

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

FORM ONE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

125

CIVICS

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

ANSWERS

MONDAY 26ST NOVEMBER, 2018 A.M

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer ALL questions in section A and B. Choose THREE (3) question in 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.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

QUESTION NUMBER	MARKS	SIGNATURE
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SECTION A: (20 Marks)
Answer ALL questions in this section

1. Write the letter of the most correct answer in the table below.

i) The process of leadership that involves citizens in decision making about their lives

- A: Nationality
- B: Globalization
- C: Democracy
- D: Administration

Answer: C: Democracy

Democracy is a system of government in which citizens participate in decision-making either directly or through elected representatives. This ensures that people have a say in the policies and laws that affect their lives.

ii) One among the following is not a democratic basis

- A: Commit and respect the human rights
- B: Sending and receiving information
- C: Participation in multiparty system
- D: The presence of direct democracy

Answer: D: The presence of direct democracy

Direct democracy, where citizens directly vote on laws without representatives, is rare and not a basic requirement for democratic systems. Most democracies use representative systems.

iii) The green colour in Tanzania national flag represents

- A: Mineral wealth
- B: People of Tanzania
- C: Vegetations
- D: Water bodies

Answer: C: Vegetations

The green color symbolizes the rich agricultural land and vegetation of Tanzania.

iv) Being not quick in a judgment, it is the step of

- A: Poverty solving in the society
- B: Problems solving in the society
- C: Obeying the laws of the country
- D: Avoiding conflicts in the society

Answer: B: Problems solving in the society

Careful and thoughtful consideration before making decisions is important in problem-solving to ensure fair and effective solutions.

v) The following are the benefits of Tanzania's participation in the Commonwealth except

- A: Selling raw materials to the member states
- B: Obtaining grants and loans from rich countries
- C: Participating in various Games of the Commonwealth
- D: Withdrawal of some member states in Commonwealth

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Answer: D: Withdrawal of some member states in Commonwealth

Withdrawal of members is not a benefit; it is an unrelated political event. The other options reflect actual benefits of international cooperation.

vi) The agreement for the establishment of the African Union was held on

- A. 9/9/1999
- B. 19/9/1989
- C. 19/9/1979
- D. 9/9/2009

Answer: A: 9/9/1999

The African Union (AU) was formally established in 1999 to promote economic, social, and political integration in Africa.

vii) Civil servants should highly put into consideration on

- A: Equality
- B: Salary
- C: Principles of work
- D: Creativity

Answer: C: Principles of work

Civil servants are expected to focus on their professional principles and ethics rather than personal gain. This ensures efficiency and fairness in service delivery.

viii) The International organ that protects and promotes human rights is

- A: UNHCR
- B: UNO
- C: ILO
- D: IMF

Answer: B: UNO

The United Nations Organization (UNO) plays a central role in promoting human rights through various treaties, commissions, and agencies.

ix) The Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania is appointed by

- A: Members of the parliament
- B: Speaker of the parliament
- C: President
- D: Parliamentary Secretary

Answer: C: President

The President of Tanzania appoints the Prime Minister to lead the government business in parliament.

x) When a person commits an act of crime you should

- A: Arrest him
- B: Provide information in a court
- C: Provide information on the relevant section
- D: Take the law in hands

Answer: C: Provide information on the relevant section

Citizens should report crimes to the appropriate authorities rather than taking the law into their own hands, which could lead to legal issues or conflict.

2. Write T when the statement is TRUE and F when the statement is FALSE

i) Moral erosion is one of the effects of globalization. **T**

Globalization exposes societies to diverse cultural values that can sometimes erode local morals.

ii) TAKUKURU is an institution for preventing and fighting against trafficking. **F**

TAKUKURU (Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau) deals with corruption, not human trafficking.

iii) District court usually listens to criminal cases and financial or property claims. **T**

District courts handle a range of civil and criminal cases at a regional level.

iv) When the president of Tanzania is absent, his position is held by the Prime Minister. **F**

The Vice President, not the Prime Minister, acts in the President's absence.

v) The basic laws governing the political trends and the government in the society is called the court. **F**

These are referred to as the **constitution**, not courts.

vi) Accountability is one among the characteristics of a good leader. **T**

Good leaders take responsibility for their actions and decisions.

vii) One among the disadvantages of multiparty system is delaying of decision making. **T**

Debates and competing interests in multiparty systems can slow down decision-making.

viii) The aim of the Commonwealth is the existence of freedom, equality, justice and human dignity. **T**

The Commonwealth promotes shared values including democracy and human rights.

ix) Lack of funds is not the challenge of the African Union. **F**

The African Union often faces financial constraints in implementing its programs.

x) The East African Community was established in 1977. **T**

The EAC was initially formed in 1977 to promote economic cooperation among East African countries.

SECTION B: (40 Marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section

3. Match the items in LIST A with responses in LIST B

i) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome → **C. AIDS**

AIDS is the condition caused by the HIV virus, leading to weakened immunity.

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ii) One of the responsibility of the citizens → **D. Paying taxes and tariffs**

Citizens are required to contribute to national development through taxes and tariffs.

iii) The establishment of the United Nations → **E. 1945**

The United Nations was formed in 1945 to promote global peace and security.

iv) Number of Zanzibar regions → **G. Five**

Zanzibar is administratively divided into five regions.

v) The organ of a regional Government → **H. Defense and security Committee**

Regional governments have committees like Defense and Security to maintain order and safety.

4. Fill the blanks by writing the correct answer

i) Two common types of political systems are **Democracy** and **Autocracy**

Democracy allows citizen participation while autocracy is governed by a single authority.

ii) The acceptable leadership behaviors are also called **Ethics**

Ethics guide leaders to act with integrity and fairness.

iii) The courts should exercise their duties fairly without **Bias**

Judges must remain neutral to ensure justice.

iv) Defense is a way to protect society against **External threats**

Defense mechanisms safeguard citizens and the nation from danger.

v) Two types of corruption are **Bribery** and **Embezzlement**

Bribery involves offering money for favors; embezzlement is misappropriation of funds.

5. Answer the following questions in short

a) i) Define Globalization.

Globalization is the process by which countries, societies, and economies become interconnected through trade, communication, technology, and culture. It allows exchange of goods, ideas, and services across borders.

ii) Write down two (2) aspects of Globalization.

Economic aspect – International trade, investments, and economic cooperation.

Cultural aspect – Exchange of languages, traditions, media, and entertainment across countries.

b) i) Mention two (2) advantages of unwritten constitution.

Flexibility – It can easily adapt to changing political and social conditions.

Simplicity – There is no need to refer to a single written document for governance.

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ii) Give two (2) disadvantages of unwritten constitution.

Ambiguity – Laws may be unclear or interpreted differently over time.

Lack of accessibility – Citizens may not know the full scope of rights and duties.

c) Show one (1) difference that exists between district government and regional government.

A **district government** administers local matters and services such as education and health at district level, while a **regional government** oversees multiple districts and coordinates broader development policies.

d) Briefly explain two (2) advantages of Tanzania's participation in the East African Community.

Trade enhancement – Tanzania can export goods freely to member states, increasing revenue.

Infrastructure development – Regional cooperation helps in building roads, railways, and energy projects.

e) Write two (2) responsibilities of Zanzibar Anti-corruption and Economic Crimes Authority (ZAECA).

Investigating corruption cases – ZAECA probes and uncovers corruption in government and private sectors.

Preventing economic crimes – It implements strategies to curb fraud, embezzlement, and misuse of funds.

SECTION C: (40 Marks)

Answer FOUR (4) questions in this section

6. Explain how we can fight against poverty and diseases in the society.

Fighting poverty and diseases requires a combination of economic, social, and health measures. One approach is **education and skill development**, which equips citizens with knowledge and skills to secure better jobs, increasing household income and reducing poverty.

Another approach is **improving healthcare services**. Access to affordable and quality healthcare ensures that people can prevent and treat diseases early, reducing medical costs and preventing loss of income due to illness.

Economic empowerment programs such as microfinance and entrepreneurship support enable individuals to start small businesses, create jobs, and reduce dependence on external aid.

Government policies and social protection also play a role. Implementing social safety nets, subsidies, and support for vulnerable groups ensures that basic needs are met, reducing the impact of poverty and preventing the spread of diseases.

Community involvement through **awareness campaigns and public health programs** is also crucial. Educating people on hygiene, nutrition, and preventive health measures reduces the prevalence of communicable diseases and improves overall well-being.

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7. a) Mention five (5) special defense departments of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

Zanzibar Police Force – responsible for maintaining law and order.

Zanzibar Intelligence Bureau – collects and analyzes information for national security.

Zanzibar Prison Service – manages correctional facilities and rehabilitation.

Zanzibar Fire and Rescue Services – handles fire emergencies and disaster response.

Coast Guard – protects Zanzibar's territorial waters and maritime interests.

b) Describe one (1) responsibility for each special defense department that you have mentioned above.

Zanzibar Police Force – Enforces laws, prevents crimes, and ensures public safety.

Zanzibar Intelligence Bureau – Gathers intelligence to prevent security threats and inform policy decisions.

Zanzibar Prison Service – Oversees the incarceration of offenders and provides rehabilitation programs to reintegrate them into society.

Zanzibar Fire and Rescue Services – Responds to fire outbreaks, natural disasters, and rescues people in emergency situations.

Coast Guard – Monitors and patrols the coastal areas to prevent illegal fishing, smuggling, and maritime crimes.

8. Explain any four (4) achievements of East African Community.

Promotion of regional trade – EAC facilitates free trade between member countries, allowing goods and services to move across borders with minimal restrictions.

Infrastructure development – Collaborative projects have improved roads, railways, and energy distribution networks across the region.

Peace and security – EAC has contributed to political stability by encouraging dialogue and cooperation among member states.

Education and research collaboration – Member countries share educational programs and research initiatives, improving knowledge transfer and human capital development.

9. Briefly explain four (4) goals of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

Economic growth and development – SADC aims to improve living standards by promoting economic integration and industrialization.

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Peace and security – Ensuring stability through cooperation in conflict prevention, management, and resolution.

Poverty alleviation – Implementing programs that target poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods for citizens.

Regional integration – Encouraging free movement of people, goods, services, and capital among member states to enhance unity and cooperation.

10. Describe any five (5) uses of aids from African Union to Tanzania.

Infrastructure development – Financial and technical aid supports roads, railways, and energy projects.

Health sector support – Provides assistance for disease control, vaccination campaigns, and health facilities.

Education programs – AU funds literacy campaigns, scholarships, and capacity-building initiatives.

Agricultural support – Supplies resources and technology to improve farming practices and food security.

Peacekeeping and security – Assists Tanzania in maintaining security and managing cross-border conflicts.

11. Draw and label the structure of Judiciary system of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Answer (description of structure):

The Judiciary of Tanzania is structured as follows:

Court of Appeal – The highest court, handles appeals from the High Court.

High Court – Deals with serious criminal and civil cases, supervises lower courts.

Resident Magistrate Courts / District Courts – Handles minor criminal and civil cases.

Primary Courts / Village Courts – Deals with local disputes and minor offenses.

Each level has a hierarchical relationship, where lower courts handle ordinary cases and higher courts handle appeals and significant legal matters.

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