

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2003

0011

CIVICS

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections; A and B
2. Answer **ALL** question in both sections
3. Write your Examination number at the top right corner of every page.
4. **ALL** writing must be in black or blue ink.
5. Cellphones are not allowed in the examination room.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	INITIALS OF EXAMINER
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 7 printed pages

SECTION A (50 Marks)

1. Read each of the following statements carefully and write the letter of the correct answer in the box provided.

(i) The head of the Executive in Tanzania is:

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The President
- C. The Speaker
- D. The Chief Justice

Answer: B

Reason: The President is the head of the Executive, responsible for implementing laws and leading the government. The Prime Minister assists, the Speaker leads Parliament, and the Chief Justice heads the Judiciary.

(ii) Which of the following is a function of the Legislature?

- A. Interpreting laws
- B. Enforcing laws
- C. Making laws
- D. Appointing judges

Answer: C

Reason: The Legislature's primary role is to make laws. Interpreting laws is the Judiciary's role, enforcing laws is the Executive's, and appointing judges is typically an executive function.

(iii) A group of people sharing a common culture, history, and government is called:

- A. A community
- B. A nation
- C. A family
- D. A constituency

Answer: B

Reason: A nation is defined by shared culture, history, and government. A community is a smaller group, a family is related by blood or marriage, and a constituency is a voting area.

(iv) Which of the following is not a national symbol of Tanzania?

- A. National Anthem
- B. Uhuru Torch
- C. National Currency
- D. Coat of Arms

Answer: C

Reason: The National Anthem, Uhuru Torch, and Coat of Arms represent national identity. The National Currency, while important, is primarily an economic tool.

(v) The right to vote in elections is an example of:

- A. Economic right
- B. Social right
- C. Political right
- D. Cultural right

Answer: C

Reason: Voting is a political right, as it involves participation in governance. Economic rights relate to work or property, social rights to education or health, and cultural rights to traditions.

(vi) The leader of a City Council is:

- A. District Commissioner
- B. Mayor
- C. Regional Executive Director
- D. Ward Councillor

Answer: B

Reason: The Mayor is the elected head of a City Council, leading its governance. District Commissioners oversee districts, Regional Executive Directors manage regions, and Ward Councillors represent smaller areas.

(vii) Which of the following is not a pillar of family stability?

- A. Love
- B. Respect
- C. Wealth
- D. Peace

Answer: C

Reason: Love, respect, and peace are emotional and moral pillars of family stability. Wealth, while helpful, is not a core principle for family harmony.

(viii) The process of choosing leaders through voting is called:

- A. Referendum
- B. Election
- C. Appointment
- D. Nomination

Answer: B

Reason: Elections involve citizens voting to choose leaders. A referendum is a vote on a specific issue, appointment is selection by authority, and nomination is proposing a candidate.

(ix) Which of the following is not a form of local government in Tanzania?

- A. Village Council
- B. Town Council
- C. National Assembly
- D. Municipal Council

Answer: C

Reason: Village, Town, and Municipal Councils are local government bodies. The National Assembly is part of the central government, not local.

(x) The principle that ensures everyone is accountable to the law is:

- A. Democracy
- B. Rule of Law
- C. Liberty
- D. Human Rights

Answer: B

Reason: The Rule of Law ensures that all individuals and institutions are accountable to the law, unlike democracy (people's rule), liberty (freedom), or human rights (entitlements).

(xi) The head of the Judiciary in Tanzania is:

- A. The Attorney General
- B. The Chief Justice
- C. The Prime Minister
- D. The President

Answer: B

Reason: The Chief Justice is the highest judicial authority, overseeing the Judiciary. The Attorney General is a legal advisor, the Prime Minister leads government business, and the President heads the Executive.

(xii) Which of the following promotes national unity in Tanzania?

- A. Tribalism
- B. National Anthem
- C. Foreign currency
- D. Political conflicts

Answer: B

Reason: The National Anthem fosters patriotism and unity during national events. Tribalism, foreign currency, and political conflicts can divide rather than unite.

(xiii) A by-law is made by:

- A. The Parliament
- B. The President
- C. A local council
- D. The Judiciary

Answer: C

Reason: By-laws are local regulations created by local councils to address community issues. Parliament makes national laws, the President enacts policies, and the Judiciary interprets laws.

(xiv) Which of the following is a responsibility of a Tanzanian citizen?

- A. Ignoring laws
- B. Paying taxes
- C. Avoiding elections
- D. Destroying public property

Answer: B

Reason: Paying taxes is a civic duty supporting national development. Ignoring laws, avoiding elections, or destroying property undermines citizenship responsibilities.

(xv) The Tanzanian Constitution is the:

- A. Supreme law of the land
- B. List of by-laws
- C. National budget
- D. Election guideline

Answer: A

Reason: The Constitution is the supreme law, guiding all legal and governance matters. By-laws are local, the budget is financial, and election guidelines are specific regulations.

2. Match the items in **List B** with those in **List A**. Write the letter of the item in **List B** against the number in **List A**.

List A

- (i) Human Rights
- (ii) Local Government
- (iii) National Flag
- (iv) Prime Minister
- (v) Democracy
- (vi) By-Laws
- (vii) 1964
- (viii) Judiciary
- (ix) Constituency
- (x) Corruption

List B

- A. Voting area for electing an MP
- B. Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar
- C. Rule by the people
- D. Laws made by local councils
- E. Universal freedoms for all
- F. Dishonest use of power
- G. Symbol of national unity
- H. Leader of government business in Parliament
- I. Administers justice
- J. Village and city councils

- K. National Anthem sung during official ceremonies
- L. Right to education
- M. Misuse of public funds
- N. Formed to protect citizens' rights
- O. Headed by the Mayor
- P. Multi-party system introduction

Answers:

(i) E (ii) J (iii) G (iv) H (v) C (vi) D (vii) B (viii) I (ix) A (x) F

3. Write **TRUE** for a correct statement and **FALSE** for an incorrect statement.

(i) The National Anthem is sung during official ceremonies like presidential addresses. **TRUE**

(ii) Civics is the study of science and technology. **FALSE**

(iii) The Mayor is the head of a Municipal Council. **TRUE**

(iv) A Bill is a local law passed by a village council. **FALSE**

(v) Tanzania became a multi-party state in 1992. **TRUE**

(vi) The President is a member of the National Assembly. **FALSE**

(vii) Human rights include the right to education and freedom of worship. **TRUE**

(viii) By-elections are held every five years. **FALSE**

(ix) The Chief Justice is appointed by the Prime Minister. **FALSE**

(x) Agriculture is a major economic activity in Tanzania. **TRUE**

SECTION B

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

Citizenship is the status of being a member of a nation, with rights and responsibilities. In Tanzania, citizens enjoy rights such as the right to vote, access to education, and freedom of expression. However, they also have duties, including obeying laws, paying taxes, and participating in community development. Good citizenship promotes national unity and development.

Tanzania's government encourages citizens to participate in democratic processes, such as voting in general elections and referendums. Active participation ensures that leaders reflect the will of the people. Additionally, citizens are expected to protect the environment by avoiding practices like deforestation and pollution, which harm the nation's resources.

Challenges to good citizenship include corruption and ignorance of civic duties. The government has introduced civic education in schools to address these issues, aiming to create responsible citizens who contribute to Tanzania's progress.

QUESTIONS

(i) Suggest a suitable heading for the passage.

Answer: The Role of Citizenship in Tanzania's Development

(ii) According to the passage, what are two rights of Tanzanian citizens?

- a) Right to vote
- b) Access to education

(iii) Mention two duties of Tanzanian citizens.

- a) Obeying laws
- b) Paying taxes

(iv) What are two challenges to good citizenship mentioned in the passage?

- a) Corruption
- b) Ignorance of civic duties

(v) How does the government promote responsible citizenship?

Answer: The government promotes responsible citizenship by introducing civic education in schools to teach citizens about their rights and duties.

5. Write short notes on each of the following:

(i) **National Symbols**

- Emblems representing Tanzania's identity and sovereignty.
- Include the National Flag, Coat of Arms, National Anthem, and Uhuru Torch.
- Used in official ceremonies to foster unity and patriotism.
- Symbolize national values like freedom and unity.

(ii) **Human Rights**

- Universal entitlements for all individuals, regardless of background.
- Include rights to life, education, freedom of expression, and worship.
- Enshrined in Tanzania's Constitution and international treaties.
- Protect dignity and ensure equality among citizens.

(iii) **Local Government**

- Administrative bodies governing specific regions like villages or cities.
- Include Village Councils, Town Councils, and Municipal Councils.
- Provide services like roads, waste management, and local development.
- Led by elected officials such as Mayors or Council Chairpersons.

(iv) **Democracy**

- System where citizens participate in governance through voting.
- Involves free and fair elections to choose leaders.
- Ensures accountability and representation of the people's will.
- Tanzania practices multi-party democracy since 1992.

(v) **Election**

- Process of selecting leaders or approving laws through voting.
- Includes general elections, by-elections, and referendums.
- Conducted by the Electoral Commission to ensure fairness.
- Key to democratic governance and citizen participation.

(vi) **Constitution**

- Supreme law outlining the structure and rules of governance.
- Defines citizens' rights, government branches, and national duties.
- Tanzania's Constitution is the legal foundation for all laws.
- Amendments require special parliamentary processes.

(vii) **Responsible Citizenship**

- Fulfilling duties like obeying laws, voting, and paying taxes.
- Involves contributing to community and national development.
- Promotes environmental protection and respect for others' rights.
- Strengthens national unity and good governance.

(viii) **Parliament**

- Legislative body making national laws and overseeing government.
- Comprises the National Assembly and the President in Tanzania.
- Debates policies, approves budgets, and represents citizens.
- Led by the Speaker, with MPs elected from constituencies.

(ix) **Rule of Law**

- Principle that everyone is accountable to fair and just laws.
- Ensures no one is above the law, including government officials.
- Protects citizens' rights and maintains order.
- Upheld by the Judiciary through impartial justice.

(x) **Corruption**

- Dishonest use of power for personal gain, like bribery or embezzlement.
- Undermines trust in government and hinders development.
- Addressed in Tanzania through laws like the Anti-Corruption Act.
- Citizens are encouraged to report corrupt practices.