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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 probono basis. Which of the following statements **best** explains probono?
- 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.

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- 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]

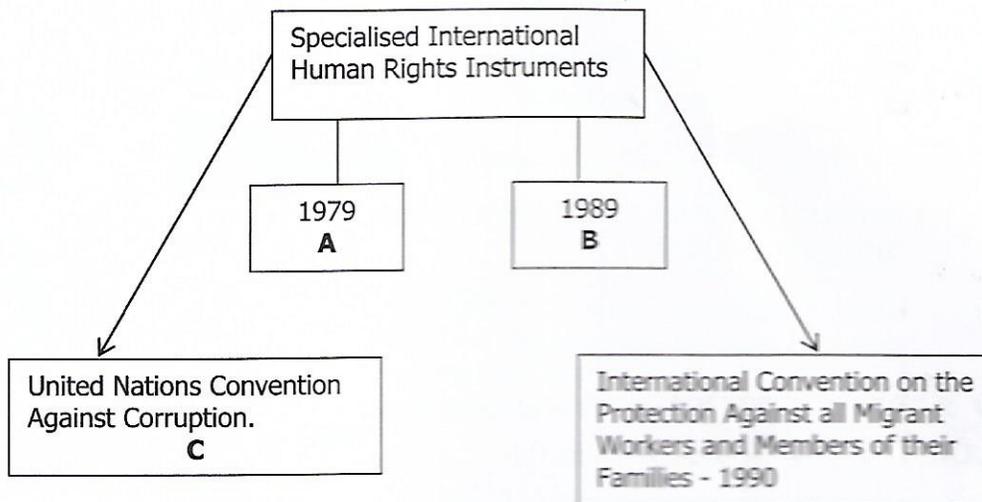
[Total: 8 marks]

- 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]

family
marriage
divorce
maintenance
child adoption

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