THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

713 **GEOGRAPHY**

(SUPPLEMENTARY)

Time: 3 Hours. **ANSWER** **Year: 2013**

Instructions

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

2. Answer **all** questions from Section A and **two (2)** questions from each of section B and C.

3. Section A carries **40** marks, Section B and C carry 30 marks each.

4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed inside the examination room.

5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet

SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. **Name four major landform types found in the eastern African corridor and give one short comment on how each influences settlement location.**

Rift valleys: These are long, narrow depressions formed by tectonic activity. Settlements tend to cluster along valley floors due to fertile soils and available water.

Plateaus: Elevated flat areas where settlements often occur on gentler slopes to avoid erosion but still access good farmland.

Mountains: High relief zones that limit settlement density but attract small communities around valleys and springs.

Escarpments: Steep slopes that can hinder transport and settlement, so communities often settle at the base or on gentler adjoining terrain.

2. **State four social reasons why communities may have large family sizes.**

Cultural preference for large families: Many communities value having many children as a source of social status.

Labor needs: Families rely on children to help with farming or domestic tasks, increasing household labor.

Low use of contraception: Limited access or acceptance of family planning contributes to continued high fertility.

Support in old age: Parents may have more children to ensure care in later life, especially where social safety nets are weak.

3. **List four immediate causes of infant deaths commonly observed in rural clinics.**

Malaria: Infants are highly susceptible, leading to fatalities if untreated promptly.

Respiratory infections: Pneumonia is a leading killer due to weak immunity and delayed healthcare access.

Diarrheal diseases: Often caused by unsafe water or poor hygiene, resulting in dehydration and death.

Premature birth complications: Lack of neonatal care increases mortality among preterm infants.

4. **What is a bearings-and-distance survey?**

It is a method of surveying land where measurements of distances and angles (bearings) between points are taken to map out an area accurately.

5. **Give four economic benefits that result from mountain ice deposits in northern landscapes.**

Hydropower generation: Melting ice provides water for rivers powering dams.

Tourism: Snow-capped mountains attract skiing and sightseeing, boosting local economies.

Irrigation supply: Meltwater supports agriculture in downstream valleys.

Mineral extraction: Glacial deposits may reveal valuable minerals like sand and gravel for construction.

6. **Mention two positive effects and two negative effects of travel-related income on local villages.**

Positive: Generates income for residents and improves infrastructure like roads and markets.

Negative: Can lead to environmental degradation, such as littering, and cultural disruption through outside influence.

7. (a) **Provide a one-line definition of environmental damage.**

Any human or natural activity that causes harm to the natural environment.

(b) **Give two categories used to sort types of damage.**

Physical damage: Examples include deforestation or soil erosion.
Chemical damage: Examples include pollution from industrial waste or pesticides.

8. (a) **Define contamination in a single sentence.**

Contamination is the introduction of harmful substances into the environment.

(b) **Give two common forms found near factories.**

Air contamination: Smoke or fumes released into the atmosphere.
Water contamination: Discharge of chemicals into rivers or streams.

9. **Name four physical elements required to site a river-power plant.**

Sufficient river flow: Ensures continuous water supply for turbines.
Gradient or drop: Needed to generate kinetic energy for electricity.
Stable geology: Supports dam and infrastructure construction.
Access for transmission lines: To connect the generated power to the grid.

10. **Explain in two short points why studying physical space is important in secondary schools.**

Enhances spatial awareness: Students understand landforms, climate, and human-environment interaction.
Supports problem-solving: Learners can analyze natural hazards and resource management issues.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

11. **Describe four practical abilities students gain from studying maps, each in a separate short paragraph.**

Navigation: Students can determine directions and locations using maps.

Scale interpretation: Learners calculate real distances from map scales, aiding planning.

Terrain analysis: Contour lines and symbols help predict slope and elevation, useful for construction or hiking.

Thematic understanding: Maps display population, vegetation, or rainfall patterns, supporting decision-making in agriculture and planning.

12. (a) **What are classroom visuals?**

These are teaching aids such as maps, charts, pictures, diagrams, and models used to illustrate geographical concepts.

(b) **Give three quick advantages of using printed maps during lessons; include one limitation.**

Advantages:

- Allow students to visualize spatial relationships.
- Encourage independent learning and map-reading skills.
- Easy to distribute to multiple learners.

Limitation:

- They can become outdated or damaged easily.

13. **Critically compare two recording tools used during fieldwork, focusing on accuracy and speed.**

Field notebooks: Highly flexible and accurate for qualitative notes, but slower for recording many data points.

GPS devices: Provide precise coordinates quickly, but may be expensive and require technical knowledge.

14. **Explain four uses a teacher gets from following a course outline.**

Planning lessons: Ensures topics are taught in sequence.

Time management: Helps allocate adequate time for each topic.

Assessment preparation: Aligns exercises and exams with the syllabus.

Resource allocation: Guides teachers on required maps, charts, or instruments for lessons.

SECTION C (20 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

15. (a) **What is meant by a teaching plan?**

A structured document detailing objectives, activities, and assessment methods for a specific lesson.

(b) **Prepare a concise 45-minute plan for Form One on "Day and night cycle", listing objectives, activities, and a quick check for learning.**

Objectives: Understand Earth's rotation and day-night cycle.
Activities: Demonstrate rotation with a globe, ask students to predict day/night in different regions.
Assessment: Short oral quiz or group discussion to confirm understanding.

16. **Give four simple strategies for guiding students during map-based practicals, with a brief example for each.**

Demonstration: Teacher shows how to measure distances using scale.
Observation prompts: Ask students to identify features along a transect.
Peer support: Students work in pairs to cross-check data.
Mini-assessment: Quick questions after each task to ensure comprehension.

17. **Draft a short lesson using Think-Pair-Share to teach contour interpretation; include timings for each phase.**

Think (5 min): Students calculate elevation differences individually.
Pair (10 min): Compare and discuss calculations with a partner.
Share (10 min): Present results to class; teacher clarifies errors.

18. **Discuss four reasons why assessment matters in a geography class, with one example method for each reason.**

Monitor learning: Short quizzes track student progress.

Provide feedback: Teacher comments on field reports guide improvement.

Guide teaching: Identify topics needing more attention through class discussions.

Measure achievement: Use practical exercises or map interpretation tasks to evaluate skills.