

SMZ
ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2013

031

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

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. a) A map is _____

Answer: A map is a representation of the Earth's surface or a part of it, drawn to scale, on a flat surface.

b) The essentials of a good map are:

- i) Title
- ii) Scale
- iii) Compass direction
- iv) Key/Legend
- v) Grid system

c) Study the map below and then label the symbols and signs:

Answer:

- A: Forest
- B: Bridge
- C: Road
- D: River
- E: Settlement
- F: Cultivated land
- G: Swamp
- H: Contour lines

2. a) With examples, briefly explain three ways of expressing the scale of a map:

Answer:

- i) Statement scale: This method expresses scale in words, for example, "1 cm represents 1 km."
- ii) Representative fraction (RF): This is a ratio or fraction, for example, 1:50,000.
- iii) Linear scale: This is a graphical representation of scale shown as a straight line divided into sections.

b) You are given two maps of the same size but drawn on different scales, one drawn on a large scale and the other on a small scale. Point out which map:

Answer:

- i) Covers a larger ground area than the other: Small scale map
- ii) Shows the features more clearly than the other: Large scale map

3. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B by writing the letter of the correct answer in the space provided in Column A:

Column A:

- i. Large Ocean in the world _____
- ii. Natural Satellite _____
- iii. Core _____
- iv. Autumn Equinox _____
- v. Tundra Climate _____

Column B:

- A. Seasons
- B. Mantle
- C. Moon
- D. The earth's zone which is made up of nickel and iron
- E. The sun is over head at 21st March
- F. Pacific Ocean
- G. The uppermost layer of the earth
- H. Characteristic by short and cool summer
- I. Antarctic Ocean
- J. The sun is overhead at 23rd September

Answer:

- i. F
- ii. C
- iii. D
- iv. J
- v. H

4. Choose the correct answer by writing the letter in the space provided.

i) The continent which is almost entirely made up of islands is _____.

- A: Africa
- B: Europe
- C: Australia
- D: Antarctica

Answer: C: Australia

Reason: Australia is considered a continent and is entirely made up of one large island, surrounded by smaller islands. Other continents like Africa and Europe are part of larger landmasses, while Antarctica is not composed of islands.

ii) _____ are good examples of fold mountains in Africa.

- A: Uluguru and Oldonyo Lengai
- B: Jos and Karoo
- C: Elgon and Kilimanjaro
- D: Atlas and Cape Ranges

Answer: D: Atlas and Cape Ranges

Reason: Fold mountains form due to the collision of tectonic plates, and the Atlas Mountains are the most significant fold mountains in Africa. The other options include volcanic or rift mountains, not fold mountains.

iii) Rotation of the earth results to _____.

- A: Elliptical orbit
- B: Change of the seasons
- C: Day and night
- D: Leap year

Answer: C: Day and night

Reason: The Earth's rotation on its axis causes the cycle of day and night. The elliptical orbit and leap year are related to Earth's revolution, while seasons result from the Earth's tilt and orbit around the Sun.

iv) Temperature is measured by _____.

- A: Stevenson Screen
- B: Minimum and Maximum temperature
- C: Six's thermometer
- D: Anemometer

Answer: C: Six's thermometer

Reason: Six's thermometer is specifically designed to measure temperature. The Stevenson Screen is a shelter used to house thermometers, while anemometers measure wind speed, and the option "Minimum and Maximum temperature" is a description, not an instrument.

v) The shallow part of the sea that stretches out from the coast to where the ocean floor suddenly slopes steeply into the deep sea is _____.

- A: Continental slope
- B: The deep sea plain
- C: The ocean deep
- D: Continental shelf

Answer: D: Continental shelf

Reason: The continental shelf is the shallow underwater landmass extending from a continent, while the slope leads to deeper areas of the ocean. The deep-sea plain and ocean deep are unrelated to this description.

vi) If the time at Zanzibar town 40°E is 10:00 am. The time at Kasese town 30°E will be _____.

- A: 10:00 am
- B: 10:40 am
- C: 9:20 am
- D: 9:40 am

Answer: D: 9:40 am

Reason: Each degree of longitude accounts for a time difference of 4 minutes. Since Kasese is 10° west of Zanzibar, the time difference is 40 minutes earlier.

vii) Soil erosion may not be prevented by _____.

- A: Over-cropping
- B: Terracing
- C: Count our ploughing

D: Planting trees

Answer: A: Over-cropping

Reason: Over-cropping depletes soil nutrients and contributes to erosion. The other options are methods to prevent soil erosion.

viii) Which of the following is not a form of precipitation _____.

A: Snow

B: Haze

C: Rain

D: Dew

Answer: B: Haze

Reason: Precipitation includes forms of water like rain, snow, and dew. Haze is caused by fine particles or pollution in the atmosphere, not by precipitation.

ix) If the location of a point on a map is given by grid reference 456493, then _____.

A: 456 are degrees

B: 456 are longitudes

C: 493 are Northings

D: 493 are Eastings

Answer: C: 493 are Northings

Reason: In grid references, the first three digits (456) represent Eastings, and the last three digits (493) represent Northings.

x) About 98% of the matter making the sun is _____.

A: Light and heat

B: Lighten elements of hydrogen and helium

C: Heavier elements

D: Gases, heat, and sun rays

Answer: B: Lighten elements of hydrogen and helium

Reason: The Sun is primarily composed of hydrogen and helium, which are light elements. Heavier elements make up only a small portion.

5. In the following statement, Write "T" if the statements is True and "F" if the statement is false.

i) Mahogany, ebony, rosewood, and ironwood are examples of Savanna Climate _____.

Answer: F

ii) Cold currents are types of ocean currents that cause the formation of desert at particular regions.

Answer: T

iii) Usambara range is an example of block mountain in _____.

Answer: T

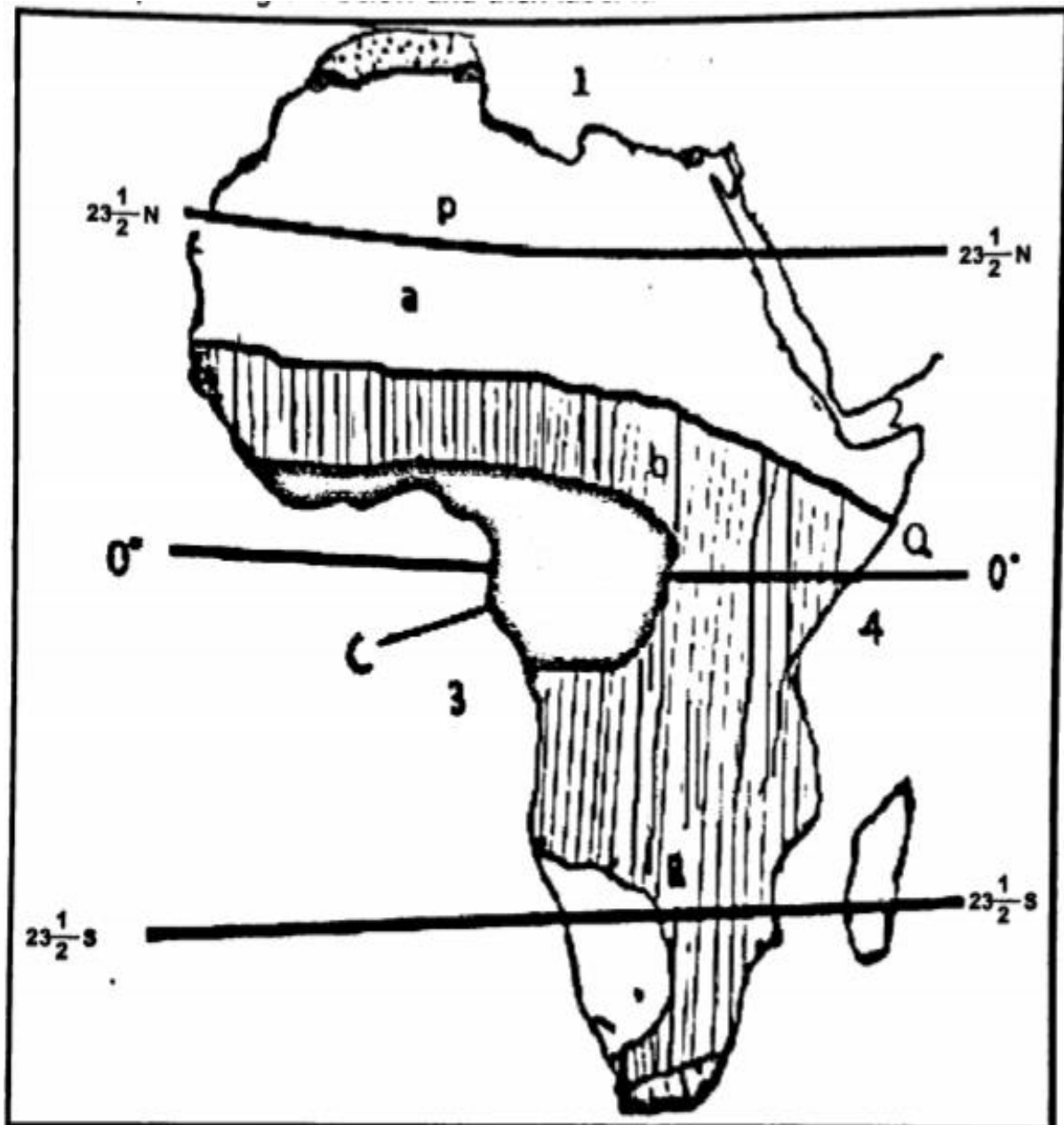
iv) China is the largest populated country in the world _____.

Answer: T

v) Overgrazing is the one among the methods of combating soil erosion _____.

Answer: F

6. Study carefully the diagram below and then label it.



i) Name the climate marked a, b, and c

Answer:

a: Equatorial climate

b: Tropical climate

c: Desert climate

ii) Name the ocean and seas numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4

Answer:

- 1: Atlantic Ocean
- 2: Indian Ocean
- 3: Mediterranean Sea
- 4: Red Sea

iii) Name the latitudes marked P, Q, and R

Answer:

- P: Tropic of Cancer
- Q: Equator
- R: Tropic of Capricorn

7. a) What is weather forecasting

Answer: Weather forecasting is the scientific prediction of atmospheric conditions for a specific place and time, based on the analysis of meteorological data.

b) List down any three elements of weather

Answer:

- i) Temperature
- ii) Humidity
- iii) Precipitation

c) What are the importances of weather forecasting in daily life activities? Give any five examples.

Answer:

- i) Helps in agricultural planning.
- ii) Guides transportation and navigation.
- iii) Assists in disaster preparedness.
- iv) Supports outdoor event planning.
- v) Aids in health precautions against extreme weather.

8. a) Land reclamation is

Answer: Land reclamation is the process of creating new land from oceans, rivers, or other water bodies by filling them with sand, rocks, or other materials to make it suitable for human use.

b) Give four benefits of land reclamation in the Netherlands

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Answer:

- i) Increased agricultural land.
- ii) Mitigation of flooding risks.
- iii) Expansion of industrial and residential areas.
- iv) Improved infrastructure development.

c) Explain four problems faced by the Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA)

Answer

- i) Insufficient funding for large-scale projects.
- ii) Environmental degradation and deforestation.
- iii) Poor coordination with local communities.
- iv) Limited technical expertise and manpower.

d) What are the effects of industrialization on the environment? Give three examples.

Answer:

- i) Air and water pollution.
- ii) Deforestation and habitat destruction.
- iii) Increased greenhouse gas emissions causing climate change.

9. a) Define the term transport

Answer: Transport is the movement of people, goods, and services from one place to another using various means such as roads, railways, airways, and waterways.

b) Discuss any three developments of transport in East Africa.

- i) Construction of new highways and road networks to connect major towns and cities.
- ii) Expansion and modernization of railway systems such as the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR).
- iii) Development of international airports and improvement of air transport services.

c) What are the three problems limiting the development of the transport industry in East Africa?

- i) Poor infrastructure, including bad roads and outdated railway systems.
- ii) High costs of maintenance and construction of transport systems.
- iii) Insecurity and political instability in some regions.

d) Suggest any three ways to address the problems facing Tanzania's transport industry.

- i) Increase government investment in transport infrastructure development.
- ii) Encourage private sector participation through public-private partnerships.
- iii) Enhance security measures and maintenance of transport facilities.

10. a) Write short notes on the following terms:

- i) Arabic farming: It refers to farming practices carried out in arid and semi-arid regions, often involving irrigation systems to cultivate crops.
- ii) Mixed farming: A farming system where both crops and livestock are raised on the same farm.
- iii) Transhumance: The seasonal movement of livestock between grazing areas in search of pasture and water.

iv) Shifting cultivation: A traditional farming practice where land is cleared, cultivated for a few years, and then abandoned to allow for natural regeneration.

b) Discuss the two problems facing beef farmers in Tanzania.

- i) Limited access to quality veterinary services and livestock health care.
- ii) Inadequate market infrastructure for selling beef products.

c) Explain two ways of improving large-scale agriculture in Tanzania.

- i) Providing access to modern farming equipment and technology.
- ii) Enhancing irrigation systems to ensure year-round farming.

11. a) A forest is a large area of land covered with trees, shrubs, and other vegetation, providing habitat for wildlife and resources for human use.

b) Discuss four factors influencing the distribution of forest resources.

- i) Climate, such as rainfall and temperature.
- ii) Soil fertility and type.
- iii) Human activities, including deforestation and conservation efforts.
- iv) Topography, such as altitude and slope of the land.

c) Mention three problems associated with forest resource harvesting.

- i) Deforestation leading to loss of biodiversity.
- ii) Soil erosion due to removal of vegetation cover.
- iii) Climate change caused by reduced carbon sequestration.

d) List down two ways of addressing problems facing forests in the world.

- i) Implementing afforestation and reforestation programs.
- ii) Enforcing laws and policies to prevent illegal logging.

12. a) Identify five sources of energy.

- i) Solar energy
- ii) Wind energy
- iii) Hydro energy
- iv) Geothermal energy
- v) Fossil fuels

b) Outline three advantages of solar energy.

- i) It is renewable and sustainable.
- ii) It reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
- iii) It is cost-effective in the long run.