

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

CIVICS

TIME: 2:30 Hours

TUESDAY 29<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2016 PM

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This paper consists of THREE (3) sections A, B and C.
2. Answer ALL questions in section A and B. Choose ONE (1) question in section C.
3. All answers must be written in the space provided.
4. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your examination number on each page.

**FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY**

QUESTION	MARKS	SIGNATURE
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
TOTAL		



This paper consists of 11 printed pages

**Answer ALL questions in this section**

1. For each of the items below, choose the best answer by writing its letter in the space provided below.

- i. Problem solving technique helps
  - A: Save human life
  - B: Create human life
  - C: Get best possible solution
  - D: Generate peace and harmony
  
- ii. A social group of people related to each other by blood, marriage or by adoption is called
  - A: A tribe
  - B: A nation
  - C: A community
  - D: A family
  
- iii. Gender inequality means
  - A: Women empowerment.
  - B: A certain kind of sex is given priority in all aspects of life.
  - C: Inequality in education accessibility between girls and boys.
  - D: A planning that considers both women and men in terms of needs.
  
- iv. African Child day is celebrated on 16<sup>th</sup> June every year in memory of
  - A: O.A.U birth day
  - B: Riyonia Trial
  - C: Soweto Massacre
  - D: Sharpeville Massacre
  
- v. The followings are the responsibility of the President of Tanzania as prescribed by the constitution except
  - A: Head of public service
  - B: Commander in chief of armed forces
  - C: Head of the ruling political party
  - D: Head of state

7. Negative social cultural practices
- A: Gender analysis
  - B: Early marriages
  - C: Gender balance
  - D: Gender mainstreaming
- vii. Fundamental human rights entitled to every human person for being a human are known as
- A: Liberties
  - B: Civil rights
  - C: Legal rights
  - D: Moral rights
- viii. The yellow traffic light tells a driver to
- A: Get ready to go
  - B: Switch off the car
  - C: Pass through
  - D: Stop the car
- ix. Local governments are important institutions for facilitating
- A: Participation
  - B: Self - reliance
  - C: Tax collection
  - D: Representative democracy
- x. To receive something when someone's husband dies is
- A: Female Genital Mutilation
  - B: Early childhood
  - C: Work
  - D: Wife inheritance

**ANSWERS**

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

Match the items in List A with the items in List B. Write the letter of the item in List B that matches the item in List A in the table provided below.

LIST A		LIST B	
i.	Banking	A:	Social problem
ii.	TAMWA	B:	Produced through health services
iii.	7 <sup>th</sup> July, 1954	C:	Process of being identified as a voter
iv.	Registration	D:	Limit and control government powers and actions
v.	Gathering information	E:	The right to own properties
vi.	Citizen	F:	Tanzania Medical Women Association
vii.	City councils	G:	TAA
viii.	Parliament	H:	Political problem
ix.	Poverty	I:	Step in the problem-solving process
x.	Right to life	J:	Produced through financial transactions
		K:	Urban authorities
		L:	TANU
		M:	The right to freedom of movement
		N:	District authorities
		O:	A legal member of a state.

**ANSWERS**

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
LIST B		F								

3. Write **T** if the statement is correct and **F** if the statement is incorrect. Write the answers in the table provided below.

- i. The general election in Tanzania is held after three years.
- ii. Citizenship is among the union matters in Tanzania.
- iii. Relationship refers to the way people interact and behave toward each other.
- iv. There were only two political parties in Zanzibar before the revolution.

- i. Robbery and rape are among the consequences of improper behaviour.
- vi. The judge of the court of appeal is appointed by the Attorney General.
- vii. Tanzania government is both union and republic.
- viii. Cooperation among family members is not an indicator of family stability.
- ix. One among the means of getting HIV/AIDS is blood transfusion.
- x. Work does not give a person respect.

**ANSWERS**

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

4. Fill the blanks with the correct answers.

a) In the organs of central government \_\_\_\_\_ is the body of judge and \_\_\_\_\_ is the law making body.

b) The exploitative modes of production include \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

c) Gender roles can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

d) Types of Monarchies are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

e) The judiciary is the arm of government which \_\_\_\_\_ the laws which is headed by \_\_\_\_\_ who is appointed by the president.

SECTION B: (40 Marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section

5. Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow:

Family is the basic foundation through which a human being begins to learn and experience about the surrounding. It begins for child to start to imitate some actions that he/she observes from his/her closed people like mother, father and other relatives.

As a child grows up, the physical body expected to get maturity as well as increasing the learning capacity. The child can start to engage to study in educational institutions like Qur-anic Madrasa or Nursery School, where a child may cope with some behavior of the peers as the child continues to associate with others. The process of improving the interaction with others also widen the chance to learn.

**QUESTIONS:**

- i. Suggest the suitable title of the passage.  

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- ii. Which is the first centre for a child to get knowledge?  

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- iii. Where does a child learn first?  

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- iv. In which way a little child starts to get the knowledge?  

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- v. How does a child increase the knowledge and understanding?  

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Answer the following questions in short form.

a) Identify any three (3) sources of life skills.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Define the following terms:

i. Presidential standard

\_\_\_\_\_

ii. Polygamy

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Differentiate between democratic and dictatorship forms of government (two (2) points).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Mention two (2) responsibilities of a father.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_

e) List down any three (3) components of Coat of arms.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

f) State two (2) main duties and power of the President of Tanzania.

i. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

g) What do the following abbreviations stand for?

i. NIC \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ii. UNESCO \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

iii. ZECO \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

h) Give three (3) examples of the sources of revenue in the central government.

i. \_\_\_\_\_ ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

i) Briefly explain the importance of a national constitution.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

j) State two (2) problems facing the street children.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_



