

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
KILIMANJARO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
FORM THREE JOINT EXAMINATION
CIVICS

Time: 3:00 Hours

November 2025

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C with a total of **eleven (11)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Section A carries **sixteen (16)** marks, section B carries **fifty-four (54)** marks and section C carries **thirty (30)** marks.
4. Write your responses in blue or black pen.
5. Write your answers clearly and concisely.
6. Write your assessment number on every page of your answerer booklet(s).

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	EXAMINER'S INITIAL
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1.(i) One of the following statements correctly describes the coat of arms except:
A It is also known as national emblem.

B It has several elements including the light blue waves.

C It is the official seal that signifies the authority of the government.

D It is used to signify the ownership of the documents and assets by the government.

E It is used in official government communication and announcements.

(ii) The following strategy of managing peer pressure entails standing firm by our moral standards and principles in the events we are pressured to engage in negative behaviour.

A Communicating with parents B Being thoughtful

C Paying attention to our values D Communicating with professionals like counsellors

E Finding, getting and use support from trusted friends, teachers or counsellor.

(iii) The third step in social problem solving is:

A Defining the problems B Identifying the problem

B Collecting information D Generating alternatives

E Agreeing to a solution

(iv) An ability to communicate our own feelings, options and needs is known as:

A Self-awareness B Self-worth

C Self-independence D Assertiveness

E Coping with emotions

(v) The following statements are true about different forms of government except:

A Union government is a form of government in which two or more nations unite and each surrender its sovereignty to the unitary government.

B Monarch government is a form of government whereby power and authority are under a single person called a King or Queen.

C Federal government is a form of government in which power is divided and shared between the central government and local governments.

D Transitional government is a form of government which is set up in order to allow for a peaceful transition of power in a country.

E Theocracy is a form of government which derives its way of governing from the traditions, customs of a given country.

(vi) As head of government, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania:

A Has the power to assent bills to become laws.

B Takes responsibilities for government plans and decisions.

C Chairs the cabinet meetings.

D Initiates and dissolves the Parliament.

E Appoints and dismisses senior government officials such as Ministers and Heads of government's agencies, councils and authorities.

(vii) Female genital mutilation, widow inheritance, early marriages and food taboos are some of the social cultural beliefs and social cultural practices against girls and women which are collectively referred to:

- A Gender bias
- B Gender gap
- C Gender mainstreaming
- D Gender discrimination
- E Gender blindness

(viii) The following are the constitutional principles except:

- A Sovereignty of the people
- B Supremacy of the Constitution
- C Supremacy of Parliament
- D Respect for Human Rights
- E Independency of the Judiciary

(ix) The following statements is **wrong** about the differences between the central government and local governments:

- A The Central government exercises its power over the whole country while the local government powers are limited to a certain area of the country
- B The Central government does not interact with the community directly while the local government interacts with the community directly with people
- C The Central government makes laws which are enforced nationwide while the local government makes by laws which are enforced within their area of jurisdiction
- D The Central government has control over different ministries while the local government has control over different departments.
- E The source of the Central government revenues are the taxes while the sources of local government revenues are grants.

(x) The following are the factors affecting career development except:

- A Financial resources
- B Internal and external motivation
- C Health problems and disabilities
- D Age
- E Sex, religion and race and origin.

2. Match the description of life skills in **List A** with their corresponding terminologies in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A	List B
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(i) Government officials are required to exercise their powers and authorities on the basis of enacted laws and regulations and all citizens, regardless of the status, are equal before the law. (ii) A situation where all citizens have equal rights and opportunities in political, economic and social aspects. (iii) An existence and operation of more than one political party within a given state, thereby giving prospective voters a wider chance from which to choose. (iv) Both political and government officials act with uttermost openness and important information are shared to the citizens to keep them aware of what the government does. (v) A condition in which the pillars of government namely; Executive, Legislature and Judiciary operate independently without exerting undue interferences on each other's activities. (vi) A principle requiring leaders to be responsible for their words, actions and decisions.	A Respect for human rights B Transparency C Rule of law D Equality E Citizen participation F Accountability G Multiparty system H Separation of power
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SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. Describe six roles of the Bank of Tanzania in enhancing economic and social development in our country. Five points.

4. In six points, explain the importance developing and maintaining a stable family.
5. Propose the benefits of developing positive relationships. Six points.
6. List six indicators for economic development.
7. Discuss six consequences of not obeying road signs.
8. Explain briefly ways of avoiding making irrational decisions. Six points.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer **two (2)** questions in this section.

9. Explain five challenges facing the provision of health services in Tanzania.
10. Improper behaviours have negative consequences at an individual, community and national levels. Describe five factors responsible for improper behaviours in our communities.
11. Suggest five ways which can be used to fight against poverty in developing countries.