

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

**011**

**CIVICS**

(For Private Candidates Only)

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**24, November 2004 a.m**

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**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)

1. For each of the items (i) - (xx), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s).

(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

**Answer: C**

**Reason:** Tanzania's Coat of Arms includes components like Mount Kilimanjaro, a shield and spear, elephant tusks, and agricultural symbols, but the national currency is not part of it. The national flag (A) is a national symbol but not a component of the Coat of Arms, while sea waves (B) are not included either. However, the national currency (C) is clearly not a feature, making it the correct choice.

(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

**Answer: D**

**Reason:** An extended family includes a husband, wife, children, and other relatives like grandparents or aunts living together or closely connected, as defined in the Tanzanian Civics syllabus. A nuclear family (A) consists only of parents and children, a single-parent family (C) has one parent, a couple family (E) has no children, and an adoptive family (B) involves adopted children, which is not specified.

(iii) Patterns of behavior in the society that do not change from time to time are called

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

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** Customs are patterns of behavior in a society that are consistent and do not change frequently, such as greetings or marriage practices. Traditions (A) are broader and may evolve, language (C) is a communication tool, ethics (D) are moral principles, and taboos (E) are specific prohibitions, not general behavior patterns.

(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

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** Urban local government authorities in Tanzania include town, municipal, and city councils, which manage urban services like waste management and infrastructure. Options A, C, D, and E include rural or mixed governance structures that do not specifically apply to urban areas.

- (v) One of the defining features of the absolute Monarchy is
- A. Existence of a single party system
  - B. The fusion of the cabinet and the legislature
  - C. Separation of powers of the Executive and the Legislature
  - D. The King or Queen is the ceremonial Head of the state
  - E. The source of all political authority is in one supreme ruler

**Answer: E**

**Reason:** In an absolute monarchy, all political authority is concentrated in one supreme ruler (e.g., a king or queen), who holds unrestricted power. A single-party system (A) is unrelated, fusion of cabinet and legislature (B) is not a defining feature, separation of powers (C) applies to democracies, and a ceremonial head (D) describes a constitutional monarchy.

- (vi) A situation whereby people have a little amount of 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

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** Non-income poverty refers to the lack of access to essential services like education and clean water, despite having some income. Income poverty (A) focuses on low earnings, absolute poverty (C) is extreme deprivation, relative poverty (D) compares wealth disparities, and poverty reduction (E) is a process, not a condition.

- (vii) Which among the following 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

**Answer: A**

**Reason:** The Bank of Tanzania, as the central bank, regulates monetary policy and controls inflation in Tanzania. The International Monetary Fund (B) is an international body, Bureau de Change (C) handles currency exchange, National Bank of Commerce (D) is a commercial bank, and SACCOS (E) are savings cooperatives, none of which control inflation.

(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

**Answer: C**

**Reason:** Self-awareness skills involve understanding one's own emotions, strengths, and weaknesses, as emphasized in the Civics syllabus for life skills. Leadership (A), assertive (B), relationship (D), and decision-making (E) skills focus on different abilities, such as guiding others or making choices.

(ix) A society's failure to realize 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

**Answer: D**

**Reason:** Gender blindness is the failure to recognize the different roles and needs of males and females, often leading to unequal treatment. Gender roles (A) define societal expectations, gender equality (B) and equity (E) aim for fairness, and gender balance (C) refers to equal representation, not the failure to recognize roles.

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

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

**Answer: E**

**Reason:** Education enhances the efficiency of human labor by equipping individuals with skills and knowledge, increasing productivity in the production process. Universal primary education (A) is a goal, not a direct impact, and options B, C, and D do not accurately describe education's role in production.

2. Match the items in List A with the correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding 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 whereby power is shared between a national government and state governments.
- (iii) A form of government where the source of all political authority is to be found in a supreme ruler.
- (iv) A form of government where the head of the state is also the head of the 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) The allocation of a higher power to the basic law than to the immediate wishes of a ruler.
- (x) A former British colony which regards the British Monarchy as its 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

### **Answers and Reasoning:**

- (i) E – Confederation government: Member states retain full sovereignty in a confederation, unlike a federal system.
- (ii) L – Federal government: Power is shared between national and state governments, as in federal systems like the USA.
- (iii) O – Absolute Monarchy: All political authority rests with a supreme ruler, such as a king or queen.
- (iv) F – Republic government: The head of state (e.g., President) is also the head of government, as in Tanzania.
- (v) B – Constitutional Monarchy: The king or queen has nominal, ceremonial authority, with real power elsewhere.
- (vi) G – Independence of the Judiciary: A key condition for the rule of law, ensuring fair application of laws.
- (vii) K – Government: An essential element of a state, alongside population, territory, and sovereignty.
- (viii) J – Principles of separation of powers: Prevents abuse by dividing power among executive, legislature, and judiciary.
- (ix) I – Constitutionalism: Prioritizes the constitution over a ruler's wishes, ensuring legal governance.
- (x) H – A dominion: A former British colony that retains the British Monarchy as head of state, like Canada historically.

**SECTION B (20 Marks)**  
Answer all questions in this section.

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

Drugs vary widely in terms of the effects they have on users. The most dangerous ones are those that are addictive. Addictive drugs produce a biological or psychological dependence in the user, and their withdrawal leads to a thirst or desire for the drugs that in some cases may be nearly irresistible. Addictions may be biologically based, in which case the body becomes so accustomed to functioning in the presence of a drug that it cannot function in its absence. Also, addictions may be psychological in which case people believe they need the drug to respond to the existing stress of daily living. Furthermore, the easy availability of some illegal drugs and the pressures of peers all play a role in the decision to use them. In some cases, the motives are simply the thrill of trying something new and perhaps bending the law. Regardless of the forces that lead a person to begin to use drugs, drug addiction is among the most difficult of all behaviors to modify, even with extensive treatment.

**Questions**

**(a) What is the most suitable title for the passage?**

"The Dangers of Drug Addiction in Tanzania"

This title captures the passage's focus on the risks of addictive drugs and their impact, contextualized for Tanzania.

**(b) Describe biological and psychological addictions as discussed in the passage.**

Answer:

- **Biological Addiction:** The body becomes so accustomed to a drug's presence that it cannot function without it, leading to physical dependence and withdrawal symptoms.
- **Psychological Addiction:** Individuals believe they need the drug to cope with daily stress, creating a mental reliance on the substance.

**(c) What is the attitude of the author toward drug addiction?**

**Answer:** The author's attitude is critical and cautionary, emphasizing the severe dangers of drug addiction, its difficulty to overcome, and its biological and psychological impacts, indicating concern for its societal effects.

**(d) According to the passage, why are addictive drugs biologically and psychologically the most dangerous ones?**

**Answer:** Addictive drugs are the most dangerous because they create biological dependence, where the body cannot function without the drug, and psychological dependence, where users feel they need it to cope with stress, making withdrawal nearly irresistible and addiction hard to treat.

(e) According to the passage, account for the root causes of drug abuse. (Give two points)

Answer:

- Easy availability of illegal drugs, which encourages their use.
- Peer pressure, influencing individuals to try drugs.

4. (a) Point out five indicators of social development.

Answer:

- Increased literacy rates, reflecting improved access to education.
- Improved healthcare access, reducing mortality and morbidity rates.
- Reduced poverty levels, indicating better living standards.
- Gender equality in education and employment, promoting inclusivity.
- Enhanced infrastructure, such as clean water and sanitation, improving quality of life.

(b) Briefly explain five merits of democratic elections to a country like Tanzania.

Answer:

- **Promotes Citizen Participation:** Democratic elections allow citizens to choose leaders, ensuring their voices shape governance.
- **Ensures Accountability:** Leaders elected democratically are accountable to voters, encouraging responsible governance.
- **Fosters Political Stability:** Free and fair elections reduce conflicts by providing a legitimate process for power transfer.
- **Encourages Policy Improvement:** Competing parties propose better policies to win votes, benefiting national development.

- **Upholds Human Rights:** Elections protect political rights, such as freedom to vote, strengthening democracy.

### SECTION C (60 Marks)

5. Describe the significance of culture to Tanzania by giving six points.

Culture promotes national identity and unity. In Tanzania, cultural practices, traditions, and languages bring people together, strengthening their sense of belonging and creating a united national identity despite having over 120 ethnic groups.

It preserves traditional knowledge and wisdom. Through cultural ceremonies, oral histories, and customary practices, valuable information about history, morals, farming techniques, and natural medicine is passed from one generation to another.

Culture contributes to economic development, especially through cultural tourism. Tourists visit Tanzania to experience traditional dances, crafts, food, and historic sites, which creates jobs and earns foreign income for the country.

It promotes social values and discipline. Cultural beliefs and customs teach respect, responsibility, hospitality, and honesty, which guide people's behavior and help maintain peace and order within communities.

Culture enhances creativity and innovation. Tanzanian traditions in arts, music, crafts, and storytelling inspire creativity, which is reflected in modern designs, performances, and other forms of artistic expression.

Lastly, culture provides a sense of pride and dignity. By valuing their customs and traditions, Tanzanians maintain self-respect and confidence, protecting their cultural identity against negative external influences.

6. Examine six problems hindering the development of the industrial sector in Tanzania.

Inadequate capital is a major problem. Many industrial investors in Tanzania lack sufficient funds to buy modern machinery, expand production facilities, or invest in research and development, limiting industrial growth.

Poor infrastructure also hinders industrial development. Inconsistent electricity supply, bad roads, and weak communication systems increase operational costs and reduce the efficiency of industries.



The country faces a shortage of skilled labor. Most industries require technical experts, engineers, and professional managers, yet the local workforce often lacks the necessary training and experience, forcing industries to hire expensive foreign workers.

Limited access to modern technology affects productivity. Many Tanzanian industries still use outdated machines and production techniques, resulting in low-quality goods and high production costs.

High production costs further discourage industrial growth. Factors such as expensive raw materials, high transport charges, and heavy taxes make it difficult for local industries to compete with imported goods.

Lastly, there is stiff competition from imported products. Cheap and high-quality goods from abroad flood the Tanzanian market, making it difficult for local industries to survive, especially those producing textiles, electronics, and processed foods.

#### 7. Suggest six strategies for addressing gender inequality in Tanzania.

The government can introduce and strengthen laws that protect women's rights. Enforcing legislation against gender-based violence, discrimination, and harassment will promote equal treatment in workplaces, schools, and homes.

Expanding access to education for girls is another strategy. Building more schools, providing scholarships, and supporting pregnant schoolgirls to return to school after delivery helps to increase female participation in education.

The government can increase women's involvement in decision-making positions. Appointing more women to leadership roles in politics, government offices, and organizations ensures their voices and concerns are represented.

Providing financial support and training to women is crucial. Programs offering small business loans, vocational training, and entrepreneurship support empower women economically and reduce dependency on men.

Conducting public awareness campaigns is another effective method. Educating communities about the importance of gender equality helps to challenge harmful cultural beliefs and attitudes that promote discrimination against women.

Lastly, promoting gender-sensitive policies in employment is important. Employers should be encouraged to offer equal pay, maternity leave, and opportunities for career advancement to both men and women.

8. Elaborate six advantages of problem-solving skills.

Problem-solving skills improve decision-making. People with these skills can assess different situations, consider possible solutions, and choose the best action to address challenges effectively.

They enhance creativity and innovation. Problem solvers often think outside the box to find new and effective ways of dealing with issues, which leads to the creation of better methods, products, or services.

These skills increase productivity. Individuals and organizations that can quickly resolve problems experience fewer delays and disruptions, leading to smooth operations and improved performance.

Problem-solving skills build confidence. When people successfully overcome challenges, they develop trust in their abilities, which motivates them to handle bigger responsibilities and difficult tasks in the future.

They promote teamwork and cooperation. Effective problem-solving often requires people to work together, share ideas, and support each other, strengthening relationships and improving group performance.

Lastly, these skills help in managing stress. Being able to tackle problems calmly and effectively reduces anxiety, allowing people to maintain focus and remain positive even in difficult situations.

9. In six points, explain the importance of work to people's development in Tanzania.

Work provides income for individuals and families. Through jobs in farming, businesses, or offices, people earn money to meet their basic needs such as food, shelter, education, and healthcare.

It enhances personal skills and knowledge. By working, individuals learn new abilities, improve their experience, and gain expertise, which contributes to personal growth and opens up future opportunities.

Work reduces poverty and improves living standards. When people are employed or run successful businesses, they can afford better housing, nutrition, and education, which raises their overall quality of life.

It promotes national economic development. As citizens engage in productive activities, they contribute to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and generate government revenue through taxes.

Work builds self-esteem and social respect. People who work feel proud and valued in society, as they contribute to their families and communities, gaining recognition and honor from others.

Lastly, work fosters social interaction and cooperation. Workplaces bring people together from different backgrounds, promoting teamwork, understanding, and unity in pursuit of common goals.

#### 10. Analyse six obstacles to poverty alleviation efforts in Tanzania.

Limited access to quality education is a major obstacle. Many poor families cannot afford school expenses, leading to low literacy levels and lack of skills, which prevent people from securing better-paying jobs.

Unemployment and underemployment hinder poverty reduction. Even though many Tanzanians are willing to work, there are not enough job opportunities, especially for the youth, forcing them into low-paying informal sector jobs.

Poor infrastructure slows down economic activities. Bad roads, unreliable electricity, and lack of clean water in rural and urban areas make it difficult for businesses to operate efficiently and grow.

Corruption in public offices weakens poverty alleviation programs. Funds meant for community development projects are sometimes misused or stolen, leaving intended beneficiaries without the services they need.

Rapid population growth increases pressure on limited resources. With more people depending on scarce jobs, land, and public services, poverty levels remain high as demand surpasses supply.

Lastly, dependency on rain-fed agriculture makes rural communities vulnerable to poverty. Droughts, floods, and other climate-related disasters frequently destroy crops and livestock, leaving families without food and income.