

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

FORM ONE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

128

GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

**ANSWERS** MONDAY 01<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2021 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		
2		
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JUMLA		



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## SECTION A: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

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

i. Meteors are also known as

A: Evening stars B: Morning stars C: Shinning stars D: Shooting stars

The correct answer is **D: Shooting stars**. Meteors are commonly referred to as shooting stars because they appear as bright streaks of light moving rapidly across the sky when entering the Earth's atmosphere. Evening and morning stars are planets visible at specific times, and shining stars refer to actual stars in the sky.

ii. Tropical grasslands are also known as

A: Heath and Moorland B: Savanna C: Rain forest D: Woodland

The correct answer is **B: Savanna**. Tropical grasslands, characterized by grasses with scattered trees, are commonly referred to as savanna. Heath and moorlands are found in temperate zones, rainforests are dense forests with high rainfall, and woodlands are areas dominated by trees.

iii. The country which located in East Africa is

A: Angola B: Congo C: Kenya D: Zambia

The correct answer is **C: Kenya**. Kenya is located in the eastern region of Africa. Angola and Zambia are in southern Africa, and Congo is in central Africa.

iv. The altitude of Mount Kilimanjaro causes its surrounded areas to experience

A: Low temperature B: Moderate temperature C: High temperature D: Warm temperature

The correct answer is **A: Low temperature**. Higher altitude areas like Mount Kilimanjaro experience lower temperatures due to the decrease in atmospheric pressure and thinner air at higher elevations.

v. The planet which contains more moons than others is

A: Jupiter B: Mercury C: Saturn D: Venus

The correct answer is **A: Jupiter**. Jupiter has the largest number of natural moons in the solar system compared to Mercury, Venus, and Saturn. Saturn has many moons as well, but Jupiter leads in count.

vi. The movement of the Earth around the sun in its orbit is called

A: Acceleration B: Gravitation C: Revolution D: Rotation

The correct answer is **C: Revolution**. Revolution refers to the movement of Earth around the sun, causing seasons. Rotation refers to Earth spinning on its axis.

vii. About one-third of the Earth's surface is covered by

A: Continents B: Ocean C: Rivers D: Water

The correct answer is **A: Continents**. About one-third of Earth is land (continents), while two-thirds is covered by water (oceans, seas, lakes).

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viii. The instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure is  
A: Anemometer B: Barometer C: Rain gauge D: Thermometer

The correct answer is **B: Barometer**. Barometers measure atmospheric pressure, anemometers measure wind speed, rain gauges measure rainfall, and thermometers measure temperature.

ix. The side of the Earth which receives light from the sun is regarded as  
A: Day and Night B: Day time C: Midnight D: Night time

The correct answer is **B: Day time**. The illuminated side of Earth experiences day, while the opposite side experiences night.

x. Tides are divided into  
A: Five types B: Four types C: Three types D: Two types

The correct answer is **C: Three types**. Tides are classified as spring, neap, and king tides depending on the positions of the sun, moon, and Earth.

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

#### LIST A

- i. Lake
- ii. Pacific ocean
- iii. River
- iv. Plain
- v. Valley

#### LIST B

- a. The smallest ocean in the world
- b. Broad area of relatively flat land
- c. A small body of still water formed naturally or artificially
- d. Natural flowing fresh water body
- e. A large area of fresh or salt water surrounded by land
- f. The arranged steep sided ridges
- g. Low area between hills with a river running through it
- h. The largest and deepest ocean in the world

Answers:

i. Lake – **c: A small body of still water formed naturally or artificially**. Lakes are inland water bodies that can be natural or man-made.

ii. Pacific Ocean – **h: The largest and deepest ocean in the world**. The Pacific Ocean covers the largest surface area of Earth and is the deepest.

iii. River – **d: Natural flowing fresh water body**. Rivers flow continuously from higher to lower ground, supplying freshwater.

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iv. Plain – **b: Broad area of relatively flat land**. Plains are extensive flat lands suitable for agriculture and settlement.

v. Valley – **g: Low area between hills with a river running through it**. Valleys are formed by erosion or tectonic activities, usually containing rivers.

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

i. The community of plants such as grasses, scrubs and trees is regarded as vegetation. **True**. Vegetation includes all plant life in a given area.

ii. Zanzibar Islands are surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean. **False**. Zanzibar is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, not the Atlantic.

iii. Autumn season is the hottest period of the year. **False**. Summer is generally the hottest period; autumn is the transition period between summer and winter.

iv. River Mississippi is located in North America. **True**. The Mississippi River flows through the United States in North America.

v. A wind sock is made up of wood. **False**. Wind socks are made from cloth or synthetic material to detect wind direction.

vi. Distance from the sea influences the temperature of an area. **True**. Coastal areas have moderate temperatures, while inland areas experience more extreme temperatures.

vii. A maximum and minimum thermometer is made of a bent V-shaped tube. **True**. This design allows measurement of both maximum and minimum temperatures using alcohol and mercury.

viii. The highest point in Western District of Unguja is Masingini. **True**. Masingini is the highest elevation in western Unguja, providing cooler temperatures.

ix. Asteroids are small bodies revolving around the sun. **True**. Asteroids are minor planets mostly located in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter.

x. Pemba Island shares its land boundary with Tanga. **False**. Pemba Island is surrounded by water and does not share a land border with Tanga.

4. Study the diagram of solar eclipse and answer the questions that follow.

a) Name the objects represented by the following letters.

A: **Sun** – the source of light that casts shadows on Earth.

B: **Moon** – moves between the sun and Earth to cause a solar eclipse.

C: **Earth** – the planet on which the shadow of the moon falls during a solar eclipse.

b) Name the types of solar eclipse represented by D and E.

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- i. D: **Total solar eclipse** – occurs when the moon completely covers the sun.
- ii. E: **Partial solar eclipse** – occurs when the moon covers only a part of the sun.

## SECTION B: MAP WORK

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

- a) The abbreviation “Sch” in a map represents **school**. It indicates the location of educational institutions.
- b) Latitudes are the imaginary lines drawn on maps from **East to West**. They measure the angular distance north or south of the equator.
- c) There are **three** methods used to locate position of the object or place in a map. These include grid reference, coordinates, and landmarks.
- d) The ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground is called a **scale**. It helps to measure real-world distances accurately.
- e) A map reader uses a **map key** to understand the map and its presented features. The map key explains symbols, signs, and colors.

6. Answer the following questions in short.

a) What is a map?

A map is **a visual representation of the Earth’s surface, showing natural and human-made features, their locations, and spatial relationships**. It helps in navigation, planning, and understanding geographic features.

b) Give two (2) examples of six figures grid reference.

- i. **345678** – indicates a precise location within a grid square.
- ii. **892345** – another precise reference using the six-figure system.

c) Write two (2) characteristics of photographs.

- i. **Realistic depiction** – photographs capture real-world objects and landscapes exactly as they appear.
- ii. **Permanent record** – they preserve information about locations, events, and conditions at the time of capture.

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## SECTION C: HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

7. a) Name four (4) basic terms of migration.

- i. **Immigration** – movement of people into a new area or country.
- ii. **Emigration** – movement of people out of a country to settle elsewhere.
- iii. **Internal migration** – movement of people within the same country.
- iv. **International migration** – movement across international borders.

b) With examples briefly explain the following factors of migration.

i. Pull factors

Pull factors are **conditions that attract people to move to a new place**. Examples include availability of jobs, better education, fertile land for farming, and improved healthcare facilities.

ii. Push factors

Push factors are **conditions that force people to leave their current location**. Examples include unemployment, drought, conflicts, natural disasters, and poor living conditions.

8. a) List two (2) food crops which are sent to Unguja Island from Pemba Island.

- i. **Cassava** – a staple root crop transported to Unguja for consumption.
- ii. **Rice** – cultivated in Pemba and sent to Unguja to meet food demand.

b) Describe two (2) importance of farming to the economy of Zanzibar.

- i. **Source of food security** – farming ensures the supply of staple crops to feed the population.
- ii. **Employment generation** – farming provides jobs for farmers, laborers, and traders, supporting livelihoods.

9. a) Name a mineral resource which is found only in Tanzania Mainland.

**Tanzanite** – a rare gemstone mined exclusively in the Mererani Hills of Tanzania.

b) Write down one (1) use of each of the following mineral resources.

- i. Diamond – **used in jewelry and industrial cutting tools** due to its hardness and aesthetic value.
- ii. Coal – **used for electricity generation and industrial fuel**.
- iii. Limestone – **used in cement production and construction**.

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iv. Gold – **used in jewelry, electronics, and as an investment asset.**

10. Analyze four (4) advantages of petroleum to the economy of Uganda.

i. **Revenue generation** – petroleum sales contribute significantly to national income through taxes and exports.

ii. **Employment creation** – the oil sector provides jobs in extraction, refining, and transportation.

iii. **Industrial development** – petroleum fuels industries and energy production for economic growth.

iv. **Infrastructure improvement** – petroleum exploration often leads to roads, pipelines, and facilities that benefit other sectors.

11. a) Write four (4) African countries that

are famous for livestock keeping.

i. **Kenya**

ii. **Ethiopia**

iii. **Sudan**

iv. **Tanzania**

b) Give two (2) differences between domestic animals and wild animals.

<b>Domestic animals</b>	<b>Wild animals</b>
Kept by humans for food, labor, or companionship	Live in natural habitats without human control
Depend on humans for feeding and care	Obtain food naturally from the environment

12. a) Mention two (2) forms of transport widely used in East Africa.

i. **Road transport** – vehicles and buses for goods and passenger movement.

ii. **Rail transport** – trains for bulk goods and passenger travel.

b) Outline four (4) disadvantages of water transport.

i. **Seasonal limitations** – rivers and lakes may dry or flood, limiting navigation.

ii. **Slow speed** – water transport is often slower than road or air transport.

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- iii. **Limited routes** – only navigable rivers, lakes, or coasts can be used.
- iv. **Risk of accidents** – sinking, collisions, and piracy can affect safety.