

- (i) Which of the following correctly defines the concept of human rights?
- A. Treatments and privileges for being a citizen of a given country.
 - B. Treatments and privileges for being a human being.
 - C. Treatments and privileges for being a member of a political party.
 - D. Treatments and privileges for being a citizen by birth in a given country.

Correct Answer:

B. Treatments and privileges for being a human being.

Reason.

Option B defines human rights as universal and inherent, applying to all individuals. Options A, C, and D limit rights to specific contexts such as citizenship or membership, which do not encompass the universal nature of human rights.

- (ii) Which activities among the following are mental labor works?
- A. Banking and Teaching
 - B. Fishing and Farming
 - C. Mining and Farming
 - D. Communicating and Mining

Correct Answer:

A. Banking and Teaching

Reason.

Mental labor requires cognitive effort, which is central to banking and teaching. The other options involve physical labor, which does not qualify as mental labor.

- (iii) The process of making minor changes in the existing constitution is termed as:
- A. Written constitution
 - B. Constitutional session
 - C. Constitutional amendment
 - D. Constitutional proposal

Correct Answer:

C. Constitutional amendment

Reason

A constitutional amendment involves altering or updating specific parts of a constitution. The other options do not relate to the act of making changes.

(iv) The following are personal life skills except:

- A. Assertiveness
- B. Self-esteem
- C. Coping with stress
- D. Empathy

Correct Answer:

D. Empathy

Reason.

Empathy is an interpersonal skill, not a personal life skill. The other options directly relate to personal management and growth.

(v) An oath taken by the applicant in front of an official for being granted citizenship is called:

- A. Certificate
- B. Application
- C. Interview
- D. Affidavit

Correct Answer:

D. Affidavit

Reasoning:

An affidavit is a sworn statement under oath, often required for official purposes such as citizenship. The other options do not involve taking an oath.

(vi) Proper behaviors in society are judged through:

- A. Social norms of the particular society
- B. Peer groups in a particular society
- C. Rules governing a particular society
- D. Laws of the government

Correct Answer:

A. Social norms of the particular society

Reasoning:

Social norms are unwritten rules guiding behavior in society. The other options involve formalized regulations, which do not cover informal behavioral judgments.

(vii) A type of marriage whereby a couple becomes a husband and wife before the district commissioner is called:

- A. Early marriage
- B. Judicial marriage
- C. Civil marriage
- D. Traditional marriage

Correct Answer:

C. Civil marriage

Reason.

Civil marriage is conducted under legal authority, like a district commissioner. The other options refer to cultural or age-related marriages.

(viii) A system whereby the King or Queen is both the head of state and government is known as:

- A. Communist Government
- B. Absolute Monarchy
- C. Constitutional Monarchy
- D. Constitutional Government

Correct Answer:

B. Absolute Monarchy

Reason.

In an absolute monarchy, the monarch holds supreme authority over the state and government. The other options involve shared or limited power.

(ix) Elections held between the general elections to fill a parliamentary or councilor's seat is called:

- A. Democratic elections
- B. By-elections
- C. Constituency elections
- D. Referendum

Correct Answer:

B. By-elections

Reasoning:

By-elections are held to fill vacant seats between general elections. The other options do not specifically apply to this situation.

(x) Why are traffic lights erected along the roads?

- A. To protect pedestrians and drivers.
- B. To control the movement of vehicles and pedestrians.
- C. To beautify the city and towns.
- D. To enable children and elders to access the roads.

Correct Answer:

B. To control the movement of vehicles and pedestrians.

Reasoning:

Traffic lights are primarily installed to regulate traffic flow and ensure safety. The other options are either secondary benefits or incorrect.

(xi) One of the following is not among the steps in the problem-solving process:

- A. Initiating solutions
- B. Information gathering
- C. Defining the problem

D. Writing a report

Correct Answer:

D. Writing a report

Reasoning:

Writing a report is not a step in problem-solving but rather a documentation task. The other options are essential steps in solving problems.

(xii) A type of citizenship acquired by an individual because one of his/her parents is a citizen of Tanzania is known as:

- A. Citizenship by descent
- B. Citizenship by birth
- C. Citizenship by registration
- D. Citizenship by naturalization

Correct Answer:

A. Citizenship by descent

Reasoning:

Citizenship by descent is obtained through parents who are citizens. The other options involve different processes unrelated to parental citizenship.

(xiii) The official document given to an individual or company to conduct a business is called:

- A. Affidavit
- B. License
- C. Visa
- D. Passport

Correct Answer:

B. License

Reasoning:

A license grants legal permission to conduct a business. The other options are unrelated to business authorization.

(xiv) Which of the following factors does not influence human behavior?

- A. Culture
- B. Attitude
- C. Religion
- D. Emotions

Correct Answer:

C. Religion

Reasoning:

Religion may shape values but does not directly influence all aspects of behavior. Culture, attitudes, and emotions are more direct influences.

(xv) Why are traffic signs and symbols important?

- A. They provide information to drivers.
- B. They provide road visual appeal to road users.
- C. They provide instructions to road users.
- D. They help avoid accidents.

Correct Answer:

D. They help avoid accidents.

Reasoning:

Traffic signs and symbols exist to ensure road safety by preventing accidents. The other options describe secondary benefits.

(xvi) Which of the following is not true about indirect democracy?

- A. It has limited room for direct citizens' participation.
- B. Citizens elect their representatives.
- C. Citizens vote directly for laws in the parliament.
- D. It is a type of representative democracy.

Correct Answer:

C. Citizens vote directly for laws in the parliament.

Reasoning:

In indirect democracy, representatives vote on laws, not the citizens themselves. The other options accurately describe indirect democracy.

(xvii)

Rewritten Question:

A way to influence behavior in a certain way from friends or other people of the same social status is known as:

- A. Social pressure
- B. Peer pressure
- C. Blood pressure

Correct Answer:

B. Peer pressure

Reasoning:

Peer pressure specifically refers to influence from peers or individuals of similar status. The other options are unrelated to social influence.

(xviii) The process of developing romantic relationships between a man and woman before marriage is referred to as:

- A. Courtship
- B. Monogamy
- C. Infidelity

D. Honeymoon

Correct Answer:

A. Courtship

Reasoning:

Courtship is the period of building a romantic relationship before marriage. The other options either describe different contexts or are unrelated.

(xix) A public instrument which shows how the country is governed is called:

A. The party manifesto

B. By-laws

C. The constitution

D. The judiciary

Correct Answer:

C. The constitution

Reasoning:

The constitution outlines the governing structure and principles of a country. The other options serve more specific or secondary roles.

(xx) The situation whereby men and women are treated differently in the society is referred to as:

A. Gender analysis

B. Gender roles

C. Gender discrimination

D. Gender identity

Correct Answer:

C. Gender discrimination

Reasoning:

Gender discrimination refers to unequal treatment based on gender. The other options either describe neutral roles or personal identification.

2. Match the descriptions on life skills in List A with the corresponding life skills concept in List B by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

LIST A	LIST B
i. The ability to come up with new things or new ways of doing things different from old ones.	A. Life skills
ii. The ability to feel other people's experiences and be compassionate about them.	B. Creative thinking
iii. The ability to stand up for one's values, needs, and interests with confidence.	C. Critical thinking
iv. Strong feelings such as fear, love, anger, shyness, and happiness.	D. Empathy
v. The ability of a person to overcome and endure the difficulties in life.	E. Emotions
	F. Assertiveness
	G. Peer resistance
	H. Negotiation skills

ANS:

i	ii	iii	iv	v
B	D	E	G	F

3. For each of the following statements write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if the statement is not correct.

(i) Both decision-making and problem-solving require someone to make a choice and act on it.

True

(ii) The Bill of Rights was included in the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1977.

False

(iii) The village chairperson is appointed by the village assembly.

True

(iv) A type of representative democracy whereby the Parliament and the Cabinet are independent is known as Presidential democracy.

False

(v) Gender refers to the biological differences which define who is a male and female in a particular society.

False

(vi) The local government spends its money on operational costs, maintenance of assets, and giving subsidies to the central government.

False

(vii) Types of road accidents include head-on collision, side collision, and multi-vehicle collisions.

True

(viii) A day in which people vote in an election is called a polling day.

True

(ix) In a democratic government, the state is accountable to the citizens.

True

(x) In Tanzania, Saba Saba Day is celebrated as a day for farmers on 7th July each year.

False

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

Marital conflicts and reproductive health problems are common in societies that practice female genital mutilation. Besides that, women who are mutilated develop feelings of anxiety and depression, which in turn cause psychological disturbances.

The practice can also lead to the loss of lives due to prolonged bleeding. Another effect is the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases or infections. This is because the practice is done in unsafe conditions, including the use of unsterilized knives.

These effects and others suggest that female genital mutilation is harmful and must be discouraged. Discouraging female genital mutilation means preventing girls and women from death or other related social and cultural problems.

(a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

ANS:

The Negative Effects of Female Genital Mutilation

(b) According to the passage, what are the effects of practicing female genital mutilation? Give two points.

ANS:

(i) It leads to depression and psychological disturbance.

(ii) It can cause loss of lives due to prolonged bleeding.

(c) Why should female genital mutilation be discouraged?

ANS:

- It prevents girls and women from death and health complications.

- It helps to avoid psychological and reproductive health issues.

(d) How does female genital mutilation transmit HIV/AIDS?

ANS:

- It involves the use of unsterilized knives, which can spread infections.

(e) What kind of feelings do mutilated women develop? Give two points.

ANS:

(i) **Anxiety**

(ii) **Depression**

5. Define the following concepts and for each, give two points on its importance

a) Representative democracy

Definition: A system of government in which citizens elect representatives to make decisions and laws on their behalf.

Importance:

(i) It ensures that citizens' views are represented in decision-making processes.

(ii) It promotes accountability of leaders to the people.

b) A court

Definition: An institution authorized to settle legal disputes, enforce laws, and protect rights.

Importance:

(i) It ensures justice and fairness in society.

(ii) It upholds the rule of law and resolves conflicts peacefully.

c) **Election campaigns**

Definition: Organized efforts by political candidates or parties to gain support and promote their agendas before an election.

Importance:

(i) They provide voters with information about candidates and their policies.

(ii) They allow citizens to participate actively in the democratic process.

d) **Peer resistance**

Definition: The ability to stand against pressure from friends or peers to engage in undesirable behavior.

Importance:

(i) It helps individuals maintain their values and principles.

(ii) It protects people from engaging in harmful or illegal activities.

e) **Non-governmental organizations**

Definition: Independent organizations that operate without government control to address social, environmental, or humanitarian issues.

Importance:

- (i) They provide support and services to vulnerable communities.
- (ii) They raise awareness and advocate for social and environmental changes.

f) License

Definition: A legal document or permit issued by an authority, granting permission to engage in specific activities.

Importance:

- (i) It ensures that individuals or organizations comply with set standards.
- (ii) It regulates and controls certain activities to protect public interests.

g) Rule of law

Definition: The principle that all individuals and institutions are subject to and accountable to the law, which is fairly applied and enforced.

Importance:

- (i) It guarantees equality before the law for all citizens.
- (ii) It ensures a stable and orderly society.

h) A by-law

Definition: A rule or regulation made by a local authority or organization to govern its members or jurisdiction.

Importance:

- (i) It addresses specific local issues and needs.
- (ii) It promotes order and discipline within the community.

i) Road sign

Definition: A symbol or sign placed along roads to provide information, warnings, or directions to road users.

Importance:

- (i) It enhances road safety by providing clear instructions.
- (ii) It helps prevent accidents and ensures smooth traffic flow.

j) Separation of powers

Definition: The division of government responsibilities into distinct branches to prevent the concentration of power in one body.

Importance:

- (i) It ensures checks and balances among the branches of government.
- (ii) It promotes accountability and prevents abuse of power.

6. Analyze the six effects of improper behavior on the society

ANS:

Improper behavior refers to actions that go against societal norms, values, and expectations. Such behaviors disrupt harmony and hinder societal development.

Analyzing the effects of improper behavior highlights its adverse impacts on individuals and communities.

(i) Increase in crime rates: Improper behavior such as theft, fraud, or violence contributes to higher crime rates, leading to insecurity.

(ii) Erosion of moral values: It undermines ethical and cultural values, weakening the moral fabric of society.

(iii) Breakdown of families: Acts such as infidelity or neglect can result in broken families, leading to emotional and financial instability.

(iv) Poor social relations: Disrespect and rudeness create conflicts, reducing trust and cooperation among people.

(v) Economic decline: Improper behavior, like corruption and laziness, negatively affects productivity and economic growth.

(vi) Health problems. Substance abuse and unsafe behaviors can lead to physical and mental health issues, increasing the burden on healthcare systems.

Improper behavior poses serious threats to societal development. Addressing such behaviors through education, laws, and awareness campaigns is essential to foster a healthier and more harmonious community.

7. Describe six ways that can be used to control the abuse of human rights in Tanzania.

Ans:

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every individual. However, abuses such as discrimination, violence, and exploitation still occur. Controlling these abuses is vital for promoting equality and justice in Tanzania.

(i) Strengthening legal frameworks: Enforcing laws that protect human rights and punishing violators effectively deters abuses.

(ii) Raising public awareness: Educating citizens about their rights empowers them to stand against violations.

(iii) Promoting equality: Addressing discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, or religion helps reduce human rights abuses.

(iv) Empowering institutions: Strengthening human rights organizations ensures better monitoring and reporting of abuses.

(v) Community involvement: Encouraging local communities to address human rights violations fosters collective responsibility.

(vi) Media advocacy: Using media to expose abuses raises awareness and pressures authorities to act.

Controlling human rights abuses requires a collective effort involving the government, civil society, and individuals. By implementing these measures, Tanzania can build a fairer and more inclusive society where every citizen's rights are respected.