Candidate's No .....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2001

CIVICS

0011

TIME: 2½ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections A and B.
2. Answer all questions.
3. Write your number on every page of the paper.
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided in the question paper.

FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY		
QUESTION NO.	SCORE	INITIALS OF EXAMINER
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 06 printed pages.

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SECTION A (60 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section. Each of these questions has four statements. Write the letter of the best answer in the box provided.

1. (i) A social group of people who are closely related to each other by blood, marriage or by adoption is called a:

A. Community
B. Nation
C. Family
D. Government

(ii) An organ of government which interprets the law of the country is:

A. The legislature
B. The executive
C. The parliament
D. The judiciary

(iii) The National Anthem is sung when:

A. The President appoints ministers
B. A member of parliament is sworn in.
C. The President inspects a guard of honour or addresses the nation
D. There is a coat of arms

(iv) The bill of rights was included in the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania so as to:

A. Ensure that human rights are guaranteed by the constitution
B. Make people violate human rights.
C. Make the people happy with the constitution
D. Remove some individual freedom.

(v) One of the following is not a component that forms a nation

A. Government
B. People
C. Parliament
D. Territory

(vi) The parliament is also known as the legislature because:

A. It has power to make laws.
B. It approves the state budget
C. It checks the Government works
D. It can vote out the President.

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(vii) Freedom to live as you wish is:

A. Tradition
B. Liberty
C. Responsibility
D. Fascism

(viii) The three arms of the government are:

A. President, Vice-President and Prime Minister
B. President, cabinet and judges.
C. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
D. President, constitution and parliament

(ix) A constituency is:

A. Parliamentary meeting
B. Voting area sending one member to the national Assembly
C. Constitution ammendment
D. An elected member of the National Assembly

(x) In a democratic state changes of the leaders is made through:

A. Resignation
B. Revolution
C. General election
D. Heritage

2. Match the items in list B with those in list A by writing the correct letter of the item in list B against the number in list A.

LIST A

(i) Family pillars _____
(ii) Republics _____
(iii) Democracy _____
(iv) Prime Minister _____
(v) One of the National symbols _____
(vi) Human rights _____
(vii) Mayor _____
(viii) Constitution _____
(ix) Parliament _____
(x) CUF _____

LIST B

A. Civic United Front
B. Law making body
C. The Coat Arms
D. Rule of the people by the people for the people.

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E. City Council
F. Love, respect, cooperation, peace.
G. Governments headed by presidents
H. Right to Education
I. Leader of Government business in parliament
J. A body of rules and principles
K. 9th December
L. Chairman of District Council
M. Abuse of Power
N. Government headed by monarchies.

3. Write TRUE for a correct statement and FALSE for an incorrect statement.

(i) A member of parliament has to be a member of political party _____

(ii) A Municipal Council is headed by a Director _____

(iii) Tanzania was once a one party state _____

(iv) The currency of Zanzibar is different from the currency of Tanzania Mainland _____

(v) The President of Zanzibar is the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania _____

(vi) A Republic is a government that is headed by Prime Minister _____

(vii) Education is every one's right _____

(viii) The speaker of the National Assembly is appointed by the President _____

(ix) There are two types of Democracy _____

(x) Sports and Games are among of the economic and cultural activities in Tanzania _____

SECTION B (40 MARKS)

4. Answer ALL questions in this section. Read carefully the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

"The education provided by the colonial government in Tanganyika and Zanzibar had a different purpose. It was not meant to prepare young people for the service of their own country. Instead it was aimed at imposing colonial values and to train few individual Africans for the service of the colonial state such as junior clerks and officials. Colonial education emphasized individualism and not cooperation in society.

Colonial education encouraged attitude of human inequality and the domination of the weak by the strong especially in the economic field. It did not transmit or transfer our traditional values, knowledge and attitudes from one generation to the next.

Since independence action has been taken by the government of Tanzania to change all that. Firstly, the racial differences within the education system itself have been abolished. Discrimination based on religion has also been abolished.

There has also been a very big expansion of educational facilities such as schools. As a result the number of children going to school has greatly increased in both primary and secondary schools and also in colleges. This is something we can be proud of. Above all, the education provided in all our schools now is much more Tanzanian in content. Our education system encourages social goals of living and working together for the common good. This means that the education system of Tanzania emphasizes the spirit of cooperation and not individualism. It stresses equality of all human beings and discourages attitudes of inequality, superiority and discrimination of any kind. All our young people who go through our schools should acquire such good values and attitudes of self-reliance and desire to serve the nation. They should be responsible citizens who will work hard to develop Tanzania"

QUESTIONS

(i) Suggest a suitable title or heading for the passage

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(ii) According to the passage what steps have been taken in order to improve the education system in Tanzania since independence? Mention any three.

(a) .....
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(b) .....
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(c) .....
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(iii) Mention any THREE disadvantages of colonial education

(a) .....
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(b) .....
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(c) .....
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(iv) Give any THREE advantages of education given in Tanzania since independence.

(a) .....
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(b) .....
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(c) .....
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5. Write short notes on the following:

(i) National symbols of Tanzania

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(ii) Social and economic activities of Tanzania society

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(iii) Individual rights

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(iv) Central government

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(v) National Executive Council

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(vi) Constitution

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(vii) Responsible citizenship

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(viii) Republic

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(ix) Special group in Tanzania

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(x) Abuse of power by public servants

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