

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2024 PAPER 1 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2024 Paper 1 (2030/1) — School Certificate

Tuesday 12 November 2024 | 2 hours 30 minutes | 100 marks

Question paper appears first — worked answers follow. Section A = 20 MCQs; Section B = structured (answer all); Section C = essays (answer



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EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Civic Education

2030/1

Tuesday

12 NOVEMBER 2024

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 Write **all** the answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 4 There are **twenty** questions in **Section A**; answer **all**.
- 5 **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**.
- 6 **Section B** has **five** questions. Answer **all** the questions in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 7 **Section C** has **five** questions. Answer **two** questions only in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 8 Enter the question numbers you have answered from **Section C** in the grid on the **Answer Booklet**.

Information for Candidates

Cell phones and other electronic devices 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 One of the differences in structure and content between the 1996 Zambian Constitution and the 2016 Zambian amended constitution is that ...
 - A The 1996 constitution has 14 parts while the 2016 amended constitution has 20 parts.
 - B The 1996 constitution has 14 parts while the 2016 amended constitution has 21 parts.
 - C The 1996 constitution has 20 parts while the 2016 amended constitution has 14 parts.
 - D The 1996 constitution has 21 parts while the 2016 amended constitution has 14 parts.
- 2 Under the electoral systems being used in Zambia, how is the presidential running mate elected into office.
 - A A vote cast for the Member of Parliament is a vote cast for the presidential running mate.
 - B A vote cast for the presidential candidate is a vote cast for the running mate.
 - C The presidential candidate for the opposition parties votes for the running mate.
 - D The presidential candidate for the ruling party votes for the running mate.
- 3 According to the Zambian Law, Constitution Amendment Act No. 2 of 2016, a person who ceased to be a Zambian citizen before its commencement in 2016 as a result of acquiring the citizenship of another country shall ...
 - A automatically become a citizen of Zambia.
 - B continue to be deprived of Zambian citizenship.
 - C enjoy partial citizenship as a Zambian citizen.
 - D have to apply for his or her citizenship to be bestowed.
- 4 Abdul Bin Sawalo and Biggie Bin Sawalo visited Zambia as tourists. During their discussions, they freely used their own language. Which category of second generation rights were they enjoying?
 - A Cultural rights
 - B Economic rights
 - C Equality rights
 - D Social rights
- 5 The situation that arises when the allocation of economic resources from the state reaches only some citizens is referred to as economic ...
 - A distortion.
 - B inequality.
 - C retardiness.
 - D stagnation.

- 6 Which Zambian core value encourages treating each other with consideration?
- A Cooperation
 - B Mutual respect
 - C Responsibility
 - D Social justice
- 7 Mwine Chilimba suffered from a severe lung disease called emphysema. This could have been as a result of abusing a substance known as ...
- A cocaine.
 - B heroin.
 - C mandrax.
 - D tobacco.
- 8 Which article in the Zambian Bill of Rights prohibits depriving an unborn child of life by termination of pregnancy except as laid down by an Act of Parliament?
- A Article 2
 - B Article 4
 - C Article 12
 - D Article 13
- 9 An example of the category of rights that belong to groups of people and are enjoyed collectively is the right to ...
- A education.
 - B life.
 - C sanitation.
 - D trial.
- 10 What concept is used to describe things used that are fixed and not concerned with production?
- A Efficiency capital
 - B Human capital
 - C Social capital
 - D Working capital
- 11 Drugs found in household products such as glue and deodorants like perfumes are called ...
- A depressants.
 - B inhalants.
 - C narcotics.
 - D stimulants.

- 12 The Zambian Law that faces a practical problem and limitation of fear of breaking cultural norms and customs is called ...
- A Administrator Law.
 - B Common Law.
 - C The Intestate Act.
 - D The Testate Act.
- 13 The characteristic of culture that includes all aspects of human life and is a sum total of society's way of life is called ...
- A comprehensive.
 - B cumulative.
 - C dynamic.
 - D shared.
- 14 Which of the following is **not** an example of physical violence?
- A Kicking
 - B Pinching
 - C Punching
 - D Threatening
- 15 Provisions on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) have been put in clusters. Which of the following provisions does not fall under special protection measures?
- A Economic exploitation
 - B Narcotic and psychotropic substances
 - C Refugee children
 - D Standard of living
- 16 In some cultures, people must marry within a limited societal group. This practice is known as ...
- A bigamy.
 - B endogamy.
 - C monogamy.
 - D polygamy.
- 17 The long term National Plan Vision 2030 aims at ...
- A balancing development with regard to linkages between industry and agriculture.
 - B increasing diversification and production in Zambia.
 - C turning Zambia into a prosperous middle income nation.
 - D using local materials for production and gradual reduction of subsidies.

- 18** Which of the following is a limitation to media coverage?
- A Cost of advertising
 - B Freedom of ownership
 - C Promoting debate
 - D Setting the agenda
- 19** What concept is used to describe a gradual increase in the average temperature of earth's atmosphere and its oceans?
- A Global degradation
 - B Green house warming
 - C Global ice melting
 - D Global warming
- 20** The difference between the value of visible imports and exports over a period of time is referred to as ...
- A balance of payment.
 - B balance of trade.
 - C trade deficit.
 - D trade surplus.

SECTION B: [40 MARKS]

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

- 1 (a)** Explain how Article 27 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) emphasises the importance of culture. [2]
- (b)** What role does culture play on the following:
- (i)** identity, [2]
 - (ii)** economic development, [2]
 - (iii)** and shaping behaviour? [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 2** Briefly explain offences that an individual in possession of illicit drugs can be charged with under the Zambian Law according to the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC).

[Total: 8 marks]

- 3 (a) Explain the concept 'interest rate'. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why banks borrow and lend money in the lending market. [2]
- (c) Describe the concept 'debt'. [1]
- (d) Lilato's father borrowed K50 000.00 from a bank and the interest rate was 5% for a period of 3 years.
- (i) Calculate the simple interest for Lilato's father. [2]
- (ii) Calculate the amount of money that should be returned. [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 4 Study the following table showing the types of marriages and answer the questions that follow.

TYPES OF MARRIAGE	KEY ISSUES
Statutory marriage	A
B	Polygamy is allowed.
C	Man and woman live together without consent or payment.

- (a) Identify the types of marriages marked **B** and **C**. [2]
- (b) Mention **two** key issues in **A** that one has to consider when entering into a statutory marriage. [2]
- (c) Explain what the Marriage Act states concerning marriage payment in a civil marriage. [2]
- (d) Describe the concept 'consent' in relation to marriage. [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 5 (a) Describe the concept 'human-wildlife conflict'. [2]
- (b) Mention **two** causes of human-wildlife conflict. [2]
- (c) Give **two** measures that can be put in place to prevent human-wildlife type of conflict. [2]
- (d) Explain the concept 'ecosystem'. [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 (a) Explain the contents of **five** parts of the Zambian Constitution. [12]
 (b) Write on the following forms of the constitution:
 (i) rigid
 (ii) and flexible. [8]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 2 (a) Explain electoral offences on the poll day in Zambia's electoral process. [12]
 (b) Discuss the civic roles of traditional leaders in relation to the electoral process. [8]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 3 (a) Analyse the roles that Civil Society Organisations (CSO) play in governance. [10]
 (b) Explain how the media promotes good governance. [10]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 4 (a) What is gender based violence? [2]
 (b) Analyse the causes of gender based violence. [10]
 (c) What are the effects of gender based violence? [8]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 5 (a) Describe the **four** principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). [8]
 (b) Discuss the provisions of the UNCRC. [12]

[Total: 20 marks]

Question A1. One of the differences in structure between the 1996 Constitution and the 2016 amended constitution is that ...

Answer: B — The 1996 constitution has 14 parts while the 2016 amended constitution has 21 parts. [Recall item — flagged; the key point is that the 1996 constitution had 14 parts.]

Question A2. Under the electoral system used in Zambia, how is the presidential running mate elected into office?

Answer: B — A vote cast for the presidential candidate is a vote cast for the presidential running mate (they run on a joint ticket).

Question A3. Under the 2016 Amendment Act, a person who renounced Zambian citizenship before 2016 as a result of acquiring another country's citizenship shall ...

Answer: A — automatically become a citizen of Zambia (dual citizenship is now allowed).

Question A4. Two tourists freely used their own language during their visit. Which category of second generation rights were they enjoying?

Answer: A — Cultural rights.

Question A5. The situation that arises when the allocation of economic resources reaches only some citizens is referred to as economic ...

Answer: B — inequality.

Question A6. Which Zambian core value encourages treating each other with consideration?

Answer: B — Mutual respect.

Question A7. Mwine Chilimba suffered from emphysema (a severe lung disease). This could be a result of abusing ...

Answer: D — tobacco.

Question A8. Which article of the Zambian Bill of Rights prohibits depriving an unborn child of life by termination of pregnancy except as laid down by an Act of Parliament?

Answer: C — Article 12 (protection of the right to life).

Question A9. An example of a right that belongs to groups of people and is enjoyed collectively is the right to ...

Answer: C — sanitation (a collective/third-generation right shared by a community). [Flagged.]

Question A10. What concept describes things used that are fixed and not concerned with production?

Answer: C — Social capital (networks/relationships, not directly used in production). [Garbled option set — flagged.]

Question A11. Drugs found in household products such as glue and perfumes are called ...

Answer: B — inhalants.

Question A12. The Zambian law that faces the practical problem of fear of breaking cultural norms and customs is called ...

Answer: C — The Intestate (Succession) Act (it often conflicts with customary inheritance practices).

Question A13. The characteristic of culture that includes all aspects of human life and is the sum total of society's way of life is called ...

Answer: A — comprehensive.

Question A14. Which of the following is NOT an example of physical violence?

Answer: D — Threatening (psychological, not physical, violence).

Question A15. Which provision of the UNCRC does NOT fall under 'special protection measures'?

Answer: D — Standard of living (a survival/development right, not a special-protection measure).

Question A16. In some cultures people must marry within a limited societal group. This practice is known as ...

Answer: B — endogamy.

Question A17. The long-term National Plan, Vision 2030, aims at ...

Answer: C — turning Zambia into a prosperous middle-income nation.

Question A18. Which of the following is a limitation to media coverage?

Answer: A — Cost of advertising.

Question A19. What concept describes a gradual increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere and oceans?

Answer: D — Global warming.

Question A20. The difference between the value of visible imports and exports over a period of time is referred to as ...

Answer: B — balance of trade.

Question B1. Culture questions.

(a) Article 27 of the UDHR emphasises culture by giving everyone the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. [2]

(b) How culture plays a role in:

(i) Identity — culture gives a people their sense of who they are (language, customs, values) and distinguishes them from others. [2]

(ii) Economic development — culture supports tourism, arts/crafts, traditional ceremonies and industry, generating income and jobs. [2]

(iii) Shaping behaviour — culture sets the norms, values and taboos that guide how people act and relate to one another. [2]

Question B2. Briefly explain the offences an individual in possession of illicit drugs can be charged with under the DEC. [8]

Under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, a person may be charged with: unlawful possession of narcotic/psychotropic substances; trafficking (selling/distributing) in illicit drugs; cultivation of prohibited plants (e.g. cannabis); importation/exportation of narcotics; and money laundering of proceeds from drug dealing. Convictions carry heavy fines and/or imprisonment.

Question B3. Banking / interest questions.

(a) Interest rate: the charge, expressed as a percentage, paid for borrowing money (or earned for saving/lending it) over a period. [1]

(b) Two reasons banks borrow and lend: to make a profit from the difference in interest rates; and to keep money circulating so as to meet customers' demand for credit and finance investment. [2]

(c) Debt: money that is owed by one party (the borrower) to another (the lender) and must be repaid, usually with interest. [1]

(d) Lilato's father borrowed K50,000 at 5% for 3 years:

(i) Interest = Principal $\times$ Rate $\times$ Time = 50,000 $\times$ 5/100 $\times$ 3 = K7,500. [2]

(ii) Amount to be returned = Principal + Interest = 50,000 + 7,500 = K57,500. [2]

Question B4. Types of marriage table (Statutory = A; B = polygamy allowed; C = living together without consent/payment).

(a) B = Customary marriage (polygamy is allowed); C = Cohabitation (a man and woman living together without consent/payment of lobola). [2]

(b) Two key issues of statutory marriage (A) to consider: it is monogamous (only one spouse at a time); both parties must give free consent and be of the legal age; and it must be registered/solemnised by a licensed officer (any two). [2]

(c) The Marriage Act does not require the payment of dowry/lobola for a civil (statutory) marriage. [2]

(d) Consent in marriage: the free, willing and informed agreement of both parties to marry each other, without force or coercion. [2]

Question B5. Human-wildlife conflict / ecosystem.

(a) Human-wildlife conflict: the clashes that arise when wild animals and people compete for the same space/resources, causing harm to either the people (crops, livestock, lives) or the wildlife. [2]

(b) Two causes: encroachment/settlement and farming on wildlife habitats; and wild animals raiding crops, livestock or attacking people. [2]

(c) Two prevention measures: creating and respecting protected areas/game reserves and buffer zones; erecting fences and using early-warning/deterrents; and community sensitisation with compensation schemes (any two). [2]

(d) Ecosystem: a community of living organisms (plants, animals, micro-organisms) interacting with one another and with their non-living environment as a system. [2]

Question C1. (a) Explain the contents of five parts of the Zambian Constitution. [12] (b) Write on the forms of constitution: (i) rigid (ii) flexible. [8]

(a) Five parts of the Constitution (examples): Part on Supremacy of the Constitution (it is the supreme law); Citizenship (who is a citizen and how citizenship is acquired/lost); the Bill of Rights (fundamental rights and freedoms); the Executive (President and Cabinet); the Legislature (National Assembly — law making); and the Judicature (the courts). [any five]

(b) (i) Rigid constitution — one that is difficult to amend; it requires special procedures such as a two-thirds majority or a referendum, which protects its basic principles from casual change.

(ii) Flexible constitution — one that can be amended easily, by an ordinary majority of parliament, and so adapts quickly to changing needs.

Question C2. (a) Explain electoral offences on poll day in Zambia. [12] (b) Discuss the role of traditional leaders in the electoral process. [8]

(a) Electoral offences on poll day: bribery of voters; intimidation/violence; multiple/impersonated voting; campaigning within the no-campaign zone; vote buying; ballot stuffing or tampering with ballot boxes; bringing weapons to polling stations; and offering/accepting favours to influence voting.

(b) Role of traditional leaders: mobilising and civic-educating their subjects to register and vote; preaching peace and discouraging violence; remaining non-partisan/neutral so as not to unduly influence voters; and helping to maintain order and unity in their chiefdoms during elections.

Question C3. (a) Analyse the roles Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) play in governance. [10] (b) Explain how the media promotes good governance. [10]

(a) CSO roles: act as watchdogs monitoring government; advocate and lobby for good policies and human rights; provide civic education; hold leaders accountable and expose corruption; represent citizens' interests; and complement government in service delivery.

(b) The media promotes good governance by: informing and educating the public; acting as a watchdog exposing wrongdoing and corruption; providing a platform for public debate; setting the agenda on national issues; and giving citizens a voice to hold leaders accountable.

Question C4. (a) What is gender based violence? [2] (b) Analyse the causes of gender based violence. [10] (c) What are the effects of gender based violence? [8]

(a) Gender based violence (GBV): any harmful act directed at a person because of their sex/gender — physical, sexual, emotional or economic.

(b) Causes: harmful cultural beliefs and gender stereotypes; male dominance/patriarchy; poverty and economic dependence; alcohol and substance abuse; ignorance of rights; weak enforcement of laws; and a culture of silence.

(c) Effects: physical injury and death; psychological trauma and depression; spread of STIs/HIV and unwanted pregnancies; family breakdown; school drop-out and lost productivity; and the perpetuation of poverty and inequality.

Question C5. (a) Describe the four principles of the UNCRC. [8] (b) Discuss the provisions of the UNCRC. [12]

(a) Four principles of the UNCRC: non-discrimination; the best interests of the child; the right to survival and development; and respect for the views of the child (participation).

(b) Provisions (rights) of the UNCRC: the right to a name and nationality (registration at birth); the right to life, survival and development; the right to education and health care; protection from abuse, exploitation, child labour and trafficking; the right to a family and to be cared for; the right to express views and be heard; and special protection for refugee and disabled children.

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