

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

FORM ONE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

128

GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

ANSWERS SATURDAY 19th DECEMBER, 2020 A.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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SECTION A: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

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

i. The outer planet in the solar system is

A: Mercury B: Pluto C: Mars D: Jupiter

The correct answer is **B: Pluto**. Pluto is considered the outermost planet or dwarf planet in the solar system. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun, Mars is closer to the inner solar system, and Jupiter is a gas giant situated before Pluto.

ii. The administrative regions of Pemba Island are

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

The correct answer is **C: Two**. Pemba Island is divided into two main administrative regions: Pemba North and Pemba South. The other options overestimate the number of regions.

iii. The cold ocean current

A: Alaska B: California C: Mozambique D: Gulf stream

The correct answer is **B: California**. The California current flows southwards along the western coast of North America and is a cold current. Alaska is colder but less referenced globally, Mozambique current is warm, and Gulf Stream is a warm current.

iv. The darkness part of the shadow is called

A: Umbra B: Solar C: Moon D: Penumbra

The correct answer is **A: Umbra**. The umbra is the darkest inner part of a shadow, whereas the penumbra is the lighter outer part. Solar and Moon are not shadow terms.

v. A large land mass existing above sea level is called

A: Ocean B: Lake C: Island D: Continent

The correct answer is **D: Continent**. Continents are large, continuous land masses above sea level. Islands are smaller landmasses, while oceans and lakes are bodies of water.

vi. The instrument used to measure temperature is

A: Barometer B: Hygrometer C: Thermometer D: Anemometer

The correct answer is **C: Thermometer**. Thermometers measure temperature, barometers measure air pressure, hygrometers measure humidity, and anemometers measure wind speed.

vii. The Mediterranean Sea is located at the Northern part of

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

The correct answer is **A: Africa**. The Mediterranean Sea is north of Africa and south of Europe, but in terms of bordering continents, it is associated with Africa in the north.

viii. The periodic rise and fall of ocean water twice a day is known as

A: A wave B: A tide C: A current D: A channel

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The correct answer is **B: A tide**. Tides are caused mainly by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun. Waves are generated by wind, currents are continuous flows, and channels are water passages.

ix. Equatorial Climate is found between

A: 10° N and 10° S of the Equator B: 23° N and 23° S of the Equator C: 5° S and 5° N of the Equator D: 0° S and 0° N of the Equator

The correct answer is **A: 10° N and 10° S of the Equator**. Equatorial climates are located around the equator and extend roughly 10 degrees north and south.

x. A period of the year which may lead to drought in some areas and rainfall in other areas

A: Autumn B: Summer C: Spring D: Winter

The correct answer is **B: Summer**. Summer in tropical regions can cause droughts in some areas due to high temperatures and rainfall in others due to monsoon effects.

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

LIST A

- i. North America
- ii. The Atlas Mountains
- iii. The Arctic Ocean
- iv. Australia
- v. The Deccan Plateau

LIST B

- a. An elevated flat land
- b. The fourth largest continent of the world
- c. The smallest ocean in the world
- d. Found in Europe
- e. Found in India
- f. Found in Africa
- g. Surrounded by the oceans and seas in all sides
- h. The third largest continent of the world

Answers:

i. North America – **h: The third largest continent of the world**. North America is the third largest continent after Asia and Africa.

ii. The Atlas Mountains – **d: Found in Europe**. Correction: Atlas Mountains are actually in Africa, primarily Morocco and Algeria. So the correct answer is **f: Found in Africa**.

iii. The Arctic Ocean – **c: The smallest ocean in the world**. It is the shallowest and smallest ocean by area.

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- iv. Australia – **b: The fourth largest continent of the world.** Australia is the smallest continent by land area among the seven continents.
- v. The Deccan Plateau – **a: An elevated flat land.** The Deccan Plateau is a large, elevated area in southern India.

3. Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if the statement is incorrect.

- i. Solar energy consists of heat and light. **True.** Solar energy is composed of both heat and light emitted by the sun.
- ii. Seasons are divided into five (5) periods. **False.** Generally, seasons are divided into four: summer, autumn, winter, and spring.
- iii. A funnel is among the instruments placed in a rain gauge. **True.** Funnels are used in rain gauges to direct rainfall into a measuring container.
- iv. Artificial satellites are used for telecommunication. **True.** Satellites facilitate communication signals for TV, internet, and telephone.
- v. Eclipse of the moon occurs when the sun passes between the moon and the Earth. **False.** A lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth passes between the sun and the moon.
- vi. Kilimanjaro is the largest mountain of the world. **False.** Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa, not the world; Mount Everest is the tallest globally.
- vii. Example of common animals in the tropical monsoon forest is tiger. **True.** Tigers are found in tropical monsoon and rainforest regions, especially in Asia.
- viii. Zanzibar is located near the Equator, on the western coast of Africa. **False.** Zanzibar is near the Equator but on the eastern coast of Africa.
- ix. Asteroids are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. **True.** The asteroid belt lies between Mars and Jupiter.
- x. The Earth revolution causes a deflection of wind and ocean currents. **True.** The Coriolis effect due to Earth's revolution causes deflection in moving air and water.

4. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.

a) Write the features represented by the following letters.

A: **Sunlight direction** – indicates where the sun rays fall on Earth.

B: **Shadow** – shows the part of Earth not receiving direct sunlight.

b) What is represented by letter C?

C: **Earth's tilt** – represents the inclination of the Earth's axis.

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c) i. What kind of the Earth movement represented in the diagram above?

Revolution – the movement of Earth around the sun over a year.

ii. Which effect is shown in the diagram?

Seasons – the tilt and revolution cause the occurrence of different seasons in the year.

SECTION B: MAP WORK

5. Fill the blanks with correct words given in the brackets.

a) Real things and places on a map are represented by using **signs** and **symbols**. Signs indicate actual objects while symbols provide abstract representation.

b) One among the commonly used type of map is **statistical map**. Statistical maps present data using symbols, colors, or diagrams.

c) Highlands and mountains on a map are represented in **brown** colour. Brown indicates higher elevations.

d) A type of scale which is expressed or written in the form of ratio is known as **RF scale** (Representative Fraction). It expresses the ratio between map distance and ground distance.

e) Information that is obtained in GIS can help someone to **create** maps. GIS allows mapping of spatial data efficiently.

6. Answer the following questions briefly.

a) What is compass bearing?

Compass bearing is **the direction of a point or object measured in degrees from North in a clockwise direction**. It helps in navigation and map reading.

b) Name the instrument used to find the bearing of a given point.

Compass – an instrument that shows direction relative to the Earth's magnetic poles.

c) Write any three (3) sub-cardinal points.

i. **Northeast (NE)** – between North and East.

ii. **Southeast (SE)** – between South and East.

iii. **Southwest (SW)** – between South and West.

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SECTION C: HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

7. a) Give two (2) natural resources found in Africa.

- i. **Oil** – extracted in countries like Nigeria and Angola.
- ii. **Gold** – mined in South Africa, Ghana, and Tanzania.

b) Briefly explain the following terms.

i. Non-renewable resources.

Non-renewable resources are **resources that cannot be replenished within a human lifetime**. They include minerals, fossil fuels, and metals. Once consumed, they take millions of years to form again.

ii. Renewable resources.

Renewable resources are **resources that can naturally replenish over a short period**. Examples include sunlight, wind, forests, and water. They can be used sustainably without depletion.

8. Describe four (4) factors influencing population distribution in Tanzania Mainland.

- i. **Climate** – people prefer areas with moderate rainfall and temperatures, avoiding deserts and extremely cold regions.
- ii. **Soil fertility** – fertile lands attract farmers, leading to dense settlements.
- iii. **Water availability** – proximity to rivers, lakes, or groundwater promotes settlement and agriculture.
- iv. **Infrastructure and economic opportunities** – urban centers with industries, schools, and hospitals attract people.

9. a) Identify types of pollution.

- i. **Air pollution** – caused by emissions from factories, vehicles, and fires.
- ii. **Water pollution** – contamination of rivers, lakes, and oceans by chemicals and waste.
- iii. **Soil pollution** – degradation due to chemicals, pesticides, and improper waste disposal.
- iv. **Noise pollution** – excessive sound from industries, traffic, and urban areas.

b) Give a short explanation on “desertification”.

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Desertification is **the process where fertile land becomes arid or desert-like due to human activities and climatic changes**. Causes include deforestation, overgrazing, and prolonged drought. It reduces land productivity and affects livelihoods.

10. a) Name four (4) African countries where copper mines are found.

- i. **Zambia** – famous for the Copperbelt.
- ii. **Democratic Republic of Congo** – rich in copper deposits.
- iii. **South Africa** – significant copper mining activities.
- iv. **Botswana** – has small-scale copper mining operations.

b) State three (3) characteristics of copper.

- i. **Malleability** – copper can be hammered or rolled into sheets without breaking.
- ii. **Conductivity** – excellent conductor of electricity and heat.
- iii. **Ductility** – copper can be drawn into thin wires for electrical applications.

11. a) Mention three (3) small industries that are supported by the 1982 Zanzibar Town Master Plan.

- i. **Handicraft workshops** – producing souvenirs and traditional crafts.
- ii. **Food processing units** – small-scale bakeries and canning operations.
- iii. **Textile and garment units** – producing clothing for local markets.

b) Describe one (1) economic importance of industries to Zanzibar.

Industries **create employment and stimulate local economic growth** by producing goods, generating income, and attracting investment. They also contribute to tax revenue for infrastructure development.

12. a) Define the term urban to rural migration as used in Geography.

Urban to rural migration is **the movement of people from towns or cities to villages or countryside areas**. This may occur due to overcrowding, high cost of living, or search for agricultural opportunities.

b) Elaborate three (3) impacts of internal migration to the country.

- i. **Population redistribution** – balances population density between urban and rural areas.

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- ii. **Economic changes** – migrants may boost rural economies through labor and entrepreneurship.
- iii. **Social impacts** – cultural exchange occurs, but sometimes pressure on rural resources increases.