Candidate's No.....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2005

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

1. Write the letter of the BEST answer in the box provided.

(i) One of the following is not a Component of a Nation.

A. Land.
B. Aliens.
C. People.
D. Government.

(ii) Which one of the following is the best definition of Civics?

A. Is the study of the government and its organs.
B. Is the study of human rights and responsibilities
C. Is the study of human relationship in the society.
D. Is the study of laws, customs, Norms and punishment of the people in the society?

(iii) Government bills originates from:-

A. The Cabinet Ministers and the Attorney.
B. Judges and members of the parliament.
C. The president and vice president.
D. The citizens.

(iv) When the state officials are said to be acting within the law and the constitution, this is referred as:-

A. Human rights.
B. Natural justice.
C. Parliamentary supremacy.
D. Rule of law.

(v) In Democratic government:-

A. The government controls labour and peasants unions.
B. Few persons control the powers of the government.
C. Laws are made by the consent of the governed.
D. Individual rights are considered less important than the welfare of the Nation.

(vi) The chairman of the revolutionary council of Zanzibar is also:-

A. President of the United Republic of Zanzibar.
B. President of the United Republic of Tanzania.
C. President of Zanzibar.
D. Chief Minister of Zanzibar.

(vii) The following are sources of government revenue except

A. Development levy.
B. Income tax
C. Rents.
D. License fee.

(viii) Which one of the following is the administrative unit of the central government?

A. Judiciary.
B. Cabinet.
C. Local government.
D. Executive.

(ix) Tanzania makes general National election after every.

A. Five terms.
B. Five session.
C. Five periods.
D. Five years.

(x) In the family young children have the role and duty of:

A. Taking care of the family.
B. Helping in house hold chores.
C. Providing members with love.
D. Providing security.

(xi) The following is one of the source of refugees.

A. Hot weather.
B. Cold weather.
C. Hunger.
D. Warm weather.

(xii) Who is the speaker of the African Union's parliament?

A. Hon. Getrude Mongela.
B. Hon. Anna Mkapa.
C. Hon. Anna Makinda.
D. Hon. Salim Ahmed Salim.

(xiii) The chief advisor of the government who is also the cabinet member is .....

A. Magistrate.
B. Judges.
C. Prime Minister.
D. Attorney General.

(xiv) The president of South Africa is:-

A. Nelson Mandela.
B. Thabo Mbeki.
C. Joshua Nkomo.
D. Walter Sisulu.

(xv) The organ of the country which implements laws of the state is.

A. Legislature.
B. Judiciary.
C. Parliament.
D. Executive.

(xvi) The chairman of South African Development Community (SADC) is:

A. President Thabo Mbeki.
B. President Joachim Chissano.
C. President Benjamin Mkapa.
D. President Bingu wa Mutharika.

(xvii) One disadvantage of a written constitution is:-

A. Simple and clear.
B. Create harmony.
C. Is flexible.
D. Tends to be rigid.

(xviii) One can get HIV/AIDS by:

A. Having a baby before the age of 15 years.
B. Being bitten by mosquitoes.
C. Having unsafe sex.
D. Staying with an infected person.

(xix) Gender equity can be defined as:

A. Gender balance.
B. Principle of being fair to both men and women.
C. Relation between men and women.
D. Women Empowerment.

(xx) Which of the following is the women oppression;

A. Female Genital Mutilation.
B. Educating them.
C. Child bearing.
D. Taking children to school.

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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) Primary court. _____
(ii) 10th December, 1963. _____
(iii) Warioba Commission of 1996. _____
(iv) Liberty. _____
(v) Naturalisation. _____
(vi) Majority rule. _____
(vii) Female genital mutilation. _____
(viii) Polygamy _____
(ix) Violation of Human rights. _____
(x) Special groups. _____

LIST B.

A. Involving one husband and two or more wives.
B. Court from the bottom.
C. Political Independence of Zanzibar.
D. Anti – corruption Commission in Tanzania
E. The freedom to live as you wish.
F. Person acquires new citizenship though written documents.
G. Citizens freedom of decision making.
H. A kind of dictatorship rule.
I. The society have to provide those people with necessary social services.
J. Type of human Rights.
K. Chairperson of SADC.
L. Social cultural practice which abuse women's rights.

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3. Write 'T' for TRUE correct statement and 'F' for FALSE incorrect statement.

(i) Tanzania is a one party state ____

(ii) Gender discrimination is not a type of abuse of power ____

(iii) Equality is a situation where every one is treated in the same way without discrimination. ____

(iv) Tanzania is a republic with three governments. ____

(v) Components of a nation are people, territory and political party ____

(vi) Democracy is a Greek word which means power in the hands of a few people. ____

(vii) The results of the General elections are announced by the permanent commission of enquiry. ____

(viii) Education, religion, language and science and technology indicate culture. ____

(ix) STD's and HIV/AIDS are sexually transmitted diseases. ____

(x) Child employment is one of the abuse of the children's rights. ____

SECTION B

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

Citizenship is full membership of a country. The word citizenship is derived from the Latin word "Civitus" meaning citizen or member of a city. A person who holds the legal position of citizenship is called a citizen. A citizen has certain rights and privileges. He/she must also perform certain duties. Not all people living in the same country are citizens. People who are not citizens of a country are regarded as aliens. Aliens have some of the rights and duties of citizens.

A responsible citizen is one who is well informed of his/her rights and duties. But not only that, he/she must enjoy his/her rights. In turn for his/her rights a citizen owes allegiance to his country: perform Civic duties, obey the laws of the country and even give military services if called on, to do so.

He/she must pay national and local taxes and he/she is expected to exercise his/her vote in elections. By such acts, a good citizen carries out his/her civic responsibilities.

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A good citizen tries to learn as much as possible about the way his/her country is governed. He/she may gain this knowledge by reading books, newspapers, pamphlets on government policy and reports of debates in his/her law making body. With this knowledge he/she can form intelligent opinions on government policy. He/she can express his/her views on policies of political parties by exercising his/her vote in elections.

In many countries, school children learn about rights and duties of citizens in civic education programmes. These programmes at school level may be known in various names such as current affairs, civics, social studies etc. The basic objective of teaching citizenship in any nation is to convey to the learner the body of knowledge, set of values and behavioural orientations which are considered necessary for the sustenance and well being of the nation. Citizenship education therefore, seeks to gain young people's support for the nation's civic culture through a variety of educational process dealing with the cognitive and affective development of the learner.

QUESTIONS:

(i) Suggest a suitable title for this passage ----------

(ii) Mention six responsibilities of a citizen ----------

(a) ----------

(b) ----------

(c) ----------

(d) ----------

(e) ----------

(f) ----------

(iii) According to the passage a person who holds the legal position of citizenship is called a ----------

(iv) People who are not citizens of a country are regarded as ----------

(v) Citizenship education seeks to gain ----------

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5. Write short notes on the following terms.

(i) Socialization.
(ii) Legislation.
(iii) Environment.
(iv) A ruling political party.
(v) Liberal democracy.
(vi) Village government.
(vii) Limitation of Human rights.
(viii) Pure democracy.
(ix) Nuclear family.
(x) Gender.