

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2005**

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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1. Write the letter of the best answer in the box provided.

(i) One of the following is not a Component of a Nation:

- A. Land
- B. Army
- C. Population
- D. Government

Answer: B. Army

Reason. A nation is defined by essential components such as land (territory), population (people), a government, and sovereignty. The army, while important for defense, is not a foundational element of a nation. Options A, C, and D are critical components.

(ii) Which one of the following is the best definition of Civics?

- A. It is the study of the government and its organs.
- B. It is the study of how to make decisions.
- C. It is the study of how to follow customs, norms, and punishment of the offenders.
- D. It is the study of human rights and responsibilities.

Answer: D. It is the study of human rights and responsibilities.

Reason. Civics primarily focuses on human rights, responsibilities, and understanding the role of citizens in society. Option A is too narrow as it limits civics to studying government only. Options B and C focus on decision-making and societal norms, which are important but do not encapsulate civics as a whole.

(iii) In the state, the executive is made up of:

- A. The Cabinet Ministers and the Attorney
- B. The President and members of the parliament
- C. The President and Ministers
- D. The citizens

Answer: C. The President and Ministers

Reason. The executive branch of the government includes the President and the Cabinet Ministers who implement policies and laws. Option A is incomplete since it mentions "Attorney" without clarifying the full executive body. Option B confuses the executive with the legislative. Option D (the citizens) refers to the general population, not the executive.

(iv) When state officials are said to be acting within the law and the constitution, we call this:

- A. Human rights
- B. Rule of law
- C. Parliamentary supremacy
- D. Police law

Answer: B. Rule of law

Reason. The rule of law ensures that state officials act according to the law and constitution. Option A (human rights) focuses on individual rights, not legal governance. Option C (parliamentary supremacy) refers to the parliament's authority, not individual officials' actions. Option D (police law) is unrelated here.

(v) In Democratic government:

- A. The government controls labour and peasants unions.
- B. Few persons control the powers of the government.
- C. Laws are made to address needs of the people.
- D. Individuals are less considered less important than the welfare of the Nation.

Answer: C. Laws are made to address needs of the people.

Reason. A democratic government serves the people by addressing their needs through laws and policies. Option A refers to authoritarianism where the government controls unions. Option B describes oligarchy. Option D undermines individual rights, which are fundamental in democracy.

(vi) The chairman of the revolutionary council of Zanzibar is also:

- A. President of the United Republic of Zanzibar
- B. President of Zanzibar
- C. President of the United Republic of Tanzania
- D. Chief Minister of Zanzibar

Answer: B. President of Zanzibar

Reason. The chairman of the revolutionary council of Zanzibar is also the President of Zanzibar. Option A is incorrect as "United Republic of Zanzibar" does not exist. Option C refers to Tanzania's President, not Zanzibar's. Option D refers to a different role that is not the same as the chairman.

(vii) The following are sources of government revenue except:

- A. Development levy
- B. Taxes
- C. License fees
- D. Loans

Answer: D. Loans

Reason. Loans are borrowed funds that the government must repay and are not considered direct revenue sources. Options A, B, and C are all forms of revenue generated through taxes, fees, and levies.

(viii) Which one of the following is the administrative unit of the central government?

- A. Ministry
- B. Judiciary
- C. Local government
- D. Electoral Commission

Answer: A. Ministry

Reason. Ministries are the key administrative units of the central government, responsible for policy implementation. Option B (Judiciary) is a separate branch of government. Option C (Local government) refers to decentralized administration. Option D (Electoral Commission) is an independent body.

(ix) Tanzania holds general National election after every:

- A. Five years
- B. Ten years
- C. Seven years
- D. Three years

Answer: A. Five years

Reason: Tanzania holds national elections every five years. Options B, C, and D are incorrect as they do not align with Tanzania's electoral cycle.

(x) In the family, young children have the role and duty of:

- A. Taking care of the family
- B. Providing household chores
- C. Helping in making laws
- D. Providing security with weapons

Answer: B. Providing household chores

Reason. Children in a family are commonly responsible for household chores. Option A refers to adult responsibilities. Option C (making laws) and D (security with weapons) are not appropriate roles for young children.

(xi)The following is one of the sources of refugees:

- A. Cold weather
- B. Hunger
- C. War
- D. Unemployment

Answer: C. War

Reason. War is a major cause of refugees as people flee for safety. Options A (cold weather), B (hunger), and D (unemployment) may cause migration but are not the primary drivers of refugee crises.

(xii) Who is the speaker of the African Union's parliament?

- A. Hon. Caleste Mongela
- B. Hon. Anne Makinda
- C. Hon. Samia Suluhu
- D. Hon. Salim Ahmed Salim

Answer: A. Hon. Caleste Mongela

Reason. Hon. Caleste Mongela was the first speaker of the African Union's parliament. Options B, C, and D refer to Tanzanian leaders who have held other prominent roles but not this position.

(xiii) The president of South Africa is:

- A. Hakainde Hichilema
- B. Cyril Ramaphosa
- C. Paul Kagame
- D. Yoweri Museveni

Answer: B. Cyril Ramaphosa

Reasoning: Cyril Ramaphosa is the current president of South Africa. Option A (Hakainde Hichilema) is the president of Zambia. Option C (Paul Kagame) is the president of Rwanda, and Option D (Yoweri Museveni) is the president of Uganda.

(xiv) The organ of the country which interprets laws of the state is:

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

Answer: A. Judiciary

Reasoning: The judiciary is responsible for interpreting and applying laws in a country. Option B (Parliament) makes laws, Option C (Executive) enforces laws, and Option D (Cabinet) is part of the executive branch.

(xv) The chairman of South African Development Community (SADC) is:

- A. President Hakainde Hichilema
- B. President Cyril Ramaphosa
- C. President Samia Suluhu Hassan
- D. President Emmerson Mnangagwa

Answer: A. President Hakainde Hichilema

Reasoning: The chairmanship of SADC rotates among member states, and Hakainde Hichilema, the president of Zambia, currently holds this position. Options B, C, and D refer to leaders of South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, respectively, but they are not the current SADC chair.

(xvi) One disadvantage of a written constitution is:

- A. Simple and clear
- B. Difficult to amend
- C. Needs fewer resources
- D. Tends to be rigid

Answer: D. Tends to be rigid

Reasoning: A written constitution often tends to be rigid, meaning it is harder to change or amend. Option A (simple and clear) describes its clarity. Option B (difficult to amend) is similar but more general than rigidity. Option C (needs fewer resources) is incorrect as written constitutions require significant resources for drafting and implementation.

(xvii) One cause of HIV/AIDS is:

- A. Having a baby before the age of 15 years
- B. Having extra lovers
- C. Having unsafe sex
- D. Staying with an infected person

Answer: C. Having unsafe sex

Reasoning: The primary cause of HIV/AIDS is unsafe sexual practices, which lead to the transmission of the virus. Option A (having a baby early) and Option D (staying with an infected person) are incorrect as they don't directly cause HIV/AIDS. Option B (having extra lovers) is risky but not a direct cause without unsafe practices.

(xviii) Gender equity can be defined as:

- A. Gender balance
- B. Fair and equal rights for both men and women
- C. Relation between men and women
- D. Women Empowerment

Answer: B. Fair and equal rights for both men and women

Reasoning: Gender equity refers to providing fair and equal opportunities to men and women. Option A (gender balance) focuses on representation rather than fairness. Option C (relation between men and women) is vague, and Option D (women empowerment) focuses only on women rather than equity for both genders.

(xix) One of the following is the women oppression:

- A. Female Genital Mutilation
- B. Educating them
- C. Child bearing
- D. Taking children to school

Answer: A. Female Genital Mutilation

Reasoning: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a harmful traditional practice that oppresses women and violates their rights. Options B (educating them) and D (taking children to school) are positive actions. Option C (childbearing) is a natural process and not necessarily oppressive.

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

LIST A

- (i) Primary court.
- (ii) 10th December, 1963.
- (iii) Warioba Commission of 1996.
- (iv) Liberty.
- (v) Naturalisation.
- (vi) Majority rule.
- (vii) Female genital mutilation.
- (viii) Polygamy.
- (ix) Violation of Human rights.
- (x) Special groups.

ANSWERS

- B**
- C**
- D**
- E**
- F**
- G**
- L**
- A**
- J**
- I**

LIST B

- A. Involving one husband and two or more wives.
- B. Court from the bottom.
- C. Political Independence of Zanzibar.
- D. Anti-corruption Commission in Tanzania.
- E. The freedom to live as you wish.
- F. Person acquires new citizenship through written documents.
- G. Citizens freedom of decision making.
- H. A kind of dictatorship rule.
- I. The society have to provide those people with necessary social services.
- J. Type of Human Rights.
- K. Chairperson of SADC.
- L. Social cultural practice which abuse women's rights.

3. Write 'T' for TRUE correct statement and 'F' for FALSE incorrect statement.

(i) Tanzania is a one-party state. **F**

Reason: Tanzania is a multi-party state, as the multi-party system was introduced in 1992.

(ii) Gender discrimination is not a type of abuse of power. **F**

Reason: Gender discrimination is a form of abuse of power because it involves unequal treatment based on gender.

(iii) Equality is a situation where every one is treated in the same way without discrimination. **T**

Reason: Equality means fair and equal treatment of individuals without discrimination.

(iv) Tanzania is a republic with three governments. **F**

Reason: Tanzania has one central government and semi-autonomous government for Zanzibar.

(v) Components of a nation are people, territory and political party. **F**

Reason: The components of a nation are people, territory, government, and sovereignty, not political parties.

(vi) Democracy is a Greek word which means power in the hands of a few people. **F**

Reason: Democracy is derived from the Greek words "demos" (people) and "kratos" (power), meaning "power in the hands of the people."

(vii) The results of the General elections are announced by the permanent commission of enquiry. **F**

Reason: General election results are announced by the National Electoral Commission (NEC), not a commission of enquiry.

(viii) Education, religion, language and science and technology indicate culture. **T**

Reason: These elements are key indicators and components of a society's culture.

(ix) STD's and HIV/AIDS are sexually transmitted diseases. **T**

Reason: STDs (sexually transmitted diseases) and HIV/AIDS are primarily transmitted through unprotected sexual contact.

(x) Child employment is one of the abuse of the children's rights. **T**

Reason: Child employment exploits children and deprives them of education, violating their rights.

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Citizenship is full membership of a country. The word citizenship is derived from the Latin word "Civitas" meaning citizen or member of a city. A person who holds the legal position of citizenship is called a citizen. A citizen has certain rights and privileges. He/she must also perform certain duties. Not all people living in the same country are citizens. People who are not citizens of a country are regarded as aliens. Aliens have some of the rights and duties of citizens.

A responsible citizen is one who is well informed of his/her rights and duties. But not only that, he/she must enjoy his/her rights. In turn for his/her rights, a citizen owes allegiance to his country: perform Civic duties, obey the laws of the country and even give military services if called on to do so.

He/she must pay national and local taxes and he/she is expected to exercise his/her vote in elections. By such acts, a good citizen carries out his/her civic responsibilities.

Questions and Answers

(i) Suggest a suitable title for this passage

Citizenship and Responsibilities of a Citizen

(ii) Mention six responsibilities of a citizen

ANS

(a) Paying national and local taxes

(b) Obeying the laws of the country

(c) Exercising the right to vote in elections

(d) Performing civic duties

(e) Offering military services if called upon

(f) Owing allegiance to the country

(iii) According to the passage a person who holds the legal position of citizenship is called a **Citizen**

(iv) People who are not citizens of a country are regarded as

Aliens

(v) Citizenship education seeks to gain

Knowledge of rights, duties, and responsibilities of citizens to support their country.

5. Write short notes on the following terms:

(i) Socialization

Socialization is the process where people, especially children, learn the rules, customs, and behaviors of their society.

(ii) Legislation

Legislation means making laws. It involves creating rules to guide people in a country.

(iii) Environment

The environment is everything around us, like land, air, water, and animals, which support life.

(iv) A ruling political party

A ruling political party is the party that wins elections and runs the government.

(v) Liberal democracy

Liberal democracy is a system of government where people have rights and can choose their leaders through free elections.

(vi) Village government

Village government is the leadership that manages and oversees the activities of people in a village.

(vii) Limitation of Human rights

This means putting some restrictions on certain rights when they may harm others or the country.

(viii) Pure democracy

Pure democracy is where people directly make decisions instead of choosing leaders to decide for them.

(ix) Nuclear family

A nuclear family is a family made up of parents and their children living together.

(x) Gender

Gender refers to being male or female and the roles society expects them to play.