Candidate's No. .....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2004

0011 CIVICS

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections A and B
2. Answer ALL questions
3. Write your Examination number on every page
4. ALL answers must be written in the space provided
5. Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	INITIALS OF EXAMINER
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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SECTION A (50 MARKS)

Write the letter of the BEST answer in the box provided

1 (i) In African families decision making is made according to :-
A. Government and religion
B. Religions and age
C. Government and father
D. Tradition and head of family.

(ii) Collective name for town, Municipal, district and city council is .....
A. Urban Authority
B. People's Power
C. Native Authority
D. Local Authority.

(iii) The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance in Tanzania was established in:
A. 1947
B. 2000
C. 2001
D. 1995.

(iv) A bill passed by the National Assembly can only become a law if it is approved by:
A. Chief Justice
B. The President
C. Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
D. Attorney General.

(v) The organ which is responsible for election procedures in Tanzania is called:
A. Tanzania elections
B. Presidential elections
C. National Electoral Commission
D. Presidential Commission of Election.

(vi) A representative democratic society should not have:
A. Corruption
B. Rule of law
C. Periodic elections
D. Good governance.

(vii) Which of the following is not an indicator of National development:
A. Political parties
B. Per Capita income
C. Daily food supply
D. Energy consumption.

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(viii) A set of laws which govern the country is known as:
A. Laws of the country
B. Special constitution
C. Constitution
D. National By-laws.

(ix) The declaration of the state of emergence is made when
A. The President is angry
B. A Nation is at war
C. Three states are united
D. The parliament is dissolved

(x) Direct democracy can be applied on the following except
A. Big population
B. Small population
C. Street meeting
D. Village meeting

(xi) One of the following is not part of the parliament:
A. The Chief Justice
B. The Shadow Minister
C. The Ministers
D. The President

(xii) One aspect of Human Rights is
A. Feel happiness
B. Respect for law and orders
C. Working hard
D. Participate in general election.

(xiii) The functions of the legislature in democratic state are:
A. To make, pass, amend, and translate laws
B. To make, pass, amend and suspend laws
C. To make, pass, amend and excute laws
D. To make, pass, amend and enforce laws

(xiv) External source of Government revenue which is non-payable is:
A. Domestic loan borrowing
B. Loan from World Bank
C. Loan from African Development Bank
D. A grant.

(xv) There are two types of corruption. These are:
A. Black mail and Fraud
B. Patronage and Grafting
C. Fraud and theft
D. Swindling and theft.

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(xvi) In the constitution Monarchy type of Government, the head of Government is the
A President
B King or Queen
C Secretary of the state
D Prime Minister

(xvii) Legal system in Tanzania is headed by
A Attorney General
B Speaker
C Chief Justice
D Inspector General of Police

(xviii) The unchangeable experience of the past in the society of people is known as
A Customs
B Traditions
C Symbols
D Crafts

(xix) Skill, Experience, Efficiency, Confidentiality sense of duty and Honesty are
A Sources of Government revenue
B Functions of Civil service
C Qualities of Civil servants
D Overall functions of the executive

(xx) One of the following pairs is among the public and private institutions
A TANU, ASP
B AU, ASA
C EAC, SADC
D CRDB, TPRT

2 Match the items in LIST B with those provided in LIST A by writing the letters in LIST B against each item in LIST A

LIST A		LIST B
(i)	Attorney General	
(ii)	P.C.B	
(iii)	Monarchy	
(iv)	Interim constitution	
(v)	The Coat of Arms	
(vi)	Legal rights	
(vii)	Separation of power	
(viii)	Regional Commissioner	
(ix)	Accountability and Transparency	
(x)	Arusha	

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LIST B

A	Principles of Good Governance
B	The Executive, Judiciary and Parliament
C	Local Government and Central Government
D	Law making body of the state
E	Identifies Tanzania as a nation
F	Ant-corruption organ in Tanzania
G	Leader of government business in Parliament
H	Declared Tanzania as one party state
I	The officer in charge of the district council
J	Sources of local government revenue
K	Government headed by the president
L	Can be claimed to the court of law
M	Formed in 1977
N	Is the head of legal system
O	Honesty and discipline
P	A sovereign state headed by the queen or King
Q	The headquarters of the East Africa Community

3 Write "T" for TRUE statement and "F" for FALSE statement

(i) The battle against AIDS/HIV is for all citizens except youth .....

(ii) One of the Woman's sexual abuse is Genital mutilation .....

(iii) Emergency power, external affairs and defence are non-union matters .....

(iv) Crimes are offences against the state .....

(v) Education is among the basic human needs .....

(vi) Sports, games, religion and school are among the socialization agents .....

(vii) AIDS has prevention as well as cure .....

(viii) Freedom of press can help to fight corruption in our country .....

(ix) Currently the government of Tanzania is privatizing public enterprises in order to improve efficiency and productivity .....

(x) Grievances of workers only contributed in the struggle for independence .....

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

Women in Tanzania and the world over, have always been very active in contributing to National development. This contribution however has neither been recognized nor acknowledged by society especially the decision makers who have always been mostly men

In Tanzania, for example, during colonial era, many men moved to sisal and Tobacco plantations to provide the needed labour force. Women were left home to care for children and parents. During the struggle for independence in the 1950's women did a lot in campaigning but during elections were rarely voted into parliamentary seats

On the issue of education, parents and the community at large preferred to educate boys more than they did for girls.

Girls were expected to bring dowry for their parents once they had reached puberty.

At family level, decision making was done by the father and the rest of the members were just obeying.

After independence things changed a bit where more girls had access to school. However, subjects remained the same, gender stereotyped ones. As a result of lack of education their roles were ignored as a result they are having less access to employment opportunities and choices as well as lack of decision making within and outside their homes. Decision making on issues like reproductive health, family size and child spacing are not within their power.

The main cause of this discrimination of women is the wrong belief and customs through informal education which are to be eradicated soon by those who value women contribution to development. Stakeholders on issues related to women development in collaboration with leaders should sensitize and educate the people about equality.

Women need to be empowered through education and training, health, employment and providing them with financial support (loans) for small business. Cultural practices which do not favour women should be removed. "To educate a woman is to educate the entire Nation"

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QUESTIONS

(i) Suggest a suitable title for this passage

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(ii) According to the passage, what role did women play during colonial era

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(iii) According to the Author women continued to face problems after independence which were:

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(iv) According to the passage which areas need to be addressed in order to solve the problem:

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(v) In two sentences, what does the author mean when he says "To educate a woman is to educate the entire Nation"

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5. Write short notes on the following terms.

(a) Dictatorial government

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(b) Absolute Monarchy

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(c) Government Expenditure

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(d) Local Government

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(e) Drug Abuse

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(f) Good Governance

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(g) HIV/AIDS prevention

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(h) Manifesto

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(i) Family orientation

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