

CIVICS FORM TWO

MARKING SCHEME

1.

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

01 Mark @×20 = 20 Marks

2.

LIST A	I	II	III	IV	V
LIST B	D	G	F	C	A

05 Marks @01

3.

a. Citizenship by naturalization.

Type of citizenship in which non-citizen of a country acquire after application in concerned ministry or authority

02 marks

b. Conditions for Citizenship By Naturalization in Tanzania

- That he has resided in the United Republic throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of application
- That during the ten years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months he resided in the United Republic for periods amounting in the aggregate do not less than seven years,
- That he has an adequate knowledge of Kiswahili or the English language.
- That he is of good character,
- That, in terms of his past and potential contribution to the national economy, or scientific and technological advancement and to the national social and cultural welfare, he would be a suitable citizen of the United Republic,
- That he intends, if naturalized to continue to reside permanently in the United Republic.

05 Marks @ 01 any five points.

c. In Tanzania one can lose citizenship status on three grounds;

- If a Tanzanian citizen holds dual nationality; that is, if is a Tanzanian citizen at the same time a member of another country or other countries.
- If one denounces his/her Tanzanian citizenship.
- If one obtained his/her citizenship by fraud. Note: There are some cases where a person can be a citizen of two countries (dual citizenship). In Tanzania, this is not applied to date, but there is a move to dual citizenship in Tanzania.

03 marks @ 01

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3.

a. Family stability

This is the family which is living in peace, love, trust, respect, harmony and good. (02 marks)

b. Family stability is important because:

- Enables family members to participate in socio-economic activities, such as studying and working hard for the well-being of the family and the nation at large.
- It ensures that family members engage in good habits and activities, which in turn reduces incidences of crime in a country.
- Family stability is also a basis for peace and stability in a country because peace always begins at the lowest level.
- Also, family members may feel free to participate in environmental conservation by planting trees and avoiding any kind of pollution.
- Children may be encouraged to start their own families and consequently ensure the lineage or continuity of the family.

04 marks @ 01 any four.

c. Work is relating to the development because contribute national development as follows:

- It provides employment to the people.
- It increases the national income. This is because work enable people to pay taxes to the government.
- It raised the living standard of the people. This is because work enable the government to provide social services such as health care, education and security.
- Makes the country stable politically, socially and economically.
- It reduces dependence.

04 marks @ 01 any four.

4.

a. Examples of pressure group TATNET, LHRC, TAMWA, TAWLA, TGNP, Amnesty International, Haki Elimu. (2001), AMREF.

02 marks @ 00½ any four

b. Roles of pressure groups in the promotion of human rights.

- To promote gender equality and women empowerment.
- To fight against the laws that undermine people's status.
- To educate the public on how to use the environment and natural resources for suitable development.
- To provide civic education to the public.

04 marks @ 01

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c. Tanzania is sovereign.

- Decide its affairs without interference from other countries.
- Possess constitution
- National flag
- International legal

04**Marks @ 01**

6.

a. There are three types of road signs-

- Prohibitory and mandatory /order signs

These signs order the driver to follow the given direction so as to control the speed of road users. There are two types: those which allow (permit) and those which prohibit (limit). Those which permit are usually coloured green while those which prohibit are in red. They are also enclosed in circles or octagons.

02 Marks

- Danger warning signs

These signs warn road users to take proper measures for the danger ahead. They comprise of pictures and diagrams which show the dangers, e.g. a double bend warning motorists to slow down. The useful shape is triangles, and the colour used is amber.

02 Marks

- Informative signs

These signs are drawn on the road surface or fixed on a post by the roadside to give road users important information on how to use the road. They are also enclosed in rectangles, and a blue colour is used for the information.

02 Marks

b. The following are the procedures:

- If it is at a zebra crossing: it is easy because vehicles will be prepared to stop and let you cross. However, you (the leader) should hold the disabled, child or elderly person by his/her right hand and cross with him/her slowly to the other side of the road.

02 Marks

- If there is no zebra crossing: you should hold the disabled person by his/her right hand. Then with your left hand raised, you should wave to the traffic (vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles) to stop. When the traffic has stopped, cross with him/her slowly to the other side of the road.

02 Marks

7.

a. The following are the negative consequences of not applying life skills in our society:

- Improper choice; - because of lacking knowledge of life skill one may fail to choose the best option among the avail options.

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- Bad behavior people may develop bad behavior because of lacking life skills, for example youth may not respect their parents, teachers and elders.
- Conflict can occur; - due to lack of negotiation the conflict can occur among students, families and societies.
- Lack of emphatic leader who will fail to suffer for others problems and then can accelerate corruption in the societies.
- Poor leadership can ease occurred because of lacking the way to communicate with the majority.
- Poverty can be occurred due to the fact that people will not effectively cooperate in solving problems or in dealing with productive activities like planning for cultivation and so on.

05 marks @ 01 any five

b. Characteristics of a good problem solver.

- Awareness of strength and weaknesses.
- Unbiased and avoiding gesture or assumptions.
- Creative and elegant with ability to analyse issues.
- Wide knowledge on various problems.
- Quick decision-making.
- Tolerant. Capitalise

05 Marks @ 01 any five

8.

a. Gender blindness

The inability to know that there are different gender roles, gender responsibilities and a gender-based hierarchy. This leads to the failure to realize that policies, programs and projects can have a different impact on men and women.

b. Gender Stereotyping

This is to have a fixed idea about a community, group or person, but which is usually not true in reality. Gender stereotyping is whereby opinions are formed about what men and women are capable of doing.

c. Gender Analysis

This is a systematic effort to identify and understand the roles of women and men within a given society. It involves collection of gender specific information and data from the community. This analysis is the first step towards making the gender-sensitive planning needed for promoting gender equality in the society.

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d. Gender equality

This is the exercise of fairness and justice to all sexes without discrimination or considering whether one is born male or female. It is based on the belief that all people are equal and should therefore have equal access to opportunities and resources

e. Gender equity

This is based on the principle that measures should be taken to bridge the inequality between men and women. It is about giving priority to women in order to reduce the imbalance that already exists.

10 marks @ 02

9.

a. Tanzania is a country which implements democracy in various ways, including the following:

- Political Freedom-Tanzanians who qualify to vote may stand for election. In addition, citizens attend community or civic meetings and are members of political parties.
- No Discrimination-There is no discrimination of people due to their race, religion, ethnic group or gender. We are all equal.
- Tolerance-The opposition parties are tolerated and protected. Citizens are also required to be tolerant of each other.
- Free and fair Elections-There are fair and free elections. Elections are held regularly, after every five years.
- Economic freedom-From 1985 to date, the government of Tanzania has allowed freedom of economy and private ownership. Individuals are allowed to own property and businesses. People are allowed to choose their own work and join labour unions.
- Multiparty-Multiparty politics was reintroduced in 1992. Since then, many political parties have been established which participate in different political affairs.
- Legal rights-In democratic elections, the losers respect the results. In case there is dissatisfaction, one may demand his or her rights through a court of law.
- Equality before the law-In Tanzania, no one is above the law. People are equal before the law. If there is violation of any law, people are allowed to demand justice through a court of law.

05marks @ 01 any five points

b. Students' participation in democracy may take many forms including:

- Standing for election, e.g. for school or club. leadership positions.

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- Voting for leaders or issues in school or club elections.
- Students who qualify should also participate in civic and national elections. 4. Joining a political party, if one qualifies to do so.
- Taking part in the work of a political party.
- Staying informed about what is happening in Parliament.
- Participating in youth organizations in the community.
- Debating matters relating to democracy.
- Helping to educate the community on their democratic rights, e.g. through skits and songs.

05marks @ 01 any five points

SECTION C

10.

Importance of Constitution

- It establishes authority and institutions for running of the country
- It limits on the powers of the government: Ensures that a dominant group does not use its power against the minorities.
- It makes the government accountable to its citizens
- It defines democracy and the rights of its people
- The unity, stability and prosperity of the country depends largely on the constitution.
- It lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in.
- It tells us about the fundamental nature of our society.
- It includes an agreement on certain ideals that they all believe the country should uphold.
- Constitution plays a crucial role in laying out certain important guidelines that govern.
- Constitution is to save us from ourselves: The Constitution helps to
- Protect us against certain decisions that we might take that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in.

08 marks @ 01 any 8 points

Ways of protecting the constitution.

- All the members of the Society are responsible for protecting the Constitution. The following are ways of protecting the Constitutions:

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- A person who violates the Constitution is arrested, tried in the court of law and if found guilty is fined or jailed.
 - Dismissing the Leader who Violates constitution and public ethics.
 - Constitution board is dissolved after finishing its task hence the Constitution is supreme and no one is above it.
 - All laws are derived from the Constitution
 - The courts protect the Constitution by ensuring all people are allowed to enjoy their rights.
 - Mass Media educate people about their rights so that when these rights are abused, they can demand them at the courts of Law.
- 07 marks @ 01 any 7 points**