THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION, 2008

0011 **CIVICS**
TIME: 2½ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections A and B.
2. Attempt **ALL** questions.
3. Write your examination number on every page of your answer booklet(s) provided.
4. All writing must be in black or blue ink.
5. Cellphones are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.

This paper consists of 07 printed pages.

SECTION A (50 MARKS)

1. Read each of the following statements and choose the correct answer.

(i) Civics can be define as the study of:
A. the governments and their organs
B. human rights and responsibilities
C. human relationships in the society
D. laws, customs, norms and punishment.

(ii) Changes of leadership in dictatorship states are made through:
A. inheritance of power
B. coup d' état
C. general election
D. free and fair election.

(iii) "Polyandry" implies:
A. the practice of having more than one wife
B. the custom of being married to a single wife
C. the custom of having more than one husband at the same time
D. the state of being married to two husbands.

(iv) A person can get HIV/AIDS by having:
A. safe sex with an infected person
B. unsafe sex with an infected person
C. unsafe sex with uninfected person
D. safe sex with uninfected person.

(v) Courtship is important because:
A. it is a sign of love and joy
B. it prepares the pair for a happy marriage
C. it helps the pair to face a fair judgment
D. it facilitates the prosecution of the pair.

(vi) The right of people to belong to organizations of their choices is referred to as:
A. freedom of expression
B. freedom of association
C. freedom of assembly
D. right to equality.

(vii) The situation where both men and women enjoy the same rights is termed as gender:
A. equity
B. equality
C. appraisal
D. appreciation.

(viii) The form of democracy which is practiced in the United Republic of Tanzania is:
A. ideal democracy
B. direct democracy
C. pure democracy
D. representative democracy.

(ix) Which one of the following is not a Union matter in the government of the United Republic of Tanzania?
A. Foreign affairs
B. Police
C. Foreign trade
D. Immigration.

(x) The unpleasant events which occur on roads leading to damage of property and loss of life are known as:
A. road incidents
B. road traffic signs
C. traffic signs
D. road accidents.

(xi) A constituency means:
A. an area in which a member of Parliament is elected
B. an elected member of Parliament
C. a Parliament session
D. a law making committee.

(xii) The ability to select a course of action from among possible alternatives is called:
A. decision making
B. life skill
C. assertiveness
D. life style.

(xiii) One of the following colours on the national flag indicates the natural wealth of our country:
A. green
B. blue
C. black
D. yellow.

(xiv) Which of the following does NOT promote equality:
A. special schools for the blind and deaf
B. existence of public and private institutions based on race
C. multi-racial Parliament
D. more chances for women in higher learning institutions.

(xv) Which of the following tasks requires skilled labour?
A. Digging sand from rivers
B. Carrying luggage
C. Constructing houses
D. Quarrying stones.

(xvi) A form of government in which two countries have merged to form one government is called a:
A. Federal government
B. Monarchy government
C. Kingship government
D. Union government.

(xvii) The following are steps of decision making EXCEPT:
A. identifying ways to cope with peer pressure
B. defining a problem
C. listing alternative solutions to the problem
D. stating criteria to consider.

(xviii) Which of the following is the major source of revenue in Tanzania?
A. Exports
B. Selling of government assets
C. Taxation
D. Grants and aids from donors.

(xix) Family stability is a result of:
A. love, peace, respect and proper morals
B. food, shelter, clothing and children
C. peace, dowry, love and shelter
D. proper morals, food, dowry and respect.

(xx) Which among the following titles is the presidential appointment?
A. Speaker of the Parliament
B. Deputy Speaker of the Parliament
C. Regional Education Officers
D. Chief Justice.

2. Match the items in LIST A against those in LIST B, by writing the letter of the correct response against its number in A.

LIST A

(i) Non discrimination based on race, sex and age.
(ii) Participation of more than one political party
(iii) Values related to human life and human dignity.
(iv) Allowing citizens to know what is happening in the country.
(v) Elected and appointed officials are responsible for their actions.
(vi) The state of being held accountable for violating laws.
(vii) Private ownership of property and businesses.
(viii) Political right provided to an individual.
(ix) Leaders' involvement in Corruption.
(x) Checks and balances.

LIST B

A. Multi-Party System
B. Abuse of power
C. Human rights
D. The rule of law
E. Economic freedom
F. Separation of powers
G. Transparency
H. Accountability
I. Right to equality
J. Citizen participation
K. Supreme power
L. Political tolerance
M. Public institution
N. Prosecutor.

3. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.
   (i) The government affairs in the Parliament of Tanzania are headed by the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.
   (ii) The inherited patterns of thoughts or actions are known as traditions.
   (iii) Teaching, nursing, accounting and preaching are examples of non manual works.
   (iv) Honesty is an element of improper behaviour.
   (v) People who are not citizens of a country are known as aliens.
   (vi) Election is important because it is a way of satisfying people's needs.
   (vii) Constitution shows the relation between the non citizens and those who govern.
   (viii) Direct democracy allows for the highest level of participation.
   (ix) Paying bride price is one of the customary laws that promote inequality between men and women.
   (x) The parliament is one of the branches of legislature.

SECTION B (50 MARKS)

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

All persons born in Tanzania or naturalized in Tanzania are citizens of Tanzania; that is to say, there are two ways of acquiring Tanzanian citizenship, one by birth and two by naturalization. Citizenship by birth is acquired by being born in Tanzania. It is quite possible, however, for one to gain Tanzanian citizenship at birth even though he or she is born abroad. Two basic rules are applied to determine citizenship; one, the law of the soil where born, two the law of the blood to whom born. In the first case any person born in Tanzanian embassy or by a Tanzanian citizen in a foreign country is a citizen. However, children born of foreign diplomatic officials are not citizens.

Naturalization is the legal process by which a person acquires a new citizenship sometimes after birth. For example, a foreigner can acquire citizenship after staying in Tanzania for a certain period. The immigration law explains how one can acquire citizenship in Tanzania by naturalization. Not all the people who live in Tanzania are citizens. Some of them are foreigners.

Citizenship goes with rights and duties. A citizen who knows well his or her rights and duties is a responsible citizen. The main duties of a citizen are such as loyalty to the country, obedience to the laws of the country, payment of taxes, and defence of the country.

Questions

(i) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.
(ii) Mention the two ways through which citizenship is acquired.
(iii) Write down two characteristics of a citizen.
(iv) List down any two responsibilities of a citizen.
(v) Explain briefly how a foreigner can become a Tanzanian.

5. Briefly define and explain the importance of each of the following:
   (i) Election Campaigns
   (ii) The Tanzanian Parliament
   (iii) National Constitution
   (iv) Self confidence
   (v) Special groups
   (vi) Control of abuse of power
   (vii) Political tolerance
   (viii) Representative democracy
   (ix) Road safety
   (x) The National Anthem.