

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

011

CIVICS

(For Private Candidates Only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

26 November 2008 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 each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s).

(i) Which element of Tanzania's Coat of Arms symbolizes the nation's commitment to unity and peace?

- A. Flaming torch
- B. National flag
- C. Sea waves
- D. Agricultural tools
- E. National currency

(ii) A household structure where multiple generations coexist under one roof, including parents, children, and grandparents, is best described as:

- A. Conjugal family
- B. Extended family
- C. Nuclear family
- D. Matrilineal family
- E. Patriarchal family

(iii) Which principle underpins the Tanzanian Constitution's assurance that no individual or institution is above legal accountability?

- A. Constitutional supremacy
- B. Separation of powers
- C. Rule of law
- D. Judicial independence
- E. Legislative sovereignty

(iv) The Tanzanian institution tasked with ensuring fiscal transparency through revenue collection is:

- A. Controller and Auditor General
- B. Tanzania Revenue Authority
- C. Public Accounts Committee
- D. Bank of Tanzania
- E. National Audit Office

(v) Which characteristic most accurately distinguishes an absolute monarchy from a constitutional monarchy?

- A. Presence of a written constitution
- B. Unrestricted authority of the monarch
- C. Existence of an elected parliament
- D. Ceremonial role of the monarch
- E. Decentralized governance structure

(vi) A socio-economic condition where individuals have minimal income but cannot access quality education or sanitation is classified as:

- A. Absolute poverty
- B. Non-income poverty
- C. Relative poverty
- D. Multidimensional poverty
- E. Income poverty

(vii) Which Tanzanian institution has the mandate to formulate monetary policy to stabilize the economy?

- A. Ministry of Finance
- B. Bank of Tanzania
- C. Tanzania Investment Centre
- D. National Economic Empowerment Council
- E. Tanzania Revenue Authority

(viii) The life skill that enables an individual to critically assess societal pressures and make autonomous decisions is:

- A. Critical thinking skills
- B. Assertiveness skills
- C. Self-awareness skills
- D. Empathy skills
- E. Negotiation skills

(ix) Which cultural practice in Tanzania is most likely to contravene international human rights standards?

- A. Initiation ceremonies
- B. Early marriage
- C. Communal land ownership
- D. Traditional healing
- E. Oral history narration

(x) The Uhuru Torch race in Tanzania primarily serves to:

- A. Stimulate economic investment
- B. Promote national unity and development
- C. Enhance international diplomacy
- D. Celebrate cultural diversity
- E. Strengthen military coordination

2. Match the items in List A with the correct response in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s).

List A	List B
(i) A government system where the head of state is also the head of government. (ii) A condition where people lack access to basic necessities like clean water. (iii) Prevents dominance of one government organ over others. (iv) A Tanzanian body addressing human rights violations. (v) A cultural practice fostering social cohesion. (vi) A system where member states maintain full autonomy. (vii) The right to engage in political decision-making. (viii) A persistent barrier to Tanzania's socio-economic progress. (ix) A government with a symbolic monarch. (x) The principle ensuring legal equality for all citizens.	A. Constitutional Monarchy B. Political Rights C. Non-income Poverty D. Separation of Powers E. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance F. Communal Festivals G. Confederation Government H. Republic Government I. Rule of Law J. Corruption

SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Corruption remains a pervasive obstacle to Tanzania's development, undermining public trust and economic progress. It manifests in forms such as bribery, nepotism, and misappropriation of public funds, often within government institutions. This erodes the quality of public services, including healthcare and education, and discourages foreign investment. The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) has been established to tackle this issue, but its effectiveness is hampered by political interference and inadequate resources. Deep-rooted cultural attitudes that normalize certain corrupt practices further complicate eradication efforts. Systemic reforms and public sensitization are critical to fostering integrity.

Questions

(a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

- (b) Identify two forms of corruption mentioned in the passage.
 - (c) What is the author's attitude toward corruption?
 - (d) According to the passage, why does corruption persist in Tanzania?
 - (e) Suggest two measures to combat corruption in Tanzania.
4. (a) Outline five consequences of poor governance in Tanzania.
- (b) List five characteristics of a stable family.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section. Each question carries 20 marks.

- 5. Analyze six ways in which corruption undermines Tanzania's socio-economic development.
- 6. Examine six challenges in implementing the Tanzanian Constitution effectively.
- 7. Discuss six roles of civil society organizations in promoting democracy in Tanzania.
- 8. Elaborate six strategies to enhance transparency in Tanzania's public sector.
- 9. Evaluate six impacts of rapid population growth on Tanzania's economy.
- 10. Suggest six measures to protect Tanzania's cultural heritage from globalization.