

OBJECTIVE TYPE 30 MARKS

1.	C	11.	B	21.	B
2.	D	12.	B	22.	C
3.	D	13.	C	23.	B
4.	D	14.	D	24.	B
5.	B	15.	C	25.	D
6.	A	16.	C	26.	C
7.	B	17.	C	27.	C
8.	D	18.	A	28.	B
9.	B	19.	B	29.	A
10.	A	20.	D	30.	D

A SKETCH MAP OR NUADWEN

PART II MAP WORK

- a) i) Knoll / hill / hill top —(01 mks)
- ii) River mouth. (01 mks)
- b) i) 056247 (01 mks)
- ii) 091261 (01 mks)
- c) i) 6.1 Km. (~~6.6~~ 5.9 — 6.3 Km) (02 mks)
- ii) 3950 ft — 02 mks.

PTO.

A SKETCH MAP OR NUMBERED MAP CONTRACT BETWEEN 053382, 150382, 053300
AND #50300 SHOWING COMMUNICATION ROUTE, BLOOD AND MAPON VALLEY -2-

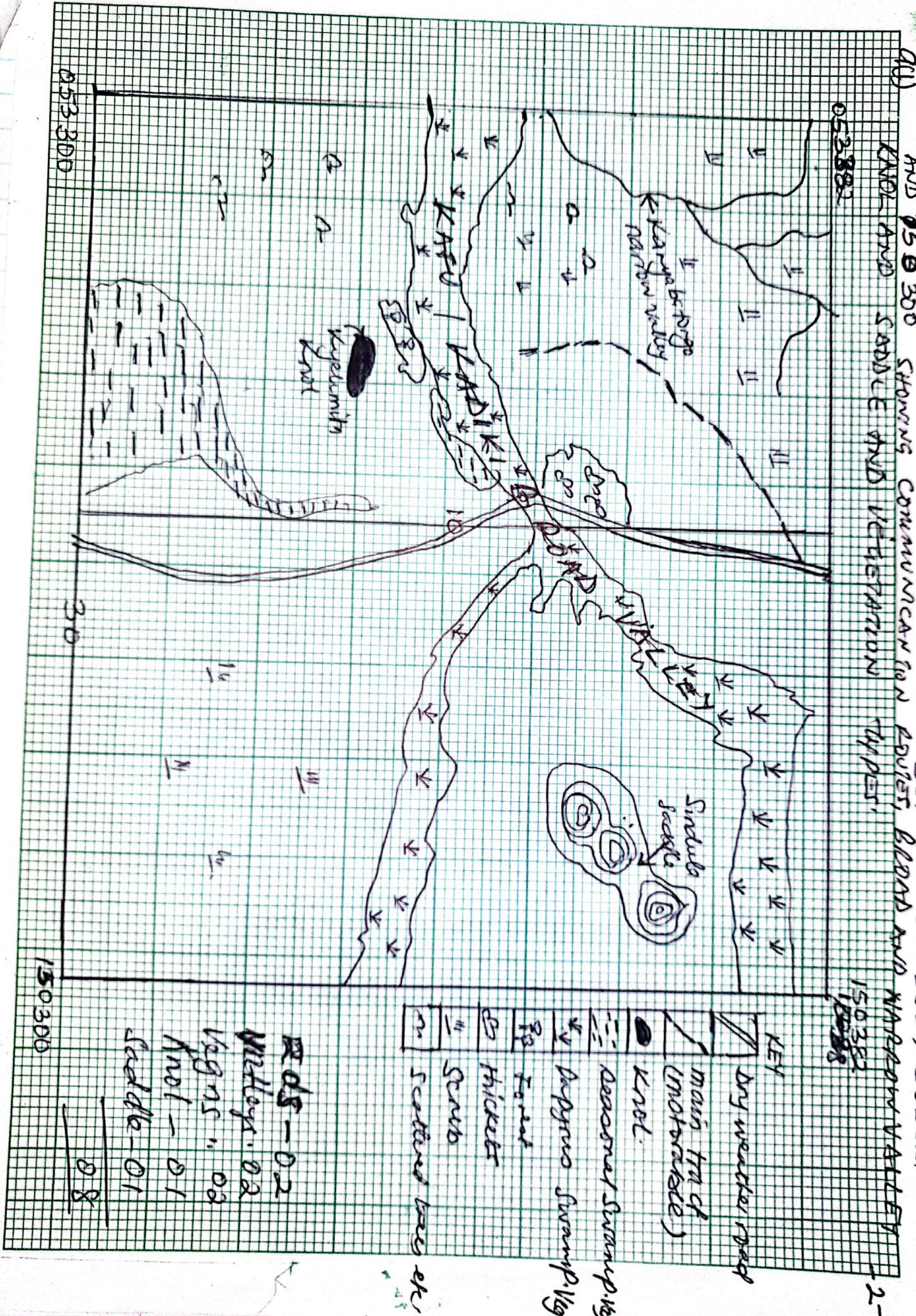
389

150/22

2

The logo consists of a dark blue rounded square containing the letters "CS" in white.

CamScanner



d(ii) Relationship between drainage and relief.

- Kadiki broad valley is occupied by River Kadiki / Kafu.
- Kanywasatogo narrow valley is crossed by Kanywasatogo river.
- A broad valley south of Kyelimile is occupied by a seasonal swamp.
- Rivers originate from highlands for example at Kidukulu forest.
- Basins are occupied by water bodies for example Kadebede depression etc.

Drainage ✓ 02

Relief ✓ 02 My 2x2

= 04 marks

20/20

2. a)

i) savannah wood land

ii) - trees are deciduous

- Trees have branches attached at an acute angle
- # - Trees are some kinds of pure stand
- Trees have a long tap root
- Trees have small and several leaves.
- Trees are tall & a height of about 30 - 40 m.
- Trees are umbellical in shape
- Trees have short and few frases under each. (My 4x 1 artful)

= 04

b) factors for distribution (Described)

* Climatic factors

- fairly distributed rainfall between 700mm - 1000mm
- hot temperatures ranging between $27 - 30^{\circ}\text{C}$
- low humidity of about 50-60%
- a fairly thick cloud cover which lead to moderate rainfall of 700-1000 mm.

* Soil factor / Adaption factor

- fairly fertile soils in the area
- fairly drained soils in the area
- fairly weathered soils in the area.

* Latitudinal location

- latitudinal location ~~between~~^{above}
~~40°N~~ in the Northern Hemisphere
at 6°N 4°S — $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ of the Equator in the Southern Hemisphere

* Man's activity

high interference with man's activities especially cultivation, bush burning, cattle rearing etc.

* Inter continentality - found in the interior of the continents where rainfall is reduced with distance into the interior.

* Nature of relief

- fairly flat relief which allows fairly rainfall infiltration etc. Any 4 factors desir.

c) Influence of the Vegetation on the Physical environment -

- Rainfall formation due to transpiration \rightarrow tree area.
- fairly fertile soils due to leaf litter
- habitat for wild life since it harbours them
- sheds the soil from the direct sun heat reducing soil water loss
- lowers atmospheric temperatures due to transpiration
- Increases in cloud cover formation due to transpiration etc

Any 4 will explain

= 20 marks

d) Area - Any area with Tropical climate \in E-Africa with woodland vegetation.

Reason -

- moderate rainfall
- moderate soil fertility
- destruction of the woodland by man
- presence of the woodland vegetation.

A - 01

R - 01 \rightarrow 02 wsg

Area and Reason are fixed

3

FIELD WORK

6-

a) i) Candidate should state a geographical topic showing; WHAT was studied and WHERE the study was carried out

$2 \times 1 = 02$ mks

ii) Objectives should be related to the topic and must be Specific, Measurable Achievable, Realistic and time bound. (SMART) eg

To find out:

To locate -

To identify etc

NOT

To know -

To appreciate -

To understand - ; Any $2 \times 1 = 02$ mks

~~02 mks~~

b) Any two activities carried out in the field; (Methods).

Candidates should identify the method, define the method and show how it was used and what information was collected / stored

Any 2 well explained with local examples $= 2 \times 2 = 04$ mks

c) Drawing the panoramic view of area of study :

Candidate should draw a pictorial diagram, in a triangular frame showing;

P.T.O

Physical features

Vegetation / Forests
 hills / valleys / rock outcrops
 rivers / Swamps etc

Land use activities

- Transport routes
- Settlements
- Trade
- Arable farming
- ~~Wetlands~~ etc

Physical - 02

Landscape - 02

04 marks

d) Skills gained:

Candidates should identify the method used, show how it was used; outcomes achieved and the skills got out of use of the method.

Any 3 methods with skills spelt out

$$3 \times 1 = 03 \text{ marks}$$

15 marks

SECTION B

4 a) i) Igneous rocks are rocks formed out of volcanicity in which they are ejected to the earth's surface where they cool and solidify into igneous rocks. Any $2 \times 1 = 02$ mks.

Sedimentary rocks are rocks formed by deposition and compaction of sediments from the parent rock in lower regions

$$\text{Any } 2 \times 1 = 02 \text{ mks}$$

b) ii) Igneous eg: obsidian, Quartz, Gabbro
 Diorite

$$\text{Any } 2 \times 1 = 02$$

Sedimentary eg: Rock salt, clay stone.
 salt stone, Coralline limestone (Coral reefs)
 mud stone, Sand stone, coal etc

$$\text{Any } 2 \times 1 = 02$$

- b) Process of formation of sedimentary rocks
- ~~erosion~~
weathering
 - erosion
 - transportation
 - deposition, accumulation
 - cementation, compaction
 - conglomeration.

Any 4 processes
(Order not necessary)

c) Importance:

- Coralline limestone is used to make cement for building
- Coral reefs are tourist attraction providing employment to tour guides which improves S.O.C. of the people.
- Rock salt is processed for consumption which spices the food.
- Claystone used in making bricks and tiles used in construction sector.
- Sand and clay are sold to earn income for better S.O.C., It supports agriculture which improves on the food production.
- Beaches, spits and sand bars are recreation grounds which helps people to relax
- Deltas have fertile soils that supports arable farming and improves the food basket.
- Coral reef processing lead to industrialisation which bring social services nearer to the people.
- Used as medicine for cure of diarrohoeal illness, Headache stomach and improves on health.

Any 6X1 = 8 Marks

- b) Processes of formation of sedimentary rocks
- ~~erosion~~
weathering
erosion
transportation
deposition
Cementation, accumulation
Conglomeration, compaction

Any 4 processes
(Order not necessary)

c) Importance:

- Coralline limestone is used to make cement for building
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Amtx1. - DBMS

- Clay rocks lead to regular flooding hence loss of property, life and farmlands destroyed
- Sandy soils are poor for agriculture.
- Coral reefs cause accidents during navigation
- Coral reefs tear fishing nets leading to losses.
- Water logging in clay areas lead to formation of water pools which are breeding areas for mosquitoes that cause Malaria
- Saline waters limit growing of several types of crops eg Sugarcane
- Mertans soils are agriculturally poor and limit food production.

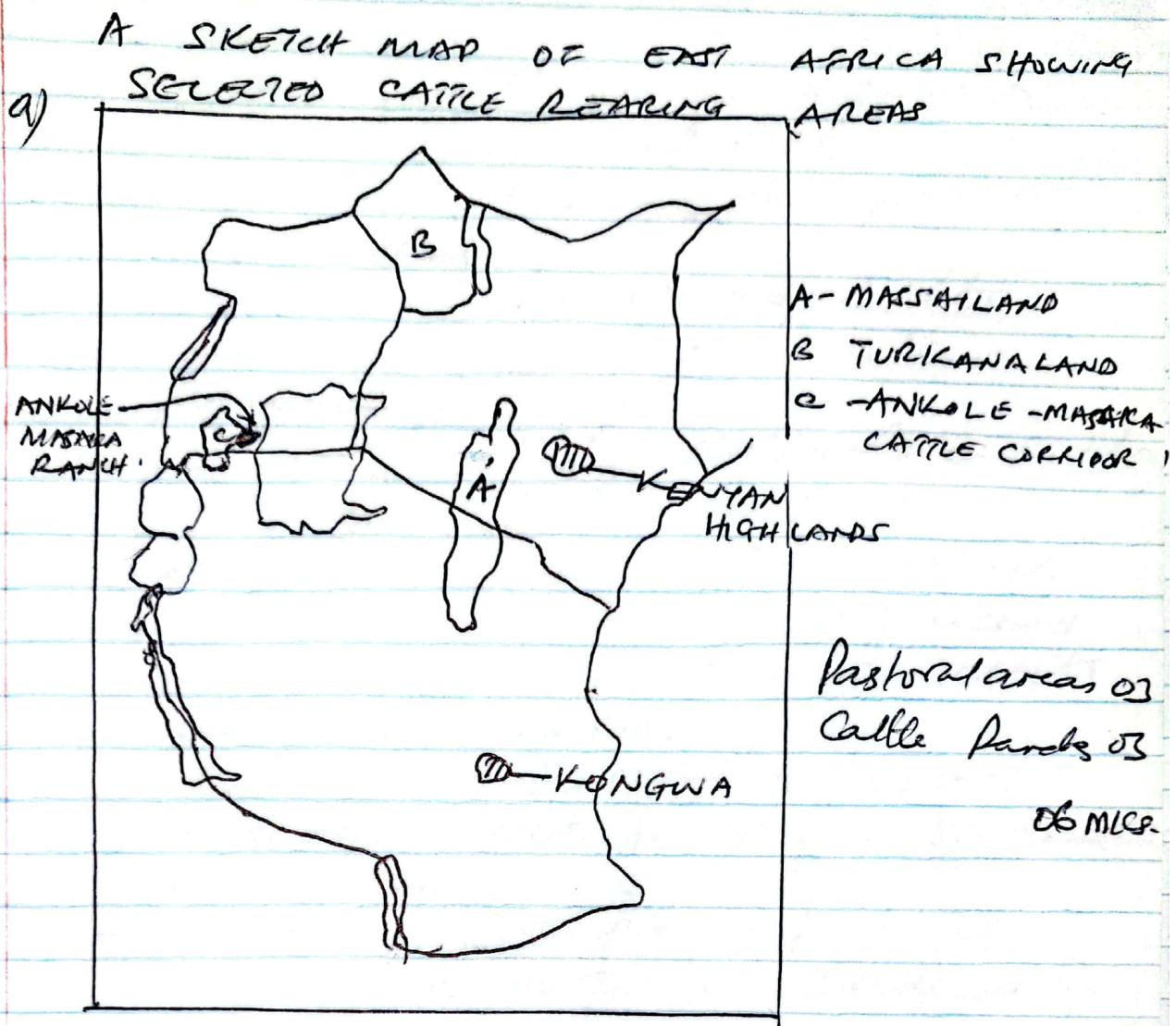
Any 2x1

= 02

5 ! a)

MAP

PT-O



b) Describe physical factors for establishment of cattle ranches.

- fairly heavy rainfall
- plenty of grass pastures
- fertile soils for growth of grasses
- well drained soils
- warm temperatures which limit growth of spread of pests
- etc

$$6 \times 2 = 06 \text{ m/c}$$

c) Benefits of cattle ranching to the people
or C' spres

- source of milk which improves or to people health and diet
- source of meat which improves on peoples diet
- leather used for making belts and shoes which improves our standard of living
- source of building materials ie cow dung which gives shelter to people
- source of income to the people which improves on their standard of living
- promotion of friendship which creates peace and harmony
- development of rural infrastructure to transport goods + cd from the areas around them
- provision of employment which improves on the peoples standard of living

Any 4 well explained x 1 =

04 marks

d) Problems.

- easy spread of pests and diseases which attack the livestock
 - limited pastures of nutritive value
 - land conflicts and shortage which limit expansion
 - cattle theft which leads to losses
 - high cost of Veterinary medicine
 - unfavourable government policies
 - price fluctuations of meat and dairy products etc
- Any 4 x 1 = 04 marks

6 a) i) Rivers

- 1 - Victoria Nile
- 2 - Karuma channel
- 3 - Nkusi

b) Landing sites

- A - Masese
- B - Ntoroko
- C - Lwampanga

Lakes Y: - Kwania Imasee
 2 - Edward

= 08 mks

b) factors for fishing described:

- large / many water bodies for fishing
- developed landing sites for fish landing
- developed transport network
- improved fishing nets used
- Adequate capital invested & these Seehu
- Availability of Skilled labour
- Availability of many / variety of fish species
- favourable government policies
- warm water temperature allowing fish multiplication
- high demand / ready market for the fish caught
- A lot of fish food due to many swamps and forests / Swamps around fishing grounds.
- Calm water bodies which favour fishing activities
- developed fish transportation vehicles
- developed fish processing industries

Any 6pts x 1 mks well deserved

06 mks

- c) Problems facing landing sites (Explained)
- flooding of coastlines / shorelines leading to difficulty in fish landing
 - Attack by dangerous wild animals such as crocodiles which scares them off.
 - lake flies (Esami) which inconvenience the fishermen and fish traders.
 - Mudflats and marshes which are breeding grounds for mosquitoes that cause malaria
 - Water accidents / drowning which cause death.
 - Theft due to many people at the landing site with undefined habits
 - Steff competition for fish by the locals and developed fish companies which out compete the locals.
 - Pollution of water due to oil & impurities from coat areas.
 - Attack from Water weed which some times cover the whole landing site.
 - Congestion at the landing sites due to many boats which limit effecting fish landing etc.

$$\text{Any } 4 \times 1 = \\ 04 \text{ mics.}$$

- d) - Exhaustion of the fish from water bodies

- Over fishing of most waters due to influx of many fishermen - the activity
- Reduced incomes and profits due to reduced fish catch.

P.T.O

- stiff competition from many fishermen entering into the fishing venture / sector.
- stiff competition with neighbouring countries / fishermen. esp on Lakes Victoria and Albert.
- low foreign exchange earned by the government and therefore failure to handle its foreign trade.

etc

Amy 2x1

= 0.2 mics.

25/25

Q7

a(i)

$$\left[\frac{\text{Present} - \text{Original}}{\text{Original}} \times 100\% \right]$$
$$\left[\frac{8,410,000 (\text{000}) - 4,605,000 (\text{000})}{4,605,000 (\text{000})} \right] 100\%$$

$$= \frac{3,805,000 (\text{000})}{4,605,000 (\text{000})} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.826627 \times 100$$

$$= 82.627 \sim$$

$$= \underline{82.63 \%}$$

- ii) - Between 2010 - 2011 there was a slight drop/decline in tanzanian importation by 15,000(000) US Dollars
- Between 2011 - 2015 there was a steady increase in importation of goods from 4,605,000(000) to 5,641,000(000) to 6,111,000(000), 6,275,000(000) and to 8,410,000(000) in 2015.

02mks

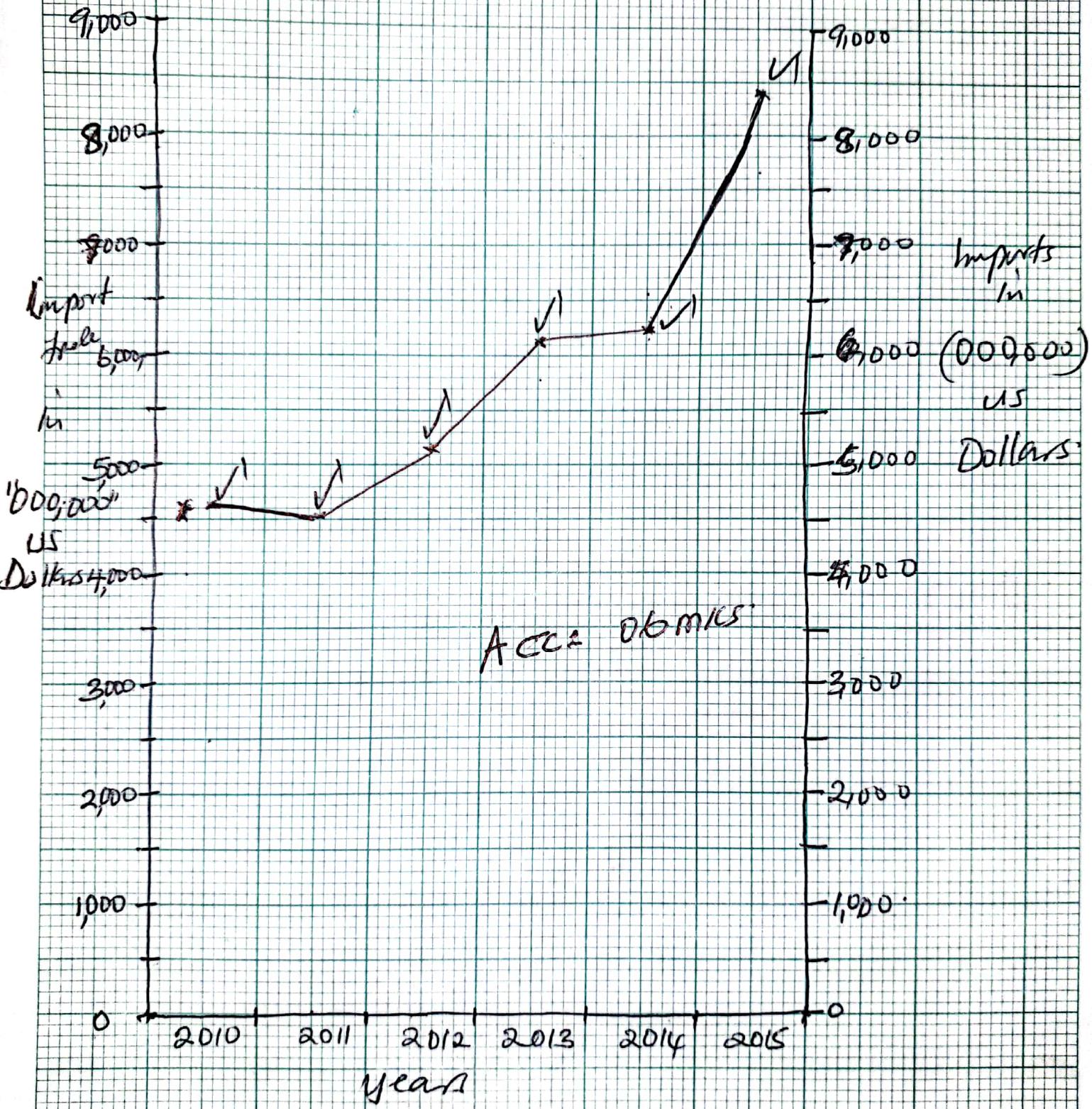
b) Graph.

- (c) - Imported inflation from foreign countries due to high prices with them.
- Increased costs of goods due to high cost of imported goods
 - Importation of sub standard goods which do not meet the demands of people.
 - Importation of expired goods in to country which cause health hazards
 - Increased foreign debts due to increased foreign trade dependence
 - Dependence on foreign aid which hampers economic growth.
 - Decline of home industries performance due to foreign trade dependence,
 - Collapse of infant industries due to dependence on foreign goods.
etc

Any 6x1 well explained ph

= 06mks

A LINE GRAPH SHOWING TANZANIAN
IMPORT TRADE BETWEEN 2010 - 2015



d)

ways Tanzania could improve its international trade performance.

- Revitalization of its young / infant industries
- Giving of tax holidays to the industrial sector
- Heavy taxation on imported goods to limit too much importation of products in the country
- Standardisation of its imported good through customs check on quality of imported goods.
- Injecting in money to poorly performing industries which are near collapse.
- Government take over of industries producing below standard / level
- Diversification of the exports sector
- Construction of new industries which with reference to the goods imported.
- Subsidising of loans given to industrial investors
- Lowering interest on loans got by local investors to establish industries.
- Encouraging investors to come into the country and build industries
- Monitoring of the import/export sector to check on its performance etc

Any .04pts x 1

= 04 marks

To D.

20/20