THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

013 **GEOGRAPHY**

Time: 2:30 Hours **ANSWERS** **Monday, 16th November 2015.**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
3. Section A and C carry **fifteen (15)** marks each and section B carries **seventy (70)** mark s.
4. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

1. For each of the following items choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and then write it in the box provided

(i) Environment refers to:

A. living and non-living organisms

B. living organisms, houses, and water

C. all things that surround human beings

D. plants, domestic animals, and houses

Answer: C (all things that surround human beings)

Reason: The environment includes both living (plants, animals) and non-living (air, water, soil) components, as well as physical surroundings that affect living organisms.

(ii) The main source of energy on the earth is:

A. wind

B. water

C. sun

D. natural gas

Answer: C (sun)

Reason: The sun is the ultimate source of energy for most natural processes on Earth, including photosynthesis, the water cycle, and weather patterns.

(iii) Which of the following occurs when three heavenly bodies are in one line?

A. Eclipse

B. Solstice

C. Equinox

D. Solar system

Answer: A (Eclipse)

Reason: An eclipse occurs when the sun, moon, and Earth align in a straight line, either causing a solar or lunar eclipse.

(iv) Which of the following is an advantage of land reclamation?

A. Soil fertility

B. Soil erosion

C. Increase of land

D. Decrease of production

Answer: C (Increase of land)

Reason: Land reclamation is the process of creating new land from water bodies, increasing the amount of usable land for agriculture, settlement, or industrial purposes.

(v) Which of the following is the compass bearing of South West?

A. 315°

B. 225°

C. 045°

D. 135°

Answer: B (225°)
Reason: Compass bearings are measured in degrees, and South West is located at 225° on a compass.

(vi) The part of Earth which forms continental crust is called:
A. Sima
B. Sial
C. Core
D. Crust
Answer: B (Sial)
Reason: Sial refers to the continental crust, composed mainly of silica (Si) and aluminum (Al), forming the uppermost layer of the Earth.

(vii) The temperature of Pwani, which is 0 meters above sea level, is 20°C. What is the approximate temperature for a place 3000 meters above sea level?
A. 2°C
B. 2.5°C
C. 18°C
D. 0.2°C
Answer: A (2°C)
Reason: Temperature decreases by approximately 6.5°C for every 1000 meters of altitude. At 3000 meters, the decrease would be about 19.5°C (6.5 x 3), resulting in 20°C - 19.5°C = 0.5°C (rounded to 2°C).

(viii) The system of growing one dominant crop is called:
A. Sedentary
B. Monoculture
C. Mixed farming
D. Pastoralism
Answer: B (Monoculture)
Reason: Monoculture involves the cultivation of a single crop over a large area, commonly practiced in commercial farming.

(ix) Which among the following are the economic uses of water bodies?
A. Domestic and industrial
B. Washing and transportation
C. Industrial and irrigation
D. Irrigation and drinking
Answer: C (Industrial and irrigation)
Reason: Water bodies are essential for industrial processes (cooling, production) and irrigation for agriculture, both of which contribute significantly to economic activities.

(x) Trees with shallow roots which can tolerate salt conditions of seawater are called:
A. Coniferous
B. Rainforest
C. Mangrove
D. Thickest
Answer: C (Mangrove)
Reason: Mangroves are adapted to saline coastal environments with shallow roots, enabling them to thrive in salty conditions and prevent soil erosion.

2. Match each item in List A with a correct response in List B by writing its letter below the number of the corresponding item in the table provided.

List A
(i) Keeping a large number of livestock by moving from one area to another in search of water and pasture.
(ii) Grazing of livestock in natural pasture land.
(iii) Rearing livestock in an extensive area for commercial purposes.
(iv) Seasonal movements of herdsmen between lowland and highlands in search of water and pasture.
(v) Rearing of livestock for production of milk.
(vi) Transitional system between total nomadism and sedentary livestock keeping.
(vii) Keeping of livestock for meat, hides, and wool.
(viii) Rearing of fowls, ducks, and geese for meat and eggs.
(ix) Keeping a small number of livestock in a shed.
(x) System of rearing of livestock and cultivation of crops.

List B
A. Poultry farming
B. Nomadism
C. Dairy farming
D. Transhumance
E. Monoculture
F. Pastoralism
G. Mixed farming
H. Ranching
I. Agriculture
J. Beef farming
K. Sedentary livestock keeping
L. Semi nomadism

Answers

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
B	F	H	D	C	L	J	A	K	G

3. The following statements are either correct or not correct. Write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct.

(i) Forests are always natural. FALSE
(ii) 247.5° represents the NNW direction. TRUE
(iii) Sustainable mining does not ensure that minerals serve humans for a long time. FALSE
(iv) Continental shelf is a long and fairly narrow raised part of the ocean floor. TRUE
(v) Cultural diversity, wildlife, good climate, and landscape may favor the development of tourism. TRUE
(vi) Hydrosphere refers to water masses. TRUE
(vii) The Stevenson screen is painted white to reflect light from the moon. FALSE
(viii) Renewable energy resources cannot be finished. TRUE
(ix) Availability of raw materials is not necessary for the development of manufacturing industries. FALSE
(x) Rotation of the earth causes differences in time between places. TRUE

4. (a)Mention three ways of locating places on a map.

(i) Grid references pinpoint the exact position of a place using a coordinate system.
(ii) Latitude and longitude provide a global positioning system for identifying locations.
(iii) Physical features such as rivers, mountains, or landmarks help in identifying locations.

(b) Name three methods used to measure the distance of linear features on a map.

(i) A ruler measures straight distances directly on a map.
(ii) A thread helps measure curved or irregular distances.
(iii) A divider measures distances by stepping over sections of the feature.

(c)Giving one example for each, name three ways of expressing the scale of a map.

(i) Verbal scale (e.g., "1 cm represents 1 km")
Verbal scales use a simple statement to show the relationship between map and real-world distances
(ii) Linear scale (e.g., a line marked with distance intervals)
Linear scales graphically represent distances using a scaled line.
(iii) Representative fraction (e.g., 1:50,000)
Representative fractions use a numerical ratio between map units and ground units.

.
(d) Mention three human activities which cause forest destruction.

(i) Agriculture leads to forest clearance for crops or grazing.
(ii) Logging removes trees for wood or paper industries.
(iii) Urban development clears forests for roads, buildings, and other infrastructures.

5. (a)Distinguish the following terms:
(i) Solar system and solar energy.
The solar system is the sun and celestial objects orbiting it, such as planets and asteroids. Solar energy is the energy from sunlight harnessed for heating or electricity.

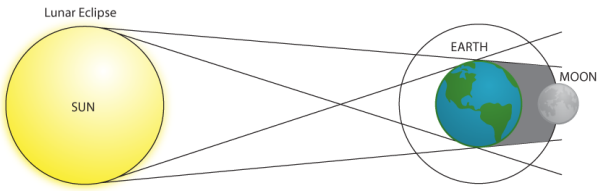
(ii) Raw materials and manufacturing industries.
Raw materials are natural resources like minerals or crops used in production. Manufacturing industries process raw materials into finished products like textiles or machinery.

(iii) Map and scale of a map.
A map represents Earth's surface on paper or digitally, while a scale indicates the ratio of map distance to actual ground distance.

(iv) Plateau and mountain.
A plateau is a flat elevated area, while a mountain is a steep landform with high elevation.

(b)
(i) Define lunar eclipse.
A lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth is directly between the sun and the moon, casting a shadow on the moon.

(ii) Draw a well-labeled diagram to show lunar eclipse.



6. Explain five measures which can be taken to ensure the sustainability of forests in Tanzania.

Measures to ensure the sustainability of forests in Tanzania include
community-based forest management, which empowers local communities to manage and benefit from nearby forests, encouraging sustainable practices and reducing illegal activities.

Strengthening legal frameworks and enforcement by implementing and enforcing laws that protect forests helps curb illegal logging and land conversion.

Promoting sustainable agricultural practices such as agroforestry reduces the pressure on forests for agricultural expansion.
Reforestation and afforestation programs, such as tree planting campaigns and restoring degraded lands, help replenish forest cover and maintain ecological balance.

Public awareness and education about the importance of forests foster a culture of conservation and responsible resource use.

7. Describe five negative effects of crop cultivation on the environment.

Crop cultivation can negatively affect the environment in several ways.
Intensive farming practices lead to soil degradation, causing erosion, loss of fertility, and desertification, which diminishes agricultural productivity.

The use of fertilizers and pesticides results in water pollution, as runoff contaminates water bodies, causing eutrophication and harming aquatic ecosystems.

Agricultural practices also release greenhouse gases like methane and nitrous oxide, contributing to climate change. Monoculture practices reduce genetic diversity, making crops more vulnerable to pests and diseases while also causing habitat loss for wildlife.

Additionally, irrigation for crop cultivation overuses water resources, leading to shortages and affecting local communities and ecosystems.

8. Describe five uses of petroleum in Tanzania.

Petroleum has many uses in Tanzania.
It is a primary transportation fuel, with products like gasoline and diesel powering vehicles, facilitating the movement of goods and people.

In areas not connected to the national grid, petroleum fuels generators to provide essential electricity.

Manufacturing industries utilize petroleum as a primary energy source for machinery and production processes.

In households, kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) are commonly used for cooking and heating purposes.

Petroleum derivatives also serve as lubricants for engines and as raw materials in the production of plastics, chemicals, and synthetic materials.

9. Explain six advantages of water bodies to human life.

Water bodies provide numerous advantages to human life.
They are essential sources of drinking water, with lakes, rivers, and aquifers providing fresh water for human consumption and daily use.

Water bodies support agriculture by supplying necessary water for irrigating crops, which ensures food production and security.

Navigable rivers and lakes facilitate transportation and trade, enhancing connectivity and the economy.

They also serve as habitats for fish and other aquatic life, supporting fishing and aquaculture, which provide food and livelihoods for communities.

Recreational activities such as swimming and boating, as well as tourism, benefit from water bodies.

Additionally, rivers and dams are harnessed to produce hydroelectric power, supplying renewable energy to households and industries.

10. Elaborate five tourist honeypots found in Tanzania.

Tanzania's tourist honeypots include some of the most remarkable destinations in the world.
Serengeti National Park is renowned for the Great Migration, where millions of wildebeest and zebras traverse its plains annually.

Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak, offers trekking adventures and stunning vistas for climbers and nature enthusiasts.

Zanzibar Archipelago is famous for its pristine beaches, rich cultural heritage, and historic Stone Town, a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Ngorongoro Crater, a vast volcanic caldera, teems with diverse wildlife, providing unique safari experiences.

Selous Game Reserve is one of the largest faunal reserves in the world, known for its untouched wilderness and variety of animal species. These destinations play a significant role in Tanzania's tourism industry and economy.