

033

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2013

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 act of using public office for personal gain is called ()

A: Accountability

B: Corruption

C: Transparency

D: Responsibility

Correct answer: B – Corruption.

Reason: Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for private benefit, such as bribery or embezzlement, while accountability and transparency are good governance principles.

ii) The year in which Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form the United Republic of Tanzania is ()

A: 1961

B: 1962

C: 1964

D: 1963

Correct answer: C – 1964.

Reason: The Union was signed on 26 April 1964, creating the United Republic of Tanzania.

iii) Which of the following is not a responsibility of a citizen? ()

A: Paying taxes

B: Obeying laws

C: Committing crimes

D: Participating in elections

Correct answer: C – Committing crimes.

Reason: Responsibilities are positive obligations like obeying laws, paying taxes, and voting; committing crimes violates the law and harms society.

iv) The smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar is ()

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

Correct answer: C – Shehia.

Reason: In Zanzibar, a Shehia is the grassroots administrative unit headed by a Sheha.

v) The national symbol that represents authority and government is the ()

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

Correct answer: B – Coat of arms.

Reason: The coat of arms appears on official documents and signifies the state's authority.

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. Write the number only as shown in an example given.

LIST A

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

LIST B

- i) Country followed unwritten constitution
- ii) Is a process of selecting and attracting a mate for marriage
- iii) An example of country followed unwritten constitution.
- iv) External source of government income.
- v) Fights for the rights of both women and children
- vi) It consists of two parents and their children.

- vii) Country followed written constitution
- viii) Gender
- ix) A state and its supreme powers to control all its boundaries.
- x) The lowest court in judiciary system in Tanzania.

Answers:

- A — vii. The constitution is the written supreme law that governs a state, so it matches “Country followed written constitution.”
- B — v. TAMWA (Tanzania Media Women Association) advocates for women’s and children’s rights.
- C — iv. Work generates income and contributes to government revenue through taxes and related external inflows.
- D — i/iii. Independence is associated with a state’s constitutional status; in this context it best aligns with “Country followed unwritten constitution” as a contrast to colonial control. (If one option only: choose iii.)
- E — ix. Sovereignty is the supreme authority a state exercises within its boundaries.

2. Write (T) if the statement is correct and (F) if the statement is incorrect as shown in a given example.

- i) Road Traffic signs help to regulate speed of a moving vehicles. (T)

Reason: Regulatory and warning signs guide speed choice and driver behavior.

- ii) One of the principles of democracy can be a freedom of Worship. (T)

Reason: Freedom of religion is a core civil liberty in democratic systems.

- iii) People who work times and busy have more times to engage in criminal activities (F)

Reason: Being busy generally reduces idle time that could lead to crime.

- iv) The Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar done the same year of Tanganyika independence (F)

Reason: Tanganyika became independent in 1961, while the Union occurred in 1964.

- v) Deaf and blind are people need special care and attention (T)

Reason: Persons with disabilities often require reasonable accommodations.

- vi) Residency is one of the union matters in Tanzania (F)

Reason: Union matters are specified items like foreign affairs and defense; residency is not among them.

vii) There are three main types of cases (F)

Reason: Case types vary (civil, criminal, constitutional, etc.) and are more than three in practice.

viii) Non Democratic Government is known as Autocratic (T)

Reason: Systems without citizen participation are generally termed autocratic.

ix) Speaking and listening are two complementary skills in communication (T)

Reason: Effective communication requires both expression and reception of messages.

x) Deaths and injuries are positive effects of road accidents (F)

Reason: They are negative effects causing loss and suffering.

3. Fill in the blank space with correct answer.

a) Road signs carry messages for road users through shapes and colours.

Explanation: Standardized shapes and colours convey meaning quickly.

b) Poor road condition causes of accidents and delays.

Explanation: Potholes and rough surfaces increase crash risk and slow traffic.

c) Proper behavior, also known as good conduct.

Explanation: It means acceptable, respectful actions in society.

d) F.G:M can be expressed as Female to Male.

Explanation: The notation shows a female-to-male ratio.

e) The activities which different people engage in to produce goods and Services. Occupations.

Explanation: Occupations are economic activities people do for goods and services.

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 “Problem – solving techniques

Problem-solving techniques are systematic methods used to identify a problem, analyze its causes, generate options, choose the best solution, implement it, and evaluate the results.

b) What is long term of:

TAMWA Tanzania Media Women Association

TAWLA Tanzania Women Lawyers Association

ii a) Human Right Abuse can be stopped by: law enforcement and public awareness

Law enforcement deters violators and ensures remedies. Public awareness empowers citizens to demand rights and report abuse.

b) Individual Human Right can be stated as

Rights inherent to every person such as the right to life and the right to education.

iii a) Name two organs in both Zanzibar and Tanzania responsible for supervising election

Zanzibar Electoral Commission.

National Electoral Commission of Tanzania.

b) Local Government authorities comprises of two parts. What are they?

Urban authorities and district authorities.

iv a) The system of principles that a country is governed by is called constitution and rule of law.

b) Urban authorities consist of municipal and city councils.

SECTION B

Answer any THREE (3) questions in this section

5. a) Identify 3 importance of applying problem solving technique

It helps identify the real cause of a problem instead of treating symptoms, which saves time and resources.

It allows selection of the most effective and feasible solution from several alternatives, improving outcomes.

It builds teamwork and accountability because the steps clarify roles and follow-up, leading to sustainable solutions.

- b) Write or fill the following steps in this chart below of solving problem. [1–6]

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

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

Monitoring and evaluation measure whether the solution worked as intended using indicators like costs, time, quality, and satisfaction. Findings guide adjustments or trigger a return to earlier steps if the problem persists.

6. List down advantages and disadvantages of single parent family

Advantages include quicker decision-making for children's needs because one parent sets rules and priorities without conflict.

Advantages include strong parent–child bonds as responsibilities and communication are concentrated between the two.

Disadvantages include financial strain since one income must cover housing, education, and health needs, which can limit opportunities.

Disadvantages include limited time for supervision and guidance because one parent balances work and caregiving, which may affect academic or social outcomes.

7. a) Outline two ways in which students can participate in democratic activities.

Students can vote in school elections and accept results peacefully, practicing respect for procedures and outcomes.

Students can join clubs or committees and contribute ideas during meetings, ensuring decisions reflect members' views.

b) Describe negative socio-cultural activities practice in Tanzania.

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

Early marriage disrupts education and increases health risks, reducing girls' opportunities and autonomy.

Belief in witchcraft accusations leads to violence and exclusion of vulnerable people, undermining rule of law.

8. Why it is important to respect national symbol?

National symbols unite citizens by representing shared identity and history; respecting them strengthens social cohesion.

They remind leaders and citizens of constitutional values and duties; respect reinforces accountability and patriotism.

They promote international recognition and dignity; respectful use projects a positive image of the country.