

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2016 SPECIMEN PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2016 Specimen Paper 2 (2030/2)

School Certificate | 2 hours | Section A (all), Section B (any 4), Section C (Q1 + one)

Question paper appears first — worked answers follow. Model answers are given for ALL questions (including the optional ones) so every choice

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Civic Education

2030/2

Paper 2

Additional material(s):

Answer Booklet

Time 2 hours

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 2 Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from the question paper.
- 3 Write your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.
- 4 Write your **name, centre number** and **candidate number** in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 5 There are **three** sections in this paper.
- 6 Answer **all** questions from Section **A**.
- 7 Answer **four (4)** questions from Section **B**.
- 8 Answer **two (2)** questions from Section **C**.

Information for Candidates

- 1 You are advised to read carefully through the whole paper before choosing the questions you intend to answer.
- 2 **Cell-phones are not allowed in the examination room.**

Section A (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section using **one** word or **short** phrase.

- 1 What is mean by the term plebiscite? [2]
- 2 In 2009, there was an election re-run in country X because no candidate won the presidential elections by an outright majority. Which electoral system was used in this situation? [1]
- 3 State the quality of a good citizen that drives one to perform his or her duties honestly and diligently? [1]
- 4 Distinguish a treaty from a declaration. [2]
- 5 Mrs Nzumbu was awarded a contract of K50,000 to supply beans to Kamunga Boarding School. However, this contract was awarded without following tender procedures. This type of corruption is known as ... [1]
- 6 A twelve year old boy was fond of greeting the elders with his hands in his pockets. His mother told him to always kneel down when taking to the elders. The type of learning which the boy went through was an example of ... learning. [1]
- 7 Give **one** example of synthetic drugs. [1]
- 8 Mr Shake Shake went to several micro financial institutions to an extent that he failed to pay for his daughter's school fees. This situation shows that his debt became ... [1]
- 9 Mention any **one** element of crime. [1]
- 10 The physical or emotional force involving men and women in which the female folks are usually the victim is known as ... [1]
- 11 Give **two** examples of direct violence. [2]
- 12 Angela aged 14 sells sexual services in order to pay for her school fees or meet her daily needs. What form of child abuse is she engaged in? [1]
- 13 Indicators of development are signs or measures that show that there is growth in terms of quality and quantity of goods and services produced and distributed. Give any **one** measurable variable which is directly related to development. [1]
- 14 A situation where the rainfall patterns in the southern part of Africa has become increasingly unreliable causing droughts and floods hence, leading to high poverty levels is called [1]
- 15 Identify the government department that is in-charge of co-ordinating activities of all ministries and organisations that deal with the protection of the environment in Zambia and the sub region. [1]
- 16 Explain the concept 'Balance of Payment'. [2]

(20 marks)

SECTION B [40 MARKS]

There are **seven (7)** questions in this section. Answer any **four** questions of your choice in the Answer Booklet provided.

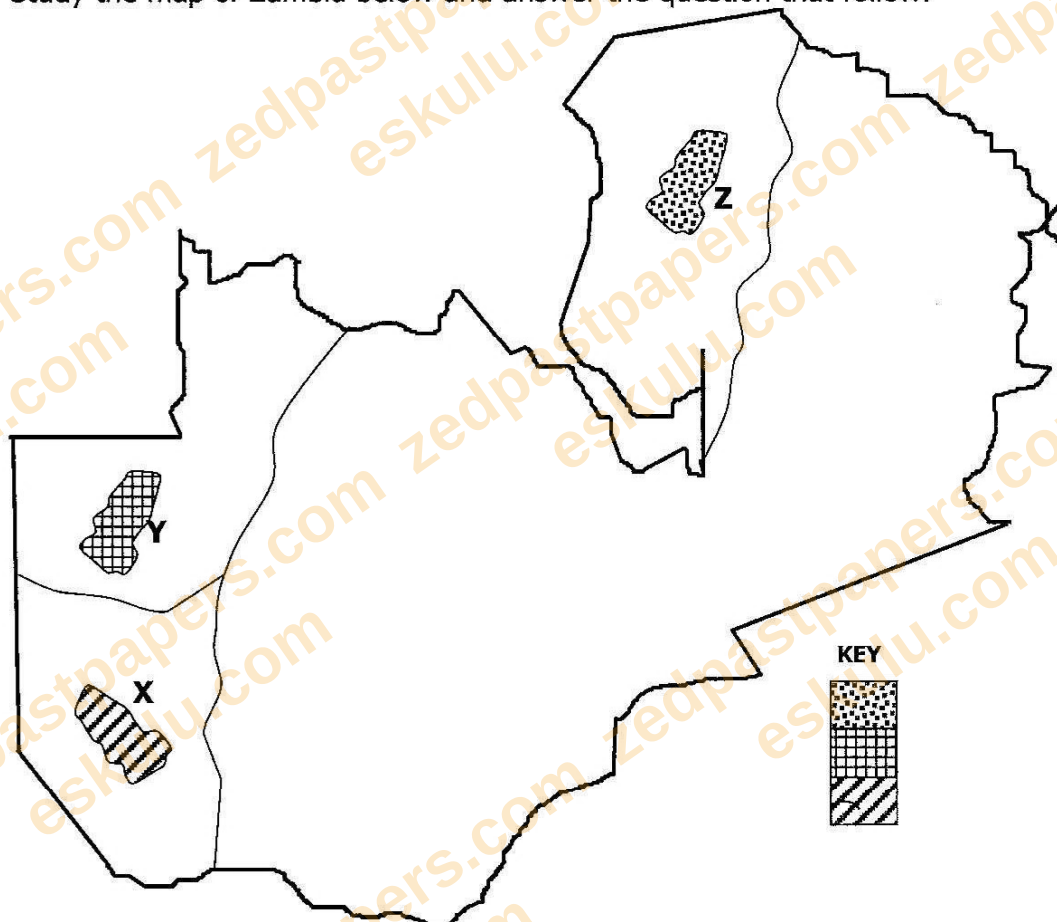
- 1** A constitution is a system of laws, customs and principles usually written down, according to which a country or an organisation is governed. Countries in the world use different ways to make and adopt their constitutions.

Questions

- (a) Explain the concept 'constitution adoption process'. [2]
- (b) Describe the **two** main methods which are used in adopting the Zambian constitution. [4]
- (c) Which **one** method identified in (b) is more representative than the other. [1]
- (d) Identify **three** Constitution Review Commissions whose recommendations were adopted by the Zambian Government between 1972 and 1993 using one of the methods mentioned in (b) above. [3]

[10 marks]

- 2** Study the map of Zambia below and answer the question that follow:



Questions

- (a) Name the traditional attire worn by the women in area marked **X**. [1]
- (b) Identify the traditional ceremonies that are celebrated in areas marked **X, Y** and **Z**. [3]
- (c) Apart from the traditional ceremonies, mention any **three** common cultural practices among the 73 ethnic groups in Zambia. [3]
- (d) Give any **three** examples of tangible and intangible works of Zambia's cultural heritage. [3]

[10 marks]

- 3 Briefly explain the civil rights and freedoms that are covered in the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. [10]

[10 marks]

- 4 Study and complete the table showing the forms of citizen participation in governance.

Community activities	A	B
C (i)	Reading materials on governance issues	Writing newspaper articles to comment on government policies
(ii)	Taking part in legal demonstrations on governance issues.	Contacting a councillor to raise an issue.

Questions

- (a) Identify the forms of citizen participation marked **A** and **B**. [2]
- (b) Mention any **two** community activities marked **C**. [2]
- (c) What does the term citizen participation mean? [2]
- (d) Suggest any **four** factors that are key in good governance. [4]

[10 marks]

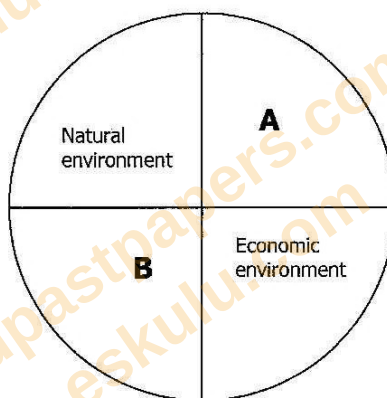
- 5 Banking is saving money in a financial institution. In Zambia, the central government is the principal financial institution that acts as a regulator of the banking system. It provides services to the commercial banks and manages the money supply for the benefit of the country's economy.

Questions

- (a) Identify any **three** commercial banks in Zambia. [3]
- (b) Mention any **three** functions of the commercial banks. [3].
- (c) Explain any **two** types of accounts that commercial banks use to attract deposits from the public. [4]

[10 marks]

- 6 The diagram below shows the main components of the environment:



Questions

- (a) Identify the **two** main components of the environment marked **A** and **B**. [2]
- (b) State any **four** activities or processes that make the environment less fit for human, plant or animal life. [4].
- (c) What is the difference between biodegradable and non-biodegradable substances? [2]
- (d) Explain how the economic activities have contributed to the depletion of fresh water. [2]

[10 marks]

- 7 The Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative was a World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme aimed at reducing the debt burden of the world's poorest countries that could not manage to service their debts to their lenders.

Questions

- (a) State the **two** objectives of the HIPC Initiative. [2]
- (b) List down any **four** requirements that structural adjustment programmes needed for a country to qualify for HIPC initiative. [4].
- (c) Mention any **two** benchmarks that Zambia was required to implement under the education sector for her to attain the HIPC completion fund. [2]
- (d) Identify the **two** benefits that Zambia had after reaching the HIPC completion point. [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

SECTION C ESSAY QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]

This section consists of **five (5)** essay questions. Answer **two (2)** questions using the Answer Booklet Provided. Question **one (1)** is compulsory. Choose the other question from the remaining **four (4)**.

- 1 Outline the historical development of Human Rights. Describe the characteristics of human rights. [12:8]
- 2 Explain the aspects and kinds of citizenship. How does an alien acquire citizenship of a host country? [8:12]
- 3 Critically analyse the negative and positive impact of conflicts in Africa. [14:6]
- 4 Describe the characteristics of civil society organisation. Assess the roles of civil society in governance. [8:12]
- 5 What is global dependence? Explain the importance of international trade. [4:16]

[40 marks]



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Question A1. What is meant by the term 'plebiscite'?

Answer: A referendum — a direct vote of the electorate on a particular proposal/question.

Question A2. In 2009 there was an election re-run in country X because no candidate won an outright majority. Which electoral system was used?

Answer: The Single Member Majoritarian System.

Question A3. State the quality of a good citizen that drives one to perform his/her duties honestly and diligently.

Answer: Integrity/honesty (also acceptable: patriotism/diligence). [Flagged.]

Question A4. Distinguish a treaty from a declaration.

A treaty is a legally binding agreement between states.

Answer: A declaration is a non-binding statement of principles/aspirations.

Question A5. Mrs Nzumbu was awarded a K50,000 contract to supply beans to a school without following tender procedures. This type of corruption is known as ...

Answer: Grand corruption (procurement/tender corruption). [Flagged.]

Question A6. A boy was told by his mother to kneel when talking to elders. The type of learning the boy went through is an example of ... learning.

Answer: Informal learning.

Question A7. Give one example of a synthetic drug.

Answer: Heroin (also pethidine, amphetamines, valium).

Question A8. Mr Shake Shake borrowed from several micro-finance institutions to the point of failing to pay his daughter's school fees. This shows that his debt became ...

Answer: Unsustainable (a debt burden/debt crisis). [Flagged.]

Question A9. Mention any one element of crime.

Answer: Intention (mens rea) — also acceptable: the act (actus reus).

Question A10. The physical or emotional force involving men and women in which the female folk are usually the victims is known as ...

Answer: Gender based violence (GBV).

Question A11. Give two examples of forced marriages.

-
- (a) Child/early marriage.
 - (b) Arranged marriage without consent (also marriage by abduction, widow inheritance).

Question A12. Angela, aged 14, sells sexual services to pay for school fees or meet daily needs. What form of child abuse is she engaged in?

Answer: Child prostitution.

Question A13. The measurable variable directly related to development that shows growth in the quantity/quality of goods and services is called ...

Answer: Indicators of development.

Question A14. Increasingly unreliable rainfall in Southern Africa causing droughts and floods and high poverty is called ...

Answer: Climate change (climatic variation).

Question A15. Identify the government department in charge of co-ordinating the protection of the environment in Zambia.

Answer: ZEMA (the Zambia Environmental Management Agency).

Question A16. Explain the concept 'Balance of Payment'.

Answer: The record of all a country's economic transactions (visible, invisible and capital) with the rest of the world over a period of time.

Question B1. Constitution.

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- (a) Constitution adoption process: the stage at which a drafted constitution is formally accepted/adopted (through Parliament, a Constituent Assembly or a referendum). [2]
 - (b) Two main methods of adopting the Zambian constitution: through Parliament (Members of Parliament); and through a Constituent Assembly/National Constitutional Conference (or a referendum). [4]
 - (c) A Constituent Assembly is more representative because it draws members from a wide cross-section of society (people-driven). [1]

(d) Three Constitution Review Commissions (1972–1993): the 1972 Chona Commission; the 1990/91 Mvunga Commission; and the 1993 Mwanakatwe Commission. [3]

Question B2. Map of Zambia (traditional areas X, Y and Z).

- (a) The traditional attire worn by the women in area X: the Musisi (long dress) if X is a Lozi/Western area — otherwise the chitenge wrapper of the local group. [Region-dependent — flagged] [1]
- (b) Ceremonies in the areas (by likely region): X (Southern) — Lwiindi/Gonde (Tonga); Y (Western) — Kuomboka (Lozi); Z (Northern) — Ukusefya pa Ng'wena (Bemba). [Region-dependent — flagged] [3]
- (c) Three common cultural practices among the 73 ethnic groups: initiation ceremonies; traditional marriage and payment of lobola; and respect for elders (traditional dances/rites of passage). [3]
- (d) Three examples of tangible and intangible heritage: tangible — monuments, tools/crafts, historical buildings; intangible — language, oral traditions, music and beliefs/rituals. [3]

Question B3. Briefly explain the civil rights and freedoms covered in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). [10]

The right to a name and nationality (registration at birth); freedom of expression and access to information; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of association and peaceful assembly; the right to privacy; the right to be heard and to participate in matters affecting them; and protection of identity.

Question B4. Forms of citizen participation table.

- (a) The forms of citizen participation marked A and B: A = conventional participation (e.g. reading materials on governance issues); B = the media/press (writing newspaper articles to comment on government policies). [2]
- (b) Two community activities under C: taking part in legal demonstrations on governance issues; and contacting a councillor to raise an issue. [2]
- (c) What the term citizen participation means: the active involvement of citizens in the affairs and governance of their country. [2]
- (d) Four factors that are key to good governance: participation; the rule of law; transparency; and accountability (also responsiveness, equity, respect for human rights). [4]

Question B5. Banking.

- (a) Three commercial banks in Zambia: Zanaco; Absa (Barclays); and Stanbic (also Standard Chartered, FNB, Indo-Zambia). [3]
- (b) Three functions of commercial banks: accepting deposits; giving loans/credit; and facilitating payments/money transfer (safe keeping of valuables, foreign exchange). [3]
- (c) Two types of accounts used to attract deposits: a savings account; and a fixed deposit account (also the current/cheque account). [4]

Question B6. Components of the environment diagram (Natural, A, B, Economic).

- (a) A and B: A = the Political environment; B = the Social-cultural environment. [2]
- (b) Four activities/processes that make the environment less fit for life: pollution; deforestation; mining; and poor waste disposal (bush burning/overpopulation). [4]
- (c) Biodegradable vs non-biodegradable: biodegradable substances can be broken down/decomposed by natural organisms (e.g. food, paper); non-biodegradable substances cannot be decomposed naturally (e.g. plastics, glass, metal). [2]
- (d) How economic activities deplete fresh water: industrial effluents/chemicals pollute rivers; over-abstraction for irrigation/mining reduces supply; and deforestation dries up water sources. [2]

Question B7. The Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

- (a) Two objectives of the HIPC Initiative: to reduce the debt burden of poor countries; and to free up resources for poverty reduction/development. [2]
- (b) Four requirements of the structural adjustment programmes to qualify for HIPC: privatisation of state enterprises; liberalisation of trade; removal of subsidies; and macroeconomic stability/reduced government spending (plus a poverty reduction strategy). [4]
- (c) Two education-sector benchmarks Zambia had to meet: increase access/enrolment (free basic education); and improve quality (build schools/train teachers). [2]
- (d) Two benefits Zambia got after the HIPC completion point: debt cancellation/relief; and freed resources for social sectors (health and education)/improved credit rating. [2]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) Outline the historical development of human rights. [12] Describe the characteristics of human rights. [8]

Historical development: the Charter of Mande (1235) and the Magna Carta (1215); the English Bill of Rights (1689); the American Declaration of Independence (1776); the French Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789); and, after the atrocities of the Second World War, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), followed by the ICCPR and ICESCR (1966) and later specialised treaties (CEDAW, CRC, etc.).

Characteristics: human rights are inherent (born with them); universal (for everyone); inalienable (cannot be taken away or given up); indivisible and interdependent; and equal/non-discriminatory.

Question C2. Explain the aspects and kinds of citizenship. [8] How does an alien acquire citizenship of a host country? [12]

Aspects of citizenship: the legal aspect (rights and duties in law); the moral aspect (self-discipline, responsibility); and the political/social aspect (participation).

Kinds of citizenship: citizenship by birth; by descent; and by registration/naturalisation.

How an alien acquires citizenship: mainly by naturalisation/registration — living lawfully and continuously in the host country for the prescribed minimum period (rule of residence), being of good character, understanding an official language, renouncing the former citizenship and taking an oath of

allegiance (also by marriage to a citizen).

Question C3. Critically analyse the negative and positive impacts of conflicts in Africa. [14:6]

Negative impacts: loss of life and injuries; destruction of property and infrastructure; displacement (refugees/IDPs); disruption of the economy and services; hunger and disease; spread of HIV; and psychological trauma.

Positive impacts: it can build alliances and unity; expose injustice and force needed change/reforms; and, once resolved, lead to lasting peace agreements and cooperation.

**Question C4. Describe the characteristics of a civil society organisation. [8]
Assess the roles of civil society in governance. [12]**

Characteristics: non-governmental; non-profit; voluntary; independent of the state; formed around shared interests; and self-governing.

Roles in governance: acting as a watchdog over government; advocacy and lobbying; civic education; holding leaders accountable and exposing corruption; representing citizens' interests; and complementing government in service delivery.

Question C5. What is global interdependence? [4] Explain the importance of international trade. [16]

Global interdependence: the mutual dependence of nations on one another for goods, services, resources and cooperation — no nation can survive in complete isolation.

Importance of international trade: it provides goods and services not produced locally; earns foreign exchange from exports; widens markets; allows specialisation (comparative advantage); brings cheaper/better goods and technology; creates employment; and fosters international relations and cooperation.

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