THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL

CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

011 **CIVICS**

(For Private Candidates)

Time: 2:30 Hours **Wednesday, 22nd November 2000 a.m**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.

2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.

3. Section A and B carry 20 marks each and section C carries 60 marks.

4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.

5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

SECTION A (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s).

(i) Which of the following is a component of Tanzania's Coat of Arms?
A. National anthem
B. Mount Kilimanjaro
C. Elephant tusks
D. Sea waves
E. Currency notes

(ii) A family consisting of a husband, wife, and their children is known as:
A. Extended family
B. Nuclear family
C. Single-parent family
D. Adoptive family
E. Polygamous family

(iii) The principle that ensures all citizens are equal before the law is referred to as:
A. Separation of powers
B. Rule of law
C. Constitutionalism
D. Good governance E. Federalism

(iv) Which of the following is a non-union matter under the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania?
A. Foreign affairs
B. Defense and security
C. Education
D. Immigration E. Currency

(v) The main role of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance in Tanzania is to:
A. Conduct national elections
B. Protect and promote human rights
C. Manage public finances
D. Oversee foreign policy
E. Regulate public transport

(vi) The Uhuru Torch race primarily symbolizes:
A. Economic prosperity
B. National unity and freedom
C. Military strength
D. Agricultural development
E. Technological advancement

(vii) Which institution in Tanzania is responsible for controlling inflation and monetary policy?
A. Tanzania Revenue Authority
B. Bank of Tanzania
C. International Monetary Fund
D. CRDB Bank
E. National Bank of Commerce

(viii) The ability to stand up for one's beliefs despite pressure from others is known as:
A. Self-awareness skills
B. Peer resistance skills
C. Decision-making skills
D. Empathy skills
E. Leadership skills

(ix) A major socio-economic challenge in Tanzania caused by rapid population growth is:
A. Increased employment opportunities
B. Strain on public services
C. Improved infrastructure
D. Reduced poverty levels
E. Enhanced food security

(x) Which of the following is a key feature of a democratic government?
A. Suppression of opposition parties
B. Free and fair elections
C. Centralized power in one ruler
D. Lack of judicial independence
E. Single-party dominance

2. Match the items in List A with the correct response in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s).

List A

(i) A government system where power is shared between national and regional governments.
(ii) A process of granting citizenship to a foreigner after legal requirements are met.
(iii) A cultural practice that encourages early marriage.
(iv) A form of government where the head of state is elected.
(v) A body responsible for protecting human rights in Tanzania.
(vi) A situation where people lack access to basic necessities like clean water.
(vii) A leadership style that promotes participation and teamwork.
(viii) A systematic effort to understand roles of men and women in society.
(ix) A symbol of Tanzania's national unity and independence.
(x) A principle ensuring checks and balances among government organs.

List B

A. Gender analysis
B. Federal government
C. Non-income poverty
D. Uhuru Torch
E. Naturalization
F. Republic government
G. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
H. Separation of powers
I. Democratic leadership
J. Bride price
K. Absolute monarchy
L. Income poverty
M. Constitutionalism

SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section

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

Corruption is a major challenge facing many developing countries, including Tanzania. It involves the misuse of public office or resources for personal gain, undermining trust in governance and hindering socioeconomic development. Corruption manifests in forms such as bribery, embezzlement, and favoritism, often affecting public services like healthcare, education, and infrastructure. In Tanzania, efforts to combat corruption include the establishment of institutions like the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB). Despite these efforts, weak enforcement, lack of public awareness, and political

interference continue to hamper progress. Addressing corruption requires collective action, including promoting transparency, public participation, and accountability in governance.

Questions

(a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

(b) Identify two forms of corruption mentioned in the passage.

(c) What is the author's attitude towards efforts to combat corruption in Tanzania?

(d) According to the passage, why is corruption a challenge to socio-economic development? (e) Suggest two measures to address corruption based on the passage.

4. (a) Outline five roles of the National Electoral Commission in Tanzania. (b) Briefly explain five benefits of promoting gender equality in Tanzania.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section. Each question carries 20 marks.

5. Explain six ways in which culture contributes to national unity in Tanzania.

6. Analyze six challenges facing the education sector in Tanzania.

7. Suggest six measures to improve road safety in Tanzania.

8. Discuss six benefits of good governance to the development of Tanzania.

9. Elaborate six strategies for poverty alleviation in Tanzania.

10. Examine six roles of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) in promoting economic development in Tanzania.