

THE UNINTED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2006

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. Multiple Choice Questions

(i) The following given to people by the state laws and other instruments for satisfying their requests and concerns are referred to as:

- A. Rights
- B. Liberties
- C. Freedoms
- D. Elections

Answer: A. Rights

Reason. Rights are legal entitlements provided by the state to ensure individuals' needs and concerns are addressed. "Liberties" (B) refers to freedoms without interference, "Freedoms" (C) are general, and "Elections" (D) are a process of choosing leaders, not entitlements.

(ii) Which of the following is NOT a national symbol?

- A. National Constitution
- B. Coat of Arms
- C. National Anthem
- D. The song "Tanzania Nakupenda"

Answer: D. The song "Tanzania Nakupenda"

Reason. "Tanzania Nakupenda" is not officially a national symbol, unlike the Constitution (A), Coat of Arms (B), and National Anthem (C), which represent the country's sovereignty and identity.

(iii) A person who knows his/her rights and duties is said to be:

- A. A responsible citizen
- B. An alien
- C. An irresponsible citizen
- D. A legal member of state

Answer: A. A responsible citizen

Reason. A responsible citizen is aware of their rights and duties, whereas an "alien" (B) is a foreigner, an "irresponsible citizen" (C) neglects duties, and a "legal member of state" (D) may not necessarily act responsibly.

(iv) In a democratic state:

- A. Laws are made by the elected president
- B. Head of state is above the law
- C. Police has power to punish criminals
- D. All people are equal before the law

Answer: D. All people are equal before the law

Reason. In a democracy, equality before the law is fundamental. "Laws made by the president" (A) contradicts separation of powers, "Head of state is above the law" (B) violates equality, and "Police punishing criminals" (C) bypasses judicial processes.

(v) Who is the Minister responsible for the cooperation of the East African Community?

- A. Hon. Bakari Mwapachu
- B. Hon. Andrew Chenge
- C. Hon. Mabere Marando
- D. Hon. Abdulrahman Kinana

Answer: D. Hon. Abdulrahman Kinana**

Reason Hon. Kinana historically held this position, while the other names do not align with this role in the context provided.

(vi) Environmental conservation means:

- A. Protecting forests
- B. Re-afforestation
- C. Protecting the environment for the future generation
- D. Protection and use of environment for the current and future generations

Answer: D. Protection and use of environment for the current and future generations

Reason. Conservation involves sustainable use and protection for present and future needs, broader than "forests" (A), "re-afforestation" (B), or solely focusing on future generations (C).

(vii) One of the following forms of marriage does NOT exist in Tanzania:

- A. Monogamy
- B. Polygamy
- C. Polyandry
- D. Bigamy

Answer: C. Polyandry

Reason. Polyandry (one woman married to multiple men) is not recognized in Tanzania, unlike "monogamy" (A), "polygamy" (B), or "bigamy" (D, which is illegal but may occur).

(viii) The following are union matters of the United Republic of Tanzania except:

- A. Defence
- B. External Affairs
- C. Police
- D. Education

Answer: D. Education

Reason. Education is managed separately by Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, while "defence" (A), "external affairs" (B), and "police" (C) are union matters.

(ix) The ability to solve daily life problems is known as:

- A. Life experience
- B. Life skill
- C. Knowledge
- D. An excursion

Answer: B. Life skill

Reason. Life skills are abilities to handle challenges effectively. "Life experience" (A) refers to past learning, "knowledge" (C) is broader, and "excursion" (D) refers to a trip.

(x) The three arms of the government are the:

- A. President, Vice President and Prime Minister
- B. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
- C. President, Cabinet and Judges
- D. Judiciary, Legislature and Parliament

Answer: B. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary

Reason. These arms represent governance and power separation. "President, VP, and PM" (A) are roles, "Cabinet and Judges" (C) are subsets, and "Parliament" (D) is part of the Legislature.

(xi) Examples of non-manual related work activities include:

- A. Teaching, nursing, administration and accounting
- B. Nursing, lumbering, plumbing and masonry
- C. Carpentry, administration, fishing and livestock keeping
- D. Farming, mining, music and engineering

Answer: A. Teaching, nursing, administration and accounting

Reason: These are professions that primarily require intellectual skills rather than physical labor, unlike the activities in options B, C, and D which are manual in nature.

(xii) Which of the following colours on the national flag indicates the natural vegetation of our country?

- A. Black
- B. Yellow
- C. Green
- D. Blue

Answer: C. Green

Reason: Green represents vegetation and agriculture, while black symbolizes the people, yellow represents minerals, and blue stands for water bodies.

(xiii) Gender empowerment refers to:

- A. Reducing women's workload
- B. Reducing gender-based structural inequalities

- C. Enabling women to receive education as men do
- D. Improving health of women

Answer: B. Reducing gender-based structural inequalities

Reason: Gender empowerment focuses on addressing and reducing inequalities in society. Options A, C, and D are aspects of empowerment but do not define it fully.

(xiv) One advantage of a written constitution is that:

- A. It creates disharmony
- B. It is easy to refer
- C. It tends to be rigid
- D. It tends to be flexible

Answer: B. It is easy to refer

Reason: A written constitution provides a tangible document for reference, unlike unwritten constitutions. Options A, C, and D describe challenges, not advantages.

(xv) The non-payable external source of government revenue is called:

- A. Foreign exchange
- B. Foreign borrowing
- C. Debt
- D. Grant

Answer: D. Grant

Reason: A grant is financial assistance that does not need repayment, unlike borrowing, debt, or foreign exchange, which involve obligations.

(xvi) A person cannot get HIV/AIDS through:

- A. Playing with an HIV-infected person
- B. Sharing razor blades
- C. Blood transfusion
- D. Breastfeeding

Answer: A. Playing with an HIV-infected person

Reason: HIV/AIDS is not transmitted through casual contact such as playing, unlike the other listed methods which involve contact with infected body fluids.

(xvii) The following are steps for decision-making except:

- A. Defining a problem
- B. Listing alternative solutions to problems

- C. Stating criteria to consider
- D. Identifying ways to cope with peer pressure

Answer: D. Identifying ways to cope with peer pressure

Reason: This is not part of the decision-making process, unlike the other options which are integral steps.

(xviii) Who among the following is a product of direct democracy?

- A. Monitor
- B. President
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Councillor

Answer: A. Monitor

Reason: A monitor can be directly chosen by a group (e.g., students), while the others are products of indirect democracy through representatives.

(xix) Which of the following is a major cause of road accidents in Tanzania?

- A. Absence of road traffic signs
- B. Reckless driving
- C. Ignorance of road users
- D. Presence of substandard vehicles

Answer: B. Reckless driving

Reason: Reckless driving is the leading cause, although other factors contribute, they are secondary.

(xx) The period when a man and a woman become friends for the intention of marriage is known as:

- A. Courtship
- B. Court
- C. Honeymoon
- D. Cohabitation

Answer: A. Courtship

Reason: Courtship refers to the pre-marriage relationship, while "court" is a legal institution, "honeymoon" occurs post-marriage, and "cohabitation" involves living together without formal marriage.

2. Match the items in LIST B against those in LIST A. Write the letter of the item in the space provided.

LIST A

- (i) Interim Constitution
- (ii) Zebra crossing
- (iii) Indirect tax
- (iv) A polling station
- (v) Refugees
- (vi) Republic government
- (vii) Prime Minister
- (viii) Sex
- (ix) Women oppression
- (x) Attorney General

ANSWERS

- P. Adopted in 1977**
- B. Allows pedestrian to cross the road**
- T. Paid when someone consumes a commodity or a service**
- E. A place where voting takes place**
- G. Originate in areas with civil wars**
- L. Headed by President**
- Q. Heads of government business in the parliament**
- J. The biological difference between a man and a woman**
- S. Female genital mutilation**
- N. Attends the parliament by virtue of his/her office**

LIST B

- A. The only way through which HIV/AIDS is transmitted.
- B. Allows pedestrian to cross the road.
- C. The constitution of Zanzibar.
- D. Not necessarily a member of Parliament.
- E. A place where voting takes place.
- F. A road sign showing where students can cross the road.
- G. Originate in areas with civil wars.
- H. Development levy.
- I. Are not caused by hunger.
- J. The biological difference between a man and a woman.
- K. A place where voters are registered.
- L. Headed by President.
- M. Headed by President.
- N. Attends the parliament by virtue of his/her office.
- O. Cooking and washing clothes.
- P. Adopted in 1977.
- Q. Heads of government business in the parliament.
- R. Heads the judiciary system.
- S. Female genital mutilation.
- T. Paid when someone consumes a commodity or a service.

3. Write “TRUE” if the statement is correct or “FALSE” if the statement is incorrect.

(i) Zanzibar got her independence on 10th December 1963.

Answer: **TRUE**

(ii) The right to work is an example of political right.

Answer: **FALSE**

Reason: The right to work is an economic right, not a political right.

(iii) A nation comprises people, territory and currency.

Answer: **FALSE**

Reason: A nation comprises people, territory, and sovereignty, not currency.

(iv) Communication is a life skill.

Answer: **TRUE**

(v) People who are not citizens of a country are called aliens.

Answer: **TRUE**

(vi) Gathering information is a step towards problem-solving.

Answer: **TRUE**

(vii) The Head of the government of Tanzania is Hon. Edward Lowassa.

Answer: **FALSE**

Reason: The Head of the government of Tanzania is the President, not Edward Lowassa.

(viii) When a bill is discussed by members of parliament, automatically it becomes a law.

Answer: **FALSE**

Reason: A bill must go through additional stages, including approval by the President, before becoming a law.

(ix) Gender refers to social roles assigned to males and females.

Answer: **TRUE**

(x) The unpleasant events which occur on roads causing damage to property and loss of people's lives are called accidents.

Answer: **TRUE**

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

Controlling anti-social human conduct is not easy. In many countries of the world, there has been an increasing crime rate over the years. Crime rates are usually higher in large cities but have also been

increasing in the suburbs and rural areas. In Tanzania and most countries, however, the majority of criminals are youths between the age of 16 and 24 years. Statistics also show that there are more male than female criminals but the proportion of female criminals is increasing.

Most authorities agree that crime is a major problem. There is no agreement, however, on the cause of crime and what can be done about it. Some of the reasons given for high crime rates are poverty, unemployment, lack of education, population growth, alcohol and drug abuse. Other reasons include ineffective police protection, little chance of being caught or punished, breakdown in family structures, lack of parental guidance, televisions and films, race discrimination, and disrespect for law. These factors in combination and others are all possible causes of the increasing crime rate.

Although there is evidence that poor socioeconomic conditions may be related to crimes, some of the highest crime rates are found in the wealthiest countries in the world. It is true, however, that some of these wealthy countries still have a large number of poor people. On the other hand, some of the poorest countries have the lowest crime rates. Rising population may also lead to more crimes because there are more people and fewer resources available for them.

In some countries, however, the crime rate has risen much faster than the population. Increasing the size of the police force has not necessarily led to a decrease in crime. In the United States, the same result is not likely to decrease crime in Tanzania. Family breakdown, a decline in moral standards, and to a lesser extent, increasing use of drugs may contribute to the crime rate but these are not the only causes of crime.

Questions:

(i) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

Answer: **Causes and Effects of Rising Crime Rates**

(ii) According to the passage, who are the majority of criminals?

Answer: **The majority of criminals are youths between the ages of 16 and 24 years.**

(iii) Write down four causes of crimes.

Answer:

- a) **Poverty**
- b) **Unemployment**
- c) **Lack of education**
- d) **Alcohol and drug abuse**

(iv) According to the passage, mention two factors which have contributed to the increase of crimes in Tanzania.

Answer:

- a) **Breakdown in family structures**
- b) **Ineffective police protection**

(v) Suggest any two possible solutions for controlling crime in Tanzania.

Answer:

- a) **Providing education and employment opportunities to reduce poverty.**
- b) **Strengthening the police force and ensuring effective enforcement of the law.**

5. Write short notes on the following terms:

(a) Special Groups

These are groups of people in society that require special attention or assistance due to unique challenges or needs. Examples include women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities. Governments and organizations often create programs to empower and support these groups to ensure equality and inclusion.

(b) By-elections

By-elections are elections held in a specific constituency to fill a vacant position in parliament or local government before the next general election. These vacancies may arise due to the death, resignation, or disqualification of a sitting member. By-elections ensure representation is maintained.

(c) Work

Work refers to any productive activity carried out by individuals to earn a living or contribute to society. It can be manual or non-manual, paid or unpaid. Examples include farming, teaching, carpentry, nursing, and office jobs. Work is essential for personal growth, community development, and economic stability.

(d) Road traffic signs

These are signs placed along roads to guide and regulate the behavior of road users such as drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists. Examples include "Stop" signs, zebra crossings, speed limit signs, and warning signs. They help prevent accidents and ensure road safety.

(e) National Constitution

A national constitution is a set of written or unwritten rules that outline the structure, functions, and powers of a country's government. It also specifies the rights and duties of citizens. In Tanzania, the constitution serves as the supreme law that governs all other laws.

(f) Improper behavior

This refers to actions or conduct that go against societal norms, laws, or ethical standards. Examples include stealing, cheating, lying, and disrespecting others. Improper behavior can disrupt social harmony and lead to legal or social consequences.

(g) National festivals

These are special days celebrated by a country to commemorate historical events, heroes, or cultural traditions. Examples in Tanzania include Independence Day (December 9) and Union Day (April 26). National festivals promote patriotism, unity, and reflection on a nation's achievements.

(h) Separation of power

This is a principle of governance that divides the powers of the government into three arms: the executive, legislature, and judiciary. Each arm operates independently to prevent abuse of power and ensure checks and balances. It promotes fairness and accountability in government.

(i) Child labour

Child labour refers to the employment of children in activities that are harmful to their health, education, or development. Examples include children working in mines, factories, or on farms for long hours. It is a violation of children's rights and is prohibited by laws in many countries.

(j) Prerogative of mercy

This is the power given to the president or head of state to pardon or reduce the sentence of a person convicted of a crime. It is often used in special cases, such as when new evidence emerges or on compassionate grounds, to show mercy and justice.