CIVICS
Zanzibar Examinations Council
Form Three Entrance Examination
2017

by Yohana Lozaro

1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	B	A	C	D	B	D	A	D	A

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
K	E	J	A	C	O	M	N	I	D

3.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
F	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	F	F

4.

a) Love and peace.

b) Social and cultural.

c) Village chairman.

d) Three

e) traffic lights

5.

a) HIV/AIDS

b) Frequent fever,loss of body weight and loss of appetite.

c) Avoiding the use of unsterilized syringes and avoid unscreened blood transfusion.

d) Through sexual intercourse, blood transfusion from infected person.

e) Through blood test.

6.(a) Principles of democracy include freedom of assembly, association and speech, inclusiveness and equality, citizenship, consent of the governed, voting rights, freedom from unwarranted governmental deprivation of the right to life and liberty, and minority rights.

(b)Tanzania has had three constitutions:

-the Independence Constitution (1961),

-the Republican Constitution (1962), and

-the Interim Constitution of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar (1964).

(c)Types of mental work.

-teaching

-nursing

(d)-To help children to cross the roads

-To ensure that elders get their basic needs.

(e)(i)Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

(ii)International Labour Organizatio (ILO)

(iii) Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association (ZAFELA)

(f)Local Governments are the governments which are formed at the grass – root level in order to assist the central government in matters of administration and other important activities. These governments have powers over, districts, cities and municipals or urban areas. They are created to perform administrative activities at the local levels.

central government is the government which deals with matters concerning the whole nation. This kind of authority is called central government because all the power over the country are centered on them. To exercise its power the central government has different organs which perform different duties. Ministries and directorates are examples of supporting tools of the central government.

(g) Nationa symbols

(i)National anthem

(ii)National currency

(iii)Uhuru torch

(h)Features of Direct Democracy

1. Societies have enough freedom to make their own decisions.

2. People directly contribute to government decisions.

3. All votes have equal weight.

4. All adult citizens have the fight to vote on all national issues.

(i)Functions of Village assembly

-electing village council

-Formulating village budget.

(j)-provision of education.

-punishment to those who violate human rights.

7.(a)Step 1: Identify and define the problem. State the problem as clearly as possible. ...

Step 2: Generate possible solutions.

Step 3: Evaluate alternatives.

Step 4: Decide on a solution.

Step 5: Implement the solution.

Step 6: Evaluate the outcome.

(b) benefits of Apply problem solving techniques.

-Effective problem solving restores peace and harmony to the people who have victims. Peace and harmony helps people to live comfortably.

-Effective problem solving can reduce the occurrence of deaths. Some deaths are usually due to problems such as misunderstanding among family members or a given society.

-Effective problem solving can promote development in the society. Problems are the major obstacles to the development in many societies in the world.

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8.(a) Effects of Human Right Abuse

1. Conflicts among family members and in the community. This leads to unrest and instability in the society due to the increase of crimes.

2. Conflicts between citizens and their government. This makes it difficult for the government to enforce law and order.

3. Citizens being unable to perform their duties and responsibilities in peace.

4. Increased crime and poverty in the society

5. Oppression of less fortunate members in society. For example, workers may beunderpaid or the poor may be denied justice in the court of law.

6. Citizens beingunable to obtain their basic needs when the right to work is denied orabused.

(b)ways to promote human rights.

1. The government has to maintain the rule of law where the rule of law is not maintained.

2. The government should educate its citizens about their basic rights so that they can claim them when they are denied.

3. The society has to respect all people, including the sick and disadvantaged.

4. The court of law should enforce the law in a just manner and punish those who abuse the rights of others, such as thieves and murderers.

5. There should be a system tocontrol the activities of the government, e.g. the existence of a particular law to prevent the abuseof power.