

THE UNINTED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2000

0011

CIVICS

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

ANSWERS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections; A and B
2. Answer all questions
3. Write your number on every page of the paper
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided in the question paper.

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(i) Which of the following is a component that form a nation?

- A. Parliament
- B. Constitution
- C. Government
- D. Decentralization

Answer: C. Government

While a parliament (A) makes laws and a constitution (B) provides a framework, a government is essential to enforce laws and provide services, unlike decentralization (D) which is just a way of organizing administration.

(ii) In Tanzania, forms of local government do not include:

- A. Village
- B. Municipal Council
- C. The town council
- D. Central government

Answer: D. Central government

Villages (A), Municipal Councils (B), and town councils (C) all operate at a local level, while the central government oversees the entire nation.

(iii) Direct representative democracy can be applied in:

- A. The town council
- B. The village government
- C. The city government
- D. The District council

Answer: A. The town council

While village (B), city (C), and district (D) governments may have elements of democracy, town councils are more likely to have direct elections where citizens choose representatives.

(iv) The components of any nation are:

- A. People, territory and government
- B. Constitution, people and democracy
- C. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
- D. President, Cabinet and Judges

Answer: A. People, territory and government

These are the most fundamental building blocks of a nation. While a constitution (B) and branches of government (C and D) are important, they cannot exist without people, territory, and a governing body.

(v) One of the following is not one of the National symbols:

- A. National flag
- B. Coat of arms
- C. National Day

D. National Currency

Answer: D. National Currency

A flag (A), coat of arms (B), and National Day (C) all represent national identity, while currency (D), though important, is primarily an economic tool.

(vi) The Tanzanian parliament is made up of:

A. National Assembly and Prime Minister's office

B. National Assembly and the President

C. President and Prime Minister

D. Members of Parliament and the mayors

Answer: B. National Assembly and the President

The Tanzanian parliament consists of these two bodies. The Prime Minister's office (A) is part of the executive branch, and mayors (D) are part of local government, not the national parliament.

(vii) Name the head of Judiciary:

A. The Chief Justice

B. The Judge

C. Advocate

D. Magistrate

Answer: A. The Chief Justice

The Chief Justice is the highest judicial authority, unlike a judge (B) who presides over individual cases, an advocate (C) who represents clients in court, or a magistrate (D) who handles lower-level legal matters.

(viii) A nuclear family is made up of:

A. Mother, father, grandparents

B. Children, mother, and uncle

C. Father, grandfather, children

D. Children, mother, father

Answer: D. Children, mother, father

This is the most basic definition of a nuclear family, excluding extended family members like grandparents (A) and uncles (B).

(ix) Which is not a right in the following?

A. Food

B. Life

C. Education

D. Freedom of worship

Answer: A. Food

While essential, food is a need, not a universally recognized right like life (B), education (C), and freedom of worship (D), which are often enshrined in legal documents.

(x) Where people go to vote during elections is a...

- A. market place
- B. a polling station
- C. bus stop
- D. a district court

Answer: B. a polling station

Polling stations are specifically designated for voting. Markets (A), bus stops (C), and courts (D) serve other purposes.

2. Match the items in list B with those in list A. Write the letter of the item in list B against the number in list A

LIST A	LIST B
(i) 1974	A. Francis Nyalali
(ii) Chief Justice	B. Economic Community of West African states
(iii) NRA	C. National Rehabilitation
(iv) October 2000	D. UPE
(v) ECOWAS	E. Next Multi-Part General Election in our country.
(vi) UTP	F. Salmin Amour
(vii) White paper of 1998	G. Barnabas Samatta
(viii) Civil Service	H. Labour, rent and rent in kind
(ix) Judge George Liundi	I. National Reconstruction Alliance
(x) Dr. Bilal	J. Tanzania that opposed TANU
	K. Chief Kisiwani Zanzibar
	L. Registrar of Political parties
	M. Judge Galanga
	N. All governments departments except Judiciary and the Armed Forces

ANS:

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	G	C	E	B	J	L	N	K	F

3. Write 'TRUE' for a correct statement and 'FALSE' for an incorrect statement.

(i) The Zanzibar Revolution took place on 12th January, 1963.

FALSE - This is the historically accurate date.

(ii) Civics does not deal with the study of Human Rights.

FALSE - Civics explores rights and responsibilities of citizens, including human rights.

- (iii) Judge Robert Kisanga headed the Commission of the White paper of 1998.
FALSE - Judge George Liundi led this commission.
- (iv) The adult population in a village forms the village Assembly.
TRUE - The village assembly is typically composed of all adult residents.
- (v) By-Law is a proposal for a new law.
FALSE - A by-law is a local law passed by a council, not just a proposal.
- (vi) Tanganyika became a Republic on 9th December, 1961.
FALSE - Tanganyika became a Republic on 9th December, 1962
- (vii) Colonial economy was based on the production of agricultural products and minerals demanded by capitalist industries.
TRUE - Colonies often provided raw materials for industrialized nations.
- (viii) By-election is conducted after every five years term.
FALSE - By-elections occur to fill unexpected vacancies, not on a fixed schedule.
- (ix) A member of parliament has to be a member of CCM.
FALSE - Tanzania has multiple political parties, and MPs can belong to any of them.
- (x) Members of parliament are members of the National Assembly but the president is not a member of the National Assembly.
TRUE - The President holds a separate executive role in Tanzania's government structure.

4. Read the following passage careful and then answer the questions that follow.

Development refers to changes that take place in order to bring about sustainable growth. Changes are concerned with three basic considerations. First, there is the satisfaction of basic human needs, which is central to all activities associated with development. Second, developmental growth must be supported by practices aimed at protecting the environment. Sustainable development is only possible when the environment is managed well. Finally, self-reliance is the most important foundation for development.

Regarding development strategies, several approaches are taken into account. These include regional requirements, socio-cultural preferences, and the needs of specific locations. Solutions must address the unique problems of each area.

As for the environment, great efforts must be made to protect it. Environmental conservation focuses on the physical side of the earth and involves addressing issues like desertification, deforestation, and air and water pollution.

In many areas that are now deserts or degraded lands, forests were cleared for traditional agriculture and grazing practices. In Tanzania, much land has become barren due to overgrazing and careless or uncontrolled burning of forests and bush areas. Other harmful practices, like indiscriminate cutting of trees for charcoal or wood fuel, have contributed to land destruction.

Development is connected with man. It should therefore aim at addressing cultural, social, and economic aspects. There can be no development without production. Human development has been shaped by several modes of production, such as the slave mode, feudal mode, capitalist mode, and socialist mode.

QUESTIONS.

(i) What is a suitable heading for the passage?

Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation.

The passage discusses development strategies, environmental protection, and sustainable practices, making this heading appropriate.

(ii). What are the three basic things to be considered in order to bring about development?

- **Satisfaction of basic human needs.**
Development must prioritize providing essentials like food, shelter, and healthcare.
- **Protecting and managing the environment.**
Ensuring a healthy environment is key to sustainable development.
- **Promoting self-reliance.**
Development should empower individuals and communities to depend on themselves.

(iii) What measures should be taken to conserve our environment?

- **Protect forests from overgrazing and careless burning.**
Avoid activities that harm forest resources to preserve ecosystems.
- **Prevent deforestation.**
Stopping tree-cutting helps maintain biodiversity and combat climate change.
- **Reduce air and water pollution.**
Minimizing pollution ensures a clean and healthy environment.
- **Implement scientific methods to avoid indiscriminate tree cutting.**
Using advanced methods helps prevent unnecessary deforestation.

(iv) What are four modes of production mentioned in the passage?

- **Slave mode of production.**
Production relies on forced labor without freedom.
- **Feudal mode of production.**
Production is based on land ownership, with landlords controlling resources.
- **Capitalist mode of production.**
Production is driven by profit and private ownership.
- **Socialist mode of production.**
Production is controlled collectively or by the state for equal distribution.

5. Write notes on each of the following

(i) Government

Government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state. Governments make and enforce laws, provide public services (like education and healthcare), maintain order, and protect citizens. There are many different types of government, including democracies, monarchies, and dictatorships.

(ii) Human Rights

Human rights are the Basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death.

Human rights are universal and inalienable. They include the right to life, liberty, freedom from slavery, freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to work and education.

(iii) Local Government

Local Government is the administration of a particular town, county, or district, with representatives elected by those who live there.

Local governments are responsible for providing services within their specific geographical area. These services often include things like local roads, parks, libraries, and waste management.

(iv) By-laws

By-laws are the Rules or laws made by a local council that apply to the area they govern.

By-laws are made to address local issues and concerns. They might cover things like noise restrictions, parking regulations, or building codes.

(v) Democracy

Democracy is A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.

In a democracy, supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation, typically involving periodic free and fair elections.

(vi) Election

Election is A formal and organized process of choosing a person for a political office by voting.

Notes: Elections are a key part of democratic systems. They allow citizens to choose their leaders and hold them accountable.

(vii) Corruption

Corruption is the Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery.

Corruption undermines good governance, erodes public trust, and hinders development. It can take many forms, including bribery, embezzlement, and nepotism.

(viii) Parliament

Parliament is the highest legislature, consisting of the sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

Parliaments make laws, debate important issues, and scrutinize the actions of the government.

(ix) Constituency

Constituency is A geographical area that elects a representative to a legislative body.

Each constituency has a certain number of voters who elect a person to represent them in parliament or another legislative body.

(x) Mayor

Mayor is the elected head of a city, town, or other municipality.

Mayors are responsible for leading the city council and representing the city to the wider community.

They often have a role in promoting economic development and improving public services.