ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

033 CIVICS

TIME: 2.30 HOURS **ANSWERS** **TUESDAY 4th DECEMBER 2018 p.m**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **This paper consists of THREE (3) sections, A, B and C.**
2. **Answer ALL questions in section A and B. In section C Attempt only FOUR (4) questions.**
3. **Write your examination number on each page.**
4. **Write ALL answers in the space provided.**
5. **Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.**

SECTION A: (40 Marks)
Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. For each of the following items, choose the best answer by writing its letter in the table provided below.

i. Which of the following is not the responsibility of the President?
A. Can dissolve the parliament
B. Implements all the decisions reached by the legislature
C. Assents or disapproves parliamentary bills
D. Can declare a state of emergency

Answer: B. Implements all the decisions reached by the legislature
Reason: The President does not implement decisions reached by the legislature; this is the role of the executive arm of government. The other alternatives (A, C, and D) are powers granted to the President under the Constitution.

ii. One among the functions of the executive is to:
A. Hear civil and criminal cases
B. Issue directives to district courts
C. Formulate and execute policies
D. Dissolve the parliament

Answer: C. Formulate and execute policies
Reason: The executive branch is responsible for formulating and implementing policies. A refers to the judiciary, B is not a function of the executive, and D is a power of the President but not a direct function of the executive.

iii. The following are the symbols of national sovereignty except:
A. National flag
B. National currency
C. Coat of arms
D. Public holidays

Answer: D. Public holidays
Reason: Public holidays are cultural or national celebrations but are not considered symbols of sovereignty. The other alternatives (A, B, and C) represent the nation's sovereignty directly.
iv. The main components of a nation are:
A. 5 components
B. 9 components
C. 7 components
D. 10 components

Answer: C. 7 components
Reason. A nation is generally composed of seven key components, including territory, population, government, and sovereignty. The other alternatives do not represent the correct standard components.

v. Which one of the following is an aspect of effective decision-making skills?
A. Schools
B. Neighbors
C. Critical thinking
D. Society

Answer: C. Critical thinking
Reason: Critical thinking is a key aspect of effective decision-making as it involves analyzing and evaluating information. The other alternatives (A, B, and D) are unrelated to decision-making skills.

vi. One among the effects of human rights abuse is:
A. Solving conflicts among family
B. Not providing basic needs
C. Not maintaining the rule of law
D. Increasing crime and poverty in the society

Answer: D. Increasing crime and poverty in the society.
Reason: Human rights abuses often result in societal instability, leading to increased crime and poverty. The other alternatives do not align with the broader effects of human rights violations.

vii. A person who applies for citizenship in Tanzania must fulfill one of the following conditions:
A. Must take care of him/herself
B. Must exercise his/her legal rights in the country
C. Must renounce his/her former citizenship
D. Must protect his or her country from its enemies

Answer: C. Must renounce his/her former citizenship
Reason: Tanzania requires applicants to renounce their former citizenship as it does not allow dual citizenship. The other alternatives are general responsibilities of citizens.

viii. A lawful activity that a person does to earn a living is called:
A. Robbery
B. Bribery
C. Activity
D. Work

Answer: D. Work
Reason: Work refers to any lawful activity done to earn a living. Robbery and bribery are illegal, and "activity" is too vague.

ix. Early marriages are prevented by:
A. Enact strict laws
B. Inheritance
C. Nuclear family
D. Agreement
Answer: A. Enact strict laws
Reason: Strict laws deter early marriages by criminalizing them. Inheritance and nuclear family are unrelated, and agreements do not necessarily prevent early marriages.

x. The significance of the national flag is:
A. It is used in buying and selling
B. It is used to measure value
C. It is a symbol of our independence
D. It is a measure of settling debts

Answer: C. It is a symbol of our independence
Reason: The national flag represents the country's sovereignty and independence. The other alternatives are incorrect and unrelated to the flag's significance.

2. Match the items in LIST A with the correct responses in LIST B by writing the letter in the table provided below:

LIST A	ANSWER	LIST B
i. Individual life skills	**M**	A. Gender equality
ii. Importance of courtship	**N**	B. Proper behavior
iii. Problem of early marriages	**H**	C. Importance of the union
iv. Local government authorities	**G**	D. Road signs
v. It helps the road users to use the road safely	**D**	E. Gender
vi. Independence day	**L**	F. Improper behavior
vii. Refers to the fact of being male or female	**E**	G. Planting trees in local areas
viii. A situation in which members of a family value each other	**J**	H. Increase poverty
ix. The use of proper language	**B**	I. Road accident
x. It promotes and protects human rights	**A**	J. Respect
		K. Social skills
		L. 9th December
		M. Type of life skill
		N. To know each other
		O. 12th January

3. Write “T” if the statement is correct and “F” if the statement is incorrect. Write the answers in the table provided below.

i. In most countries, human rights are not based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Answer: F
Reason: Human rights in most countries are aligned with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which serves as a global standard.

ii. Monarchy is the special rights of more countries giving them form a single government.
Answer: F
Reason. A monarchy is a system of governance where power is held by a king or queen, not a system of rights or forming a single government.

iii. People can abuse the rights of their children by giving them severe punishment.
Answer: T
Reason: Severe punishment constitutes a violation of children's rights as it can cause physical and emotional harm.

iv. Parents can form groups, do or not need specific assistance.
Answer: T
Reason: Parents can form groups for mutual support or assistance as part of their rights and social activities.

v. Tolerance is among the ways of implementation of democracy in Tanzania.
Answer: T
Reason: Tolerance fosters inclusivity and understanding, which are essential for democratic governance.

vi. The government is obliged to pay taxes and other statutory payments to the government.
Answer: F
Reason. Citizens and businesses, not the government, are obligated to pay taxes to the government.

vii. There is no discrimination between children and other rights of a family.
Answer: T
Reason: Equality among family members, including children, is a basic principle of human rights.

viii. The government of Tanzania should ensure equal opportunity to all citizens to engage in political activity.
Answer: T
Reason: Ensuring equal opportunity for political participation is a constitutional and democratic obligation of the government.

ix. Citizens in Tanzania have the right to own private property.
Answer: T
Reason: This is guaranteed under the Tanzanian Constitution as part of fundamental rights.

x. The government in Tanzania should ensure equal citizenship.
Answer: T
Reason: Equal citizenship is vital to fostering national unity and upholding constitutional rights.

4. Fill the blanks with the correct answers.

a) Two types of leadership are **democratic** and **autocratic**.
Reason: These represent opposing styles of leadership based on participation and decision-making.

b) Two national symbols in the national assembly are **the coat of arms** and **the national flag**.
Reason: These represent sovereignty and national identity.

c) The family which consists of a father, **mother**, and children is called **nuclear family**.
Reason: A nuclear family includes parents and their children only.

d) Under the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania there is **separation of powers** and **rule of law**.
Reason: These principles are foundational to Tanzania's governance structure.

e) Four types of citizenship in Tanzania are **citizenship by birth**, **citizenship by descent**, **citizenship by registration**, and **citizenship by naturalization**.
Reason: These are recognized as the main pathways to obtaining Tanzanian citizenship.

5. Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Poverty is the state of a person to have low income for the case of individual level. Poverty can be also explained as the state of being unable to afford the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing and shelter. At the national level, poverty is the condition whereby a country is unable to be economical independent.
Poverty is a major problem in different countries in the world especially the African countries and Latin America. They fail even to accommodate their life.
One among the common African fighter J.K. Nyerere identified three major enemies of the nation which are poverty, ignorance and diseases.
The economists on the other hand, have traced the root causes of the poverty that include low level of science and technology, political instability, poor economic plan and laziness of the people.

Thus, in order to reduce the poverty, the following strategies can be very helpful. These strategies include the presence of political stability, emphasizing on free market and encouraging researches together with science and technology studies.

Questions.

a) Suggest the suitable title of the passage.
Answer: "**Understanding and Addressing Poverty**"
b) Mention two causes of poverty.
Answer
i. Low level of science and technology.
ii. Political instability.

c) What are the three (3) common enemies of the nation?
Answer. **Poverty, ignorance, and diseases.**

d) What does the term "poverty" mean at the following levels?
i. Individual level: The state of having low income and inability to afford basic necessities.
ii. National level: The condition of a country being economically dependent or unable to sustain itself.

e) Identify two (2) solutions to alleviate poverty.
i. Presence of political stability.
ii. Encouraging science and technology studies.

6. Answer the following questions in short form.

a) Name two (2) strategies for improving the stability of the union.
i. Enforcing laws that protect unity.
ii. Promoting cultural and economic integration.

b) State three (3) types of citizenship in Tanzania.
i. Citizenship by birth.
ii. Citizenship by descent.
iii. Citizenship by naturalization.

c) Identify three (3) customs and beliefs that may encourage early marriage.
i. Dowry practices.
ii. Gender inequality in education.
iii. Poverty-driven cultural norms.

d) Name three (3) personal responsibilities of a good citizen.
i. Paying taxes.
ii. Respecting the law.
iii. Participating in community development.

e) State three (3) functions of the village assembly.
i. Approving village development plans.
ii. Resolving community disputes.
iii. Allocating land and resources.

f) Define the following terms.
i. A motion: A formal proposal put forward for debate or decision in a meeting.
ii. A petition: A formal request made to an authority, typically signed by multiple people.

g) Write down three (3) weaknesses of democracy.
i. Slow decision-making processes.
ii. Potential for corruption through lobbying.
iii. Majority rule may suppress minority rights.

h) Mention three (3) councils of urban authorities.
i. City council.
ii. Municipal council.
iii. Town council.

i) Differentiate between democratic and non-democratic government.
Answer
Democratic government: Citizens have the right to participate in decision-making, typically through elections.
Non-democratic government: Power is concentrated in a single authority, and citizens have little or no participation in governance.

j) What do the following abbreviations stand for?
i. TGNP: **Tanzania Gender Networking Programme.**
ii. ZSTC: **Zanzibar State Trading Corporation.**
iii. VICOBA: **Village Community Bank**.

7. Explain six (6) functions of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania.
ANS:
The Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania is the legislative body responsible for making laws and overseeing the government to ensure accountability and transparency.

The functions of the Parliament include:
Legislation: It enacts, amends, and repeals laws to govern the country effectively.
Budget Approval: It approves the government's annual budget to ensure public funds are allocated properly.
Oversight: It monitors government performance to ensure compliance with the Constitution and laws.
Representation: It voices the concerns and interests of citizens in the government.
Accountability: It holds government officials accountable for their actions and decisions through debates and inquiries.
Treaty Ratification: It approves international treaties and agreements to safeguard national interests.

8. Describe the importance of human rights to Tanzanian citizens.
ANS.
Human rights are basic rights and freedoms that belong to every individual, ensuring dignity, equality, and fairness in society.

The importance of human rights includes:

They promote equality by ensuring that all citizens are treated fairly regardless of their background.
They provide freedom of expression, allowing individuals to voice their opinions freely.
They ensure access to essential services such as education and healthcare for all citizens.
They protect individuals from abuse, exploitation, and discrimination.
They foster unity and peace by encouraging tolerance and mutual respect among people.
They enable active participation in national development and governance through political and civil rights.