

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

011

CIVICS

(For Private Candidates Only)

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

22, November 2006 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)

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer for each of the following items and write 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

Answer: C

Reason: The Tanzanian Coat of Arms includes components like Mount Kilimanjaro, a shield and spear, elephant tusks, and agricultural symbols (e.g., crops), but the national currency (C) is not part of it. The national flag (A) is a separate national symbol, and sea waves (B) are not featured, but the question's context suggests currency is the most clearly incorrect option.

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

Answer: D

ExplanationReason: An extended family (D) includes a husband, wife, children, and other relatives like grandparents or cousins, living together or closely connected, as defined in the Tanzanian Civics syllabus. A nuclear family (A) consists of parents and children only, an adoptive family (B) involves adopted children, a single-parent family (C) has one parent, and a couple family (E) has no children.

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

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

Answer: B

Reason: Customs (B) are established patterns of behavior in a society that remain consistent over time, such as marriage rituals or greetings. Traditions (A) are broader and may evolve, language (C) is a communication tool, ethics (D) are moral standards, and taboos (E) are specific prohibitions, not general behaviors.

(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, council and City councils

Answer: B

Reason: Urban local government in Tanzania comprises town, municipal, and city councils (B), which

manage for urban areas services like waste management and infrastructure. Options A, C, D, and E include rural or incorrect combinations of governance structures not specific to urban areas.

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

Answer: E

Reason: An absolute monarchy (E) is defined by all political authority being concentrated in one supreme ruler (e.g., a king or queen) with unrestricted power. A single-party system (A) is a political feature, fusion of cabinet and legislature (B) is not typical, separation of powers (C) applies to democracies, and a ceremonial head (D) describes a constitutional monarchy.

- (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

Answer: B

Reason: Non-income poverty (B) describes the lack of access to essential services like schooling and clean water, despite having some income. Income poverty (A) focuses on low earnings, absolute poverty (C) is extreme deprivation of basic needs, relative poverty (D) compares wealth, and poverty reduction (E) is a process.

- (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

Answer: A

Reason: The Bank of Tanzania (A) is the central bank responsible for controlling inflation through monetary policy in Tanzania. The International Monetary Fund (B) is an international organization, 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 manage 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 (C) involve understanding one's own emotions, strengths, and weaknesses, a key life skill in the Civics syllabus. Leadership (A), assertive (B), relationship (D), and decision-making (E) skills focus on different aspects, such as guiding others or making choices.

(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

Answer: D

Reason: Gender blind (D) refers to a society's failure to acknowledge the distinct roles and needs of males and females, leading to unequal treatment. Gender roles (A) are societal expectations, gender equality (B) and equity (E) seek fairness, and gender balance (C) refers to equal representation.

(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

Answer: E

Reason: Education (E) improves the efficiency of human labor by equipping individuals with skills and knowledge, enhancing productivity in production. Universal primary education (A) is an educational goal, options B, C, and D do not accurately describe education's impact on production.

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

Answers

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

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.

Questions

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

"The Dangers of Addictive Drugs"

This title captures the passage's focus on the risks and challenges of addictive drugs, both biologically and psychologically.

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

Biological Addiction: The body becomes dependent on the drug, unable to function normally without it, leading to severe withdrawal symptoms.

Psychological Addiction: Individuals believe they require the drug to cope with daily stress, creating a mental reliance on it.

(c) What is the author's attitude toward drug addiction?

The author's attitude is critical and concerned, emphasizing the severe dangers of drug addiction and its difficulty to treat, highlighting its negative impact on users.

(d) Why are addictive drugs biologically and psychologically the most dangerous?

Addictive drugs are the most dangerous because they cause biological dependence, where the body cannot function without the drug, and psychological dependence, where users feel they need it to manage stress, making withdrawal extremely challenging and addiction difficult to overcome.

(e) State two root causes of drug abuse according to the passage.

- Easy availability of illegal drugs.
- Peer pressure influencing individuals to try drugs.

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

- Increased literacy rates, reflecting improved access to education.
- Enhanced access to healthcare, reducing mortality and morbidity.
- Reduced poverty levels, improving living standards.
- Improved gender equality in education and employment.
- Better infrastructure, such as clean water and sanitation facilities.

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

- **Promotes Citizen Participation:** Democratic elections allow citizens to choose leaders, ensuring their voices influence governance.
- **Ensures Accountability:** Elected leaders are accountable to voters, encouraging responsible and transparent governance.
- **Fosters Political Stability:** Free and fair elections provide a legitimate process for power transfer, reducing conflict.
- **Encourages Policy Development:** Competing parties propose policies to win votes, addressing national needs.
- **Protects Human Rights:** Elections uphold political rights, such as the freedom to vote, strengthening democratic values.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

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

Culture is significant to Tanzania because it helps preserve the identity of various ethnic groups, maintaining their unique traditions, languages, and customs. This preservation strengthens the sense of belonging and pride among Tanzanians.

Culture promotes social cohesion and unity by encouraging respect and understanding among different communities. It fosters peaceful coexistence despite Tanzania's ethnic diversity.

Culture is a source of knowledge and education, as traditional beliefs, values, and practices guide people's behavior and social interactions, providing moral lessons and life skills.

Cultural heritage attracts tourism, which is an important source of income for Tanzania. Visitors are interested in traditional dances, arts, crafts, and ceremonies, contributing to economic development.

Culture supports economic activities by promoting traditional crafts and industries such as weaving, pottery, and music, which create employment and improve livelihoods.

Culture plays a role in governance and conflict resolution at the community level, where elders use customary laws and cultural practices to settle disputes and maintain order.

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

One problem is inadequate infrastructure, such as poor roads, unreliable electricity, and insufficient water supply, which increases production costs and reduces efficiency in industries.

Limited access to capital and credit facilities restricts entrepreneurs from investing in industrial ventures or expanding existing industries.

Shortage of skilled labor affects productivity because many industries lack workers with the necessary technical and managerial skills to operate modern machinery and manage businesses effectively.

Dependence on imported raw materials raises production costs and causes delays, as many industries do not have access to sufficient local raw materials.

High taxes and complicated government regulations create a challenging business environment, discouraging investors from starting or expanding industries.

Competition from imported finished goods undermines local industries by flooding the market with cheaper products, making it difficult for local industries to compete.

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

One strategy is promoting education for girls to ensure they have equal access to schooling, which empowers them with knowledge and skills for better opportunities.

Implementing laws and policies that protect women's rights and promote gender equality helps reduce discrimination in employment, property ownership, and decision-making.

Raising awareness through campaigns and community programs challenges harmful cultural practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women and girls.

Encouraging women's participation in politics and leadership roles increases their influence in decision-making processes and promotes gender-balanced governance.

Providing economic empowerment programs, such as microfinance and vocational training, enables women to start businesses and gain financial independence.

Promoting equal sharing of household responsibilities encourages men to participate in domestic work and childcare, reducing the burden on women.

8. Elaborate six advantages of problem-solving skills.

Problem-solving skills improve decision-making because they enable individuals to analyze situations carefully and choose the best possible solution.

These skills enhance creativity by encouraging people to think critically and come up with innovative ways to address challenges.

Problem-solving skills increase confidence, as successfully resolving issues builds self-esteem and a sense of accomplishment.

They help individuals to adapt to change, as being able to solve problems means one can handle unexpected situations effectively.

These skills improve teamwork and communication, since many problems require collaboration and clear exchange of ideas among group members.

Problem-solving skills contribute to personal and professional growth by developing logical thinking and resilience, which are essential for success in various areas of life.

9. Explain in six points the importance of work to people's development in Tanzania.

Work provides income, which enables people to meet their basic needs such as food, shelter, education, and healthcare, improving their standard of living.

Engaging in work develops skills and knowledge, making individuals more competent and productive, which contributes to personal and national development.

Work promotes self-reliance and independence by reducing dependency on others or government support.

It fosters social interaction and cooperation, as workplaces bring people together and encourage teamwork and understanding.

Work contributes to the growth of the national economy by increasing production of goods and services, leading to economic development.

Through work, individuals can improve their social status and gain respect in their communities, enhancing their overall well-being.

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

One obstacle is rapid population growth, which increases the number of people needing resources, making it harder to reduce poverty.

Poor infrastructure limits access to markets, healthcare, and education, which are essential for poverty reduction.

Low levels of education and skills among the population reduce employability and productivity, perpetuating poverty.

Corruption diverts resources meant for poverty alleviation programs, reducing their effectiveness.

Dependence on rain-fed agriculture makes many people vulnerable to droughts and food shortages, affecting their income and food security.

Unequal distribution of resources and land means that many poor people do not have access to productive assets necessary to improve their livelihoods.