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SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2012

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 ability to make choices and decisions without being controlled by others is called ()

- A: Independence
- B: Responsibility
- C: Justice
- D: Loyalty

Correct answer: A – Independence.

Reason: Independence means having the freedom to make one's own decisions without outside control. It applies both to individuals and to countries that govern themselves without interference.

ii) Which one is a duty of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission? ()

- A: Making laws
- B: Organizing elections
- C: Interpreting laws
- D: Managing schools

Correct answer: B – Organizing elections.

Reason: The Zanzibar Electoral Commission is responsible for preparing, supervising, and conducting elections in Zanzibar, ensuring fairness and transparency.

iii) The national symbol that expresses the country's identity is the ()

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

Correct answer: A – National flag.

Reason: The national flag is a visual representation of a country's identity, unity, and heritage. It is displayed during official events and recognized internationally as the country's emblem.

iv) A system of government where citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf is called ()

- A: Direct democracy
- B: Autocracy
- C: Representative democracy
- D: Federalism

Correct answer: C – Representative democracy.

Reason: In a representative democracy, citizens elect leaders to act and make decisions for them, unlike direct democracy where citizens vote on every issue themselves.

v) The smallest unit of local government in rural areas is ()

- A: Village
- B: Ward
- C: Shehia
- D: District

Correct answer: A – Village.

Reason: In rural areas, the village is the basic administrative unit. It is governed by a village council and plays a role in grassroots decision-making and development.

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: TAWLA
- C: Work
- D: Sovereignty
- E: Shehia

LIST B

- i) Highest authority of a state
- ii) Smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar

- iii) A set of fundamental laws governing a country
- iv) Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
- v) Freedom from foreign rule
- vi) Judicial branch of government
- vii) Participation in elections
- viii) Process of earning income
- ix) Tanzania Media Women Association
- x) Rights and freedoms enjoyed by citizens

Answers:

- A — iii. The constitution is the supreme set of laws and principles governing a state.
- B — iv. TAWLA is the Tanzania Women Lawyers Association, which provides legal aid to women.
- C — viii. Work is the lawful process of earning income or producing goods and services.
- D — i. Sovereignty is the highest authority a state holds over its affairs and territory.
- E — ii. A Shehia is the smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar's local government.

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

- i) The national anthem is sung to show patriotism. (T)

Reason: Singing the anthem respectfully expresses love and loyalty to the country.

- ii) Local government deals with foreign policy matters. (F)

Reason: Foreign policy is a Union Government matter, not a local government responsibility.

- iii) Respecting laws helps maintain order in society. (T)

Reason: Laws provide guidelines for acceptable behavior, and following them ensures stability and peace.

- iv) The coat of arms is not a national symbol. (F)

Reason: The coat of arms is an official national symbol representing state authority.

- v) Paying taxes is a responsibility of every citizen. (T)

Reason: Taxes provide essential funds for government services like education, health, and infrastructure.

vi) Red traffic light means “Stop”. (T)

Reason: The red light universally signals drivers to halt for safety.

vii) The judiciary enforces laws. (F)

Reason: The judiciary interprets laws and resolves disputes; law enforcement is done by the police.

viii) Discrimination promotes peace. (F)

Reason: Discrimination creates division and conflict, undermining peace.

ix) Zanzibar is part of the United Republic of Tanzania. (T)

Reason: Zanzibar and Tanganyika united in 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

x) Corruption is good for economic growth. (F)

Reason: Corruption undermines development by misusing resources and discouraging investment.

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 “Pass through” is **Green**

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

d) The right to education is an example of **Human right**

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

Activities	Services/goods produced
i) Tailoring	Clothes
ii) Farming	Crops
iii) Fishing	Fish
iv) Teaching	Education

4. Briefly answer the following questions.

i) a) Define the term “human rights”.

Human rights are the basic freedoms and entitlements that belong to every individual simply because they are human.

b) Mention two examples of human rights.

Right to life.

Right to freedom of expression.

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

African Union.

b) What is the long form of SADC?

Southern African Development Community.

iii) a) State two sources of government revenue.

Taxes from individuals and businesses.

Loans and grants from other countries or organizations.

b) Name two national symbols.

National flag.

Coat of arms.

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

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 observing traffic rules.

Observing traffic rules reduces accidents by ensuring that all road users follow the same safety guidelines. When drivers and pedestrians know and respect these rules, it minimizes the risk of collisions and injuries.

Traffic rules ensure the smooth flow of vehicles on the road. By controlling speed limits, lane use, and right-of-way, they prevent congestion and make transport more efficient for everyone.

Following traffic rules promotes discipline among road users. It creates a culture of responsibility and mutual respect, which makes roads safer and more pleasant for both drivers and pedestrians.

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).

Step six, monitoring and evaluation, involves checking whether the chosen solution has solved the problem effectively. It includes collecting feedback, measuring outcomes, and comparing them with the objectives. If the results are unsatisfactory, this step allows adjustments to be made or alternative solutions to be tried.

6. List down advantages and disadvantages of democracy.

One advantage of democracy is that it allows citizens to participate in governance by voting and expressing their views. This participation ensures that the government reflects the will of the people.

Another advantage is accountability. In a democracy, leaders are elected by the people and can be voted out if they fail to perform their duties effectively, which encourages better leadership.

A disadvantage of democracy is that decision-making can be slow. Because it involves consultations and debates, urgent actions may be delayed, affecting quick responses to critical issues.

Another disadvantage is the high cost of running elections and public consultations. These processes require significant financial and human resources, which may strain a country's budget.

7. a) Outline two ways in which students can protect the environment.

Students can protect the environment by planting trees and maintaining school gardens. Trees provide shade, prevent soil erosion, and contribute to clean air, while gardens can be used for beautification and practical learning.

Another way is by avoiding littering and practicing proper waste disposal. This reduces pollution, keeps the surroundings clean, and prevents harm to wildlife.

b) Describe negative political activities in Tanzania.

One negative political activity is corruption in politics. This involves using public office for personal gain, such as misusing campaign funds or awarding contracts unfairly, which undermines public trust.

Another harmful activity is vote buying. Politicians may give money or goods to voters in exchange for support, which affects the fairness of elections and promotes dishonest leadership.

Political violence is also a problem during campaigns and protests. It creates fear, discourages political participation, and damages property, which destabilizes communities.

8. Why is it important to obey the laws of the country?

Obeying the laws of the country ensures peace and order. Laws define acceptable behavior and set penalties for violations, which helps prevent crime and maintain stability.

Following the law protects the rights and freedoms of all citizens. For example, laws against theft and assault safeguard people's property and personal safety.

Respecting the law strengthens the relationship between citizens and the government. It builds trust and cooperation, as citizens feel confident that rules are applied fairly and consistently.

Laws also promote equality by ensuring that everyone, regardless of status, is subject to the same legal standards. This prevents abuse of power and discrimination in society.