

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA  
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

**CIVICS**

**TIME: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2022**

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Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of ten (10) questions.
2. Answer all questions.
3. Section A and C carry fifteen (15) marks each and section B carries seventy (70) marks.
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided.
5. All writings must be in blue or black ink.
6. All communication devices, calculators and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the assessment room.
7. Write your Assessment Number at the top right hand corner of every page.

## SECTION A (15 Mark

### Answer all questions.

(i) How do you term the ability of a person to understand other people's moods and the difficulties they are going through?

- A. Empathy
- B. Critical thinking
- C. Problem solving
- D. Good decision making

**Correct answer: A. Empathy**

**Reason: Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of others.**

- **B. Critical thinking focuses on analyzing and evaluating information, not understanding emotions.**
- **C. Problem solving is about finding solutions to challenges, not emotional understanding.**
- **D. Good decision making involves making wise choices, which is unrelated to recognizing others' moods.**

(ii) What would be your opinion on the cause of a road accident in which a pedestrian was run over by a high-speed ambulance while crossing the road?

- A. Ambulance driver's fatigue
- B. Lack of road safety education
- C. Pedestrian negligence
- D. Driver's negligence on road signs

**Correct answer: C. Pedestrian negligence**

**Reason: The pedestrian's careless crossing behavior likely caused the accident.**

- **A. Ambulance driver's fatigue is not suggested in the context.**
- **B. Lack of road safety education is a broader issue, not the direct cause of the accident.**
- **D. Driver's negligence on road signs is irrelevant as there is no mention of ignored signs.**

(iii) The government of Tanzania has planned to use Tsh.7.9 trillion for recurrent expenditures. Suppose you are a planner, which option will you put in your recurrent expenditure list?

- A. Paying energy bills
- B. Paying for equipment
- C. Paying local debts
- D. Building infrastructures

**Correct answer: B. Paying for equipment**

**Reason: Recurrent expenditures cover regular operational costs, like equipment maintenance.**

- **A. Paying energy bills is recurrent but less critical than maintaining essential equipment.**
- **C. Paying local debts is not considered a recurrent expense.**
- **D. Building infrastructures fall under capital expenditures.**

(iv) Mwana managed to reconcile two students who were fighting following the declaration of the students' government election results in their school. Which democratic principles would be used to guide Mwana to resolve the situation?

- A. Accountability
- B. Rule of law
- C. Transparency
- D. Political tolerance

**Correct answer: B. Rule of law**

**Reason: Rule of law ensures fairness and impartiality in resolving disputes.**

- **A. Accountability focuses on responsibility and is not directly related to reconciliation.**
- **C. Transparency deals with openness and honesty, not conflict resolution.**
- **D. Political tolerance refers to accepting diverse opinions, not resolving conflicts.**

(v) How do you achieve gender equality in the family?

- A. By respecting and valuing each other
- B. By sharing family wealth with other families
- C. By sharing family wealth equally and fairly
- D. By recognizing and valuing each other

**Correct answer: D. By recognizing and valuing each other**

**Reason: Recognizing and valuing each other promotes equality in all family aspects.**

- **A. Respecting and valuing each other is important but does not explicitly promote equality.**
- **B. Sharing wealth with other families does not address internal family equality.**
- **C. Sharing wealth equally focuses on financial equality, which is limited in scope.**

(vi) Mr. Mti is a Canadian citizen born in Tanzania; ever since he was born, he has been living in Tanzania. Similarly, his friend, Ms. Jani, was born in Tanzania and so are her parents. Which statement correctly distinguishes the two?

- A. Mr. Mti is a foreigner while Ms. Jani is a citizen of Tanzania.
- B. Mr. Mti and Ms. Jani are both citizens of Tanzania.
- C. Mr. Mti has dual citizenship while Ms. Jani is a Tanzanian citizen.
- D. Mr. Mti is a Tanzanian by birth while Ms. Jani is a Tanzanian by descent.

**Correct answer: C. Mr. Mti has dual citizenship while Ms. Jani is a Tanzanian citizen.**

**Reason: Mr. Mti is both Canadian by descent and Tanzanian by birth, while Ms. Jani is solely Tanzanian.**

- **A. Mr. Mti is not a foreigner since he was born in Tanzania.**
- **B. They are not both Tanzanian citizens; Mr. Mti has dual citizenship.**
- **D. Ms. Jani is not classified by descent, as her parents were also born in Tanzania.**

(vii) The people of Kisasa town want to table their complaints to the local authority on the presence of expired foodstuffs and liquids in their local markets and shops. Which local government authority is suitable for them to table their claims?

- A. Township council
- B. Town council
- C. Municipal council
- D. City council

**Correct answer: C. Municipal council**

**Reason: Municipal councils manage urban areas, including markets, which aligns with Kisasa town.**

- **A. Township councils handle semi-urban areas, not towns like Kisasa.**
- **B. Town councils are less suited for urban issues than municipal councils.**
- **D. City councils manage large cities, which is not the case for Kisasa.**

(viii) Why is there a need to promote gender mainstreaming to men and women in society?

- A. To ensure good relationships between men and women.
- B. To promote equality in benefiting from development efforts.
- C. To develop positive attitudes with special duties or ranks.
- D. To ensure equal promotion of cultural projects.

**Correct answer: B. To promote equality in benefiting from development efforts.**

**Reason: Gender mainstreaming aims at equal access to opportunities and benefits.**

- **A. Good relationships are important but secondary to promoting equality.**
- **C. Positive attitudes are a consequence, not the main purpose of mainstreaming.**
- **D. Cultural projects are specific and not the broader focus of gender mainstreaming.**

(ix) Why direct democracy can be well-practiced at the village level?

- A. There is no low level of development among the village dwellers.
- B. It covers small geographical areas with relatively small population.
- C. It covers small geographical area with a large number of villagers.
- D. It ensures the availability of village dwellers all the time.

**Correct answer: B. It covers small geographical areas with relatively small populations.**

**Reason: Direct democracy works best in small communities where participation is easier.**

- **A. The question is about democratic participation, not development levels.**
- **C. A large population makes direct democracy harder to manage.**
- **D. Availability of dwellers is not a key factor in practicing democracy.**

(x) A famous TV station held a special program educating people on the constitutional and legal effects of beating thieves. How do you characterize such a TV program?

- A. Safeguarding the constitution
- B. Safeguarding the freedom of press
- C. Safeguarding the citizen
- D. Safeguarding the national interests

**Correct answer: C. Safeguarding the citizen**

**Reason: Educating people about legal consequences protects citizens from acting unlawfully.**

- **A. Safeguarding the constitution refers to preserving legal frameworks, not educating citizens.**
- **B. Freedom of press is unrelated to this specific program.**
- **D. National interests are broader than the program's specific focus.**

2. Match the description on weaknesses of an individual in List A with the corresponding type of life skills a person might be lacking in List B by writing the letter of the correct response below the item number in the table provided.

List A	List B
(i) Being unconscious of self-feelings, weaknesses and abilities.	A Coping with stress
(ii) Inability to focus and give reasons on what someone wants in his or her future life.	B Self-esteem
(iii) Inability to withstand pressure when facing unpleasant circumstances.	<b>C</b> Self-awareness Self-confidence
(iv) Inability to recognize that she or he is a good and valuable person.	D confidence
(v) Having low self-opinion, personal abilities, appearance and behaviour.	E Self-worth
	F Critical thinking
	G Assertiveness
	H Creative thinking

**Answers**

i	ii	iii	iv	v
<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>B</b>

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

Being responsible in life is first taught in the family. Children are guided by elders through their life by being a good example or role model to them. Youngsters are taught positive values in life such as being honest and obedient to whoever is older than them and be accountable for anything they do in life.

Responsibility is also being shaped by schools. Students are asked to do various tasks like assignments, group works, projects, and other school duties, all of which are expected to be done in time but with the best results. These impart to youngsters a culture of being responsible.

When children grow up, they translate their conditioning into normal life situations, particularly after leaving school life. They practically take up responsibilities of caring for themselves and families as if they were fathers and mothers, helping the needy, taking action towards defending the nation and its entire population. Generally, they feel they are duty-bound to contribute towards the advancement of their country in all spheres.

Steadily, all these experiences bring to an end the journey of parenting an individual to become a reliable and responsible citizen to his or her nation. In that way, they confirm an African proverb: “never expect to pick a fruit under a tree you never watered.”

Questions

(a) Propose a suitable title of this passage.

**ANS:**

**Responsibility: A Foundation for Shaping Reliable Citizens**

(b) According to the passage, explain the roles of two important institutions which shape children to become responsible citizens. (Give one role on each).

**ANS:**

**(i) Family**

**Family refers to the basic social unit consisting of parents and their children.**

**Role- Families teach children positive values such as honesty, obedience, and accountability, ensuring they are well-prepared for societal responsibilities.**

**(ii) Schools**

**Schools are educational institutions where knowledge and life skills are imparted to learners.**

**Role. Schools assign tasks like assignments, group work, and projects to instill a culture of responsibility in children through structured activities.**

(c) With reference to the passage, which responsibilities do mature youngsters need to fulfill in life? (Give two points).

**ANS:**

**Responsibilities are duties or tasks one is obligated to perform or fulfill.**

**(i) Caring for themselves and their families, taking on the roles of fathers and mothers.**

**(ii) Helping the needy and contributing to the defense and development of their nation.**

(d) What is the motive behind teachers' tendency to assign different tasks to students at school?

**ANS:**

**Motive refers to the reason or purpose behind an action or behavior.**

**Teachers aim to shape a culture of responsibility among students, ensuring they develop essential life skills, including discipline, time management, and a commitment to excellence in tasks.**

(e) According to the passage, what is the meaning of the saying that "never expects to pick a fruit under a tree you never watered"? (Give two points).

**ANS:**

**The saying implies that one cannot reap the benefits of something they have not invested time or effort in.**

**(i) It signifies that individuals cannot expect reliable and responsible citizens without first instilling values and nurturing responsibility.**

**(ii) It underscores the importance of consistent efforts in guiding children to achieve desired outcomes in life.**

4. How would you ensure that abuse of human rights is not practiced in Tanzania? (Give five points).

**ANS:**

**Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person.**

**(i) Educating citizens about their rights and responsibilities through public awareness campaigns.**

**(ii) Enforcing laws and ensuring accountability for those who violate human rights.**

**(iii) Promoting equality and inclusivity to prevent discrimination.**

**(iv) Establishing independent bodies to monitor and address human rights abuses.**

**(v) Encouraging dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution among communities.**

**Here are the answers following your instructions:**

6. In a parents' meeting at Mtaenda Secondary School, there were concerns about undesirable behavior among students. In five points, briefly explain five ways to control such a problem.

**ANS:**

**Behavior refers to the way a person acts or conducts themselves, especially towards others.**

five ways to control such a problem are:

- i. Strengthen disciplinary measures to address misconduct effectively.**
- ii. Provide guidance and counseling to help students understand the consequences of their actions.**
- iii. Engage parents in monitoring and correcting their children's behavior.**
- iv. Encourage peer mentorship programs to promote positive influence among students.**
- v. Organize workshops on ethics and moral values to instill good behavior.**

7. The president of the United Republic of Tanzania has the mandate to dissolve the Parliament whenever needed. Briefly explain five constitutional circumstances that may lead to the president exercising this power towards this decision.

**ANS:**

**Dissolution is the act of officially ending or terminating a formal institution, such as Parliament.**

- i. Failure to approve the national budget as per constitutional timelines.**
- ii. A vote of no confidence passed against the Prime Minister by the Parliament.**
- iii. Inability of the Parliament to function due to persistent conflicts or deadlocks.**
- iv. Expiry of the parliamentary term, requiring general elections.**
- v. Any other situation deemed critical by the constitution to restore order or democracy.**

8. In five points, briefly explain the problems associated with initiation rites for young people in Tanzania.

**ANS:**

**Initiation rites are traditional ceremonies marking the transition from one stage of life to another, often associated with adulthood.**

- i. Exposure to health risks, including unsafe practices and lack of proper hygiene.**
- ii. Interruption of education due to the time required for the rites.**
- iii. Psychological trauma caused by harsh practices or fear-based teachings.**
- iv. Promotion of outdated or harmful cultural beliefs that conflict with modern values.**
- v. Financial burden on families to fund elaborate ceremonies.**



9. In five points, briefly explain what will happen if all people stop working in your communities.

**ANS:**

**Work refers to any physical or mental activity undertaken to achieve a purpose, often to earn a living or contribute to society.**

- i. Scarcity of essential goods and services, leading to hardships.**
- ii. Economic collapse as businesses and industries cease to operate.**
- iii. Increased poverty as incomes disappear and savings deplete.**
- iv. Social unrest and rising crime rates due to desperation.**
- v. Breakdown of community infrastructure, such as healthcare and education systems.**

10. Your fellow students have a low opinion of the celebrations of national festivals in Tanzania. In five points, explain how you would change your fellow students' negative opinion on such celebrations.

**ANS:**

**National festivals are official celebrations commemorating significant historical or cultural events in a country.**

**I will change the negative opinion by:**

- i. Educate them about the historical significance of the festivals and their role in national unity.**
- ii. Encourage active participation in the events to experience their cultural richness.**
- iii. Highlight the opportunity to learn about the nation's heritage during such celebrations.**
- iv. Organize engaging activities or competitions related to the festivals to increase interest.**
- v. Emphasize the importance of national pride and unity fostered through these events.**