

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

013

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2021.

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)** marks.
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.

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1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Why is it important to study Geography?

- A To be able to identify and explain aspects of production
- B To gain knowledge on the availability of human resources
- C To know how different tribes in the world relate to each other
- D To know the relationship between man and his environment

Answer: D

(ii) What are the basic components of a map?

- A Title, key, compass direction, margin and scale
- B Conversion table, north direction, contour and key
- C Topography, map scale, key and margin
- D Grid north, true north and magnetic north

Answer: A

(iii) Why the sun rises from East and sets in the West?

- A The Earth rotates from East to West
- B The Earth revolves around the sun
- C The Earth is bigger than the sun
- D The Earth rotates from West to East

Answer: D

(iv) The following are the measures to improve small scale agriculture in Tanzania except;

- A Provision of soft loans for improved investment in agriculture
- B Encouraging farmers to adopt plantation agriculture in rural areas
- C Educating farmers on good farming techniques
- D Establishment of cooperatives that can assist farmers

Answer: B

(v) Which one is an economic importance of livestock keeping in Tanzania?

- A Keeping small number of animals
- B Source of government revenues
- C Keeping large number of animals in non-productive land
- D Reducing animal diseases

Answer: B

(vi) Why forest conservation is very important?

- A Variety of forest products can be obtained
- B It is a major concern of the government
- C Mineral deposits are obtained
- D Forest is the only home of animals

Answer: A

(vii) A scale of the map which is expressed as one centimeter on the map represents one kilometer on ground is called

- A Representative fraction
- B Linear scale
- C Linear scale
- D Small scale

Answer: B

(viii) When the top of the jar full of milk is covered with a piece of thin paper and then held upside down, the milk did not spill. How is a force inside the jar called?

- A Pressure
- B Atmosphere
- C Atmospheric condition
- D Atmospheric pressure

Answer: D

(ix) The difference of time between Accra in Ghana and Bujumbura in Burundi is 2 hours. What is the longitudinal distance between the two towns?

- A 15°
- B 8°
- C 30°
- D 60°

Answer: C

(x) Which set among the following shows the long-term observations of a climate of a place?

- A Precipitation, humidity, temperature and wind
- B Wind, air-mass, mist, fog and temperature
- C Mist, dew point, wind speed and wind direction
- D Wind direction, precipitation, humidity and air-mass

Answer: A

2. Match the descriptions of bodies in the solar system in List A with the correct solar system body in List B by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A

- (i) Solid heavenly bodies revolving around the sun.
- (ii) Objects with leading heads and bright tails in the sky.
- (iii) Piece of hard matter falling from outer space.
- (iv) The moons of the planets.
- (v) The natural satellite of the earth.

List B

A Meteors

B Moon

C Asteroids

D Planets

E Satellites

F Comets

G Solar eclipse

Answers:

(i) D

(ii) F

(iii) A

(iv) E

(v) B

3. In each of the items (i) - (x), write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct in the black space provided.

(i) Natural gas is a non-renewable energy resource.

Answer: FALSE

(ii) Lunar eclipses prove that the earth is spherical in shape.

Answer: TRUE

(iii) Precipitation refers to the deposition of moisture and air from the atmosphere on the earth's surface.

Answer: FALSE

(iv) Solar energy is the arrangement of the planets and solid objects in relation to the position from the sun.

Answer: FALSE

(v) Square method is the only method of measuring areas of irregular figure on the map.

Answer: FALSE

(vi) All longitude lines are great circles.

Answer: FALSE

(vii) The amount of fresh water in the river affects the salinity of the ocean water.

Answer: TRUE

(viii) Irrigation can be done on small scale and large scale farming.

Answer: TRUE

(ix) Hydropower is tapped by directing the water and wind to turn the turbine to generate electricity.

Answer: FALSE

(x) The earth's rotation causes eclipse of the moon, the sun and variations of seasons of the year.

Answer: FALSE

4. The students were watching a video program showing the earth's surface in Tanzania which was irregular. Difference in altitudes and slope give rise to different features and human activities observed in the video program.

(a) Outline five possible features observed by the students.

- (i) Mountains
- (ii) Plateaus
- (iii) Valleys
- (iv) Plains
- (v) Basins

(b) By giving an example, mention three major types of water bodies observed.

- (i) Rivers (e.g., Rufiji River)
- (ii) Lakes (e.g., Lake Victoria)
- (iii) Oceans (e.g., Indian Ocean)

(c) Give an example of the main natural basin on the earth's surface observed by the students in the video program.

Answer: Congo Basin

(d) Name four possible types of a large and elevated part of the earth's surface that rise from greater height the students observed.

- (i) Mountains
- (ii) Plateaus
- (iii) Hills
- (iv) Escarpments

5. The Form Two students were very happy to visit a place where a process of extracting valuable geological substance from the crust was taking place.

(a) How is the process taking place in the area called?

Answer: Mining

(b) List three possible types of valuable geological substance found in the area.

- (i) Gold
- (ii) Coal
- (iii) Diamonds

(c) Describe three main methods of extracting those valuable geological substances in the area.

- (i) Open-pit mining: Extracting minerals from an open pit or surface excavation.
- (ii) Underground mining: Extracting minerals from deep underground tunnels.
- (iii) Alluvial mining: Collecting minerals from riverbeds or sediment deposits.

(d) Outline five possible environmental hazards caused by the process taking place in the area.

- (i) Soil erosion
- (ii) Deforestation
- (iii) Water pollution
- (iv) Air pollution
- (v) Loss of biodiversity

6. Suppose you have been given different maps by your Geography teacher showing rivers, a lake, ponds, and other man-made features for your personal studies:

(a) Name three possible ways of locating the position of the features you will observe.

- (i) Using grid references
- (ii) Using latitude and longitude coordinates
- (iii) Using map symbols and keys

(b) Show five steps involved in determining the distance of a river between two points on that map by using a straight edge of paper.

- (i) Place the straight edge of paper along the river's course from the starting point.
- (ii) Mark the starting point and ending point of the river on the paper.
- (iii) For curves, fold the paper along the river to follow its bends and mark each fold.
- (iv) Once the entire distance is marked, straighten the paper.
- (v) Measure the total marked length with a ruler and convert it to the actual ground distance using the map scale.

(c) Mention three methods you will use to calculate the area of a lake in that map.

- (i) Grid square method
- (ii) Tracing method using graph paper
- (iii) Using a planimeter

(d) Name three categories of maps that could have been provided by the teacher.

- (i) Physical maps
- (ii) Topographical maps
- (iii) Political maps

7. Explain the five disadvantages of road transport.

Poor maintenance of roads

Many roads, especially in rural areas, are poorly maintained, leading to frequent damage and high repair costs for vehicles.

Traffic congestion

In urban areas, road transport often suffers from traffic congestion, causing delays and reducing efficiency.

Limited capacity

Road transport is not suitable for carrying bulky or heavy goods over long distances compared to rail or sea transport.

Accidents

Road transport is prone to accidents, which can lead to loss of life and damage to goods.

High cost of fuel and maintenance

Vehicles require regular maintenance and fuel, making road transport expensive for long-distance travel.

8. Explain five contributions of the mining industry to the economy of Tanzania.

Employment creation

The mining sector provides jobs for many Tanzanians, both directly in mines and indirectly in supporting services.

Source of government revenue

Taxes, royalties, and licensing fees from mining activities contribute significantly to the national income.

Foreign exchange earnings

Exports of minerals like gold and diamonds bring in foreign currency, stabilizing the economy.

Development of infrastructure

Mining activities often lead to the development of roads, schools, and healthcare facilities in mining areas.

Promotion of local businesses

Mining stimulates the growth of local businesses that supply goods and services to mining operations.

9. Describe five types of manufacturing industries found in East Africa.

Food and beverage industries

These industries process agricultural products like cereals, dairy, and beverages for consumption.

Textile industries

These produce fabrics and clothing using locally available raw materials like cotton.

Chemical industries

They manufacture products such as fertilizers, soaps, and paints.

Building material industries

These industries produce items like cement, bricks, and tiles for construction.

Metal industries

They focus on the production of metal goods, including steel, aluminum, and utensils.

10. Explain five characteristics of small-scale agriculture.

Low capital investment

Small-scale farmers often lack access to significant capital for equipment and farm inputs.

Use of family labor

Most small-scale farms rely on family members for labor rather than hired workers.

Subsistence farming

The produce is mainly for home consumption, with little surplus for sale.

Small land size

Farms are typically small, ranging from less than one hectare to a few hectares.

Traditional farming methods

Farmers often use hand tools and traditional techniques rather than mechanized equipment.