

BARIADI DISTRICT COUNCIL PRE-MOCK

MARCH 2023
CIVICS

FORM TWO MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (15)

Question number 1. 1 Marks@)

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

Question number 2. Matching Items. 1 Mark@

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v
LIST B	H	D	F	B	C

SECTION B (50 MARKS)

Question number 3. Passage. 1 Mark @

- (a) The title of the passage is **IMPORTANCE OF PROPER BEHAVIOUR**
- (b) Proper behaviour *is a behaviour which is accepted in the society*
- (c) Two types of behaviour
- Proper behaviour*
 - Improper behaviour*
- (d) Three action associated with proper behaviour are
- Good eating manners*
 - Greeting*
 - Having discipline*
- (e) Elements of proper behaviour are
- Respecting for parents, relatives and other people*
 - Use of proper language (not using abusive language)*
 - Helping other people in daily activities*

Question number 4.

Forms of government

- ☐ **Republican government** is a government that is led by the President and other politicians who are elected by the people, i.e. D.R.C, Kenya, and Uganda.
- ☐ **Union government** is a form of government that is formed when two or more state unite i.e. Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar), The United Kingdom is the union of England, North Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
- ☐ **Monarchy government** is a form of government that is led by the King or Queen. Monarchy government is categorized into two, *Constitutional monarchy* (the King or Queen is the head of state while the Prime minister is the head of government i.e. Britain), and *Absolute monarchy* (the King or Queen is the head of both state and the government i.e. Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Oman)
- ☐ **Federal government** is a government whereby the local governments share some powers at the central government, i.e. India, United States of America, Germany and Nigeria.
- ☐ **Dictatorship Government** is a form of government in which the leader comes into power and rule by force i.e. Italy under Benito Mussolini, and Uganda under Idd Amin.
- ☐ **An anarchy Government** is a situation whereby there is no government. This can happen after a civil war in a country, whereby the government is destroyed and rival groups are fighting to take its place i.e. in Somalia
- ☐ **Revolutionary Government** is a system of the Government, which is formed after a complete overthrow of the existing oppressive government by the majority people who were previously governed and oppressed by it i.e. Zanzibar.

Question number 5.

Sources of central government revenue

- ☐ **Taxes.** Income collected from people directly or indirectly. There are two types of taxes, direct tax, and indirect tax. Direct tax is deducted straight from the person who pays it i.e. from employees' salaries. Indirect is from value added to the price of the product.
- ☐ **User charges.** These are taxes on services provided to the public e.g. charge on the use of water services, health, electricity and transport.
- ☐ **Borrowing.** The government borrows money through the sale of treasury bills and treasury bonds. It also borrows from outside the country. E.g. from other states or international organizations like the World Bank and IMF.
- ☐ **Grants.** These are funds donated and which do not need repayment. The government gets grants from IMF, WB and other donor nations.
- ☐ **Dividends from parastatals.** It's an income collected from the dividends made by the government corporations like TANESCO, TTCL, NIC, TPA

Question number 6.

Importance of national constitution

- ☐ It is the law governing all laws in the country
- ☐ It describes the form and content of Tanzania government
- ☐ It shows the structure of state organs
- ☐ It describe distribution of power among state organs
- ☐ It explain the relationship between citizens and their leaders
- ☐ It defends human rights
- ☐ It shows how leader are chosen and how they should lead

Question number 7.

Consequences of not applying social problem solving techniques

- ☐ Irrational decision making i.e. stealing, truancy
- ☐ Exposure to stress and depression
- ☐ Death from diseases and hunger
- ☐ Dangerous life style i.e. prostitution, robbery, drug abuse
- ☐ Family conflict
- ☐ Poverty

Question number 8.

Elements of individual life skills

- ☐ **Assertiveness/self-control.** The ability of a person to know what he or she wants and why, and be able to take necessary steps to achieve it.
- ☐ **Self-awareness.** The ability of an individual to know and understand personal feelings, emotions, strengths, weakness, and ones position in life and society.
- ☐ **Self-esteem.** It is a situation of being aware of goodness in oneself, appreciate and being confidence about ones' appearance (i.e. tallness, shortness, fatness or thinness).
- ☐ **Self-worth.** This is a situation of valuing oneself. The value we place on ourselves depends much on self-awareness, assertiveness, self-control and self-esteem.
- ☐ **Self-confidence.** It is a situation believing that you can do things and be successful. This skill is built on being assertive and self-disciplined.
- ☐ **Coping with emotion, stress, negative mood and depression.** This is the ability to respond positively regardless of one's state of mind.

Question number 9.

Consequences of failure to observe road safety

- ☐ Deaths of many people due to accidents
- ☐ Loss of government income due to deaths of people and maintenance
- ☐ Increase of orphans and widows
- ☐ Increase of disabled people that are seriously injured
- ☐ Destruction properties that were carried and road destruction
- ☐ Road congestion due to accidents

SECTION C (15 Marks)

Introduction **3 marks**

Main body **2 marks**

Conclusion **2 marks**

Definition of citizenship

Citizenship is the state of being a member of a particular country. There are three types of citizenship which are citizenship by birth, naturalization and by decent.

Importance of citizenship to a person as well as to a nation

- ☐ *A citizen receives legal rights for being a member to a certain country.*
- ☐ *A citizen is protected as a citizen of a country.*
- ☐ *It is a legal way of being recognized to belong to a particular country.*
- ☐ *The country receives loyalty from its citizens.*
- ☐ *A person gains legitimacy in decision making in the country.*
- ☐ *A country can impose its authority to its citizens*
- ☐ *Citizens are legitimate in asking for services*

- *Any relevant conclusion*