

**ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
**FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

**033**

**CIVICS**

**TIME: 2.30 HOURS**

**ANSWER**

**TUESDAY 29<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2020 P.M**

**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 from section C.**
- 3. Write your examination number on each page.**
- 4. Write ALL answers in the space provided.**
- 5. Use a blue or black pen in writing.**
- 6. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.**

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- i. The system of government where by a king or queen rules the country is called
- A. Republic
  - B. Constitutional monarchy
  - C. Monarchy
  - D. Federation

**Correct answer: C. Monarchy**

**Reason: A monarchy is a system of government where a king or queen has the central role in ruling the country. A constitutional monarchy (B) has a monarch, but their powers are limited by a constitution. A republic (A) does not have a monarch, and a federation (D) refers to a political system where multiple states or regions unite under a central government.**

- ii. Which one of the following countries possesses federal government
- A. Kenya
  - B. Morocco
  - C. Japan
  - D. The USA

**Correct answer: D. The USA**

**Reason: The USA operates under a federal system, where power is shared between the central government and states. Kenya (A), Morocco (B), and Japan (C) all have unitary systems of government, where power is concentrated at the national level.**

- iii. The national symbol that reminds us the important historical events is
- A. Court of arms
  - B. National flag
  - C. National festivals
  - D. National anthem

**Correct answer: A. Court of arms**

**Reason: The coat of arms is a national symbol that typically represents a country's historical events, values, and identity. The national flag (B) is also a symbol but is more about representing the country, not necessarily highlighting historical events. National festivals (C) celebrate events but are not symbols, and the national anthem (D) is a musical symbol, not a reminder of historical events.**

- iv. The country which does not follow constitutional monarchy is
- A. Sweden
  - B. Japan
  - C. Netherland
  - D. Tanzania

**Correct answer: D. Tanzania**

**Reason: Tanzania does not follow a constitutional monarchy system. Instead, it operates as a republic, with an elected president. Sweden (A), Japan (B), and the Netherlands (C) all follow a constitutional monarchy system, where the monarch's powers are restricted by law.**

v. Tanganyika got her independence from Britain in

- A. 1691
- B. 1991
- C. 1962
- D. 1961

**Correct answer: D. 1961**

**Reason: Tanganyika gained independence from Britain on December 9, 1961. The other years listed (A, B, and C) are either too early or too late and do not correspond to Tanganyika's independence.**

vi. The interim constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania adopted in

- A. 1964
- B. 1965
- C. 1974
- D. 1977

**Correct answer: A. 1964**

**Reason: The interim constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania was adopted in 1964, shortly after the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The other years do not correspond to the adoption of this constitution.**

vii. A proposal for a new law or the amendment of an existing law is called

- A. Law
- B. Motion
- C. Petition
- D. Bill

**Correct answer: D. Bill**

**Reason: A bill is a proposal for a new law or an amendment to an existing law. A law (A) is a passed bill. A motion (B) is a formal proposal within a legislative body but not yet a law. A petition (C) is a formal request, not a legislative proposal.**

viii. The arm of government that puts laws into effect is called

- A. Legislature
- B. Executive
- C. Judiciary

D. Parliament

**Correct answer: B. Executive**

**Reason: The executive branch is responsible for putting laws into effect, implementing and enforcing them. The legislature (A) makes the laws, the judiciary (C) interprets the laws, and Parliament (D) is part of the legislature that passes laws.**

ix. The highest court in Tanzania is

- A. The high court of Tanzania
- B. The resident magistrate court
- C. The court of appeal
- D. Primary courts

**Correct answer: C. The court of appeal**

**Reason: The Court of Appeal is the highest court in Tanzania and hears appeals from the High Court. The High Court (A) is lower than the Court of Appeal. The Resident Magistrate Court (B) and Primary Courts (D) handle less serious cases and are lower in the judicial hierarchy.**

x. The following are the problems associated with early marriages except

- A. Increase of poverty
- B. Breakdown of family
- C. Poverty alleviation
- D. Complications during delivery

**Correct answer: C. Poverty alleviation**

**Reason: Early marriages often lead to negative outcomes such as an increase in poverty (A), breakdown of family structures (B), and complications during delivery (D). Poverty alleviation (C) is not a consequence of early marriages but rather a goal of reducing the negative impacts of such practices.**

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

LIST A

- i. Calling while you are driving
- ii. The money or gift given to the female's parents for marriage
- iii. An unlawful act which is prohibited by the law
- iv. The day whereby there is labour movement in demanding their rights
- v. The head of municipal council.
- vi. The act of giving priority to one sex in the society.
- vii. The organ which is responsible in making law in Zanzibar.
- viii. The system of laws, principles or regulations by which a country or an organization is governed.
- ix. The interval in which Tanzania conducts its general election.

**D. Cause of road accident**

**G. Dowry**

**H. Crime**

**I. May day**

**A. Mayor**

**K. Gender discrimination**

**C. The house of representative**

**M. Constitution**

**N. Five year**

x. The ability of someone to use his or her mental capacity to control the environment.      **J. Life skills**

LIST B

- A. Mayor
- B. Gender equality
- C. The house of representative
- D. Cause of road accident
- E. Bus stop
- F. Husband
- G. Dowry
- H. Crime
- I. May day
- J. Life skills
- K. Gender discrimination
- L. The court
- M. Constitution
- N. Five year
- O. Union day.

3. Write T if the statement is TRUE or F if the statement is FALSE in the table below.

i. National census is important for the development of a nation.

**Answer: T**

Reason: A national census provides accurate data about the population, which is crucial for planning and allocating resources effectively for development.

ii. A leader can only be obtained through election.

**Answer: F**

Reason: Leaders can be obtained through various means, such as appointments or inheritance, in addition to elections, depending on the system of government.

iii. Proper behaviour is not acceptable in our community.

**Answer: F**

Reason: Proper behaviour is essential and expected in any community, as it helps maintain order, respect, and mutual understanding among individuals.

iv. Family stability can bring better results of student's performance.

**Answer: T**

Reason: A stable family environment provides emotional and financial support for students, which positively impacts their academic performance.

v. The able people are needed to keep special care to the special group.

**Answer: T**

Reason: People with the ability to provide support, such as healthcare workers or social workers, are needed to care for special groups like the elderly, disabled, or those with specific needs.

vi. Human rights bring fairness and justice to all people.

**Answer: T**

Reason: Human rights are designed to protect individuals' freedoms and ensure that everyone is treated with dignity, fairness, and justice, regardless of their background.

vii. The dictatorial leaders always observe human rights.

**Answer: F**

Reason: Dictatorial leaders often suppress human rights by limiting freedom of speech, assembly, and other basic rights, prioritizing control over fairness and justice.

viii. Parents are the main source of life skills to their children.

**Answer: T**

Reason: Parents play a critical role in teaching life skills such as communication, problem-solving, and emotional management, especially in early childhood.

ix. The national currency of Tanzania is known as Tanzania dollar.

**Answer: F**

Reason: The national currency of Tanzania is the Tanzanian shilling (TZS), not the Tanzania dollar.

x. Tanzania is a sovereign country.

**Answer: T**

Reason: Tanzania is a sovereign nation with its own government, laws, and control over its territory, recognized by international bodies.

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

a. Tanzanians do not go to work on 14th October each year because they remember the death of **Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere**.

b. There are **three** major types of life skills.

c. The first Uhuru Torch was lit in **1961** independence day.

d. Roads give messages for road users through symbols, shapes and **colors**.

e. Tanganyika and Zanzibar united on **26th April 1964** to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

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

The growing gap between the rich and poor nations has forced millions of children to be out of school and go to work. It is believed that about 215 million children now are working under dangerous and exploitative conditions. Under age children do different jobs because their families are poor. These child labourers face illness, injuries, exploitation and deaths. Nowadays it is usual to find girls children do the domestic work especially in urban houses. Domestic child labour can be victims of physical, emotional or sexual abuse.

Another impact may lead them to lack of education, good health and love. Sometimes the house girls are given pregnancy by their house members and chase them away. In their working these children have no special agreement to protect their rights such as an agreement of working that shows the amount of salary to be paid or time of working and rest.

To remove this problem, there should be clear follow up about people who use children for their own benefits. Also parents should not use their children as the source of income.

Question.

a. The suitable title of the passage is "**The Problem of Child Labour**".

b. The main causes of child labour are

- **poverty**
- **the growing gap between rich and poor nations.**

c. Two problems facing child labourers are

- **illness and injuries and**
- **exploitation and abuse.**

d. Child labourers lack education, good health, love, and legal agreements protecting their rights in their workplaces.

e. Possible measures to be taken against child labour include

- ensuring proper follow-up on individuals who exploit children and
- encouraging parents not to use children as a source of income.

6. Answer the following questions in short form.

a. State three (3) major individual rights in Tanzania.

Three major individual rights in Tanzania are

- **the right to life,**

- **the right to education, and**
- **the right to freedom of expression.**

b. Point out two (2) main arms of the central government.

Two main arms of the central government are

- **the executive and**
- **the legislature.**

c. Identify two (2) civic national festivals.

**Two civic national festivals are**

- **Independence Day and**
- **Union Day.**

d. Name three (3) components of the effective communication skills.

**Three components of effective communication skills are**

- **active listening,**
- **clarity in speech, and**
- **appropriate body language.**

e. How are life skills helpful in everyday life?

**Life skills are helpful in everyday life as they enable individuals to solve problems, make informed decisions, and manage interpersonal relationships effectively.**

f. Write three (3) functions of the executive.

**Three functions of the executive are**

- **implementing laws, m**
- **maintaining law and order, and**
- **managing public services.**

g. Mention two (2) Greek words that form the word 'democracy.'

Two Greek words that form the word "**democracy**" are "**demos**," meaning people, and "**kratos**," meaning power or rule.

h. What do you understand by the term "special group of people"?

**A special group of people** refers to individuals who require additional care and support due to physical, mental, or social challenges, such as the elderly, disabled, orphans, and marginalized communities.

i. Outline two (2) sources of revenues under the local government authority.

Two sources of revenues under the local government authority are

- **property taxes and**
- **business licenses.**



j. Write two (2) importance of family stability.

Two importance of family stability are

- **providing a conducive environment for children's growth and**
- **ensuring financial and emotional support among family members.**

7. Road accident has become a big problem in Tanzania. Propose six (6) measures to prevent road accidents.

**A road accident** refers to an unexpected and undesirable event that occurs on roads involving vehicles, pedestrians, or cyclists, resulting in injuries, deaths, or property damage. In Tanzania, road accidents have become a significant challenge, often caused by reckless driving, poor road infrastructure, and lack of awareness among road users. Preventing road accidents requires strategic and practical measures aimed at addressing these root causes.

One of the measures to prevent road accidents is **enforcing traffic laws strictly**. Drivers who overspeed, ignore traffic signals, or drive under the influence of alcohol should face heavy penalties. When traffic laws are effectively enforced, they deter drivers from engaging in reckless behaviors that often lead to accidents.

Another measure is **improving road infrastructure**. Roads should be designed and maintained to ensure safety for all users. This includes constructing proper pedestrian crossings, installing road signs and traffic lights, and maintaining smooth road surfaces. Proper infrastructure minimizes the risks of accidents caused by poor road conditions.

**Educating road users** is another essential measure. Public awareness campaigns should be conducted to educate drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists on road safety rules and the importance of adhering to them. When road users are well-informed, they are more likely to act responsibly on the road.

**Introducing regular vehicle inspections** is also critical in preventing road accidents. Vehicles that are not roadworthy, such as those with faulty brakes or worn-out tires, should be prohibited from operating. Regular inspections ensure that vehicles on the road meet safety standards, reducing the likelihood of mechanical failures causing accidents.

Another important measure is **improving public transport services**. Overcrowded buses and poorly maintained public vehicles often contribute to accidents. By providing safe and reliable public transport options, the government can reduce the pressure on private vehicle use, leading to fewer accidents.

Lastly, **training drivers professionally** is vital. Drivers must be well-trained not only in operating vehicles but also in understanding road safety rules and managing emergencies. Proper training equips drivers with the necessary skills to navigate safely on the roads.

By implementing these measures, Tanzania can significantly reduce the occurrence of road accidents, thereby saving lives and promoting safe road usage.

8. Explain five (5) social cultural practices which hinder equal opportunities of men and women in a society.

**Social cultural practices** refer to the traditions, customs, and norms that define how individuals and groups interact within a society. While some of these practices preserve cultural heritage, others can perpetuate inequality and discrimination, particularly between men and women. In many societies, including Tanzania, certain practices hinder equal opportunities for men and women.

**such practice is early marriage.** In many communities, girls are married off at a young age, often before completing their education. This limits their opportunities for personal and professional growth, trapping them in cycles of poverty and dependence. Early marriage also deprives them of the chance to compete equally with men in the workforce.

**preference for educating boys over girls.** In some societies, families prioritize the education of male children, believing that boys will contribute more to the family's income in the future. As a result, girls are left behind, limiting their potential and reinforcing gender disparities in access to education and employment opportunities.

**Gender-based division of labor** is another practice that perpetuates inequality. Women are often confined to unpaid domestic work, such as childcare and household chores, while men engage in income-generating activities. This limits women's financial independence and their ability to access opportunities in the public sphere.

**Inheritance practices** also play a significant role in hindering gender equality. In some cultures, only men are allowed to inherit property, while women are excluded. This denies women access to resources and economic power, making it difficult for them to achieve equal footing with men.

Finally, **societal norms that promote male dominance in leadership** positions hinder equal opportunities. In many communities, women are discouraged from taking up leadership roles due to stereotypes that view men as more capable leaders. This reduces women's representation in decision-making processes and limits their influence in shaping policies that affect their lives.

**To achieve equal opportunities for men and women, it is essential to challenge and change these social cultural practices.** This can be done through education, legal reforms, and community sensitization programs aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering both men and women to realize their full potential.