

**THEMI HILL SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**CIVICS STUDY QUESTIONS**  
**FORM 4 APRIL 2020**

**For each of the following items, choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write the letter besides the item number.**

1. One of the major aspects of globalization is:-
  - (a) Increased public ownership of the major means of production
  - (b) Favourable international terms of trades to the third world countries
  - (c) Poverty reduction in developing countries
  - (d) Increased investments from third world to developed countries.
  - (e) Revolution in information and communication technology.
2. The ability of a person to feel and share another person's emotion is known as
  - (a) Self esteem
  - (b) Empathy
  - (c) Love
  - (d) Self assertive
  - (e) Self worth
3. A school authority which discourages female students to opt technical subjects is likely to be influence by:
  - (a) Gender discrimination
  - (b) Gender analysis
  - (c) Gender stereotyping
  - (d) Gender equity
  - (e) Gender balance
4. The right to voluntarily belong to any organization is known as:
  - (a) Freedom of expression
  - (b) The right to life
  - (c) Freedom of assembly
  - (d) Right to equality
  - (e) Freedom of association
5. The Central Bank of Tanzania is responsible for:
  - (a) Providing loans to the big businessmen
  - (b) Maintaining the value of national currency
  - (c) Providing business education to SACCOS
  - (d) Providing money for the government uses
  - (e) Controlling the country
6. The best way of getting democratic leadership is through:
  - (a) Military coup d'état
  - (b) Revolution
  - (c) free and fair election
  - (d) Constitutions
  - (e) Civil wars
7. Human rights abuses experienced by HIV/AIDS patients in Tanzania include
  - (a) Stigmatization
  - (b) Food taboos

- (c) Gender biases
  - (d) Gender discrimination
  - (e) Gender stereo typing
8. The organ of the state which interprets the law is known as
- (a) Judiciary
  - (b) Parliament
  - (c) Executive
  - (d) Legislature
  - (e) Cabinet
9. The elephant task on the coat of arms represent:
- (a) State power
  - (b) Natural resources
  - (c) National Freedom
  - (d) People's power
  - (e) National prestige
10. In life skills, the ability of a person to appreciate himself or herself is known as:
- (a) Self-esteem
  - (b) Coping with emotions
  - (c) Self-service
  - (d) Self-awareness
  - (e) Assertiveness
11. Which of the following is not a correct characterization of culture?
- (a) Culture is adaptive
  - (b) Culture is learned
  - (c) Culture is interactive
  - (d) Culture is symbolic
  - (e) Culture is resistant to change
12. The speaker of the United Republic of Tanzania is elected from the:
- (a) Lawyers and judges
  - (b) Senior ministers
  - (c) Any Tanzanian provided he/she qualifies to be a member of parliament
  - (d) Members of parliament only
  - (e) Office of the parliament
13. Why most Tanzanian's cannot access credit facilities offered by commercial banks in Tanzania?
- (a) They lack culture of saving
  - (b) They lack information on credit facilities
  - (c) They lack education
  - (d) They lack insurance cover
  - (e) They are discouraged by high interest rate

14. Presidential and parliamentary democracy are forms of:
- (a) Participatory democracy
  - (b) Liberal democracy
  - (c) Soviet democracy
  - (d) Representative democracy
  - (e) Direct democracy
15. Which among the following institutions is a social security scheme?
- (a) NMB
  - (b) TPB
  - (c) NEC
  - (d). TPSF
  - (e). EPSPF
16. A social group where by a man leads the family is known as:
- (a) Matrilineal
  - (b) B. Matriarchal
  - (c) Patrilineal
  - (d) Bilateral
  - (e) Patriarchal
17. Making changes in the existing Constitution is known as Constitution .....
- (a) Adjustment
  - (b) Revolutionary
  - (c) Changes
  - (d) Amendment
  - (e) Referendum
18. Which of the following is the major source of revenue in Tanzania?
- (a) Exports
  - (b) Selling of government assets
  - (c) Taxation
  - (d) Grants and aids from donors.
19. Which of the following organs interprets the laws of the state?
- (a) Executive
  - (b) Judiciary
  - (c) Legislature
  - (d) Parliament
  - (e) Cabinet.
20. The United Nations organization organ responsible for refugees is
- (a) UNICEF
  - (b) B. UNISCO
  - (c) C. WHO
  - (d) D. UNHCR
  - (e) E. ILO
21. Which of the following is the major driving force of globalization?
- (a) Free labour in developing nations.
  - (b) Increased freedom of mass media
  - (c) Introduction of multipart system in many countries.
  - (d) Increased direct foreign investment in developing countries.
  - (e) Revolution in information and communication technology.

22. One of the following is not true about the characteristics of culture.
- (a) Static
  - (b) B. Learned
  - (c) C. Dynamic
  - (d) Adaptive
  - (e) Complex
23. One of the following is a component of a nation.
- (a) Parliament
  - (b) B. Revolutionary government
  - (c) C. People
  - (d) Cabinet
  - (e) Local government.
24. Laws enacted by local government authorities are known as:
- (a) Government notes
  - (b) Circulars
  - (c) Bills
  - (d) By laws
  - (e) Adjustment
25. A social group of people living together with their own government, Language, traditions and history is called
- 1. Nation
  - 2. Community
  - 3. Family
  - 4. Government
  - 5. Constituency
26. One of the following National symbols serves as a government badge and a symbol of freedom and unity.
- (a) National currency
  - (b) National constitution
  - (c) Coat of arms
  - (d) National anthem
  - (e) Nation flag
27. The ability to select a course of action from among possible alternatives is called:-
- (a) Life skills
  - (b) Assertiveness
  - (c) Decision making
  - (d) Self worth
  - (e) Balanced self confidence.
28. The unchangeable experiences of the past in the society are known as
- (a) Values
  - (b) Customs
  - (c) Laws

- (d) Ideology
  - (e) Tradition
29. A legal way by which a foreigner can be granted citizen ship is:-
- (a) Citizen ship by birth
  - (b) Legal citizen ship
  - (c) Citizenship by decent
  - (d) Citizenship by Naturalization
  - (e) Citizenship by registration
30. Which of the following institution is a social security scheme
- (a) NMB
  - (b) CRDB
  - (c) NBC
  - (d) PSPF
  - (e) TPB
31. The meaning of a leader is:-
- (a) A very intelligent person
  - (b) A person who advises others
  - (c) A person with powers and authorities in the societies
  - (d) A person being elected by many votes
  - (e) A strong and honest person
32. A social group of people living together with their own government, Language, traditions and history is called:-
- (a) Nation
  - (b) Community
  - (c) Family
  - (d) Government
  - (e) Constituency
33. The unchangeable experiences of the past in the society are known as:-
- (a) Values
  - (b) Customs
  - (c) Laws
  - (d) Ideology
  - (e) Tradition
34. Who elect the village chairperson?
- a) Members of the village assembly
  - b) Members of the village assembly
  - c) A meeting of all elders in the village
  - d) A meeting of ten cell leaders in the village
  - e) All hamlet chairpersons
35. One of the following National symbols serves as a government badge and a symbol of freedom and unity.
- (a) National currency
  - (b) National constitution
  - (c) Coat of arms
  - (d) National anthem
  - (e) Nation flag

36. The ability to select a course of action from among possible alternatives is called:-
- Life skills
  - Assertiveness
  - Decision making
  - Self worth
  - Balanced self confidence
37. The top government leader among the following is ;
- Regional administrative secretary
  - Regional educational officer
  - Regional accountant
  - Regional commissioner
  - The speaker.
38. The ability of a person to feel and share another person's emotion is known as
- Self esteem
  - Empathy
  - Love
  - Self assertive
  - Self worth
39. Human rights abuse experienced by HIV/AIDS patients in Tanzania include
- Stigmatization
  - Food taboos
  - Gender biases
  - Gender discrimination
  - Gender stereo typing
40. The organ of the state which interprets the law is known as
- Judiciary
  - Parliament
  - Executive
  - Legislature
  - Cabinet.

**Match the items in List A with The correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response besides the item number in the answer booklet (s) provided.**

**LIST A**

- Deals with managing risks of a farm, business and property
- The Average earning of people in a particular year.
- Provides advice to their customers on issues of trade and investments
- Controls inflation
- No special places to conduct business
- Killing of theft suspect
- Schools, religion and mass media
- Main source of knowledge in traditional Education
- Deals with human rights world over
- Customs of having more than one husband.

51. Traditions
52. Material culture
53. Antiquities
54. Language.
55. Intellectual culture.

**LIST B**

- A- Mob Justice
- B- Per capital income
- C- Formal sector
- D- Informal sector
- E- Elders
- F- Court of Justice World over
- G- Warriors
- H- Special groups
- I- Amnesty International
- J- Central Bank
- K- Commercial Bank
- L- Insurance
- M- Polygamy
- N- PPF
- O- Polyandry.
- P- It allows people to express their thoughts.
- Q- Are the objects that have existed for very long period of time.
- R- The most cherished principles for the survival of the society.
- S- They determine which behavior is good or bad in the society.
- T- Habit and customs of doing things in the society.
- U- Food, dress, houses and ornaments.
- V- Ideas, beliefs, songs, dances and music.

**B: With clear explanations and vivid examples, define the following terms:-**

56. Define national sovereignty
57. National symbols
58. Community
59. Courtship
60. Marriage
61. Family
62. Nuclear family
63. Single parent family
64. Extended family
65. Polygamous family
66. Polyandry family
67. Work
68. Physical work
69. Mental work
70. Behavior
71. Proper behavior

72. Improper behavior
73. Citizenship
74. Citizenship by Birth
75. Citizenship by Descent
76. Citizenship by Naturalization
77. Government
78. Local government
79. Central government
80. Monarchy government
81. Republic government
82. Union government
83. Federation government
84. Dictatorship government
85. Totalitarianism government
86. Autocracy government
87. Village government
88. Village assembly
89. Village committees
90. Village Executive Officer
91. Ward government
92. Ward Executive Officer
93. District Council
94. Town Council
95. Municipal Councils
96. Mayor
97. Regional Commissioner.
98. Adjustment
99. Laws
100. By-laws