

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

713

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 3 Hours.

ANSWER

Year: 2011 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. With diagrams, illustrate the three horizons of a soil profile.

The A-horizon, also called topsoil, is the uppermost layer rich in organic matter such as humus, decomposed plants, and microorganisms. It is usually dark in color, fertile, and supports most plant growth. In a diagram, this layer is drawn at the top, with visible roots and organic debris.

The B-horizon, or subsoil, lies beneath the A-horizon and contains minerals leached from the topsoil, such as iron and clay. It is lighter in color, denser, and has less organic matter. In a diagram, it is shown as a middle layer with compact soil and fewer roots.

The C-horizon is composed of partially weathered parent rock material from which the above layers form. It contains large rock fragments and very little organic matter. In a diagram, it is at the bottom, showing broken rock pieces and minimal soil development.

2. State three benefits of having a Geography room.

A Geography room provides a central location for storing and using specialized teaching aids such as globes, wall maps, and weather instruments, making them readily available for lessons.

It allows for proper organization of resources, ensuring that equipment like surveying tools and charts are kept safely and are easy to locate when needed.

A dedicated Geography room creates an environment that stimulates interest and focus in the subject, as students are surrounded by visual and practical learning materials.

3. Explain three purposes of teaching Geography per the lesson plan.

It ensures that teaching follows a structured sequence, introducing topics in an order that builds understanding from simple to complex concepts.

It helps achieve specific learning objectives within a given time frame, ensuring that curriculum requirements are met.

It allows the teacher to allocate appropriate time for explanations, demonstrations, and assessments, leading to balanced and effective lessons.

4. Outline four shortcomings of air transport.

It is expensive to operate and maintain due to high costs of aircraft, fuel, and skilled personnel, making it unaffordable for many people.

It depends heavily on weather conditions, with storms, fog, and strong winds often causing delays or cancellations.

It has limited capacity for carrying bulky or heavy goods, making it unsuitable for transporting large volumes of cargo.

Although rare, accidents in air transport can be catastrophic, resulting in high fatalities and loss of property.

5. List four environmental problems in Tanzania.

Deforestation due to logging, charcoal production, and agricultural expansion, which leads to habitat loss and climate changes.

Soil erosion caused by overgrazing, poor farming practices, and deforestation, which reduces soil fertility.

Water pollution from industrial discharge, poor waste disposal, and agricultural chemicals, harming aquatic life and human health.

Loss of biodiversity from poaching, habitat destruction, and overexploitation of natural resources.

6. Mention four disadvantages of nomadic pastoralism.

Overgrazing in certain areas depletes vegetation, causing land degradation and desertification.

Frequent movement makes it difficult to access social services such as education and healthcare, leading to poor living standards.

It is vulnerable to climatic changes such as drought, which reduce pasture availability and cause livestock deaths.

Conflicts often arise over grazing land and water sources between pastoralists and farmers or other communities.

7. Explain four impacts of volcanicity.

It creates fertile soils in volcanic areas, which support agriculture and high population densities.

It produces scenic landforms such as volcanic mountains, craters, and calderas, which attract tourists.

It can lead to loss of life and property through eruptions, lava flows, and associated hazards like pyroclastic flows.

It may cause displacement of communities living near active volcanoes due to danger and destruction.

8. Outline four factors influencing river regime.

Climate influences the amount and distribution of rainfall, which affects river flow patterns.

Vegetation cover slows runoff and promotes infiltration, moderating seasonal changes in river discharge.

Relief and slope affect the speed of water flow, with steep slopes producing rapid runoff and greater seasonal variation.

Human activities such as dam construction, irrigation, and deforestation alter the natural flow of rivers.

9. Point out four negative impacts of tourism in Tanzania.

Environmental degradation due to infrastructure development in fragile ecosystems such as national parks.

Pollution from littering, waste disposal, and vehicle emissions in tourist areas.

Disturbance to wildlife caused by excessive human presence and safari vehicles.

Cultural erosion as traditional practices are altered to suit tourist preferences, reducing authenticity.

10. List four characteristics of small-scale agriculture.

It is often labor-intensive, relying on family labor rather than mechanized equipment.

Farming is typically done on small plots of land, producing mainly for subsistence rather than large-scale markets.

Simple tools like hoes and machetes are commonly used instead of modern machinery.

Production levels are low, and yields are often affected by seasonal variations and limited resources.

11. Examine five factors influencing manufacturing industries in South Korea.

Availability of skilled labor has been crucial, as South Korea invested heavily in education and technical training, producing a competent workforce able to operate advanced machinery and adopt new technologies.

Strong government support through industrial policies, subsidies, and infrastructure development created a favorable environment for manufacturing growth. Policies targeted sectors such as electronics, shipbuilding, and automobiles.

Technological advancement and emphasis on research and development allowed South Korea to produce high-quality goods and compete successfully in global markets.

Access to international markets through trade agreements and export-oriented policies enabled manufacturers to reach customers worldwide, expanding production capacity.

Efficient infrastructure, including modern ports, highways, and reliable power supply, ensured smooth movement of raw materials and finished goods, reducing production costs.

12. Explain five ways to combat soil erosion in Tanzania.

Afforestation and reforestation help to bind the soil with tree roots, reducing the impact of wind and water erosion. Trees also improve soil fertility over time.

Contour farming involves ploughing along the natural contours of the land, which slows down water runoff and minimizes soil loss on slopes.

The use of cover crops such as legumes protects the soil from direct rainfall impact, conserves moisture, and adds organic matter to the soil.

Construction of terraces in hilly areas creates level surfaces that hold water and reduce soil washing during heavy rains.

Educating farmers on sustainable agricultural practices promotes methods such as crop rotation and minimum tillage, which protect soil structure and fertility.

13. Assess five impacts of population growth on forest resources.

Increased demand for fuelwood and charcoal leads to overharvesting of trees, causing deforestation and habitat loss.

Expansion of agricultural land to feed a growing population results in clearing of forests, reducing biodiversity and natural habitats.

More livestock grazing in forested areas damages young trees and prevents natural regeneration, accelerating land degradation.

Urbanization encroaches on forest land for housing, roads, and industries, reducing forest cover and ecosystem services.

Overexploitation of timber for construction and furniture puts pressure on forest sustainability, risking depletion of valuable tree species.

14. Explain five factors hindering hydroelectric power harnessing in East Africa.

Seasonal variation in rainfall causes fluctuations in river flow, making some hydro plants unreliable during dry seasons.

High initial costs for dam construction and maintenance limit investment, especially in developing economies.

Siltation from soil erosion reduces reservoir capacity and shortens the operational life of dams.

Environmental impacts such as displacement of communities and destruction of ecosystems create opposition and delay projects.

Lack of regional cooperation over shared water resources sometimes hinders the development of cross-border hydroelectric projects.

15. Elaborate five socio-cultural factors encouraging tourism in Tanzania.

Cultural diversity, with over 120 ethnic groups, offers unique traditions, music, dances, and crafts that attract cultural tourists.

Historical sites like Kilwa Kisiwani and Bagamoyo provide insights into Tanzania's past, appealing to heritage tourists.

Traditional ceremonies and festivals give visitors authentic experiences of Tanzanian life and customs.

Local crafts and artworks, such as Maasai beadwork and Makonde carvings, attract tourists seeking unique souvenirs.

Warm hospitality and friendly attitudes of local communities create a welcoming atmosphere for visitors, encouraging repeat visits.

16. Describe five strengths of field-trip method in teaching Geography.

It provides first-hand observation of geographical features and processes, making learning vivid and realistic.

It connects theoretical knowledge with real-world experiences, helping students understand practical applications.

Field trips increase motivation and interest, as they offer an engaging break from routine classroom learning.

They develop practical skills such as data collection, map reading, and use of field instruments.

They encourage teamwork and collaboration, as students work together to complete group tasks during the trip.

17. Critically examine five reasons why Geography is multidisciplinary.

It integrates physical sciences such as geology, meteorology, and hydrology to study Earth's natural features and processes.

It incorporates social sciences like sociology, anthropology, and economics to examine human settlements, cultural patterns, and economic activities.

It uses mathematics and statistics for data collection, analysis, and map-making.

It applies environmental science in topics like resource management, conservation, and climate change.

It draws from history to explain how past events have shaped present-day geographical patterns.

18. Examine five uses of Geography room equipment.

A globe helps learners understand Earth's shape, rotation, and positions of continents and oceans.

Wall maps show political boundaries, physical features, and thematic data for visual learning.

A compass teaches direction and navigation skills during field activities.

Measuring tapes are used for taking distances in surveying and other practical exercises.

Projectors display maps, charts, and presentations, improving lesson clarity and engagement.