

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA  
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

**013**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Time: 2:30 Hour**

**SOLUTIONS**

**Year: 2025**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in spaces provided.
3. Section A and C carry **fifteen (15)** marks each and section B carries **seventy (70)** marks.
4. All writing must be in **blue** or **black** ink, **except** drawings which must be in pencil.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right corner of every page.

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## SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

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

(i) Sage had a tour away from his country where he experienced high temperature during day time and low temperature during the night. Which climatic region was visited by Sage?

- A Tropical climate
- B Tundra climate
- C Mountain climate
- D Hot desert climate

Answer: D Hot desert climate. Hot desert climates experience very high temperatures during the day and very low temperatures at night due to clear skies and dry air.

(ii) Gemu grows maize, potatoes and keeps hens on her farm. Identify the agriculture method practiced by her.

- A Mixed farming
- B Crop rotation
- C Shifting cultivation
- D Bush fallowing

Answer: A Mixed farming. Mixed farming involves growing crops and keeping livestock on the same farm.

(iii) Which type of renewable energy resource is affordable and mainly used by rural societies in Tanzania?

- A Coal
- B Natural gas
- C Fuel wood

D Petroleum

Answer: C Fuel wood. Fuel wood is cheap, easily available, and commonly used in rural areas.

(iv) Which type of transport will be suitable for transporting new school buses from Japan to Dar es Salaam City?

A Land transport

B Air transport

C Pipe line transport

D Water transport

Answer: D Water transport. Water transport is suitable for heavy and bulky goods over long distances across oceans.

(v) United States of America has large stretches of land. What time zones are accepted to avoid time confusion?

A Several time zones

B Dual time zones

C Particular time zone

D Constant time zone

Answer: A Several time zones. Large countries adopt several time zones to avoid confusion in local time.

(vi) Asha travelled from Tanzania to Namibia to visit Caprivi Game Park. Who is Asha in Namibia?

A Domestic tourist

B International geologist

C Domestic geologist

D International tourist

Answer: D International tourist. A person visiting another country for leisure is an international tourist.

(vii) Which type of mountain is formed by cooling and solidification of hot molten materials from the interior of the Earth?

- A Volcanic mountain
- B Block mountain
- C Fold mountain
- D Residual mountain

Answer: A Volcanic mountain. These mountains are formed from solidified magma or lava.

(viii) Aksh was told by his teacher to use scale of a map which is written in a division. Which map scale will he use?

- A Linear scale
- B Statement scale
- C Representative fraction scale
- D Medium scale

Answer: A Linear scale. A linear scale is drawn using divisions to show distance.

(ix) Rabia's father is working in an industry which changes leather to shoes. What type of industry is that?

- A Fabricating industry
- B Processing industry
- C Chemical industry
- D Textile industry

Answer: A Fabricating industry. Fabricating industries convert materials into finished products.

(x) Which mineral among the following is used for cutting and shaping glass into different shapes?

- A Coal
- B Copper

C Diamond

D Iron

Answer: C Diamond. Diamond is very hard and is used for cutting glass.

2. Match the descriptions of surface and underground water sources in List A with their corresponding names in List B by writing the letter of the correct response below the item number in the table provided

List A	List B
(i) Water found through drilling the water table	A Pond
(ii) Water which flow from the ground naturally	B River
(iii) Running water within a small channel	C Well
(iv) Moving water within a natural channel into a lake	D Lake
(v) Large body of salt water on the Earth's surface	E Ocean
	F Spring
	G Stream

Answers

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
List B	C	F	G	B	E

## SECTION B

Answer all questions in this section

3. The temperature at Shoro village which is located at 800 m above sea level is 68°F and the temperature of Kocho village is 32°C.

- (a) Convert the temperature of the Kocho village into Fahrenheit.

$$\begin{aligned} F &= (9/5 \times 32) + 32 \\ &= 57.6 + 32 = 89.6^\circ\text{F}. \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Convert the temperature of Shoro village into Centigrade.

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 5/9 (68 - 32) \\ &= 5/9 \times 36 = 20^\circ\text{C}. \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Identify six possible causes of temperature variation in those villages.

Temperature variation may be caused by the following factors,

Altitude affects temperature because as height above sea level increases, air becomes thinner and temperatures decrease, so highland areas are cooler than lowland areas.

Latitude influences temperature since areas near the Equator receive direct sunlight and are hotter, while areas far from the Equator receive slanting rays and are cooler.

Distance from the sea affects temperature because coastal areas experience moderate temperatures due to the influence of sea breezes, while inland areas experience extreme temperatures.

Prevailing winds influence temperature by transporting warm or cold air masses from one region to another, thereby increasing or reducing local temperatures.

Vegetation cover affects temperature by providing shade and increasing moisture through transpiration, which lowers temperatures, while areas with little vegetation are hotter.

Human activities such as deforestation, industrialization, and urbanization increase heat absorption and release, leading to higher temperatures in affected areas.

4. The Form Two students saw an extensive area covered with trees of same sizes and species.

(a) How is the main resource seen by the students called?

The resource is called a forest.

(b) Name the type of the resource mentioned in (a).

It is a renewable resource.

(c) Describe four possible factors which may affect distribution of the resource.

Forest distribution is influenced by rainfall, temperature, soil type, and human activities such as deforestation.

5. Suppose your young brother asked you to teach him on the most common parallels of the Earth.

(a) Which five possible parallels you will teach him?

The Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, and Antarctic Circle.

(b) By using a well labeled diagram illustrate the parallels named in (a) with their correct degrees.

The Equator is at  $0^\circ$ , Tropic of Cancer at  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ , Tropic of Capricorn at  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ , Arctic Circle at  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ , and Antarctic Circle at  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ .

6. Koli keeps small number of livestock in a shed while Mkude always moves with his livestock from one grazing land to another.

(a) Who is Mkude?

Mkude is a pastoralist.

(b) Identify Koli's type of livestock keeping.

Koli practices sedentary livestock keeping.

(c) Describe four characteristics of Koli's type of livestock keeping.

It involves keeping few animals

animals are kept in sheds

grazing is done near the homestead

modern animal husbandry methods may be used.

7. Study carefully the following diagram and then answer the questions that follows.

(a) Name the planets labeled A to E.

Venus, Mars, Jupiter,

(b) Which planet is more likely to be the hottest?

Venus.

(c) Identify the coldest planet.

Neptune.

(d) How is an elliptical path used by the planets to revolve around the sun in the solar system called?

It is called an orbit.

8. Study the world map provided and answer the questions that follows.

(a) Describe the features presented by H and N.

A continent has several distinct features, which can be described as follows.

A continent is a very large continuous land mass. It is much larger than islands and occupies a significant portion of the Earth's surface.

A continent is separated from other continents by natural boundaries. These boundaries include oceans, seas, or large water bodies that clearly divide one continent from another.

A continent contains a variety of physical features. These include mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, lakes, and deserts within the same land mass.

A continent supports a large population. It is inhabited by many people with different cultures, languages, and economic activities.

A continent has diverse climates and vegetation. Different parts of a continent experience different climatic conditions, leading to varied plant and animal life.

(b) Name the features labeled A to G.

- A. North America
- B. South America
- C. Africa
- D. Europe
- E. Asia
- F. Australia
- G. Atrantic

9. Aki was assigned by his Geography teacher to draw a topographical map.

(a) List five essentials of the map he will use.

Title, scale, key, direction, and frame.

(b) What are the five possible uses of the map drawn by Aki?

The map can be used for navigation, planning, education, military purposes, and locating resources.

## SECTION C

Answer question ten (10)

10. Giving five points explain the effects of the Earth's rotation.

### **the effects of the Earth's rotation.**

The rotation of the Earth causes day and night. As the Earth spins on its axis, the side facing the Sun experiences daylight while the opposite side experiences darkness.

The rotation of the Earth leads to differences in local time. Places at different longitudes experience different times because the Earth rotates from west to east.

The Earth's rotation causes the apparent movement of the Sun, Moon, and stars. These heavenly bodies appear to rise in the east and set in the west due to the spinning of the Earth.

The rotation of the Earth causes deflection of winds and ocean currents. Moving air and water are deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.

The Earth's rotation results in the flattening at the poles and bulging at the equator. Continuous spinning causes the equatorial region to bulge outward while the poles remain slightly flattened.