

G12 ECZ CIVIC EDUCATION 2019 INTERNAL PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Civic Education 2019 Internal (School Certificate) Paper 2 (2030/2)

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

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

Wednesday

20 NOVEMBER 2019

Additional material(s):

Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 100

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**.

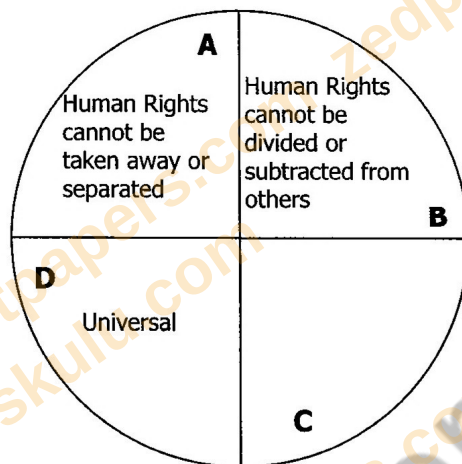
- 1 Name the part of the constitution which outlines the aims and purposes. [1]
- 2 State **two** advantages of the Mixed Member Proportionality System (MMPS). [2]
- 3 The loyalty, duty and honour a citizen gives to a state and other organisations is referred to as ... [1]
- 4 When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by member countries following the end of the Second World War? [1]
- 5 Which type of corruption involves bribing electorates with favours, gifts, beers, chitenge materials, T-shirts and food to influence their choice when voting? [1]
- 6 Explain the concept 'values' in relation to culture. [1]
- 7 State any **two** substances that are dangerous if not used properly and needs prescription from the medical personnel. [2]
- 8 Mrs Chigwagwa started a business of selling second hand clothes (salaula). Which skill is Mrs Chigwagwa exhibiting towards economic development? [1]
- 9 Explain the meaning of 'Mens rea'. [1]
- 10 The difference between women and men in the aspect of social-economic status is called... [1]
- 11 Identify **two** ways in which refugees can cause conflicts in their host nation. [2]
- 12 According to the Zambian Penal Code, the marrying off of girls under the age of sixteen attracts prosecution for ... [1]
- 13 What are some of the **two** areas United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) uses to measure poverty? [2]
- 14 Suggest **two** ways of combating diarrheal diseases that might arise from drinking contaminated water. [2]
- 15 In 2012, country **X** received more foreign currency from exports and spent less foreign currency on imports. This economic situation is known as ... [1]

[Total: 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** Briefly explain the characteristics of a good constitution. [10]
- 2** Study the pie chart below that indicates the characteristics of human rights carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Identify characteristics of human rights explained in **A** and **B**. [2]
- (b) Why are Human Rights said to be universal in nature? [2]
- (c) Mention the characteristic of human right marked **C**. [1]
- (d) Distinguish rights from responsibilities. [2]
- (e) What **three** values are highlighted in the introductory part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)? [3]

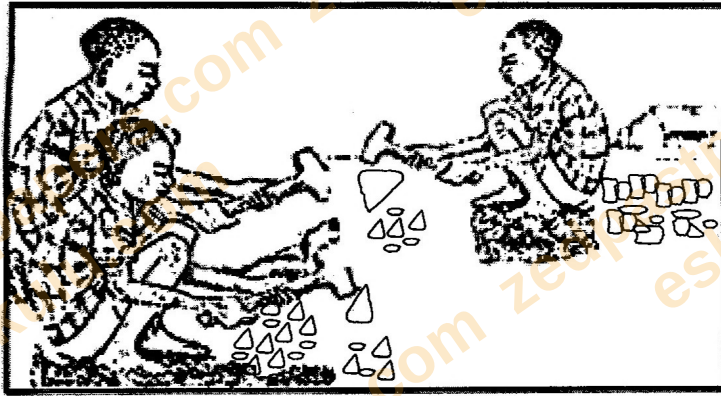
[Total: 10 marks]

- 3**
 - (a) Explain the following concepts:
 - (i) Good governance, [1]
 - (ii) Mass media. [1]
 - (b) State **two** roles of the media in the fight against corruption. [2]
 - (c) Which role of the media provides a forum for citizens to express their values and opinions on matters of public interest? [1]
 - (d) What are the **two** types of media? Give an example of each type mentioned. [4]
 - (e) John witnessed a corrupt practice in his community. He later reported the case to the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC). Describe the skill exhibited by John. [1]

[Total: 10 marks]

[Turn over]

Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



- 4
- (a) What does the picture above depict? [1]
 - (b) What **two** factors may have led to the activity depicted above? [2]
 - (c) How does the activity above negatively impact on the children in the picture? [2]
 - (d) Suggest **two** ways of addressing the issue depicted above. [2]
 - (e) Imagine that you witness the activity mentioned in (a) taking place in your local community. Mention **one** institution where you can report such a case. [1]
 - (f) The aim of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child (UNCRC) is to promote the welfare of children. Which **two** United Nations specialised agencies focus on addressing the issue shown above? [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

- 5 Explain the following concepts in relation to gender and development:

- (a) Gender Equality, [2]
- (b) Gender Equity, [2]
- (c) Gender Roles, [2]
- (d) Gender Analysis, [2]
- (e) Gender mainstreaming. [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

6 Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Jonathan Bwalya used to work in a cotton weaving factory. In the 1980's, the country's economy changed from monopolistic to liberal market. This led to the opening of the market to foreign produced commodities and second hand clothes that competed unfavourably against the local cotton trade. Jonathan lost his job and has been unemployed ever since. Because he never worked anywhere apart from the cotton factory, and he had no other skills. The factory owner evicted him from the company house, and his family lost all the privileges such as medical care and social club. He does not own a house where to live with his family or piece of land where he can grow Vegetables. He is on a casual basis some days, he is unfortunate that he comes back with nothing. He and his family now live in the shanty compound.

- (a) Identify **two** challenges faced by the family in the passage above. [2]
- (b) Assess the context in which the household can make a living in the case study. [2]
- (c) State **two** factors of production that Bwalya's family is lacking. [2]
- (d) Give any **three** effects of poverty situation on this family. [3]
- (e) What contributed to the prevailing situation in Bwalya's family? [1]

[Total: 10 marks]

- 7**
- (a) Why is it important to buy insurance policies? [1]
 - (b) Give **one** example of the common calamities that make people insure their properties or themselves. [1]
 - (c) How do insurance companies contribute to Zambia's development? [1]
 - (d) Mention **one** type of Motor Vehicle insurance. [1]
 - (e) Briefly explain the following concepts:
 - (i) Insurance policy, [2]
 - (ii) Insurance premium, [2]
 - (iii) Life insurance. [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** Why are elections important in good governance? Explain the characteristics of elections in good governance. [12:8]
- 2** Identify the relationship between culture and democracy. Describe types of culture. [2:18]
- 3** Explain the sources of borrowing money. How can debt become unmanageable? [14:6]
- 4** What is divorce? Why do people divorce? Analyse the effects of divorce. [2:10:8]
- 5** Identify ways in which natural resources get depleted. Analyse various human activities that contribute to resource depletion. [8:12]



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Question A1. Name the part of the constitution which outlines the aims and purposes.

Answer: The Preamble.

Question A2. State two advantages of the Mixed Member Proportionality System (MMPS).

-
- (a) It combines constituency (direct) representation with proportional representation, so results reflect the votes cast more fairly.
 - (b) It reduces wasted votes and gives smaller parties and minorities a fairer share of seats.

Question A3. The loyalty, duty and honour a citizen gives to a state and other organisations is referred to as ...

Answer: Patriotism / allegiance.

Question A4. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by member countries following the end of the Second World War?

Answer: In 1948 (10 December 1948).

Question A5. Which type of corruption involves bribing electorates with favours, gifts, beers, chitenge materials, T-shirts and food to influence their choice when voting?

Answer: Political/electoral corruption (vote buying).

Question A6. Explain the concept 'values' in relation to culture.

Answer: Values are the standards, beliefs and principles that a society regards as good and important and which guide the behaviour of its members.

Question A7. State any two substances that are dangerous if not used properly and need a prescription from medical personnel.

-
- (a) Pethidine / morphine.
 - (b) Valium / codeine (controlled/prescription drugs).

Question A8. Mrs Chigwagwa started a business of selling second-hand clothes (salaula). Which skill is she exhibiting towards economic development?

Answer: Entrepreneurship (an entrepreneurial skill).

Question A9. What is the meaning of 'Mens rea'?

Answer: A guilty mind — the criminal intention to commit an offence.

Question A10. The difference between women and men in the aspect of social-economic status is called ...

Answer: Gender inequality (the gender gap).

Question A11. Identify two ways in which refugees can cause conflicts in their host nation.

- (a) Competition with locals for scarce resources, land and jobs.
- (b) Straining social services and contributing to crime/insecurity.

Question A12. Under the Zambian Penal Code, the marrying off of girls under the age of sixteen attracts prosecution for ...

Answer: Defilement (child/early marriage). [Flagged.]

Question A13. What are the two areas the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) uses to measure poverty?

Education (literacy/schooling) and health (life expectancy/long healthy life) — alongside a decent standard of living/income. [Flagged.]

Question A14. Suggest two ways of combating diarrhoeal diseases that might arise from drinking contaminated water.

- (a) Boil, chlorinate or otherwise treat drinking water before use.
- (b) Provide safe water and proper sanitation and wash hands with soap.

Question A15. In 2012, country X received more foreign currency from exports and spent less on imports. This economic situation is known as ...

Answer: A favourable balance of trade (a trade surplus).

Question B1. Briefly explain the characteristics of a good constitution. [10]

A good constitution is: clear and certain (easily understood); comprehensive (caters for all groups and situations); stable and durable (stands the test of time); a balance of rigidity and flexibility (not too easy or too hard to amend); supreme (the highest law); protective of fundamental rights and freedoms; and it provides for the separation of powers and checks and balances.

Question B2. Study the pie chart on the characteristics of human rights (A, B, C, D = Universal).

- (a) Characteristics in A and B: A = inalienable (cannot be taken away or separated); B = indivisible (cannot be divided or subtracted from others). [2]
- (b) Why human rights are universal: because they belong to every human being everywhere, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion or status. [2]
- (c) The characteristic marked C: interdependent/interrelated (also acceptable: equal). [1]
- (d) Rights vs responsibilities: rights are the entitlements/freedoms a person is due; responsibilities are the duties/obligations a person owes to others and society. [2]
- (e) Three values highlighted in the preamble of the UDHR: dignity; freedom; and equality (also justice and peace). [3]

Question B3. The media and governance.

- (a)(i) Good governance: the exercise of authority in managing a country's affairs in a transparent, accountable, participatory and lawful manner. [1]
- (ii) Mass media: the channels (print and electronic) used to communicate information to large numbers of people. [1]
- (b) Two roles of the media in fighting corruption: investigating and exposing corrupt practices; and educating/sensitising the public against corruption. [2]
- (c) The role that provides a forum for citizens to express their views on matters of public interest: the public forum/agenda-setting role of the media. [1]
- (d) Two types of media and an example of each: print media — newspapers/magazines; and electronic media — radio/television. [4]
- (e) The characteristic of good governance John exhibited by reporting to the ACC: accountability/active participation (responsibility). [1]

Question B4. Study the picture (depicting children engaged in labour/street work) and answer the questions.

- (a) What the picture depicts: child labour (children doing work meant for adults). [1]
- (b) Two factors leading to the activity: poverty in the home; and the death of/absent parents (orphanhood) or lack of school access. [2]
- (c) How it negatively impacts the children: it denies them education and a normal childhood; and it exposes them to abuse, injury and ill-health. [2]
- (d) Two ways of addressing the issue: enforce laws against child labour and provide free education; and support poor families/orphans through social welfare. [2]
- (e) One institution to report the case to: the Department of Social Welfare (also the Police Victim Support Unit). [1]
- (f) The aim of the UNCRC in addressing the issue: to protect children from economic exploitation and any work that harms their health, education or development. [2]

Question B5. Explain the following concepts in relation to gender and development.

- (a) Gender equality: giving men and women the same rights, opportunities and treatment. [2]
- (b) Gender equity: fairness — treating men and women according to their respective needs to achieve equal outcomes. [2]
- (c) Gender roles: the tasks and responsibilities that society assigns to people as male or female. [2]
- (d) Gender parity: an equal/balanced ratio of women to men (equal numbers) in a given area, e.g. school enrolment or leadership. [2]
- (e) Gender mainstreaming: making women's and men's concerns an integral part of the design and implementation of all policies and programmes. [2]

Question B6. Read the passage about Jonathan Bwalya, retrenched when the cotton factory changed from a monopoly to a liberalised market, and answer the questions.

- (a) Two challenges faced by the family: loss of income/unemployment after retrenchment; and failure to meet basic needs (food, school fees). [2]
- (b) The context in which the family can make a living: by starting a small/self-employment business or farming, using Bwalya's weaving skills. [2]
- (c) Two factors of production the family is lacking: capital; and land (and entrepreneurship/enterprise). [2]
- (d) Three effects of the poverty situation on the family: children dropping out of school; malnutrition/hunger and poor health; and family stress/breakdown. [3]
- (e) What contributed to the prevailing situation: the retrenchment caused by trade liberalisation/privatisation (competition from cheaper imports). [1]

Question B7. Insurance.

- (a) Why it is important to buy insurance policies: to protect against/compensate for the financial loss caused by unforeseen risks (spreading the risk). [1]
- (b) One example of a calamity people insure property/themselves against: fire (also theft, accident, floods, death). [1]
- (c) How insurance companies contribute to Zambia's development: they mobilise savings and invest the funds in the economy (and create employment). [1]
- (d) One type of motor-vehicle insurance: third-party insurance (also comprehensive). [1]
- (e) Explain the concepts: (i) Insurance policy — the written contract between the insurer and the insured setting out the terms of cover. [2] (ii) Insurance premium — the regular amount the insured pays to the insurer for cover. [2] (iii) Life insurance — cover that pays out a sum on the death of the insured (or after a fixed term). [2]

Question C1. (COMPULSORY) Why are elections important in good governance? [12] Explain the characteristics of elections in good governance. [8]

Importance of elections: they give the people the power to choose their leaders; confer legitimacy on government; make leaders accountable to citizens; provide a peaceful means of changing government; promote participation and representation; and uphold the will of the people (popular sovereignty).

Characteristics of good (democratic) elections: they are free (voters choose without fear); fair (a level playing field for all candidates); regular/periodic; held by secret ballot; based on universal adult suffrage (one person one vote); transparent and credible; and managed by an independent electoral body.

Question C2. Identify the relationship between culture and democracy. [2] Describe types of culture. [18]

Relationship: culture shapes the values, attitudes and practices of a people, and a culture of tolerance, participation and respect for others supports and sustains democracy (a democratic culture).

Types of culture: material culture (tangible things — tools, buildings, dress, food, art); and non-material culture (intangible — language, beliefs, values, norms, customs). Also folk/traditional culture, popular culture and sub-cultures. Explain each with examples.

Question C3. Explain the sources of borrowing money. [14] How can debt become unmanageable? [6]

Sources of borrowing: commercial banks; micro-finance institutions; the central bank; family, friends and informal money-lenders (kaloba); building societies and SACCOs; government bonds/treasury bills; and, at national level, bilateral lenders, multilateral institutions (IMF, World Bank) and international capital markets.

How debt becomes unmanageable: when one borrows more than can be repaid; high interest rates and short repayment periods; borrowing for consumption rather than production; poor planning and mismanagement of the funds; and a fall in income/currency depreciation — so repayments exceed the ability to pay (a debt burden/crisis).

Question C4. What is divorce? [2] Why do people divorce? [10] Analyse the effects of divorce. [8]

Divorce: the legal dissolution/ending of a marriage by a competent court.

Reasons people divorce: infidelity/adultery; gender-based violence and abuse; failure to have children; financial problems and irresponsibility; alcohol/drug abuse; interference by relatives; incompatibility and loss of love; and desertion or imprisonment.

Effects of divorce: emotional and psychological trauma for spouses and children; children denied care, guidance and school (delinquency); poverty/loss of income; property disputes; single-parent burdens; and social stigma — though it can also free a partner from an abusive relationship.

Question C5. Identify ways in which natural resources get depleted. [8] Analyse various human activities that contribute to resource depletion. [12]

Ways resources get depleted: over-exploitation/over-harvesting; deforestation; over-fishing; overgrazing; poor mining methods; pollution and contamination; over-cultivation and soil erosion; and bush fires.

Human activities contributing to depletion: charcoal burning and logging that destroy forests; unsustainable mining that scars land and pollutes water; industrialisation and pollution; poor farming (over-cultivation, slash-and-burn); over-population and settlement expansion; poaching and over-fishing; and wasteful consumption. Analyse how each reduces the quantity and quality of resources, and suggest conservation measures.

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