Candidate's Examination No. ……..

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION, 2009

0011 **CIVICS**
TIME: 2 HOURS **November, 2009**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of TWO sections **A** and **B**.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. **ALL** writing must be in blue or black ink.
4. Write your examination number on every page.
5. **ALL** answers must be written in this paper.
6. Cellphones are not allowed in the examination room.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	INITIALS OF EXAMINER
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 6 printed pages.

SECTION A (50 MARKS)

Read each of the following statements carefully and write the letter of the correct answer in the box provided.

1. For each of the following items choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Which of the following gives the basic needs of human being?
- A. Education and health services
- B. Food, shelter and education
- C. Safety, food and shelter
- D. Shelter, clothes and food

(ii) Husband, wife and their children form a family which is referred to as:-
- A. An extended family
- B. A couple family
- C. A nuclear family
- D. A single parent family

(iii) The legal system in Tanzania is headed by the:-
- A. Attorney General
- B. Chief Justice
- C. Inspector General of Police
- D. President

(iv) The colour of the national flag which represents ocean and other water bodies found in Tanzania is:-
- A. Black
- B. Blue
- C. Green
- D. Yellow.

(v) The symbols or markers designed to instruct road users are known as:-
- A. Road traffic congestion
- B. Road traffic lights
- C. Road traffic safety
- D. Road traffic signs.

(vi) An example of an economic right is the right to:-
- A. Own property
- B. Vote
- C. Live
- D. Movement

(vii) The election in which a vacant post in a constituency is filled, is called:-
A. Buy election
B. By-election
C. General election
D. Small election

(viii) The organ responsible for conducting and supervising general elections in Tanzania is the:-
A. National Assembly
B. National Electoral Commission
C. National Electoral Committee
D. National Election Committee

(ix) The two types of corruption include:-
A. Blackmail and fraud
B. Fraud and theft
C. Patronage and grafting
D. Swindling and blackmail

(x) A person who knows his/her rights and duties is said to be:-
A. A responsible citizen
B. An alien
C. A refugee
D. A responsible man

(xi) Attending a campaign rally is one way of exercising the freedom of:-
A. Expression
B. Hearing
C. Assembly
D. Participation

(xii) A law originates from:-
A. A bill
B. An appeal
C. A by-law
D. Judiciary

(xiii) The non payable external sources of government revenue is known as:-
A. Debt
B. Credit
C. Grant
D. Loan

(xiv) The following are steps in problem solving except:-
A. Defining the solution
B. Gathering information
C. Generating alternatives
D. Initiating mediation

(xv) What is the smallest local government unit?
- A. Division government
- B. Local government
- C. Village government
- D. Ward government

(xvi) Which of the following is an example of an improper behaviour?
- A. Aggressiveness
- B. Generosity
- C. Kindness
- D. Solidarity

(xvii) A person can get HIV/AIDS through:-
- A. Playing with an infected person
- B. Shaking hands with an infected person
- C. Sharing razor blades with an infected person
- D. Taking shower with an infected person

(xviii) One of the following is NOT a form of marriage:-
- A. Bigamy
- B. Courtship
- C. Monogamy
- D. Polyandry

(ixx) The ability to bear with unpleasant and annoying situations is known as:-
- A. Accountability
- B. Arrogance
- C. Assertive
- D. Tolerance

(xx) The situation in which men and women are unfairly treated is called:-
- A. Gender issues
- B. Gender roles
- C. Gender mainstreaming
- D. Gender discrimination

2. Match the items in **LIST A** with those in **LIST B**, by writing the letter of the correct response against each other

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Agent of central government	A. Abuse of power
(ii) Officiates the major national ceremonies	B. Carrying luggage
(iii) Freedom of opinion and expression	C. Citizenship by descent
(iv) Misuse of public funds	D. Citizenship by naturalization
(v) A way of changing leadership in a democratic state	E. Compassion
(vi) Special seats for women in the Parliament of Tanzania	F. Corruption
(vii) An example of unskilled labour	G. Creative thinking
(viii) A citizenship acquired through application	H. Critical thinking
(ix) The ability to come up with new ways of doing things	I. Election
(x) Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients.	J. Economic right
	K. Gender discrimination
	L. Human rights abuse
	M. Individual right
	N. Local government
	O. Judiciary
	P. President
	Q. Prime Minister
	R. Teaching
	S. Positive discrimination
	T. Revolution

ANSWERS

LIST A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
LIST B										

3. For each of the following statements write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.

(i) Zebra cross allow cars to cross the road. _____
(ii) Prostitution is an illegal activity. _____
(iii) Negotiating and fighting are examples of problem solving techniques _____
(iv) Hardworking is an element of proper behaviour. _____
(v) Representative democracy is suitable for a classroom situation. _____
(vi) Tanzanian can become an American at the same time. _____
(vii) The battle against HIV/AIDS in Tanzanians is the responsibility of all. _____
(viii) The United Republic of Tanzania is a country with one government. _____
(ix) The principle of separation of powers helps to prevent abuse of power by government officials. _____
(x) Female Genital Mutilation is one of the socio-cultural practices which oppresses women. _____

SECTION B (50 MARKS)

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

The number of children who are seen loitering in cities and towns increases day by day. Between 1960 and 1970, very few of these were seen in Tanzania. However, from 1970 up to now their number has greatly increased.

One of the reasons could be the death of parents or guardians. The cause of death nowadays could be HIV/AIDS. Due to ignorance, some relative refuse to live with orphans for fear that they will be infected with the disease. Other relatives are not willing to add extra children to their families and see them as a burden. There are also relatives who are irresponsible. The unfortunate children therefore, end up in streets.

Another reason for street children is that some parents are very strict or cruel. They punish their children severely for even slight mistakes. In order to escape this kind of torture and brutality, the abused children run away.

Separation or divorce of parents due to drunkenness, harassment or other misunderstandings may be another reason for Street children. The children do not get parental love and care and may decide not to stay with either of the parents.

Lack of enough knowledge on family planning could also contribute to having street children. As the family keeps on growing, parents fail to sustain their children. Such children miss their basic necessities and decide to go to the streets to find them.

QUESTIONS

(a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.
(b) Write down three causes for street children.
(c) Give two reasons why do parents separate.
(d) Explain briefly why some relatives refuse to live with orphans whose parents died of HIV/AIDS.
(e) From your opinion explain why there were few street children in Tanzania between 1960 and 1970.

5. Define and briefly explain the importance of each of the following:

(a) Government
(b) Work
(c) Critical thinking
(d) Gender equity
(e) Rule of law
(f) Life-skills
(g) Free and Fair elections
(h) Coat of arms
(i) Family
(j) Human rights