EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2013

CIVICS 201

(INternal & ExTERNAL CandIDATES)

TIME: TWO AND HALF HOURS (2½)  MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Pull out the Answer Booklet from the question paper.

2. Write your Name, Examination Number and School/Centre on the Answer Booklet.

3. You are allowed ten(10) minutes to write your particulars on the Answer Booklet and to read through this paper.

4. Carefully, read through All The Instructions in each section.

5. Write All your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.

SECTION A: 30 Multiple choice questions – Answer all = 30 marks
SECTION B: 20 Short answer questions – Answer all = 20 marks
SECTION C: 3 (one diagrammatic and two passage) questions. – Answer all = 30 marks
SECTION D: 4 Essay questions – Answer any two = 20 marks

Cell-phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
SECTION A [30 MARKS]

There are thirty (30) questions in this section. Answer all the questions in this section. Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D. Then on the Answer Booklet provided, mark the letter of the answer that you have chosen with a cross (X).

1. In the political history of Zambia, which period is referred to as the Second Republic?
   A. 1964 to 1972
   B. 1964 to 1991
   C. 1972 to 1973
   D. 1973 to 1991

2. What was Zambia called before she became independent?
   A. Bechuanaland
   B. Barotseland
   C. Northern Rhodesia
   D. Southern Rhodesia

3. A chiefdom is said to be a dictatorship. Why is a chiefdom a dictatorship?
   A. The rulers inherit leadership.
   B. The rulers appoint themselves.
   C. The government appoints the chief.
   D. Only men can rise to chieftainship.

4. A set of rules or laws by which people agree to be governed is called a ... 
   A. charter.
   B. convenant.
   C. constitution.
   D. manifesto.

5. When the Zambia National Soccer Team won the Africa Cup of nations, many Zambians went to the streets to celebrate. What were they expressing?
   A. Citizenship
   B. nationalism
   C. Patriotism
   D. Togetherness
6 Which of the following is not a function of political parties? To...
   A discourage citizens from taking part in national affairs.
   B educate citizens about national affairs.
   C provide government leaders.
   D provide an alternative government.

7 Political parties must reject violence as a way of solving conflicts instead they must settle conflicts through...
   A accusation and discussion.
   B debate and arguments.
   C debate and agreements.
   D discussions and agreements.

8 The Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) play a very important role in safeguarding human rights. Which of the following organisations pressurises governments to free political prisoners from detention?
   A Amnesty International
   B Caritas Zambia
   C Foundation for Democratic Process
   D Women’s Lobby Group

9 At what age can a Zambian citizen qualify to vote?
   A 16 years
   B 18 years
   C 21 years
   D 35 years

10 Tripartite elections in Zambia are held every...
    A 3 years.
    B 5 years.
    C 10 years.
    D 20 years.

11 Which of the following does not fall under civil and political rights?
   A Right to nationality
   B Right to own property
   C Right to privacy
   D Right to work anywhere
12 Peter was told by his grandfather that boys should not eat okra because it can make them weak. What was Peter's grandfather promoting?
   A Gender roles
   B Gender equality
   C Gender discrimination
   D Sex roles

13 The President can be forced to step down (resign) if he has worked against the constitution and has been proved by a tribunal. This is called ...
   A impeachment.
   B petition.
   C ratification.
   D veto.

14 Which of these taxes is paid to the local council by the people living in its area?
   A Customs Duty
   B Personal Levy
   C Sales Tax
   D Value Added tax

15 Laws made by local council are called ...
   A by-laws.
   B council laws.
   C district laws.
   D local government laws.

16 The Gross National Product is used to work out the average income per year of every citizen. This average income is called ...
   A gross domestic product.
   B national income.
   C per capita income.
   D revenue.

17 The main purpose of a government subsidy is to ...
   A boost production.
   B encourage development.
   C lower prices of goods.
   D improve economic performance.
18 Which of the following does the government provide for the economy to function properly?
   A Better conditions of service for workers.
   B Education and health.
   C Encouraging self-reliance.
   D Respect for the rule of law.

19 The Ministry of Health has bought mobile clinics to provide health care in rural areas. This is an example of...
   A capital revenue.
   B capital expenditure.
   C recurrent expenditure.
   D recurrent revenue.

20 Why should local industries use local raw materials in the production of goods and services?
   A Because they are better.
   B Bring about economic dependence.
   C Help promote neo-colonialism.
   D Save foreign exchange.

21 What name is given to business persons who organise production of goods and services?
   A Enterprises
   B Entrepreneurs
   C Sole traders
   D Wholesalers

22 If you decide to be a street vendor, selling salaula along the road. What kind of employment is it?
   A Formal
   B Informal
   C Manual work
   D White collar
23 Mr Nawa buried half a billion kwacha in his back yard instead of taking the money to the bank. What is this practice called?
   A  Cash deficit
   B  Hoarding
   C  Insurance
   D  Investment

24 The person named on the cheque to receive payment is also known as a ...
   A  drawer.
   B  drawee.
   C  payee.
   D  receiver.

25 A tariff is a kind of tax which is levied on goods entering and leaving the country. What is the other name for tariff?
   A  Customs duty
   B  Sales tax
   C  Quotas
   D  Value added tax

26 ... refers to the change in the size of the population in a particular environment.
   A  Birth rate
   B  Population density
   C  Population explosion
   D  Population growth

27 Workers at mineral water company decided to go on strike because they could not agree on the conditions of service with their employer. What kind of conflict were they involved in?
   A  Class conflict
   B  Domestic conflict
   C  Economic conflict
   D  Gender conflict

28 In which country was the rebel leader Jonas Savimbi fighting against the government?
   A  Angola
   B  Burundi
   C  Mozambique
   D  Zimbabwe
29 The administrative organ of the United Nations is the ...
   A General Assembly.
   B Secretariat.
   C Security Council.
   D Trusteeship Council.

30 Name the economic organisation that was established on April 1, 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia.
   A Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).
   B Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS).
   C Organisation of African Unity (OAU).
   D Southern African Development Community (SADC).

SECTION B [20 MARKS]

There are twenty (20) questions in this section.
Answer all the questions in this section by using one word or a short phrase.
Write ALL your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.

1 Africans resisted colonialism through methods such as the formation of welfare societies. Who was the founder of the Federation of Welfare Societies?

2 All the members of the debate club at Kambalenge Primary School participated in the end of year meeting and elected new leaders for the club. What type of democracy did the members exercise?

3 Britain has unwritten constitution. This constitution is based on ...

4 What is the name of the institution that grants citizenship to foreigners who want to become Zambian citizens?

5 A meeting where members of a political party elect their national leaders is called a ...

6 In which year was the Zambian Constitution amended to declare Zambia a Christian nation?

7 At what age can a Zambian qualify to stand as president?
Milika is a ten year old girl. Her mother asks her to carry a 20 litre container of cooking oil to the market. Milika’s mother is practising ... 

The principle that states that the three organs of the government must work independently is called ... 

Laws which protect the interests of society and state are known as ... 

An institution established to carry out the privatisation programme in 1992 was ... 

In the production process, work is divided into small parts which are given to individuals. This means that there is ... 

Benjamin has made a plan on how he is going to raise and spend money. What is this plan called? 

Primary industries use natural resources to produce ... 

Mr Muyaya was elected by his fellow workers to represent them at their place of work as a union official. He is referred to as a ... 

... is a situation where prices of goods keep falling due to high supply of goods. 

A ... is an instruction or order to the bank to pay money on demand. 

A place where buyers and sellers meet to do business is called ... 

The number of people who live in a square kilometre is referred to as ... 

At which conference did the United States of America, Russia, Britain, France and China sign a charter which led to the formation of the United Nations Organisations?
SECTION C  [30 MARKS]

There are three (3) questions in this section. Answer All the questions in the Answer Booklet provided.

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

Every person is a member of a community. A community is a group of people who live in the same area and depend on each other for the things that they need. Usually a person belongs to different communities. Apart from the village community, every person in the world today is a member of a national community. A member of a national community is called a citizen. Citizens of a country have a collective name, for example, citizens of Zambia are called Zambians, while those of Zimbabwe are called Zimbabweans. Similarly we have Indians, Americans, Germans, Brazilians, Chinese and many others. Source: Extract from Zambia Basic Education Course Grade 8 Civics.

Questions

(a) Citizens of a country have a collective term. What are the citizens of Malawi called?

(b) What term is used to describe the feeling of love and pride among citizens of a country?

(c) What is the symbol of Zambian citizenship?

(d) Identify three qualifications for Zambian citizenship.

(e) Mention one way by which Zambian citizenship can be withdrawn.

(f) State three ways by which a Zambian citizen can help to make democracy work.

[10 marks]
2 A national budget is like weighing something on a scale where needs and expenditure are balanced as shown below.

QUESTIONS

(a) Define a national budget.

(b) Which government ministry prepares the national budget in Zambia?

(c) Name the organisation that collects taxes on behalf of Zambian government in order to meet the national budget.

(d) What is meant by capital expenditure?

(e) What do you understand by the term debt crisis?

(f) Identify three needs of people in Zambian local communities.

(g) Mention two types of donor aid that Zambia receives.

[10 marks]
3 Study the diagram below then answer the questions that follow.

QUESTIONS

(a) Name the international organisation that uses the symbol shown above.

(b) Give two situations in which this symbol is used.

(c) Who founded the organisation stated above?

(d) Where are the headquarters of this organisation?

(e) In which year was the organisation formed?

(f) In which country did the organisation help victims of genocide in 1994?

(g) What do we call an individual who willingly offers his or her services to the needy in society without any pay?

(h) List two services provided by this organisation in Zambia.

[10 marks]

SECTION D [20 MARKS]

There are four (4) essay questions in this section. Answer any two questions in the Answer Booklet provided.

1 Explain five functions of elections in a democracy. [10]

2 Describe various services provided by councils to the people in local communities. [10]

3 Discuss five elements of international trade. [10]

4 Explain the aims of the commonwealth. [10]