

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

FORM ONE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

128

GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

ANSWERS WEDNESDAY 28th NOVEMBER, 2018A.M

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer ALL questions in section A and B. Choose THREE (3) question in section C.
3. Write your examination number on each page.
4. Write all answers in the space provided.
5. Use a blue or black pen in writing. 6. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

QUESTION NUMBER	MARKS	SIGNATURE
1		
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JUMLA		



SECTION A: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

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

i. A big star in the solar system

A: The sun B: Satellite C: The moon D: Asteroids

The correct answer is **A: The sun**. The sun is the largest star in our solar system, providing heat and light necessary for life on Earth. Satellites and the moon are much smaller celestial bodies, and asteroids are small rocky objects.

ii. Day and night are caused by

A: Revolution B: Clockwise C: Rotation D: Parallel

The correct answer is **C: Rotation**. Day and night occur because the Earth rotates on its axis, causing different parts of the planet to face toward or away from the sun over a 24-hour period. Revolution refers to the Earth's orbit around the sun, not the daily cycle of day and night.

iii. The second largest continent in the world

A: Europe B: Africa C: Asia D: Australia

The correct answer is **B: Africa**. Asia is the largest continent, while Africa is the second largest in terms of land area. Europe and Australia are much smaller.

iv. Seasons are divided into

A: Three types B: Two types C: Five types D: Four types

The correct answer is **D: Four types**. The Earth experiences four main seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter, which result from the tilt of the Earth's axis and its revolution around the sun.

v. In which hemisphere North America is found?

A: Eastern B: Northern C: Southern D: Central

The correct answer is **B: Northern**. North America lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and partially in the Western Hemisphere.

vi. The small islands in Unguja

A: Chumbe and Kwale B: Chumbe and Kojani
C: Fundo and Kwale D: Njao and Mnemba

The correct answer is **A: Chumbe and Kwale**. These are small islands located near Unguja in Zanzibar.

vii. The instrument used to measure the direction of wind

A: Barometer B: Wind Vane
C: Anemometer D: Hygrometer

The correct answer is **B: Wind Vane**. A wind vane shows the direction from which the wind is blowing. An anemometer measures wind speed, a barometer measures air pressure, and a hygrometer measures humidity.

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viii. The deepest ocean in the world
A: Indian Ocean B: Arctic Ocean
C: Atlantic Ocean D: Pacific Ocean

The correct answer is **D: Pacific Ocean**. The Pacific Ocean is the deepest, with the Mariana Trench reaching a depth of about 11,000 meters.

ix. A sparsely populated region in Zanzibar
A: South Unguja B: South Pemba
C: North Unguja D: North Pemba

The correct answer is **B: South Pemba**. This area has lower population density compared to other regions in Zanzibar due to limited infrastructure and economic activities.

x. It is found when there is a partial blockage of light
A: Rainbow B: Penumbra
C: Umbra D: Lunar

The correct answer is **B: Penumbra**. The penumbra is the lighter part of a shadow where light is partially blocked, unlike the umbra, which is the area of complete shadow.

2. Choose the correct answer from LIST B which corresponds to LIST A.

LIST A

- i. Equatorial climate
- ii. Ocean currents
- iii. Tropical hot desert climate
- iv. Lake Chad
- v. U-shaped tube

LIST B

- a. Found in 3° N of the Equator
- b. Africa
- c. Found between 50N and 50S of the Equator
- d. A maximum and minimum thermometer
- e. Divided into two types
- f. South America
- g. Sahara and Kalahari
- h. Divided into four types

Answers:

i. Equatorial climate – **c: Found between 50N and 50S of the Equator**. Equatorial regions experience high temperatures and heavy rainfall throughout the year.

ii. Ocean currents – **e: Divided into two types**. Ocean currents are classified into warm and cold currents, which influence climate and marine life.

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iii. Tropical hot desert climate – **g: Sahara and Kalahari**. These deserts experience high temperatures, low rainfall, and arid conditions.

iv. Lake Chad – **b: Africa**. Lake Chad is a large lake located in the Sahel region of Africa.

v. U-shaped tube – **d: A maximum and minimum thermometer**. This instrument is used to measure temperature extremes, typically using a U-shaped mercury or alcohol column.

3. Write True if the statement is correct and False if the statement is incorrect.

i. The moon has more influence on tides. **True**. The moon's gravitational pull affects the rise and fall of tides more than the sun.

ii. There are three major types of barometer. **True**. Barometers include mercury, aneroid, and digital types.

iii. People living in Jambiani are mostly engaged in beekeeping. **False**. The people in Jambiani are primarily involved in fishing and seaweed farming.

iv. Europe is surrounded by water on all sides. **False**. Europe is surrounded by water on three sides, with Asia bordering it on the east.

v. The Urban West Region has three districts. **True**. The administrative division includes three districts in the region.

vi. Difference in the position of the sun is the effect of Earth revolution. **True**. Seasonal changes are caused by the Earth's revolution around the sun, affecting the sun's apparent position.

vii. The humidity is high in Vuli. **True**. Vuli refers to the short rainy season in East Africa when humidity increases.

viii. Solar energy consists of light only. **False**. Solar energy includes light, heat, and other electromagnetic radiation.

ix. The Nile River is found in Africa. **True**. The Nile flows through several African countries, including Egypt and Sudan.

x. Eclipse occurs when two bodies are in a straight line. **True**. An eclipse occurs when the sun, Earth, and moon align perfectly.

4. a) What is solar system?

The solar system is **a collection of celestial bodies including the sun, planets, moons, asteroids, comets, and meteoroids**, which are all bound together by the sun's gravitational pull. The sun is at the center, providing energy and maintaining orbital stability for planets.

b) Complete the following diagram of the solar system to show the planets only.

Planets from the sun: **Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune**.

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SECTION B: MAP WORK

5. Fill in the blanks with correct answers.

- a) The compass direction of the compass bearing 450 is **Northeast (NE)**. Compass bearings are measured clockwise from the north.
- b) Horizontal lines drawn on a grid reference are called **parallels**. These lines indicate latitude on a map.
- c) The **blue colour shades** on a map represent Oceans. Water bodies are commonly shown in blue for easy identification.
- d) Intermediate points are also known as **quarter points or intercardinal points**. They lie between the main cardinal directions, such as NE, NW, SE, and SW.
- e) The following signs used in a map represent:
 - i) bridge – **a symbol showing a small line crossing a river or road**.
 - ii) Airport – **an airplane symbol indicating the location of an airport**.

6. Answer the following questions in short.

a) What is a map key?

A map key, or legend, is **an explanation of symbols, colours, and lines used on a map**. It helps readers understand what each symbol represents, making the map interpretable.

b) Write down one (1) importance of the key in the map.

The key is important because it **enables users to decode and interpret the symbols on the map accurately**, ensuring correct understanding of features such as roads, rivers, or settlements.

c) Give only two (2) differences between map and photograph.

MAP – A map is a **drawn representation of an area showing features using symbols and scale**, usually two-dimensional.

PHOTOGRAPH – A photograph is a **captured image of the actual area**, showing real features and colours but without symbolic representation.

SECTION C: HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

7. Explain in brief four (4) ways of proper use of land resource.

- i) **Crop rotation**: Planting different crops in succession helps maintain soil fertility and reduces pest infestations.

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ii) **Afforestation**: Planting trees on degraded land prevents soil erosion and maintains ecological balance.

iii) **Controlled grazing**: Managing livestock grazing prevents overgrazing and land degradation.

iv) **Irrigation management**: Using efficient irrigation techniques ensures sustainable water use and improves agricultural productivity.

8. a) List down any two (2) means of transport in East Africa.

i) **Railways**: Used for transporting goods and passengers across countries.

ii) **Road transport**: Trucks, buses, and cars facilitate movement of people and products.

b) Identify three (3) importance of transport in East Africa.

i) **Facilitates trade**: Transport links enable the movement of goods between towns, cities, and countries, boosting commerce.

ii) **Access to services**: Good transport allows people to reach schools, hospitals, and markets efficiently.

iii) **Tourism development**: Reliable transport attracts tourists to attractions, increasing foreign revenue and employment opportunities.

9. a) Define the term “fishing”.

Fishing is **the activity of catching fish and other aquatic organisms from rivers, lakes, or oceans** for commercial, subsistence, or recreational purposes.

b) Mention any three (3) areas where fishing is practiced in Tanzania Mainland.

i) **Lake Victoria** – largest freshwater lake, rich in Nile perch and tilapia.

ii) **Lake Tanganyika** – supports a variety of fish species.

iii) **Indian Ocean coastal areas** – including Dar es Salaam and Tanga, for marine fisheries.

c) Write one (1) contribution of fishing as an economic activity.

Fishing provides **employment and income** to thousands of people, contributes to food security, and generates foreign exchange through export of fish products.

10. Outline four (4) effects of rapid population growth.

i) **Pressure on resources**: Increased demand for food, water, and land can lead to scarcity.

ii) **Environmental degradation**: Overuse of land and deforestation can cause soil erosion and loss of biodiversity.

iii) **Unemployment**: Rapid population growth can outpace job creation, leading to high unemployment rates.

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iv) **Strain on social services:** Health, education, and housing facilities may become inadequate, reducing quality of life.

11. Give four (4) advantages of petroleum to the economy of Uganda.

i) **Energy generation:** Petroleum provides fuel for electricity and transport.

ii) **Employment creation:** The petroleum industry creates jobs in extraction, refining, and distribution.

iii) **Revenue generation:** Taxes and exports of petroleum contribute to government income.

iv) **Industrial development:** Petroleum products support industries such as plastics, chemicals, and transportation.

12. a) Define the term “natural resources”.

Natural resources are **materials or substances occurring naturally in the environment that are useful to humans**, such as minerals, water, forests, and fertile soil.

b) List four (4) natural resources found in Africa.

i) **Gold** – found in South Africa and Ghana.

ii) **Oil/petroleum** – in Nigeria and Angola.

iii) **Timber** – from forests in Congo and Gabon.

iv) **Diamonds** – mined in Botswana, South Africa, and Namibia.