**PRESIDENT’S OFFICE**

**REGIONAL ADMINSTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**LINDI REGION**

 **FORM FOUR FEBRUARY CONTINUOUS MONTHLY EXAMINATION**

 **CIVICS**

**TIME: February2019**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C with a total of ten (10) questions.
2. Answer all questions in section 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 and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your name on every page of your answer sheet.

 **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 beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.
2. The following is inscribed on the coat of arms of Tanzania to represent soil fertility
3. The golden band B red band on the shield
4. Cotton and cloves D Shield and spear
5. Crossed axe and hoe
6. Citizenship granted to a non-citizen who wish to become Tanzanian citizen is called
7. Citizenship by naturalization B Citizenship by marriage
8. Citizenship by descent D Citizenship by birth
9. Citizenship by adoption
10. The experiences of the past which are inherited by the society and are unchangeable are called
11. Tradition B Custom
12. Moral Value D Ethics
13. Norms
14. The main reason for the establishment of local government in Tanzania is to:
15. Influence development activities in locality
16. To widen democratic leadership system
17. Facilitate provision of social services in district, ward and village
18. To assist central government in implementation of national policies
19. To ensure separation of power
20. Constitutional amendments in 1984 in Tanzania aimed to
21. Extend the term of presidential leadership to five year
22. Make the president of Zanzibar a vice president of Tanzania
23. Prepare Tanzania to become single party state
24. Introduce a bill of rights in the constitution
25. Give president executive power
26. Managing risk of people and properties is a major concern of
27. Social security institution B loan giving institution
28. Risk containment center D Social security regulatory authority
29. Insurance companies
30. The ability to think and come up with new ideas is referred as;
31. Problem solving B Decision making
32. Creative thinking D Critical thinking
33. Negotiation
34. Some people prefer male president rather than female president because they believe women were not born to lead, this is an example of
35. Gender oppression B Gender stereotyping
36. Gender bias D Gender blindness
37. Patriarchal system
38. Which of the following is not true about the characteristics of culture
39. Culture is adaptive B Culture is static
40. Culture is dynamic D Culture is complex
41. Culture is interactive
42. Funds that are donated and do not require repayment is known as
43. Taxes B Grant
44. Expenditure D Borrowing
45. Fine
46. Match the items in **List A** with their corresponding items in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number.

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|   **LIST A** |   **LIST B** |
| 1. A political system in which few people are elected to represent citizens in decision making.
2. The organ of the village whose work is to perform day to day governance activities.
3. Form of government allows sharing of power between national government and state government.
4. A government that the head of state is the head of the government.
5. A condition of having no government at all.
6. A form of government in which prime minister is the head of government while king or queen is the head of state.
7. Popular known as temporally government.
8. Type of government practiced under the umbrella of common wealth.
9. Impeachment.
10. Vote of no confidence.
 | 1. Anarchy
2. Can remove the president from his/her position
3. Constitutional government
4. Absolute government
5. Dominion government
6. Indirect democracy
7. Village assembly
8. Transitional government
9. Can remove vice president and the prime minister from their position
10. Direct rule
11. Vote to impeach chief of justice
12. Democratic government
13. Coalition government
14. Federal government
15. Village council
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 **SECTION B (20 marks)**

Answer **all** questions in this section

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

In Tanzania all people over 18 years can vote as long as they are registered and are not disqualified. Those who are not permitted to vote include certain criminals and people with severe mental illness or mental retardation.

In order for the election to be free and fair, it has to be democratic. This requires an election to be competitive, periodic, inclusive, definitive and not limited to selecting the candidates.

Elections are competitive when many political parties compete for vacant seats for council, parliament or presidency. There should be freedom to move, to assemble and to make speech. Elections are periodic in the sense that elections are usually held at prescribed intervals; in Tanzania this occurs after every five years.

Democratic election are inclusive in the sense that the right to vote must be exercised by a large proportion of the adult population and elections are definitive means that those elected hold the reins of power and are not symbolic leaders.

Before elections campaign activities are designed to win vote for certain candidates, party and proposal. In Tanzania, candidates make speeches and a policy document or manifesto is published, setting out the party policies. Local branches of each party have campaign committees to organize activities. Television, newspapers and radios play a major role in modern election campaigns.

**Questions**

1. Suggest a suitable title for the passage?
2. What is a democratic election?
3. What are the two importance of election campaigns?
4. What are the features of democratic election?
5. From your own understanding, outline two (2) reasons for undemocratic election.
6. (a) Point out five merits of citizenship.

 (b) Briefly explain five ways to combat abuse of human rights.

**SECTION​ ​C​ ​(60​ ​marks)**

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

1. Analyse six negative environmental impacts of globalization in developing countries.
2. Suggest six measures that can be used to improve informal sectors.
3. Examine six factors for economic development in Tanzania.
4. Show six ways that a common Tanzanian can participate in central and local government.
5. Explain the usefulness of culture of preventive care and maintenance of personal and public property. Six points.
6. Most members in your community are not aware on the importance of obeying traffic signs. As a knowledgeable community member, briefly explain six importance of obeying traffic signs.