

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

033

CIVICS

TIME: 2.30 HOURS **ANSWERS** **FRIDAY 6TH DECEMBER, 2019 PM**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. This paper consists of THREE (3) sections A, B and C.**
- 2. Answer ALL questions in section A and B. Choose ONE (1) question in section C.**
- 3. Write your Examination Number on each page.**
- 4. All answers must be written in the space provided.**
- 5. Use a blue or black pen in writing.**
- 6. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.**

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i. Local government gets revenue by charging one of the following

A: Peace B: Duties

C: Ward D: Town

Answer: B: Duties

Reason: Local governments collect revenue through duties such as taxes, fees, and levies. The other options (peace, ward, and town) are not directly related to revenue collection.

ii. Two or more countries unite to form a single state called

A: Union B: Constitution

C: Federation D: Government

Answer: C: Federation

Reason: A federation is a political entity formed when multiple countries or states unite under a single government while retaining some degree of autonomy. Union and government are broader terms, while a constitution is a legal document.

iii. The official song of a nation is called

A: National song B: National anthem

C: National choir D: National music

Answer: B: National anthem

Reason: The national anthem is the official song that represents a nation's identity. National song and music are broader, while national choir refers to a group of singers.

iv. While reproductive right is a legal right, the right to life is a

A: Moral right B: Religious right

C: Democratic right D: Constitutional right

Answer: D: Constitutional right

Reason: The right to life is protected under the constitution as a fundamental right. Moral and religious rights are ethical and spiritual, while democratic rights pertain to governance.

v. A type of dictatorship in which a single person has unlimited power is called

A: Autocracy B: Totalitarian

C: Monarchy D: Authoritarian

Answer: A: Autocracy

Reason: In autocracy, a single person has absolute power. Totalitarian refers to state control over all aspects of life, monarchy involves kings or queens, and authoritarian is a broader term.

vi. In the court system of Tanzania, cases of economic sabotage are charged at the

A: Court of appeal B: District court

C: Labour court D: High court

Answer: D: High court

Reason: The High Court handles serious cases, including economic sabotage. Other courts do not have jurisdiction over such cases.

vii. Before marriage a man and woman pass through a period called

A: Friendship B: Relationship

C: Courtship D: Partnership

Answer: C: Courtship

Reason: Courtship is the period before marriage when a couple gets to know each other. Friendship and relationship are general, while partnership refers to a business or professional association.

viii. The right of people to be in an organization is called freedom of

A: Expression B: Association

C: Property D: Movement

Answer: B: Association

Reason: Freedom of association is the right to join or form organizations. Expression refers to speech, property to ownership, and movement to travel.

ix. The following are the responsibilities of President of Tanzania as prescribed by the constitution except

A: Head of ruling political party

B: Head of State

C: Head of Government affairs

D: Head of Public services

Answer: A: Head of ruling political party

Reason: Being the head of the ruling party is a political role, not a constitutional responsibility. The other options are prescribed in the constitution.

x. The unchangeable experiences of the past in any society are called

A: Cultural heritage B: Traditions

C: Beliefs D: Customs

Answer: A: Cultural heritage

Reason: Cultural heritage refers to the unchangeable experiences passed through generations. Traditions, beliefs, and customs are part of culture but not all-encompassing.

2. Match the items in LIST A with the correct responses in LIST B by writing its letter in the table below.

LIST A

i. Civic responsibility → **K**

ii. Transparency → **I**

iii. Universal voting → **D**

iv. Rule of law → **O**

- v. Sovereignty → **H**
- vi. Abuse of power → **B**
- vii. Team work → **L**
- viii. The cabinet → **N**
- ix. Street children → **E**
- x. Norms of conduct → **F**

LIST B

- A: Deals with human rights
- B: Violation of the law or constitution of the country
- C: Equal economic system
- D: Democratic government
- E: One among the special group
- F: Proper ways of doing things in a society
- G: Corruption Prevention Bureau
- H: Freedom from foreign influence and domination
- I: Clear decision making in public institutions management
- J: Formation of the human right
- K: Duties that every person to a certain country ought to do
- L: Implies working together and being a part of the activity
- M: Law making board
- N: The executive branch of the government
- O: Laws should be enforced equally, fairly, and consistently.

3. Write T if the statement is correct or F if the statement is incorrect in the table below.

i. One of the reasons for reinstating central government is to promote democracy.

Answer: F

Reason: Central government centralizes power, which may limit democracy by reducing local participation in decision-making.

ii. Democratic elections are unlimited.

Answer: F

Reason: Democratic elections have limits, such as term limits for leaders and eligibility criteria for voters and candidates.

iii. Non-written and written are both types of constitutions.

Answer: T

Reason: Constitutions can exist in written form (codified) or unwritten form (based on customs, conventions, and legal precedents).

iv. Kiswahili language helped the leaders and their people to meet and discuss the Unification of the state.

Answer: T

Reason: Kiswahili served as a unifying language that facilitated communication and discussions for state unification.

v. There are three types of citizenship in Tanzania.

Answer: T

Reason: Tanzania recognizes citizenship by birth, descent, and naturalization.

vi. The election of a speaker is held at any time during the first meeting of new parliament.

Answer: T

Reason: The election of a speaker is conducted during the first meeting of a newly formed parliament to establish parliamentary leadership.

vii. The interim constitution was formed soon after the merging of TANU and Afro Shiraz Party in 1964.

Answer: T

Reason: The interim constitution was created following the merger to guide the new political framework of the United Republic of Tanzania.

viii. Regulates international co-operation is one among the functions of legislature.

Answer: T

Reason: Legislatures regulate international cooperation through treaties, agreements, and laws governing foreign relations.

ix. Since independence, the government of the United Republic of Tanzania has allowed freedom of economy and private ownership.

Answer: F

Reason: Tanzania initially followed socialist policies under Ujamaa, which limited private ownership and emphasized collective economy.

x. Code of ethics for elections is one among the indicators of democratic election.

Answer: T

Reason: A code of ethics ensures fairness, transparency, and accountability in democratic elections.

4. Fill in the blanks.

- a) The situation whereby one sex is treated either better or worse than the other is regarded as **gender discrimination**.
- b) A group of people who legally organized and registered for the purpose of forming a Government is called a **political party**.
- c) The ability of a person to understand and concerned about other people's problems is empathy.
- d) Doing **work** increases the country production.
- e) The head of a Ward Government is called a **.ward executive officer**.

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) is a financial cooperative that aimed at meeting the financial needs of all members men/women, old/young, rich/poor in particular, by encouraging them savings and granting loans to the members. It belongs to its members who manage it democratically. All SACCOS's members should have saving account in their organizations. This is a rule for joining in any SACCOS.

SACCOS plays very important role in socioeconomic development of members and communities in general as SACCOS enables easy access to financial services to people. It also encourages savings, creates employment opportunities and supports directly community development effort to get access to social services, and stimulates growth of business. SACCOS also helps members to improve their income and living conditions.

If SACCOS are well managed, it becomes possible to play such social and economic roles to the members and have spiral effects to the community development process. As a result, they will be able to achieve the social economic expectations of members.

However some SACCOS as they proceed with their operations they face various obstacles which prevent them fulfilling their visions and expectation in which many people have affected. On the other hand, SACCOS faces some problems which hinder government efforts in bringing development to its members. The problems like poor management, theft, embezzlement, dishonest among SACCO's members as well as inadequate funds have greatly affected many SACCOS according to the auditors' reports.

Questions

- a) Suggest the suitable title for the passage.

The Role and Challenges of SACCOS in Community Development

- b) Write the long form of the abbreviation SACCOS.

Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies

c) List two (2) importance of SACCOS to the society.

- i. Enables easy access to financial services to people**
- ii. Creates employment opportunities**

d) According to the passage, name any two (2) problems facing the SACCOS.

- i. Poor management**
- ii. Embezzlement**

e) Explain briefly two (2) aims of SACCOS in the community.

- i. To encourage savings among members to improve their financial stability**
- ii. To grant loans to members to support business growth and improve living conditions.**

6. Answer the following questions in short form.

a) Identify two (2) differences between limitation and abuse of human rights.

Limitation of human rights refers to restrictions that are imposed on certain rights for the greater good of society. These limitations are typically temporary and are meant to maintain public order, safety, and national security. For example, the right to freedom of movement can be restricted during a curfew or in cases of national emergency. These restrictions are lawful when they comply with international human rights standards and are proportionate to the threat or risk being addressed.

On the other hand, **abuse of human rights** refers to actions or conditions where individuals are denied their basic rights in a way that is illegal, unjust, and harmful. This may involve torture, slavery, or unlawful detention. Abuse of human rights violates the inherent dignity of individuals and is often perpetrated by governments, organizations, or individuals. The key difference is that while limitations may be legally justified, abuse is a clear violation of the law and international human rights conventions.

b) Show two (2) usefulnesses of life skills to students.

Life skills are a set of abilities and competencies that individuals can develop to navigate through daily challenges and make informed decisions. These skills are essential for students as they help them manage their personal, social, and academic lives more effectively.

One of the major usefulnesses of life skills to students is that **they help develop problem-solving abilities**. Problem-solving is an important life skill that allows students to approach challenges in a structured and effective manner.

Another important usefulness of life skills to students is that **they promote effective communication and decision-making**. Communication skills allow students to express themselves clearly and confidently, whether they are presenting an idea in class or discussing an issue with others.

c) Mention three (3) importance of national holidays.

National holidays are significant days set aside by a country to celebrate or commemorate historical events, people, or values. These holidays are important for various social, cultural, and economic reasons.

national holidays foster national unity and patriotism. During these holidays, citizens come together to celebrate their shared heritage, identity, and achievements as a nation. National holidays provide an opportunity for people from diverse backgrounds to unite and express pride in their country. For example, during Independence Day celebrations, people collectively remember the struggle for freedom and honor those who contributed to the nation's sovereignty.

national holidays provide time for citizens to reflect on historical events. These holidays often commemorate significant milestones in a country's history, such as the end of colonial rule or the formation of the nation. National holidays offer people a chance to pause and reflect on the sacrifices made and the progress achieved. Such reflection helps to reinforce national values and reminds citizens of the importance of continuing to build a better future for the country.

national holidays honor important leaders and events in the nation's history. These holidays are dedicated to celebrating the achievements of prominent figures or key events that have shaped the country's identity. For instance, the celebration of Martin Luther King Jr. Day in the United States honors the civil rights leader's contributions to social justice. National holidays are a way to pay tribute to these figures and ensure their legacies are remembered by future generations.

d) Outline two (2) benefits of obeying the road signs.

Road signs are essential tools for ensuring road safety and order. They serve as guides for drivers, pedestrians, and other road users to ensure that traffic moves smoothly and safely.

it reduces the likelihood of accidents, ensuring the safety of all road users. Road signs such as stop signs, speed limits, and warning signs help to regulate traffic flow and prevent dangerous driving behaviors. For example, adhering to speed limits reduces the risk of accidents by ensuring drivers maintain safe speeds, especially in areas with high pedestrian activity or sharp turns.

obeying road signs promotes the smooth flow of traffic, avoiding unnecessary congestion. Road signs are designed to provide information that directs drivers on how to navigate the road system effectively. For example, traffic lights, one-way signs, and lane control signs ensure that vehicles move efficiently, reducing delays and preventing bottlenecks.

e) Give two (2) reasons why female circumcision has been prohibited.

Female circumcision, also known as female genital mutilation (FGM), is a harmful practice that involves the partial or complete removal of the female genitalia for non-medical reasons. Many countries and international organizations have outlawed this practice due to its harmful effects.

it causes severe health complications such as infections and excessive bleeding. Female circumcision can lead to immediate health risks, including bleeding, infections, and difficulty in urination. In the long term, it can cause complications during childbirth, infertility, and even death in extreme cases.

it violates human rights and is considered a form of gender-based violence. Female circumcision is often carried out without the consent of the girl or woman, and it is a violation of their right to bodily integrity and autonomy.

f) List down three (3) structures of the Executive in Tanzania.

The executive branch of Tanzania's government is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of laws and policies. It plays a critical role in the governance of the country, and its structure is made up of various offices and institutions.

The President is the head of the executive branch, as well as the head of state and government. The President is responsible for formulating and implementing national policies, representing the country in international matters, and overseeing the operations of the government. The President also has the power to appoint ministers and other key officials within the government.

The Vice President is the second-highest official in the executive branch. The Vice President assists the President in the execution of their duties and assumes the President's role in the event of their absence, incapacitation, or death. The Vice President often plays a significant role in key governmental activities and decision-making.

The Cabinet is composed of appointed ministers who head various government ministries and departments. The Cabinet helps the President in the development and execution of government policies and is responsible for managing the day-to-day affairs of the government. The ministers work in their respective sectors, such as health, education, or finance, to ensure that the government's programs are implemented effectively.

g) Define the following terms.

i) Behaviour refers to the way an individual acts or conducts themselves in different situations. It encompasses a range of actions, from how a person responds to a question to how they interact with others in social or professional settings. Behaviour can be influenced by various factors, including personal values, cultural norms, and external circumstances.

ii) Proper behaviour refers to actions or conduct that adhere to accepted moral, legal, and social standards. It involves acting in a way that is respectful, ethical, and considerate of others. Proper behaviour ensures harmonious relationships within a community and contributes to the overall well-being of individuals and society.

h) Give two (2) examples of social rights.

Social rights are the rights that guarantee individuals access to essential social services, which are necessary for leading a decent and fulfilling life.

The right to education is one example of a social right. This right ensures that every individual has access to quality education, which is vital for personal development and societal progress. Education provides individuals with the skills and knowledge necessary to contribute meaningfully to their communities and the economy.

The right to access healthcare services is another example of a social right. This right ensures that all individuals, regardless of their socioeconomic status, have access to necessary medical care. Healthcare services are crucial for maintaining health, preventing disease, and treating illnesses, thus improving the overall quality of life.

i) State two (2) reasons for conducting By-elections.

By-elections are elections held to fill vacant positions in legislative bodies or other elected offices when the previous officeholder can no longer perform their duties.

One reason for conducting by-elections is to **fill a vacant position** due to the death or resignation of an elected official. When an elected representative dies or steps down, a by-election is held to allow voters to choose a new representative to fill the vacant seat and continue their duties.

Another reason for conducting by-elections is to **replace an official who has been disqualified or removed from office**. If an official is disqualified due to legal issues or other reasons, a by-election is held to select a new person to occupy the position and maintain the functionality of the office.

j) Give two (2) causes of forced migration.

Forced migration refers to the movement of people who are compelled to leave their homes due to factors beyond their control.

One cause of forced migration is **political instability and conflicts**. War, civil unrest, and violence can make it unsafe for

people to remain in their homes. For example, refugees fleeing conflict zones like Syria or South Sudan are forced to migrate to escape violence and seek safety in other countries.

Another cause of forced migration is **natural disasters such as floods, droughts, or earthquakes**. These disasters can destroy homes, crops, and infrastructure, leaving people with no choice but to relocate in search of safer environments and better living conditions.

7. “Work is important for both self and national development” Justify this statement.

Work, in this context, refers to the efforts and activities individuals engage in to earn a living, contribute to the economy, and help develop their skills. It can take many forms, such as formal employment, self-employment, or unpaid labor like volunteering. The importance of work is profound for both individual and national development, with numerous social, economic, and personal benefits.

work provides individuals with a source of income, which is crucial for meeting their basic needs, such as food, shelter, and clothing. By earning money, people can improve their living standards, invest in education, healthcare, and personal growth, contributing to their overall well-being. For example, through employment, an individual gains the financial independence to take care of their family, pay for education, and invest in long-term goals, which ultimately benefits their future.

work fosters skill development and personal growth. Through different types of work, individuals develop both technical and soft skills, such as problem-solving, communication, and teamwork. These skills are not only valuable in the workplace but also contribute to an individual’s personal development, helping them to grow and adapt in various aspects of life. A skilled workforce is essential for the advancement of any country as it enables individuals to contribute effectively to various sectors, from agriculture to technology.

work plays a critical role in driving national economic growth and development. When people are employed and contribute their efforts to different industries, they generate wealth for themselves and the country. Their contributions in sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, and services increase productivity and boost national output. For example, when citizens engage in productive work, whether through farming, industrial production, or services, it directly influences the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and economic stability of a country.

work helps to reduce poverty and social inequality. By having access to stable employment opportunities, individuals can escape cycles of poverty and improve their socio-economic standing. In countries with high unemployment, many people face limited opportunities to improve their circumstances. When individuals engage in work, they can break free from poverty, providing themselves and their families with better opportunities for a brighter future. This, in turn, contributes to reducing national inequality.

work contributes to national unity and social cohesion. When people work together, they often share common goals and objectives, fostering a sense of belonging and unity within society. This shared purpose can transcend social, ethnic, or cultural divisions, helping to build a more cohesive society. As individuals from diverse backgrounds engage in work, they contribute not only to the economy but also to the social fabric of the nation. Shared work experiences help create a culture of cooperation and mutual respect, strengthening the nation as a whole.

8. Examine five (5) importance of introducing various taxes in Tanzania.

Taxes are compulsory financial contributions imposed by the government on individuals and businesses to fund public services and infrastructure. In Tanzania, as in other countries, the introduction of various taxes plays a significant role in ensuring the smooth functioning of the economy and the well-being of its citizens. Different forms of taxation, such as income tax, corporate tax, and value-added tax (VAT), serve several purposes that are essential for national development.

taxes provide the government with a steady source of revenue, which is crucial for funding public services. Public services such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and security require substantial funding to function effectively. Without tax revenue, the government would struggle to meet the needs of its citizens and maintain essential services. By introducing various taxes, the government can ensure that there is enough money to support these critical sectors, contributing to the overall development of the country.

taxes contribute to the reduction of income inequality. Progressive taxes, where higher earners pay a larger percentage of their income in taxes, can help redistribute wealth more equitably. This redistribution can fund social programs that benefit low-income individuals and communities, such as social security, health insurance, and public education. By using tax revenues to fund these programs, the government can reduce poverty and promote social equity, ensuring that all citizens have access to basic necessities.

taxes help to promote economic stability. Through effective tax policies, the government can control inflation and stabilize the economy. For example, by adjusting tax rates or introducing new taxes, the government can influence consumer spending, investment, and saving patterns. Taxes also allow the government to manage its fiscal policy by controlling government expenditure and balancing its budget. A stable economy is important for attracting investments and ensuring long-term growth and development.

taxes encourage responsible economic behavior and discourage harmful practices. Certain taxes, such as environmental taxes, are introduced to discourage practices that harm the environment, such as pollution or the overuse of natural resources. By imposing higher taxes on activities that are detrimental to public health or the environment, the government can encourage individuals and businesses to adopt more sustainable and responsible practices. For example, taxes on tobacco, alcohol, or carbon emissions can incentivize people to reduce consumption and promote healthier lifestyles.

taxes help in promoting investment and business development. The tax system can be used to incentivize certain sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, technology, or manufacturing. For instance, the government may offer tax breaks or exemptions for businesses that invest in particular industries or create jobs in underserved areas. This not only supports business growth but also boosts the country's competitiveness in the global market. By providing favorable tax policies, Tanzania can attract foreign investments, stimulate economic growth, and create employment opportunities for its citizens.