

**THE UNINTED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2008**

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 choose the correct answer.

- (i) Civics can be defined as the study of
- A. the governments and their organs
 - B. human rights and responsibilities
 - C. human relationships in the society
 - D. laws, customs, norms and punishment

Answer: C. human relationships in the society

Reason: Civics focuses on understanding human relationships in society, particularly how people interact, govern, and address societal needs. Other options are aspects of civics but not its broad definition.

- (ii) Changes of leadership in dictatorship states are made through
- A. general election
 - B. coup d'état
 - C. inheritance of power
 - D. free and fair election

Answer: B. coup d'état

Reason: Dictatorships often experience leadership changes through forceful takeovers (coup d'état) rather than democratic processes. Other methods like general elections and free elections are democratic.

- (iii) "Polyandry" implies:
- A. the practice of having more than one wife
 - B. the custom of being married to a single wife
 - C. the custom of having more than one husband at the same time
 - D. the state of being married to two husbands.

Answer: C. the custom of having more than one husband at the same time

Reason: Polyandry specifically refers to a woman having multiple husbands, while option A refers to polygamy, and B refers to monogamy.

- (iv) A person can get HIV/AIDS by having:
- A. safe sex with an infected person
 - B. unsafe sex with an infected person
 - C. safe sex with an uninfected person
 - D. unsafe sex with uninfected person

Answer: B. unsafe sex with an infected person

Reason: HIV is transmitted through unsafe sexual practices with an infected person. Safe practices and uninfected partners do not result in transmission.

- (v) Courtship is important because:
- A. it is a sign of love and joy
 - B. it prepares the pair for a happy marriage
 - C. it facilitates the pair to face a fair judgment
 - D. it helps the pair to belong to the pair.

Answer: B. it prepares the pair for a happy marriage

Reason: Courtship allows couples to understand each other better, paving the way for a successful and happy marriage.

(vi) The right of people to belong to organizations of their choices is referred to as:

- A. freedom of association
- B. freedom of expression
- C. freedom of assembly
- D. right to equality.

Answer: A. freedom of association

Reason: Freedom of association allows individuals to join or form organizations of their choice. Freedom of expression refers to speech, and assembly relates to gatherings.

(vii) The situation where both men and women enjoy the same rights is termed as gender:

- A. equality
- B. equity
- C. appreciation
- D. appraisal

Answer: A. equality

Reason: Gender equality ensures that men and women have the same rights and opportunities. Gender equity focuses on fairness rather than equality.

(viii) The form of democracy which is practiced in the United Republic of Tanzania is:

- A. direct democracy
- B. ideal democracy
- C. representative democracy
- D. pure democracy

Answer: C. representative democracy

Reason: Tanzania practices representative democracy, where citizens elect leaders to represent their interests. Direct democracy involves direct citizen participation, which is not the case in Tanzania.

(ix) Which one of the following is not a Union matter in the government of the United Republic of Tanzania?

- A. Police
- B. Foreign affairs
- C. Foreign trade
- D. Immigration

Answer: A. Police

Reason: The police are managed separately by Zanzibar and the Mainland, making it a non-Union matter.

(x) The unpleasant events which occur on roads leading to damage of property and loss of life are known as:

- A. road incidents
- B. road traffic signs
- C. traffic signs
- D. road accidents

Answer: D. road accidents

Reason: Road accidents involve events causing property damage and loss of life, unlike road traffic signs and incidents.

(xi) A constituency means:

- A. an area in which a member of Parliament is elected
- B. a Parliament session
- C. an elected member of Parliament
- D. a law-making committee

Answer: A. an area in which a member of Parliament is elected

Reason: A constituency is a geographic area represented by an elected Parliament member.

(xii) The ability to select a course of action from among possible alternatives is called:

- A. decision making
- B. life skill
- C. assertiveness
- D. life style

Answer: A. decision making

Reason: Decision making involves evaluating options and selecting the best course of action.

(xiii) One of the following colors on the national flag indicates the natural wealth of our country:

- A. blue
- B. black
- C. green
- D. yellow

Answer: C. green

Reason: Green on the Tanzanian flag represents the country's natural wealth, especially agriculture.

(xiv) Which of the following does NOT promote equality:

- A. special schools for the blind and deaf
- B. existence of public and private institutions based on race
- C. more chances for women in higher learning institutions
- D. multi-racial Parliament

Answer: B. existence of public and private institutions based on race

Reason: Institutions based on race promote segregation and inequality.

(xv) Which of the following tasks requires skilled labor?

- A. Digging sand from rivers
- B. Carrying luggage
- C. Constructing houses
- D. Quarrying stones

Answer: C. Constructing houses

Reason: Constructing houses requires technical knowledge and skills, unlike the other tasks listed.

(xvi) A form of government in which two countries have merged to form one government is called a:

- A. Federal government
- B. Monarchy government
- C. Union government
- D. Kingship government

Answer: C. Union government

Reason: A union government involves the merging of two or more states under one government, as seen in Tanzania.

(xvii) The following are steps of decision making EXCEPT:

- A. identifying ways to cope with peer pressure
- B. defining a problem
- C. listing alternative solutions to the problem
- D. stating criteria to consider

Answer: A. identifying ways to cope with peer pressure

Reason: Decision making focuses on solving specific problems, not dealing with peer pressure.

(xviii) Which of the following is the major source of revenue in Tanzania?

- A. Exports
- B. Selling of government assets
- C. Taxation
- D. Grants and aids from donors

Answer: C. Taxation

Reason: Taxation is the primary source of revenue for Tanzania, unlike grants and exports, which are secondary.

(xix) Family stability is a result of:

- A. love, peace, respect and proper morals
- B. food, shelter, clothing and children
- C. peace, dowry, love and shelter
- D. proper morals, food, dowry and respect

Answer: A. love, peace, respect and proper morals

Reason: A stable family is based on strong values like love and respect, not just material resources.

(xx) Which among the following titles is the presidential appointment?

- A. Speaker of the Parliament
- B. Deputy Speaker of the Parliament
- C. Regional Education Officers
- D. Chief Justice

Answer: D. Chief Justice

Reason: The Chief Justice is directly appointed by the President, unlike the Speaker or deputies, who are elected.

2. Match the items in LIST A against those in LIST B, by writing the letter of the correct response against its number in A.

List A

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Non-discrimination based on race, sex, and age. | - I |
| (ii) Participation of more than one political party. | - A |
| (iii) Values related to human life and dignity. | - C |
| (iv) Allowing citizens to know what is happening in the country. | - G |
| (v) Elected and appointed officials are responsible for their actions. | - H |
| (vi) The state of being held accountable for violating laws. | - D |
| (vii) Private ownership of property and businesses. | - E |
| (viii) Political right provided to an individual. | - J |
| (ix) Leaders' involvement in corruption. | -B |
| (x) Checks and balances. | - F |

LIST B

- A. Multi-Party System
- B. Abuse of power
- C. Human rights
- D. The rule of law
- E. Economic freedom
- F. Separation of powers
- G. Transparency

- H. Accountability
- I. Right to equality
- J. Citizen participation
- K. Supreme power
- L. Political tolerance
- M. Public institution
- N. Prosecutor.

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

(i) The government affairs in the Parliament of Tanzania are headed by the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are responsible for presiding over parliamentary sessions and managing parliamentary affairs in Tanzania.

(ii) The inherited patterns of thoughts or actions are known as traditions.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Traditions refer to beliefs, customs, or practices that are passed down from one generation to another.

(iii) Teaching, nursing, accounting and preaching are examples of non-manual works.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Non-manual work involves intellectual or professional skills rather than physical labor, and teaching, nursing, accounting, and preaching are examples.

(iv) Honesty is an element of improper behavior.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Honesty is a positive moral value and not associated with improper behavior.

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

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Aliens refer to individuals who are not citizens of a specific country but may be living there temporarily or permanently.

(vi) Election is important because it is a way of satisfying people’s needs.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Elections allow citizens to choose representatives who can address their needs and concerns in governance.

(vii) Constitution shows the relation between the non-citizens and those who govern.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: The constitution primarily outlines the relationship between citizens and the government, though it may include provisions for non-citizens in specific contexts.

(viii) Direct democracy allows for the highest level of participation.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: In direct democracy, citizens directly participate in decision-making processes, providing the highest level of involvement.

(ix) Paying bride price is one of the customary laws that promote inequality between men and women.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Paying a bride price often reinforces gender inequality by commodifying women in some cultures.

(x) The parliament is one of the branches of legislature.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: The parliament is the legislative branch of government and not a subdivision of the legislature itself.

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

All persons born in Tanzania or naturalized in Tanzania are citizens of Tanzania; that is to say, there are two ways of acquiring Tanzanian citizenship, one by birth and two by naturalization. It is quite possible, however, for one to gain Tanzanian citizenship at birth even though he or she is born abroad. Two basic rules are applied to determine citizenship; one, the law of the soil where born, two the law of the blood to whom born. In the first case, any person born in Tanzania embassy or by a Tanzanian citizen in a foreign country is a citizen. However, children born of foreign diplomatic officials are not citizens.

Naturalization is the legal process by which a person acquires a new citizenship sometimes after birth. For example, a foreigner can acquire citizenship after staying in Tanzania for a certain period. The immigration law explains how one can acquire citizenship in Tanzania by naturalization. Not all the people who live in Tanzania are citizens. Some of them are foreigners.

Questions

(i) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

Answer: **Citizenship in Tanzania**

(ii) Mention the two ways through which citizenship is acquired.

(a) By birth

(b) By naturalization

(iii) Write down two characteristics of a citizen.

(a) A citizen has the right to participate in voting and elections.

(b) A citizen enjoys rights such as protection and freedom as provided by the law.

(iv) List down any two responsibilities of a citizen.

(a) Obeying the laws of the country.

(b) Paying taxes.

(v) Explain briefly how a foreigner can become a Tanzanian.

Answer: **A foreigner can become a Tanzanian citizen through the process of naturalization, which involves meeting specific criteria such as residing in the country for a stipulated period, demonstrating good character, and applying formally under the immigration laws of Tanzania.**

5. Briefly define and explain the importance of each of the following:

(i) Election Campaigns

Election campaigns are organized efforts by political parties or candidates to present their plans, goals, and ideas to voters to gain their support during elections.

Importance: They help voters make informed decisions by providing information on policies and leadership qualities. They also promote participation in the democratic process.

(ii) The Tanzanian Parliament

The Tanzanian Parliament is the legislative body responsible for making laws, representing the people, and overseeing government actions.

Importance: It ensures that the laws and policies of the country align with the needs and aspirations of the citizens. It also holds the executive accountable.

(iii) National Constitution

The national constitution is a document that outlines the fundamental principles, laws, and rights governing a country.

Importance: It acts as the supreme law, guiding how the government operates and protecting the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

(iv) Self-confidence

Self-confidence refers to a person's belief in their abilities and judgment.

Importance: It helps individuals face challenges and achieve their goals, enhancing personal and professional growth.

(v) Special groups

Special groups are categories of people who require particular attention due to their unique needs, such as children, women, people with disabilities, and the elderly.

Importance: Supporting special groups ensures equality, inclusion, and the protection of their rights.

(vi) Political tolerance

Political tolerance is the willingness to respect and accept different political views and opinions.

Importance: It promotes democracy, peace, and cooperation among people with diverse beliefs.

(vii) Control of abuse of power

This refers to mechanisms and practices put in place to prevent the misuse of authority by leaders or officials.

Importance: It ensures good governance, fairness, and accountability, protecting citizens' rights and resources.

(viii) Representative democracy

Representative democracy is a system where citizens elect leaders to make decisions on their behalf.

Importance: It allows for efficient governance by ensuring that public interests are represented in decision-making processes.

(ix) Road safety

Road safety refers to measures and rules put in place to prevent accidents and protect road users.

Importance: It reduces injuries, deaths, and property damage caused by road accidents, ensuring smooth transportation.

(x) The National Anthem

The national anthem is a patriotic song that represents the identity, unity, and values of a country.

Importance: It fosters a sense of pride, unity, and belonging among citizens during national events and ceremonies.