THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

713 GEOGRAPHY

Time: 3 Hours **ANSWERS** **Year: 2019**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C.

2. Answer all questions in section A, two questions from section B and two questions from section C.

SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. (a) What is population growth?

Population growth refers to the increase in the number of individuals in a region over time, driven by birth rates, immigration, and declining death rates, impacting resources and geography education.

1. (b) Why is population growth said to be an asset? With examples, briefly explain by giving three points

Labor Force: One reason is providing a labor force, boosting productivity. A growing population supplies workers for science agriculture, enhancing economic growth and geographic development through human resources.

Market Expansion: It expands markets, increasing demand. More people create demand for Swahili educational materials, supporting economic activity and geographic stability through population growth benefits.

Innovation: Population growth fosters innovation, driving progress. Larger communities generate science ideas for farming, improving geography learning outcomes and societal advancement through diverse perspectives.

2. Outline four characteristics of small scale agriculture

Limited Land: One characteristic is limited land, using small plots. Small farms focus on science crops, restricting expansion but supporting local food security and geographic sustainability in agriculture.

Labor Intensive: It is labor-intensive, relying on family workers. Manual science farming minimizes costs, enhancing geographic studies on rural economies and agricultural practices.

Low Technology: Low technology, like basic tools, defines it. Simple science equipment suits small farms, influencing geography education on traditional methods and environmental impact.

Local Market Focus: Small scale targets local markets, selling produce nearby. Science crops like vegetables meet community needs, shaping geographic patterns of trade and rural development.

3. Give four disadvantages of nomadic pastoralist

Environmental Degradation: One disadvantage is environmental degradation, overgrazing land. Nomadic herding depletes science vegetation, causing soil erosion and impacting geographic stability and sustainability.

Inconsistent Income: It leads to inconsistent income, due to mobility. Fluctuating livestock sales affect science-related livelihoods, challenging geographic economic stability for pastoral communities.

Limited Education: Nomadic life limits education access, disrupting learning. Children miss science geography classes, hindering development and requiring flexible educational strategies.

Conflict Risk: It increases conflict risk over resources. Competition for grazing land leads to disputes, affecting geographic settlement patterns and necessitating conflict resolution in pastoral areas.

4. Describe the following concepts as used in teaching and learning Geography subject

(a) Subject Logbook: A subject logbook records geography lesson details, like soil texture activities, ensuring teachers track progress and maintain science education standards for teaching effectiveness.

(b) Teaching Aid: A teaching aid, like maps, enhances geography learning, clarifying concepts like earthquakes, supporting science instruction and student engagement in classrooms.

5. Identify four factors to consider when choosing a teaching method for teaching practical Geography

Student Needs: One factor is student needs, ensuring engagement. Methods for soil texture lessons match abilities, enhancing science learning and geography teaching outcomes effectively.

Resource Availability: Available resources, like maps, influence methods. Choosing field trips for drainage patterns ensures practical science education, supporting geographic instruction quality.

Learning Objectives: Objectives guide method selection, like understanding volcanicity. Science-focused methods align with goals, improving geography teaching and student comprehension in lessons.

Time Constraints: Time availability shapes methods, ensuring efficiency. Short activities for tourism studies fit schedules, enhancing geography education and teaching effectiveness within limits.

6. Describe four factors influencing the formation of soil

Climate: One factor is climate, affecting weathering. Rainfall and temperature decompose rocks, forming science soils, studied in geography for agricultural and environmental impact.

Parent Material: Parent material, like bedrock, influences soil. Minerals determine science soil types, analyzed in geography for fertility and land use patterns in education.

Organisms: Living organisms, like plants, shape soil. Roots and microbes enrich science soils, supporting geographic studies on ecosystems and agricultural productivity.

Time: Time allows soil formation through gradual processes. Long-term weathering creates science soils, examined in geography for historical landform development and environmental stability.

7. Briefly explain four impacts of vulcanicity

Landform Creation: One impact is landform creation, forming mountains. Volcanic activity builds science landscapes, studied in geography for tectonic processes and environmental change.

Fertile Soils: Vulcanicity produces fertile soils, aiding agriculture. Volcanic ash enriches science farmland, enhancing geographic studies on land use and productivity.

Hazards: It causes hazards, like eruptions, risking lives. Lava flows damage science habitats, necessitating geography education on disaster management and mitigation strategies.

Tourism Attraction: Volcanic sites attract tourism, boosting economies. Science landmarks draw visitors, supporting geographic learning on human-environment interactions and economic development.

8. Outline four factor influencing the regime of the river

Climate: One factor is climate, affecting flow. Rainfall variations influence science river volumes, studied in geography for hydrological cycles and environmental management.

Geology: Geology, like rock types, shapes rivers. Permeable science beds affect flow, analyzed in geography for drainage patterns and landform processes.

Vegetation: Vegetation impacts river flow, stabilizing banks. Plants reduce science erosion, supporting geographic studies on ecosystems and water resource management.

Human Activity: Human actions, like damming, alter regimes. Science irrigation changes flow, requiring geography education on sustainable water use and environmental impact.

9. List four short comings of air transport

High Cost: One shortcoming is high cost, limiting access. Expensive science cargo flights reduce affordability, impacting geographic trade and economic development.

Weather Dependency: Air transport depends on weather, risking delays. Storms disrupt science deliveries, necessitating geography studies on climate impacts and transport reliability.

Limited Capacity: It has limited capacity for bulk goods. Science agriculture shipments face constraints, affecting geographic logistics and market efficiency.

Safety Risks: Safety risks, like crashes, pose challenges. Science equipment transport faces hazards, requiring geographic analysis of risk management and infrastructure improvements.

10. Point out four negative impacts of tourism

Environmental Degradation: One impact is environmental degradation, like pollution. Tourist activities harm science ecosystems, necessitating geography studies on conservation and sustainable practices.

Cultural Erosion: Tourism causes cultural erosion, diluting traditions. Commercialization affects local science heritage, requiring geographic education on cultural preservation and community impact.

Economic Inequality: It creates economic inequality, benefiting elites. Science tourism profits concentrate, challenging geographic equity and necessitating inclusive development strategies.

Overcrowding: Tourism leads to overcrowding, straining resources. Science sites face pressure, prompting geography learning on managing visitor impacts and environmental sustainability.

SECTION B (30 Marks)

Answer two (02) questions from this section.

11. Examine five factors which have influenced the development of manufacturing industries in South Korea

Government Policy: One factor is government policy, promoting industrialization. Policies support science tech industries, boosting manufacturing growth and geographic economic stability through strategic planning.

Skilled Labor: A skilled workforce drives development. Trained science engineers enhance production, supporting geographic industrial expansion and economic progress through human capital.

Foreign Investment: Foreign capital fuels manufacturing. Science tech investments grow industries, enhancing geographic trade and economic development through global partnerships.

Infrastructure: Advanced infrastructure, like ports, supports industries. Science transport systems improve logistics, fostering geographic manufacturing growth and regional stability.

Technology: Innovation in technology advances production. Science automation in factories increases efficiency, driving geographic industrial development and economic competitiveness.

12. Explain five ways that can be used in combating soil erosion

Afforestation: One way is afforestation, planting trees. Trees stabilize science soils, reducing erosion and supporting geographic sustainability through environmental management.

Terracing: Terracing on slopes prevents erosion. Steps on science farmland reduce runoff, enhancing geographic agricultural productivity and land conservation efforts.

Cover Crops: Using cover crops protects soil. Plants shield science fields from rain, improving geographic soil health and preventing erosion through sustainable farming.

Contour Ploughing: Ploughing along contours minimizes erosion. Science farming follows slopes, reducing water flow and supporting geographic land stability and agricultural growth.

Soil Conservation Practices: Implementing practices, like mulching, combats erosion. Mulch protects science soils, enhancing geographic environmental stability and farming sustainability through proactive measures.

13. The population in Tanzania is unevenly distributed. Discuss the fact by giving five points

This question references Tanzania specifically, which contradicts the instruction to remove country names. Since the question cannot be generalized without altering its core, I will adapt it to focus on general geographic principles, removing the country name but retaining the concept of uneven population distribution.

Physical Geography: One point is physical geography, like terrain, causing uneven distribution. Mountainous areas limit settlement, concentrating populations in science agricultural plains, impacting geographic patterns and resource use.

Economic Opportunities: Economic factors, like jobs, influence distribution. Urban science industries attract people, creating dense populations and geographic disparities in rural areas, necessitating balanced development strategies.

Climate Conditions: Climate affects settlement, causing unevenness. Arid regions deter residents, while fertile zones support science farming, shaping geographic population patterns and requiring adaptation studies.

Social Factors: Social needs, like community ties, impact distribution. Cultural hubs draw populations, creating geographic concentration and disparities, influencing science education access and regional stability.

Infrastructure Availability: Infrastructure, like roads, shapes distribution. Well-connected science areas host more people, while remote regions lag, driving geographic unevenness and necessitating development planning.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer two (02) questions from this section.

14. Elaborate five significance of using group discussion strategies in the teaching and learning process of Geography subject

Engagement: One significance is engagement, making lessons interactive. Group discussions on soil texture involve students, boosting participation and geography learning outcomes through collaborative science education.

Critical Thinking: Discussions foster critical thinking, analyzing concepts. Students debate earthquake impacts, enhancing geography inquiry skills and teaching effectiveness through science-based reasoning.

Collaboration: They promote collaboration, building skills. Geography groups explore tourism, improving teamwork and science communication, supporting educational progress and classroom dynamics.

Diverse Perspectives: Group discussions bring diverse perspectives, enriching learning. Students share soil formation views, broadening geography understanding and teaching depth through varied science insights.

Problem-Solving: They enhance problem-solving, addressing issues. Geography teams tackle drainage challenges, developing science strategies, improving learning outcomes and instructional quality in classrooms.

15. Examine the uses of five equipment found in Geography room

Maps: One use is visualizing geographic features, like soil types. Maps aid science education, clarifying concepts and enhancing geography teaching and learning through spatial understanding.

Globes: Globes show Earth's surface, teaching landforms. They support science studies on earthquakes, improving geography education and instructional effectiveness through global perspectives.

Atlases: Atlases provide detailed data, like climate zones. They enhance geography learning, supporting science research and teaching accuracy in classrooms for comprehensive education.

Models: Models, like terrain replicas, demonstrate landscapes. They aid science geography lessons on volcanicity, improving hands-on learning and teaching outcomes through physical interaction.

Charts: Charts display patterns, like river regimes. They support science education, enhancing geography teaching clarity and student engagement through visual aids in lessons.

16. Explain the usefulness of scheme of works to the Geography teacher. Give five points

Planning: One usefulness is planning, organizing lessons. Schemes outline soil texture units, ensuring systematic geography teaching and science education efficiency for teachers.

Time Management: They ensure time management, scheduling activities. Schemes allocate periods for earthquake studies, enhancing geography teaching productivity and student progress in classrooms.

Curriculum Alignment: Schemes align with curricula, meeting goals. They cover drainage patterns, supporting science education standards and geography instructional quality for teachers.

Resource Allocation: They guide resource allocation, listing needs. Schemes specify maps for tourism, ensuring geography teachers have materials, improving teaching effectiveness and learning outcomes.

Assessment Planning: Schemes support assessment planning, evaluating progress. They schedule quizzes on volcanicity, enhancing geography teaching strategies and student achievement through structured evaluation.