

NAME 1-2-3	MARKS
ADMISSION NUMBER	

DATE	QUARTER	EXAM	CLASS	SUBJECT
25 TH NOVEMBER, 2016	4	ANNUAL	F-1 —	CIVICS
TIME	TEACHER(S)			
2 HOURS	MR. MAXMILLIAN (FB) - MR. MBAWALA (FG)			

QUESTION NUMBER	QUESTION CHOSEN: PUT A TICK (√)	FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY	
		MARKS	EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE
1.			

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper consists of three sections A, B and C.
2. Answer all questions in section A, B and C.
3. Use the blue or the black pen only
4. If possible all answers to be written in the spaces provided
5. Cell phones not allowed in the examination room.

SECTION A: (20 Marks)

1. Choose the letter of the most correct answer and write its letter in the box provided.

- (i) The current vice president of Tanzania (URT) is
A. John Pombe Magufuli
B. Jakaya Kikwete
C. Kassimu Majaliwa
D. Edward Lowasa
- (ii) The president elect of the United state of America is
A. Barack Obama
B. Donald Trump
C. Hillary Clinton
D. Chuck Hagel
- (iii) The component of any nation are
A. People, territory and government
B. Constitution, people and democracy
C. Executive, legislature and judiciary
D. President, cabinet and judges
- (iv) A nuclear family is made up of
A. Mother, father and grand parents
B. Children, mother and uncle
C. Father, grandfather and children
D. Children, mother and father
- (v) The Tanzania parliament is made up of
A. National assembly and prime minister office
B. National assembly and president
C. President and prime minister
D. Members of parliament and mayors
- (vi) The following is not a component of a nation
A. People
B. Territory
C. Constitution
D. Government
- (vii) The four pillars of family stability are
A. Shelter, clothing, and proper morals

- B. Love, dowry, food, respect
- C. Clan, peace, respect, proper morals
- D. Love, peace, respect and proper morals

(viii) Who attends the parliament by virtue of his office but has no right to vote?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Speaker
- C. The Attorney General
- D. The Opposition Leader

(ix) The unchangeable experience of the past in the society of people is known as

- A. Customs
- B. Traditions
- C. Symbols
- D. Crafts

(x) Which one of the following is the best definition of civics?

- A. The study of government and its organs
- B. The study of human rights and responsibility
- C. The study of human relationship in the society
- D. The study of laws, customs, norms and punishment of the people in the society

(xi) On 7th April every year, we remember

- A. The death of sheikh Abeid A. Karume
- B. The death of Mwalimu J. K. Nyerere
- C. The national festival of Tanzania
- D. The death of the former speaker Samuel Sitta

(xii) The ability of a person to analyse, evaluate and describe the quality of something is known as

- A. Decision making
- B. Creative thinking
- C. Critical thinking
- D. Group psychology

(xiii) The rights which are concerned with the conscience, person believes and sense rights is known as

- A. Legal rights
- B. Moral rights
- C. Human rights
- D. Legal and moral rights

(xiv) The rights which focus on the reality that society has to live in clean environment is known as

- A. First generation human right
- B. Second generation human right
- C. Third generation human rights
- D. Super human right

(xv) One of the following is the importance of citizenship

- A. Legal recognition of a person
- B. Given financial assistance of government
- C. Protection by law
- D. Accessibility to free vehicles

(xvi) The condition of staying stationary or going back from a more advanced stage is known as

- A. Underdevelopment
- B. Development
- C. Self - development
- D. Social development

(xvii) The quality where by the family is firm steady and not changing or disturbed is known as

- A. Family stability
- B. Extended family
- C. Local family
- D. Nuclear family

(xviii) Courtship is important because

- A. It prepares mates for adult hood
- B. It is a period of avoiding HIV
- C. It is a period of joy and love
- D. None of the above

(xix) One of the following is an element of improper behaviour

- A. Arrogance, incivility and rudeness
- B. Adhering to instructions
- C. Payment of taxes and duties
- D. Obedience and affective communication

(xx) The road sign which existed in he shape of triangles and the colour is amber are

- A. Danger warning signs
- B. Informative signs
- C. Prohibitory signs
- D. Mandatory sign

2. Match the following items from **SECTION A** and those items found in **SECTION B**.

(20 Marks)

SECTION A	SECTION B
(i) Informative sign	A. Signs used by the police to investigate criminals
(ii) Mandatory sings	B. Presidential flag
(iii) Self esteem	C. To know what one wants and why
(iv) Skimming	D. Awareness of the good in oneself
(v) Sovereignty	E. President, cabinet, civil servants and armed forces
(vi) Executive	F. To give the road users important information how to use the roads
(vii) Green with the coat of arms at the middle	G. To be ready to accept ideas
(viii) Assertiveness	H. Regulatory signs
(ix) Habeas corpus act of Britain (1679)	I. Come up with new idea and ways of doing things
	J. Looking for main ideas
	K. Supreme's
	L. Human rights

	M. To be kept under British mandatory
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ANSWERS

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

SECTION B (20 marks)

3. (a) Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** in the space provided against the statement.

- (i) Peer group can influence the behaviour of our children _____
- (ii) There are three levels at which decision are normally made _____
- (iii) Submissive is also one of the types of behaviour _____
- (iv) Poverty can lead to improper behaviour _____
- (v) Women are also included in the special group _____
- (vi) Participation in political affairs is against the human rights _____
- (vii) Freedom of movement is among of the moral rights _____
- (viii) Tanzania is a one party state _____
- (ix) Death and injuries are positive effects of road accidents _____
- (x) Peace love and murders are pillow of family stability _____

(b) Read carefully the following passage and then answer the questions follow.

(20 marks)

“The education provided by the colonial government in Tanganyika and Zanzibar had a different purpose. It was not meant to prepare young people for the service of their own country. Instead it was aimed at imposing colonial values and to train a few individuals Africans for the service of the colonial state such as junior clerks and officials. Colonial education emphasized individualism and not operation in society.

Colonial education encouraged attitude of human inequality and the domination of the weak by the strong, especially in the economic field. It did not transmit or transfer our traditional values, knowledge and attitudes from one generation to the next. Since independence action has been taken by the government of Tanzania to change all that. First, the racial differences within the education system itself have been abolished. Discrimination based on religion has also been abolished.

There has also been a very big expansion of education facilities such as schools. As a result the number of children going to school has greatly increased in both primary and secondary schools and also collages. This is something we can be proud of. Above all, the education provided in all our schools now are much more

Tanzania in content. Our education system encourages social goals of living and working together for the goal. This means that the education system of Tanzania emphasizes the spirit of cooperation and not individualism. It stresses equality of all human beings and discourages attitude of inequality, superiority and discrimination of any kind. All our young people who go through our schools should acquire such good values and attitudes of self – reliance and desire to serve the nation.

They should be responsible citizens who will work hard to develop Tanzania.

Questions:

- (i) Suggest a suitable title or heading for the passage. **(01 mark)**
- (ii) Mention the steps (three) which have been taken to improve education in Tanzania since independence. **(03 marks)**
- (iii) Give any three advantages of education given in Tanzania since independence. **(03 marks)**
- (iv) According to your knowledge mention the three types of education which you know. **(03 marks)**

SECTION C

4. Write short explanation of the following words. **(20 marks)**

(i) Refugees

(ii) Culture

(iii) Drug abuse

(iv) Gender

(v) Limitation of human rights

(vi) Road safety

(vii) Work

(viii) Relation of production

(ix) Negotiation skills

(x) Child labour
