

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

013

GEOGRAPHY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

Wednesday, 02nd November 2016 p.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A, B and C and **one (1)** question from each part of section D.
3. Map extract of Hanang (Sheet 84/4) is provided.
4. Calculators and Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s)

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SECTION A (25 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the answer booklet provided.
- (i) The speed of the earth quake waves in the earth is changed at a line called
A Mohorovic discontinuity B Gutenberg discontinuity
C Tectonics D Tectonics
E Isostatic.
- (ii) Liverpool team scored a goal at 5.00 pm in England (15° W). At what time the goal was scored in Dar es Salaam (45° E)?
A 1.00 p.m B 7.00 p.m C 9.45 p.m
D 9.00 p.m E 6.30 a.m.
- (iii) The sun is overhead at tropic of Capricorn every year on
A 22nd December B 21st March C 23rd September
D 21st June E 24th March.
- (iv) Day reaches its maximum length on 21st June in
A Southern hemisphere B Northern Hemisphere C Arctic Circle
D Polar region E Tropic of Capricorn.
- (v) Which of the following planets have small celestial bodies in orbit around them?
A Mercury, Jupiter and Uranus B Pluto, Earth and Mars
C Earth, Jupiter and Saturn D Mercury, Venus and Earth
E Venus, Earth and Saturn.
- (vi) Deposition of soil materials removed from one horizon to another is called
A Convex sided B Concave sided
C Gentle sided resistance D Steep sided resistant
E Steep sided non resistance.
- (vii) The excessive strong wind blowing across an extensive ocean surface is called
A Tsunami B Ocean currents C Storm surge
D Hurricane E Wind.
- (viii) Rainfall that occurs when the air moves towards a hill or a mountain is called
A cyclonic B orographic C convectional
D showers E typhoon.
- (ix) Mountains can be classified on the basis of
A their importance B their surrounding C their composition
D their formation E their height.

- (x) A channel diverging from the main river and flowing into the sea or a lake by a separate mouth is called
- A tributary B stream C distributary
 D river basin E water shade.

2. Match the items in **List A** with the responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response besides the item number in the answer booklet provided.

| List A | List B |
|---|------------------|
| (i) Water that flows out of the ground. | A Stalagmite |
| (ii) Water that seep out of rocks and into the rock holes. | B Doline |
| (iii) Water that enters the rocks of the earth's surface. | C Water cycle |
| (iv) Interaction of water vapour, precipitation, infiltration, run off, evaporation and condensation. | D Artesian basin |
| (v) Water that is saturated in permeable rocks. | E Aquifer |
| | F Uvula |
| | G Spring |
| | H Ground water |
| | I Juvenile water |
| | J Bore holes |
| | K Well |

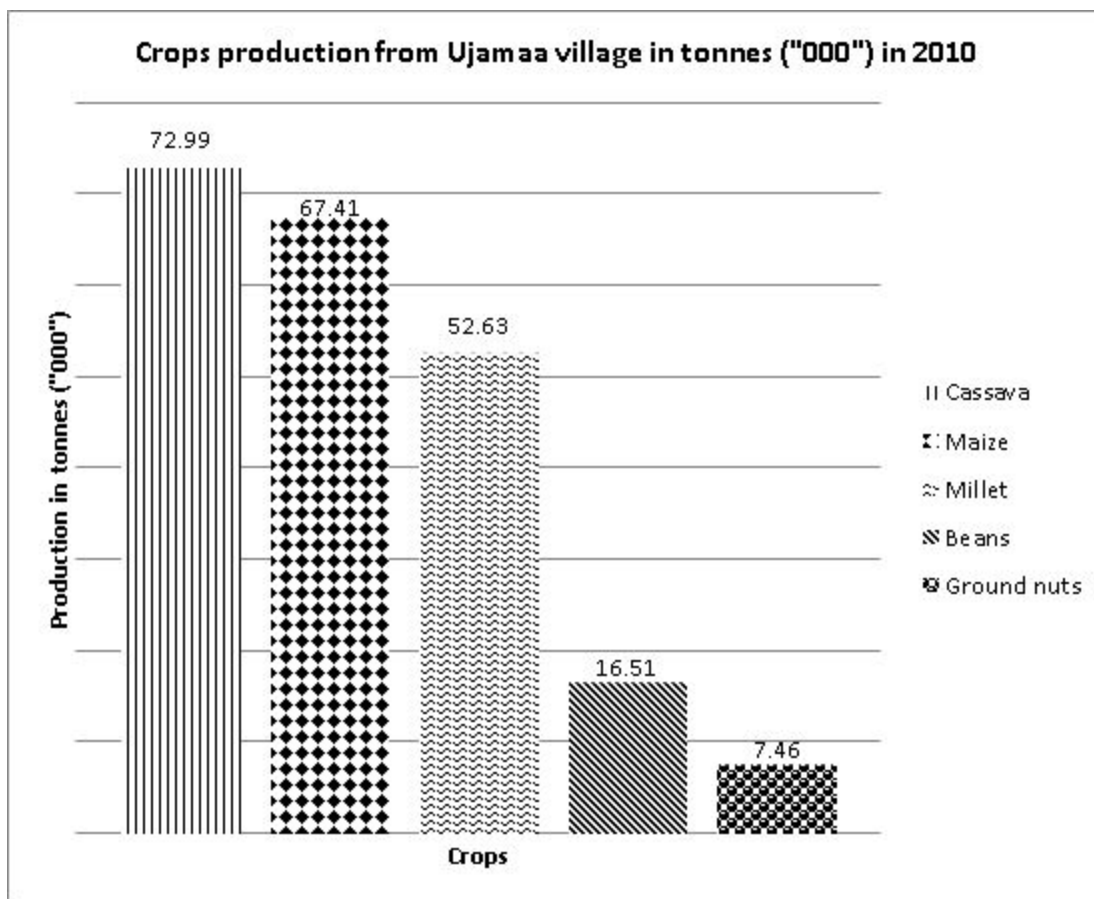
3. (a) Describe discordant drainage system.
 (b) Explain the process of river transport and describe four ways in which a river transports its load.

SECTION B (27 Marks)

Answer **all** questions this section.

APPLICATION OF STATISTICS, INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH AND ELEMENTARY SURVEYING

4. (a) (i) Define simple divided circle.
(ii) Give four merits of using simple divided circle.
- (b) Carefully study the bar graph presented below showing production of crops in tonnes ("000") from Ujamaa village in 2010, and then answers the questions that follow.



- (i) Draw the above bar graph to a simple divided circle by showing all the procedures.
- (ii) Give two possible factors for variation of crops production in the above bar graph provided.
5. (a) Point out four objectives of doing research in Tanzania.

- (b) Describe the following terms as used in research:
 - (i) Case study
 - (ii) Feasibility study.
 - (iii) Participatory observation.
 - (iv) Research hypothesis.
 - (v) Research problem.

- 6. (a) Explain two major forms of measurements in land surveying.

- (b) (i) Define leveling.
(ii) Explain four significances of leveling.

SECTION C (28 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

MAP READING AND PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

- 7. Carefully study the map extract of Hanang (Sheet 84/4) provided and answer the following questions:
 - (a) Express the map scale as a statement.
 - (b) Find the bearing of grid reference 720220 to 680180.
 - (c) Giving three evidences from the map, suggest the climate of the mapped area.
 - (d) Suggest with evidence, five major economic activities which might take place in the area.
 - (e) Give four supportive contents of a topographical map provided.
 - (f) Mention three factors which affected the contents of the map given.

8. Study the photograph provided below and then answer the questions that follows:



- (a) Name the type of photograph.
- (b) Give three characteristics of the type of photograph in (a) above.
- (c) Explain four possible factors which may cause the loss of biodiversity in the photograph.
- (d) Give two economic importance of the area.
- (e) In three points, describe the importance of the vegetation shown in the area.

SECTION D (20 Marks)

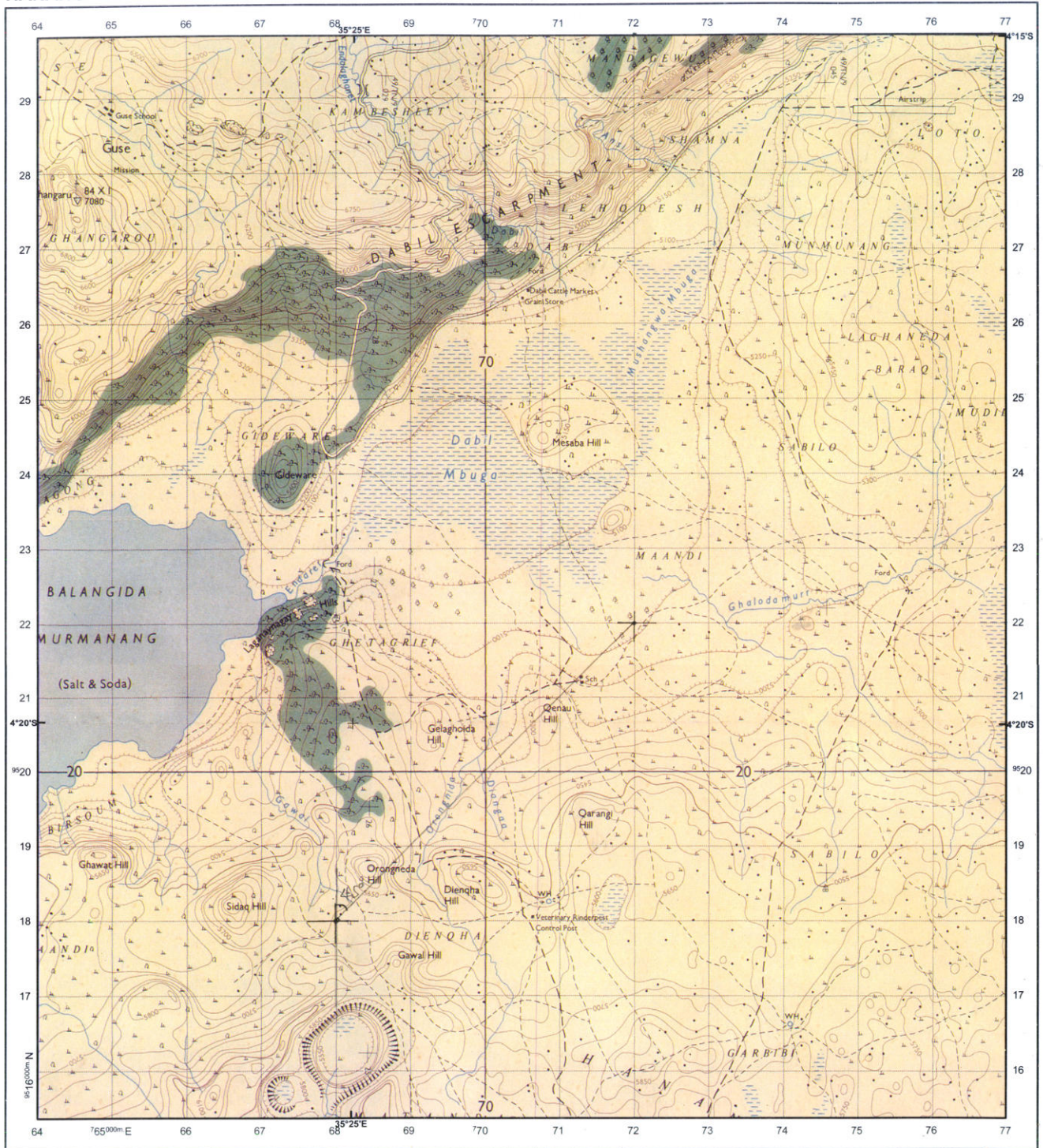
Answer **one (1)** question from each part.

PART 1: REGIONAL FOCAL STUDIES

- 9. Evaluate six factors that determine exploitation of minerals in a country.
- 10. Explain six factors that hinder development of river transportation in Africa.

PART II: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, POPULATION AND SETTLEMENTS

11. Describe five measures to control floods to the environment.
12. Analyse eight problems associated with growth of urban settlement.



Extract from Hanang, Sheet 84/4
 Series Y742, Edition 1-TSD/ Ministry of Lands,
 Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 1964

HEIGHTS IN FEET

Scale 1: 50,000



| | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Town or area with permanent buildings | Telephone Line | Borehole, WaterHole, Well, Spring | Scattered Trees | Ch Church |
| Other populated area, Houses | Telephone Line along Road | Bund, Major Fence, Hedge | Palm Trees | CBP Cotton Buying Post |
| All Weather Road- Bound Surface | Power Line | Cliff | Mangroove Swamp | CtHo Court House |
| All Weather Road- Loose Surface | Crater | Forest | Tree Swamp | DC District Commissioner |
| Main Track (Motorable) | Steep Slope | Thicket | Papyrus Swamp, Marsh, Boge | Disp Dispensary |
| Other Track and Footpath | Spot Height (in metres) | Bamboo | Seasonal Swamp | Hosp Hospital |
| Cut Line | Contours (VI 50ft) Depression | Riverrine Trees | Sand or Mud Inland Coastal | HC Healthy Center |
| Railway, Siding, Station, Level Crossing | Air Photo Principal Point with Film No | Plantation: (Coffee C, Palm) Sisal S, Sugar Su, Wattle W | Outcrop Rock | M Mission |
| Railway Light | Watercourse, Waterfall, Rapids, Dams | Woodland | Coral | Mkt Market |
| Airfield Runway | Watercourse (Wide), Waterfall Rapids | Scrub | | Mosq Mosque |
| | Watercourse (Indefinite) | | | MoW Ministry of Works |
| | WaterTank, Windpump | | | PO Post Office |
| | | | | PP Police Post |
| | | | | PS Police Station |
| | | | | RH Rest House |
| | | | | Sch School |
| | | | | T Telephone |
| | | | | TG Telegraph |