

SMZ  
ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

031

GEOGRAPHY

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**monday, 08th November 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.

maktaba.tetea.org



1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the table below.

i. The energy used by most African countries in drying clothes, fruits, and grain is

- A: Atomic energy
- B: Lunar energy
- C: Machine energy
- D: Solar energy

**Correct Answer: D (Solar energy)**

**Reason: Solar energy is abundant and readily available in African countries, making it a primary source of energy for drying purposes.**

ii. The second largest lake in the world is

- A: Caspian Sea
- B: Lake Chad
- C: Lake Superior
- D: Lake Victoria

**Correct Answer: C (Lake Superior)**

**Reason: Lake Superior is the second largest lake in the world by surface area, following the Caspian Sea.**

iii. Rocks, soil, and mountains constitute

- A: Hydrological features of the Earth
- B: Man-made features of the Earth
- C: Natural features of the Earth
- D: Social features of the Earth

**Correct Answer: C (Natural features of the Earth)**

**Reason: These are naturally occurring elements of the Earth's surface and not man-made or social features.**

iv. Mediterranean climate is very common for the production of

- A: Coffee and cocoa
- B: Oranges and lemons
- C: Salt and tea
- D: Wheat and millet

**Correct Answer: B (Oranges and lemons)**

**Reason: The Mediterranean climate is ideal for citrus fruits such as oranges and lemons.**

v. The longitude of place Y whose local time is 9:00 am when the local time at Greenwich meridian (0°) is noon will be

- A: 45°E
- B: 90°W
- C: 45°W
- D: 90°E

**Correct Answer: C (45°W)**

**Reason: Each 15° of longitude represents one hour of time difference. Since 9:00 am is three hours behind Greenwich Mean Time, the location must be 45° west.**

vi. The instrument which is used to measure humidity is

A: Barometer

B: Hygrometer

C: Hydrometer

D: Thermometer

**Correct Answer: B (Hygrometer)**

**Reason: Hygrometers are designed to measure humidity in the atmosphere.**

vii. In the Southern Hemisphere, the summer solstice is in

A: 21st March

B: 21st June

C: 22nd September

D: 22nd December

**Correct Answer: D (22nd December)**

**Reason: The Southern Hemisphere experiences its summer solstice around December 22nd.**

viii. About 90% of the matters that made the sun are

A: Gases, heat, and sun rays

B: Heavier elements

C: Hydrogen and Helium

D: Light and heat

**Correct Answer: C (Hydrogen and Helium)**

**Reason: The sun's composition primarily consists of hydrogen and helium gases.**

ix. Among the planets of the solar system, Jupiter is the

A: 2nd planet

B: 3rd planet

C: 5th planet

D: 6th planet

**Correct Answer: C (5th planet)**

**Reason: Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun in our solar system.**

x. Geography is the multi-disciplinary subject because it

A: Acts as a tool of understanding the universe

B: Cuts across other disciplines

C: Involves the study of Geography's branches

D: Relates much with geology

**Correct Answer: B (Cuts across other disciplines)**

**Reason: Geography integrates various disciplines like environmental science, sociology, and economics.**

2. Match the items in COLUMN A with the responses in COLUMN B and write the letter of the correct answer in the table below.

Column A

- i. Plut
- ii. Galaxy
- iii. Ceres
- iv. Hanis
- v. Harus
- vi. The moon
- vii. Meteoriod
- viii. Saturn

Column B

- a. Reach to the surface of the Earth where there are no clouds
- b. A small rocky or metallic body of matter in outer space
- c. The third largest continent in the world
- d. A group of stars
- e. Combination of ice and dust in outer space
- f. Celestial objects orbiting the moon
- g. It is so far from the sun and it takes 29.5 years to complete its orbit
- h. A rocky planet with a planet that passes through around the sun

Answers

- i - e
- ii - d
- iii - b
- iv - a
- v - g
- vi - h
- vii - c
- viii - f

3. Write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false in the table below.

- i. The island of New Zealand is in the Southern Hemisphere. T
- ii. Large size referred to temperature increasing as altitude increases. F
- iii. Some Geography specialists consider only three (3) types of branches of Geography. F
- iv. Weather and climate differ in their position on the Earth surface. T

- v. The continental shelf provides favorable environment for the growth of planktons. T
- vi. Warm temperature western margins in Asia is known as Mediterranean climate. F
- vii. Cartography is the study of agriculture. F
- viii. Solar energy is used as a source of vitamin B. F
- ix. The Mount Everest is found in the continent of Europe. F
- x. Overgrazing is the one among the method of combating soil erosion. F

4. a) Define weather forecasting.

Weather forecasting is the scientific prediction of future atmospheric conditions over a specific area and time based on the analysis of meteorological data. It involves the study of temperature, humidity, wind, pressure, and other weather elements to determine upcoming weather patterns.

b) As a Form Two (FII) student, explain with two points how weather forecasting will help you.

- i. Weather forecasting helps in planning daily activities such as farming, traveling, or outdoor events by providing knowledge about upcoming weather conditions.
- ii. It ensures safety by warning about extreme weather events like storms or heavy rains, allowing for proper preparation to minimize risks.

c) List four processes necessary for the formation of rainfall.

- i. Evaporation: Water from the Earth's surface changes into vapor due to heat from the sun.
- ii. Condensation: Water vapor rises and cools, forming tiny water droplets around dust particles.
- iii. Cloud formation: The condensed water droplets combine to form clouds.
- iv. Precipitation: When the water droplets in clouds become too heavy, they fall to the ground as rainfall.

5. a) Define the following terms.

i. International Date Line

The International Date Line is an imaginary line running roughly along the 180° longitude in the Pacific Ocean, where the date changes by one day when crossed. It separates two consecutive calendar days.

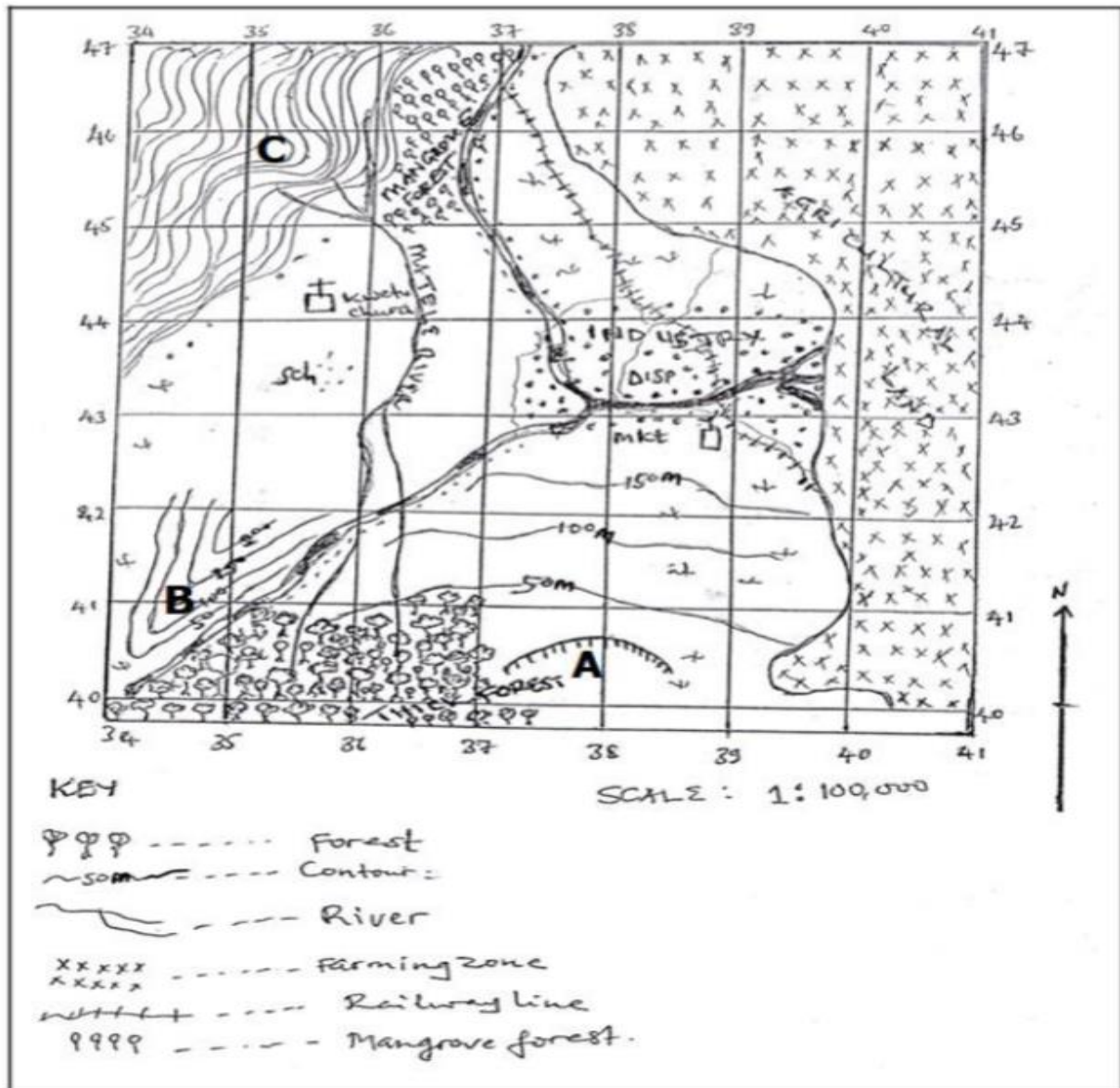
ii. Standard Time Zone

A standard time zone is a region of the Earth where the same standard time is used, established based on the longitudinal division of the Earth into 24 time zones, each covering 15 degrees of longitude.

b) State one reason why Prime Meridian is called Greenwich Meridian.

The Prime Meridian is called Greenwich Meridian because it passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London, which was established as the global reference point for zero degrees longitude.

6. Study the map below then answer the questions that follow



a) Calculate the area covered by agricultural land.

The area covered by agricultural land can be calculated using the scale given on the map. The scale is 1:100,000, which means 1 cm on the map represents 1 km on the ground. Measure the length and width of the agricultural land on the map, then multiply to find the area in square kilometers.

b) Identify the features represented by the following letters.

A: Mangrove forest.

B: Contour lines showing a highland.

C: River.

c) i. Name the type of forest found in the given map.

The type of forest found in the map is a mangrove forest.

ii. Give two characteristics of the forest mentioned in the map above.

1. Mangrove forests are located in coastal regions and thrive in saline water conditions.
2. They have specialized root systems that help in stabilizing the soil and reducing erosion.

7. a) What is meant by the term 'compass bearing'?

Compass bearing refers to the direction or angle measured in degrees from a fixed reference point, usually north, to a specific point or object, using a compass.

b) Find the bearing of point A from B.

To calculate the bearing, use a protractor to measure the angle clockwise from the north line at point B to the line connecting points A and B.

c) i. Give the compass direction for the following compass bearing.

- a)  $112.5^\circ$ : East-Southeast (ESE).
- b)  $315^\circ$ : Northwest (NW).

ii. Write the compass bearing for the following compass direction.

- a) NNE:  $22.5^\circ$ .
- b) SE:  $135^\circ$ .

8. Examine three advantages and two disadvantages of oil as non-renewable energy.

Oil is a widely used non-renewable energy source that plays a significant role in powering industries, transportation, and other sectors of the global economy. As a fossil fuel, it has both merits and demerits in its usage.

One advantage of oil is its high energy density, which makes it an efficient source of power. A small amount of oil can produce a significant amount of energy compared to other sources. Secondly, oil is versatile and can be refined into various products, such as gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel, which cater to multiple industrial and domestic needs. Lastly, the infrastructure for oil extraction, refinement, and distribution is well-established, ensuring its availability in most parts of the world.

On the other hand, oil is a major contributor to environmental pollution. The burning of oil releases greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming and climate change. Additionally, oil is a finite resource, and its continuous use leads to depletion, making it unsustainable in the long term.

9. "ZAWA is responsible for the management of water in Zanzibar." Illustrate four significances of water management for daily life.

Water management refers to the planning, development, and sustainable use of water resources to meet the needs of communities and ecosystems. In Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) oversees these responsibilities to ensure access to clean water.

Firstly, water management ensures the availability of clean and safe drinking water, which is essential for human health and survival. Secondly, it supports agriculture by providing irrigation systems to farmers, leading to improved food security. Thirdly, water management helps in maintaining hygiene and sanitation by supplying water for domestic use, such as washing and cleaning. Finally, it protects aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity by ensuring that water bodies are not depleted or polluted.

10. Describe five limitations of large-scale farming in Tanzania.

Large-scale farming involves cultivating vast tracts of land using advanced machinery, modern irrigation techniques, and significant labor. Despite its potential benefits, it faces several limitations in Tanzania.

One limitation is the high cost of initial investment, as purchasing equipment and developing large tracts of land require substantial financial resources. Secondly, large-scale farming often leads to environmental degradation, such as deforestation and soil erosion, due to the clearing of large areas of land. Thirdly, there is a dependency on unpredictable weather patterns, particularly rainfall, which affects productivity. Fourthly, large-scale farming may displace local communities and disrupt their livelihoods when land is acquired for agricultural purposes. Lastly, the lack of access to modern agricultural technologies and expertise limits the efficiency and productivity of large-scale farms.

11. Explain five importance of transport in Zanzibar town.

Transport plays a vital role in the development of Zanzibar town, facilitating the movement of people, goods, and services within the town and beyond.

Firstly, transport enhances trade by enabling the import and export of goods through the town's ports and markets. Secondly, it supports tourism by providing access to tourist attractions, thereby boosting the local economy. Thirdly, transport connects rural and urban areas, improving access to essential services such as healthcare and education. Fourthly, it creates employment opportunities, as people work in transport-related industries such as taxi services, ferry operations, and logistics. Lastly, transport fosters social interaction and cultural exchange by making it easier for people to meet and share ideas.



12. Analyze five factors that are normally considered in the location of an industry.

The location of an industry is influenced by various factors that determine its operational efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and profitability.

One factor is the availability of raw materials, as industries require consistent and cost-effective access to inputs for production. Secondly, the proximity to markets is essential to ensure that finished goods can be distributed quickly and at minimal transportation costs. Thirdly, the availability of reliable infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and water, is crucial for smooth industrial operations. Fourthly, industries consider the availability of labor, as skilled and unskilled workers are needed for various production processes. Lastly, government policies and incentives, such as tax breaks and subsidies, play a significant role in attracting industries to specific locations.