

CIVICS
Zanzibar Examinations Council
Form Three Entrance Examination
2016

Solutions from: Maktaba by TETEA

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1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
C	D	B	C	A	B	B	A	D	D

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
J	F	L	C	I	O	K	D	A	M

3.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	F	T	F

4.

- a) Judiciary, legislature
- b) Feudalism and capitalism
- c) Social and cultural
- d) Absolute and constitutional.
- e) Interprets, chief justice.

5.

- i. A CHILD
- ii. Family
- iii. To imitate actions that he/observe.
- iv. To engage schooling
- v. To improve interaction.

6.(a)sources of life skills are Family and Religion.

(b)-presidential standard or presidential flag is the flag that is used in many countries as a symbol of the head of state or president.

-Polygamy is the practice of marrying multiple spouses. When a man is married to more than one wife at the same time.

(c)Democratic government is the government in which people can be allowed to give advice to the government while dictatorial government does not allow advices from people, rather it controls the people by Force.

(d)-to ensure security at home.

-to provide basic needs to the family.

(e)(i)man and woman

(ii)mount Kilimanjaro.

(iii)cotton cash crops

(g)National Institute of Commerce(NIC)

ii. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.(UNESCO)

iii. Zero Emissions Conference (ZECO)

(h)There are several sources of income in the country. Among these are:

1. Direct tax- The main form of income tax is direct tax, which is paid by all governmental and private sector employees. It includes monthly payments, interest on investments and profit from other governmental business.

2. Indirect tax- This includes import and export duties which are known as custom duties. Are good example of indirect tax is the value added tax (vat) which was introduced in Tanzania in 1998.

3. Domestic loan borrowing: An example of domestic loan borrowing is the sale of government bonds and treasury bills to the public. The government also borrows money from external sources such as foreign governments and institutions, like IMF, World Bank and African Development Bank (ADB).

4. Grants: These are external sources of the central government revenue. They are nonpayable funds. They are just provided to poor countries as a free assistance.

5. Charges from provision of the government services: The governments obtain revenue by charging users of the social public services provided to them like water, electricity and medical treatments. The government has established the policy of cost sharing in order to ensure that revenue is realized.

6. Licenses: These are documents which validate property ownership or someone's competences. For that case, a person who wants to conduct any business must pay for it. Also licenses, such as, driving licenses validate drivers competences. Driving licenses are normally after every three years.

7. Profit from estates and public co-operations: The government fully owns some estates or co-operations while in others, the government the majority shares. As the result of these, the government receives large shares of the profit made. For example the government gets profit from TANESCO, NMB, Sisal and Tea estates, just to mention a few.

8. There are other sources such as industries, tourism sectors, agriculture sectors and others which bring foreign currency to the nation.

(i) Constitution is simply the set of rules that govern how power is distributed and exercised. In other words, these rules structure the government of a state.

(j)-lack of security.

-lack of basic social needs.

7.(a) Improper behaviour This is the kind of behaviour that is not morally acceptable to a family, community and society at large.

Ways to stop improper behavior are:

-adherence to family planning education and religious teachings, such as God's commandments.

-We can also correct improper behaviour through law enforcement, punishing law breakers, e.g. thieves, bandits and corrupt people, discourage the importing and use of drugs (e.g. marijuana) which are harmful to one's health.

-Lastly, parents should be careful to teach their children good and acceptable conducts, through providing civil education and employment to the youth so as to reduce the rate of poverty, which can also be helpful in correcting improper behaviour.

(b) Elements of improper behavior.

-Unlawful acts such as killing and stealing

The use of abusive language

Love of violence

Aggression, feelings of anger and hatred that may result into threatening or violent behaviour and boasting

Segregation

Arrogance, incivility and rudeness.

Excessive drinking of alcohol

Irresponsibility

Immorality

Corruption, dishonesty and disobedience.

8.(a) components of our nation.

i.SOVEREIGNTY

Sovereignty. The word “Sovereignty” comes from the Latin word “superanus”, which means “supreme”. Therefore, by a nation to control all individuals and associations within its territory.

ii.POPULATION

Population is the number of people living in a particular defined area. According to the 2010 census, the population of Tanzania is 44.35 million people. More than 80% of Tanzania’s population lives in rural areas. Tanzania mainland has over 125 groups and the largest population group is Bantu who occupy approximately two-thirds of the country and a where we can find leaders, citizens and the army which protects the country and builds up a strong nation.

iii.BOUNDARIES

National boundaries are the dividing lines between the area belonging to Tanzania and the area belonging to her neighboring countries. Tanzania was formed on the 26th April 1964. On that day, Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form the country currently known as Tanzania. Our country Tanzania covers a total area of 945,202 square kilometers and is bordered by man-made and natural boundaries.

iv.THE GOVERNMENT

The government is an administrative organ of the state. It consists of elected and selected groups of people who are responsible for controlling and maintaining the laws and orders of a country.

v.CULTURE

Refers to the customs and beliefs of a particular group of people. It also includes the people's way of life and social organization.

(c) Mandatory Functions are those functions performed by local governments as directives from the central government. These functions are assigned by the large country frame work, and are performed according to the national laws, which include:

a) The maintenance of law and order

b) Promotion of social and economic welfare, and wellbeing of all people within the area

c) To collect and make proper utilization of revenue

d) To make by-laws for the materials and local policies

e) To make advancement of social and economic development in accordance with material policy and plans.

f) To make consideration, regulation and coordination of projects and plans