*Student's Assessment Number*_____

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

**011** **CIVICS**

**Time: 2:30 Hours** **Year: 2025**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
3. Section A and C carry **fifteen (15)** marks each and section B carries **seventy (70)** marks.
4. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

| FOR ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY | | |
|---|---|---|
| **QUESTION NUMBER** | **SCORE** | **ASSESSOR'S INITIALS** |
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
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| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
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| 10 | | |
| **TOTAL** | | |
| **CHECKER'S INITIALS** | | |

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**SECTION A (15 Marks)**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) What a person is required to do when he/she wants to achieve his/her needs?

A Cope with stress
B Consider the rights of others
C Cope with emotions
D Express his/her feelings

(ii) Why the Magna Carta of 1215, French revolution of 1889 and the communist manifesto of 1948 are important in the struggle for human rights?

A They are events asserting limitation of human rights
B They are crucial turning point in the struggle for human rights
C They popularized the human rights concept
D They included certain social, economic and political rights

(iii) How would you describe an election whereby all participants are equally and fairly treated?

A General election
B Democratic election
C Equal election
D Election manifesto

(iv) Mulo remained emotionally and mentally stable after getting loss in his business. Which skills describe Mulo's ability?

A Self-awareness skills
B Ability to deal with problems
C Problem solving techniques
D Social problem solving skills

(v) Which one of the following is **not** the mandatory function of the local governments in Tanzania?

A Control of methods of husbandry
B Maintenance of laws and order
C Promoting the welfare of the people
D Proper utilization of revenue

(vi) For how long is dual citizenship lasts in Tanzania?

A 10 years
B 5 years
C 20 years
D 18 years

(vii) Which problem is likely to be faced by children born in a single parent family?

A May experience a burden to maintain a family
B May work hard to earn a living
C May not be well supported at home
D May learn the best ways to earn a living



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(viii) Bulungi factory produces furniture and bricks. What type of work produces such products?

A Hard work B Physical work
C Mental work D Simple work

(ix) Why is it important to encourage proper behaviour among the youths?

A It promotes good parental care B It promotes proper education
C It reduces social crimes and evils D It promotes good friendship

(x) Which concept is referred to when the needs of both sexes are specifically addressed?

A Gender analysis B Gender equality
C Gender role D Gender focus

2. Match the explanations on democracy in **List A** with corresponding democracy concepts in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response in the table provided.

| List A | List B |
|---|---|
| (i) A situation whereby all competing political parties in an election are treated equally. | A Election campaigns |
| (ii) A series of political meetings designed to win votes for a certain candidate. | B Political party |
| (iii) A group of people legally organized and registered for the purpose of forming a government. | C Political rallies |
| (iv) A system whereby all adult citizens come together to make decisions. | D Democracy |
| (v) A system whereby a certain group of people in a society is empowered to rule the society through popular votes. | E Direct democracy |
| | F Free and fair election |
| | G Free and fair competition |
| | H Democratic government |

**Answers**

| **List A** | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **List B** | | | | | |



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**SECTION B (70 Marks)**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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

The term state is often confused with other related concepts like country, nation and government. It is important to distinguish the concept of the state from other concepts. The term country is used to describe a geographical space or territory bounded by internationally recognized boundaries. A country is not the same as state that means being an organized political community under one government. It is possible to have more than one state in a country. For example, India is a single country with 25 states.

People inhabiting a particular country may constitute one or more nations. A nation is a community of people who constitute historically shared territory, culture, language and economy. However, there are countries consisting of many nations. The term government on the other hand, refers to the executive arm of the state responsible for controlling the state or the state ruling machinery. However, the state is more than the executive because governments change through elections or other means to suit the prevailing conditions but, a state remains the same. Above all, as a means of rule over a sovereign territory, a state exercise permanent power within a specified territory, levies taxes and operates a military and police force.

**Questions**

(a) Suggest the suitable title for this passage.

_____

_____

(b) According to the passage, what is a state?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(c) What does the phrase "governments change but state remains the same" means according to the passage?

_____

_____

_____

_____



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(d) How does the passage describe the relationship between the state and the government?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(e) With reference to the passage, which are the two functions of the state?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Briefly explain five significance of the coat of arms as a national symbol that marks out Tanzania as a nation.

(i) _____

_____

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_____

_____

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(ii) _____

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_____

_____

_____

(iii) _____

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_____

_____

_____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

5. Why is it important to help the disabled, children and elderly to cross the road safely? Give five reasons.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____



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(iv) _____

(v) _____

6. In five points, briefly show the practices that would be used by the local government to enhance democracy in their area.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv)_____

(v) _____

7. How would you help stigmatized HIV/AIDS patients to cope with their situation? Briefly give five points.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii)_____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

8. "Life skills are developed from different sources." Support this statement by giving five points.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv)

(v)

9. How the corrective measures against negative social cultural practices have promoted equal participation of men and women in Tanzania? Briefly give five points.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)_____

(v) _____

**SECTION C (15 Marks)**

Answer question **ten (10)**.

10. By using five points, prove that the Tanzanian parliament plays an essential role in ruling the state.