Candidate's Number .....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION OCTOBER, 1999

0011 CIVICS

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *This paper consists of two sections: A and B.*
2. *Answer all Questions.*
3. *Write your examination number on every page of the paper.*
4. *All answers must be written in the spaces provided in the Question paper*

SECTION	QUESTIONS	SCORES	INITIAL
A	1 2 3		
B	4 5		

This paper consists of 6 printed pages.

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SECTION A

Answer ALL Questions in this section.
Each of these Questions has five statements.
Write the letter of the best statement in the box provided.

1. (i) Which of the following is not a form of government?
   A. Federation.
   B. Republic.
   C. Monarch.
   D. Parliament.
   E. Dominion.

(ii) Who is the head of a municipal council?
   A. Member of parliament.
   B. Mayor.
   C. District commissioner.
   D. Regional Local Government Officer.
   E. Councillors.

(iii) The introduction of Multi-partism in Tanzania in 1992 had aimed at:
   A. Allowing many parties in the country.
   B. Freeing people from exploitation and oppression.
   C. Expanding and strengthening democracy.
   D. Containing the interests of opposition parties.
   E. Impressing Foreigners.

(iv) The constitution which was inherited in 1961 from the colonial rule stated that the government should be under the:-
   A. President.
   B. Parliament.
   C. Governor.
   D. Prime minister.
   E. Queen of Britain.

(v) The nucleus of a family comprises of
   A. Father, mother and their children.
   B. Father, mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers.
   C. Brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts.
   D. Fathers, mothers, uncles and aunts.
   E. Parents and grandparents.

(vi)

(vii)

(viii)

(ix)

(x)

(vi) In a democratic state, changes of its leadership is made through

A. Resignation.
B. Revolution.
C. General election.
D. Heritage.
E. Vote of no confidence.

(vii) The parliament is also known as legislature because it:-

A. Has power to make laws.
B. Approves the state budget.
C. Check the government works.
D. Can vote out the president.
E. Approves the appointments of prime – ministers.

(viii) A proposal for a new law is called.

A. Bill
B. By law
C. Statute
D. Judiciary
E. An appeal.

(ix) The public instrument which shows the distribution of public power and its limits is the:

A. Judiciary
B. Political Party
C. Parliament
D. Constitution
E. Mass media.

(x) The political party which struggled for the Independence of Tanzania Mainland and succeeded was:

A. T.A.A.
B. T.F.1.
C. A.N.C.
D. TANU.
E. E.A.S.P.

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2. Match the items in List B with those provided in List A. Write the letter of the item in list B against the number in List A.

LIST A

(i) 1964
(ii) El – Nino
(iii) White paper 1998
(iv) Multi-party election
(v) Ali Hassan Mwinyi
(vi) Chief Justice
(vii) 1967
(viii) Pius Msekwa
(ix) Warioba Commission 1996
(x) UN

LIST B

A. Arusha Declaration
B. Corruption in Tanzania
C. 1995 October
D. Changes in the constitution
E. Speaker of parliament
F. Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar
G. Fredrick Sumaye
H. Vice President
I. Human Rights Charter
J. Francis Nyalali
K. SADC
L. Second President of Tanzania
M. Pr. Juma Kapuya
N. Heavy rains

3. Write "TRUE" if the statement is correct and "FALSE" if the statement is incorrect

(i) Components of a nation are people, territory and government .....

(ii) A.N.C., AMMUT, UTP and ZPPP were political parties opposing the TANU party during the struggle for Independence in Tanganyika .....

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(iii) The state constitution is made by the cabinet .....

(iv) There is a relationship between human rights and democracy .....

(v) OAU was formed in Addis Ababa in May 1963 .....

(vi) Feudalism was the earliest and notorious form of exploitation and humiliation

.....

(vii) Slaves were owned by individuals and not by the government .....

(viii) Civics also deals with the study of environment .....

(ix) Mozambique is a member of the commonwealth .....

(x) Tanzania is a United Republic with 2 governments .....

SECTION B

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

A great part of Tanzania has fertile land and gets sufficient rain. Our country can produce various crops for home consumption and for export. We can produce such food crops as maize, rice, wheat, beans, cassava, sorghum, sweet potatoes and groundnuts as well as cash crops such as sisal, cotton, coffee, tobacco, pyrethrum and tea. If we produce those crops in large quantities we can export them.

Our Land is also good for grazing cattle, goats, sheep and for raising chicken. We can also get plenty of fish from our lakes, rivers and from the sea. All our farmers are in areas which can produce two or three or even more of the food and cash crops mentioned above. Each farmer could increase his or her production so as to get more food and more money. And because the main aim of development is to be able to get enough food and more money for our other needs, we must aim at increasing our production of those agricultural crops. Infact it is the surest way to develop our country. Through increased agricultural production, every Tanzanian will be able to obtain enough food and money to meet his or her needs.

QUESTIONS

(i) What is a suitable heading or title of the above passage?

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(ii) When do you think our national can get crops for export?

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(iii) According to the passage, what is the aim of development?

.....

.....

(iv) What can farmers produce in their areas?

.....

.....

(v) Apart from agricultural production what other activities does Tanzania do?

.....

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5. Write brief notes on each of the following

(i) By election .....

(ii) Sovereignity .....

(iii) A political party .....

(iv) Community .....

(v) A shadow minister .....

(vi) Civics .....

(vii) Imperialism .....

(viii) Family .....

(ix) Government .....

(x) Nation .....