THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

713 **GEOGRAPHY**

Time: 3 Hours. **ANSWER** **Year: 2002 p.m.**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and **two (2)** questions from each of section B and C.
3. Section A carries **40** marks, section B and section C carries 30 marks each.
4. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials are **not allowed** in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

1. Distinguish between weathering and erosion, and explain how each contributes to landscape development.

   Weathering is the breakdown of rocks in situ through physical, chemical, or biological processes without the movement of materials. It contributes to landscape development by creating features like tors, caves, and weathered rock surfaces that add variety to the terrain.

   Erosion is the wearing away, transportation, and deposition of materials by agents such as water, wind, ice, or waves. It shapes landscapes by forming valleys, cliffs, and deltas through the removal and deposition of sediments.

   Together, weathering prepares rock materials for erosion, while erosion transports and reshapes them into distinctive landforms.

2. Give four reasons why some regions in Tanzania remain underpopulated despite having natural resources.

   Harsh climatic conditions, such as low and unreliable rainfall in regions like Dodoma and Shinyanga, discourage settlement despite mineral or grazing resources.

   Poor infrastructure, including lack of roads, electricity, and clean water, makes it difficult for people to live and work in resource-rich areas.

   Presence of disease vectors such as tsetse flies in some fertile and resource-rich areas discourages both human settlement and livestock rearing.

   Government restrictions, such as designating certain areas as game reserves or protected zones, limit settlement even where resources exist.

3. Explain three roles of transport in the economic development of Tanzania.

   Transport facilitates trade by moving goods from production areas to markets, both locally and internationally, boosting business and income.

   It supports industrial growth by enabling the movement of raw materials to factories and finished goods to consumers efficiently.

   Transport connects rural areas to urban centers, allowing farmers and entrepreneurs to access markets, services, and opportunities.

4. Outline four methods used in conserving water resources in semi-arid areas of East Africa.

Rainwater harvesting through tanks and reservoirs stores water for use during dry periods.

Construction of small dams and earth bunds helps in capturing and storing runoff water for agriculture and domestic use.

Use of drip irrigation conserves water by delivering it directly to plant roots, reducing evaporation losses.

Protecting catchment areas by planting trees and controlling grazing ensures water sources are replenished naturally.

5. Discuss three advantages and three disadvantages of urbanization in Tanzania.

An advantage is that urbanization provides better access to social services like education, healthcare, and recreational facilities.

It creates more job opportunities in industries, businesses, and government offices compared to rural areas.

Urbanization promotes cultural exchange and diversity as people from different regions interact.

A disadvantage is that rapid urbanization leads to overcrowding, causing strain on housing and infrastructure.

It increases pollution from vehicles, industries, and poor waste disposal systems.

Urbanization can lead to social problems such as crime and informal settlements due to unemployment and inequality.

6. Explain how the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) affects rainfall distribution in East Africa.

The ITCZ is a zone of low pressure where the trade winds from both hemispheres meet, causing air to rise and form clouds. Its movement north and south of the equator during the year results in seasonal rainfall patterns.

In regions where the ITCZ passes twice a year, such as equatorial areas, two rainy seasons occur, while areas it passes once have a single rainy season.

Its intensity and duration influence the total annual rainfall, affecting agriculture and water availability.

7. With examples, describe three environmental impacts of large-scale irrigation schemes in Tanzania.

Irrigation can lead to waterlogging and salinization of soils, reducing agricultural productivity, as seen in poorly drained schemes.

It can alter local ecosystems by diverting water from rivers, affecting aquatic life and downstream communities.

Pesticides and fertilizers used in irrigated farms can run off into water bodies, causing pollution and harming fish and other organisms.

8. Suggest three reasons why desertification is more severe in central Tanzania than in coastal areas.

Central Tanzania experiences lower and less reliable rainfall, increasing vulnerability to land degradation.

Overgrazing in the semi-arid central regions removes vegetation cover, exposing soil to erosion.

Coastal areas benefit from higher humidity and rainfall from the ocean, which supports more resilient vegetation cover compared to the central plateau.

9. Explain four differences between rift valley lakes and coastal lagoons.

Rift valley lakes are formed by tectonic activity when land sinks between parallel faults, while coastal lagoons are formed by deposition of sandbars along the coast.

Rift valley lakes are usually deep, such as Lake Tanganyika, whereas coastal lagoons are shallow.

Water in rift valley lakes is mostly fresh, while water in coastal lagoons is brackish due to mixing of seawater and freshwater.

Rift valley lakes are inland water bodies, while coastal lagoons are found along the shorelines.

10. Outline four importance of topographical maps in economic planning.

They help identify suitable sites for infrastructure development such as roads, railways, and industries.

They assist in planning agricultural projects by showing soil types, relief, and drainage patterns.

They provide information on natural resources, enabling sustainable exploitation.

They help in disaster management by showing areas prone to floods, landslides, or other hazards.

11. Discuss six factors influencing the development of transport systems in East Africa.

Relief plays a key role because flat and gently sloping areas are easier and cheaper to build roads and railways on, while mountainous regions such as the Usambara and Rwenzori ranges increase construction costs.

Climate affects construction and maintenance, as heavy rainfall in some regions damages roads and bridges, while arid areas face challenges of dust and sand covering roads.

Availability of resources influences transport development, as areas rich in minerals, cash crops, or tourism potential tend to have better infrastructure to support economic activities.

Economic development levels determine investment in transport, with wealthier regions affording more modern and extensive networks.

Population density matters, as densely populated areas like Nairobi or Dar es Salaam require and sustain more developed transport systems compared to sparsely populated regions.

Government policies and regional cooperation, such as East African Community agreements, promote cross-border connectivity and infrastructure expansion.

12. Explain six environmental effects of mining activities in Tanzania.

Deforestation occurs when vegetation is cleared to establish mining sites, reducing biodiversity and affecting climate regulation.

Soil erosion results from removal of topsoil during mining, leaving land bare and vulnerable to being washed away by rain.

Water pollution arises when chemicals such as mercury and cyanide are used in mineral processing and released into rivers and lakes.

Loss of wildlife habitats happens when mining disrupts ecosystems, forcing animals to migrate or perish.

Air pollution from dust and emissions during mining and processing harms human health and reduces air quality.

Land degradation, including the creation of open pits and waste heaps, leaves land unsuitable for agriculture or settlement after mining ends.

13. Evaluate six measures Tanzania has taken to promote industrial development since independence.

Establishment of parastatal companies in key sectors, such as textiles and food processing, created an industrial base in the early years after independence.

Investment in infrastructure, including roads, ports, and power supply, has improved industrial efficiency and connectivity to markets.

Tax incentives and investment-friendly policies in Export Processing Zones have attracted foreign and local investors.

Encouragement of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through training and financial support has expanded industrial activities.

Trade liberalization and regional integration have increased market access for Tanzanian manufactured goods.

Public-private partnerships have been promoted to mobilize resources for industrial projects, especially in energy and transport.

14. Analyse the contribution of agricultural sector to Tanzania's economy (six points).

Agriculture provides employment to the majority of Tanzanians, particularly in rural areas, supporting livelihoods and reducing poverty.

It contributes significantly to GDP, making it a backbone of the economy.

Agricultural exports such as coffee, cotton, and cashew nuts earn foreign exchange for the country.

The sector supplies raw materials to industries such as textiles, food processing, and breweries.

Agriculture supports food security by producing staple crops for domestic consumption.

It promotes rural development by stimulating local trade and improving infrastructure through farming activities.

15. Discuss four strengths and four weaknesses of using lecture method in teaching Geography.

One strength is that it allows the teacher to cover a large amount of content within a short time.

It is useful for introducing new topics and providing clear explanations of complex concepts.

The lecture method is cost-effective, as it requires minimal teaching aids and preparation.

It allows the teacher to maintain control over the pace and content of the lesson.

However, it encourages passive learning, as students mostly listen rather than participate actively.

It does not cater to different learning speeds, which can disadvantage slower learners.

Lack of interaction may reduce student engagement and retention of knowledge.

It provides limited opportunities for practical application of knowledge, which is essential in Geography.

16. Describe six qualities of an effective Geography teacher.

A good Geography teacher has strong subject knowledge, enabling accurate and confident delivery of lessons.

They possess good communication skills to explain concepts clearly and in an engaging manner.

They are well-prepared, organizing lessons and materials in advance for smooth teaching.

They are creative in using varied teaching methods to cater for different learning styles.

They show enthusiasm and passion for the subject, motivating students to develop interest in Geography.

They are patient and approachable, creating an environment where students feel comfortable asking questions.

17. Explain six factors to consider when selecting teaching aids for a Geography lesson.

Relevance to the lesson objectives ensures the teaching aid supports the intended learning outcomes.

Accuracy of information in the teaching aid avoids misleading students and ensures content validity.

Availability and cost affect whether the aid can be obtained or produced within the school's budget.

Suitability for the learners' age and level ensures they can understand and use the aid effectively.

Durability matters, as well-made teaching aids can be reused for many lessons.

Cultural appropriateness ensures that the aid respects local customs and does not offend the learners.

18. Evaluate six ways in which continuous assessment contributes to student achievement in Geography.

It provides regular feedback to students, helping them identify areas of strength and weakness.

It encourages consistent study habits, as students know they will be evaluated continuously.

Continuous assessment allows teachers to adjust teaching methods based on student performance trends.

It can include a variety of tasks such as projects, practical work, and tests, which assess different skills.

It reduces pressure associated with final examinations, as grades are accumulated over time.

It helps in identifying students who need extra support early, allowing timely intervention.