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SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2007

CIVICS

Time: 2:30 Hours.

ANSWER**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of **TWO** sections A and B. Answer **ALL** questions from **Section A** and **ANY THREE** questions from section B.
2. All answers must be written on the space provided under each question.
3. Write your centre and index number as indicated on the top right corner of each page. on every page of your answer booklet(s).
4. Candidate must circle the questions he/she has attempted in the table below.

	THIS PART FOR EXAMINER'S ONLY	
Question number	MARKS	SIGNATURE
1.		
2.		
3.		
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5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
TOTAL		

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

1. (a) From each of the following questions below, choose the most correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the bracket.

i) The main law-making body for the United Republic of Tanzania is the ()

A: Parliament

B: House of Representatives

C: Cabinet

D: High Court

Correct answer: A – Parliament.

Reason: The Parliament of the United Republic (Bunge) enacts laws for the whole Union; the House of Representatives legislates for Zanzibar on non-union matters.

ii) The principle that everyone is subject to the law, regardless of their position, is called ()

A: Justice

B: Equality before the law

C: Rule of law

D: Democracy

Correct answer: C – Rule of law.

Reason: Rule of law means laws apply equally to leaders and citizens, and actions are governed by law rather than by arbitrary power.

iii) The current Constitution of Zanzibar came into effect in the year ()

A: 1964

B: 1979

C: 1984

D: 1992

Correct answer: C – 1984.

Reason: The Zanzibar Constitution of 1984 established the present framework for Zanzibar's semi-autonomous government.

iv) The traffic sign with a red triangle normally warns drivers about ()

A: An order to stop

B: A potential hazard ahead

C: A speed limit

D: Pedestrian crossing

Correct answer: B – A potential hazard ahead.

Reason: Red triangular signs are warning signs placed to alert drivers of possible dangers so they adjust speed and take care.

v) Which of the following is a duty of a good citizen? ()

A: Evading taxes

B: Obeying laws

C: Destroying public property

D: Ignoring elections

Correct answer: B – Obeying laws.

Reason: Core civic duties include obeying laws, paying taxes, and participating in public life; evading taxes or damaging property violates these duties.

1. (b) Match the items in LIST A with the correct responses from LIST B.

LIST A

A: Constitution

B: Patriotism

C: Civil rights

D: Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC)

E: Decentralization

LIST B

i) Love and devotion to one's country

ii) Process of transferring power from central to local government

iii) Rights enjoyed by individuals such as freedom of speech and association

iv) Organ responsible for conducting elections in Zanzibar

v) Supreme law of the land

- vi) System of electing leaders
- vii) Provision of goods and services
- viii) Government structure at the village level

Answers:

- A — v
- B — i
- C — iii
- D — iv
- E — ii

2. Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if it is incorrect.

i) The Speaker presides over the meetings of the House of Representatives. (TRUE)
This is the Speaker's primary function in legislative proceedings.

ii) A green traffic light means stop immediately. (FALSE)
Green authorizes movement; red requires a stop.

iii) Paying taxes is a legal obligation for citizens. (TRUE)
Taxes fund public services and are mandated by law.

iv) Corruption increases efficiency in government services. (FALSE)
Corruption causes waste, unfairness, and poor service delivery.

v) The Zanzibar Constitution provides for both union and non-union matters. (FALSE)
Union matters are governed at Union level; Zanzibar's constitution mainly covers non-union matters while recognizing the Union.

3. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct answer.

a) The period between two general elections in Tanzania is 5 years.
This is the constitutional electoral cycle.

b) The President of Zanzibar is also the head of the Revolutionary Government.
This office leads Zanzibar's executive on non-union matters.

c) The practice of favouring relatives in employment is called nepotism.

It undermines merit and fairness in recruitment.

d) A traffic sign with a red circle and a diagonal line means prohibition.

It shows that the indicated action is not allowed.

e) The national motto of Tanzania is Uhuru na Umoja.

It means Freedom and Unity.

Activity | Product/Service

i) Tailoring | Clothes

ii) Tourism | Tourist services

iii) Farming | Crops

iv) Fishing | Fish

4. Answer briefly:

i) a) What is democracy?

Democracy is a system of government where the people hold ultimate authority and choose leaders through free and fair elections, with rights and the rule of law protected.

b) Mention two types of democracy.

Direct democracy and representative democracy.

ii) a) State two importance of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The Union enhances national security and international standing by presenting one sovereign state.

The Union promotes economic and social integration, enabling shared policies and larger markets.

b) Name the agreement that led to the Union.

The Articles of Union (Makubaliano ya Muungano).

iii) a) List two effects of environmental pollution.

Pollution causes diseases such as cholera and respiratory infections, burdening families and health systems.

It degrades ecosystems and reduces biodiversity, harming fishing and farming livelihoods.

b) Give one measure to control water pollution.

Treat sewage and industrial effluents before discharge into rivers and the sea.

iv) a) Mention two responsibilities of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission.

Register voters and update the voters' roll.

Conduct and supervise elections and referenda in Zanzibar.

b) Name one law used to guide elections in Zanzibar.

The Zanzibar Elections Act (as amended).

SECTION B

Answer any THREE (3) questions in this section

5. a) Outline three qualities of a good leader.

A good leader demonstrates integrity by being honest and consistent between words and actions. Integrity builds trust and reduces corruption because decisions are taken transparently and in the public interest.

A good leader is accountable and accepts responsibility for outcomes. Accountability means explaining decisions, allowing scrutiny, and correcting mistakes, which improves performance and public confidence.

A good leader communicates clearly and listens to others. Effective communication ensures that goals are understood, conflicts are resolved, and communities are mobilized to participate in development.

b) Give three reasons why leadership skills are important in community development.

Leadership skills help mobilize people and resources for projects like water supply, school renovations, and waste management. Mobilization turns community ideas into practical action.

Leadership skills improve coordination among stakeholders. When a leader can organize meetings, assign roles, and set timelines, projects finish on schedule and within budget.

Leadership skills support conflict resolution. Communities progress faster when disagreements are handled fairly, allowing work to continue without disruption.

6. Explain four reasons why it is important for citizens to participate in elections.

Participation grants legitimacy to government. When many citizens vote, elected leaders gain a clear mandate to govern, which strengthens stability and respect for institutions.

Participation ensures representation. Voting allows people to choose leaders who reflect their needs—such as better health services or support for farmers—so policies address real problems.

Participation enhances accountability. Leaders who know they can be voted out work harder, respond to complaints, and avoid misuse of public resources.

Participation enables peaceful change of leadership. Elections provide a non-violent method for removing underperforming leaders and bringing in new ideas.

7. a) State three causes of poverty in Zanzibar.

Limited access to capital and credit prevents small traders, farmers, and fishers from investing in better equipment, reducing productivity and income.

Low value addition in agriculture and fisheries means most products are sold raw, capturing little profit and leaving households with small earnings.

Unemployment and underemployment among youth restrict income opportunities, leading to long job searches and dependence on informal, low-pay work.

b) Describe three ways of reducing poverty at the community level.

Provide vocational skills training linked to local markets so youth can secure jobs or start enterprises in trades like carpentry, tailoring, and mechanics.

Expand microfinance and savings groups to offer small, affordable loans and financial literacy, enabling households to invest in tools, inputs, and small businesses.

Promote value addition and cooperatives so farmers and fishers can process, package, and market products collectively, bargaining for better prices and steady buyers.

8. Discuss four negative effects of corruption on national development.

Corruption misallocates public funds away from essential services such as clinics, schools, and water systems. This leaves communities underserved and slows human development.

Corruption scares away investors who fear unfair treatment and hidden costs. Lower investment means fewer jobs, slower technology transfer, and weaker growth.

Corruption weakens service quality because contracts are awarded based on bribes rather than merit. Projects become overpriced, delayed, or poorly built, wasting scarce resources.

Corruption erodes public trust in institutions. When people believe systems are unfair, compliance drops, tax morale declines, and cooperation with government initiatives suffers.