

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**  
**FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2011**

**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.

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

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

(i) When two or more nations surrender their sovereignty to single authority it is said to be:

- A. Colonial government
- B. Federal government
- C. Revolutionary government
- D. Union government

**Correct Answer: D**

**Reason:** A union government is formed when nations merge their sovereignty under one authority, as in Tanzania's 1964 Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Federal governments retain some state autonomy, unlike unions.

(ii) The man and woman shown in the coat of arms represent national:

- A. Authority
- B. Freedom
- C. Identity
- D. Unity

**Correct Answer: D**

**Reason:** The man and woman on Tanzania's coat of arms symbolize the unity of the nation's people, a key national value.

(iii) Who is a responsible citizen?

- A. Person who is accepted as a member of a country
- B. One who does not fulfill his/her duties
- C. One who fulfills his/her responsibilities and duties
- D. One who is criticizing the government

**Correct Answer: C**

**Reason:** A responsible citizen actively fulfills their duties, like paying taxes and obeying laws, unlike those who merely criticize or neglect responsibilities.

(iv) Isolating, mistreating, insulting people with HIV/AIDS is best termed as:

- A. Globalization
- B. Oppression
- C. Racism
- D. Stigmatization

**Correct Answer: D**

**Reason:** Stigmatization involves unfairly isolating or mistreating people with HIV/AIDS due to prejudice, not oppression or racism.

(v) The ..... attends the parliament by virtue of his office but has no right to vote:

- A. Attorney General
- B. Opposition leader
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Speaker

**Correct Answer: A**

**Reason:** The Attorney General attends Parliament ex-officio to provide legal advice but cannot vote, unlike elected members like the Prime Minister.

(vi) What is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace among the people?

- A. Human Rights
- B. Individual Rights
- C. Legal and moral rights
- D. Political rights

**Correct Answer: A**

**Reason:** Human rights, encompassing freedoms and equality, form the basis for justice and peace, as recognized globally and in Tanzania's Constitution.

(vii) A nuclear family consists of:

- A. Father, sister, and brother
- B. Father, wives and grandmother
- C. Grandfather, father and children
- D. Husband, wife and children

**Correct Answer: D**

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

(viii) Zebra traffic signs mark:

- A. Dangerous zones
- B. Motorcycles and vehicles to stop
- C. People to cross the road
- D. Vehicles to stop

**Correct Answer:** C

**Reason:** Zebra crossings (marked by zebra signs) are designated for pedestrians to cross roads safely, not for vehicles.

(ix) One of the following is a step towards problem solving:

- A. Gathering information
- B. Interview
- C. Observation
- D. Questionnaire

**Correct Answer:** A

**Reason:** Gathering information is a key step in problem-solving, while interviews and questionnaires are methods, not steps.

(x) The process of selecting and attracting mate for marriage is known as:

- A. Bigamy
- B. Civil marriage
- C. Dating
- D. Traditional marriage

**Correct Answer:** C

**Reason:** Dating involves selecting and attracting a mate before marriage, unlike bigamy or specific marriage types.

(xi) Reading, writing, listening and speaking are best known as:

- A. Basic communication skills
- B. Communication model
- C. Elements of communication as a process
- D. Modern forms of communication

**Correct Answer:** A

**Reason:** These are fundamental communication skills essential for interaction, not just elements or modern forms.

(xii) The essence of independent judiciary in a democratic society is to:

- A. Check abuse of power
- B. Ensure justice
- C. Ensure rule of law
- D. Suppress crime

**Correct Answer:** B

**Reason:** An independent judiciary primarily ensures justice by impartially interpreting laws, supporting the rule of law and checking abuses.

(xiii) Before marriage a man and woman pass through a period called:

- A. Courtship
- B. Friendship
- C. Partnership
- D. Relationship

**Correct Answer:** A

**Reason:** Courtship is the specific period of mutual evaluation before marriage, distinct from general relationships.

(xiv) The following are the consequences of not applying social skills:

- A. Failure to determine ones value, needs and benefit
- B. Knowledge and ability to deal competently with other people in everyday life
- C. Not meeting and relating with others
- D. Retardation of self-awareness, self-confidence and benefit

**Correct Answer:** D

**Reason:** Lack of social skills hinders self-awareness and confidence, impacting personal growth, unlike positive outcomes.

(xv) Gender roles refer to:

- A. Attitude practiced by either men or women being positive or negative
- B. Roles in which people are accountable basing on sex
- C. Roles in which people are specifically addressed basing on their sex and age
- D. Roles played by male and female in the society

**Correct Answer:** D

**Reason:** Gender roles are societal expectations of tasks and behaviors for males and females, not just attitudes or accountability.

(xvi) The manual related work activities include:

- A. Carpentry, administration, fishing and livestock keeping
- B. Farming, mining and lumbering
- C. Nursing, lumbering, plumbing and masonry
- D. Teaching, nursing and administration

**Correct Answer:** B

**Reason:** Farming, mining, and lumbering are manual labor activities, unlike administration or nursing, which involve non-manual skills.

(xvii) The formation of rules of behaviour enforced by special authority is called:

- A. Customs
- B. Morals
- C. Norms
- D. Taboos

**Correct Answer: C**

**Reason:** Norms are rules of behavior enforced by social or legal authorities, unlike customs or taboos, which are less formal.

(xviii) The proper way of formulating a national constitution is to:

- A. Adopt cover replacement method and discussion
- B. Choose representation groups and discussing
- C. Involve all people to discuss the whole constitution
- D. Provide "white paper" for discussion

**Correct Answer: C**

**Reason:** Involving all people through discussion ensures a democratic and inclusive constitution, reflecting diverse needs.

(xix) Which of the following is a good example of indirect tax?

- A. Domestic loan borrowing
- B. Interest of investment
- C. Monthly payments
- D. Value added tax

**Correct Answer: D**

**Reason:** Value added tax (VAT) is an indirect tax paid by consumers, unlike direct taxes like monthly payments.

(xx) A government that is formed by only one political party and headed by a dictator is called:

- A. Aristocracy
- B. Authoritarian
- C. Constitutional monarch
- D. Totalitarian

**Correct Answer: D**

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

<b>LIST A</b>	<b>LIST B</b>
(i) A person that belongs to a particular country	A. Ballot
(ii) A slip of paper used for casting a vote	B. Cabinet
(iii) An organ comprising the President, Vice President and all Ministers	C. Citizen
(iv) Made up of a husband, wife and children	D. Communication
(v) Right to vote	E. Direct tax
(vi) Risk behaviour	F. Economic rights
(vii) The ability to cope with annoying situation	G. Extended family
(viii) The ability to express thoughts through talking	H. Female genital mutilation
(ix) The disabled, refugees, orphans and street children	I. Indirect tax
(x) The tax paid by the government employees	J. Nuclear family
	K. Political right
	L. Refugee
	M. Special group
	N. Speaking skills
	O. Tolerance
	P. Teaching
	Q. Political tolerance
	R. Public institution
	S. Prosecutor
	T. Revolution

**Answers:**

(i) C (ii) A (iii) B (iv) J (v) K (vi) L (vii) O (viii) N (ix) M (x) E

3. The following statements are either correct or not correct. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.

(i) Work is an expression of social identity.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Reason:** Work reflects one's role and contribution to society, shaping social identity.



(ii) Reckless driving leads to road accidents.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Reason:** Reckless driving, like speeding or drunk driving, is a major cause of road accidents.

(iii) HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted from one person to another through blood transfusion.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Reason:** HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through contaminated blood transfusions if not properly screened.

(iv) The Prime Minister of Tanzania is also a councilor.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Reason:** The Prime Minister is a national leader and Member of Parliament, not a local councilor.

(v) The election of a class monitor/monitress is done through indirect democracy.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Reason:** Class monitor elections are typically direct, with students voting themselves, not through representatives.

(vi) Abuse of power means using a public office for public gains.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Reason:** Abuse of power involves using public office for personal gain, not public benefit.

(vii) The ability to make a choice out many options that are available is referred to as decision making.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Reason:** Decision making involves evaluating and selecting from multiple options.

(viii) Courtship helps to establish stable long life marriage.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Reason:** Courtship allows couples to build understanding, fostering stable marriages.

(ix) Tanganyika united with Zanzibar in 1963 as a result of the history of these two countries.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Reason:** The Union occurred in 1964, not 1963, to form Tanzania.

(x) Language is not a component of a nation.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Reason:** Language is a key component of a nation, shaping culture and identity.

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

Mungu ibariki Afrika, wabariki viongozi wake. Hekima umoja na amani, hizi ni ngao zetu, Afrika- na watu wake; ibariki, ibariki Afrika, tubariki watoto wa Afrika.

Mungu ibariki Tanzania, dumisha uhuru na umoja, wake kwa waume na watoto; Mungu ibariki, Tanzania no watu wake, ibariki Tanzania, ibariki Tanzania, tubariki watoto wa Tanzania.

### Questions

(i) What is the name of this song?

**Answer:** Tanzania National Anthem

(ii) List down four occasions in which the song is sung.

(i) Presidential addresses or ceremonies

(ii) National holidays like Independence Day

(iii) Official state functions or international events

(iv) School assemblies or flag-raising ceremonies

(iii) What are the people around supposed to do when the song is being sung?

**Answer:** Stand at attention and show respect

(iv) What is the importance of this song?

**Answer:** It fosters national unity, pride, and patriotism, uniting Tanzanians under shared values.

(v) Explain why this song is significant for Tanzania's development.

**Answer:** The song inspires unity, peace, and commitment to national goals, encouraging citizens to work together for Tanzania's progress and stability.

5. Define and mention three points on the importance of each of the following terms:

(i) **National Emblem**

**Definition:** A national emblem is a symbol, like the coat of arms, representing a country's identity, values, and sovereignty.

**Importance:**

- Fosters national pride and unity among citizens.

- Represents Tanzania's heritage and values in official settings.
- Enhances patriotism during national ceremonies.

### (iii) **Democratic Election**

**Definition:** A democratic election is a free, fair, and transparent process where citizens vote to choose leaders or policies.

**Importance:**

- Ensures legitimate leadership reflecting the people's will.
- Promotes accountability and citizen participation in governance.
- Strengthens democracy by upholding fair representation.

### (iv) **Judiciary**

**Definition:** The judiciary is the branch of government responsible for interpreting laws and administering justice.

**Importance:**

- Ensures justice by resolving disputes impartially.
- Upholds the rule of law, protecting citizens' rights.
- Checks abuse of power by other government branches.

### (v) **Central Government**

**Definition:** The central government is the national authority managing the country's overall affairs, policies, and resources.

**Importance:**

- Formulates national laws and policies for development.
- Manages resources and services like education and defense.
- Ensures unity and coordination across regions.

#### (vi) Legal Rights

**Definition:** Legal rights are entitlements protected by law, such as the right to vote or own property.

**Importance:**

- Protect individuals from injustice and discrimination.
- Enable participation in governance, like voting.
- Ensure equality and fairness under the law.

#### (vii) Road Traffic Signs

**Definition:** Road traffic signs are symbols or markers guiding road users to ensure safety and order.

**Importance:**

- Prevent accidents by providing clear instructions.
- Promote safe movement for pedestrians and vehicles.
- Reduce injuries and property damage on roads.

#### (viii) Gender Empowerment

**Definition:** Gender empowerment is the process of enabling men and women to access equal opportunities and resources.

**Importance:**

- Reduces discrimination, promoting fairness in society.
- Enhances economic and social development through equal participation.
- Builds confidence and leadership among marginalized groups.

#### (ix) Skilled Labour

**Definition:** Skilled labour refers to work requiring specialized training or expertise, like carpentry or teaching.

**Importance:**

- Drives economic growth through high-quality output.

- Improves service delivery in sectors like health and education.
- Enhances innovation and productivity in industries.

(x) **Family**

**Definition:** A family is a social unit of individuals related by blood, marriage, or adoption, like parents and children.

**Importance:**

- Provides emotional and social support for members.
- Shapes values and behaviors for responsible citizenship.
- Ensures care and upbringing of future generations.