

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2010

0011

CIVICS

TIME: 2 HOURS

ANSWERS

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		

1. For each of the following items, choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write the letter of the correct answer.

(i) Civics is best defined as the study of:

- A. Laws and punishments
- B. Human relationships in society
- C. Government organs only
- D. Economic systems

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Civics focuses on human relationships, rights, and responsibilities in society, including governance and citizenship, not just laws or economics.

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Reason: The Chief Justice is the head of the Judiciary, overseeing legal interpretation, while other officials have different roles.

(iii) The smallest unit of local government in Tanzania is:

- A. Ward government
- B. Village government
- C. Division government
- D. Municipal government

Correct Answer: B

Reason: The village government is the smallest administrative unit in Tanzania, below wards and divisions.

(iv) The color on the Tanzanian flag representing the people is:

- A. Blue
- B. Green
- C. Black
- D. Yellow

Correct Answer: C

Reason: Black symbolizes the people of Tanzania on the national flag.

(v) Which of the following is an example of a political right?

- A. Right to education
- B. Right to vote
- C. Right to own property
- D. Right to health

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Voting is a political right, as it involves participation in governance, unlike social or economic rights.

(vi) A by-election is held to:

- A. Elect all national leaders
- B. Fill a vacant constituency seat
- C. Approve a new law
- D. Choose a president

Correct Answer: B

Reason: By-elections fill unexpected vacancies in constituencies, unlike general elections or referendums.

(vii) The body responsible for conducting elections in Tanzania is:

- A. National Assembly
- B. Electoral Commission
- C. Judiciary
- D. Parliament

Correct Answer: B

Reason: The National Electoral Commission conducts and supervises elections, ensuring fairness, not other bodies.

(viii) Which of the following is a form of corruption?

- A. Honesty
- B. Bribery
- C. Generosity
- D. Tolerance

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Bribery involves dishonest use of power for personal gain, unlike positive traits like honesty.

(ix) A nuclear family consists of:

- A. Parents, children, and grandparents
- B. Husband, wife, and children
- C. Single parent and children
- D. Siblings only

Correct Answer: B

Reason: A nuclear family includes a husband, wife, and their children, excluding extended relatives.

(x) The ability to endure difficult situations is called:

- A. Arrogance
- B. Tolerance
- C. Assertiveness
- D. Aggressiveness

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Tolerance involves patiently handling challenges, unlike negative or assertive behaviors.

(xi) Road traffic signs are used to:

- A. Cause accidents
- B. Guide road users
- C. Increase traffic congestion
- D. Decorate roads

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Traffic signs provide instructions to ensure safe road use, not causing accidents or congestion.

(xii) Laws in Tanzania are primarily made by:

- A. The Judiciary
- B. The President
- C. The Parliament
- D. Local councils

Correct Answer: C

Reason: Parliament enacts national laws, while local councils make by-laws and the Judiciary interprets laws.

(xiii) A non-repayable source of government revenue is:

- A. Loan
- B. Tax
- C. Grant
- D. Debt

Correct Answer: C

Reason: Grants are non-repayable funds from external sources, unlike loans or debts.

(xiv) Which of the following is not a step in problem-solving?

- A. Defining the problem
- B. Ignoring the issue
- C. Generating alternatives
- D. Evaluating solutions

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Ignoring the issue hinders problem-solving, while the other steps are part of the process.

(xv) HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through:

- A. Shaking hands
- B. Sharing needles
- C. Drinking clean water
- D. Hugging

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Sharing needles can transmit HIV/AIDS, unlike casual contact like shaking hands or hugging.

(xvi) Which of the following is not a form of marriage?

- A. Monogamy
- B. Polygamy
- C. Courtship
- D. Polyandry

Correct Answer: C

Reason: Courtship is a pre-marriage process, not a form of marriage, unlike the other options.

(xvii) Gender discrimination refers to:

- A. Equal treatment of men and women
- B. Unfair treatment based on gender
- C. Promoting women's rights
- D. Gender roles in society

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Gender discrimination involves unfair treatment due to gender, not equal treatment or roles.

(xviii) The Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar occurred in:

- A. 1961
- B. 1964
- C. 1977
- D. 1992

Correct Answer: B

Reason: The Union forming Tanzania occurred in 1964, a key historical event.

(xix) Which of the following promotes family stability?

- A. Dishonesty
- B. Respect
- C. Violence
- D. Neglect

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Respect fosters family harmony and stability, unlike negative behaviors like dishonesty.

(xx) The presidential appointee among the following is:

- A. Speaker of Parliament
- B. Chief Justice
- C. Regional Commissioner
- D. Mayor

Correct Answer: B

Reason: The Chief Justice is appointed by the President, while the Speaker and Mayor are elected, and Regional Commissioners have different appointment processes.

2. Match the items in **List A** with those in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response against each item.

List A

- (i) Human Rights
- (ii) Local Government
- (iii) National Anthem
- (iv) Election
- (v) Democracy
- (vi) Corruption
- (vii) Gender Equity
- (viii) Citizenship
- (ix) Rule of Law
- (x) Parliament

List B

- A. Fairness in treatment of men and women
- B. Process of choosing leaders by voting
- C. Ensures everyone is accountable to the law
- D. Law-making body of the nation
- E. Basic freedoms for all individuals
- F. Village and municipal councils
- G. Status of being a member of a nation
- H. Dishonest use of public power
- I. Patriotic song sung at national events
- J. Multi-party system
- K. Freedom of expression
- L. By-laws for local issues
- M. Misuse of funds
- N. Right to education
- O. Supreme power of the state
- P. Transparency in governance

Answers:

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

3. For each of the following statements, write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.

(i) The National Flag is a symbol of Tanzania's sovereignty.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: The National Flag represents Tanzania's identity and independence, symbolizing sovereignty.

(ii) Civics studies only the structure of government.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Civics studies human relationships, rights, responsibilities, and governance, not just government structure.

(iii) The Chief Justice is appointed by the President.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: The President appoints the Chief Justice, as per Tanzania's Constitution.

(iv) A by-law is a national law passed by Parliament.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: By-laws are local regulations made by councils, not national laws passed by Parliament.

(v) Tanzania practices representative democracy.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Tanzania uses representative democracy, where citizens elect leaders to govern.

(vi) Paying taxes is a responsibility of aliens only.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Paying taxes is a duty of citizens and certain residents, not exclusively aliens.

(vii) Road safety reduces accidents and injuries.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Road safety measures, like traffic signs, prevent accidents and protect lives.

(viii) The Union government manages police services in Zanzibar.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Police services are a non-Union matter, managed separately by Zanzibar's government.

(ix) Gender equality promotes fair treatment of all citizens.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Gender equality ensures men and women have equal rights and opportunities.

(x) Corruption strengthens national development.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Corruption undermines development by misusing resources and eroding trust.

SECTION B

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

Road safety is a critical issue in Tanzania due to the increasing number of accidents. These accidents cause loss of life, injuries, and damage to property. Road safety involves following traffic rules, such as obeying traffic signs and speed limits. Pedestrians must use zebra crossings, and drivers should avoid reckless behaviors like drunk driving or overtaking dangerously.

The government promotes road safety through campaigns and education in schools. The Traffic Police enforce laws to ensure compliance. However, challenges like poor road conditions and lack of awareness among road users persist. Citizens must take responsibility to protect themselves and others by adhering to safety measures.

Questions

(a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

Answer: Promoting Road Safety in Tanzania

Reason: The passage discusses the importance of road safety, government efforts, and challenges, making this title appropriate.

(b) Mention two causes of road accidents in Tanzania.

(i) Drunk driving

(ii) Dangerous overtaking

(c) List two ways the government promotes road safety.

(i) Conducting safety campaigns

(ii) Enforcing laws through Traffic Police

(d) Identify one challenge to road safety mentioned in the passage.

Answer: Poor road conditions.

(e) Explain why citizens should follow road safety measures.

Answer: Citizens should follow road safety measures to protect themselves and others from accidents, reduce injuries, and prevent property damage, ensuring a safer environment for all.

5. Define and briefly explain the importance of each of the following:

(a) **Citizenship**

Definition: Citizenship is the status of being a member of a nation, with associated rights and responsibilities.

Importance: It enables individuals to participate in governance, access rights like voting, and contribute to national development through duties like paying taxes.

(b) **Human Rights**

Definition: Human rights are basic freedoms and entitlements that belong to every person, regardless of background.

Importance: They ensure dignity, equality, and protection, promoting fairness and justice in society.

(c) **Democracy**

Definition: Democracy is a system of government where citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.

Importance: It promotes accountability, citizen participation, and ensures leaders reflect the people's will.

(d) **Local Government**

Definition: Local government is the administration of specific areas like villages or municipalities, managing local services.

Importance: It provides essential services like roads and waste management, addressing community needs efficiently.

(e) **National Symbols**

Definition: National symbols are emblems like the flag or anthem representing a country's identity and values.

Importance: They foster unity, pride, and patriotism, strengthening national identity during ceremonies.

(f) **Road Safety**

Definition: Road safety refers to measures and rules to prevent accidents and protect road users.

Importance: It reduces injuries, deaths, and property damage, ensuring safe transportation and mobility.

(g) Gender Equality

Definition: Gender equality is the state where men and women enjoy the same rights and opportunities.

Importance: It promotes fairness, reduces discrimination, and enhances societal development through equal participation.

(h) Elections

Definition: Elections are processes where citizens vote to choose leaders or approve policies.

Importance: They uphold democracy, ensure legitimate leadership, and allow citizens to influence governance.

(i) Rule of Law

Definition: The rule of law means everyone, including leaders, is accountable to fair and just laws.

Importance: It prevents abuse of power, protects rights, and ensures justice and order in society.

(j) Corruption

Definition: Corruption is the dishonest use of power for personal gain, such as bribery or nepotism.

Importance: Understanding corruption helps combat it, improving governance and fostering trust in institutions.