

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

JUN 2025

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

PC 108: CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION

DURATION: 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 100

Registration No.

Programme.....Part.....

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all questions.

Choose the correct answer by encircling the correct letter.

1. ____ defines a citizen as any member of a political community or state that enjoys clear rights and duties associated with this membership.
A. Heywood B. Jary C. Aristotle D. Locke
2. Legal rights are
A. ideal rights, which are based on contents about what a person should have
B. human rights
C. enshrined in law and are enforced through the courts
D. natural rights
3. Which of the following does not define moral rights?
A. ideal rights, which are based on contents about what a person should have
B. human rights
C. enshrined in law and are enforced through the courts
D. natural rights
4. ____ also identified moral rights as the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness
A. Thomas Jefferson B. John Locke C. Thomas Hobbes D. Machiavelli
5. Social citizenship is characterized by the following except
A. Equality of citizens B. Equal rights and obligations
C. Freedom from poverty D. Capitalism
6. Active citizenship is characterised by
A. Duty and responsibility B. Handouts C. Grants
D. Heavy burdens on public finances

7. Material culture comprises of
A. Language B. Clothes C. Myths D. Family Patterns
8. _____ is the tendency to judge other cultures by the standards of one's own culture.
A. Ethnocentrism B. Xenocentrism C. Cultural relativism
D. None of the above
9. Zimbabwe's national anthem is
A. Ishe Komborera Africa B. Ngaikomborerwe Nyika yeZimbabwe
C. Simudzai Mureza D. Tarisai Zimbabwe Nyika yakashongedzwa
10. A **nuclear family** is made up of
A. Mother and father
B. two or more adult generations of the same family, sharing common household and economic resources
C. one re-married man or woman with a minimum of one child from previous marriage
D. mother, father and children
11. Before independence the police force of Zimbabwe was referred to as
A. British South African Police (BSAP) B. Zimbabwe National Police
C. Rhodesian Police Force D. Rhodesian Security Force
12. In the Constitution of Zimbabwe, the creation of the Defence force is provided for under
A. Chapter 12, Sections 1 to 6 B. Chapter 10, Sections 96 to 98
C. Chapter 16, Sections 22 to 34 D. Chapter 9, Sections 4 to 8
13. Capitalism is an economic system in which
A. the means of production are largely in private hands
B. natural resources and the means of producing goods and services are collectively owned
C. Government, as representative of people, should own all major industries like steel production, automobile, manufacturing and agriculture
D. Pursuit of collective goals which means an economy that is at odds with profit making and other ideals of entrepreneurship
14. Which branch of government is responsible for interpreting laws?
A. Executive B. Legislative C. Judicial D. None of the above
15. Zimbabwe has a written constitution which originated at the Lancaster House Conference in
A. 1980 B. 1995 C. 2002 D. 1979
16. The first written constitution was made by the United States of America in _____ after their war of independence
A. 1987 B. 1979 C. 1765 D. 1787
17. _____ (1987) sums up what culture is by simply saying it is all the shared products of human society
A. Robertson B. Giddens C. Plummer D. Macionis

18. On the Zimbabwean flag, the yellow stripe stands for
 A. Peace B. Mineral Wealth C. Minority whites D. economy
19. Green stands for
 A. vegetation and agriculture of the country. B. Rich mineral deposits
 C. National parks D. Wealth
20. White triangle stands for
 A. Justice for everyone B. Rule of law C. Peace D. Churches
21. Red star is a symbol for the
 A. Blood shed B. Flora and fauna C. Liberation struggle D. Nation's aspirations
22. The Zimbabwe bird is a symbol for
 A. national emblem B. Flora C. fauna D. Peace
23. The national anthem was written by
 A. Robert Mugabe B. Joshua Nkomo C. Solomon Mutsvairo
 D. The British government
24. A person with unhu/ubuntu is characterized by the following qualities except
 A. Respect B. Fairness C. Courage D. Unfriendly
25. Polyandry refers to
 A. Marriage of one woman to one man
 B. Marriage of one woman to two or more men at the same time
 C. Marriage of one man to two or more women at the same time
 D. Two or more men married to two or more women at the same time
26. Monogamy-
 A. Marriage of one man to only one woman at a time
 B. Marriage of one woman to one man
 C. Marriage of one man to two or more women at the same time
 D. Two or more men married to two or more women at the same time
27. Polygyny refers to a
 A. Two or more men married to two or more women at the same time
 B. Marriage of one woman to one man
 C. Marriage of one man to only one woman at a time
 D. Marriage of one man to two or more women at the same time.
28. Group marriage refers to
 A. Two or more men married to two or more women at the same time
 B. Marriage of one woman to one man
 C. Marriage of one man to only one woman at a time
 D. Marriage of one man to two or more women at the same time
29. Patrilineal
 A. descent and inheritance are passed from the father to the male descendants
 B. descent and inheritance transmitted from the mother to her female descendants

- C. descent and inheritance passed equally from both parents to both female and male descendants
 - D. None of the above
- 30. Matrilineal
 - A. descent and inheritance transmitted from the father to his female descendants
 - B. descent and inheritance passed equally from both parents to both female and male descendants
 - C. descent and inheritance transmitted from the mother to her male descendants
 - D. descent and inheritance transmitted from the mother to her female descendants
- 31. Bilateral
 - A. descent and inheritance transmitted from the father to his female descendants
 - B. descent and inheritance passed equally from both parents to both female and male descendants
 - C. descent and inheritance transmitted from the mother to her female descendants
 - D. descent and inheritance transmitted from the father to the female descendants
- 32. Neo-local residence
 - A. A nuclear family lives with neither set of parents.
 - B. living with or near husband's parents
 - C. Refers to a family residing with or near the wife's parents.
 - D. None of the above
- 33. Patri-local residence
 - A. A nuclear family lives with neither set of parents
 - B. Refers to a family residing with or near the wife's parents.
 - C. living with or near husband's parents
 - D. None of the above
- 34. Matri-local refers
 - A. A nuclear family lives with neither set of parents
 - B. Refers to a family residing with or near the wife's parents.
 - C. Living with or near husband's parents
 - D. None of the above
- 35. Exogamy refers to
 - A. mate selection norms requiring individuals to marry someone outside their kind
 - B. to mate selection norms requiring individuals to marry someone with similar social characteristics
 - C. mate selection norms requiring individuals to marry within their kind, for example same race, same area, same ethnic group or same religious group
 - D. All of the above
- 36. Homogamy refers to
 - A. mate selection norms requiring individuals to marry within their kind, for example same race, same area, same ethnic group or same religious group
 - B. mate selection norms requiring individuals to marry someone outside their kind
 - C. mate selection norms requiring individuals to marry someone with similar social characteristics

- D. All of the above
37. Endogamy refers to
- A. to mate selection norms requiring individuals to marry someone with similar social characteristics
 - B. mate selection norms requiring individuals to marry within their kind, for example same race, same area, same ethnic group or same religious group
 - C. mate selection norms requiring individuals to marry someone outside their kind
 - D. All of the above
38. According to _____, individuals are bound by the rules of society if a member has agreed to be a member of that society
- A. Thomas Hobbes
 - B. John Locke
 - C. Jean Jacques Rousseau
 - D. Machiavelli
39. _____ was the first to use the term sociology
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Claude Henri Saint Simon
 - D. Karl Marx
40. Capitalism leads to
- A. Employment
 - B. Economic equality
 - C. of the worker from the goods produced.
 - D. None of the above
41. Rudd's negotiations with Lobengula resulted in the signing of the Rudd Concession in
- A. October 1888
 - B. October 1888
 - C. November 1888
 - D. November 1988
42. Fisher et al (2008) identified _____ broad phases of a conflict.
- A. Four
 - B. Five
 - C. Six
 - D. Three
43. The first stage of conflict is
- A. Confrontation
 - B. Pre-conflict
 - C. Outcome
 - D. Post-conflict
44. The final stage of a conflict is
- A. Crisis
 - B. Confrontation
 - C. Post-conflict
 - D. Outcome
45. Galtung (1969) outlined three dimensions to violence which are
- A. Direct, indirect, physical
 - B. Structural, political, social
 - C. Cultural, political, direct
 - D. Structural, cultural, direct
46. Direct violence includes
- A. Female genital mutilation
 - B. Wife battering
 - C. Appeasement policy
 - D. None of the above
47. Conflict resolution
- A. Is relationship-centered
 - B. Its horizon is mid- to long-range
 - C. Aims to achieve an agreement and solution to the presenting problem creating the crisis

- D. Envisions conflict as ebb and as a natural part of relationships. Advocate a transitional approach
48. Conflict transformation
- A. Is embedded and built around the immediacy of the relationship where the presenting problems appear
 - B. It is content -centered
 - C. Envisions the need to de-escalate conflict processes
 - D. Envisions conflict as ebb and as a natural part of relationships. Advocate a transitional approach
49. The conflict theory was propounded by
- A. Maslow
 - B. Karl Max
 - C. Galtung
 - D. Lederach
50. Hard negotiation is also referred to as
- A. Win-lose approach
 - B. Value-based
 - C. needs based negotiation
 - D. win-win approach
51. _____ is a technique used to represent the conflict graphically, placing the parties in relation to the problem and in relation to each other
- A. Conflict transformation
 - B. Conflict Resolution
 - C. Mapping
 - D. None of the above
52. The ABC triangle represents
- A. Attitudes, Basic needs, Conflict
 - B. Behaviours, Anger, Conflict
 - C. Behaviours, Anger, Contradictions
 - D. Contradictions, Attitude, Behaviours
53. _____ is a tool that is used to track a conflict over a long period of time.
- A. Timeline
 - B. Iceberg
 - C. Onion
 - D. Tree
54. The _____ tool is most appropriate to parties involved in a negotiation process.
- A. Timeline
 - B. Iceberg
 - C. Onion
 - D. Tree
55. According to the _____ theory the state is the sole context where various groups or individuals are competing to take advantage of others
- A. Political
 - B. Social
 - C. Conflict
 - D. Relational
56. According to the political theory, _____ is at the core of all conflicts.
- A. Disappointment
 - B. Power
 - C. Politics
 - D. Wealth
57. According to the _____ theory, conflict is caused by systemic and structural injustice and inequality expressed by competing social, cultural, economic, religious, and political frameworks
- A. Conflict
 - B. Relational
 - C. Transformative
 - D. Political
58. The following are popular dimensions in third party intervention except
- A. Negotiation
 - B. Conciliation
 - C. Arbitration
 - D. Resolution
59. Another dimension in third party intervention is that of
- A. Sustained dialogue
 - B. Conflict transformative
 - C. Hard power
 - D. Soft power
60. The following are stages of negotiation except

- A. Preparation B. opening for negotiations C. monitoring and evaluation
D. Crisis
61. According to Pouligny (2003), _____ justice is about fairness on the distribution of resources.
A. Retributive B. Distributive C. Restorative D. Transitional
62. Which type of justice is concerned with making the victim whole and reintegrating the offender into society?
A. Retributive B. Transitional C. Restorative D. Distributive
63. _____ refers to a situation where the whole transitional justice process fails to address the critical aspects both from a structural dimension as well as a human resources dimension to the extent that those who perpetrated the conflict in the first instance will actually emerge out of the transitional justice process unscathed.
A. Restorative justice B. Victor's justice C. Transitional D. Restorative
64. Bad governance includes
A. Transparency B. Accountability C. Rule of law
D. Inconsistent prioritization of development agendas leading to misallocation of resources
65. _____ accountability is associated with electoral mandates
A. Administrative B. Financial C. Social D. Political
66. The idea of humus in analysing conflict is associated with the _____
A. Onion tool B. Tree tool C. Iceberg tool D. Timeline tool
67. Which of the following is not a form of cultural conflict?
A. Corporal punishment B. Appeasement C. Circumcision
D. Wife inheritance
68. Which of the following is not true about conflict?
A. Differences in interests B. A result of misconceptions
C. Compatible goals D. A clash of opinions
69. In Zimbabwe, heroes have been categorised into
A. Politburo members B. Politicians C. Former freedom fighters
D. District, Provincial and national
70. Which type of conflict involves strong emotions as well as misconceptions or stereotypes?
A. Structural B. Relational C. political D. Interest-based
71. _____ is conflict caused or perpetuated by structural and institutional configurations in a given society
A. Structural B. Relational C. Political D. Interest-based
72. Being a citizen has the following characteristics except
A. member of a political community or state B. rights

- C. Obligations D. evading tax
73. A political community refers to
A. a country B. people C. village D. government
74. _____ citizenship is the type of a relationship in which the state helps its citizens to survive.
A. Active B. Political C. Social D. Partial
75. The _____ is the supreme law of the country.
A. High Court B. Constitution C. Executive D. Legislative
76. _____ refers to norms that are totally unacceptable, for example cannibalism or incest.
A. Values B. Folkways C. Taboos D. Mores
77. _____ is a group of people related by marriage, blood, or adoption.
A. State B. Family C. Institution D. Community
78. The main types of democracy include
A. Direct, indirect, liberal B. Liberal, autocratic, direct
C. Transformative, direct, indirect D. Liberal, transformative, direct
79. _____ argued that it is a human tendency or inclination to have "perpetual and restless desire for power after power that ceaseth only in death."
A. Comte B. Hobbes C. Locke D. Max
80. The following are examples of methods of nonviolent resistance except
A. Sit-ins B. Strikes C. Use of heavy machinery D. Sit-downs
81. _____ advocated for separation of powers between the king, parliament, and the court.
A. Charles Montesquieu B. Thomas Hobbes C. John Locke
D. Jean Jacques Rousseau
82. _____ with the famous "man is born free but everywhere he is in chains," advocated for equality of people.
A. Charles Montesquieu B. Thomas Hobbes C. John Locke
D. Jean Jacques Rousseau
83. The Commander of the Defence Forces is appointed by _____.
A. The President B. The Judiciary C. The High Court
D. The government
84. The Unity Agreement signed on
A. 22 December 1987 B. 22 September 1988 C. 22 October 1986
D. 24 January 1980
85. Zimbabwe's first president was
A. Robert G Mugabe B. Ian Smith C. Canaan Banana D. Joshua Nkomo
86. At the _____ stage, violence is decreased, which allows room for some discussion to commence, or alternative means of settling the conflict.

- A. Outcome B. Crisis C. Pre-conflict D. Post-conflict
87. On the tree tool, the trunk of the tree represents
- the main issues at stake
 - the stakeholders involved
 - the conflict resolution mechanisms
 - the allies
88. The branches and the leaves illustrate
- How intervention can be done
 - how a conflict can split into numerous sub-conflicts
 - how analysis can be carried out
 - how many conflicts groups are there
89. ____ occurs when an individual or a group is avoidably prevented from reaching their full potential
- Violence
 - Conflict
 - Misunderstanding
 - Negotiation
90. Who is well known for the ABC conflict triangle?
- Lederach
 - Galtung
 - Marx
 - Parsons
91. In order to achieve active listening the following are important except ____
- Attentiveness
 - Alertness
 - Showing interest
 - Interrupting the conversation
92. The greatest threat to human security in Africa is
- Shortage of food
 - Snakes
 - Wars
 - Floods
93. Child marriages mainly affect
- Boys
 - The community
 - Girls
 - The state
94. The coup d'etat of 2017 was organised and executed by
- The G40 group
 - The Legislative
 - The civilians
 - The army
95. What has caused the least conflict in Zimbabwe?
- Land
 - Gold
 - Mini-skirts
 - Diamonds
96. Polygamy refers to ____
- Having children out of wedlock
 - Having one wife
 - Having two or more wives
 - Having sexual relations with animals
97. ____ is a criminal offence
- Incest
 - Polygamy
 - Monogamy
 - Marriage between individuals who are 18 years and above
98. Zimbabwe is ____
- An Islamic nation
 - A landlocked country
 - An Island
 - None of the above
99. Which region in Africa is well known for coup d'etats?
- West Africa
 - North Africa
 - Southern Africa
 - East Africa
100. Zimbabwe attained independence on
- 18 January 1980
 - 18 April 1980
 - 11 August 1980

D. 21 February 1980

THE END