Candidate's Examination No.....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION, 2012

0011 **CIVICS**

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections A and B.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in both sections.
3. **ALL** answers must be written in the spaces provided.
4. Write your examination number at the top right corner of every page.
5. **ALL** writing must be in black or blue ink.
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		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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SECTION A (50 MARKS)

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

(i) One of the following is not true about democracy:
A. majority rule
B. military rule
C. rule of law
D. tolerance to minority interest.

(ii) A constituency means:
A. a law making body
B. a law making committee
C. all elected members of parliament
D. an area in which a member of parliament is elected.

(iii) The ability to understand other people's feelings and feel concerned of their problems refers to:
A. awareness
B. commitment
C. empathy
D. sympathy.

(iv) It establishes, defines roles, power and structure of the government and its organs:
A. by-law
B. constitution
C. manifesto
D. nation.

(v) In life skills, the ability of a person to appreciate himself or herself is known as:
A. assertiveness
B. self awareness
C. self esteem
D. self service.

(vi) G-Company limited prefers employing men than women, the stereotype revealed by the company is:
A. gender empowerment
B. gender gap
C. gender inequality
D. gender stereotyping.

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

(viii) One of the following is among the components of a nation:
A. constitution
B. legislature
C. sovereignty
D. national symbols.

(ix) Freedom of movement represents the following type of human rights:
A. civil and political
B. economic and cultural
C. legal and moral
D. social and cultural.

(x) The parliament has the mandate to approve the appointment of:
A. Attorney General
B. Chief Justice
C. Opposition spokes person
D. The Prime Minister.

(xi) HIV/AIDS keeps on killing people because:
A. it is difficult and impossible to avoid it
B. most people are busy with economic activities
C. people do not want to change their behaviours on relationships
D. there are unknown methods of transmission.

(xii) One of the following is non-union matter:
A. citizenship
B. civil aviation
C. defence and security
D. road maintenance.

(xiii) **H** and **P** are among traffic signs which are in the group of:
A. danger
B. information
C. order
D. warning.

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(xiv) The following are characteristics of free and fair election except:
A. equal access to mass media
B. equal opportunities to all parties
C. free and fair campaign
D. free electoral commission for the ruling party.

(xv) In Tanzania the institution which is responsible for tax collection is:
A. BOT
B. NAO
C. NSSF
D. TRA.

(xvi) In the United Republic of Tanzania the state of emergence is declared by the:
A. commander in chief
B. head of government
C. head of T.P.D.F.
D. The Prime Minister.

(xvii) The smallest local government unit is:
A. district
B. division
C. village
D. ward.

(xviii) The legal system in Tanzania is headed by:
A. Attorney General
B. Chief Justice
C. The President
D. The Prime Minister.

(xix) The type of family experienced in most African societies is:
A. extended
B. nuclear
C. polygamous
D. single parent.

(xx) The appointed Presidential Commission for Constitution is aiming at:
A. amending the constitution
B. bringing interim constitution
C. bringing new constitution
D. supporting the current constitution.

7. Match the items in List A with those in List B by writing the letter of the correct response in the table provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) A Coat of Arms which lacks crops, human figures and peak of mount Kilimanjaro	A. Accountability and transparency
(ii) A special power of the president	B. Abuse of power
(iii) All powers are in the hands of one political government	C. Check and balance
(iv) Biological difference between men and women	D. Democracy
(v) Economic activities that citizens engage in to enable them pay taxes to the government	E. Election
(vi) Give more power to the people at their localities	F. Emblem
(vii) Good basis for peace and stability within the country	G. Family stability
(viii) Leaders involvement in corruption	H. Gender
(ix) Principle of good governance	I. Local government
(x) Separation of powers.	J. National symbols
	K. Prerogative mercy
	L. Presidential standards
	M. Sex
	N. Totalitarianism
	O. Work.

ANSWERS

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

3. The following statements are either correct or not correct. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.
   (i) Women empowerment is the state of gender discrimination. .....
   (ii) The government affairs in the Parliament of Tanzania are headed by the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. .....
   (iii) In Tanzania prostitution is an illegal activity. .....
   (iv) Life skills help us to solve various problems such as HIV/AIDS. .....
   (v) The District Executive Directors are appointed by District Commissioners on behalf of Regional Commissioners. .....
   (vi) Wife inheritance is a negative socio-cultural practice. .....

(vii) Democracy has shortcomings to individuals and the society as well. .....

(viii) The Parliament is the President's main advisory organ. .....

(ix) The President of Zanzibar is the second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania. .....

(x) The legislature is made up of the National Assembly and the President. .....

SECTION B (50 MARKS)

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

Education is necessary to improve quality of labour force. Through education, knowledge and skills are obtained to enable one produce more and better quality products. In agriculture for example, one can produce more and better crops by using the knowledge and skills obtained in agricultural lessons in schools or colleges. The knowledge and skills include proper use of fertilizers, irrigation methods, pest control and conditions necessary for the growth of crops and weeding.

Education also offers skills related to employment and income opportunities. Technical or vocational training is provided so as to offer such knowledge and skills. People with such knowledge and skills can start their own business and gain income.

Questions

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

(ii) Identify knowledge and skills that can enable one to produce more and better crops according to the passage.....

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(iii) What is the aim of education?

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(iv) What are the other skills pointed out apart from agricultural skills? .....

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(v) What is the aim of vocational training? .....

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5. Define the following concepts and for each mention two points on their importance:

(i) Special groups
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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(ii) National anthem
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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(iii) Critical thinking
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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(iv) Environmental rights
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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(v) Citizenship
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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(vi) Economic activities
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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(vii) By-election
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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(viii) Civics
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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(ix) Free mass media
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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(x) Zebra crossing
Definition: .....
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Importance: .....
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