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SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2010

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 symbol that represents government authority and appears on official documents is the ()

- A: National anthem
- B: Coat of arms
- C: National flag
- D: Constitution

Correct answer: B – Coat of arms.

Reason: The coat of arms is an official emblem used on documents, currency, and buildings to show state authority and sovereignty.

ii) The ability to express one's views freely without fear is called ()

- A: Freedom of speech
- B: Freedom of movement
- C: Freedom of worship
- D: Freedom of assembly

Correct answer: A – Freedom of speech.

Reason: Freedom of speech is the right to share ideas, opinions, and information without censorship or fear of punishment, provided it respects others' rights.

iii) Which one is not a duty of a citizen? ()

- A: Protecting public property
- B: Avoiding payment of taxes
- C: Respecting leaders
- D: Participating in development activities

Correct answer: B – Avoiding payment of taxes.

Reason: Avoiding tax payment is illegal and violates a citizen's duty to contribute to national development.

iv) The act of being honest and not involved in corruption is called ()

- A: Justice
- B: Integrity
- C: Equality
- D: Tolerance

Correct answer: B – Integrity.

Reason: Integrity means adhering to moral and ethical principles, avoiding corruption, and maintaining honesty in all actions.

v) The national assembly in Zanzibar is known as the ()

- A: Revolutionary Council
- B: House of Representatives
- C: Parliament of Tanzania
- D: National Cabinet

Correct answer: B – House of Representatives.

Reason: The House of Representatives is Zanzibar's legislative body responsible for making laws and overseeing government functions.

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

LIST A

- A: TAMWA
- B: Constitution
- C: Sovereignty
- D: TAWLA
- E: Independence

LIST B

- i) Fundamental laws of a country
- ii) Freedom from control by other nations
- iii) Tanzania Women Lawyers Association

- iv) Tanzania Media Women Association
- v) Highest authority within a territory
- vi) Judicial branch of government
- vii) Participation in law-making
- viii) Smallest unit of local government
- ix) Process of earning a living
- x) Citizens' rights and freedoms

Answers:

- A — iv. TAMWA advocates for the rights of women and children through media campaigns.
- B — i. The constitution contains the supreme laws governing a state.
- C — v. Sovereignty means the highest governing authority of a state over its territory.
- D — iii. TAWLA provides legal aid and advocacy for women.
- E — ii. Independence means freedom from foreign control.

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

- i) Citizens have a duty to obey the law. (T)

Reason: Obedience to the law ensures order, safety, and fairness in society.

- ii) The judiciary is responsible for enforcing laws. (F)

Reason: The judiciary interprets laws; enforcement is the role of police and other agencies.

- iii) Road accidents have no effect on the economy. (F)

Reason: They cause loss of life, property damage, and reduced productivity, which affect the economy.

- iv) The coat of arms is a symbol of government authority. (T)

Reason: It represents the state's power and sovereignty.

- v) The constitution is the highest law in the land. (T)

Reason: All laws must conform to the constitution.

- vi) Local governments are responsible for international relations. (F)

Reason: International relations are handled by the Union Government.

vii) The national anthem is a symbol of national unity. (T)

Reason: It represents shared values, pride, and identity.

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

Reason: Democracy ensures that all people are treated equally under the law.

ix) Red traffic light means “Go”. (F)

Reason: Red means stop to prevent accidents.

x) Taxes are the main source of government revenue. (T)

Reason: Tax collection funds public services and infrastructure.

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

a) The year Zanzibar got independence is **1963**

b) The colour of the traffic light that means “Stop” is **Red**

c) The right to vote is also called the right to **Suffrage**

d) The President of Zanzibar is the head of **Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar**

e) The process of earning a living is called **Work**

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 the term “democracy”.

Democracy is a system of government where the people have the power to choose their leaders and influence decisions through free and fair elections.

b) Mention two features of democracy.

Free and fair elections.

Rule of law and equality before the law.

ii) a) What is the long form of EAC?

East African Community.

b) What is the long form of SADC?

Southern African Development Community.

iii) a) State two examples of human rights.

Right to life.

Right to education.

b) Name two national symbols.

National flag.

Coat of arms.

iv) a) The system of electing leaders directly is called **Direct democracy** and **Majority rule**

b) Urban authorities consist of **Municipal councils** and **City councils**

SECTION B

Answer any THREE (3) questions in this section

5. a) Identify 3 importance of protecting human rights.

Protecting human rights ensures that all people live in dignity and freedom, without fear of discrimination or abuse. This creates a fair and just society.

It promotes equality by ensuring that everyone, regardless of background, enjoys the same freedoms and protections under the law.

It fosters peace and stability, as people are less likely to resort to conflict when their rights are respected and protected by the government.

b) Write or fill the following steps in the chart below of problem solving.

1. Identify the problem.

2. Gather information.

3. Generate possible solutions.
4. Choose the best solution.
5. Implement the solution.
6. Monitor and evaluate results.

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

Monitoring and evaluation assess the effectiveness of the solution and determine if adjustments are needed. It ensures continuous improvement and sustainability of results.

6. Explain four effects of poor leadership in government institutions.

Poor leadership results in mismanagement of resources, leading to waste and inefficiency. When leaders fail to manage public funds wisely, essential services suffer.

It causes low morale among workers. Without proper guidance and motivation from leaders, employees lose commitment and productivity decreases.

Corruption often increases under poor leadership because weak oversight allows misuse of public resources without accountability.

Poor leadership also undermines public trust in government institutions, making citizens less willing to cooperate with policies or participate in development projects.

7. a) Outline two ways in which students can promote peace in school.

Students can promote peace by resolving conflicts through dialogue rather than violence. This helps maintain harmony and mutual respect among peers.

They can also respect diversity by accepting and appreciating differences in culture, religion, and opinions, which reduces discrimination and tension.

b) Describe negative cultural practices in Tanzania.

Female genital mutilation harms girls' health and violates their rights. It also perpetuates gender inequality.

Early marriage limits educational opportunities for girls and increases health risks from early pregnancies.

Witchcraft accusations can lead to violence and social exclusion, harming innocent people and dividing communities.

8. Why is it important to obey traffic rules?

Obeying traffic rules prevents accidents by ensuring that road users act predictably and safely. This protects both drivers and pedestrians.

It keeps traffic flowing smoothly by regulating vehicle movements, reducing congestion and delays.

It promotes discipline among road users, creating a culture of safety and respect on the roads.

Following traffic laws also helps avoid legal penalties such as fines, license suspension, or imprisonment, which can result from violations.