

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

011

CIVICS
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time 2:30 Hours

Monday, 02nd November 2015 p.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 besides the item number in the answer booklet.
- (i) The following are components of a nation **except**
A territory
B people
C government
D national flag
E international recognition.
- (ii) A nuclear family consist of
A wife, husband, children and relatives
B wife, grandmother, father and children.
C one parent with children
D wife, sister and grandfather
E wife, husband and children.
- (iii) A continuous situation in which the poor do not improve their condition and status is called
A poverty line
B poverty cycle
C debt burden
D daily poverty
E relative poverty.
- (iv) The essence of an independent judiciary is to
A contain powers of the President
B promote minority rights
C promote rule of law
D maintain lawyers prestige
E promote free and fair election.
- (v) In a democratic state the legitimacy of the government is obtained through
A democratic campaigns
B democratic elections
C independency of the parliament
D democratic mass rallies
E political party propaganda.
- (vi) The two categories of local government authorities are
A street and town governments
B village and street authorities
C districts and urban authorities
D village councils and village authorities
E urban councils and village authorities.
- (vii) Which of the following is the second step in a healthy decision making?
A Listing possible solution.
B Evaluation.
C Making decision.
D Checking the result.
E Identifying the problem.

SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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

Around the world and in Tanzania in particular, the growing gaps between the rich and the poor in the recent decades have forced millions of young children out of school and into work. The International Labour Organization estimates that 215 million children between the age of 5 and 17 currently work under conditions that are considered illegal, hazardous or extremely exploitative. Under age children work at all sorts of jobs around the world, usually because they and their families are extremely poor.

These child labourers suffer extreme illness, exploitation, injuries and death in underground mines, open cast mines and quarries. Children as young as 6 or 7 years old break up rocks, sieve and carry ore, some of them especially girls work in domestic services, sometimes starting as young as 5 or 6 years. These types of child labour are linked to child trafficking. Domestic child labourers can be victims of physical, emotional and sometimes sexual abuse.

Worse still domestic child labourers, particularly girls, have been considered as sexual objects by male members of the family and in some cases including heads of the families. Additionally, sexual protective gears such as condoms may not be used in the actions, as a result the house girl may conceive, get infected with STIs, HIV and AIDS or both. In most cases a pregnant girl may be chased out of the house without any help, forced to take an abortion or sometimes given a few money which is enough for bus fair to reach to her parents' home. These options are taken to avoid leakage of information on her pregnancy and confrontations in the family.

Questions

- (a) Suggest the suitable title for this passage and give reasons for your suggestion.
 - (b) Account for the root causes of child labour in Tanzania.
 - (c) Point out two risks facing domestic child labourers.
 - (d) Define child labour according to International Labour Organization.
 - (e) According to the passage, what are the risks of having unprotected sex?
4. (a) Briefly outline five responsibilities of a good citizen in Tanzania.
- (b) List down five importance of human rights to Tanzanians.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

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

5. Discuss six functions of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania in the governing process of the country.
6. Explain six elements of culture.
7. Examine the importance of life skills to the youth in Tanzania by giving six points.
8. Assess six significances of National Festival and Public Holidays to Tanzania.
9. Examine the importance of local governments in Tanzania by giving six points.
10. Despite the fact that Tanzania is endowed with many resources, it is economically underdeveloped. Discuss six factors needed for economic development of Tanzania to take off.

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

011

CIVICS
(For Private Candidates Only)

Time 2:30 Hours

Wednesday, 25th November 2015 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.

- I. 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 one of the following is **not** a component of Tanzania's Coat of arms?
A National flag. B Sea waves.
C National currency. D Shield and spear.
E Elephant's tusks.
- (ii) A type of family which consists of a husband, wife and other relatives is known as
A nuclear family B adoptive family
C single parent family D extended family
E couple family.
- (iii) Patterns of behavior in the society that do not change from time to time are called
A traditions B customs C language
D ethics E taboos.
- (iv) The local government urban authorities consists of
A Ward, Town and Municipal councils
B Town, Municipal and City Councils
C District, Municipal and City councils
D Village governments, Ward governments and District councils
E Village councils, Town council and City councils.
- (v) One of the defining feature of the absolute Monarchy is
A existence of a single party system
B the fusion of the cabinet and the legislature
C separation of powers of the Executive and the Legislature
D the King or Queen is the ceremonial Head of the state
E the sources of all political authority is in one supreme ruler.
- (vi) A situation whereby people have a little amount of money but they lack access to good schooling or safe water is known as
A income poverty B non income poverty
C absolute poverty D relative poverty
E poverty reduction.
- (vii) Which among the following financial institutions is responsible for controlling inflation in Tanzania?
A The Bank of Tanzania. B International Monetary Fund.
C Bureau de change. D National Bank of Commerce.
E SACCOS.

- (viii) The ability of an individual to understand his or her feelings, emotions, strengths and weakness is known as
- A leadership skills
 - B assertive skills
 - C self-awareness skills
 - D relationship skills
 - E decision making skills.
- (ix) A society's failure to realise different roles played by males and females is referred to as
- A gender roles
 - B gender equality
 - C gender balance
 - D gender blind
 - E gender equity.
- (x) Education plays an important role in the production process because it
- A provides universal primary education to the children
 - B increases the physical efforts of the people
 - C converts mental efforts into intellectual efforts
 - D minimizes the use of mental efforts in production
 - E improves the efficiency of human labour.

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	List B
(i) A form of union government whereby member states preserve their full independence and sovereignty.	A Secular state B Constitutional Monarchy
(ii) A form of government whereby power is shared between a national government and state governments.	C Trust territory D Transitional government
(iii) A form of government where the source of all political authority is to be found in a supreme ruler.	E Confederation government F Republic government
(iv) A form of government where the head of the state is also the head of the government.	G Independence of the Judiciary H A dominion
(v) A form of government where the authority of the King or Queen is nominal.	I Constitutionalism
(vi) Basic condition of the rule of law.	J Principles of separation of powers
(vii) An essential element of the state.	K Government
(viii) Prevents abuse of power of the three major organs of government.	L Federal government
(ix) The allocation of a higher power to the basic law than to the immediate wishes of a ruler.	M Government of national unity
(x) A former British colony which regards the British Monarchy as its heads of state.	N Non-secular state O Absolute Monarchy

SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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

Drugs vary widely in terms of the effects they have on users. The most dangerous one are those that are addictive. Addictive drugs produce a biological or psychological dependence in the user and their withdrawal leads to a thirst or desire for the drugs that in some cases may be nearly irresistible.

Addictions may be biologically based. In this case the body becomes so accustomed to functioning in the presence of a drug that it cannot function in its absence. Also addictions may be psychological in which case people believe they need the drug in order to respond to the existing stress of daily living.

Furthermore, the easy availability of some illegal drugs and the pressures of peers all play a role in the decision to use them. In some cases, the motives are simply the thrill of trying something new and perhaps bending the law. Regardless of the forces that lead a person to begin to use drugs, drug addiction is among the most difficult of all behaviors to modify, even with extensive treatment.

Questions

- (a) What is the most suitable title for the passage?
 - (b) Describe biological and psychological addictions as discussed in the passage.
 - (c) What is the attitude of the author toward drug addiction?
 - (d) According to the passage, why addictive drugs are biologically and psychologically the most dangerous ones?
 - (e) According to the passage, account for the root causes of drug abuse. (Give two points)
4. (a) Point out five indicators of social development.
- (b) Briefly explain five merits of democratic elections to a country like Tanzania.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

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

5. Describe the significance of culture to Tanzania by giving six points.
6. Examine six problems hindering the development of the industrial sector in Tanzania.
7. Suggest six strategies for addressing gender inequality in Tanzania.
8. Elaborate six advantages of problem solving skills.
9. In six points, explain the importance of work to people's development in Tanzania.
10. Analyse six obstacles to poverty alleviation efforts in Tanzania.

TAHOSSA DAR ES SALAAM ZONE
ZONAL FORM IV MOCK EXAMINATION - 2012

CIVICS

011

Time: 2.30 HOURS

Monday 16th July 2012, PM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of three sections A, B and C
2. Answer **ALL** questions in Sections A and B and any **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Electronic calculators are not allowed in examination room.
4. Cellular Phones are not allowed in examination room.
5. Write your examination number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. For each of the items (i to x) choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
- i. Fundamental human rights entitled to every human being are known as
A. legal rights
B. moral rights
C. freedom to worship
D. Civil rights
E. illegal rights
- ii. A social group of people who are closely related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption is called a
A. Community
B. Nation
C. Family
D. Government
E. Development
- iii. Problem solving techniques help to
A. save human life
B. create human life
C. get best possible solutions
D. promote unity and solidarity
E. generate peace and harmony
- iv. A form of government in which two countries have merged to form one government is called
A. federal government
B. monarch government
C. Kingship government
D. union government
E. communist government
- v. A system whereby a man leads the family is known as
A. matrilineal
B. patrilineal
C. matriarchal
D. bilateral
E. multilateral
- vi. In road safety the precaution sign
A. warn the road users to take proper measures against any danger which may occur ahead
B. control the speed of passengers vehicles against any danger which may occur ahead
C. limit the speed of the big trucks against any danger which may occur ahead
D. are drawn on the road surface
E. are drawn in the same way as command signs
- vii. The economic sectors which bring huge income to the government are
A. pastoralism, small scale agriculture, grants and licenses
B. road tolls, industries and loans
C. tourism, industrial sector, agriculture and mining
D. local government, development levy and fines
E. fines, loans, mining and tourism
- viii. One of the following is not true about the characteristics of culture
A. static
B. adaptive
C. learned
D. symbolic
E. dynamic
- ix. For effective communication to take place, we consider the following elements
A. sender - message - medium - feedback - receiver
B. medium - sender - message - receiver - feedback
C. sender - medium - receiver - message - feedback
D. sender - message - medium - receiver - feedback
E. feedback - sender - receiver - message - medium

- x. The protection for refugees in Tanzania is normally done by
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A. PSRC | B. TUGHE |
| C. TANESCO | D. UNHCR |
| E. NHRA | |

2. Match the items in List A with the correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number.

LIST A

- i. Critical thinking
- ii. Moral rights
- iii. Adolescent
- iv. Illiteracy
- v. Cabinet
- vi. Gender equity
- vii. Polyandry
- viii. Traditions
- ix. Trade liberalization
- x. Aspect of culture

LIST B

- A - Principles of fairness and justice between men and women
- B - customs, norms and fashion
- C - a person 20 years and above
- D - one wife to many husbands
- E - inherited beliefs and customs from one generation to another
- F - reduction of tariffs and trade permits
- G - transferring of assets and activities of public sector to private sector
- H - experiences proved, accepted and appropriate to a given society
- I - two wives to one husband
- J - Council of ministers
- K - laws or principles which govern a country
- L - ability of a person to analyse, evaluate and describe something
- M - rights which are recognised by a society
- N - a young person who is developing from a child into an adult
- O - rights as defined in the constitution
- P - positive relationship between men and women
- Q - inability to read and write
- R - intellectual culture
- S - condition of physical and mental fitness of the body
- T - ability of coming up with new things

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

SECTION B (20 Marks)
Answer All questions in this section.

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

Marriage in countryside is an agreement between two families or clans. Marriage in towns is becoming more and more an agreement between a man and a woman though many marriage customs are still followed. Some richer and best educated people get married in churches and some money is spent on ceremonies. Few men in town can support more than one wife. Many marriages are between members of different tribes, although this may lead to difficulties which cause them to divorce.

Many people avoid marriage altogether. The number of educated women is rapidly growing; they seek equal relationship with men which they cannot find in customary marriage. They do not wish to obey men and are therefore unwilling to tie themselves by marriage. Male migrant workers who leave their wives in the rural areas are content to live with women who cook for them and look after their house as long as they agree with each other. Men and women are trying to find a new way of living together, both inside and outside of marriage. This leads to uncertainty and lack of permanence in the social life of urban people.

In the rural areas, children are trained by their families to follow the customs of their people, and they often have to go through a process of initiation before they become full members of the tribe. In towns it is not possible for children to be given this traditional training which cannot be replaced by the book learning taught at school. Many children, moreover do not go to school. Parents often have little control over the behaviour of their children because of break-up of many marriages and the large numbers of children born of temporary unions. Other children escape from their homes and live as street children in town where they live in odd corners and seek a living in any way they can. It is easy for children to fall into bad ways, and many fall into different forms of crime.

Questions:

- a. Suggest a suitable title for the passage
 - b. What does the word "countryside" in the first paragraph mean?
 - c. According to the author, why do many children fail to get education?
 - d. Who are responsible for training children in rural areas?
 - e. Why do most educated women not prefer customary marriage?
4. a. Write short notes on the term Poverty
- b. List any five objectives of privatization in Africa.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

Answer any three (3) questions form this section.

Each question carries 20 Marks

5. Cultural changes in Tanzania is inevitable.
Discuss the truth of this statement by using relevant examples.
6. Explain factors that show that Tanzania is a democratic state.
7. Life skills play a vital role in our everyday life.
Justify this statement with six points.
8. What are the major difficulties that hinder the flow of foreign investors in Tanzania?
9. Using your civics knowledge and experience, show how human rights are violated in Tanzania.
10. Some of the traditions and customs in our culture may lead to the spread of HIV / AIDS disease.
Justify this statement.

TAHOSSA DAR ES SALAAM ZONE
ZONAL FORM IV MOCK EXAMINATION
CIVICS

011

Time: 2½ HOURS

Monday 15th August 2011 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consist of sections; A, B and C
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and **only three(3)** questions from section C.
3. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.
4. All drawing should be in pencil.
5. Write your index number on every page of your answer booklet(s)

This paper consists of 4 printed pages

SECTION A : (20 MARKS)
Answer all questions in this section.

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

- i) Which of the following is not a union affair in the United Republic of Tanzania ?
- A. Citizenship
 - B. Primary school education
 - C. Defence and security
 - D. Aviation
 - E. External trade and borrowing
- ii) Political liberalization has brought about
- A. Political pluralism which has given rise the freedom of press, political parties and the right to criticize the existing government
 - B. Rural-urban migration in search for modern life
 - C. World Bank and International Monetary Fund's activities in Tanzania
 - D. Increased financial institutions both in rural and urban areas
 - E. Sustainable agricultural programs
- iii) The objective behind adoption of multiparty system in Tanzania was to
- A. control authoritarian rule
 - B. solve the economic problems
 - C. impress external donors
 - D. strengthen and extend democracy
 - E. contain opposition demands
- iv) The period before marriage of the two partners is called
- A. scholarship
 - B. friendship
 - C. partnership
 - D. courtship
 - E. membership
- v) A social group whereby a man leads the family is known as
- A. matrilineal
 - B. matriarchal
 - C. patrilineal
 - D. bilateral
 - E. multilateral
- vi) The on-going crisis in the most parts of the world like Yemen, Libya and Egypt is a result of people's need for
- A. furtherance of personal interest
 - B. change and adherence to a democratic government
 - C. constitution
 - D. voting themselves into government
 - E. power
- vii) Any family which is said to be stable encompasses
- A. love and security
 - B. good morals and love
 - C. enough children, father, mother, brothers and sisters and relatives
 - D. educated father and mother and well furnished house
 - E. love to bind the members, cooperation, respect of each other, peace that always creates an atmosphere of understanding between and among the members and the observance of what is right and what is wrong.
- viii) A constituency is a
- A. parliamentary meeting
 - B. voting area represented by one member in the National assembly
 - C. constitutional amendment
 - D. member of the National Assembly
 - E. voting areas represented by two members in the National Assembly

- ix) The parliament is also known as the legislature because it
- A. has the power to make, unmake and amend laws
 - B. approves state budget
 - C. checks the government
 - D. can vote out the president
 - E. proposes laws
- x) The government of Tanzania derives all its power and authority from the people through
- A. mass rally
 - B. local governments
 - C. election
 - D. taxation
 - E. the president

2. Match the items in List A with the correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number.

List A

- i) Separation of power **K**
- ii) 1977 **F**
- iii) Naturalisation **H**
- iv) Republic **A**
- v) F.G.M **I**
- vi) Genderstereotyping **L**
- vii) Constitution **B**
- viii) Prevention of corruption Bureau **M**
- ix) 1992 **C**

List B

- A. Fixed ideas about a community, group or person but which is usually not true in reality
- B. The public instrument which shows distribution of public power and its limits
- C. Tanzania reintroduced multiparty system
- D. Helps to protect people against abuse of power
- E. Judiciary
- F. Chama cha Mapinduzi
- G. A place where voting takes place
- H. A person acquires new citizenship through written document
- I. Social cultural practice which abuse women's rights
- J. A government headed by the president
- K. Executive, judiciary, parliament work independently
- L. Social responsibilities based on sex
- M. An example of civil political rights
- N. It is a measure of development of a nation
- O. Appoints the Attorney general
- P. An election conducted to fill a vacant position

SECTION B : (20 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section.

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

In the study of environmental issues and conservation we normally come across environmental problems which constitute topical issues that pose a great challenge to both developed and developing countries of the world. The problems are, of course, complicated in nature and have necessitated profound discussions trying to find ways of either solving them or reducing them or coping with them. Some of the environmental problems which affect the world include; environmental hazards and loss of biodiversity to both animals and plants. The rate of occurrence and severity of these problems have increased nowadays because of rapid technological advancement population expansion, increase in poverty that leads to poor resource management and political instability to mention a few.

Our concern is centered on the process by which desert fringes are encroaching on potential agricultural land. This process is in one way or another called desertification. It can also be termed as the process in which fertile land is denuded to initiate a desert producing circle that feeds itself and causes long term changes in the soil, climate and biota of the area concerned. In short, desertification is simply turning the once fertile and non-desert land into a desert and is largely a human factor or human function. The Sahel in West Africa just south of the Sahara is an example of the area which has undergone desertification to alarming rate.

African countries which have began to experience desertification include Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Mauritania and Burkina Fasso since they are on the desert fringes. Loss of land through desertification is not only confined to the Sahelian countries but it is also found in other Eastern countries of Africa such as Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania.

Desertification in Africa and in the world at large is made to exist due to a numerous reason. Some prominent ones are poor use of mismanagement of land leading to desertification. Many people in developing countries are ignorant and unaware of the proper use of land due to low level of technology. Therefore through over-cultivation

and over-grazing they damage the land. Deforestation is another variable that leads to desertification. In many places of Africa, natural forest have been destroyed. Trees are used for building, making furnitures, paper making and for fuel. In Tanzania, for example, lumbering is taking place at an alarming rate in Miombo woodlands of Tabora, Mpanda and Rufiji. This creates conditions for the onset of desert conditions.

Population pressure also in a responsible factor for desertification as it leads to clearing of forest areas for cultivation and settlements. As more land is cleared, the problem of erosion is increased rendering the land infertile. Apart from anthropogenic causes, natural drought cycles have been responsible for the advance of desert in the semi-arid areas. Drought leads to the loss of soil moisture and hence death of different species of plants.

Governments, international organisations, private founded institution and individuals, have in the fight against desertification, tried to identify its impact as; decline in agriculture, increased migration of human being and animals, loss of important species of trees like mninga, soil erosion, water scarcity, destroyed wildlife conservation areas, stormy atmospheric vegaries and that people incur a lot of costs in conservation measures which include planting trees, irrigation, educating people on how to conserve environment and helping people affected by desertification.

Serious measures have been identified in order to curb desertification including; introducing of alternative energy sources like wind power, solar energy, biogas and hydroelectric power.

Local people should be educated on how to conserve natural vegetation. Governments on the side should be devise some substantive policies whose objectives are to guide development and control of forest. The government should also gazette some areas as forest conservation areas so as to check excessive deforestation.

Questions

- a) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
 - b) Give two reasons as to why people should work day and night to combat desertification.
 - c) From the passage, you have read, identify two mechanisms that need to be employed for checking desertification.
 - d) Outline two justifications that a human being is the major source of desertification.
 - e) According to your own views, why do you think forest are important ? Give two proposals.
4. a) Outline five (5) indicators of poverty.
- b) List down five (5) importance of team work in society.

SECTION C : (60 Marks)

Answer only three questions from this section.

5. With examples from African culture, analyse the impacts of negative aspects of cultural values.
6. The magnitude of road accidents is increasing day to day due to increase of traffic volume and other factors. Explain ways which can be used to prevent road accidents.
7. Discuss socio-cultural practices and beliefs that encourage early marriages.
8. State the principles of good governance.
9. Examine the socio-economic impacts of globalization in Tanzania.
10. "First world countries are believed to be strong economically." Verify the contention.

MAKONGO SECONDARY SCHOOL
THIRD YEAR (SPECIAL CLASS) TERMINAL EXAMINATION
CIVICS - JUNE, 2015

NAME :

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 . This paper consists of sections A , B and C .
- 2 . Answer ALL questions in section A and B and three (3) from section C .
- 3 . Write your name on every paper .
- 4 . Avoid cheating .
- 5 . Time : 2 ½ Hours .

SECTION A (20 marks)

- 1 . For each of the item (i – x) choose the correct answer among the given alternative and write its letter beside the item number .
 - (i) The citizenship confined to those whose parents comes either from a foreign country is :-
 - A . Naturalization
 - B . Descent
 - C . Registration ()
 - D . Birth .
 - (ii) In life skills , the ability of a person to appreciate himself is known as :-
 - A . Self awareness
 - B . Coping with emotions
 - C . Self esteem ()
 - D . Assertiveness .
 - (iii) guarantees the government's powers and authority in Tanzania government .
 - A . Mass rallies
 - B . National assembly
 - C . The president of the United Republic of Tanzania ()
 - D . The judicial body ✓
 - (iv) The presidents of Tanganyika and Zanzibar signed an agreement to mark the union of their countries :-
 - A . 12th January 1964
 - B . 26th April 1964 ✓
 - C . 23rd April 1964 ()
 - D . 24th April 1964 .

- (v) The marks especially designed to instruct road users so that they can use the road properly and safely are :-
 A . Commanding signs
 B . Warning signs
 C . Information signs ()
 D . Road signs .
- (vi) supervises all developmental activities in the ward :-
 A . Ward councilor
 B . Ward executive office
 C . Ward chairperson ()
 D . Warm committees .
- (vii) One of the following statement is not true about political parties in Tanzania :-
 A . Currently there are twenty two political parties
 B . The earliest party was TAA , formed in 1929 .
 C . In 1965 Tanzania introduced monopartism ()
 D . At independence Tanzania was multiparty state .
- (viii) The central bank is responsible for :-
 A . Providing loans to the people
 B . Maintaining the value of the currency
 C . Provide burder credit ()
 D . Support people by giving them money .
- (ix) The mental process of selecting a course of action among several possible alternatives :-
 A . Assertiveness
 B . Self awareness
 C . Decision making ()
 D . Responsible decision .
- (x) The type of poverty includes :-
 A . Relative and Urban poverty
 B . Rural and Urban poverty
 C . Individual and National poverty ()
 D . Absolute and relative poverty .

2 . Match the items in list A with the correct response in list B by writing the letter of the response in list B beside the item number .

List A

- (i) Equality before Law
 (ii) Entrepreneurs
 (iii) GEPF , LAPF and PPF
 (iv) Social development
 (v) Gender equity
 (vi) TAMWA
 (vii) Cabinet
 (viii) Gender stereotyping

(x) Informal sector .

List B

- A . Rise of the Living standards of the people .
- B . Fights for the rights of both women and children . ✓
- C . An example of moral right .
- D . A person who is ready to initiate a production venture .
- E . The executive branch of the government .
- F . Gender
- G . The social security institutions found in Tanzania .
- H . The image about men and women in the society which is normally true or not .
- I . Principle of fairness and justice to both sex .
- J . Road Agency Director John P. Magufuli
- K . Improvement of societies welfare and income .
- L . Unregistered , non – planned and unstructured sector .
- M . Responsible for management of trunk roads construction , rehabilitation and maintenance .
- N . Financial institution and matching guys .

List A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
List B			U	.	I	K	E	H	M	L

SECTION B (20 marks)

3 . Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows .

If the purpose of development is the greater freedom and well being of the people , it cannot result from use of force . For the proverb tells the truth in this matter , " you can drive a donkey to water , but you cannot make it drink . By order or by slavery , you can build pyramids and magnificent roads , you can succeed to expand acre – ages of cultivation and increase the quality of goods produced in your factories . "

All these things and many more can be achieved through the use of force , but none of them results to the development of the people . Since force and deceitful promises can be successful but only for the achievement of short term material goals . They cannot bring strength to a nation or a community and they cannot even provide the basis of the freedom and security of an individual in the community .

There is only one way in which you can cause people to under – take their own development that is through education and leadership . By these means , people can be assisted to understanding their own needs and means to meet them . This is the kind of leadership which any government officials should provide to the people . it is the way to bring development to Tanzanians .

Therefore we must give this leadership to the people and let them decide and carry out their own development programs

Questions

- (a) Suggest the possible title of the passage . *Development.*
- (b) According to the passage what is the basis of the proverb " you can drive a donkey to water , but you cannot make it drink " .
- (c) The write is strongly discouraging the use of force to carry out development programs . What is he / she suggesting instead ?
- (d) According to the passage how is development attained .
- (e) In your opinion suggest two ways to attain development in your societies .
- 4 . (a) (i) Define Poverty
(ii) Mention three (3) external cause of poverty .
- (b) List five (5) basic indicators of economic development .

SECTION C

Write three (3) essays only .

- 5 . " Tanzania is one among the democratic states in the world " . Discuss how Tanzania implements democracy (six points) .
- 6 . Assess the role of Civics as a discipline of study in shaping the character of a youth in Tanzania .
- 7 . Suggest possible solutions to the challenges facing education sector in Tanzania (six points) .
*Local Social Services
Government support
improvement of infrastructures
improvement for locating schools.
Science and technology*
- 8 . Analyses the importance of Financial Institutions .
*employment
Foreign Currency
The Pay tax direct to the government.
Reduce Poverty.*
- 9 . Tanzania re – introduced multi – party system of government in 1992 . What can you point out as advantages of Multi – partism ?
- 10 . Free market economy is among the aspects of globalization . Explain its features (points) .
*people are free to buy and sell
free movement from one place to another without restriction*