

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

011

CIVICS

(For Private Candidates Only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

25 November 2009 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 feature of Tanzania's national symbols best represents the struggle for independence?

- A. National anthem
- B. Uhuru Torch
- C. Mount Kilimanjaro
- D. Shield and spear
- E. National flag

(ii) A family structure where inheritance and authority are traced through the female line is termed:

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

(iii) Which constitutional principle ensures that governmental power is derived from the people's will?

- A. Popular sovereignty
- B. Rule of law
- C. Separation of powers
- D. Constitutionalism
- E. Judicial review

(iv) The Tanzanian body responsible for overseeing electoral integrity is:

- A. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
- B. National Electoral Commission
- C. Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
- D. Public Service Commission
- E. Tanzania Law Reform Commission

(v) Which feature most accurately defines a republic government compared to a monarchy?

- A. Hereditary leadership
- B. Elected head of state
- C. Centralized authority
- D. Ceremonial head of government
- E. Absence of a constitution

(vi) A condition where disparities in wealth distribution create socio-economic inequality is known as:

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

(vii) Which Tanzanian institution is primarily responsible for investigating public sector corruption?

- A. Tanzania Revenue Authority
- B. Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
- C. Bank of Tanzania
- D. National Audit Office
- E. Public Accounts Committee

(viii) The skill that enables an individual to navigate conflicting social expectations while maintaining personal values is:

- A. Peer resistance skills
- B. Critical thinking skills
- C. Decision-making skills
- D. Self-awareness skills
- E. Empathy skills

(ix) Which socio-cultural practice in Tanzania most significantly impedes gender equality?

- A. Polygamy
- B. Communal farming
- C. Traditional dances
- D. Bride price
- E. Storytelling

(x) The primary objective of the National Electoral Commission's voter education programs is to:

- A. Increase tax compliance
- B. Promote civic participation
- C. Enhance economic literacy
- D. Strengthen cultural identity
- E. Support judicial reforms

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

- (i) A government where the president serves as both head of state and government.
- (ii) A condition where basic needs like food and shelter are unmet.
- (iii) Ensures checks and balances among government branches.
- (iv) A Tanzanian institution combating electoral malpractices.
- (v) A cultural value promoting respect for elders.
- (vi) A system where states share power with a central government.
- (vii) The right to free speech and expression.
- (viii) A key obstacle to Tanzania's industrial development.
- (ix) A government with a monarch limited by law.
- (x) The principle that laws govern all actions.

List B

- A. Federal Government
- B. Freedom of Expression
- C. Absolute Poverty
- D. Separation of Powers
- E. National Electoral Commission
- F. Traditional Norms
- G. Constitutional Monarchy
- H. Republic Government
- I. Rule of Law
- J. Lack of Skilled Labor

SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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

Environmental degradation in Tanzania poses a severe threat to sustainable development. Deforestation, driven by illegal logging and agricultural expansion, reduces biodiversity and exacerbates climate change. Soil erosion and water pollution, resulting from unsustainable farming and industrial waste, further degrade ecosystems. The government has implemented policies like the National Environmental Policy, but enforcement is weakened by limited funding, inadequate monitoring, and public apathy. Cultural practices that prioritize short-term gains over long-term conservation also contribute to the problem. Coordinated action involving communities, government, and international partners is essential to reverse these trends.

Questions

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
- (b) Identify two causes of environmental degradation mentioned in the passage.
- (c) What is the author's attitude toward environmental degradation?

(d) According to the passage, why do government efforts to address environmental degradation face challenges?

(e) Suggest two measures to mitigate environmental degradation in Tanzania.

4. (a) Outline five impacts of unemployment on Tanzanian society.

(b) List five principles of good governance.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

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

5. Evaluate six socio-economic consequences of environmental degradation in Tanzania.

6. Analyze six factors contributing to electoral malpractices in Tanzania.

7. Discuss six roles of the judiciary in upholding the rule of law in Tanzania.

8. Elaborate six strategies to promote sustainable agriculture in Tanzania.

9. Examine six impacts of globalization on Tanzania's economic sovereignty.

10. Suggest six measures to address youth unemployment in Tanzania.