

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2001**

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) A social group of people who are closely related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption is called
- A. Community
 - B. Nation
 - C. Family
 - D. Government

Answer: C. Family

Reason: Family is defined as a group of people connected by blood, marriage, or adoption. A community refers to a group of people living in a common area, a nation is a large group of people sharing governance and culture, and government is an institution of authority.

- (ii) An organ of government which interprets the law of the country is:
- A. The legislature
 - B. The executive
 - C. The parliament
 - D. The judiciary

Answer: D. The judiciary

Reason: The judiciary interprets and applies laws. The legislature makes laws, the executive enforces them, and parliament is a subset of the legislature.

- (iii) The National Anthem is sung when:
- A. The President appoints ministers
 - B. A member of parliament is sworn in
 - C. The President inspects a guard of honour or addresses the nation
 - D. There is a coat of arms

Answer: C. The President inspects a guard of honour or addresses the nation

Reason: The National Anthem is sung during formal and significant national events, such as presidential ceremonies, not for everyday activities like appointing ministers or swearing-in.

- (iv) The bill of rights was included in the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania so as to:
- A. Ensure that human rights are guaranteed by the constitution
 - B. Make people violate human rights
 - C. Make the people happy with the constitution
 - D. Remove some individual freedom

Answer: A. Ensure that human rights are guaranteed by the constitution

Reason: The purpose of a bill of rights is to enshrine fundamental human rights. Other options are incorrect or irrelevant.

(v) One of the following is not a component that forms a nation:

- A. Government
- B. People
- C. Parliament
- D. Territory

Answer: C. Parliament

Reason: A nation consists of people, government, and territory. Parliament is part of the government but not a defining component of a nation.

(vi) The parliament is also known as the legislature because:

- A. It has power to make laws
- B. It approves the state budget
- C. It checks the government works
- D. It can vote out the President

Answer: A. It has power to make laws

Reason: The primary function of the legislature is to make laws. While it can perform other roles (e.g., approving budgets or checks and balances), these are secondary.

(vii) Freedom to live as you wish is:

- A. Tradition
- B. Liberty
- C. Responsibility
- D. Reason

Answer: B. Liberty

Reason: Liberty means the ability to live freely without oppressive restrictions, while tradition, responsibility, and reason are unrelated to personal freedom.

(viii) The three arms of the government are:

- A. President, Vice-President, and Prime Minister
- B. President, cabinet, and judges
- C. Executive, legislature, and judiciary
- D. President, constitution, and parliament

Answer: C. Executive, legislature, and judiciary

Reason: These three branches divide governmental power to ensure balance. Other options mix roles or include non-standard terms.

(ix) A constituency is:

- A. Parliamentary meeting

- B. Voting area sending one member to the National Assembly
- C. Constitution amendment
- D. An elected member of the National Assembly

Answer: B. Voting area sending one member to the National Assembly

Reason: A constituency is a geographic area represented by an elected official, not a meeting or a process.

(x) In a democratic state, changes of leaders is made through:

- A. Resignation
- B. Revolution
- C. General election
- D. Heritage

Answer: C. General election

Reason: Democracy emphasizes regular, peaceful transitions of leadership through elections, unlike revolutions or inheritance.

2. Match the items in list B with those in list A by writing the correct letter of the tem in list B against the number in list A.

List A:

- (i) Family pillars
- (ii) Republics
- (iii) Democracy
- (iv) Prime Minister
- (v) One of the National symbols
- (vi) Human rights
- (vii) Mayor
- (viii) Constitution
- (ix) Parliament
- (x) CUF

ANSWERS

- F. Love, respect, cooperation, peace**
- G. Government headed by presidents**
- D. Rule of the people by the people for the people**
- I. Leader of Government business in parliament**
- C. The Coat of Arms**
- H. Right to education**
- E. City Council**
- J. A body of rules and principles**
- B. Law making body**
- A. Civic United Front**

List B:

- A. Civic United Front
- B. Law making body.
- C. The Coat of Arms
- D. Rule of the people by the people for the people
- E. City Council
- F. Love, respect, cooperation, peace
- G. Government headed by presidents
- H. Right to education
- I. Leader of Government business in parliament
- J. A body of rules and principles
- K. District Council

3. Read carefully the following passage and then answer the questions that follow:

‘The education provided by the colonial government in Tanganyika and Zanzibar had a different purpose. It was not meant to prepare young people for the service of their own country. Instead, it was aimed at imposing colonial values and to train few individual Africans for the service of the colonial state, such as junior clerks and officials. Colonial education emphasized individualism and not cooperation in society.

Colonial education encouraged attitudes of human inequality and the domination of the weak by the strong, especially in the economic field. It did not transmit or transfer our traditional values, knowledge, and attitudes from one generation to the next.

Since independence, action has been taken by the government of Tanzania to change all that. Firstly, the racial differences within the education system have been abolished. Discrimination based on religion has also been abolished.

There has also been a very big expansion of educational facilities such as schools. As a result, the number of children going to school has greatly increased in both primary and secondary schools and also in colleges. This is something we can be proud of. Above all, the education provided in all our schools is now much more Tanzanian in content. Our education system encourages social goals of living and working together for the common good. This means that the education system of Tanzania emphasizes the spirit of cooperation and not individualism. It stresses equality of all human beings and discourages attitudes of inequality, superiority, and discrimination of any kind. All our young people who go through our schools should acquire social goals and the spirit of self-reliance and desire to serve the nation. They should be responsible citizens who will work hard to develop Tanzania.’

(i) Suggest a suitable title or heading for the passage:

"The Transformation of Education in Tanzania"

(ii) According to the passage, what steps have been taken in order to improve the education system in Tanzania since independence? Mention any three:

i. Abolition of racial differences within the education system.

ii. Discrimination based on religion has been eliminated.

iii. Expansion of educational facilities at both primary and secondary levels.

(iii) Mention any three disadvantages of colonial education:

i. It emphasized individualism rather than cooperation.

ii. It promoted attitudes of human inequality and domination of the weak by the strong.

iii. It failed to transmit or transfer traditional values, knowledge, and attitudes from one generation to the next.

(iv) Give any three advantages of education given in Tanzania since independence:

i. Encourages social goals of living and working together for the common good.

ii. Stresses equality and eliminates all forms of human discrimination.

iii. Develops responsible citizens with a spirit of self-reliance and desire to serve the nation.

5. Write short notes on the followings:

i. National Symbols of Tanzania

National symbols are official emblems or icons that represent the identity, culture, and sovereignty of a country.

The national symbols of Tanzania include the National Flag, the Coat of Arms, the National Anthem, and the Uhuru Torch.

These symbols foster unity, pride, and patriotism among Tanzanians.

They are used in official functions, ceremonies, and to represent Tanzania internationally.

ii. Social and Economic Activities of Tanzanian Society

Social and economic activities refer to actions carried out by individuals or communities to sustain livelihoods and promote societal welfare.

Social activities in Tanzania include traditional ceremonies, cultural festivals, and community development initiatives.

Economic activities include agriculture, mining, tourism, fishing, and trade.

These activities contribute to Tanzania's GDP and improve the quality of life.

iii. Individual Rights

Individual rights are fundamental freedoms and privileges guaranteed to each person by the law.

Examples of individual rights include the right to life, education, freedom of expression, and equality before the law.

In Tanzania, these rights are enshrined in the Constitution and must be respected by all.

Protecting individual rights promotes justice and prevents discrimination.

iv. Central Government

The central government is the national authority responsible for managing the affairs of a country.

In Tanzania, it consists of three branches: the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary.

It formulates policies, enforces laws, and manages national resources.

The central government operates from the capital, Dodoma.

v. National Executive

The national executive is the branch of government responsible for implementing laws and running day-to-day administrative operations.

In Tanzania, it is led by the President, who is assisted by the Vice President, Prime Minister, and Ministers.

The executive ensures effective governance and delivery of public services.

vi. Constitution

The constitution is a set of fundamental principles and laws that govern a country.

Tanzania's Constitution defines the structure of government, individual rights, and national obligations. It serves as the supreme law, binding all citizens and institutions. Amendments to the Constitution require special legal processes.

vii. Responsible Citizenship

Responsible citizenship involves fulfilling duties and obligations as a member of a country while respecting its laws.

Responsible citizens participate in voting, obey laws, and engage in community development.

They promote unity, environmental conservation, and respect for others' rights.

Citizenship helps to foster a strong and cohesive society.

viii. Republic

A republic is a form of government where the head of state is elected and the power rests with the people.

Tanzania is a republic with the President as the Head of State.

The government is accountable to the people through democratic processes.

A republic promotes equality, rule of law, and citizens' participation.

ix. Special Group

A special group refers to a section of society that requires unique attention or support due to particular circumstances.

Examples in Tanzania include women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly.

The government and NGOs often implement programs to address the needs of special groups.

Special groups are protected by laws that ensure equity and inclusion.

x. Abuse of Power by Public Servants

Abuse of power occurs when public servants misuse their authority for personal gain or to harm others.

Examples include corruption, favoritism, and negligence of duty.

Abuse of power undermines public trust and weakens governance.

In Tanzania, laws like the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act address such misconduct.