

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

**033**

**CIVICS**

**TIME: 2.30 HOURS**

**ANSWERS**

**TUESDAY 4th DECEMBER 2021 p.m**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- 1. This paper consists of THREE (3) sections, A, B and C.**
- 2. Answer ALL questions in section A and B. In section C Attempt only FOUR (4) questions.**
- 3. Write your examination number on each page.**
- 4. Write ALL answers in the space provided.**
- 5. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.**

I. The type of family that comprises of a father or mother and his/her children is

- A. Compound family
- B. Extended family
- C. Nuclear family
- D. Single parent family

**Answer: D. Single parent family**

**Reason: A single-parent family consists of one parent (father or mother) and their children, unlike the nuclear family (C), which includes both parents and their children.**

II. An ability that an independent country has to execute her own affairs is

- A. Accountability
- B. Colonialism
- C. Flag independence
- D. Sovereignty

**Answer: D. Sovereignty**

**Reason: Sovereignty refers to the supreme authority of a state to govern itself without external interference, unlike flag independence (C), which only signifies symbolic independence.**

III. The essence of an independent judiciary in a democratic society is

- A. To check abuse of power
- B. To ensure injustice
- C. To ensure rule of law
- D. To protect the magistrates

**Answer: C. To ensure rule of law**

**Reason: An independent judiciary ensures that laws are applied fairly and consistently, which is key to democracy. Checking abuse of power (A) is a result, not the primary purpose.**

IV. Three main organs of state authority in Tanzania are

- A. Executive, legislature and judiciary
- B. Judiciary, court and legislature
- C. Legislature, parliament and judiciary
- D. The president, prime minister and armed forces

**Answer: A. Executive, legislature and judiciary**

**Reason: These are the three branches of government that define state authority. Courts (B) are part of the judiciary, and the president and prime minister (D) are part of the executive.**

V. The division of labour according to sex is referred to as

- A. Gender equity
- B. Gender balance
- C. Gender equality
- D. Gender role

**Answer: D. Gender role**

**Reason: Gender roles are socially constructed roles and responsibilities assigned based on sex, unlike gender equality (C), which refers to equal rights and opportunities.**

VI. The following are the basic principles of democratic government except

- A. Accountability
- B. Equality
- C. Irresponsibility
- D. Transparency

**Answer: C. Irresponsibility**

**Reason: Irresponsibility contradicts the principles of democracy, which include accountability (A), equality (B), and transparency (D).**

VII. Green colour in road signs tells the road user to

- A. Go
- B. Stop
- C. Turn right
- D. Turn left

**Answer: A. Go**

**Reason: Green signals in traffic universally indicate permission to proceed, while red is for stop (B).**

VIII. The country which has a union government is

- A. Mali
- B. Tanzania
- C. Uganda
- D. Zimbabwe

**Answer: B. Tanzania**

**Reason: Tanzania formed a union government after the unification of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964, unlike the other countries listed.**

IX. A person who is born outside Tanzania and his father is a Tanzanian is granted a citizenship by

- A. Birth
- B. Decent
- C. Naturalization
- D. Registration

**Answer: B. Decent**

**Reason: Citizenship by descent applies when someone inherits citizenship through their parents' nationality, not by birth (A), which requires being born within the country.**

X. A town in which its population reaches 80,000 residents is known as

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

**Answer: D. Municipal council**

**Reason: A town with a population of 80,000 qualifies as a municipal council, not a city council (A), which requires a larger population.**

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

<b>LIST A</b>	<b>ANSWER</b>
i. Violence against women	<b>L</b>
ii. Improper behaviour	<b>E</b>
iii. Indirect tax	<b>B</b>
iv. Stereotyping	<b>O</b>
v. Peer groups	<b>D</b>
vi. Lumbering	<b>F</b>
vii. Republic	<b>H</b>
viii. President	<b>J</b>
ix. Arusha	<b>K</b>
x. Gathering information	<b>N</b>

**LIST B**

- A. Formation of union
- B. Development levy
- C. Loneliness
- D. Influencing behaviours
- E. Dishonest
- F. Physical work
- G. Government headed by monarchy
- H. Government headed by president
- I. Psychological work
- J. Approves all laws before they become valid and operational
- K. The headquarter of the EAC
- L. Women oppression
- M. The headquarter of SADC
- N. Step in the problem – solving skills
- O. Respect people’s attitudes and practices on gender division of labour

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

i. The president of Zanzibar also becomes the chairman of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. - **T**

Reason: The president of Zanzibar automatically chairs the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar as per the structure of governance.

ii. One of the judiciary functions is to amend the laws of the state. - **F**

Reason: The judiciary interprets and enforces laws but does not have the authority to amend them. This is the role of the legislature.

iii. Agriculture and livestock is among the union matters in the United Republic of Tanzania. - **F**  
Reason: Agriculture and livestock are not part of the union matters; they fall under non-union matters managed by Zanzibar and Mainland Tanzania separately.

iv. Failure to apply life skills can lead to moral decay in the society. - **T**  
Reason: Life skills help individuals make responsible decisions, and their absence may result in unethical behaviors.

v. HIV/AIDS can be spread from one person to another through insect bite. - **F**  
Reason: HIV/AIDS is transmitted through blood, sexual contact, or from mother to child, not via insect bites.

vi. Tanzania re-established multipartism in 1992. - **T**  
Reason: Tanzania formally adopted a multiparty political system in 1992.

vii. The speaker of the parliament of Tanzania is elected by the members of parliament among themselves. - **T**  
Reason: Members of Parliament elect the speaker from within or outside their ranks as per the parliamentary rules.

viii. Coping with stress is an example of individual life skills. - **T**  
Reason: Coping with stress is a critical life skill that helps individuals manage emotional and mental challenges.

ix. Representative democracy can only be practiced in countries with a small population. - **F**  
Reason: Representative democracy is practiced in countries of all population sizes; it is not limited by population.

x. In Tanzania, a citizen loses his/her citizenship if he/she takes a citizenship of another country. - **T**  
Reason: Tanzania does not recognize dual citizenship, so acquiring another country's citizenship results in the loss of Tanzanian citizenship.

4. Fill the blanks with the correct answers.

a. The coat of arms is the official seal or stamp of the government of Tanzania.

b. Road signs are also known as **traffic signs**

c. The consequences of being irresponsible members of a family are **family breakdown** and **social problems**.

d. On the 7th April each year, Tanzanians remember the death of **Mwalimu Julius Nyerere**.

e. Examples of civic national festivals and holidays are **Independence Day** and **Labour Day**.

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

All human beings are born equally despite their differences in race, colour or sex. All basic things and fairness that human being deserve as human are known as human rights. Such rights include right to live, right to own property, right to social security, freedom from torture and freedom of associations. However,

these rights are sometimes violated or abused. All actions practiced to violate human rights are called human right abuse. That violation can be practiced by members of the societies including parents and other relatives.

The society can practice human right abuse to individuals in various ways. It includes beating up or killing suspects of crimes, abandoning children in street or stigmatizing disable people and HIV/AIDS victims. Parents can practice human right abuse to their children by denying them education. They can also practice human right abuse by giving their children severe punishment or by not providing basic needs. Worse still, parents and relatives can practice human right abuse by raping their own children.

In recent years many incidents of human rights abuse have been reported in different corners of the country. These cases have caused many negative effects to the victims and the nation in general. Many children have been affected physically and mentally. These can cause serious pains, injuries and sometimes deaths. Education of many children has been affected because they cannot attend lessons. Sometimes the victims get venereal diseases and HIV/AIDS.

Measures must be taken to end the problem. The government and Non-Governmental Organizations must educate the mass on the dangers of practicing human right abuse. People should not take judgement in their own hand. All suspects of human right abuse must be reported to the concerned authorities. Laws must be enforced and severe punishment should be given to those proved to commit human right abuse. All in all, children must be educated to say 'NO' to any person who advices them to have sex with them or practices any sexual harassment with them.

Questions.

a. Write the relevant title for the passage.

**Answer: Human Rights Abuse**

b. Define human right abuse as it was explained by the writer of the passage.

**Answer: Human right abuse refers to actions practiced to violate human rights, such as denying people their rights to education, safety, and freedom, and committing harmful acts such as beating, abandoning, or sexually exploiting individuals.**

c. Name four (4) human rights abuse that can be practiced by parents.

Answer:

- **Denying children education**
- **Giving children severe punishment**
- **Not providing basic needs**
- **Raping their own children**

d. How can children be affected by human right abuse? (Give two (2) points).

Answer:

- **Children can be affected physically and mentally, causing pain, injuries, and sometimes death.**
- **The education of many children is affected because they cannot attend lessons.**

e. Name two (2) ways of protecting human right abuse.

Answer:

- **The government and Non-Governmental Organizations must educate the public on the dangers of practicing human rights abuse.**
- **All suspects of human rights abuse must be reported to the concerned authorities, and laws should be enforced with severe punishment for offenders.**

6. Answer the following questions in short form.

(a) Identify three (3) impacts of drug abuse in your society.

- i. Increased crime rates**
- ii. Health complications such as addiction and mental illness**
- iii. Breakdown of family structures**

(b) Write two (2) foundations of a stable marriage.

- i. Communication and trust**
- ii. Mutual respect and understanding**

(c) Mention two (2) sources by which a child can learn life skills.

- i. School education**
- ii. Family upbringing**

(d) What are the two (2) parts of the parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania?

- i. National Assembly**
- ii. The House of Representatives**

(e) Mention three (3) steps of making laws in the parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania.

- i. Proposal and drafting of the bill**
- ii. Debate and discussion of the bill**
- iii. Approval and assent by the president**

(f) Give three (3) qualifications by which a person can vote for presidential election in Tanzania.

- i. Must be a Tanzanian citizen**
- ii. Must be at least 18 years old**
- iii. Must be a registered voter**

(g) Outline two (2) cultural practices that affect women and their development.

- i. Female genital mutilation**
- ii. Early marriage.**

(h) Give three (3) components of the coat of arms.

- i. The shield**
- ii. The spear and hoe**
- iii. The supporting animals (zebra and giraffe)**

(i) Define the following terms.

**i. Local government**

Local government refers to the administrative units within a country that are responsible for providing public services and governing local communities. It includes bodies such as city councils and municipal councils.

**ii. Central government**

Central government refers to the national governing authority of a country responsible for making and enforcing laws, managing national defense, foreign relations, and economic policy. It operates at the country level.

(j) Mention two (2) amendments which were made in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977.

**i. The introduction of multi-party politics in 1992**

**ii. The creation of a more independent judiciary**

7. “Family plays important roles in the community”. By using six (6) points, justify this statement.

**Family** is a basic unit of society, and it plays an essential role in the overall well-being and functioning of the community. The family provides individuals with emotional support, nurtures personal development, and instills values that contribute to societal harmony.

First, **the family is a foundation for socialization**. It is within the family that individuals first learn the norms, values, and customs of society. Children are taught to respect others, follow rules, and develop social skills that help them function effectively in the larger community.

Second, **families contribute to the economic stability of the community**. Parents and guardians provide for their children, ensuring that their basic needs, such as food, shelter, and education, are met. This economic support strengthens communities by reducing poverty and promoting self-sufficiency.

Third, **families are critical in the development of moral and ethical values**. Through parenting, children are taught right from wrong, how to behave in society, and how to respect others' rights. These early teachings help maintain law and order within the community.

Fourth, **families provide emotional and psychological support**, which is crucial for individuals' mental health. The strong emotional bonds between family members help individuals cope with stress and life's challenges. This, in turn, reduces the risk of mental health issues within the community.

Fifth, **the family serves as a unit for healthcare and well-being**. Families care for their sick members, assist in recovering from illness, and promote healthy lifestyles. A community with healthy families tends to have lower healthcare costs and a higher quality of life.



Finally, **families contribute to community stability**. Strong families lead to stable communities, where individuals are more likely to participate in local affairs, uphold the rule of law, and promote collective growth. When families are strong, the overall strength of the community is also enhanced.

**In conclusion**, the family unit plays a vital role in shaping individuals who contribute positively to the community. It influences social, economic, moral, emotional, health, and community stability aspects, which are all necessary for the prosperity and well-being of society.

8. With vivid examples explain five (5) elements of proper behaviour.

**Proper behaviour** refers to the ways in which individuals interact with others, displaying respect, responsibility, and consideration for the norms and values of society. It involves adhering to accepted moral and ethical standards in daily interactions. Proper behaviour is essential for maintaining harmony and cooperation in a community.

**respect for others is a fundamental element of proper behaviour**. This means treating others with dignity, regardless of their background or differences. For example, greeting others politely, listening when they speak, and valuing their opinions is a sign of respect. A person who is respectful contributes to a positive and inclusive environment.

**responsibility is an important aspect of proper behaviour**. Being responsible means fulfilling one's duties and obligations, both to others and to society. For example, a student who attends school regularly and completes assignments on time demonstrates responsibility. This element ensures that individuals can be relied upon to contribute effectively to their communities and families.

**honesty is a core component of proper behaviour**. Honesty involves telling the truth, being transparent, and avoiding deceit. For example, when a person admits to making a mistake at work instead of covering it up, they display honesty. Honest individuals help build trust and foster healthy relationships within communities.

**kindness and empathy are key elements of proper behaviour**. Kindness involves showing compassion and concern for others, while empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of others. For example, helping an elderly neighbor carry groceries or offering emotional support to a friend in need shows kindness and empathy. These qualities help create supportive and caring communities.

**self-discipline is a critical element of proper behaviour**. It refers to the ability to control one's impulses, make sound decisions, and act responsibly, even in the face of challenges. For example, an individual who refrains from engaging in harmful activities such as substance abuse, despite peer pressure, shows self-discipline. This quality helps maintain order and stability in society.

**In conclusion**, proper behaviour encompasses respect, responsibility, honesty, kindness, and self-discipline. These elements are crucial for building strong, cooperative communities where individuals can live harmoniously and contribute positively to the well-being of others.