

**THE UNINTED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**  
**FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2009**

**0011**

**CIVICS**

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

**ANSWERS**

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**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. For each of the following items choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write the letter of the correct answer in the box provided.

(i) Which of the following gives the basic needs of human being?

- A. Safety, food and services
- B. Education and health services
- C. Food, shelter and education
- D. Shelter, clothes and food

**Answer: D. Shelter, clothes and food**

**Reason: The basic needs of human beings are food, shelter, and clothing, which are essential for survival. Other options include non-essential services or needs.**

(ii) Husband, wife and their children form a family which is referred to as:

- A. An extended family
- B. A couple family
- C. A nuclear family
- D. A single parent family

**Answer: C. A nuclear family**

**Reason: A nuclear family consists of a husband, wife, and their children. An extended family includes other relatives, and a single-parent family has one parent only.**

(iii) The legal system in Tanzania is headed by the:

- A. Attorney General
- B. Chief Justice
- C. Inspector General of Police
- D. President

**Answer: B. Chief Justice**

**Reason: The Chief Justice is the head of the judiciary, which is part of the legal system in Tanzania. The Attorney General provides legal advice, and the Inspector General of Police handles law enforcement.**

(iv) The colour of the national flag which represents ocean and other water bodies found in Tanzania is:

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

**Answer: B. Blue**

**Reason: The blue color on the Tanzanian flag symbolizes the Indian Ocean and other water bodies.**

(v) The symbols or markers designed to instruct road users are known as:

- A. Road traffic congestion
- B. Road traffic lights
- C. Road traffic safety
- D. Road traffic signs

**Answer: D. Road traffic signs**

**Reason: Road traffic signs are markers or symbols that guide road users, while the other options either refer to specific traffic issues or general safety.**

(vi) An example of an economic right is the right to:

- A. Vote
- B. Movement
- C. Own property
- D. Live

**Answer: C. Own property**

**Reason: Economic rights include the right to own property, work, and access economic resources. Voting is a political right, and the right to live is a basic human right.**

(vii) The election in which a vacant post in a constituency is filled is called:

- A. By-election
- B. Buy election
- C. General election
- D. Small election

**Answer: A. By-election**

**Reason: A by-election is held to fill a vacant post, while a general election involves the election of leaders for all positions at once.**

(viii) The organ responsible for conducting and supervising general elections in Tanzania is the:

- A. National Assembly
- B. National Electoral Commission
- C. National Electoral Committee
- D. National Election Committee

**Answer: B. National Electoral Commission**

**Reason: The National Electoral Commission (NEC) is the body mandated by law to conduct and supervise elections in Tanzania.**

(ix) The two types of corruption include:

- A. Blackmail and fraud
- B. Fraud and theft
- C. Patronage and grafting
- D. Swindling and blackmail

**Answer: C. Patronage and grafting**

**Reason: Patronage (favoring certain individuals) and grafting (illegal financial gain) are major forms of corruption, while the other options are crimes but not common corruption forms.**

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

- A. A responsible citizen
- B. An alien
- C. A refugee
- D. A responsible man

**Answer: A. A responsible citizen**

**Reason: A responsible citizen is aware of their rights and duties, while an alien and a refugee have specific legal statuses.**

(xi) Attending a campaign rally is one way of exercising the freedom of:

- A. Expression
- B. Hearing
- C. Assembly
- D. Participation

**Answer: C. Assembly**

**Reason: Attending rallies demonstrates the freedom of assembly, which allows people to gather for common purposes.**

(xii) A law originates from:

- A. An appeal
- B. A by-law
- C. Judiciary
- D. Parliament

**Answer: D. Parliament**

**Reason: Laws are created and enacted by Parliament, while the judiciary interprets and applies them.**

(xiii) The non-payable external sources of government revenue is known as:

- A. Debt
- B. Credit
- C. Grant
- D. Loan

**Answer: C. Grant**

**Reason: Grants are non-repayable funds provided by donors or external organizations, unlike loans or debts.**

(xiv) The following are steps in problem solving except:

- A. Defining the solution
- B. Gathering information
- C. Generating alternatives
- D. Initiating mediation

**Answer: A. Defining the solution**

**Reason: Problem-solving involves defining the problem, not the solution.**

(xv) What is the smallest local government unit?

- A. Division government
- B. Local government
- C. Ward government
- D. Village government

**Answer: D. Village government**

**Reason: The smallest administrative unit in Tanzania is the village government, below wards and divisions.**

(xvi) Which of the following is an example of an improper behaviour?

- A. Aggressiveness
- B. Generosity
- C. Kindness
- D. Solidarity

**Answer: A. Aggressiveness**

**Reason: Aggressiveness is considered improper as it often involves hostility or harmful behavior.**

(xvii) A person can get HIV/AIDS through:

- A. Playing hands with an infected person
- B. Shaking hands with an infected person
- C. Sharing razor blades with an infected person
- D. Taking shower with an infected person

**Answer: C. Sharing razor blades with an infected person**

**Reason: Sharing sharp objects can transmit HIV/AIDS, unlike casual contact such as shaking hands.**

(xviii) One of the following is NOT a form of marriage:

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

**Answer: B. Courtship**

**Reason: Courtship is a process leading to marriage, not a form of marriage itself.**

(xix) The ability to bear with unpleasant and annoying situations is known as:

- A. Arrogance
- B. Accountability
- C. Assertive
- D. Tolerance

**Answer: D. Tolerance**

**Reason: Tolerance refers to the ability to endure challenging or annoying situations without reacting negatively.**

(xx) The situation in which men and women are unfairly treated is called:

- A. Gender issues
- B. Gender roles
- C. Gender mainstreaming
- D. Gender discrimination

**Answer: D. Gender discrimination**

**Reason: Gender discrimination involves unfair treatment based on gender, while the other terms relate to general discussions or equality initiatives.**

2. Match the items in LIST A with those in LIST B, by writing the letter of the correct response against each item.

**LIST A**

- (i) Agent of central government
- (ii) Officiates the major national ceremonies
- (iii) Freedom of opinion and expression
- (iv) Misuse of public funds
- (v) A way of changing leadership in a democratic state
- (vi) Special seats for women in the Parliament of Tanzania
- (vii) An example of unskilled labour
- (viii) A citizenship acquired through application
- (ix) The ability to come up with new ways of doing things
- (x) Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients

**ANSWERS**

- **N.** Local government
- **O.** President
- **L.** Individual right
- **F.** Corruption
- **R.** Revolution
- **S.** Positive discrimination
- **B.** Carrying luggage
- **D.** Citizenship by naturalization
- **G.** Creative thinking
- **E.** Compassion

**List B**

- A. Abuse of power
- B. Carrying luggage
- C. Citizenship by descent
- D. Citizenship by naturalization
- E. Compassion
- F. Corruption
- G. Creative thinking
- H. Critical thinking
- I. Election
- J. Economic right
- K. Gender discrimination
- L. Human rights abuse
- M. Individual right
- N. Local government
- O. Judiciary
- P. President
- Q. Prime Minister
- R. Teaching
- S. Positive discrimination
- T. Revolution

3. For each of the following statements write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct.

(i) Zebra cross allows cars to cross the road.

**Answer: FALSE**

Reason: A zebra crossing is intended for pedestrians to cross the road safely, not for cars.

(ii) Prostitution is an illegal activity.

**Answer: TRUE**

Reason: Prostitution is prohibited by law in many countries, including Tanzania.

(iii) Negotiating and fighting are examples of problem-solving techniques.

**Answer: FALSE**

Reason: While negotiation is a problem-solving technique, fighting is not; it is destructive and escalates conflicts.

(iv) Hardworking is an element of proper behaviour.

**Answer: TRUE**

Reason: Hardworking is considered a positive trait that reflects discipline and responsibility, which are aspects of proper behavior.

(v) Representative democracy is suitable for a classroom situation.

**Answer: FALSE**

Reason: Representative democracy involves electing leaders for governance, which is more applicable at the national level, not in a classroom setting.

(vi) Tanzanian can become an American at the same time.

**Answer: TRUE**

Reason: Tanzania allows dual citizenship in certain circumstances, so it is possible to hold both Tanzanian and American citizenship.

(vii) The battle against HIV/AIDS in Tanzanians is the responsibility of all.

**Answer: TRUE**

Reason: Combating HIV/AIDS requires collective efforts, including awareness, prevention, and care by everyone in society.

(viii) The United Republic of Tanzania is a country with one government.

**Answer: FALSE**

Reason: Tanzania has a union government with two components: the Government of the United Republic and the Zanzibar Government.

(ix) The principle of separation of powers helps to prevent abuse of power by government officials.

**Answer: TRUE**



Reason: Separation of powers ensures that the three branches of government (executive, legislature, and judiciary) check and balance each other, preventing power abuse.

(x) Female Genital Mutilation is one of the socio-cultural practices which oppresses women.

**Answer: TRUE**

Reason: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a harmful practice that violates women's rights and health.

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

The number of children who are seen loitering in cities and towns increases day by day. Between 1960 and 1970, very few of these were seen in Tanzania. However, from 1970 up to now their number has greatly increased.

One of the reasons could be the death of parents or guardians. The cause of death nowadays could be HIV/AIDS. Due to ignorance, some relatives refuse to live with orphans for fear that they will be infected with the disease. Other relatives are not willing to add extra children to their families and see them as a burden. There are also relatives who are irresponsible. The unfortunate children, therefore, end up in streets.

Another reason for street children is that some parents are very strict or cruel. They punish their children severely for even slight mistakes. In order to escape this kind of torture and brutality, the abused children run away.

Separation or divorce of parents due to drunkenness, harassment, or other misunderstandings may be another reason for street children. The children do not get parental love and care and may decide not to stay with either of the parents.

Lack of enough knowledge on family planning could also contribute to having street children. As the family keeps on growing, parents fail to sustain their children. Such children miss their basic necessities and decide to go to the streets to find them.

**QUESTIONS**

(a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

Answer: **"Causes of Street Children in Tanzania"**

(b) Write down three causes for street children.

Answer:

- i. Death of parents or guardians, often due to HIV/AIDS.**
- ii. Cruelty or strictness by parents leading to children running away.**
- iii. Separation or divorce of parents causing lack of parental care.**

(c) Give two reasons why parents separate.

Answer:

- i. **Drunkenness by one or both parents.**
- ii. **Harassment or other misunderstandings within the family.**

(d) Explain briefly why some relatives refuse to live with orphans whose parents died of HIV/AIDS.

Answer: **Due to ignorance, some relatives fear they might get infected with HIV/AIDS or view the orphans as an extra burden on their families.**

(e) From your opinion, explain why there were few street children in Tanzania between 1960 and 1970.

Answer: **During that time, there was better social cohesion and support among families and communities, as well as fewer deaths caused by diseases like HIV/AIDS.**

5. Define and briefly explain the importance of each of the following:

**(a) Government**

Definition: A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, typically a state.

Importance: It ensures law and order, protects citizens' rights, and facilitates development through the provision of public services like education and healthcare.

**(b) Work**

Definition: Work is any physical or mental activity performed to achieve a specific goal or earn a livelihood.

Importance: It enables individuals to meet their needs, contributes to the economy, and promotes personal growth and societal development.

**(c) Critical thinking**

Definition: Critical thinking is the ability to analyze and evaluate information or situations logically and make reasoned decisions.

Importance: It helps solve problems effectively, make informed choices, and avoid manipulation by others.

**(d) Gender equity**

Definition: Gender equity refers to fairness and justice in the treatment of men and women based on their needs and opportunities.

Importance: It promotes equality, reduces discrimination, and ensures balanced participation in societal and economic activities.

**(e) Rule of law**

Definition: The rule of law means that everyone, including leaders, is subject to and equal under the law.

Importance: It prevents abuse of power, protects human rights, and ensures justice in society.

**(f) Life-skills**

**Definition:** Life-skills are essential abilities that enable individuals to handle daily challenges effectively, such as communication, decision-making, and empathy.

**Importance:** They promote self-reliance, improve relationships, and help in achieving personal and professional goals.

**(g) Free and Fair elections**

**Definition:** These are elections conducted in an open, transparent, and unbiased manner, allowing citizens to vote freely.

**Importance:** They uphold democracy, ensure legitimate leadership, and reflect the will of the people.

**(h) Coat of arms**

**Definition:** The coat of arms is a symbol representing a nation, featuring unique elements that reflect its identity and values.

**Importance:** It fosters national unity, pride, and represents the country's history and sovereignty.

**(i) Family**

**Definition:** A family is a social unit made up of individuals related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

**Importance:** It provides love, support, and a foundation for raising responsible and productive members of society.

**(j) Human rights**

**Definition:** Human rights are basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person, regardless of race, gender, or nationality.

**Importance:** They ensure dignity, freedom, equality, and protection for all individuals.