



## **Geography FTNA**

**Past Paper Questions and  
Answers By Topic**

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## 1. Multiple Choice Questions:

**2020**

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

- (i) Which of the following is the cause of wind on the earth's surface?  
A The speed of the earth around the sun  
B The revolution of the moon around the earth.  
**C Temperature difference on the earth's surface**  
D The movement of the overhead sun
- (ii) Which one is not affected by the earth's rotation?  
A Movement of ocean currents      B Direction of prevailing winds  
C Changes of day and night      **D Changes in seasons**
- (iii) At what rate does temperature decrease with increase in altitude?  
A  $1.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  for every 100 meters      **B  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  for every 100 meters**  
C  $6^{\circ}\text{C}$  for every 100 meters      D  $16^{\circ}$  for every 100 meters
- (iv) Which place will experience sunrise earliest on any day?  
A Kasese ( $10^{\circ}, 30^{\circ}\text{E}$ )      **B Tanga ( $5^{\circ}\text{S}, 39^{\circ}\text{E}$ )**  
C Kitale ( $1^{\circ}\text{N}, 35^{\circ}\text{E}$ )      D Iringa ( $8^{\circ}\text{S}, 35^{\circ}\text{E}$ )
- (v) The seasons of the year are caused by  
A rotation of the earth      B lunar eclipse  
**C revolution of the earth**      D solar eclipse.
- (vi) A scale of 4cm representing 18km on the ground will be represented by representative fraction (R.F) scale as  
**A 1:450,000.**      B 2:900,000.  
C 1:900,000.      D 1:800,000.
- (vii) When does the summer solstice in Northern hemisphere occurs?  
**A 21<sup>st</sup> June**      B 23<sup>rd</sup> September  
C 21<sup>st</sup> September      D 22<sup>nd</sup> December
- (viii) A feature formed as a result of a long and fairly narrow stretch of land that extends through plains, hills or mountains is called  
A basin.      B plateau.  
**C valley.**      D depression.
- (ix) Given that the local time at Greenwich Meridian is 12:00 noon, what will be the local time at Mikindani which is  $10^{\circ}\text{S } 40^{\circ}\text{E}$ ?  
**A 2.40 a.m**      B 2.20 p.m  
**C 2.40 p.m**      D 2.20 a.m
- (x) One gains in terms of time by 60 minutes for every  $15^{\circ}$  of longitude when travels from  
A North to South.      B East to South.  
**C West to East.**      D East to West.

## 2019

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.
- (i) One characteristic of equatorial climate is  
A Low rainfall.      B Moderate temperature.  
C Low humidity.      D Thick forest.
- (ii) The direction to which compass needles point is called  
A Magnetic north      B True north  
C Grid north      D Compass bearing.
- (iii) Cultivation of cash crops based on application of advanced technology is called  
A subsistence agriculture      B a large scale agriculture  
C mixed system agriculture      D a small scale agriculture.
- (iv) The condition of the atmosphere recorded for a short period of time is known as  
A Climate      B Rainfall  
C Weather      D Temperature
- (v) The four seasons of the year are a result of  
A Rotation of the earth      B Lunar eclipse  
C Revolution of the earth      D Solar eclipse.
- (vi) The seasonal movement of herdsmen between lowlands and highlands in search of water and pasture is known as  
A Transhumance      B Hunting  
C Pastoralism      D Agriculture.
- (vii) When does the summer solstice in the southern hemisphere occur?  
A 21<sup>st</sup> June.      B 23<sup>rd</sup> September.  
C 21<sup>st</sup> September      D 22<sup>nd</sup> December
- (viii) A feature formed as a result of a long and fairly narrow stretch of land that extends through plains, hills or mountains is called  
A basin      B plateau  
C valley      D depression.
- (ix) The winds which blow from the sea to land is called  
A Wind breeze      B Sea breeze  
C Land breeze      D Ocean current.
- (x) The time increases by 4 minutes for every 1° of longitude when one travels from  
A North to South      B East to South.  
C West to South      D West to East.

Answer all questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i)-(x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

- (i) The furthest position from the sun in the orbit of the earth is called

- A Equinox.      B Aphelion.  
C Perihelion.    D Solstice.

- (ii) Which type of mountains results from the eruption of molten rocks from the earth interior?

- A Volcanic mountain.    B Block mountain.  
C Residual mountain.    D Fold mountain.

- (iii) Which one of the following instrument is **not** the component of a weather station?

- A Rain gauge.      B Wind vane.  
C Microscope.       D Stevenson screen.

- (iv) The time which is recorded along the same meridian is called

- A Local Mean Time.    B Greenwich Mean Time  
C Great Mean time.    D Standard Time.

- (v) Which type of climate among the following is different from the other?

- A Mediterranean.      B Savanna.  
C Hot desert.            D Equatorial.

- (vi) Which scale is the largest among the following?

- A 1:25,000.      B 1:1,500,000.  
C 1:50,000.       D 1:10,000,000.

- (vii) Which one of the following features are correct set of the ocean floor?

- A Ridge, basin, plateau and waterfall.  
B Continental shelf, basin and waterfall.  
C Trench, continental slope, ridge and shelf.  
D Horst, plain and volcano.

- (viii) A ship move to the west and cross the International Date Line, what happen in regard to time gained or lost?
- A No time is gained or lost      B One whole day is lost  
C One whole day is gained      D One whole day is repeated.
- (ix) The height above the sea level is called
- A Altitude      B Contour  
C Latitude      D Ocean.
- (x) Which one among of the following is **not** an importance value of forest?
- A Support life of varied species.      B Modify climate.  
C Accelerates soil erosion.      D Home for animals and birds.

Answer all questions in this paper.

- I. For each of the following items (i)-(x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) All meridians pass through

- A the North and South Poles
- B the East and West poles
- C the Latitudes and Longitudes
- D the Greenwich meridian.

(ii) Which one of the following are Block Mountains?

- A Usambara, Sinai and Himalaya.
- B Andes, Atlas and Usambara.
- C Usambara, Ruwenzori and Sinai.
- D Elgon, Uluguru and Usambara.

(iii) A climate located between  $5^{\circ}$  North and  $5^{\circ}$  South of the Equator is called

- A Savannah
- B Hot desert
- C Equatorial Monsoon
- D Equatorial.

(iv) Large scale crop cultivation is normally characterised by

- A application of low technology
- B monoculture system
- C poor storage facilities
- D shifting cultivation.

(v) Which one of the following human activity is mostly affected by climate?

- A Fishing.
- B Mining.
- C Manufacturing
- D Farming.

- (vi) A scale of a map is said to be enlarged when
- A its denominator is increased
  - B its denominator and numerator are the same
  - C its denominator is reduced
  - D its numerator is increased.

- (vii) The process whereby water vapour is turned into water droplets is called
- A evaporation
  - B condensation
  - C saturation
  - D transpiration.

- (viii) Metallurgical industries deals with
- A machinery
  - B jewellery
  - C textile
  - D food products.

- (ix) Hot deserts are characterised by
- A small range of temperature
  - B two peaks of annual rainfall
  - C large range of temperature
  - D high temperature during the day and night.

- (x) The land of East Africa is mainly characterised by
- A lowlands' valley
  - B highlands plateau and lowlands basin
  - C volcanic mountains and residues mountains
  - D highlands and fold mountains.

1. For each of the following items (i)-(x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Environment refers to

- A living and non-living organisms
- B living organisms, houses and water
- C all things that surrounds human beings
- D plants, domestic animals and houses.

(ii) The main source of energy on the earth is

- A wind
- B water
- C sun
- D natural gas.

(iii) Which of the following occurs when three heavenly bodies are in one line?

- A Eclipse
- B Solstice.
- C Equinox.
- D Solar system.

(iv) Which of the following is an advantage of land reclamation?

- A Soil fertility.
- B Soil erosion.
- C Increase of mind
- D Decrease of production.

(v) Which of the following is the compass bearing of South West?

- A  $315^{\circ}$ .
- B  $225^{\circ}$
- C  $045^{\circ}$ .
- D  $135^{\circ}$ .

- (vi) The part of earth which form continental crust is called  
A Sima  
B Sial  
C Core  
D Crust.
- (vii) The temperature of Pwani which is 0 meters above sea level is  $20^{\circ}$  centigrade. What is approximate temperature for a place 3000 meters above sea level?  
A  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
B  $2.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
C  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
D  $0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (viii) The system of growing one dominant crop is called  
A sedentary  
B monoculture  
C mixed farming  
D pastoralism.
- (ix) Which among the following are the economic uses of water bodies?  
A Domestic and industrial.  
B Washing and transportation.  
C Industrial and irrigation.   
D Irrigation and drinking.
- (x) Trees with shallow roots which can tolerate salt condition of sea water are called  
A coniferous  
B rainforest  
C mangrove   
D thickest.

## 2. Matching Items

**2020**

2. Match the descriptions of livestock keeping systems in **List A** with their corresponding type in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

<b>List A</b>	<b>List B</b>
(i) The system of livestock keeping dominant in areas with high population. (ii) The seasonal movement of farmers with their animals searching for pastures. (iii) The system whereby a cultivator pastoralist keeps animals and cultivates some crops. (iv) The system of keeping livestock by moving from one natural pasture land to another. (v) The large scale rearing of livestock.	A. Nomadism B. Peasant farming C. Semi Nomadism D. Shifting cultivation E. Ranching F. Transhumance G. Zero grazing

**Answers**

<b>List A</b>	<b>(i)</b>	<b>(ii)</b>	<b>(iii)</b>	<b>(iv)</b>	<b>(v)</b>
<b>List B</b>	G	F	C	A	E

**2019**

2. Match the items in **List A** with responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

<b>List A</b>	<b>List B</b>
(i) Moons of the planets. (ii) Pieces of hard matter falling from outer space. (iii) Natural satellites of the earth. (iv) The centre of the solar system. (v) Heavenly body that possesses and transmits its own light.	A Star B Mars C Satellite D Meteors E Sun F Comets G Moon

**Answers**

<b>List A</b>	<b>(i)</b>	<b>(ii)</b>	<b>(iii)</b>	<b>(iv)</b>	<b>(v)</b>
<b>List B</b>	C	D	G	E	A

**2018**

2. Match each item in **List A** with responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

<b>List A</b>	<b>List B</b>
(i) A line where a date is changed or where calendar days begin.	A Great circles
(ii) The time when the length of day and night are equal over all place on the earth's surface.	B Solar system
(iii) The phenomena which occur when the moon pass between the sun and the earth.	C Solar eclipse
(iv) The arrangement of the planets and solid objects in space in relation to the sun.	D Moon eclipse
(v) The lines used in plotting routes for ship crossing large stretches of ocean waters and aircraft.	E Revolution of the sun
	F International Date Line
	G Equinox

**Answers**

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
List B	F	G	C	B	A

**2017**

2. Match each item in **List A** with responses in **List B** by writing below the number of corresponding item in the table provided.

<b>List A</b>	<b>List B</b>
(i) The movement of the earth around the sun.	A Rotation of the earth
(ii) It occurs when the moon passes between the sun and the earth.	B Latitude
(iii) The angular distance north or south of the equator.	C Winter solstice
(iv) Occurs on 21 <sup>st</sup> June when the sun is vertically overhead on the tropic of cancer.	D Lunar eclipses
(v) Divides the earth into two equal hemispheres.	E Revolution
	F Equator
	G Solar eclipses
	H Summer solstice

**ANSWERS**

List A	i	ii	iii	iv	v
List B	E	G	B	H	F

2015

*Candidate's Examination Answer Sheet*

2. Match each item in **List A** with a correct response in **List B** by writing its letter below the number of the corresponding item in the table provided.

List A		List B
(i)	Keeping a large number of livestock by moving from one area to another in search of water and pasture.	A Poultry farming
(ii)	Grazing of livestock in natural pasture land.	B Nomadism
(iii)	Rearing livestock in an extensive area for commercial purposes.	C Dairy farming
(iv)	Seasonal movements of herdsmen between lowland and highlands in search of water and pasture.	D Transhumance
(v)	Rearing of livestock for production of milk.	E Monoculture
(vi)	Transitional system between total nomadism and sedentary livestock keeping.	F Pastoralism
(vii)	Keeping of livestock for meat, hides and wool.	G Mixed farming
(viii)	Rearing of fowls, ducks and geese for meat and eggs.	H Ranching
(ix)	Keeping small number of livestock in a shed.	I Agriculture
(x)	System of rearing of livestock and cultivation of crops.	J Beef farming
		K Sedentary livestock keeping
		L Semi nomadism

**ANSWERS**

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(xi)	(x)
List B	B	F	H	D	C	L	J	A	K	G

### 3. True or False

2020

3. In each of the following items (i)-(x), write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if the statement is not correct.
- (i) Saturn is the third planet in the solar system from the earth .....
  - (ii) It takes 365½ days for the moon to revolve around the earth .....
  - (iii) When the difference in the readings of the dry bulb and wet bulb thermometer is high, humidity is high .....
  - (iv) Penumbra is **not** part of the shadow in which the light source is completely blocked .....
  - (v) Hydrological cycle is a continuous circulation of water from the earth's surface to the atmosphere. ....
  - (vi) Wind is air in motion from low pressure to high pressure area. ....
  - (vii) Tourism can affect negatively the culture of the host countries. ....
  - (viii) The side of the mountain facing the direction of the wind is known as the leeward side. ....
  - (ix) Capital is the only solution to improve small scale agriculture .....
  - (x) The scale of the map is the ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground. ....

3. In each of the items (i)-(x), write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if the statement is not correct.

- (i) Saturn is the third planet in the solar system from the earth. *True*.....
- (ii) It takes 365½ days for the moon to revolve around the earth. *False*.....
- (iii) When the difference in the readings of the dry bulb and wet bulb thermometer is high, humidity is high. *False*.....
- (iv) Penumbra is **not** part of the shadow in which the light source is completely blocked. *True*.....
- (v) Hydrological cycle is a continuous circulation of water from the earth's surface to the atmosphere. *True*.....
- (vi) Wind is air in motion from low pressure to high pressure area. *False*.....
- (vii) Tourism can affect negatively the culture of the host countries. *True*.....
- (viii) The side of the mountain facing the direction of the wind is known as leeward side. *False*.....
- (ix) Capital is the only solution to improve small scale agriculture. *False*.....
- (x) The scale of a map is the ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground. *True*.....

## 2019

3. In each of the following items (i-x), write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if the statement is not correct.
- (i) Rain gauge is an instrument used to measure the amount of rainfall.  
.....
- (ii) Crust is the innermost part of the earth. ....
- (iii) Block mountains are formed by prolonged denudation. ....
- (iv) Moon is among the bodies that move in space relative to one another.  
.....
- (v) Hydrological cycle is a continuous circulation of water from the earth's surface to the atmosphere. ....
- (vi) Wind is air in motion from low pressure to high pressure area. ....
- (vii) Tourism can affect negatively the culture of the host countries. ....
- (viii) The side of the mountain facing the direction of the wind is known as the leeward side.  
.....
- (ix) Capital is the only determining factor to improve small scale agriculture in Tanzania.  
.....
- (x) Scale of the map is the ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground. ....

### Answers :

- i. **True**
- ii. **False**
- iii. **False**
- iv. **False**
- v. **True**
- vi. **False**
- vii. **True**
- viii. **False**
- ix. **False**
- x. **True**

**2018**

3. In each of the following items (i-x), write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if the statement is not correct.

- (i) Industrialization is **not** an agent of environmental pollution.....
- (ii) One among the major characteristics of equatorial climate is high temperature and heavy rainfall throughout of the year.....

*Examinee's Examination Number.....*

- (iii) The continent that is crossed by both tropics of Cancer and Capricorn is Africa.....
- (iv) The side of mountain that faces the direction of the wind is known as Leeward side.....
- (v) Asteroids are solid heavenly bodies revolving around the sun mostly between Mars and Jupiter.....
- (vi) Lake Victoria, Kyoga, Superior and Chad are among the Rift valley lakes.....
- (vii) Population pressures especially in big cities in Tanzania do **not** accelerates the improvement of social services.....
- (viii) The use of solar energy minimizes environmental degradation.....
- (ix) Representative Fraction (RF) is a way of expressing the scale of map by the use of word statement.....
- (x) Equinoxes means equal day and night hours at all latitude.....

3. In each of the following items (i-x), write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if the statement is not correct.

- (i) Industrialization is **not** an agent of environmental pollution. **FALSE**.....
- (ii) One among the major characteristics of equatorial climate is high temperature and heavy rainfall throughout of the year. **TRUE**.....
- (iii) The continent that is crossed by both tropics of Cancer and Capricorn is Africa.  
**TRUE**.....
- (iv) The side of mountain that faces the direction of the wind is known as Leeward side.  
**FALSE**.....
- (v) Asteroids are solid heavenly bodies revolving around the sun mostly between Mars and Jupiter. **TRUE**.....
- (vi) Lake Victoria, Kyoga, Superior and Chad are among the Rift valley lakes.  
**FALSE**.....
- (vii) Population pressures especially in big cities in Tanzania do **not** accelerates the improvement of social services ...**FALSE**.....
- (viii) The use of solar energy minimizes environmental degradation. **TRUE**.....
- (ix) Representative Fraction (RF) is a way of expressing the scale of map by the use of word statement. **FALSE**.....
- (x) Equinoxes means equal day and night hours at all latitude. **TRUE**.....

## 2017

3. In each of the following items (i-ix), write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.
- (i) Ocean trenches are also known as submarine plateaus.....
  - (ii) Equator is not the Great Circle.....
  - (iii) An eclipse is described as partial when only a part of heavenly body is obscured.  
.....
  - (iv) Maximum thermometer records both maximum and minimum temperature within a day.  
.....
  - (v) Grid reference and bearing are used to determine the position of a place on a map.  
.....
  - (vi) A scale helps the map interpreters to calculate distance, area and computation of other facts.....
  - (vii) Ocean currents are set in motion by prevailing winds.....
  - (viii) Juvenile water is also referred as underground water.....
  - (ix) Circumnavigation of the earth is not among the evidence to prove that the earth is spherical.....
  - (x) Uncontrolled deforestation does not expose soil to erosion and extinction of fauna and flora species.....

### Answers :

- i.      **False**
- ii.     **False**
- iii.    **True**
- iv.     **False**
- v.      **True**
- vi.     **True**
- vii.    **True**
- viii.   **False**
- ix.     **False**
- x.     **False**

## 2015

3. The following statements are either correct or not correct. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.
- (i) Forests are always natural. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii)  $247.5^\circ$  represents the NNW direction. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) Sustainable mining does not ensure that minerals serve human for a long time. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iv) Continental shelf is a long and fairly narrow raised part of ocean floor. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (v) Cultural diversity, wildlife, good climate and landscape may favor development of tourism. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (vi) Hydrosphere refers to water masses. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (vii) The Stevenson screen is painted white to reflect light from the moon. \_\_\_\_\_
  
  - (viii) Renewable energy resources cannot be finished. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ix) Availability of raw materials is not necessary for development of manufacturing industries. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (x) Rotation of the earth causes difference in time between places. \_\_\_\_\_

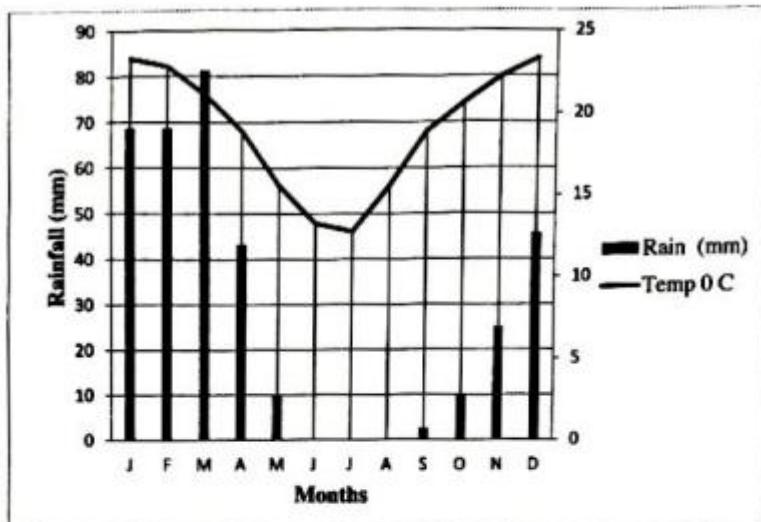
### Answers :

- i. False
- ii. False
- iii. False
- iv. False
- v. True
- vi. True
- vii. False
- viii. True
- ix. False
- x. True

#### 4. Physical Geography

2020

5. Study the following climograph and then answer the questions that follow:



- (a) What type of climate is this? .....
- (b) Give three reasons to support the choice of the climate mentioned in 5(a) above.
- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
- (c) In which part of Africa this climate is found? .....
- (d) List three crops which can be grown in this area.
- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
- (e) State the relationships between temperature and rainfall.
- .....

- (a) What type of climate is this? *Desert climate.*
- (b) Give three reasons to support the choice of the climate mentioned in 5(a) above.
- (i) *Because there is low amount of rainfall.*
- (ii) *There is low temperature during the night.*
- (iii) *There is no trees and high temperature during the day.*
- (c) In which part of Africa this climate is found? *Central Africa.*
- (d) List three crops which can be grown in this area.
- (i) *Carava.*
- (ii) *Dates*
- (iii) *Coconut trees.*
- (e) State the relationships between temperature and rainfall.
- When there is high rainfall there will be low temperature so, the higher the rainfall the lower the temperature.*

## 2020

4. (a) Briefly describe four layers of the atmosphere.  
(i) ....
- (b) Name any two boundaries separating one layer of the atmosphere from another layer.  
(i) ....
- (c) Explain how temperature changes in each layer of the atmosphere mentioned in 4(a) above.

4. (a) Briefly describe four layers of the atmosphere.  
(i) ...  
Troposphere - It is near the earth's surface.  
(ii) Stratosphere - It is the second layer after the troposphere,  
it is about 12 km above.  
(iii) Mesosphere - It is the 3rd layer (third) of the atmosphere,  
it is above 12 km from the second layer (stratosphere).  
(iv) Thermosphere - It is the top layer of the atmosphere  
.....
- (b) Name any two boundaries separating one layer of the atmosphere from another layer.  
(i) ...  
Mesopause  
(ii) ...  
Stratopause
- (c) Explain how temperature changes in each layer of the atmosphere mentioned in 4(a) above.  
(i) Troposphere - Temperature decreases as you go up. ( $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
for every One hundred meters (100m).  
(ii) Stratosphere - Temperature increase as you go up.  
(iii) Mesosphere - Temperature decrease in constant rate as  
you go up  
(iv) Thermosphere - Temperature increase due to solar rays  
absorption in this layer.

4. (a) Briefly explain the concept of human activities.  
.....
- (b) Name four types of primary human activities.  
(i)
- (c) Giving two examples, differentiate between primary and secondary human activities.

4. (a) Briefly explain the concept of human activities.  
..... Human activities are the activities that are done by people which is a source of income to the person and the country. There are different forms of human activities these include agriculture, mining and industries.
- (b) Name four types of primary human activities.
- (i) Mining deals with extracting minerals from the ground.
- (ii) Fishing deals with catching of fish from their source for usage.
- (iii) Farming deals with cultivating crops from the ground.
- (iv) Livestock keeping deals with keeping of animals for the products that they produce.

- (c) Giving two examples, differentiate between primary and secondary human activities.
- Primary human activities are those that involve the extracting of raw materials from the original place. Such activities include mining and fishing. While the secondary activities are those that modify the raw materials to finished goods that can be used in different areas. Such activities include manufacturing industries and mining industry and textile industry.
- (d) Name six benefits of livestock keeping in Tanzania.
- (i) Production of food to the societies. Example meat and milk which are very nutritious.
  - (ii) Source of income to the society due to the selling of the livestock.
  - (iii) Source of employment to people. Those which take care of the livestock when grazing.
  - (iv) Leads to development of other sectors such as tourism.
  - (v) Source of foreign exchange. Some of the products are sent to other nation for sale.

**2018**

6. Study the following climatic table and answer the questions that follow.

Station Y	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Month	22.5	25	25	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1
Temp. $^{\circ}$ C	198	340	431	350	280	230	160	71	15	12	15	66

- (a) Suggest the type of climate of station Y.....
- (b) Calculate the daily mean temperature.
- (c) Find the mean annual temperature.
- (d) Find the annual rainfall for station Y.
- (e) Mention any four crops that can be grown in station Y.

6. Study the following climatic table and answer the questions that follow.

Station Y	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Month	22.5	25	25	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1
Rainfall (mm)	198	340	431	350	280	230	160	71	15	12	15	66

- (a) Suggest the type of climate of station Y..... Equatorial Climate

- (b) Calculate the daily mean temperature.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Daily mean} &= \frac{\text{The highest temperature} + \text{The lowest Temperature}}{2} \\ &= \frac{26.1 + 22.5}{2} \\ &= \frac{48.6}{2} \\ &= 24.3 \\ &= 24.3^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Find the mean annual temperature.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Soln:} \quad \text{all Sum of temperature} &\text{ divide by } 12 \\ 25 + 25 + 22.5 + 25.5 + 25.5 + 25.5 + 25.5 + 26.1 + 26.1 + 26.1 + 26.1 + 26.1 &= 304.4^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 50 + 127.5 + 22.5 + 104.4 &= \frac{304.4}{12} = 25.366 \\ &= 25.366 \\ 120 ) 304.4 &- 648 \\ &= 25.37^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 25.37^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

(d) Find the annual rainfall for station Y.

Solve : All the total rainfall in the year:  
15 + 15 + 12 + 16 + 71 + 160 + 230 + 340 + 198 + 431 + 350 + 280  
= 2168 mm  
 $\therefore = \underline{2168 \text{ mm}}$

(e) Mention any four crops that can be grown in station Y.

Sugarcane, Maize, Cassava, banana

2018

10. Elaborate five advantages of developing solar system in Tanzania.

10. Solar system this is the arrangement of planets and other solid object in space in relation to their position from the sun. solar system comprises of many things include planet, Asteroids, Comets, satellites and meteors all these are some the component, through solar system we benefit allot and the following are advantages of developing solar system in Tanzania.

Generation of electricity in our country. Through solar system we have get the electricity from the sun by using the solar panels which traps the radiation of the sun and from their we can get energy to different things like provision up light and heat also running small device like radios.

Through solar system it has contribute to tourism activity in our country. By the solar system help it has led to formation of craters in our country a good example Ngoro ngoro crater which is known among us the tourism attraction which help in development of our country.

Through solar system we can transport from one place to another by the source of the solar system which has led to formation of water bodies through rainfall it has contributed to navigation (water transport) from one place to another especially the place where there is like almost covered areas with water.

10. Habitat of natural water organism/creatures through solar system where the place of water have increased and led to habitants of some water creature or organism like fish which has promoted to fishing activities in our country, and through that we benefit from that.

Domestic use purposes, through solar system we human being we can perform different activities where we get to live well and healthy in our living there are activities which are mostly conducted at our home place like washing, cooking, bathing and for agriculture activities through the provision of water.

More in more those are some of the advantages which solar system has led to the development of our Country Tanzania were we have atleast step forward in development especially in fuel power where we know use solar energy to contribute our activities at home which has replaced the wood produced from cutting of the trees.

2017

5. (a) Outline five evidences to verify that the Earth is spherical.

5. (a) Outline five evidences to verify that the Earth is spherical.

(i). Earth's Circumnavigation; Circumnavigation

Refers to travelling all over the globe. When you start travelling from a starting point you won't see the end of the globe but you will be back to starting point

(ii). Lunar Eclipse; this is when the Earth

is between the sun and moon hence casting shadow to the moon. The earth's shadow to the moon is spherical

(iii). Ship Visibility; If the earth was flat the ship would be seen from the starting to the end point of their journey but because the earth is spherical you cannot see the ship from the starting to the end point

(iv). Sunrise and Sunset; If the earth was flat all places would receive sunrise or set at the same time but because it spherical the people in the East receive sunrise than those in west

(v). Aerial photographs; The aerial photographs shows that the earth is spherical. This was observed by the scientists

2017

Candidate's Examination Number.....

- (b) Briefly describe the following features of the continents.

(i) Basin.....

(ii) Plateau.....

(iii) Valley.....

- (b) Briefly describe the following features of the continents.

(i) Basin. Refers to a large wide depression of the earth surface where most population of people live in it and example of basin is murray darling basin in Australia.

(ii) Plateau. Refers to a table like structure rising in a high or low summit level example of plateau is the Brazilian plateau and the Arabian plateau. It is the common feature in the African continent.

(iii) Valley. Refers to the V-shaped depression down the earth surface to a greater height than a basin where most of rivers start.

**2017**

- (c) Differentiate the following terms:
- (i) Meteors and satellites.
  - (ii) Sea and lake.

- (c) Differentiate the following terms:

- (i) Meteors and satellites.

Meteors are the shooting stars forming a bright line when falling from the space when meteors reach in the earth atmosphere they are called meteorites. While satellites are the heavenly body object which revolve around planets example of satellite is the moon satellite of the earth.

- (ii) Sea and lake.

Sea is a large water mass which is found on the shore of the Earth continent which contains water salinity and vastness example of sea are Mediterranean sea, dead sea and the like while a lake is a stagnant water on a specific area of depression which is bigger than a dam but smaller than an ocean biggest lake is Caspian sea followed by Superior, then Victoria, then Baikal as deepest clown lake and Tanganyika.

**2015**

5. (a) Distinguish the following terms:
- (i) Solar system and solar energy.

Solar system is the arrangement of solid heavenly bodies in space in relation to the distance from the sun. It comprises of planets, comets, meteors and meteorites and satellites while solar energy simply means the type of energy obtained from the sun.

2015

- (iv) Plateau and mountain.

Plateau is an extensive highland that is flat on top for example; Central plateau, Nyika plateau while, Mountain is a highland that is raised 300 metres above the sea level for example Mt Kilimanjaro, Mt Elgon and so forth.

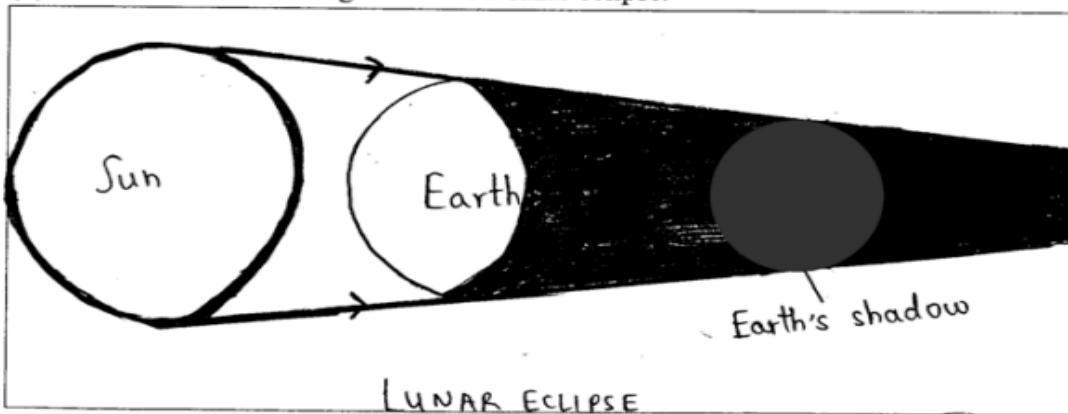
2015

- (b) (i) Define lunar eclipse.

- (ii) Draw a well labeled diagram to show lunar eclipse.

Lunar eclipse is an eclipse which occurs when the earth is between the sun and the moon, casting its shadow on the moon.

- (ii) Draw a well labeled diagram to show lunar eclipse.



## 5. Application of Statistics

2017

- (b) List four features of the Representative Fraction (RF) scale.

- (b) List four features of the Representative Fraction (RF) scale.

- (i) It is a representation of a scale in Ratio form.  
eg. 1:100,000 i.e. one centimeter represents 1km.
- (ii) It can be also be represented in fraction.  
for example  $\frac{1}{100,000}$ .
- (iii) It is the representation which doesn't show the unit of measurement. It is the ratio of two similar units.
- (iv) The numerator has to be 1 unit and the denominator may be any number.

2017

- (c) Suggest two ways of measuring areas with irregular shapes.

- (i) Tracing method / Square method; This is done by dividing the shape into uniform squares and the area is obtained by making the sum of the full squares and half squares divided by two. After that the area which will be obtained on the sum of squares will be converted to the ground real ground area.
- (ii) Divide method; this is the method which involves dividing the area of an irregular shape into various regular shapes eg. Triangle, rectangle, whose area can be determined. Then the obtained area is converted from the map area to the actual ground area by the given scale.

2015

6. Explain five measures which can be taken to ensure the sustainability of forests in Tanzania.

6. Forests is the collection of trees which can be either natural or artificial forest. There are two types of forest. Natural forest and Artificial forest. The following are measures which can be taken to ensure the sustainability of forests in Tanzania.

Provision of education. The government should provide education to people about the importance of forest by doing so, people will learn and understand more about forest and its importance.

Enacting rules. By enacting rules the tendency of people to destroy forest will be reduce, rules should be followed and anyone who destroy should be given severe punishment.

Alternative source of energy. Many people use forest as a source of energy, they cut down forest for charcoal. The government should make sure that they introduce other ways to obtain energy like solar energy.

Afforestation and Reafforestation. Afforestation is a situation of planting trees a place where there is no trees and reafforestation is the situation of planting trees where by the trees were cut down. By so doing, people will be able to conserve their environment.

Government policy. The government policy will help the people to follow what is said the government forest will be well maintained and conserved.

All in all the above points are the measures which can be taken to ensure sustainability it will help a lot in conserving the environment.

7. Describe five negative effects of crop cultivation to the environment.

Qn. 7 Crop cultivation refers to the practice of cultivating the land for the growing of crops such as food crops or cash crops, examples of crops are maize, cassava, potatoes, tobacco, and rubber.

However crop cultivation can have negative impact to the environment, such impacts are as follows:

Firstly, deforestation: This refers to the situation whereby large number of trees has been cleared down. This occurs when trees are cleared down for the establishment of farms or plantation hence thus can result to deforestation.

Secondly, desertification: This is the process whereby a place develops arid conditions such as high temperature, shortage of water. Due to cutting down of trees for establishment of plantation, there can develop aridity condition as the result of shortage of rainfall.

Thirdly, decrease in soil fertility and soil pollution: Excessive use of insecticides and pesticides tend to add chemicals on the soil that can result to loss of soil fertility and soil pollution.

Fourthly, Loss of some tree species, methods of crop cultivation such as shifting cultivation involves moving from place to place clearing down the land for cultivation this cause loss of some tree species as the result of clearing down of forests and trees.

Fifthly, pollution of water sources, dissolved chemicals from the farm yards can be carried away by surface run off to water sources such as rivers, springs or lakes, thus can lead to pollution of water courses.

## 6. Introduction to Research

2015

- (ii) Raw materials and manufacturing industries.

(ii) Raw materials are economic inputs that are changed into useful products in the industry. They're extracted by the primary industry, for example of raw materials are, sisal, coffee and so forth, while,

Manufacturing industries are industries which change already manufactured goods into useful and finished products such as cars, trucks and so forth.

2015

9. Explain six advantages of water bodies to human life.

7. Water is a universal solvent which dissolves all solute. we have different water bodies our rivers, lakes, oceans, sea, dams. There are two types of underground water, juvenile water and meteoric water. Below are some of the advantage of water bodies.

Industrial Usage, water is used in different types of industrial it is used to cool the machines and also it is used to also raw material, water is used in production of different goods, which may be as soda, milk, juice.

Irrigation, also water is used for irrigation means watering flowers and also different crops the plants and crops grow just because of irrigation by doing so, this helps in improving and development of our Country.

Transportation, also water is used air transportation means our different water bodies our used our ocean, rivers, lakes and oceans. It is one of a good means of transportation it is defined as water transportation.

Economic usage, also water is used for economic purpose as construction and also economical water is used in different aspects to you and all the society.

Water is used for washing, water also is used for mopping our clothes looks neat and cleaning by washing, without water, we could not be able to do different activities.

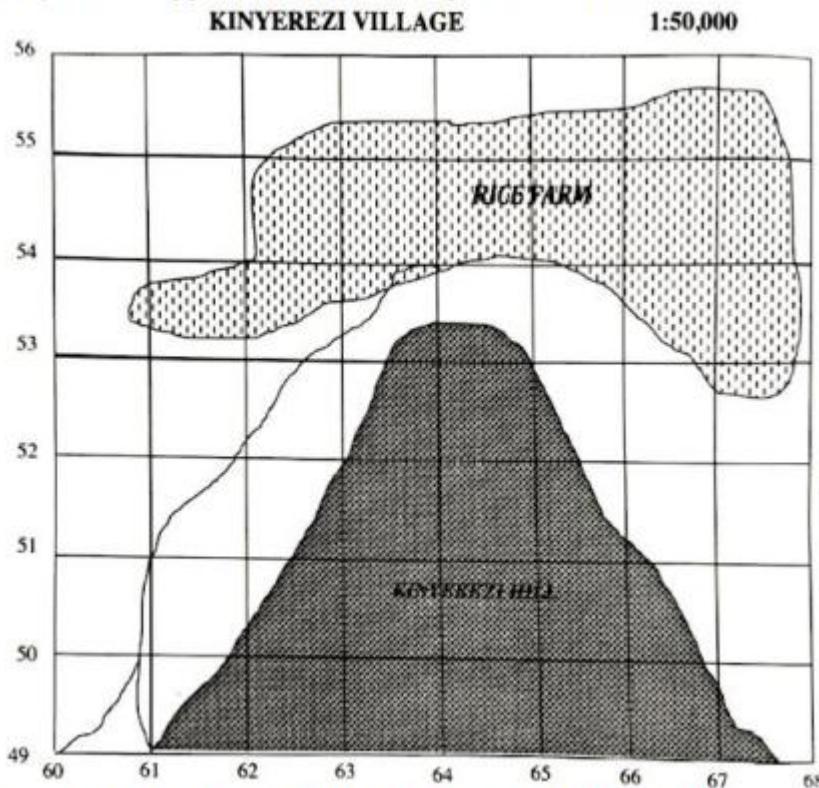
Water for drinking, water bodies distribute water to different places our people need and control different house holds water is used for drinking increase your thirsty.

## 7. Elementary Surveying

### 8. Map Reading and Map Interpretation – see separate documents

2020

6. Study the sketch map provided and then answer the questions that follow:



(a) Calculate the length of the river from grid reference 600490 to 640540 in Km.

(b) Calculate the area covered by Kinyerezi hill in  $\text{Km}^2$ .

(c) Which methods can be used to calculate the area of the rice farm in the given map?  
Mention three

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....  
(iii) .....

(d) List any two essentials of map which have not been applied to draw the sketched map.

- (i) .....  
(ii) .....

(e) Convert the given map scale into statement scale.

- (a) Calculate the length of the river from grid reference 600490 to 640540 in Km.

*John*

$1\text{cm} = \frac{1}{2}\text{km}$	$13.5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6.7\text{ km}$
$13.5 \times \frac{1}{2}$	
$\therefore \text{length of river is } 6.7\text{ km}$	

- (b) Calculate the area covered by Kinyerezi hill in  $\text{Km}^2$ .

*John*

Full squares = 8	$7.5 + 8 = 15.5$	$2\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} = 4\text{cm}^2$	$1\text{cm}^2 = \frac{1}{4}\text{km}^2$
Half squares = $\frac{15}{2}$	1 km	$4\text{cm}^2 \times 15.5 = 62\text{cm}^2$	$62\text{cm}^2 \times \frac{1}{4}$
= 7.5		$(1\text{cm})^2 \times (\frac{1}{2}\text{km})^2$	$62 \times \frac{1}{4} = 15.5\text{km}^2$
$\therefore \text{Area covered is } 15.5\text{km}^2$			

- (c) Which methods can be used to calculate the area of the rice farm in the given map? Mention three

(i) Division method

(ii) Stripping method

(iii) Square method

- (d) List any two essentials of map which have not been applied to draw the sketched map.

(i) Compass direction

(ii) Key

- (e) Convert the given map scale into statement scale.

*John*

1 : 50 000	$1\text{km} = 100\text{000 cm}$	$50\text{000} = 0.5\text{km}$
	$\times 50\text{000 cm}$	$100\text{000} \therefore \text{One centimetre on a map represents a half kilometre on the ground}$

**2019**

6. (a) Outline four features of Linear Scale.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Briefly describe five essentials of a map.

- (c) Sketch the symbol used to show the following geographical features on maps.

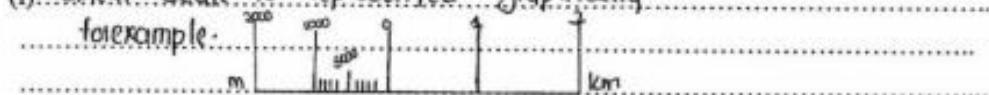
(i) Depression

(ii) Seasonal swamp

6. (a) Outline four features of Linear Scale.

(i) Linear scale is represented graphically.

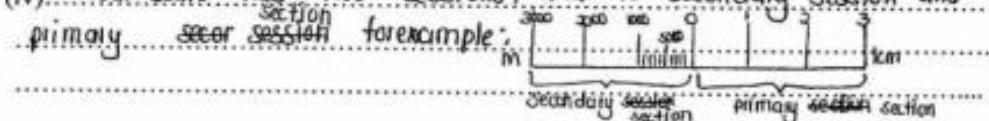
for example:



(ii) Linear scale has specific units of measurements that is meters and kilometers.

(iii) Linear scale is not affected by the reduction or increase of measurement when represented.

(iv) Linear scale has two sections; that is secondary section and primary section. for example:



(b) Briefly describe five essentials of a map.

① A Title: It is used to show what the map is all about. It is always written at the top of the map.

② A key: It is used to show and describe more about the symbols that is used of the map.

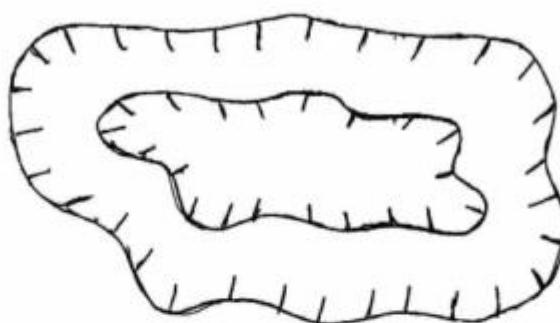
③ A frame: It is used to protect the map and shows where the map starts and where it ends.

④ North direction: It is used to show direction of different places when reading the map.

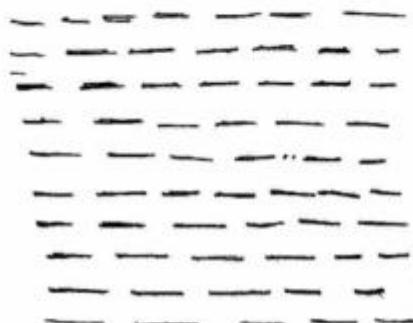
⑤ A scale: A scale is a ratio between map distance and actual ground distance on a map. It is used to show the measurements that were used to show the map.

(c) Sketch symbol used to show the following geographical features on maps.

(i) Depression

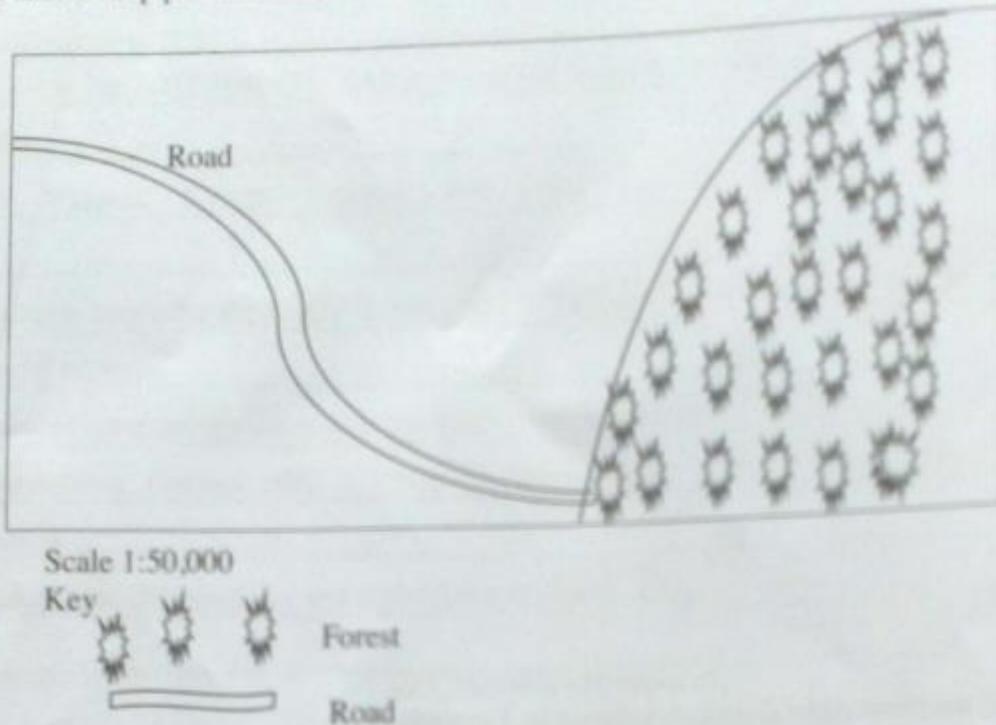


(ii) Season swamp



**2018**

5. Study the sketch map provided and answer the questions that follow:



- (a) Name the types of scale which has been used to represent this map.
- (b) Mention three ways which can be used to measure the distance of the road in the sketch map.
- (c) Briefly describe three important basic components of a map.
- (d) Convert the given scale into a statement.**
- (e) Mention three methods which can be used to calculate the area of the forest shown on the sketched map.

- (a) Name the types of scale which has been used to represent this map.

Middle scale.....

- (b) Mention three ways which can be used to measure the distance of the road in the sketch map.

(i) Representative Fraction.....

(ii) Statement Scale.....

(iii) By using a piece of paper.....

- (c) Briefly describe three important basic components of a map.

(i) Title or Heading - which represent what is the map about. It explains in short the contents of the map.

(ii) Key - Explains more about features represented on a map using different signs, symbols and also colours or shapes.

(iii) Scale - Is the ratio between the map distance and the Ground distance. It can be represented by Statement, Linear or Representative fraction.

- (d) Convert the given scale into a statement.

1km = 100,000cm..... One centimeter on the ground  
? ~~X~~ 50000cm..... represents zero point five.....  
~~100000~~..... ~~50000~~ = 0.5km..... Kilometers on the ground

- (e) Mention three methods which can be used to calculate the area of the forest shown on the sketched map.

- (i) By strippling method - It involves drawing of rectangles on the area to be measured.
- (ii) By division method - It involves dividing the area into regular shapes or figures.
- (iii) By tracing method - It involves finding the area using grid boxes.

2017

6. (a) Outline four ways of determining direction of a place on a map.

- (i) North direction; there are four types of north direction that is True north, grid north and magnetic north.
- (ii) compass bearing; this is a direction of place from another measured in degrees clockwise from the north direction.
- (iii) Grid reference; this refers to a system of horizontal and vertical lines which form a system of uniform squares on a map.
- (iv) Longitude and latitudes; which are measured in angles.

**2015**

4. (a) Mention three ways of locating places on map.

- (i) ....By.....using.....bearing.....and.....direction.....
- (ii) ....By.....using.....names.....of.....places.....
- (iii) ....By.....using.....longitudes.....and.....latitudes.....

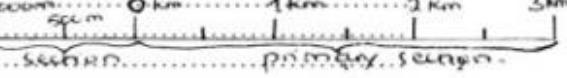
**2015**

- (b) Name three methods used to measure distance of linear features on a map.

- (i) ....By.....using.....piece.....of.....paper.....with.....straight.....edge.....
- (ii) ....By.....using.....a.....string.....or.....a.....thread.....
- (iii) ....By.....using.....a.....pair.....of.....dividers.....

**2015**

- (c) Giving one example for each, name three ways of expressing scale of a map.

- (i) ....Representative.....fraction.....scale.....  
For example,  $1:500,000$
- (ii) ....Linear.....scale.....For example,  

- (iii) ....Statement.....scale.....  
For example, 1 cm represents 10 km

**2015**

- (iii) Map and scale of a map.

Map is a representation of a part or whole part of the earth surface on a flat surface such as a sheet, board or a paper while

Scale of a map is the relationship between map distance and ground distance. This relationship can be expressed as 1cm to 2km.

1:50000

## 9. Photography Reading and Interpretation

2017

4. (a) Mention five sources of water in Tanzania.

- (i) Ocean like Indian Ocean
- (ii) Lakes like Victoria and Tanganyika
- (iii) Rivers like River Rufiji
- (iv) Dams like Kidatu, Stiegler's Gorge
- (v) Underground water like springs

2017

- (b) Mention five uses of water.

- (b) Mention five uses of water.

- (i) Water is used in Domestic activities like cooking, bathing, washing, cleaning and the like.
- (ii) Water is used in Agriculture in plantation to grow plants by either using types of irrigation schemes like flood irrigation.
- (iii) Water is used in soft drinks industries such as juice, water, sodas and the like.
- (iv) Water is used in transportation as means of transport where people travel from place to another by water vessels!
- (v) Water is used in cooling down industrial machines when they over heat and they can be cooled by water

2017

- (c) Briefly describe the following terms:

- (i) Hydrological cycle.

- (i) Hydrological cycle.

Refers to the circle of water where water rises through transpiration and evaporation then cool and condense then precipitate down to the earth surface and rises again and make a continuous circle of water.

2015

10. Elaborate five tourist honeypots found in Tanzania.

Tourism is the movement of people to different places for leisure and pleasure. In East Africa, Tanzania is a forecoming country that may be developed in tourism industry. This can be due to the presence of the following attractive centres in Tanzania.

Presence of attractive landscape; In Tanzania, there is a variety of great lakes such as Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika (the deepest lake in Africa). Also the presence of mountain Kilimanjaro and Mt. Meru has attracted many tourists. Presence of National Parks and Game Reserves; Tanzania has a number of national parks and game reserves that has been attracting the tourists such as Serengeti, Manyara, Tarangire, Mahale, Gombe etc.

Availability of Pre-historical sites; historical sites such as Kondoa Irangi, Olduvai Gorge, Kalenga etc. has attracted a lot of tourists to date.

Cultural diversity; also tourist are attracted with the culture of some societies in Tanzania such as the mukonde carvings and masai dressing.

Good climate; also the warm coastal climate of Tanzania has been attracting many tourists.

In conclusion; Peace and security should also keep on been observed in Tanzania in order to increase the number of tourists.

## 10. Regional Focal Studies

2020

8. Explain six economic importance of forestry resources.

B: Forest is an extensive area of land with undergrowth covering with many trees. Forestry is the process of managing forest resources while forestry resources are resources obtained from forests. Many items are made out of forest resources including furnitures and also other things like medicines come from forest. In that fact forests plays a great important role in economic status of development. The following are the economic importance of forestry resource in our environment:

Firstly, forestry resources are the source of employment opportunities. Many people are employed on forestry whether directly or indirectly. For example, people are employed directly on forestry as forest managers and officers while others are indirectly employed such as carpenters making furnitures. The employment brings income in the family and let childrens get education. Thus, resources are importance in the improvement

8 of standard of living.

Also, helps to earn foreign currency. The government get foreign money after selling the resources like timber and medicine as well as natural food obtained from forest which helps to increase the country economic status. Also through visiting forestry for recreation the foreign money from the foreigners is used.

Moreover, forestry resources are useful as raw materials. Industries need raw materials for manufacturing of various products. For example, the barks of trees are used for making rubber and also papers are obtained from forests as forest resources. The raw materials are needed for the construction of ways and bridges such as wood. Timber is used for building house and as the item material for furniture.

In addition, they help in the attraction of tourists. There are some forests with unique characteristics of having a certain kind of species and plants which cannot be found in any place of that country such as a country like Tanzania, at Gombe game reserve has unique characteristics of having chimpanzee. Tourists are attracted by that species as need to understand more about those species.

On top of that, the resources are important in provision of source of energy. Forests produce products like woods which are used to make fire especially on household areas. About 9% of wood forest resources is used as fuel in all over the world due to the presence of biogas. This kind of fuel is mainly used in Africa where technology is not very highly improved especially in rural areas.

Lastly, helps and important in the improvement of infrastructure. Infrastructures are important so as to ensure the proper conduction of trade and commerce. Forestry resources have to be transported to industry, manufacturing therefore good transport and communication to the place where products are to be transported are highly need. Hence, forestry influence the availability of good transport and communication network.

Generally, forest resources are economically very important because facilitates many activities including manufacturing, anchoring

2020

9. Elaborate six problems of water transport.

Qy

### PROBLEMS FACING WATER TRANSPORT

Water transport refers to the movement of people or goods through water example: Through boats, ships, ferries, dhows and others, water transport faces a lot of problems when being operated.

The following are problems facing water transport

Shallowness of the rivers: Most rivers are not navigable mostly because they are not deep but they are shallow and since they are shallow transporting activities cannot be carried out because it is impossible to use boats, dhows or ships in shallow water and hence transporting activities are limited and hindered.

Remoteness of the areas: Most areas where transporting activities can take place nowadays are remote areas meaning that they are located in villages and places where transporting activities by the use of boats, ships, dhows and others cannot take place and hence transporting activities cannot take place.

Growth of vegetation: Areas where transport activities through water can be carried out are hindered due to growth of vegetation in that particular area example hyacinth plants and water weeds are good examples of vegetation which growth of their kind takes place on water and hinders transport.

Presence of rapid waterfalls: Presence of rapid waterfalls can hinder transport activities since waterfalls can cause severe injuries and even death and this implies that transport activities on waterfalls should not be carried out so as to avoid the injuries and death of people and hence transportation is hindered.

Presence of wild animals: Another problem is presence of wild animals on rivers, these wild animals may include hippos, crocodiles, alligators which may harm the people carrying out transport activities on that particular river and hence transport activities will not be carried out and water transport is hindered.

Presence of economic activities that take place on the water bodies: Different economic activities such as fishing and extraction of petroleum from rivers or from larger water bodies may take place on that particular water body and hence water transport will be hindered on that area.

Conclusively, water transport is very important since it enables easy movement of people and goods to another area and hence these problems can be removed if there is good cooperation between the government and its people.

2020

10. Explain six problems affecting the development of agriculture activities in Tanzania.

Agriculture is a science of keeping livestocks and growing crops. The crops produced can be cash or food crops. There are two types of agriculture large scale and small scale agriculture. Large scale involves cultivating or keeping livestock in a large area using advanced technology like ranching and plantation while small scale takes place in a small area 1 to 5 hectares. Most Tanzanians depend on agriculture in order to rise their living standards, but there are problems affecting the development of agriculture namely:

**Shortage of Capital.** In Tanzania most agriculturists lack capital which is very necessary in agriculture since it is used to buy tools used for cultivation and preservation of livestock, money to pay wages to labour who work, money to buy chemicals for treating crops and livestock, also for buying fertilisers, and the money used to transport raw materials from the farm to the market or industries. Therefore lack of capital leads to underdevelopment of agriculture.

**Poor market.** Most agriculturists in Tanzania face the problem of market, where they can sell their products, and in most cases the one who buys the crops to farmers need to get the products in low prices which bring loss to the farmers, therefore lack of stable market in Tanzania hinders the existence of agriculture.

**Shortage of labour.** Both skilled and unskilled labour are in low supply in Tanzania, where they play a vital role in agriculture by cultivating, preserving and taking care of the livestock, they transport raw materials from the farms to the industries and markets also they treat crops, so in Tanzania no enough labour for agriculture.

**Poor transport and communication system.** In Tanzania there is lack of good transport and communication systems where crops and livestock products like skin, milk are to be transported to the industries for manufacturing processes and to the market for selling, therefore poor transport network hinders development of agriculture.

**Poor storage facilities.** There is no good storage facilities where the products obtained can be preserved for future use, therefore

2020

7. Analyse six conditions which influence the development of Hydro Electric Power production in a given area.

1. Hydro-electric power is power produced by the force of moving water. It is also a renewable source of energy producing Hydro-Electricity. For the development of this sector there different factors to be considered which can influence it. These are as follows....

Availability of market. If market is available can encourage the producers that we are going to meet a need of certain people in the society and be benefited. Also know where to sell power produced

Advanced technology. This will help in a high production of the Hydro-electric power which is going to be a benefit to the producers. And it can meet the need of many people.

Availability of capital. You can not start generating this electricity when you don't have money required for the

Controlling of your power station.

Presence of Water bodies. As it is termed Hydro-electric power. Hydro meaning water you can't generate water electricity if there is no water. So presence of water influence generation of electricity.

Slope. The water body should have a steep slope not flat so as the water to move for the generation of Electricity.

Skilled Labour. Presence of skilled labour will influence development of Hydro-electric power because they will use the knowledge they have in generating of electricity.

The above are factors which can influence a hydro-electric power production. If those above points are available there will be high generation of hydro-electric power. Hydro-electric power can stimulate the growth of industries and other sectors. We can have to make steep slope on water bodies so as to influence development of Hydro-electric power.

2019

10. Describe five problems facing cash crop production in Tanzania.

10. Cash crop production is the growing of crops which are mainly for commercial purposes not for food. In Tanzania, cash crop production is practised either in small scale or large scale. Small scale is done by small peasants, while large scale is done by large companies or rich people. Examples of cash crops grown in Tanzania are coffee, cotton, pyrethrum, sisal, cloves etc. Cash crop production is faced by many problems. Below are few some of them.

First is climatic factors. Cash crop production in Tanzania is highly affected by climatic factors and frequent weather changes which hinder cash crop production. Rainfall is the measure factor affecting cash crop production. Some cash crops require a lot of water while others require little water and humidity. Variation of rainfall will affect the cash crops because sometimes it is too high for too little to satisfy the requirements of that crop.

Secondly, cash crop production is affected by insufficient capital. This affects cash crop production in a way that a person lacks enough money to cultivate a large area of land, buy advanced machinery, pay workers, repair the damaged machines or construct irrigation schemes during drought seasons. As a result to this cash crop production becomes low.

Not only that, cash crop production in Tanzania lacks enough agricultural experts to support it. Most of the people practising cash crop production in our country do not have enough knowledge about it. Most of them are semi-skilled or unskilled; we lack skilled personnel and experts to run production. As a result production becomes low because of lack of knowledge and experience in the work.

Also, cash crop production is highly affected by diseases and pests. Diseases and pests reduce per cash crop production to a large extent. Due to poor knowledge on cash crop production

and lack of enough funds to purchase cash crop production inputs such as medicine<sup>and pesticides</sup>, most crops die or produce very low products and of poor quality.

In addition to that, poor technology is another problem facing cash crop production in Tanzania. Most of the farmers use simple tools in cultivation of cash crops. This in turn results to low production. Our country (Tanzania) lacks advanced tools and machinery which can cultivate large areas of land efficiently. It also lacks advanced systems such as irrigation systems and ways of getting rid of pests and diseases.

Conclusively, the government and private sector should work hand in hand to make sure that they provide support to the farmers who practise cash crop production. They should provide them with loans, insurances and agricultural inputs to support them. By so doing cash crop production will increase and our country will benefit from it such as by exportation of cash crops, getting raw materials for industries, creating employment to people, construction of infrastructure and many more advantages.

2019

9. Explain five advantages of tourism industry in Tanzania.

9. Tourism is the movement of people from one area to another for leisure, education or business. There is Domestic tourism and International tourism. Tourism have many advantages in Tanzania, The following are some of the advantages of tourism industry in Tanzania.

Source of income; Many tourists from outside countries bring money to our country thus bring the national income. Also as the tourist visit different honey pots or tourist attractions, also they are staying at good places for accomodation such as hotels, hostels, guest houses so they had to pay for it as they pay they bring income in our country.

Source of employment; Many people both skilled and unskilled are being employed as workers so this help them to improve their life standards. Example the skilled people can be employed as a secretary or to direct tourists different areas while those unskilled labours have the work like being employed in accomodation facilities like hotels also in transport sector.

Encourage environmental conservation; Tourism has helped to conserve our environment, so as to get many tourists from outside countries. Some of the tourists may come and like the good and clean environment. For example National parks and some of the attractive places should be conserved and its environment should be put at a good and a conserved way so as to encourage those tourist to come.

Source of government revenue; In our country different sec

from other people. Tourism also raise the government revenue as currency from tourists is contributed. This currency raise the revenue of our country and it can help also in different things like in provision of social services.

Source of good international relations; As people move from one place to another especially from one country to another it makes good international relations. Tourism can be for leisure, education or business so it can bring good relation in business, it helps also to exchange ideas also we can learn from other countries. Through tourism people from other country can learn to conserve their environments and other things.

In summary; Tourism is having both negative and positive effects or impact. Negative impacts are like moral decay, spread of diseases, environmental degradation, destruction of our culture, pollution and poor waste disposal. The above mentioned impacts can be corrected by proper waste disposal, the culture should be conserved and other ways can be used.

2019

7. Elaborate five differences between heavy industries and light industries.

7. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND LIGHT INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing industries are the industries which involve processing and changing of raw materials into new products of greater value to man. They can be heavy or light industries. Heavy industries are the ones which involve making bulky goods. For example; Car industries and light industries are the ones which involve making of simple items. e.g. for example; flour milling industries. The following are the differences of heavy industries and light industries:

Use of machines and technology: In heavy industries there is a big use of machines and advanced technology such as the use of robots or computers while in light industries there is a use of simple tools such as needles, threads or even hands.

Amount of capital invested: In heavy industries the capital invested is high since there is buying of machines and paying of large number of people who are labourers while in light industries the capital invested is low since it involves buying of simple tools.

Area of production: In heavy industries the land must be large since they involve making of bulky objects and goods which they require and occupy enough space. For example: Car assembling in Japan it requires large space for parking the already finished car, unlike to light industries.

Amount of fuel energy used: In heavy industries the fuel consumed in production is large since it involves the use of machinery, electrical tools or devices, the use of heat in making a good while light industries which they consumed little fuel since they use simple machines and tools in making a good.

Type and amount of labour used: In heavy industries they involve many and skilled labour who can operate machines well and few semi-skilled labour for assisting the skilled ones while light industries involve few and semi-skilled labour since the tools used are simple and they don't require a much knowledge on how to use them.

In conclusion, heavy industries can be more advantageous since they give out products of good quality but disadvantageous to the environment of local people due to

2019

8. Describe five advantages of natural gas production in Tanzania.

a: ADVANTAGES OF NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION IN TANZANIA.

Natural gas is a source of energy that is due to fossil fuels. It is a non-renewable resource as it takes long time to be made and it is perishable. Natural gas is formed after the decomposition of fossils that lived millions of years ago. In Tanzania natural gas is being obtained from Songasongo found in Mtwara which is then transported to Dar-es-Salaam at Kinyerezi so as to be used for various purposes. The gas from Songasongo is being transformed so as to be used in form of electricity. The following are advantages of natural gas in Tanzania.

It is a source of income, gas that is being produced in Tanzania at Songasongo has enabled our country to acquire income as it is being sold to the people who uses in activities such as cooking at homes hence this has made our country gain income. Also the electricity that is being processed by gas also is being used by people in which we pay back money hence the nation acquires income through the presence of natural gas.

It is a source of employment, the project which deals with the extraction of the gas from the water body which is Indian ocean has employed a lot of people to perform various activities such as controlling the machines. By the presence of natural gas has enabled people to be employed directly and indirectly, this which has helped to improve the standard of living of people in our nation.

It is a source of energy, natural gas is a useful source of energy which is being used in our country for various purposes. The natural gas can be transformed to electricity which is for lighting, running machines and domestic uses. Also natural gas is very much influenced to be used at homes in cooking appliances so as to stop the use of charcoal and firewood which are produced from cutting trees in which they lead to the destruction to the environment. By the presence of natural gas we are able to get energy.

It influences the development of other sectors, many sectors in our country has been able to develop due to the availability of natural gas. Such sectors are like industries, the natural gas after it has been transformed to electricity leads to the development of industries as electricity is the major source of running machines in industries. Presence of natural gas also has led to the improvement of infrastructures in the Mtwara region. This is due to the gas so as there could be easy access to the towns so as to obtain various needs.

Conclusively, natural gas in Tanzania is used for various purposes. There are several challenges that are facing the production of natural gas in Tanzania such as low capital, lack of enough labours, poor science and technology and low government support. The government has to support this type of energy so as its availability should be plenty to the people found in the nation.

**2019**

4. (a) Outline five economic resources which are obtained from water bodies.  
(b) Mention five ways of conserving water resources.  
(c) List five major means of transport on land.

- i. (a) Outline five economic resources which are obtained from water bodies.

- (i) Water bodies are the habitat of fishes, hence they enhance fishing to obtain fish which is a source of food and can be sold to earn a living.
- (ii) Minerals such as salt which is used to improve the flavour of food and is sold to earn a living.
- (iii) Water bodies provide sand which can be used in building houses and making places of refreshment of recreational like beaches.
- (iv) Water bodies provide water which is used economically for production of H.E.P and is used to cool machines in the industries.
- (v) Water bodies are used in the harnessing and production of gas. Example: The gas production at Songo Songo in Lindi region in Tanzania.

(b) Mention five ways of conserving water resources.

- (i) Afforestation, this is the process of planting trees. Afforestation helps to increase rainfall. Since plants transpire and produce water vapour which lead to the formation of rainfall.
- (ii) Industries should be constructed away from water bodies, this is to reduce water pollution to the water bodies which may lead to the disappearance of some valuable species.
- (iii) People should not cultivate near water bodies like alone, rivers and lakes. Since agriculture near water bodies can lead to water pollution.
- (iv) Discouraging the disposal of wastes especially the harmful wastes in water bodies. Example: discouraging the disposal of wastes like chemicals in water bodies.
- (v) Education should be provided to the citizens or people on how to conserve the water resources.
- (vi) The government should formulate strict laws and policies to conserve the water resources.

(c) List five major means of transport on land.

- (i) Railway transport. Example: trains.
- (ii) Road transport. Example: buses and cars.
- (iii) Human portage.
- (iv) Animal transport. Example: donkeys and horses.
- (v) Pipeline transport. Example: TAZARA pipeline.

## 2019

5. (a) Giving one example, briefly explain the four main categories of mountains.  
(i)
- (b) (i) Briefly explain the formation of rift valleys.  
(ii) List five rift valley lakes in East Africa.

- (a) Giving one example, briefly explain four main categories of mountains.
- (i). Fold mountains are the mountains that are formed due to the wrinkling of the earth caused by forces which act toward one another (compressional forces). These mountains are found in areas with sedimentary rocks. Example of fold mountain is Alps mountain.
- (ii). Block mountain are mountains that are fairly flat at the top that are formed due to faulting process caused by compressional and tensional forces. The best example of Block mountain is Ruwenzori mountain in Uganda.
- (iii). Remnants (residual mountain) are mountains formed by prolonged denudation of the earth which tend to remove all soft rocks and tend to leave ached hill still standing, for example Ahgar hills.
- (iv). Volcanic mountains are mountains formed by eruption of magma which accumulates and solidify as lava. The best example of a volcanic mountain in East Africa is Oldonyo longai found in Tanzania.

- b) (i) Briefly explain the formation of rift valleys.

Rift valleys are formed by faulting process. This is due to the presence of forces which act against one another (tensional forces). When these forces act on a ground it forms fault and when these forces keep on acting, the side blocks will move aside while the central block will sink down to form a depression called a rift valley.

- (ii) List five rift valley lakes in East Africa.

- Lake Tanganyika
- Lake Edward
- Lake Turkana
- Lake Albert
- Lake Nyasa

2018

7. Describe six consequence of water shortage to the communities.

7. Describe six consequence of water shortage to the communities.

Water is a basic requirement needed by human beings for various purposes. And its purposes vary depending on the area it is used for. For example, navigation, fishing, salt making, generation of hydroelectric power and others such as irrigation; hence its shortage is different from society to society. Water is obtained from its sources such as oceans, lakes, rivers, dams, wells, springs and underground water. The following are consequences of water shortage to the community:-

Long distance walking in search for water. For example a village could be located ten kilometres from a water source. This means they either have to buy water at a very higher price or go for a long distance searching for water. This leads to female children dropping out of school so as to go and fetch water for household chores, marriage misunderstandings because women take too long on their visits, but also learning of bad morals due to meeting with various new people.

Conflicts between nomads and farmers, or farmer and pastoralists. Nomads and pastoralists both keep domestic animals especially cattle, goats and sheep. Due to the shortage of water, farmers are forced to migrate their farms regularly. Once the livestock need water to drink the nomad will take them near the river, where the animals can destroy the irrigation canal, pollute...

7. the water or go into the farms of other people and tend to destroy their crops. This leads to arguments and conflicts between farmers and nomads.

Decline of fishing industry: This is the industry that deals very much with exploiting, processing and transporting fish as a source of income activity. Fish are water organisms that depend everything from the water sources for their survival. Hence, increase of various human activities which lead to the shortage of water, it is likely for the fish to decline and hence the industry declines at large; thus, leads to nation loss and under development.

Decline of hydro-electric power activities: This is the type of power generated from the energy of moving water. On a water fall, water is directed in the power house which contains turbines. The higher and the more the energy of the moving water, the faster the turbines rotate, the higher electricity produced. Hence, shortage of water leads to low water regimes in the water sources thereby reducing the amount of electricity produced by the transmission system. This leads to electricity deficiency in the society.

Decline of various industrial processes: There are many industrial processes that depend on the presence of enough water supply to be run effectively. For example mining industry needs water to purify the minerals. Hence, shortage of enough water supply means decline of the mining industry. Machine parts get hotter as they operate, hence they need water to be cooled, but also some manufactured goods such as biscuits and cakes need to be mixed with water. Therefore, water shortage leads to their decline.

2018

8. Explain five problems caused by mining industry in Tanzania.

Mining is the extraction of minerals or precious stone from the ground. There are two types of Minerals which are Metallic and Non-metallic, the metallic include Gold, Iron and Silver while Non-metallic include Oil, Gas, Salt, Diamond and Asbestos. There are three methods of Mining which are Open cast or Strip or Surface mining which involves extraction of Minerals found in Upper layer of the Soil and the other is Underground or Shaft mining involving extraction of minerals from deep of the earth. They include Gold extraction and the last method of Mining is Alluvial or place washing method involving panning in river beds for instance in Diamond extraction the following are the problems caused by mining Industry:-

Diseases:- A disease is an abnormal condition of the body. When the Mining process is done, there are some holes left due to mining activities and so when rainfall comes the holes will be filled with water which encourages Mosquitoes to lay their eggs and thus Malaria disease rises rapidly but also there are other diseases such as Typhoid which are harmful.

Accidents:- There are unexpected events causing injury or death. There are some mining methods such as Underground Shaft method are harmful since they may be destroyed at any time; for example if floods occur or

Even when the rocks above them fall on them. For example In a certain year In Tanzania an Accident Occurred due to Mining activity and killed almost 20 people who luckily enough were saved alive So Mining leads to Accidents.

Environmental pollution: Pollution is the addition of unwanted substance on land water and air Mining leads to Pollution Since some mining methods include use of chemicals which affect the land in one way or the other but also on water and even on air due to the Smokes of the Machines used to extract the minerals So it leads to environmental pollution

Destruction of land scape: A land Scape Is the View of an area or a surrounding Mining works destroys the land scape or the beautiful Scenery of an area for example If minerals were discovered at a certain area then after the mining activity It looks ugly due to the holes dug when mining so an area loses its beautiful Scenery as before

Removal of flora and fauna: Animals and plants are forced to be removed for example An area is discovered that it contains minerals and If it's a forest the trees are forced to be cut down so species of trees reduces but also other species are lost without forgetting animals such as snakes shift away due to the noise produced in mining area So species of plants and animals reduces

Conclusively mining Industry is a sober Industry Since it demands a lot of Capital for its establishment rather than using it in other sectors also its exhaustive and Once Minerals are over they can't be replanted So mining Industry is lossful

2018

9. Describe six characteristics of small scale agriculture.

### Q9: CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL SCALE AGRICULTURE:-

Small scale agriculture is the agriculture that takes place on a small piece of land usually not more than five hectares. It is mainly for use. It involves small gardens. It is highly applied in rural areas but also in urban centres. This is mainly for use and not for commercial purposes. It is mainly for sustaining the needs of single family and not the whole family. The following are the characteristics of the small scale agriculture:-

It takes place on a small area usually not more than five hectares. This involves small lands that cannot be used for plantations and estates. These lands are always fertile for them to grow food crops for example carrots, beans and cabbages. This is why it is practised mainly in rural areas.

It is mainly for use and not for sell. The production of these small scale agriculture is mainly for use since it is there to sustain the needs of the small group of people and not large group of people like the whole nation so they mainly use for their families and other very small number of people.

It involves the use of low technology for example the use of tools for digging like hoes these are of low technology to compare those which are used in plantation

like tractors this small scale agriculture cannot manage to have such a thing to use for cultivation and hence have very small tools such as hoes which may take a long time to finish the work of cultivation.

It uses family labour. In small scale agriculture the family labour is the one used. Usually the farmer or the owner of the farm cannot afford to employ someone who will also need payment to work for him cause even the products are of low quality and quantity for himself now to pay will be like he or she is buying from that one.

There is low production. This is due to the use of traditional breeds which in turn gives low yields compared to modern breeds but also can be due to the use of simple tools of production like hoes which take time for the work to be done effectively and efficiently at a short period of time.

There is no or small use of chemicals like modern fertilizers but simple use animal manure and hence it is more safe to use the products of small scale agriculture than from large scale agriculture and also do not pollute land with chemicals compared to large scale agriculture which uses large amount of chemicals.

Conclusively the government should also support small scale agriculture since because it involves the use of even small lands (fertile) which estates and plantations cannot use and also the people in many areas can practise this form of agriculture for themselves without depending them from other countries to our countries.

2017

7. Describe five problems that face tourism industry in Tanzania.

Qn-7 Tanzania can not visit the tourist attraction because there is no good social services, there isn't good transport and communication systems.

Shortage of skilled labour : There isn't enough people to work for the tourist activities like tour guides, hotel receptionists and others so the tourism industry declines (falls) due to people from inside and even outside the country are not interested in working for tourism activities. This leads to underdevelopment in the tourism sector hence the industry (tourism) and the economy of the country both fall due to lack of profit.

Lack of good infrastructural system : The coming of tourists is influenced by also infrastructural system (transport and communication system) so when the infrastructure are good and of high quality, more tourists will visit the country but if the transport and the communication systems are bad and of poor/low quality, only few tourists will visit the country. So since the Tanzanian infrastructure is not of high quality, tourists don't often visit the country despite having many tourist attractions like Mountain Kilimanjaro, Lake Victoria and Ngorongoro crater.

Lack of good accommodation facilities : Tourists can be influenced by the level of accommodation facilities like social services so since Tanzanian social services are not that good, (because there is lack of many five star hotels) tourists only visit the country in some times but if the social services (accommodation facilities) were of high quality, tourists could have been visiting the country many times because Tanzania has got many (plenty) of tourist attractions which can be visited by a lot of tourists at the same time.

Poor Marketing system : Tourists coming in a country is also influenced by the marketing of the

Qn.7 country : forceful advertisement by means of mass media like television, radios and internet can force or encourage tourists to visit a certain country may be because there are a lot of interesting landform or feature. So since in Tanzania advertisement is somehow not very high so the tourists can't come and see the features because some people are not aware of them which leads to no tourist activities.

In summary, the above mentioned points are the some of the problems which face tourism industry in the country (Tanzania). The mentioned above can be solved by doing the following: Improving the infrastructural systems (transport and communication system), Improving the social services rendered, high government support, Encouraging and improving the labour and also increasing there advertisements through use of television, radio and other mass media to attract tourists. Tanzania can advertise itself as "The Land of Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro and Zanzibar".

8. Elaborate five challenges for the development of mining industry in Tanzania.

Mining is the activity which involves the extraction of minerals from the ground. Tanzania has many mineral that are mined. Some of them are gold, copper, coal, diamond, tanzanite and many others. The following are challenges for the development of mining industry in Tanzania:

Lack of experts, our country lacks skilled people in the mining industry who can perform different jobs like central machines which are used for mining or cutting minerals like diamond. So the government uses lot of money to employ experts from other countries.

Poor technology, our country lacks sufficient machines that can be used in the mining industry such as bulldozers, tractors and even machines which are used to process minerals.

Insufficient capital, the mining industry needs a large amount of money which may be used to pay workers, to buy machines which are used in mining and to transport mineral from mining sites to other places.

8. Poor transport and communication infrastructure, in our country the transport infrastructures like roads, railways are very poor and bad so it is hard transport minerals from mining areas to other places.

Corruption, the mining industry is filled with many officials who are corrupted by letting minerals to be transported to other countries without paying tax or illegally because they are given money.

Therefore, the government should follow up the mining industry and see if there is any kind of corruption but also it must put funds to support the mining industry in Tanzania.

9. Describe five problems facing transportation industry in East Africa.

Qn9. Transportation is the movement of people, goods and services from one place to another by either means like land, air and water. Transportation has been improved in East African countries thus still face some problems. Described below are the problems that face transportation industry in East Africa.

Capital invested is low thus roads and vehicles are of low quality example in air transport in Tanzania couple of months ago Tanzania bought their first two aeroplanes which are not of good qualities as no high facilities and accommodation.

Infrastructure are of poor qualities. Example tarmac roads or main road the tarmac used to accomplish the road construction is not pure it's mixed with impurities which make it to be of low qualities thus make transport system to be difficult.

Rising of the fuel price by the OPEC which slow down transportation activities due to economy of the East African people to be low. This lead to decline of some transportation most likely air since price will be risen to the fact that fuel price increase and transportation price increase.

Most of East African rivers are not navigable due to presence of physical barriers like waterfalls, cascades and dangerous animals which this leads to set back that faces transport system in East Africa ~~there~~ as there is no capital to straighten the rivers this brings to transport system of East Africa to be poor.

Shortage of advanced used of technology to smoothen transport system like uses of bullet train, hyper loops and the like which could make transport system in East Africa to be smooth.

To crown it up transportation can be improved by considering the above set back on transportation industry as to advanced technologies used and the like then transportation industry would be improved.

10. Using examples, explain five problems facing livestock farming in Africa.

Livestock farming, is the practice of keeping animal so as to obtain animal products such as milk, skin, and meat, and the most is meat because it is used as food and also animal products are used in making clothes. This is due to this lead to employment opportunities, rise of national income and availability of tools. The following are the problem facing livestock farming in Africa.

Presence of pest and diseases, this is a problem because it attacks the live stock so the production is going to be small example mouth diseases in cows this attacks ~~the~~ so much cows during rain season and affect in the mouth and cows fail to eat and then dies.

Lack of storage facilities, livestock farming needs high storage facilities because many of its products are easily destroyed, we need storage facilities, example refrigerator this is used in storing of milk and meat so as to ~~reach~~ the market.

Climatic conditions, many livestock depends on climatic condition for pasture and water in order stay alive and for production, but climatic condition can affect it, example in sunny days pasture and water in many areas are drying which ~~will~~ will lead to low production and death of livestock.

High competition to other sector, In Africa countries there is competition between market example fishing sector fish are sold in low price not like one kilogram of meat so people buys much fish rather than meat so this lead to loss and is one of the problems.

Low science and technology, low science and technology example in storing materials, mixing material etc and in vaccination process many people are using local ways example in mixing they use hands to mix instead of machine. There is no any vaccination to their livestock.

Generally, there are so many problems but we have to take care of them, in order to improve we have to prevent against diseases, to use high science and technology, we should have good and enough storage facilities in order to have high production.

## 11. Environmental Issues, Population and Settlements

2015

- (d) Mention three human activities which cause forests destruction.

- (i) Agriculture such as shifting cultivation  
(ii) Industrial development creates demand of land  
(iii) Mining activities

2015

8. Describe five uses of petroleum in Tanzania.

Petroleum in Industries: Petroleum is used in running machines mostly in industries in Tanzania, most available source in Tanzania.

Petroleum in Transportation: Most cars, buses, aeroplanes, trains used petroleum thus increase the development of transportation in Tanzania.

Petroleum in production of chemical: Petroleum contain chemical extracts in it so the petroleum is taken to industries as we can some chemical used in lab or sprays also include petroleum in its ingredients.

Petroleum is Used in explosives especially in mines when miners want to dig a deposit they used explosives which contain petroleum because petroleum is not only petroleum is flammable but also explosive.

Petroleum is Source of energy: As when we heat petroleum it produces energy thus changed into either heat energy, electric energy thus petroleum its a good source of energy in Tanzania.