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SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2008

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.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
TOTAL		

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

1. a) From each of the following questions below, choose the best item to make the statement meaningful by writing its letter in the bracket.

i) The Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar was formed in the year ()

A: 1961

B: 1963

C: 1964

D: 1965

Correct answer: C – 1964.

Reason: The Union was officially formed on 26 April 1964, creating the United Republic of Tanzania from Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

ii) The legislative body for non-union matters in Zanzibar is the ()

A: Parliament of the United Republic

B: House of Representatives

C: Cabinet

D: Court of Appeal

Correct answer: B – House of Representatives.

Reason: The House of Representatives in Zanzibar handles legislation for non-union matters such as local governance, health, and education within the islands.

iii) The smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar is the ()

A: Ward

B: Village

C: Shehia

D: District

Correct answer: C – Shehia.

Reason: A Shehia is the smallest unit of local administration in Zanzibar, managed by a Sheha who coordinates community-level governance.

iv) Deliberately using public office for private gain is called ()

- A: Accountability
- B: Transparency
- C: Corruption
- D: Patriotism

Correct answer: C – Corruption.

Reason: Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for personal benefit, which undermines public trust and misuses resources.

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

- A: National anthem
- B: National flag
- C: National currency
- D: Public bus

Correct answer: D – Public bus.

Reason: National symbols are officially recognized emblems representing the country, while a public bus is just a means of transport and not a symbol of sovereignty.

1. b) Match the item in LIST A with the correct response in LIST B by writing the letter of the correct answer beside the item number.

LIST A

- A: Sovereignty — iii. Highest authority of a state over its territory
- B: Constitution — v. Fundamental laws governing a country
- C: TAWLA — iv. Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
- D: Independence — ii. Freedom from external control
- E: Work — viii. Process of earning a living

2. Write T if the statement is correct and F if the statement is incorrect.

i) The coat of arms signifies authority of the state. (T)

Reason: It represents the government's official power and sovereignty.

ii) Local government in Zanzibar is responsible for foreign affairs. (F)

Reason: Foreign affairs are a Union Government matter, not local government.

iii) Red traffic light means stop. (T)

Reason: It signals vehicles to halt for safety.

iv) The President of Zanzibar heads the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. (T)

Reason: This is the highest office for Zanzibar's semi-autonomous government.

v) Multiparty democracy allows only one political party. (F)

Reason: Multiparty democracy permits competition between different political parties.

vi) Taxes are a major source of government revenue. (T)

Reason: Taxes fund most of the government's services and development projects.

vii) The judiciary makes laws for the nation. (F)

Reason: Law-making is done by the legislature; the judiciary interprets the law.

viii) Equality before the law is a democratic principle. (T)

Reason: Democracy demands that all citizens are treated equally under the law.

ix) The House of Representatives deals with non-union matters. (T)

Reason: This body legislates on Zanzibar-specific issues outside the Union list.

x) Discrimination promotes unity and peace. (F)

Reason: Discrimination divides society and creates conflict.

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

a) The supreme law of the land is the **Constitution**

b) The right to participate in choosing leaders is called the right to **Vote**

c) The traffic light colour that means "get ready to go" is **Yellow/Amber**

- d) The year Tanganyika became independent is **1961**
- e) The head of the House of Representatives is the **Speaker**

Activities | Services/goods produced

- i) Carpentry — Furniture
- ii) Farming — Crops
- iii) Fishing — Fish
- iv) Teaching — Education

4. Briefly answer the following questions.

i) a) Define “citizenship”.

Citizenship is the legal status of being a recognized member of a country, with rights and responsibilities as defined by its laws.

b) State two ways of acquiring citizenship.

By birth within the country to citizen parents.

By naturalization after fulfilling legal residency and application requirements.

ii) a) Write in full: TAMWA

Tanzania Media Women Association.

b) Write in full: ZEC

Zanzibar Electoral Commission.

iii) a) Mention two causes of road accidents.

Overspeeding by drivers.

Driving under the influence of alcohol.

b) Give two measures to reduce road accidents.

Strict enforcement of traffic laws.

Public awareness campaigns on road safety.

iv) a) The system of principles by which a country is governed is called Constitution and Rule of law.

b) Urban authorities in Zanzibar consist of Municipal councils and Town councils.

SECTION B

Answer any THREE (3) questions in this section

5. a) Identify 3 importance of applying problem-solving techniques.

Applying problem-solving techniques helps to identify the root cause of an issue, ensuring that the solution addresses the main problem rather than its symptoms.

It allows the selection of the most effective and practical solution from several alternatives, making results more reliable.

It promotes teamwork and accountability, as clear steps and responsibilities are defined, improving efficiency in implementation.

b) Fill the steps in the chart below.

1. Identify the problem.
2. Gather information.
3. Generate possible solutions.
4. Select the best solution.
5. Implement the solution.
6. Monitor and evaluate results.

c) Write short notes about step six (6).

Step six involves assessing whether the chosen solution is working as expected. Feedback is collected, and if the outcome is unsatisfactory, adjustments are made to improve effectiveness.

6. Explain four roles of the House of Representatives in Zanzibar on non-union matters.

One role is making laws for Zanzibar on matters that are not part of the Union list, such as health, education, and local governance.

It oversees the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to ensure transparency, accountability, and proper use of resources.

It debates and approves the Zanzibar government's budget for non-union sectors, enabling proper allocation of funds.

It represents the people of Zanzibar by discussing issues affecting their daily lives and seeking solutions within the law.

7. a) Outline two ways students can promote national unity at school.

Students can promote unity by participating in group activities that involve members from different backgrounds, fostering cooperation and understanding.

They can also respect each other's culture, religion, and opinions, creating a harmonious learning environment.

b) Describe three negative socio-cultural practices and their effects.

Female genital mutilation harms women's health and violates their human rights, perpetuating gender inequality.

Early marriage disrupts education for young girls, limiting their opportunities and increasing health risks.

Witchcraft accusations cause violence, discrimination, and social division in communities.

8. Why is it important to respect the Constitution and other national symbols?

Respecting the Constitution ensures that all laws and government actions are consistent with the highest legal authority, protecting the rights of all citizens.

It promotes unity by providing a common set of principles and rules that bind everyone together regardless of differences.

Respect for national symbols like the flag and anthem fosters patriotism, encouraging citizens to work for the progress and defense of their country.

candidate's Number

It also enhances the nation's image internationally, showing that citizens value their identity and heritage.