THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 1997

013 GEOGRAPHY

(For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 2½ Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer EIGHT (8) questions in all. Questions 1, 2 in section A and 3 in section B are compulsory.
2. Candidates must answer FIVE (5) other questions from sections B, C, D and E; icluding at least ONE question from each section.
3. Credit will be given for the use of relevant sketch maps and diagrams.
4. All answers must be written in the answer book provided.

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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SECTION A

MAP READING AND PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

(32 Marks)

1. Carefully study the map extract of 'ENGARUKA BASIN sheet 54/1 provided, then answer the questions that follow:
   (a) Draw a cross-section from Grid 890590 to Grid 920640.
   (b) Determine the intervisibility of the two points of the cross-section.
   (c) Calculate the area covered by SINYALENGIMA Papyrus swamp.
   (d) Suggest any TWO possible economic activities carried out in the area.
   (e) Describe the drainage of the area.
   (f) State the contour interval.

2. Carefully study the photograph provided below and then answer the questions that follow:



   (a) Identify the type of photograph shown.
   (b) What are the people shown on the photograph doing?

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(c) What climatic conditions favour the growth of the crop shown on the photograph?

(d) Mention the main use of the crop shown on the photograph.

(e) Name three regions where the crop is grown in Tanzania.

SECTION B

PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY

(20 marks)

Answer question three (3.) and any other from this section.

3. (a) Read the following statements carefully and give the letter of the correct answer.

(i) When it is noon in Kigoma (30°E) the standard time in Dar-es-Salaam (39°E) will be:

(A) 12.36 p.m. (B) 11.24 p.m. (C) 12.00 a.m.

(D) 12.00 p.m. (E) 12.36 a.m.

(ii) Land and sea breezes develop locally in coastal areas due to:

(A) differences in pressure between the land and sea

(B) differences in wind intensity between land and sea

(C) local differences in salinity in the sea

(D) local heating intensity on the land

(E) Ocean currents

(iii) Which of the following statements about solar system is not true?

(A) The system consists of the sun and its nine planets

(B) The planets revolve around the sun in elliptical orbits

(C) The light of the sun falls on each of the planets

(D) The planets produce some of the light and reflect it

(E) Some of the planets in the solar system do not have moons to revolve around them.

(iv) The radial drainage pattern is mostly common in the following areas:

(A) Where the rocks beneath the surface are uniform in their resistance to erosion.

(B) Where the rocks at the surface are hard and soft in alternation

(C) Where the rocks have been faulted

(D) Plateaux and volcanic mountains

(E) Where the underlying rocks form a cuesta

(v) Under pressure of metamorphism, some rocks undergo changes. The outcome includes the following rocks:

(A) Slate, gneiss, and lignite

(B) Schist, marble and gneiss

(C) Sandstone, granite and quartzite

(D) Schist, gabbro and anthracite

(E) Gabbro, marble and sandstone.

(vi) The Great East African Rift valley passes through the following countries in East Africa.

(A) Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia

(B) Malawi, Zaire, Sudan and Ethiopia

(C) Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia and Djibout

(D) Mozambique, Kenya, Sudan and Somalia

(E) Tanzania, Malawi, Kenya and Lesotho.

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(vii) An RF scale of 1:50,000 can be represented by a statement scale of:

(A) 0.5 cm to 0.5 km. (B) 2 cm to 5 km.

(C) One centimetre to 0.5 km. (D) One centimetre to 50,000m.

(E) One millimetre to 0.5 km.

(viii) When a bar links an island to the mainland is called:

(A) lagoon (B) sand bar (C) spit

(D) tombolo (E) an island.

(ix) The part where sea and the land margin meet is known as:

(A) shore (B) shoreline (C) coastline

(D) shore margin (E) coast margin

(x) Folding is usually a result of:

(A) an earthquake (B) compressional forces

(C) tensional forces (D) shear forces

(E) radial forces.

(b) Write the correct number of the item in group B against the correct letter of the item in group A.

GROUP A

A. Stevenson screen
B. Rainshadow
C. Vertical interval
D. Lithosphere
E. Horn
F. Impervious rock
G. Harmattan
H. Pampas
I. Shield dome
J. Crag.

GROUP B

1. a steep, rugged rock outcrop
2. Orographic rainfall
3. Thermograph
4. a pyramidal peak in a mountain range
5. Lee-ward side of a high land barrier
6. that which cannot be entered or passed through
7. the earth's crust including the SIAL and SIMA
8. the difference in vertical height between two successive contour lines
9. a strong, dry wind blowing over northwest Africa.
10. which does not allow water to soak into and pass through it
11. all the waters, including soil and ground water
12. weather station instrument shelter
13. the increase necessary in the vertical scale against the horizontal scale
14. a knife-like ridge in a glaciated mountain
15. a broad trough of low pressure where tropical maritime air masses converge.

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16. Volcano
17. Equatorial forest
18. intrusive volcanic rock
19. saddle
20. grassland
21. mount Kilimanjaro
22. high veld.

4. Hot deserts have high temperatures during the day, around $40^{o}C$. Nights are cold with temperatures as low as $16^{o}C$.

   (a) Briefly explain why it is so.
   (b) Give four examples of hot deserts; one from each of the following continents: North America, South America, Asia and Australia.
   (c) Calculate the mean daily temperature.
   (d) Outline four adaptive features developed by plants growing in the hot desert.

5. Explain the formation of the following:
   (a) Artesian well (b) Ox-bow lake

SECTION C: EAST AFRICA (12 marks)

Answer ONE (1) question from this section.

6. On the map of East Africa provided (Fig.1) locate and explain SIX climatic regions.

7. With the aid of a sketch map, name and describe the agricultural regions of East Africa.

SECTION D

THE REST OF AFRICA (12 Marks)

Answer ONE (1) question from this section.

8. Explain the problems facing copper mining in Zambia.

9. From the sketch map of the Nile Valley provided (Fig.2) below answer the following questions by writing your answers in the answer book provided.

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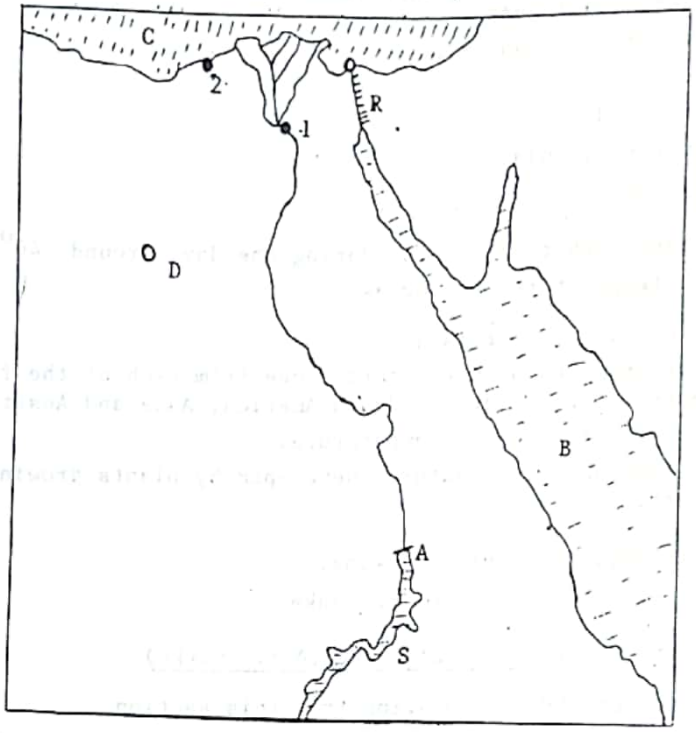
FIGURE 2: THE NILE VALLEY for question 9.



(a) Name:

(i) Towns 1 and 2

(ii) Man-made features S, R and A.

(iii) Water bodies B, C and Oasis D.

(b) What are the factors that have contributed to the development of industry in the Lower Egypt?

SECTION E

NORTH WESTERN EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA AND ASIA

(24 marks)

Answer TWO (2) questions from this section.

10. (a) Using the sketch map of U.S.A. (Fig.3) provided below answer the questions that follow by writing your answers in the answer booklet provided.

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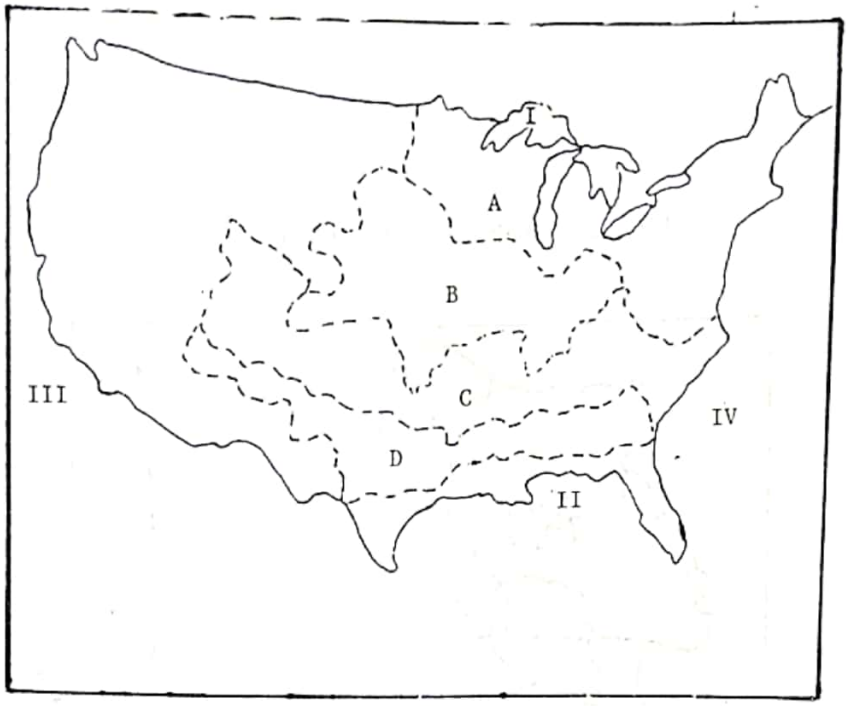
FIGURE 3 USA: AGRICULTURAL BELTS for question 10



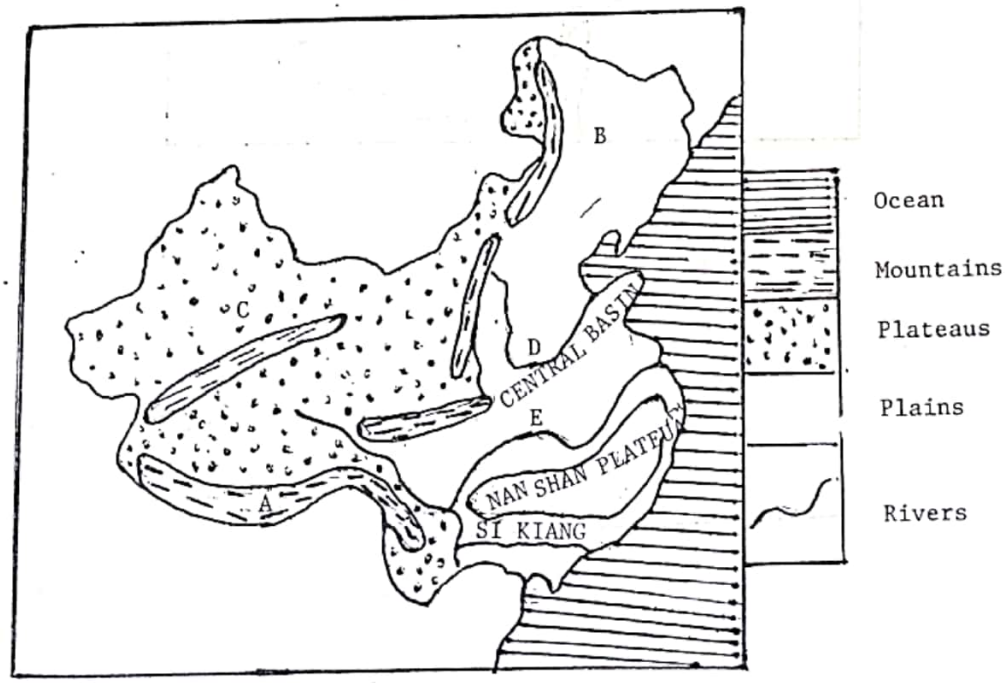
(i) identify the agricultural belts labelled A, B, C and D.
(ii) Name the water bodies labelled I, II, III and IV.

(b) What were the reasons for the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

11. Explain the factors which have promoted dairy farming and market gardening in Holland.

12. (a) From the sketch map of China provided below (fig.4):

Figure 4: for question 12



Identify the features represented by the letters A, B, C, D and E.

(b) Name and describe the factors which affect the climate of China.

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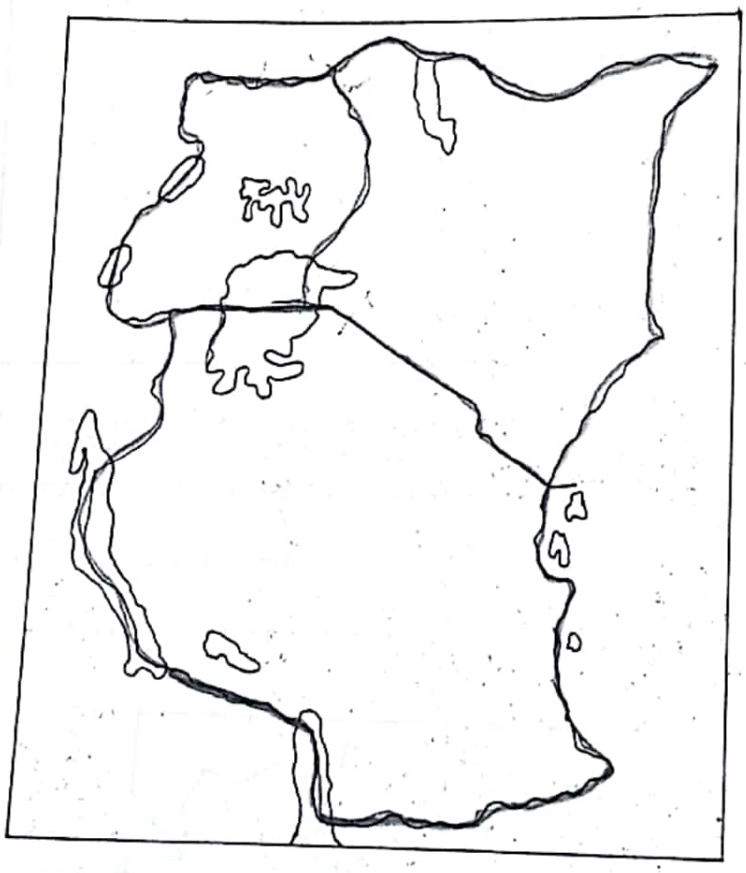
FIGURE 1: MAP FOR QUESTION 6



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