

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

FORM ONE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

125

CIVICS

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

ANSWERS THURSDAY 02ND NOVEMBER, 2021 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		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
JUMLA		



Find this and other free resources at: <https://maktaba.tetea.org>

Prepared by Maria Marco for TETEA

SECTION A: (40 Marks)
Answer ALL questions in this section.

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

i) In Tanzania HIV/AIDS was discovered in
A: 1983 B: 1980 C: 1998 D: 1990

Answer: A: 1983

HIV/AIDS was first detected in Tanzania in 1983. This marked the beginning of awareness campaigns and the establishment of national strategies to combat the epidemic. The other years are incorrect because the first official cases were not reported then.

ii) The first multiparty general election in Tanzania was held in
A: 1992 B: 2000 C: 1995 D: 2005

Answer: C: 1995

Tanzania introduced the multiparty system in 1992, but the first general election under this system took place in 1995. Other years either precede the introduction or come after the first election.

iii) The headquarter of Southern African Development Community is in
A: Botswana B: Kenya C: Lesotho D: Tanzania

Answer: A: Botswana

The SADC headquarters is located in Gaborone, Botswana. This location serves as the central administrative and coordination hub for all member states.

iv) The function of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania is
A: To defend the country
B: To make the laws of the country
C: To resolve conflicts of the country
D: To interpret laws of the country

Answer: B: To make the laws of the country

The Parliament is responsible for enacting legislation. Defending the country is the role of the defense forces, resolving conflicts is the judiciary, and interpreting laws is done by the courts.

v) The Districts of South Region Pemba are
A: Five B: Six C: Three D: Two

Answer: D: Two

Pemba South is divided into two districts: Mkoani and Chake Chake. Other options are incorrect because they do not reflect the official administrative divisions.

vi) The head of Court of Appeal is
A: Chief Justice B: Prime Minister C: Speaker D: Vice President

Answer: A: Chief Justice

The Chief Justice leads the Court of Appeal, ensuring the proper administration of justice at the highest judicial level. The other positions serve different government roles.

Find this and other free resources at: <https://maktaba.tetea.org>

Prepared by Maria Marco for TETEA

vii) One of the functions of TAKUKURU is to

A: Control smuggles B: Fight against corruption C: Monitor the laws of the country D: Protect natural resource

Answer: B: Fight against corruption

TAKUKURU (Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau) is responsible for investigating and preventing corruption. Controlling smuggling and other options are handled by different agencies.

viii) The abbreviation of the Tanzania People's Defense Forces is

A: TDPF B: TFDP C: TPDF D: TPDF

Answer: C: TPDF

The correct abbreviation is TPDF. This is the official name of the national defense force of Tanzania.

ix) The state of being male or female is known as

A: Cooperation B: Gender C: Relationship D: Sex

Answer: B: Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, and attributes that a society considers appropriate for males and females. Sex refers to biological differences.

x) The United Nations Agency which deals with refugees is called

A: IMF B: OAU C: UNHCR D: UNESCO

Answer: C: UNHCR

UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) protects and supports refugees. The other agencies serve different purposes such as finance, education, or regional organization.

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

i) The Constitution is the basic procedure that sets out the terms of human relations and their essentials.

Answer: TRUE

The constitution provides the legal framework that defines human rights, governance structures, and obligations of citizens.

ii) Free education in Zanzibar is celebrated every 23rd of September.

Answer: TRUE

23rd September is recognized as the anniversary of the introduction of free education in Zanzibar.

iii) Poor agreements on personal interests bring development to the nation.

Answer: FALSE

Prioritizing personal interests over national development hinders progress, causing corruption and inefficiency.

iv) One of the functions of the Zanzibar Constitution is to provide system of law in the country.

Answer: TRUE

The constitution provides the legal framework and ensures governance follows established laws.

Find this and other free resources at: <https://maktaba.tetea.org>

Prepared by Maria Marco for TETEA

v) One of the criteria of being Zanzibarian is to be a member of the House of Representatives.

Answer: FALSE

Membership in the House of Representatives is not a criterion for citizenship. Citizenship is based on birth, descent, or naturalization.

vi) The Minister of Education Zanzibar in 2015 was Honorable Omar Ramadhan Mapuri.

Answer: TRUE

He held the office during that period, overseeing education policy and administration.

vii) The first president of Zanzibar was Honorable Amani Abeid Karume.

Answer: FALSE

The first president after the revolution in 1964 was Abeid Karume, not Amani Abeid Karume (his son).

viii) The main objective of the court in the country is to provide justice to all citizens.

Answer: TRUE

Courts ensure fairness and uphold the law to protect rights and resolve disputes.

ix) The Speaker of the House of Representatives is elected by the members of the parliament.

Answer: TRUE

The Speaker is elected by fellow legislators to preside over sessions and maintain parliamentary procedures.

x) Good governance is a democratic leadership which follows the law of country.

Answer: TRUE

Good governance ensures transparency, accountability, and adherence to laws.

3. Match the abbreviations from LIST A with their long forms from LIST B.

i. AU – **G: African Union**

The AU promotes unity, economic development, and political cooperation across Africa.

ii. FAO – **E: The Food Agriculture Organization**

FAO addresses food security, agriculture, and nutrition globally.

iii. EAC – **A: East African Community**

The EAC fosters regional integration and cooperation among member states.

iv. UN – **B: United Nations**

The UN promotes peace, security, human rights, and international cooperation.

v. SADC – **C: Southern African Development Community**

SADC coordinates economic growth, trade, and social development in southern Africa.

Find this and other free resources at: <https://maktaba.tetea.org>

Prepared by Maria Marco for TETEA

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

a. The main users and victims of drugs abuse are **Youths**.

Youths are often vulnerable due to peer pressure, unemployment, and exposure to substances, making them primary users and victims.

b. The meetings of Cabinet in United Republic of Tanzania are led by **President**.

The President chairs Cabinet meetings to ensure executive decisions are aligned with national priorities.

c. The social relationships between males and females are called **Gender**.

Gender defines roles, responsibilities, and interactions based on cultural and social norms for males and females.

d. The top leader at the school level is **Head Teacher**.

The Head Teacher oversees school administration, discipline, and educational activities.

e. To keep a country safe from enemies is to **Defend**.

Defense involves protecting the nation's sovereignty, borders, and citizens from external threats.

5. Answer the following questions in short.

a. Write down the meaning of direct democracy.

Direct democracy is a system where citizens directly participate in decision-making, law-making, and policy development without intermediaries. This ensures that the people's opinions directly influence government actions.

b. Define the term "written constitution".

A written constitution is a formal document that explicitly outlines the structure of government, powers of institutions, rights of citizens, and rules governing the nation.

c. Name two (2) types of laws.

i. Criminal law – governs crimes and punishment.

ii. Civil law – regulates disputes between individuals or organizations.

d. Identify two (2) ways that can be used to avoid sexual harassment.

i. Educating people about respect and gender equality reduces harassment by promoting awareness.

ii. Enforcing strict workplace and school policies discourages perpetrators through legal consequences.

e. Name two (2) functions of mass media.

i. Information dissemination – Mass media informs the public about news, policies, and events.

ii. Education and awareness – Media educates citizens on health, environment, rights, and social responsibilities.

Find this and other free resources at: <https://maktaba.tetea.org>

Prepared by Maria Marco for TETEA

SECTION C: (40 Marks)

6. Explain four (4) ways in which citizens can participate in defense and security of property at family level.

Installing security measures – Families can set up locks, alarms, and lighting to protect their homes.

Community watch programs – Citizens can join neighborhood patrols to report suspicious activities.

Educating family members – Teaching children and adults about safety practices reduces risks of theft and accidents.

Reporting crimes – Citizens actively reporting crimes to authorities help prevent property loss and maintain law enforcement efficiency.

7. Discuss four (4) challenges of the East African Community.

Political differences – Member states sometimes disagree on policies or priorities, slowing cooperation.

Economic disparities – Varied levels of economic development create difficulties in implementing uniform trade and investment policies.

Poor infrastructure – Inadequate roads, railways, and ports limit effective integration and regional trade.

Illegal trade and smuggling – Cross-border crimes undermine EAC economic goals and law enforcement.

8. Analyze four (4) benefits of globalization in Tanzania.

Access to technology – Globalization introduces modern tools and ICT, improving education, business, and healthcare.

Foreign investment – International investors bring capital, create jobs, and boost economic growth.

Cultural exchange – Exposure to global cultures enhances learning, innovation, and tolerance.

Trade opportunities – Tanzania gains access to international markets for exports, improving national revenue.

9. Describe four (4) factors that may prevent a citizen from giving or receiving bribes.

Strict laws and penalties – Harsh consequences deter individuals from corrupt practices.

Find this and other free resources at: <https://maktaba.tetea.org>

Ethical upbringing – Strong moral values discourage participation in bribery.

Transparency in systems – Clear processes reduce opportunities for corruption.

Active anti-corruption institutions – Agencies like TAKUKURU monitor and investigate corruption cases to discourage bribery.

10. Explain four (4) principles of democracy.

Participation – Citizens have the right and duty to participate in governance through voting and civic engagement.

Rule of law – Everyone, including leaders, must follow the law to ensure fairness.

Accountability – Government officials are responsible to the citizens for their actions and decisions.

Freedom and equality – All citizens enjoy equal rights, freedom of expression, and protection from discrimination.

11. Draw the structure of the Cabinet of the United Republic of Tanzania

The Cabinet of Tanzania is structured as follows:

- **President** – Head of state and government, chairs the Cabinet.
- **Vice President** – Assists the President and oversees assigned portfolios.
- **Prime Minister** – Coordinates government ministries and legislative affairs.
- **Ministers** – Head specific ministries, implement government policies, and report to the Cabinet.
- **Deputy Ministers** – Assist Ministers in executing ministry responsibilities.

This hierarchical structure ensures effective governance, delegation of responsibilities, and coordination across sectors.