

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2021 PAPER 1 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2021 Internal Paper 1 (2030/1)

Section A: 20 MCQ | Section B: structured | Section C: essays

appears first — worked answers follow. Section A = 20 MCQ; Section B = structured (answer all); Section C = essays (answer any two — mod

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA



Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Civic Education

2030/1

Paper 1

Thursday

18 NOVEMBER 2021

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Marks: 100

Instructions to Candidates

1. Pull out the **Answer Booklet** inserted in the question paper.
2. Write the **centre number** and your **examination number** on **every page** of the **Answer Booklet** provided.
3. There are **twenty** questions in **Section A**; answer **all**.
4. **Section A**: **Four** suggested answers are given **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the best one and mark it on the answer grid in the **Answer Booklet**.
5. **Section B** has **five** questions. Answer **all** the questions in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
6. **Section C** has **five** questions. Answer **two** questions only in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
7. Answer **all** the questions in the **Answer Booklet** provided.

Information for Candidates

Cell phones are **not allowed** in the examination room.

Section A [20 marks]

Answer **all** the questions in this section in the Answer Booklet provided by putting a **cross X** on the letter you have chosen as your answer.

- 1 The constitution that can be altered by a two thirds majority is said to be ...
 - A flexible.
 - B rigid.
 - C unwritten.
 - D written.
- 2 Which characteristic of elections in good governance allows stakeholders to criticise the government in constructive ways and offer alternative suggestions for improved governance?
 - A Competitive
 - B Decisive
 - C Inclusive
 - D Periodic
- 3 Njepa, a naturalised citizen, lost his citizenship after being expelled from the country of residence by that state. This kind of expulsion is called ...
 - A forced expulsion.
 - B forced repatriation.
 - C voluntary expulsion.
 - D voluntary repatriation.
- 4 The following is true about Civil and Political Rights except one. They ...
 - A allow individuals to seek legal redress.
 - B are enforceable in the courts of law.
 - C compel the government not to interfere with the law.
 - D do not cost much, hence they are enforceable.
- 5 The vision of the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP) is to ...
 - A have a nation and its people that are zero tolerant to corruption.
 - B offer provisions for seizure or recovery of stolen assets or earnings.
 - C provide protection to whistle blowers and complainants on corruption.
 - D provide room for bargain or agreement to the accused people.
- 6 The type of learning in which a child learns by imitating the behaviour of its family members and friends or on television from the characters portrayed in the films is called ...
 - A formal.
 - B informal.
 - C non-formal
 - D technical.
- 7 How can someone keep away from illicit drugs like cocaine? By ...
 - A associating with non-users.
 - B doing what others are doing.
 - C having the drugs readily available.
 - D trying new drugs on the market.

- 8 Mrs Kalonga, a social worker from the Human Rights Commission, visited Mandada Community and explained to the people that human rights are absolute and undeniable. Which feature of human rights explains the above statement?
- A Inalienable
 - B Indivisible
 - C Inherent
 - D Universal
- 9 Which of the following activity does **not** fall under Civil Society activities?
- A Attending seminars
 - B Reading posters
 - C Signing a petition
 - D Taking legal demonstrations

Study the statement below and answer questions 10 and 11.

Joseph borrowed K1 200.00 from NATSAVE Bank to buy a popcorn machine for his new business. He signed an agreement with the bank at an interest rate of 10% for a one year loan.

- 10 What was the interest on the loan borrowed by Joseph?
- A K100.00
 - B K120.00
 - C K200.00
 - D K220.00
- 11 How much was Joseph supposed to repay the bank after one year?
- A K1,320.00
 - B K1,800.00
 - C K2,200.00
 - D K2,640.00
- 12 The Citizen's Advice Bureau is a branch of the Law Association of Zambia that offers litigation on a pro bono basis. Which of the following statements **best** explains pro bono?
- A Final resolution that makes one not to go back to court.
 - B Free legal advice centres where people get from legal advice.
 - C Free legal services that every lawyer offers to the community.
 - D The measure of the proof brought against the accused.
- 13 Mr Machishi, a Civic Education teacher, asked his learners about the best way of combating Gender Based Violence. Which one was **not** the **best** way?
- A Assisting couples to discuss and resolve their problems.
 - B Divorcing a spouse who is troublesome.
 - C Reporting cases of gender based violence to the police.
 - D Speaking out about the problem.

- 14 In a situation where there is violence among political parties concerned during campaigns for an election, there is likely to be hatred and conflicts among members of the parties. What is the **best** method of resolving such conflicts?
- A Arbitration
 - B Counselling
 - C Litigation
 - D Mitigation
- 15 How can you resolve cases of child labour in your community as a social worker?
By ...
- A advising children not to be employed.
 - B beating all the people abusing children.
 - C charging all the children accepting child labour.
 - D educating child abusers on the effects of child labour.
- 16 Which provision of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) requires the government to assist a child to get back the identity that has been unlawfully taken away?
- A Basic health and welfare
 - B Civil rights and freedoms
 - C Family environment and care
 - D Leisure and cultural activities
- 17 Masauso, a dependant to the late Mr Longa was given unreasonably small share of the estate. What step should be taken to address this problem? He should ...
- A give away the portion to the state.
 - B give the remaining share to the relatives.
 - C share the portion to the spouse and children.
 - D take his case to the court of law.
- 18 What is the condition of life which is limited by malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, high infant mortality and low life expectancy called?
- A Absolute poverty
 - B Human condition
 - C Poverty datum
 - D Relative poverty
- 19 The Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) has been discouraging mourners from wrapping plastics on flowers put on graves because plastics are ...
- A bio degradable.
 - B good for the environment.
 - C non-bio degradable.
 - D organic substances.
- 20 Why is the world today referred to as a 'global village'? This is because ...
- A all nations and people freely interact and depend on each other.
 - B each nation's welfare depends on the decisions of other nations.
 - C each nation's wellbeing depends on the goods of other nations.
 - D the developed nations give aid to less developed nations.

SECTION B [40 Marks]

There are **five** questions in this section. Answer **all** the question in the Answer Booklet provided.

- 1** With reference to the Zambian Constitution, answer the questions below.
- (a) Explain the concept 'Constitution'. [2]
 - (b) Identify the forms of the constitution. [2]
 - (c) Why did Zambia inherit the Northern Rhodesia self-government Constitution of 1963? [1]
 - (d) Which Constitutional Review Commission limited the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms of individuals? [1]
 - (e) Why are checks and balances important in relation to a constitution? [1]
 - (f) Why is the constitution said to be the foundation of democracy? [1]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 2** Briefly explain the benefits of decentralisation to Zambia's governance system. [8]

- 3** Mapalo is 12 years old. She has been raped repeatedly by her step father and her uncles since she was 8 years old. They told her not to tell anyone and threatened her with terrible things if she did that.

- (a) What made Mapalo vulnerable? [1]
- (b) Mention **two** possible reactions after Mapalo's experience of rape. [2]
- (c) What should be done to Mapalo's step father and her uncles? [1]
- (d) Identify **two** harmful practices in relation to sexual abuse experienced in most communities today. [2]
- (e) State **two** institutions that address issues of child abuse in Zambia. [2]

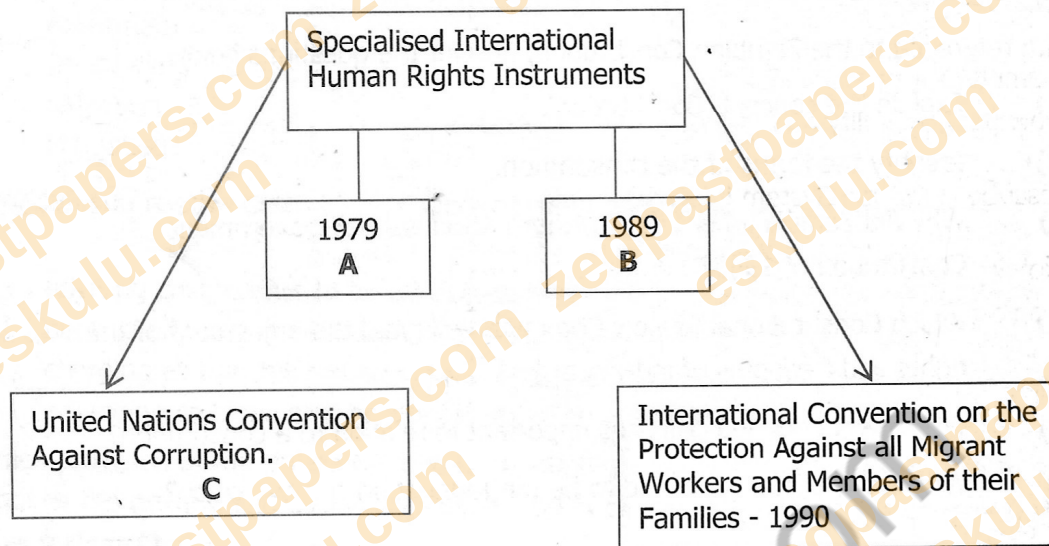
[Total: 8 marks]

- 4** In which way can the following promote peace?

- (a) Intermarriages [2]
- (b) Mutual aid [2]
- (c) Reciprocity [2]
- (d) Tolerance [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 5 Study the diagram showing the specialised International Human Rights Instruments and answer the question that follow.



- (a) What are specialised International Human Rights Instruments? [1]
- (b) When was the United Nations Convention Against Corruption labelled **A** recognised by the United Nations General Assembly? [1]
- (c) Identify the specialised International Human Rights Instruments marked **B** and **C**. [2]
- (d) Mention **one** main area covered in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. [1]
- (e) Why did United Nations Organisation (UNO) come up with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and members of their Families (CMW)? [1]
- (f) What is the relationship between human rights and human development? [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

SECTION C: ESSAY QUESTIONS [40 marks]

This section consists of **five** essay questions. Answer any **two** questions in the Answer Booklet provided.

- 1** Examine the categories of citizen's rights and freedoms. How can a citizen show good morality and patriotism? [6:14]
- 2** Describe the Legal System in Zambia. Critically analyse the sources of law in Zambia? [4:16]
- 3** Explain the agents of global culture. Identify the global issues affecting the people in the world today. [10:10]
- 4** What is gender equity? Analyse **three** institutions that promote gender equity and equality in Zambia. [10:10]
- 5** Explain the concept family. Describe the elements of family law. [2:18]

Question A1. The constitution that can be altered by a two-thirds majority is said to be ...

Answer: B — rigid (a special/higher majority is required to amend it).

Question A2. Which characteristic of elections allows stakeholders to criticise government constructively and offer alternatives?

Answer: A — Competitive.

Question A3. Njepa, a naturalised citizen, lost his citizenship after being expelled by the state. This kind of expulsion is called ...

Answer: B — forced repatriation (being compelled to return to one's country of origin).

Question A4. The following is true about Civil and Political Rights EXCEPT one. They ...

Answer: C — compel the government not to interfere with the law (they compel it not to interfere with people's freedoms — the statement is false as worded).

Question A5. The vision of the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP) is to ...

Answer: A — have a nation and its people that are zero-tolerant to corruption.

Question A6. The type of learning in which a child learns by imitating family, friends or television characters is called ...

Answer: B — informal.

Question A7. How can someone keep away from illicit drugs like cocaine? By ...

Answer: A — associating with non-users.

Question A8. Human rights are absolute and undeniable. Which feature of human rights explains this?

Answer: A — Inalienable (they cannot be taken away or denied).

Question A9. Which of the following activities does NOT fall under Civil Society activities?

Answer: B — Reading posters (a passive act, not active civic participation like seminars, petitions or demonstrations).

Question A10. Joseph borrowed K1,200.00 from NATSAVE Bank at an interest rate of 10% for one year. What was the interest on the loan?

Interest = $10\% \times K1,200 = K120$.

Answer: B — K120.00.

Question A11. How much was Joseph supposed to repay the bank after one year?

Repayment = $K1,200 + K120 \text{ interest} = K1,320$.

Answer: A — K1,320.00.

Question A12. Which statement best explains 'pro bono' (as offered by the Citizen's Advice Bureau)?

Answer: C — Free legal services that lawyers offer to the community.

Question A13. Which one was NOT the best way of combating Gender Based Violence?

Answer: B — Divorcing a spouse who is troublesome.

Question A14. What is the best method of resolving conflicts among political parties that turn violent during campaigns?

Answer: A — Arbitration (a neutral party resolves the dispute).

Question A15. As a social worker, how can you resolve cases of child labour in your community? By ...

Answer: D — educating child abusers on the effects of child labour.

Question A16. Which provision of the CRC requires government to help a child recover an identity that has been unlawfully taken away?

Answer: B — Civil rights and freedoms (which include name, nationality and identity).

Question A17. Masauso, a dependant, was given an unreasonably small share of the estate. What step should he take?

Answer: D — take his case to the court of law.

Question A18. What is the condition of life limited by malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, high infant mortality and low life expectancy called?

Answer: A — Absolute poverty.

Question A19. ZEMA discourages mourners from wrapping plastics on flowers on graves because plastics are ...

Answer: C — non-bio-degradable (they do not decompose and harm the environment).

Question A20. Why is the world today referred to as a 'global village'? Because ...

Answer: A — all nations and people freely interact and depend on each other.

Question B1. With reference to the **Zambian Constitution**, answer the following.

(a) A constitution is a body of fundamental rules and principles (written or unwritten) according to which a country is governed.

(b) Forms of the constitution: written and unwritten; rigid and flexible.

(c) Zambia inherited the Northern Rhodesia self-government Constitution of 1963 because it was the constitution in force, adapted to grant self-rule at independence in 1964.

(d) The Chona Commission (1972) recommended the one-party state, which limited the enjoyment of individual rights and freedoms.

(e) Checks and balances are important because they prevent the abuse of power — each arm of government controls the others.

Answer: (f) The constitution is the foundation of democracy because it establishes democratic institutions, protects rights and provides how leaders are chosen and power exercised.

Question B2. Briefly explain the benefits of decentralisation to Zambia's governance system. [8]

Answer: It brings services closer to the people; speeds up decision-making (decisions are made locally, not referred to headquarters); promotes local participation in governance; ensures development reaches rural areas; reduces the burden on central government; improves accountability; and empowers local communities.

Question B3. Mapalo (12) has been raped repeatedly by her step father and now lives on the streets, threatened with death.

(a) What made her vulnerable: her young age and being a child under the control of an abuser, without protection.

(b) Two possible reactions: trauma and fear; withdrawal/depression (or running away, low self-esteem).

(c) The step father should be arrested and prosecuted for defilement; Mapalo should be given protection, counselling and care.

(d) Two harmful sexual-abuse-related practices: early/child marriage; and sexual cleansing (or defilement, marrying girls for bride price).

Answer: (e) Two institutions addressing child abuse: the Victim Support Unit; and the Department of Social Welfare / Human Rights Commission / child-rights NGOs.

Question B4. In which way can the following promote peace?

(a) Inter-marriages: marrying across tribes/races builds unity and love, reducing ethnic hostility.

(b) Mutual aid: helping one another in times of need builds trust and cooperation.

(c) Reciprocity: giving back for what one receives fosters goodwill and mutual respect.

Answer: (d) Tolerance: accepting and respecting others' views, cultures and religions prevents conflict.

Question B5. Study the diagram of Specialised International Human Rights Instruments (1979=A, 1989=B, UNCAC=C, ICMW 1990).

(a) Specialised International Human Rights Instruments are treaties/conventions focused on the rights of a particular group or a specific human-rights issue.

(b) UNCAC was recognised by the UN General Assembly in 2003.

(c) B (1989) = Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); C = United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

(d) One main area covered by UNCAC: prevention (also criminalisation, international co-operation and asset recovery).

(e) The UNO came up with the ICMW to protect migrant workers and their families, who are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse abroad.

Answer: (f) Relationship between human rights and human development: they are interdependent — realising rights (education, health, freedom) drives development, and development expands people's choices and their ability to enjoy their rights.

Question C1. Examine the categories of a citizen's rights and freedoms. How can a citizen show good morality and patriotism? [6:14]

Categories of rights: civil and political rights (life, liberty, expression, vote); economic, social and cultural rights (work, education, health); and collective/solidarity rights (development, a clean environment, peace).

Answer: Good morality and patriotism: obeying the law; paying taxes; respecting others and their rights; defending the nation; participating in development and elections; honesty and integrity; upholding national values; and keeping the environment clean.

Question C2. Describe the Legal System in Zambia. Critically analyse the sources of law in Zambia. [4:16]

Legal system: Zambia has a DUAL legal system — received English law (statute, common law and equity) and African customary law — served by a hierarchy of courts (Local, Subordinate, High, Constitutional and Supreme Courts).

Answer: Sources of law: the Constitution (supreme law); legislation (Acts of Parliament); delegated legislation; English law (common law and statutes of general application); case law/judicial precedent; customary law; and international law/treaties — analyse the strength and scope of each.

Question C3. Explain the agents of global culture. Identify the global issues affecting Zambia today. [10:10]

Agents of global culture: tourism; technology (internet, media, television); trade; migration; multinational companies; and international education.

Answer: Global issues affecting Zambia: climate change; HIV/AIDS and pandemics; poverty; terrorism; drug and human trafficking; environmental degradation; unemployment; and global economic shocks.

Question C4. What is gender equity? Analyse three institutions that promote gender equity in Zambia. [10:10]

Gender equity: fairness in the treatment of men and women according to their respective needs (which may include differential treatment to achieve equal outcomes).

Answer: Institutions: the Ministry of Gender (policy and coordination); the Zambia National Women's Lobby Group (lobbying for 50-50 representation); and the NGOCC / YWCA (empowerment, legal reform and sensitisation) — analyse how each advances gender equity.

Question C5. Explain the concept 'family'. Describe the elements of family law. [2:18]

Family: a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption (nuclear, extended, single-headed or child-headed).

Answer: Elements of family law: marriage (statutory and customary — requirements and validity); divorce/dissolution; maintenance; custody of children; legitimacy; adoption; succession/inheritance; property settlement; and prohibited degrees of relationship — describe each.

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