With excessive corruption people lose confidence in their government, leading to conflicts that can impact negatively on security, national cohesion, and social stability.

3

- 1) There are a number of ways to make business contacts in Tanzania. First, read the local newspaper. The larger cities have English-language newspapers that run ads for clubs and organizations aimed at people with common interests. Clubs might be based on nationality, hobby, or sport. Soccer (football) in particular is a game that transcends racial and economic barriers. Some international

organizations also have branches in Tanzania, including the famous Hash House Harriers running club and the Rotary Club. The Internet in Tanzania is relatively new and Web sites are beyond the budgets of most, but it is worth checking to see if there are clubs of interest in the area. Churches and mosques are also good places to network. While talking business during services is not approved of, following services, on the church or mosque steps, is a good time to meet people.

- 2) As a form of respect when introducing themselves, and in discussion, Tanzanians will often refer to each other by their first names preceded by “Mr.”—for example “Mr. George” to address a man named George Lilanga. As we’ve seen, handshakes can be drawn out affairs and getting a Tanzanian to open up is most easily done by complimenting the country or the government. Tanzanians take pride in their appearance. Though they might not have much money, they will show up for business in clean, pressed shirts and long pants or skirts. When not clean shaven, men will wear neatly trimmed facial hair. Women typically sport a fashionably conservative hairdo and sensible shoes.
- 3) It is becoming gradually more common for women to hold traditionally respected professional positions, though either lower in the hierarchy or in other fields. Many of these women fight a daily battle against sexism.

Chapter 09 Communicating

1

- 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) T

2

- 1) At home, between friends, and in informal contexts, Tanzanians address each other with familial titles that correspond to their age: adult women will be *mama* (mother), older women *bibi* (grandmother), younger women *dada* (sister), adult men *baba* (father), elderly men *babu* (grandfather), or *mzee* (dignified man). People may also call restaurant servers *rafiki* (friend).
- 2) A US organization that bills itself as a voice for democracy and freedom around the world.
- 3) One benefit is that a phone purchased in Tanzania can be used in almost any country, simply by installing a new SIM card. The drawback is that thieves can take a phone, insert a new card, and resell it in less time than it takes the victim to realize they've been robbed.

3

The main source of information in Tanzania is the press. Despite the constitution's guarantee of free speech, there are examples of the government repressing information. Self-censorship is often practiced as a result of the state's intimidation of reporters. Still, the newspapers

can be quite critical in their reporting, though any negative comment on individuals in government is very measured. Also Tanzania's press revels in lurid stories of sex scandals, murders, and crimes involving obscene acts, often sparing no detail. In addition, corruption in journalism is sometimes discussed in the media. Compared with television newspapers are cheaper and affordable. Besides, they don't rely on an often sporadic municipal power supply or erratic signal reception. Television is popular, however, with those who can afford it, and radios even more so.