

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

FORM ONE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

125

CIVICS

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

ANSWERS THURSDAY 17TH DECEMBER, 2020 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
1		
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JUMLA		



SECTION A: (20 Marks)
Answer ALL questions in this section

1. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the table below.

i) One among the principles of good governance is

- A: Bureaucracy
- B: Globalization
- C: Equality
- D: Autocratic leadership

Answer: C: Equality

Equality is a key principle of good governance because it ensures that all citizens are treated fairly and have equal access to opportunities, services, and justice. Bureaucracy is a system of administration, globalization is an international integration process, and autocratic leadership is contrary to democratic governance.

ii) The following are the advantages of a multi-party system except

- A: Freedom of opinion
- B: Freedom of citizens to participate in politics
- C: Freedom of using force in making decision
- D: Accountability of the Government

Answer: C: Freedom of using force in making decision

Using force to make decisions contradicts democratic principles. A multi-party system promotes debate, participation, and accountability, but force undermines these values.

iii) The United Nation agency which deals with financial matters is

- A: UNICEF
- B: WHO
- C: ILO
- D: IMF

Answer: D: IMF

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) handles financial stability and provides loans and economic advice. UNICEF focuses on children, WHO on health, and ILO on labor issues.

iv) Free education in Zanzibar was officially declared in

- A: 1960
- B: 1964
- C: 1962
- D: 1973

Answer: B: 1964

Free education was declared in 1964 as part of post-revolution reforms to improve literacy and access to education for all children in Zanzibar.

v) The first members of East African Community are

- A: Kenya, Uganda, Somalia
- B: Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania
- C: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania
- D: Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan

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Answer: C: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania

These three countries established the original EAC in 1967 to promote regional integration. Other countries joined later or were not part of the initial formation.

vi) One among the symptoms of HIV/AIDS is

- A: Decreasing of body weight
- B: Laziness at work
- C: Increasing of body immunity
- D: Interest of doing work

Answer: A: Decreasing of body weight

HIV/AIDS weakens the immune system, often causing weight loss and fatigue. Increased immunity or work interest is contrary to the disease's effects.

vii) The following are the functions of the Judiciary except

- A: Interpreting the law
- B: Making laws
- C: Resolving conflicts
- D: Providing justice

Answer: B: Making laws

Judiciary interprets laws and resolves disputes but does not create legislation; lawmaking is the responsibility of the legislature.

viii) The institution of anti-corruption in Zanzibar is

- A: ZSSF
- B: ZSTC
- C: ZURA
- D: ZAECA

Answer: D: ZAECA

Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority (ZAECA) is responsible for investigating and preventing corruption. The other options relate to social security, taxation, or utility regulation.

ix) The concept of democracy manifests itself in one of the following situations

- A: People's participation in election
- B: Taking law into our own hands
- C: To provide reliefs to those who qualify
- D: People's involvement in economic destruction

Answer: A: People's participation in election

Democracy allows citizens to elect leaders and participate in governance. Taking law into one's hands or economic destruction are undemocratic actions.

x) The following are the objectives of the Southern African Development Community except

- A: Strengthening the uses of Kiswahili language
- B: Promoting and increasing employment
- C: Strengthening communication
- D: Strengthening international cooperation

Answer: A: Strengthening the uses of Kiswahili language

SADC focuses on economic integration, employment, communication, and international cooperation. Promoting Kiswahili is not part of SADC objectives.

2. Write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is incorrect.

i) The process of making decisions, laws and regulations of a country is one among the principles of good governance.

Answer: TRUE

Good governance involves transparency, participation, and rule of law, which include making laws and regulations for society.

ii) Tanzania has four (4) types of constitutions.

Answer: TRUE

Tanzania operates under four constitutional frameworks: the Union Constitution, Zanzibar Constitution, Local Government laws, and special statutes.

iii) Every Zanzibarian who reaches the age of seventeen (17) has a right of voting.

Answer: FALSE

The legal voting age in Tanzania and Zanzibar is 18, not 17.

iv) Tanzania has achieved economic success by attracting investors through United Nation.

Answer: FALSE

While UN support exists, Tanzania's economic success primarily comes from domestic policies and investment initiatives, not direct UN attraction.

v) The Minister of Education and Vocational Training Zanzibar is honorable Riziki Pembe Juma.

Answer: TRUE

Honorable Riziki Pembe Juma serves as the Minister overseeing education and vocational training in Zanzibar.

vi) The East African Community is made up of five (5) countries.

Answer: TRUE

Currently, EAC has five member states: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi.

vii) The National flag of Zanzibar has six (6) colors.

Answer: FALSE

The Zanzibar flag has three colors: blue, black, and green.

viii) The Zanzibar revolution took place in 1964.

Answer: TRUE

The revolution occurred on January 12, 1964, leading to significant political changes.

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ix) The councilor is elected by the votes of people.

Answer: TRUE

Councilors are elected directly by citizens in local government elections.

x) United Nation has helped many Africans' countries to attain their independence.

Answer: TRUE

The UN played a role in supporting decolonization and providing international recognition to newly independent African nations.

3. Choose the correct answers in List B which are corresponding with the statements of List A.

LIST A

- i. The responsibility of KMKM
- ii. Micheweni District
- iii. Urban West Region
- iv. Poverty and ignorance
- v. Avoiding conflicts

LIST B

- A: Has three (3) districts
- B: The enemy of justice
- C: Wisdom in judgment
- D: North Region Pemba
- E: Protecting citizens' properties
- F: South Region Pemba
- G: Has two (2) districts
- H: The enemy of development
- I: To control smuggling

Answers:

i. The responsibility of KMKM – **I: To control smuggling**

KMKM (Kenya Ministry of Customs and Marine) or its equivalent in Zanzibar is responsible for controlling smuggling and ensuring proper trade regulations.

ii. Micheweni District – **D: North Region Pemba**

Micheweni is located in the northern part of Pemba Island.

iii. Urban West Region – **G: Has two (2) districts**

Urban West is an administrative region comprising two districts in Zanzibar.

iv. Poverty and ignorance – **H: The enemy of development**

Poverty and ignorance hinder social and economic growth and are considered major obstacles to development.

v. Avoiding conflicts – **C: Wisdom in judgment**

Using wisdom and careful judgment helps in preventing conflicts and maintaining peace.

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Prepared by Maria Marco for TETEA

4. Fill in the blanks by using the words given in brackets.

- a. African Union was established on 25/05/1963 in **Ethiopia**.
- b. Multiparty system in Tanzania was introduced in **1992**.
- c. The current constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania states that the government of Tanzania is democratic and **socialism**.
- d. The Commonwealth was established in **1931**.
- e. The headquarter of the East African Community is **Tanzania**.

5. Answer the following questions in short form.

- a. Mention two (2) major types of democracy.

Direct democracy – Citizens directly participate in decision-making and voting on policies.

Representative democracy – Citizens elect representatives who make decisions on their behalf.

- b. Briefly explain how unemployment puts the youths in drugs.

Unemployment leaves youths idle and frustrated, increasing their vulnerability to peer pressure. Many turn to drugs to cope with stress, boredom, or social influence. Lack of income also makes them susceptible to risky behaviors, which can include drug use to escape reality.

- c. Distinguish between green and blue colour in the National flag.

The **green color** in the national flag represents the rich vegetation and agricultural resources of Tanzania.

The **blue color** symbolizes the Indian Ocean and the country's water bodies, which are essential for transport, fishing, and tourism.

- d. Identify two (2) benefits of the Commonwealth for Tanzania.

Access to educational and scholarship opportunities in member countries.

Participation in sports, cultural exchanges, and international forums, promoting Tanzania's global presence.

- e. What do you understand by the term sexual harassment?

Answer:

Sexual harassment refers to unwelcome or inappropriate behavior of a sexual nature, such as verbal comments, physical contact, or gestures, that creates a hostile or uncomfortable environment, often in workplaces or schools. It undermines dignity and equality.

SECTION C: (40 Marks)

Answer FOUR (4) questions in this section.

6. Analyze how globalization affects Swahili language in Tanzania.

Globalization exposes Tanzania to foreign languages, especially English and French, which dominate international business, education, and media. This can lead to reduced use of Swahili

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among youth in urban areas, where English is often preferred for modern communication and social media.

Mass media and digital technology introduce foreign terms and expressions, which may replace traditional Swahili words. This can influence vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, potentially diluting the language over time.

Global trade and international interactions require bilingualism or multilingualism. While this expands opportunities, it can reduce the emphasis on Swahili in official documents, education, and professional settings.

On the positive side, globalization also provides platforms for promoting Swahili globally. Online courses, international media, and literature in Swahili help preserve and spread the language beyond Tanzania.

7. Describe five (5) specific functions of the Revolutionary Council.

Policy formulation – The council develops policies guiding governance, economic planning, and social services in Zanzibar.

Implementation of laws – It ensures laws passed by the House of Representatives are executed effectively throughout the islands.

Security oversight – The council supervises security operations to maintain peace and prevent internal conflicts.

Economic planning – It approves economic development projects, budgets, and strategies for sustainable growth.

Monitoring public services – The council oversees the provision of essential services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure, ensuring quality and accountability.

8. Explain five (5) qualifications that lead a person to be selected as a member of the House of Representatives.

Citizenship – The person must be a Tanzanian citizen to represent the people legally.

Age requirement – The individual must meet the minimum age criteria, usually 21 years, to ensure maturity and experience.

Good character – A candidate must have integrity and moral credibility, avoiding criminal records or corruption.

Education – Sufficient education or literacy enables understanding of legislative processes and policy matters.

Political affiliation or support – Membership or endorsement from a recognized political party or community group helps in election or nomination.

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9. Describe three (3) groups of human rights.

Civil and political rights – These include the right to vote, freedom of speech, and the right to a fair trial. They protect individuals from government abuse.

Economic, social, and cultural rights – These rights guarantee access to education, healthcare, work, housing, and participation in cultural life, ensuring a decent standard of living.

Collective or group rights – These include rights of communities, indigenous people, or minority groups to preserve culture, language, and self-determination.

10. Explain four (4) reasons for having safety and security in family.

Protection from harm – Safety measures prevent accidents, abuse, and injuries among family members.

Emotional stability – A secure family environment provides emotional support, reducing stress and promoting mental well-being.

Financial security – Protecting property and resources ensures the family's economic stability and ability to meet basic needs.

Social cohesion – Safety and security strengthen family bonds, teaching responsibility, cooperation, and mutual respect among members.

11. Describe five (5) things that a good leader is not supposed to do.

Avoid corruption – A good leader must not misuse public funds or exploit their position for personal gain.

Not oppress citizens – They should avoid tyranny, discrimination, or denying people their rights.

Avoid favoritism – Leaders must not show bias or give unfair advantages to certain individuals or groups.

Refrain from dishonesty – A good leader should not lie, manipulate facts, or mislead the public.

Avoid neglecting duties – Leaders must not ignore responsibilities or fail to address societal issues like poverty, education, or health services.