

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

713

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2021

Instructions.

1. This paper consists of sections A and B with a total of **Fourteen (14)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions from section A and **four (4)** questions from section B.
3. Section A carries **forty (40)** marks and section B Carries **sixty (60)** marks.
4. 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 (40 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section. Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Outline four advantages of using question and answer method in the teaching and learning of Geography.

The question and answer method encourages active participation among learners, as it requires them to think and respond during the lesson, keeping them engaged.

It helps the teacher to assess learners' understanding immediately by observing their responses, making it easier to identify areas needing clarification.

The method promotes critical thinking and reasoning skills since students are prompted to analyze information and construct suitable answers.

It makes lessons more interactive and lively by allowing exchanges between the teacher and learners, reducing monotony and increasing interest in the subject.

2. Explain four significance of a logbook in the teaching and learning of Geography.

A logbook serves as a record of practical activities and fieldwork, providing evidence of the exercises learners have participated in and the skills they have gained.

It helps students develop the ability to record, organize, and present information systematically, which is essential in geographical research and reporting.

The logbook enables teachers to track students' progress in practical tasks and evaluate their involvement and performance in Geography-related activities.

It acts as a revision tool, where learners can refer back to their notes, observations, and findings during assessments, examinations, or project work.

3. Outline four factors to be considered when designing Geography syllabus.

The relevance of content to learners' environment and needs should be prioritized to ensure the syllabus addresses local, regional, and global geographical issues affecting learners' communities.

Availability of teaching and learning resources, including textbooks, maps, and fieldwork opportunities, must be considered to make the syllabus practical and achievable.

The learners' cognitive and physical abilities should be accounted for, ensuring that the content is appropriate to their age, education level, and understanding capacity.

The syllabus should align with national education goals and curriculum guidelines to maintain consistency and support the country's social, economic, and environmental development plans.

4. Explain four factors that influence the development of mining industry in East Africa.

Availability of mineral deposits is a fundamental factor, as the presence of valuable resources like gold, copper, and gemstones determines the potential for mining activities.

Accessibility and transport infrastructure, including roads, railways, and ports, influence how easily raw minerals can be transported from mining sites to markets.

The availability of capital and investment is essential because mining requires heavy machinery, technology, and skilled labor, all of which depend on adequate funding.

Government policies and political stability greatly affect the mining industry's growth, as clear legal frameworks and peaceful environments attract both local and foreign investors.

5. List four ways of controlling environmental problems in Tanzania.

Afforestation and reforestation programs help restore degraded land, improve soil fertility, and enhance rainfall patterns while conserving biodiversity.

Proper waste management practices, including recycling, composting, and controlled disposal, reduce land, air, and water pollution in urban and rural areas.

Environmental education and awareness campaigns sensitize communities about sustainable resource use and conservation practices to protect natural surroundings.

Strict enforcement of environmental laws and regulations ensures that industries, businesses, and individuals adhere to eco-friendly practices and avoid harmful activities.

6. Give brief description of the four concepts as they are used in population studies.

Birth rate refers to the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population within a given year, indicating the population growth trend.

Death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a population per year, helping to assess the health status and life expectancy of a population.

Population density measures the number of people living per unit area, usually expressed as people per square kilometer, reflecting how crowded or sparsely populated a place is.

Population distribution describes the spatial pattern of where people live within a country or region, showing areas of high and low population concentration.

7. State four factors which influence migration of people.

Search for employment opportunities drives people to move from rural to urban areas or across borders in search of better jobs and wages.

Political instability and insecurity in certain areas force people to migrate to safer places, either within the same country or to neighboring nations.

Availability of social services such as education, healthcare, and housing attracts people to regions or cities with better facilities.

Environmental factors, including drought, floods, and soil infertility, push people to leave areas affected by natural disasters in search of better living conditions.

8. Briefly explain two main groups of geomorphic processes.

Endogenic processes are internal earth movements such as volcanism, earthquakes, and folding, which originate from within the Earth's crust and shape landforms by building them up.

Exogenic processes are external forces like weathering, erosion, transportation, and deposition, which wear down and modify the Earth's surface by breaking and moving materials.

9. List four uses of contours in map interpretation.

Contours help to determine the height and elevation of land features above sea level, giving a clear picture of the terrain.

They are used to identify the shape of landforms such as hills, valleys, ridges, and depressions based on the contour patterns.

Contours assist in calculating the gradient or slope of the land by analyzing the spacing between contour lines.

They help in determining suitable sites for construction projects, roads, and settlement planning by indicating areas of steep and gentle slopes.

10. Provide two differences between sea breeze and land breeze.

A sea breeze occurs during the day when cool air from the sea moves inland to replace the rising warm air over land, while a land breeze occurs at night when cool air from the land moves towards the warmer sea.

A sea breeze brings cooler, moist air to coastal areas, often lowering daytime temperatures, while a land breeze carries drier, cooler air out to the sea during the night.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer two questions from this section. Each question carries 15 marks.

11. Describe six ways through which water can be polluted.

Discharge of untreated industrial waste into rivers, lakes, and oceans introduces harmful chemicals, heavy metals, and toxins that contaminate water sources.

Agricultural activities, such as the use of fertilizers and pesticides, result in runoff that carries harmful chemicals into nearby water bodies, causing nutrient pollution and harming aquatic life.

Domestic sewage and wastewater, when improperly disposed of, introduce harmful bacteria, viruses, and organic matter into water, leading to the spread of diseases.

Oil spills from ships and offshore drilling operations contaminate vast water surfaces, affecting marine ecosystems and making the water unsafe for human use.

Dumping of solid waste and plastics into water bodies causes physical pollution, blocking water channels and endangering aquatic animals through ingestion or entanglement.

Mining activities contribute to water pollution through the release of toxic minerals, sediments, and chemicals into nearby rivers and lakes, degrading water quality.

12. Examine six contributions of TAZAMA pipelines to the development of economy in Tanzania.

TAZAMA pipelines provide a reliable and efficient means of transporting petroleum products from Dar es Salaam to Zambia, reducing reliance on road and rail transport.

They help lower fuel transportation costs, making petroleum products more affordable to industries and consumers within Tanzania and the surrounding region.

The pipelines reduce congestion and damage to roads caused by heavy fuel tankers, saving the government maintenance expenses and improving road safety.

TAZAMA creates employment opportunities in the areas of pipeline maintenance, security, management, and logistics, contributing to income generation for Tanzanians.

The availability of steady fuel supplies through TAZAMA supports industrial activities, transportation, and power generation, boosting overall economic productivity.

It enhances trade relations and economic cooperation between Tanzania and Zambia by supporting mutual infrastructure and energy security.

13. Analyse six measures that can be used in modernizing fishing industry in Tanzania.

Introduction of modern fishing gear and equipment such as motorized boats, nets, and refrigeration systems increases efficiency and reduces post-harvest losses.

Establishing fish processing industries along major fishing areas ensures value addition and creates employment opportunities through fish packaging, preservation, and export.

Providing training and education to fishermen on sustainable fishing techniques, business management, and safety enhances productivity and environmental conservation.

Improving transport infrastructure, including roads, ports, and storage facilities, enables faster distribution of fish to markets and reduces spoilage.

Promoting aquaculture and fish farming reduces pressure on natural water bodies and provides an alternative source of fish products.

Strengthening policies and enforcing regulations on fishing seasons, net sizes, and fishing zones protect fish stocks and ensure the sustainability of the fishing industry.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

Answer two questions from this section. Each question carries 15 marks.

14. Describe six functions of schemes of work in the Teaching and Learning of Geography.

A scheme of work guides the teacher in organizing topics, subtopics, and activities in a logical sequence, ensuring that content is covered systematically within the academic term.

It assists teachers in allocating appropriate time to different topics based on their complexity and importance, promoting balanced coverage of the syllabus.

The scheme helps in identifying suitable teaching methods, resources, and materials needed for each lesson, ensuring effective lesson delivery.

It acts as a planning tool for teachers to set specific objectives for each topic, aligning lesson outcomes with syllabus requirements.

The scheme of work enables teachers to track and evaluate their progress in covering the syllabus, ensuring timely completion of planned content.

It serves as a reference document for supervisors, administrators, and fellow teachers to monitor teaching standards and classroom activities.

15. Explain six importance of giving assignments to the learners in the teaching and learning of Geography subject.

Assignments encourage learners to read widely and conduct research, promoting independent study habits and a deeper understanding of geographical concepts.

They help reinforce classroom lessons by giving students opportunities to apply the knowledge acquired in practical exercises and real-life situations.

Assignments serve as a tool for continuous assessment, enabling teachers to evaluate learners' progress and identify areas that require further explanation.

They improve learners' writing, presentation, and analytical skills, which are essential in interpreting geographical data and solving related problems.

Assignments foster a sense of responsibility and discipline, as students learn to manage their time and complete tasks within set deadlines.

They enhance creativity and critical thinking by requiring learners to explore different perspectives, solve problems, and express personal opinions on geographical issues.

16. Explain six main objectives of evaluation during the teaching and learning of Geography subject.

Evaluation helps measure the extent to which learners have achieved the set objectives and acquired knowledge, skills, and attitudes in Geography.

It identifies learners' strengths and weaknesses, guiding teachers in providing targeted support to improve students' understanding and performance.

Evaluation enables teachers to assess the effectiveness of their teaching methods, materials, and approaches, helping them adjust strategies for better outcomes.

It provides feedback to learners on their progress, motivating them to work harder and address areas of weakness.

Evaluation assists in making decisions on student promotion, placement, and certification based on demonstrated competence in Geography.

It guides curriculum developers and education managers in reviewing and improving Geography syllabuses, textbooks, and examination standards.