

**CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)  
NORTHERNZONEJOINTEXAMINATIONSSYNDICATE(NZ-JES)**



**FORM FOUR PRE- NATIONAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2026**

**CODE: 011**

**CIVICS**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**QUESTION:1 MULTIPLE CHOICE**

|   |    |     |    |   |    |     |      |    |   |
|---|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|------|----|---|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X |
| B | C  | A   | D  | C | B  | D   | B    | A  | D |

**(Each roman carry@1mark=10marks)**

**QUESTION:2 MATCHING ITEMS**

|        |   |    |     |    |   |    |
|--------|---|----|-----|----|---|----|
| LIST A | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| LIST B | G | E  | I   | B  | A | D  |

**(Each roman carry @1mark=6marks)**

**SECTION: C (54MARKS)**

**QUESTION:3 Merits of reproductive health**

- i. Prevention of sexual transmitted infections (STI's). Eg gonorrhea, syphilis, etc.
- ii. Prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- iii. Promotion of gender rights and equality.
- iv. Strengthening the management of infertility.
- v. Improvement of women's safety during pregnancy and childbirth.
- vi. It ensures healthy motherhood, steady and controlled population growth.

**Each point carry@ 1.5mark=9marks)**

**QUESTION:4 Mandatory functions of local government**

- i. Water supply services.
- ii. Provisions of health services.
- iii. To maintain law and order and enhance good governance.
- iv. To make sure there is effective application by-laws.
- v. To coordinate development plans and projects.
- vi. To make sure there is proper collection and use of revenue.

**Each point carry @1.5mark=9marks)**

**QUESTION:5 Indicators of poverty faced by masanja**

- i. Low per capital income.
- ii. Illiteracy rate.
- iii. Poor quality of housing.
- iv. Lack of clean water supply.
- v. Dependence on aids.
- vi. Poor infrastructures.

**(Each point carry @1.5mark=9marks)**

**QUESTION:6 Merits of socio-problem solving techniques**

- i. Provision of solution to various problems.
- ii. Promotion of peace and security.
- iii. Promote development in the society.
- iv. Disease control.
- v. Make people active and useful.
- vi. Minimization of cost to solve problem.

**(Each point carry @1.5mark=9marks)**

**QUESTION:7 How Tanzania affected economically and socially by HIV/AIDS**

- i. Loss in production force.
- ii. Poverty increase.
- iii. Family instability.
- iv. Increase dependence ratio.

- v. Reduced life expectancy.
- vi. Increase of health care cost.

**(Each point carry @1.5 mark=9marks)**

**QUESTION:8 Elaborate constitutional principles**

- i. The rule of law
- ii. Separation of powers.
- iii. Respect for human right.
- iv. Independence of judiciary.
- v. Sovereignty of the people.
- vi. Supremacy of the constitution.

**(Each point carry @1.5 mark=9marks)**

**SECTION:C (30MARKS)**

In this section student required to answer **TWO** questions only each question carry **@15marks**.

**QUESTION:9** Contribution of union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to the social development of Tanzanian

**Introduction carry@2marks**

**Main body each point carry @2marks with explanations.**

**Conclusion carry@1marks**

- i. Improvement of social and cultural relations.**
  - The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar has enabled both sides to have strong social and cultural relations and interaction among the citizen.
- ii. Promotion of peace and security of both Tanganyika and Zanzibar.**
  - The union of the two countries has created the peaceful united of Tanzania, hence making her citizen to enjoy peace and tranquility.
- iii. Promotion of free movement of people and services.**
  - The union of two countries led to free movement of people from Tanzania to Zanzibar to get needs without restrictions both sides.
- iv. There no more racial segregation among the citizen.**

- The union had played crucial role in maintain the equality of all people of both two countries to enable good cooperation.
- v. Improvements of transport and communications services.**
  - The union had great role in constructing roads, bridge, ports and communication networks were improved, making it easier for people to access social services.
- vi. Improvement of education services.**
  - The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar helped the government of Tanzania to expand different school, colleges, and universities.

**(Each point carry@2mark=12marks) total @15marks.**

**QUESTION:10** Causes of privatization of public enterprises in Tanzania

**Introduction carry @2marks**

**Main body each point carry@2marks with explanations.**

**Conclusion carry @1marks**

- i. To create more market-oriented economy where those privatized firms will participate in the stock market.
- ii. To improve economy productivity and efficiency of privatized parastatals.
- iii. To secure and enhance access to foreign markets, capital and technology through attracting managerial and technological foreign investors.
- iv. To broaden and share ownership through the equal provision of public services at all levels by individual and state.
- v. To reduce the overwhelming and challenging increase of the public debt.
- vi. To preserve the goal of self-reliance.

**(Each point carry@2mark=12marks) total@15mark.**

**QUESTION:11** Effects of conflicts between Ukraine and Russia socially and economically to the biggest investors of the world economy.

**Introduction carry@2marks.**

**Main body each point carry@2marks with explanations.**

**Conclusion carry@1marks.**

**i. Disruption of international trade.**

- Trade routes and supply chains have been affected and finally slowing global business.

**ii. High energy prices.**

- The disruption of oil and gas supplies has increased energy cost worldwide.

**iii. Rising in food prices.**

- Conflict between two countries who are the major producers of wheat, maize, and sunflowers oil. reduced exports led to shortages and high food prices.

**iv. Reduction of foreign investment.**

- Many investors avoided investing in countries affected by the conflict because of uncertainty and increased financial risk.

**v. Increase government spending on defense and security.**

- Many governments spent more money on military and security, leaving less funding for education, healthcare, infrastructure, and other development projects.

**vi. Slower economic growth.**

- Higher production costs, lower trade and reduce investments slowed economic growth of many countries.

**(Each point carry@2mark=12marks) total@15marks**