

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

011

CIVICS

(For Private Candidates Only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

22th November 2005 a.m

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Section A and B carry 20 marks each and section C carries 60 marks.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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SECTION A (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section

1. For (i)-(x), choose the correct answer and writing its letter beside the question number.

(i) Which one of the following is not a component of Tanzania's Coat of Arms?

- A National flag
- B Sea waves
- C National currency
- D Shield and spear
- E Elephant's tusks

(ii) A type of family which consists of a husband, wife, and other relatives is known as

- A Nuclear family
- B Adoptive family
- C Single parent family
- D Extended family
- E Couple family

(iii) Patterns of behavior in society that do not change over time are called

- A Traditions
- B Customs
- C Language
- D Ethics
- E Taboos

(iv) The local government urban authorities consist of

- A Ward, Town, and Municipal councils
- B Town, Municipal, and City Councils
- C District, Municipal, and City councils
- D Village governments, Ward governments, and District councils
- E Village councils, Town council, and City councils

(v) One defining feature of absolute monarchy is

- A Existence of a single party system
- B Fusion of cabinet and legislature
- C Separation of powers of the Executive and Legislature
- D King or Queen is the ceremonial Head of State
- E The source of all political authority is in one supreme ruler

(vi) A situation where people have little money but lack access to good schooling or safe water is known as

- A Income poverty
- B Non-income poverty
- C Absolute poverty

- D Relative poverty
- E Poverty reduction

(vii) Which financial institution is responsible for controlling inflation in Tanzania?

- A The Bank of Tanzania
- B International Monetary Fund
- C Bureau de change
- D National Bank of Commerce
- E SACCOS

(viii) The ability of an individual to understand his or her feelings, emotions, strengths, and weaknesses is known as

- A Leadership skills
- B Assertive skills
- C Self-awareness skills
- D Relationship skills
- E Decision-making skills

(ix) A society's failure to recognize different roles played by males and females is referred to as

- A Gender roles
- B Gender equality
- C Gender balance
- D Gender blind
- E Gender equity

(x) Education plays an important role in production because it

- A Provides universal primary education to children
- B Increases physical efforts of people
- C Converts mental efforts into intellectual efforts
- D Minimizes the use of mental efforts in production
- E Improves the efficiency of human labour

2. Match the items in List A with the correct response in List B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number.

LIST A

- (i) A form of union government whereby member states preserve their full independence and sovereignty
- (ii) A form of government where power is shared between national and state governments
- (iii) A form of government where the source of all political authority is a supreme ruler
- (iv) A form of government where the head of state is also the head of government
- (v) A form of government where the authority of the King or Queen is nominal
- (vi) Basic condition of the rule of law
- (vii) An essential element of the state
- (viii) Prevents abuse of power of the three major organs of government

- (ix) Allocation of a higher power to the basic law than the wishes of a ruler
- (x) A former British colony which regards the British Monarchy as head of state

LIST B

- A Secular state
- B Constitutional Monarchy
- C Trust territory
- D Transitional government
- E Confederation government
- F Republic government
- G Independence of the Judiciary
- H A dominion
- I Constitutionalism
- J Principles of separation of powers
- K Government
- L Federal government
- M Government of national unity
- N Non-secular state
- O Absolute Monarchy

SECTION B (20 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Drugs vary widely in their effects on users. The most dangerous are addictive drugs. Addictive drugs produce biological or psychological dependence in the user and withdrawal causes a strong desire for the drug. Biological addiction means the body cannot function without the drug. Psychological addiction means people believe they need the drug to handle daily stress. Easy availability of illegal drugs and peer pressure influence drug use. Some try drugs for thrill or to break the law. Drug addiction is very hard to treat.

- (a) What is the most suitable title for the passage?
- (b) Describe biological and psychological addictions as discussed in the passage.
- (c) What is the author's attitude toward drug addiction?
- (d) Why are addictive drugs biologically and psychologically the most dangerous?
- (e) State two root causes of drug abuse according to the passage.

- 4. (a) Point out five indicators of social development.
- (b) Briefly explain five merits of democratic elections to a country like Tanzania.

SECTION C (60 marks)

Answer any **three (3)** questions. Each question carries 20 marks.

5. Describe the significance of culture to Tanzania by giving six points.
6. Examine six problems hindering the development of the industrial sector in Tanzania.
7. Suggest six strategies for addressing gender inequality in Tanzania.
8. Elaborate six advantages of problem-solving skills.
9. Explain in six points the importance of work to people's development in Tanzania.
10. Analyse six obstacles to poverty alleviation efforts in Tanzania.