

THE UNINTED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2007

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. Read each of the following statements and write the letter of the correct answer in the box provided.

(i) A set of Laws that govern the country is

- A. Law of the country.
- B. Special constitution.
- C. A constitution.
- D. National anti-corruption policy.

Correct Answer: C. A constitution

Reason. A constitution is the fundamental set of laws that govern a country, outlining the structure of government and the rights of citizens. The other options do not comprehensively define the country's governing framework.

(ii) Reduction of street children and social crimes in Tanzania can only be successful if

- A. The government uses force.
- B. The families are stable.
- C. Education is given to all.
- D. People live comfortable life.

Correct Answer: B. The families are stable

Reason. Stable families provide children with care, guidance, and basic needs, reducing street children and related social crimes. Education and comfortable living (options C and D) are outcomes of family stability, while using force (A) may worsen the situation.

(iii) Inheritance of spouses, sex preferences, female genital mutilation, and food taboos are some of

- A. Cultural practices affecting women.
- B. Socio-cultural practices affecting women.
- C. Socio-economic practices affecting women.
- D. Political practices affecting women.

Correct Answer: B. Socio-cultural practices affecting women

Reason. These practices are deeply rooted in societal norms and traditions, which impact women socially and culturally. They are not primarily economic or political in nature.

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

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

Correct Answer: C. A responsible citizen

Reason. A responsible citizen is aware of their rights and duties and contributes positively to society. Options A, B, and D do not capture this sense of active responsibility.

(v) The three arms of the government are

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

Correct Answer: B. Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary

Reason: These are the three distinct branches of government with separate functions: the Executive enforces laws, the Legislature makes laws, and the Judiciary interprets laws. The other options mix individuals with government structures.

(vi) Which one of the following is not true about the factors which have promoted national integrity in Tanzania?

- A. Secularism.
- B. Kiswahili Language.
- C. Regionalism.
- D. Monopartism

Correct Answer: C. Regionalism

Reason. Regionalism, which promotes division based on geographic or ethnic regions, is not a factor in promoting national unity. The other options (A, B, and D) contribute to Tanzania's national integrity.

(vii) Prevention of abuse of power in public services is the responsibility of

- A. Every citizen.
- B. Leaders.
- C. Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB).
- D. Police.

Correct answer: C. Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB)

Reason: The PCB is tasked with preventing abuse of power and corruption in public services. Although every citizen, leaders, and police play a role in maintaining accountability, the PCB specifically addresses corruption and power abuse issues.

(viii) The Secretary General of the United Nations (UN) is

- A. Kofi Annan.
- B. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim.
- C. Ban Ki-Moon.
- D. Dr. Asha Rose Migiro.

Correct answer: C. Ban Ki-Moon

Reason: Ban Ki-Moon served as the Secretary-General of the UN from 2007 to 2016. Kofi Annan was a former Secretary-General, and Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim and Dr. Asha Rose Migiro held other important positions within the UN.

(ix) The following are improper behaviours except

- A. Truancy.
- B. Stealing.
- C. Lying.
- D. Confidence.

Correct answer: D. Confidence

Reason: Confidence is a positive trait and is not considered improper behavior, whereas truancy, stealing, and lying are negative actions.

- (x) A person cannot get HIV/AIDS through
- A. Sharing razor blades.
 - B. Breastfeeding.
 - C. Blood transfusion.
 - D. Being bitten by mosquitoes.

Correct answer: D. Being bitten by mosquitoes

Reason: HIV/AIDS is transmitted through the exchange of bodily fluids such as blood, breast milk, or contaminated needles. Mosquito bites cannot transmit the virus because HIV does not survive in mosquitoes.

- (xi) The cognitive process of selecting a course of action from several possible alternatives is
- A. Decision making.
 - B. Life skills.
 - C. Negotiation skills.
 - D. Assertiveness.

Correct answer: A. Decision making

Reason: Decision making involves evaluating options and making choices. Life skills, negotiation skills, and assertiveness are important but do not specifically describe this cognitive process.

- (xii) Gender equality means
- A. Equal conditions of realizing rights between men and women.
 - B. Use of political power and domination between men and women.
 - C. Activities done by men and women in a society.
 - D. Socially and culturally constructed behaviour of men and women.

Correct answer: A. Equal conditions of realizing rights between men and women

Reason: Gender equality ensures men and women have equal access to rights and opportunities. The other options focus on power, societal activities, and cultural constructs, which do not define gender equality comprehensively.

- (xiii) A person having citizenship of two countries is said to have
- A. Citizenship by birth.
 - B. Dual Citizenship.
 - C. Citizenship by descent.
 - D. Citizenship by registration.

Correct answer: B. Dual Citizenship

Reason: Dual citizenship refers to being a legal citizen of two countries. The other options describe different ways of acquiring citizenship, but they do not involve having citizenship in more than one country.

- (xiv) Government affairs in the parliament are represented by
- A. The Speaker.
 - B. The President.
 - C. Prime Minister.
 - D. The Vice-President.

Correct answer: C. Prime Minister

Reason: The Prime Minister represents government affairs in parliament, acting as the head of government business. The Speaker oversees parliamentary proceedings, while the President and Vice-President have different roles in governance.

(xv) The unchangeable experience of the past in the society of people is known as

- A. Crafts.
- B. Symbols.
- C. Traditions.
- D. Customs.

Correct answer: C. Traditions

Reason: Traditions are long-established customs or beliefs passed down through generations. Customs are similar but are more adaptable, whereas crafts and symbols are not directly tied to unchangeable societal experiences.

(xvi) Which of the following is a correct definition of a “territory”?

- A. Land set aside for farmers.
- B. An area of land bound by defined limits.
- C. An area of land with people without boundaries.
- D. An area of land associated with terrorism.

Correct answer: B. An area of land bound by defined limits

Reason: A territory is a clearly defined geographical area under the jurisdiction of a government or authority. The other options are incorrect as they are too specific, inaccurate, or irrelevant.

(xvii) In road safety education, traffic means

- A. Boards or signposts drawn to give information to all road users.
- B. A person who directs vehicles on roads.
- C. A police officer in white uniforms who can stop or release vehicles on the road.
- D. Movement of people and vehicles on roads and streets.

Correct answer: D. Movement of people and vehicles on roads and streets

Reason: Traffic refers to the movement of vehicles, pedestrians, and animals along roads. The other options describe specific aspects of road safety or traffic management, not the overall concept of traffic.

(xviii) Direct taxes, grants, and licences are

- A. Burden payments to the citizens.
- B. Sources of government revenue.
- C. Payments given to the people by the government.
- D. Loans offered by the banks.

Correct answer: B. Sources of government revenue

Reason: Direct taxes, grants, and licenses are forms of income that governments use to fund public services. The other options misrepresent their purpose or origin.

(xix) A system of government and leadership in which supreme power belongs to people is

- A. Dictatorship.
- B. Aristocracy.
- C. Monarchy.
- D. Democracy.

Correct answer: D. Democracy

Reason: Democracy is a form of government where power resides with the people, who exercise it directly or through elected representatives. The other options describe systems where power is centralized in a ruler or elite group.

(xx) Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. The blue colour on the national flag indicates the natural vegetation of our country.
- B. Poverty is a force for early marriage.
- C. Bigamy is one of marriage forms.
- D. Reckless driving causes road accidents.

Correct answer: A. The blue colour on the national flag indicates the natural vegetation of our country.

Reason: The blue colour on the Tanzanian flag represents the Indian Ocean and other water bodies, not vegetation. The other statements are accurate.

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

There are also provisions which prohibit child abuse in terms of sexual abuse, child neglect as well as child exploitation. For example, the employment of children in plantations, mining, house chores (work) and prostitution that are to be hazardous to their health or interfere with their education and development. Sexual exploitation includes prostitution and involvement in pornography.

The disabled children also have the right to special care, education, and training to help them enjoy a decent life in dignity and achieve the greatest degree of self-reliance and social integration possible.

Questions

(i) Suggest a suitable title for this passage

Protection of Children's Rights

(ii) Mention two basic rights for children

(a) The right to education

(b) The right to protection from abuse

(iii) Some parents have inappropriate behaviours to their children. Name two of those bad behaviours

(a) Child neglect

(b) Sexual abuse

(iv) The state has some duties to the society. Mention two of them

(a) To provide protection for children

(b) To ensure access to education for children

(v) Why is special care needed for the disabled children?

Special care is needed for disabled children to help them achieve self-reliance, enjoy a dignified life, and integrate socially. This ensures they can access education and training to lead independent and fulfilling lives.

5. Write short notes on the following terms:

(a) Rule of Law

The rule of law is the principle that all individuals, institutions, and the government are accountable to the law. It ensures that laws are applied equally and fairly to everyone and protects citizens' rights and freedoms.

(b) Road safety

Road safety refers to measures and practices that aim to prevent accidents and injuries on the roads. This includes obeying traffic laws, wearing seat belts, following speed limits, and promoting pedestrian awareness.

(c) Family

A family is a group of people related by blood, marriage, or other legal means. It is the basic unit of society, providing emotional support, care, and socialization for its members, especially children.

(d) Absolute Monarchy

Absolute monarchy is a system of government where a king or queen holds absolute power over the state and its people, with little or no legal limitations on their authority. The ruler's decisions are final and not subject to any democratic checks or balances.

(e) Project Management

Project management involves planning, organizing, and overseeing a project from start to finish to ensure it is completed on time, within budget, and meets the desired objectives. It includes tasks such as setting goals, allocating resources, and managing risks.

(f) Creative thinking

Creative thinking is the ability to think outside the box and come up with innovative solutions to problems. It involves imagination, open-mindedness, and flexibility in approaching challenges.

(g) Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the natural environment due to human activities, such as deforestation, pollution, and over-exploitation of resources. It leads to the loss of biodiversity and disrupts ecosystems.

(h) Corruption

Corruption refers to the abuse of power for personal gain, often involving bribery, embezzlement, or fraud. It undermines institutions, weakens governance, and harms social and economic development.

(i) Child labor

Child labor refers to the exploitation of children through work that deprives them of their childhood, education, and well-being. It often involves hazardous or harmful work conditions and violates children's rights.

(j) Judiciary

The judiciary is the branch of government responsible for interpreting and applying the law. It includes courts and judges who resolve disputes, uphold laws, and ensure justice is served in society.