THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

111 **GENERAL STUDIES**
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes **2007 February, 12 Monday a.m.**

INSTRUCTIONS

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

2. Answer **four (4)** questions, choosing **one (1)** question from each section.

3. Each question carries 25 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
COMMUNICATION

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

It is in the area of maternal and child health that AIDS poses the most direct threat to development gain. In the last 20 years there has been a revolution in the way development organizations have approached Third World health. Shedding the West preoccupation with hospitals and high-technology medicine, development organizations began to emphasize "primary health care" rather than "curative care".

Primary care stresses prevention of disease by encouraging immunization, oral-rehydration therapy, nutritional education and breastfeeding. Together with increased female literacy, education in hygiene, and improved access to clean water and family planning, primary health care strategies have inaugurated a child survival revolution that has cut infant death in the Third World from 20 percent of live births in 1960 to 12 percent today.

These gains while impressive are precarious. AIDS stands to undermine decades of struggle for mother and child health. When an HIV positive woman becomes pregnant evidence suggest that she becomes more likely to develop full-blown AIDS in the next few years.

A mother also has roughly a 30 to 50 percent chance of passing the infection to her child either during birth, or possibly through breast feeding. Once infected, newborns experience an accelerated course of disease, half will die before their second birthday.

AIDS may soon be a significant factor in the mother/child survival quotient. In some African cities - such as Kinshasa and Kampala 8 to 14 percent of women who attended prenatal clinics in 1986, were infected with the virus. Up to half the children born to these women might be doomed from birth. Another portion, probably died from neglect when their mothers succumbed to AIDS.

QUESTIONS

(a) Suggest the suitable title of the passage you have read.

(b) What is the major thrust of primary health care from the context of the passage you have read?

(c) In what ways is the HIV infection passed to the newborns?

(d) Why does the author associate primary health care in the Third World countries with "child survival revolution"?

(e) In your view, how can HIV/AIDS infection be alleviated in the Third World countries?

2. How does the problem of English language as a medium of instruction in secondary schools in Tanzania manifest itself?

3. Explain the merits and demerits of freedom of press in Tanzania.

4. Prepare a speech to voters focusing on how democracy is carried on, in our country.

SECTION B
CULTURE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

5. Examine the circumstances which led to the establishment of the philosophy of Education for Self-Reliance in Tanzania in the 1960's.

6. Under multiparty system in Tanzania secularism is more important than ever before. Discuss.

7. Describe the distinguishing features of culture.

8. Explain how religion and religious institutions help to preserve social order in your society.

SECTION C
POLITICS, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

9. Discuss how children's rights are violated in African countries.

10. Explain the bottlenecks which undermine the efforts towards full utilization of human capital in Tanzania.

11. With examples, show the problems experienced in the practice of democracy in Tanzania.

12. Assess the contribution of local governments in the socio-economic development in Tanzania.

SECTION D
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

13. To what extent is science and technology a strong weapon against mass poverty in Tanzania?

14. Examine the conditions necessary for building a scientific and technological base in Tanzania.

15. What are the advantages of recycling industrial waste products?

16. Why does the industrialization process in Tanzania fail to stimulate development of science and technology?