Candidates Examination Number.....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

011 **CIVICS**

Time: 2:30 Hours **Monday, 14th November 2016 a.m.**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B.
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. **All** answers must be written in the spaces provided.
4. **All** writing must be in blue or black ink.
5. **All** communication devices and calculators are not allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right corner of every page.

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	**SCORE**	**EXAMINERS' INITIALS**
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
TOTAL		

HE-FTNA2016

Candidates Examination Number.....

SECTION A (50 Marks)

1. For each item (i) – (xx), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Which of the following is the official seal or stamp of the government of Tanzania?

A Coat of arm B National Identity
C Public holiday D National Anthem.

(ii) A type of citizenship acquired when one of the applicants parents is a citizen of Tanzania is known as

A citizenship by descent B citizenship by registration
C citizenship by naturalization D citizenship by birth

(iii) A social relationship that gives one sex (male or female) more rights than the other is known as

A Gender blindness B Gender imbalance
C Gender mainstreaming D Gender discrimination.

(iv) The supreme power of a nation to make its own decisions and implement them, is called

A Legislature B Executive
C Boundaries D Sovereignty.

(v) The independence constitution of Tanganyika of 1961 was based on

A West Minister Model B Republic model
C Federal system of government D Absolute monarchy.

(vi) Equal access to the mass media to all competing political parties in election is an important element of

A freedom of association B freedom of worship
C free and fair election D direct democracy.

(vii) Which of the following is considered a child right?

A The right to quality education. B The right to employment.
C The right to work. D The right to just pay.

(viii) The ability to stand up for ones values in facing conflicting ideas and practice from friends is referred to as

A Peer resistance B Empathy
C Self - esteem D Patriotism.

(ix) Mr. Teleza was born in Tanzania, his parents were also born in Tanzania, so Mr. Teleza is a Tanzanian by

A Registration B Decent
C Birth D Naturalization.

(x) The collective name for village government, ward government and district council is

A Urban Authority
B Native Authority
C District Authorities
D Council Authority.

(xi) An organ of the government that interprets laws of the country is known as the

A Executive
B Legislative
C Judiciary
D Cabinet.

(xii) The increase of HIV and unwanted pregnancies can be a result of

A proper behaviour
B family life education
C improper behaviour
D life skills education.

(xiii) Which of the following represents mental activities?

A Digging a hole.
B Carrying luggage.
C Designing a house.
D Quarrying stones.

(xiv) One of the negative effects of wife inheritance is

A unwanted pregnancies
B increased risks of HIV/AIDS infections
C early pregnancies
D increase early marriage.

(xv) Any lawful activity that a person does to earn a living is known as

A Ideology
B work
C marketing
D interests.

(xvi) The process of restricting the exercise of some human rights in some circumstances for good reason is referred to as

A limitation of human rights
B inequality of human right
C moral rights
D human rights abuse.

(xvii) The red traffic light tells a car driver to

A stop
B pass through
C switch off a car
D go back.

(xviii) A legal status of being a member of a particular country is called

A refugee
B citizen
C dual citizen
D citizenship.

(xix) Who declares the state of emergence in Tanzania?

A The Chief of Defence Forces.
B The Speaker of the Parliament.
C The Attorney General.
D The President.

(xx) The Chief Executive Officer in Municipal Council is called

A Municipal Mayor
B Municipal Director
C District Commissioner
D Municipal Commissioner. [ ]

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A	List B
(i) A political system in which few people are elected to represent citizens in decision making organs. (ii) The organ of the village whose work is to perform day to day governance activities. (iii) A form of government where the power is exercised by a king or queen and it is hereditary. (iv) The form of government where the political power is determined by the popular election. (v) The organ of the village consisting of all adult members of the village. (vi) A system of self-governance headed by a democratically elected body of councillors. (vii) The type of government headed by an executive President. (viii) The national or state government. (ix) The main advisory organ to the President. (x) The form of government which does not respect the constitution.	A Local government B The village assembly C Monarchy government D Republic government E Central government F The village committees G Dictatorship H The cabinet I Federal government J Town council K Ward government L Indirect democracy M Democratic government N The judiciary O The village council

ANSWERS

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

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

(i) Tanzania became a federal state in 1962 _____

(ii) One of the rights enjoyed by a non-citizen in Tanzania is the right to own land _____

(iii) Democracy means power in the hands of the people _____

(iv) One of the functions of the judiciary in Tanzania is to arrest wrong doers _____

(v) Limitation of human rights is enforced to protect the rights of political leaders _____

(vi) Multiparty system promotes government accountability _____

(vii) Lumbering and carpentry are examples of physical work _____

(viii) The court of Appeal is headed of the chief justice _____

(ix) A formal and legal bond between a man and a woman is known as courtship _____

(x) Refugees are good example of special groups _____

SECTION B (50 Marks)

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

Gender refers to differences in social roles and relations between males and females. Gender roles are learned through socialization and very widely within and between cultures. Gender discrimination refers to unequal treatment between males and females whereby one gender is given more priority in different opportunities.

Some of the customs which lead to gender discrimination in our societies include food taboos. These are the practices of restricting a certain group of people from eating certain types of food. For example, some Tanzanian societies do not allow pregnant women to eat eggs or fish.

Another custom that lead to gender discrimination is the discrimination of women and children in decision making. Women and children are discriminated even in issues that concern their lives for example marriage and property ownership. Young girls have been forced to be married while widows are forced to marry brothers of their deceased husbands.

Questions

(a) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

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(b) According to the passage, what is gender discrimination?

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(c) How do people learn gender roles?

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(d) From the passage, list down two customs that lead to gender discrimination.

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(e) How are food taboos carried out in a society?

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5. Define the following concepts and for each give two points on its importance:

(a) Civics

Definition

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(b) National sovereignty

Definition.....

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(c) Proper behaviour

Definition.....

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(d) National festivals

Definition.....

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(e) Multiparty democracy

Definition.....

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(f) National constitution

Definition.....

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(g) Proportional representation

Definition.....

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(h) Nuclear family

Definition.....

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(i) The judiciary

Definition.....

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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(j) National flag

Definition.....

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Importance

(i) .....

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(ii) .....

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