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SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2011

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 head of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is called ()

A: Prime Minister

B: President

C: Chief Justice

D: Speaker

Correct answer: B – President.

Reason: The President of Zanzibar is the highest leader in the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, responsible for overall administration and representing the government locally and internationally.

ii) The system of government where all decisions are made by a single ruler is called ()

A: Autocracy

B: Democracy

C: Monarchy

D: Federalism

Correct answer: A – Autocracy.

Reason: In an autocracy, all governing power is concentrated in one individual who makes decisions without public participation or checks from other branches of government.

iii) Which of the following is not a principle of democracy? ()

A: Rule of law

B: Equality before the law

C: Freedom of speech

D: Oppression of minorities

Correct answer: D – Oppression of minorities.

Reason: Democracy protects the rights of all citizens, including minorities, and ensures equality.

Oppression of minorities contradicts democratic principles.

iv) The highest court in Zanzibar is the ()

- A: Primary court
- B: High court
- C: Court of Appeal
- D: District court

Correct answer: C – Court of Appeal.

Reason: The Court of Appeal is the highest judicial authority in Zanzibar, handling appeals from lower courts and ensuring justice at the highest level.

v) The body responsible for interpreting laws is the ()

- A: Executive
- B: Parliament
- C: Judiciary
- D: Cabinet

Correct answer: C – Judiciary.

Reason: The judiciary interprets the law, settles disputes, and ensures laws are applied fairly in line with the constitution.

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

LIST B

- i) Freedom from foreign control
- ii) Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
- iii) Highest authority over a state

- iv) Tanzania Media Women Association
- v) Fundamental laws governing a country
- vi) Smallest administrative unit
- vii) Process of earning income
- viii) Judicial arm of the state
- ix) Citizens' right to choose leaders
- x) Local government authority

Answers:

- A — v. The constitution is the set of fundamental laws governing a country.
- B — iii. Sovereignty is the highest authority of a state over its territory and affairs.
- C — ii. TAWLA provides legal support and advocacy for women in Tanzania.
- D — i. Independence means freedom from foreign rule or control.
- E — iv. TAMWA advocates for women's and children's rights using media platforms.

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

- i) The national flag is a symbol of unity. (T)

Reason: It represents the identity and unity of the people under one nation.

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

Reason: Foreign affairs are managed by the Union Government, not local authorities.

- iii) Obeying traffic rules helps prevent accidents. (T)

Reason: Following rules guides driver and pedestrian behavior, reducing risks.

- iv) The judiciary makes laws. (F)

Reason: The judiciary interprets and applies laws; law-making is the role of the legislature.

- v) Taxes are voluntary contributions to government. (F)

Reason: Taxes are compulsory payments to fund government services.

- vi) A constitution is the supreme law of a country. (T)

Reason: All other laws must comply with the constitution.

vii) The President of Zanzibar is part of the Union cabinet. (F)

Reason: The Union cabinet operates under the President of the United Republic, while the Zanzibar President heads the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

viii) Corruption promotes equality. (F)

Reason: Corruption causes unfairness and inequality in society.

ix) Primary elections are conducted before general elections. (T)

Reason: They select candidates to compete in general elections.

x) All human rights can be limited during emergencies. (T)

Reason: Certain rights can be restricted temporarily for security or safety, though essential rights remain protected.

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

- a) The year Tanganyika and Zanzibar united is **1964**
- b) The traffic light colour that means “Stop” is **Red**
- c) The right to participate in government is the right to **Vote**
- d) The smallest local government unit in Zanzibar is **Shehia**
- e) The main source of government revenue is **Taxes**

Activities | Services/goods produced

- i) Tailoring — Clothes
- ii) Fishing — Fish
- iii) Farming — Crops
- iv) Teaching — Education

4. Briefly answer the following questions.

i) a) Define the term “rule of law”.

The rule of law means that everyone, including leaders, is subject to the law and that laws are applied equally without discrimination.

b) Mention two importance of rule of law.

It maintains peace and order in society.

It protects citizens from abuse of power.

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

United Nations.

b) What is the long form of EAC?

East African Community.

iii) a) State two ways of protecting the environment.

Planting trees to prevent soil erosion and improve air quality.

Avoiding pollution by proper waste disposal and recycling.

b) Name two national symbols of Tanzania.

National flag.

Coat of arms.

iv) a) The system of citizens voting 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 participating in elections.

Participating in elections allows citizens to choose leaders who represent their views and interests. This ensures that governance reflects the needs and aspirations of the population.

Elections provide a peaceful means of changing leadership. When citizens vote, they can replace ineffective leaders with those they believe will perform better, reducing the risk of political instability.

Taking part in elections strengthens democracy. It demonstrates citizen involvement and responsibility, holding leaders accountable for their actions while in office.

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 involve checking whether the solution achieved the intended results. This step uses feedback and performance indicators to decide if adjustments are necessary or if the problem has been solved.

6. Explain four challenges facing the fight against corruption in Tanzania.

One challenge is the lack of strong enforcement mechanisms. Even when anti-corruption laws exist, they may not be effectively enforced due to insufficient resources or political interference.

Another challenge is public tolerance of corruption. In some communities, corrupt acts are normalized or seen as necessary to get services, making it harder to eliminate them.

Corruption networks within institutions also pose a challenge. When multiple officials are involved in corrupt activities, they protect each other, making investigations difficult.

Limited protection for whistleblowers discourages reporting of corruption cases. Without safety guarantees, individuals fear retaliation and remain silent.

7. a) Outline two ways in which students can avoid bad peer pressure.

Students can avoid bad peer pressure by choosing friends who have positive behavior and share similar values, ensuring they influence each other in constructive ways.

They can also develop self-confidence to say “no” when urged to engage in harmful activities, allowing them to stand by their principles despite peer influence.

b) Describe negative economic activities in Tanzania.

Illegal logging is a negative economic activity that depletes forests and harms the environment, reducing resources for future generations.

Smuggling denies the government tax revenue, weakens the formal economy, and encourages the spread of unsafe or poor-quality goods.

Overfishing damages marine ecosystems and reduces fish populations, threatening the livelihoods of communities that depend on fishing.

8. Why is it important to respect national symbols?

Respecting national symbols fosters unity by reminding citizens of their shared heritage, culture, and identity, creating a sense of belonging.

It promotes patriotism by encouraging love and loyalty toward the country, motivating citizens to work for its development and defend its interests.

Respect for symbols such as the flag and coat of arms enhances the country's image internationally, showing that its people value and uphold their traditions.

It also serves as a reminder of national values and struggles, inspiring current and future generations to protect the freedoms and rights gained through history.