

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

713

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 3 Hours.

ANSWER

Year: 2007 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).

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1. Explain three uses of test scores in Geography teaching.

Test scores help teachers to evaluate the level of understanding of their students. By looking at the scores, a teacher can identify whether learners have grasped the intended concepts or if there is a need for reteaching.

Test scores guide the teacher in planning remedial lessons. If many students perform poorly in a certain topic, the teacher can prepare targeted revision to address the weak areas.

Test scores also provide feedback to both students and parents. Students learn their strengths and weaknesses while parents can monitor the academic progress of their children.

2. Outline four solutions implemented by Tanzania to improve its fishing industry.

The government has promoted the use of modern fishing equipment to replace traditional methods. This helps fishermen increase efficiency and catch more fish.

Fishing cooperatives and societies have been formed to support fishermen with training, loans, and better market access.

Fish farming has been introduced in many regions to reduce overfishing in natural water bodies and ensure sustainable production.

The government has strengthened policies and regulations to control illegal fishing practices such as dynamite fishing, which threatens aquatic life.

3. (a) Define a valley.

A valley is a low area of land between hills or mountains, usually with a river or stream flowing through it.

(b) Mention two types of valleys found in East Africa.

Two types of valleys found in East Africa are rift valleys and V-shaped valleys.

4. Show three procedures for teaching the topic of the solar system to Form II students.

The teacher can start by introducing the concept of the solar system through a discussion, asking students to share what they know.

The teacher can then use visual aids such as charts, globes, and models to demonstrate the arrangement and movement of planets around the sun.

Finally, the teacher can organize practical activities like drawing diagrams of the solar system or group projects to reinforce the lesson.

5. Explain three reasons why Geography is considered a multidisciplinary subject.

Geography is multidisciplinary because it incorporates knowledge from physical sciences like geology, climatology, and meteorology to study the earth's features.

It also draws from social sciences such as sociology, economics, and history to understand human activities, population, and settlement patterns.

Additionally, Geography uses mathematical and statistical methods to analyze data, calculate distances, and interpret graphs and maps.

6. Describe four effects of rapid population growth on Tanzania's economy.

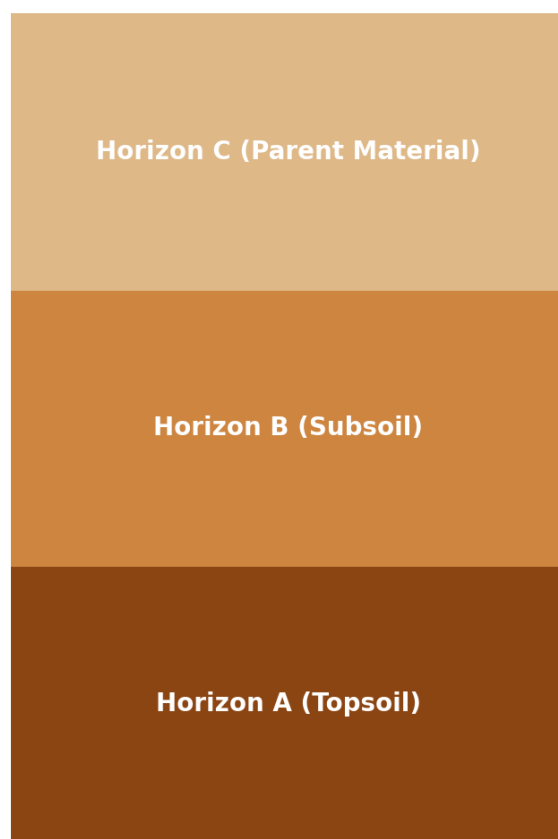
Rapid population growth increases pressure on limited resources such as land, water, and food, leading to shortages and rising costs of living.

It contributes to high unemployment rates as the economy cannot generate enough jobs for the growing population.

The government faces difficulties in providing adequate social services such as education, health care, and housing, leading to lower living standards.

Rapid growth also accelerates environmental degradation through deforestation, overfarming, and pollution, which negatively affect economic sustainability.

7. With the aid of a diagram, show the three horizons of a soil profile.



The soil profile is divided into three main horizons:

- Horizon A (topsoil) which contains organic matter and is rich in nutrients.
- Horizon B (subsoil) which has minerals leached from the topsoil.
- Horizon C (parent material) which is partly weathered rock.

8. List three benefits of having a dedicated Geography room in a school.

A Geography room provides a permanent space for storing maps, globes, and other teaching aids, which makes lessons more effective.

It creates an environment that stimulates learning, as students can access specialized materials easily.

The room allows for better organization of practical activities such as map reading and weather recording.

9. Outline three types of land surveys used in Geography.

Topographical survey, which records physical features like relief, rivers, and vegetation.

Cadastral survey, which deals with boundaries of land for ownership and taxation purposes.

Engineering survey, which provides data for construction projects such as roads, bridges, and buildings.

10. Explain three causes of desertification in Tanzania's semi-arid regions.

Overgrazing by livestock removes vegetation cover, leaving the soil bare and prone to erosion.

Deforestation for fuelwood and charcoal reduces tree cover, which worsens soil erosion and water loss.

Poor farming methods, such as continuous cultivation without soil conservation measures, deplete soil fertility and contribute to land degradation.

11. Discuss six factors to consider before constructing a hydroelectric power dam.

One important factor to consider before constructing a hydroelectric dam is the availability of a reliable water source. A river with sufficient and consistent flow is essential because without continuous water supply, the dam will not generate enough electricity. This requires detailed hydrological studies to ensure that the chosen site can provide water throughout the year.

Another factor is the topography of the area. The site must have a suitable landscape, often a narrow valley with steep sides, which allows for effective construction of the dam wall and creation of a large reservoir with minimal flooding of surrounding land. A proper topographical survey ensures both feasibility and cost-effectiveness.

The impact on the environment is also critical. Building a dam can lead to destruction of habitats, displacement of wildlife, and changes in the ecosystem. An environmental impact assessment is needed to evaluate the consequences and suggest measures to minimize damage, such as reforestation and wildlife relocation.

Social factors must also be considered. The construction of a dam often leads to displacement of communities and loss of agricultural land. Proper compensation and resettlement plans must be made to

ensure that the affected people do not suffer poverty and social unrest after losing their homes and livelihoods.

Economic considerations are equally important. Constructing a dam requires a huge amount of capital investment for feasibility studies, building materials, labor, and infrastructure. Governments or investors must ensure that the long-term benefits such as electricity generation, irrigation, and flood control outweigh the costs incurred in construction.

Finally, political stability and security of the region must be assessed. A dam is a long-term investment that can take years to build and decades to operate. If the area is prone to conflicts, political instability, or poor governance, the project may fail or face continuous interruptions.

12. Explain three natural and three human causes of air pollution in East African cities.

One natural cause of air pollution in East African cities is volcanic activity. Volcanoes emit gases such as sulfur dioxide and ash, which spread in the atmosphere and affect air quality. Cities located near volcanic zones like Mount Nyiragongo are often exposed to this form of pollution.

Another natural cause is wind-blown dust. During dry seasons, strong winds carry dust particles from bare soils and deserts into cities. This dust reduces air quality and contributes to respiratory problems among urban populations.

A further natural cause is bushfires caused by lightning. These fires produce smoke and carbon gases which are carried by wind into nearby towns and cities, reducing visibility and contaminating the air.

Among the human causes, one is emissions from vehicles. In East African cities, the number of cars, buses, and motorcycles is rapidly increasing. Most of these vehicles are poorly maintained and release large amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and unburned hydrocarbons.

Another human cause is industrial activities. Factories release smoke, dust, and harmful gases like sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Cities such as Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, and Kampala are highly affected by emissions from industries.

The last human cause is open burning of waste. In many East African cities, waste disposal systems are inadequate. People resort to burning plastics, papers, and other refuse, releasing toxic gases and particulate matter that contribute significantly to urban air pollution.

13. Analyse five ways of managing problems caused by misuse of valleys in Tanzania.

One way to manage problems caused by misuse of valleys is through proper land use planning. The government can zone valley areas for appropriate activities such as irrigation, recreation, or conservation, while restricting harmful practices like uncontrolled farming and settlement.

Another way is enforcing laws against encroachment. Many valleys are misused because of weak enforcement of environmental laws. If strict regulations are applied and violators penalized, illegal farming, construction, and dumping of waste in valleys can be reduced.

Afforestation and reforestation programmes are also effective. Planting trees along valley slopes prevents soil erosion, stabilizes the land, and helps conserve water resources. Community participation in tree planting can ensure long-term sustainability.

Public awareness campaigns are equally important. Educating communities about the ecological and economic importance of valleys helps reduce misuse. When people understand that valleys are sources of water and fertile land, they become more willing to conserve them.

Lastly, promoting alternative sources of livelihood can ease pressure on valleys. Many people misuse valleys out of poverty and lack of land. By supporting them with modern farming techniques, fish farming, or small industries, dependence on valleys for survival can be reduced.

14. Comment on five advantages of teacher-made teaching materials over ready-made materials in Geography.

Teacher-made materials are more relevant because they are tailored to the needs of a particular class. The teacher designs them based on the level of understanding, syllabus requirements, and the environment of the students, which makes them more effective than general ready-made materials.

Another advantage is that teacher-made materials are affordable. Instead of buying expensive globes, charts, or models, teachers can create simple and cost-effective ones using locally available resources, saving both money and school funds.

Teacher-made materials also encourage creativity and innovation. When teachers prepare their own teaching aids, they improve their professional skills and find better ways of delivering knowledge, making their teaching more engaging and practical.

They are also flexible and adaptable. A teacher can modify the materials whenever the syllabus changes or whenever students need additional explanations. Ready-made materials may not allow such modifications.

Finally, teacher-made materials often reflect local context. For example, a teacher in Tanzania may draw maps, diagrams, or examples that are directly relevant to local geographical features, helping students relate the content to their own environment.

15. Elaborate six reasons for preparing a Geography scheme of work for effective teaching.

A scheme of work provides a clear plan for the teacher. It outlines the sequence of topics, time allocation, and teaching methods, ensuring that the syllabus is covered systematically without omitting key areas.

It helps in time management. With a well-prepared scheme, the teacher knows what to teach in each week or term, avoiding last-minute rushes and ensuring the academic calendar is properly followed.

A scheme of work improves lesson preparation. Teachers can prepare suitable lesson plans, teaching aids, and assignments in advance because they already know the sequence and requirements of the topics.

It facilitates evaluation. By following the scheme of work, a teacher can check whether learning objectives are being met and can adjust teaching strategies if students are not performing well.

A scheme of work also promotes consistency. When different teachers are teaching the same subject in various classes or schools, a scheme of work ensures uniformity in coverage of the syllabus.

Lastly, it is a useful tool for accountability. Inspectors and administrators can monitor whether teachers are teaching as planned by reviewing their schemes of work, ensuring quality standards are maintained.

16. Explain five contributions of wildlife conservation to Tanzania's tourism industry.

Wildlife conservation helps preserve national parks and game reserves which are major tourist attractions. By protecting animals such as elephants, lions, and giraffes, Tanzania attracts tourists who want to experience its natural heritage.

Conservation also ensures sustainability. If wildlife were not protected, species would become extinct, and tourism revenues would decline. Conservation practices guarantee that future generations will still have attractions to visit.

Wildlife conservation improves Tanzania's international image. Tourists from abroad appreciate visiting a country that values environmental protection, which boosts the nation's reputation and increases tourist arrivals.

It generates employment opportunities. Conservation projects require park rangers, tour guides, and hospitality workers. These jobs directly support tourism and improve local livelihoods.

Finally, conservation contributes to foreign exchange earnings. Tourism is among Tanzania's leading sources of foreign currency. By conserving wildlife, the country maintains and expands its tourism industry, earning money to support economic development.

17. Describe five salient features of a Geography room and their importance in learning.

One feature of a Geography room is wall maps. These are large maps displayed permanently on walls, allowing students to visualize continents, countries, and geographical features easily during lessons.

Another feature is the presence of globes. Globes give students a three-dimensional understanding of the earth's shape, rotation, and distribution of land and water, which enhances comprehension compared to flat maps.

The room also contains models such as relief models, weather instruments, and soil samples. These provide hands-on learning experiences that make lessons more practical and interactive.

A Geography room is usually equipped with storage facilities. Shelves and cabinets store textbooks, atlases, and teaching aids in an organized manner, ensuring that materials are readily available when needed.

Lastly, display boards are common in Geography rooms. These boards are used to pin diagrams, student projects, and current geographical information like weather charts, which make the classroom lively and up to date.

18. (a) List five instruments used in a school weather station.

The five instruments are a thermometer, a barometer, a rain gauge, a wind vane, and a sunshine recorder.

(b) Explain three stages in setting up a weather station in a school.

The first stage is selecting a suitable site. The area chosen must be open, flat, and away from buildings or trees that could obstruct the instruments or interfere with data collection.

The second stage is acquiring and installing instruments. Instruments such as thermometers, rain gauges, and barometers must be properly set up according to scientific standards to ensure accuracy in measurement.

The third stage is training students and teachers to use the instruments. They must learn how to take readings consistently and record observations in weather logbooks, which will enhance both practical skills and knowledge of meteorology.