

CIVICS
Form Two National Examination
2014

Solutions from: Maktaba by TETEA

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1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii	xviii	xix	xx
A	D	B	C	B	C	C	B	A	D	C	B	C	A	A	D	C	D	B	A

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
G	I	J	H	K	D	B	C	E	F

3.

- i. True
- ii. True
- iii. False
- iv. False
- v. False
- vi. False
- vii. True
- viii. True
- ix. False
- x. False

4. (a) REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

(b) Bill is a proposal for amendment of the existing law.

(c) Conditions which citizens participate directly in making decisions:

(i) The citizens participate directly in making decision in electing members of parliament.

(ii) The citizens participate directly in making decision in electing ward councillors.

(d) Referendum is used to make a decision over issues of great national importance.

(e) Electing members of parliament or leaders is a serious business since a member of parliament participates in passing or rejecting a bill in parliament.

5. i). Government Is a system or organisational machinery for ruling people. OR

Government is a group of people that rules a state or country.

Importance

To maintain peace and order. Government is the crucial body in any country or state that has the duty of maintaining peace and order through its instruments like police, prison and army.

To provide social services to its people. The government has responsibility to provide social services to its people such as education, health, transport, electricity, water, etc. The provision of these services will boost the development of the country.

To protect natural rights of human beings. A good government should make sure that it protects and preserves peoples rights such as right to life, freedom of movement, etc.

To raise national revenue. The government is supposed to be responsible for raising revenue, supervising it and distribution in the country.

ii). Work Is any legal activity that a person does to earn something.

Importance

Work provides human beings with basic needs like food, shelter and clothing.

Work is a source of income for an individual, society and country, for example peasants earn money after selling part of their crops.

Work helps to reduce the number of people who are unemployed. Work can employ many people in various economic sectors like industries, mining, livestock keeping and farming.

Work is also a source of foreign exchange through exporting of cash crops like coffee, tea, tobacco, minerals, fish, etc.

iii). Constitution is the system of laws and principles by which the nation is governed. It is the mother of all laws. All laws are derived from it.

Importance

It describes the form and content of the Tanzanian government

It shows the structure of the state organs i.e. executive, legislature and judiciary.

It describes clearly the distribution of power among the state organ.

It describes and promotes human rights such as right to life, freedom of movement, freedom of press,

iv). Rule of law Is a situation where by no one is above the law. It means that we are all equal before the law. So under the rule of law everyone is innocent until proven guilty by the court of law.

Importance

It observes equality of all people regardless of their status. This is to uphold the idea that all human beings are equal and free.

It ensures that the government does not violate human rights such as right to life, freedom of movement, freedom of press, etc.

v). Human rights are principles of fairness, justice and benefits that all human beings are born with which include civil, moral, political, social, economic and cultural rights like right to have education, right to life, right to own property, freedom of movement, freedom of press, etc.

Importance

They are the foundation of freedom, justice, peace and liberty for the people.

They promote development in the country since they provide equal rights to people to participate in economic activities.

They limit the government powers and actions against people, thus they seek to prevent government from oppressing its people by violating human rights.

vi). Proper behaviour is the kind of behaviour which is acceptable to all members of the family, community and society e.g. love, respect, generosity, etc.

Importance

It helps to reduce crimes and evil in a society.

Brings a culture of unity and cooperation in order to solve different problems. Hence it brings about family stability.

Creates peaceful environment which stimulates economic development in the society.

vii). Negotiation skills are abilities to discuss issues in calm and open way so as to reach agreement or consensus.

Importance

Make two or more sides reach agreements peacefully.

Make people have right decisions in their careers.

viii). The coat of arms is the government badge which comprises of different colours and landmarks of Tanzania. It acts as a national badge and therefore all government publications bear this official seal.

Importance

It is a national symbol that marks out Tanzania as a state.

It is a symbol of state sovereignty, freedom and unity of the people.

It is a symbol for the presidency, the country and its citizens.

ix). National festivals are special public days created by the state which exempt people from doing any official work. On these days people are expected to rest. Examples of these days are Independence Day, Union Day, Christmas, Eid-el-Fitri, etc.

Importance

They reflect the importance of past events; hence make people aware of them.

They unify people from different localities and make them feel as one.

They promote the culture of the community.

x). Road signs are symbols which tell or instruct the road users on how to use roads properly and safely e.g. traffic lights, zebra crossing, speed limit, speed bumps, etc.

Importance

They help to prevent accidents as they give information or instructions to road users of what lies ahead.

They help to avoid traffic congestion, especially where roads intersect.

They provide equal rights to road users and equal access to using the roads e.g. cattle and pedestrian crossing signs.