# THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
# NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
# CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

**013** **GEOGRAPHY**

(For Private Candidates Only)

**Time: 3 Hours** **Tuesday, 24th November 2015 a.m.**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A, B and C and **one (1)** question from each part of section D.
3. Map extract of Mpanda (sheet 153/3) is provided.
4. Credit will be given for the use of relevant diagrams.
5. Calculators and Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).





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## SECTION A (25 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

### PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

(i) What will be the representative scale of 8 centimeters to 1 kilometer?

A 1:12,500. B 1:2000. C 1:25,000.
D 1:20,000. E 1:80,000.

(ii) The change of soil into alkalinity or acidity is measured by

A soil pH B soil structure C soil profile
D soil colour E soil moisture.

(iii) Which of the following region experiences low precipitation, mild summers and very cold winters?

A Artic region B Polar region C Tundra region
D Mountain region E Equatorial region

(iv) Slate, marble, granite, limestone, chalk and coal are examples of

A Metamorphic rocks
B Igneous rocks
C Sedimentary rocks
D Sedimentary and Igneous rocks
E Sedimentary, Igneous and Metamorphic rocks.

(v) The part of the earth that forms continental blocks is called

A sima B sial C core
D mantle E crust.

(vi) Reverse fault is mainly caused by

A earth movements B tensional forces C compressional forces
D tectonic movements E gravitational forces.

(vii) Sand banks and mudflats are formed at which stage of river development?

A Mature B Old C New
D Mature and new E Young.

(viii) Forces of water that undercut and removes materials in rivers is called

A corrosion B attrition C suspension
D solution E hydraulic action.

(ix) Extreme heavy rainfall on already saturated ground leads to

A irrigation B flooding C meandering
D weathering E mass wasting.



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(x) Which of the following is an example of recently formed fold mountain?

A Cape ranges B Urals C Alps
D Uluguru E Ruwenzori.

2. Match the items in **List A** with the responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

| List A | List B |
|---|---|
| (i) Boundary of drainage basin F | A Alluvial fan |
| (ii) Area drained by a major river and its tributaries. B | B Catchment area |
| (iii) A very big deep valley with very steep sides. G | C Levees |
| (iv) Raised river bank made of alluvial materials. C | D Wadi |
| (v) Low lying alluvial deposits at the river mouth. K | E Gullies |
| | F Water shade |
| | G Canyon |
| | H Gorge |
| | I Rills |
| | J Talus |
| | K Delta |

3. (a) Define river capture.

(b) Explain two conditions necessary for the occurrence of river capture.

(c) With the aid of a labeled diagram, describe features produced after river capture.

## SECTION B (27 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

## APPLICATION OF STATISTICS, INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH AND ELEMENTARY SURVEYING

4. (a) Define the term statistics.

(b) Distinguish between discrete data and continuous data.

(c) (i) Define the term measures of central tendency.

(ii) Give two characteristics of mean and mode.

5. (a) Describe the term interview.

(b) Explain five factors to consider for a successfully interview session.



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6. (a) What is plane table survey?

(b) Give three advantages of plane table survey.

(c) Using diagram, demonstrate how to conduct chain survey in an area with a house which obscure vision.

## SECTION C (28 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

## MAP READING AND PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

7. Carefully study the map extract of Mpanda (sheet 153/3) provided and answer the following questions:

(a) Measure the distance of the road from Grid reference 835996 to 895968.

(b) Determine the forward and back bearings from Ikolongo (Grid reference 978080) to Chankala (Grid Reference 935039).

(c) With evidence from the map, outline the social services taking place in the mapped area.

(d) With evidence from the map, describe the settlement patterns in the mapped area.

(e) Describe the major method which has been used to represent relief on the mapped area.



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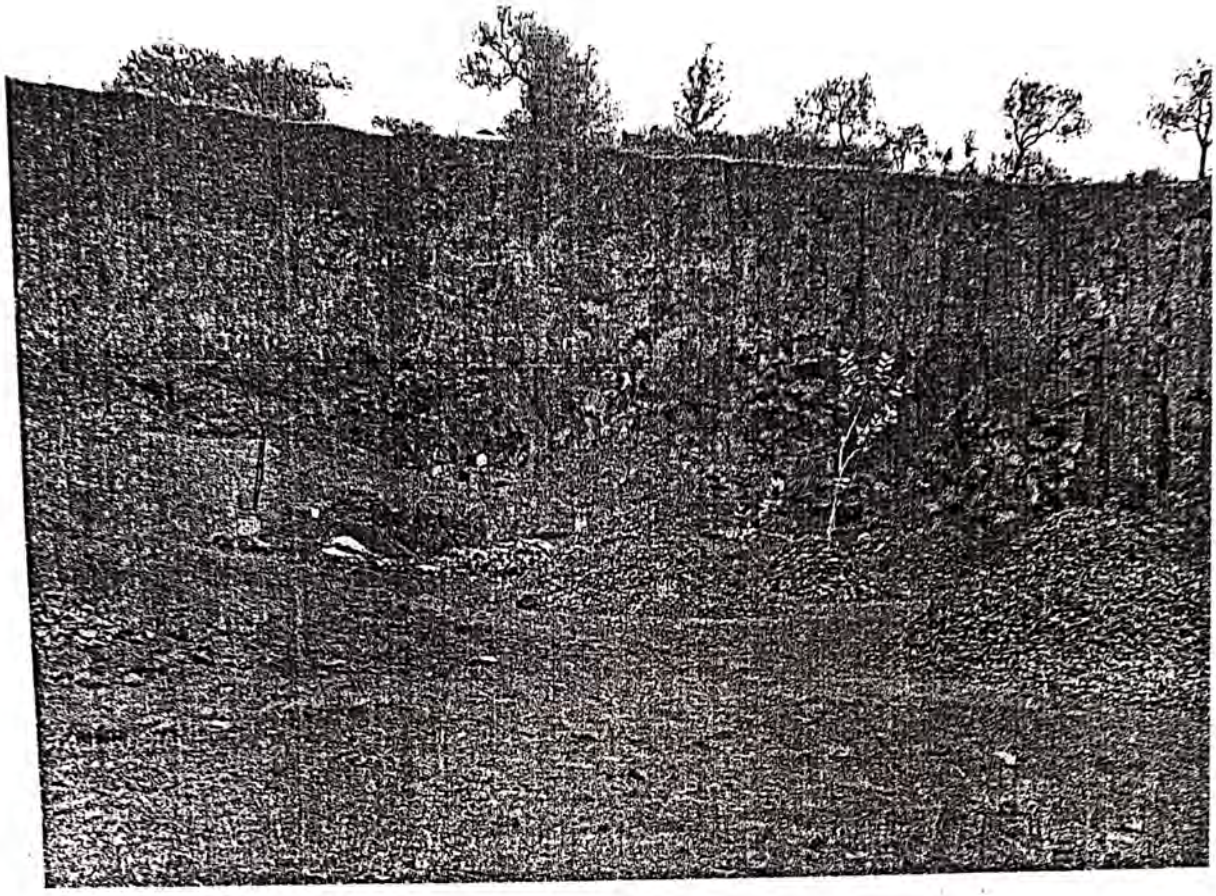
8. Study the photograph given below then answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the type of photograph.

(b) Describe the rock type found in the area.

(c) With the aid of examples, explain three classifications of the formation of the rocks found in the photograph.

(d) State the scale of production for the activity taking place in the photograph.

(e) Describe four environmental problems which might take place in the area.

## SECTION D (20 Marks)

Answer **one (1)** question from each part.

### PART 1: REGIONAL FOCAL STUDIES

9. Explain six factors to be considered when locating a manufacturing industry.

10. Examine five economic importance of coal mining in Tanzania.



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## PART II: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, POPULATION AND SETTLEMENTS

11. Describe six problems facing human population in developing countries.

12. Analyse four importance of settlements to man and suggest three possible environmental problems facing human settlements.



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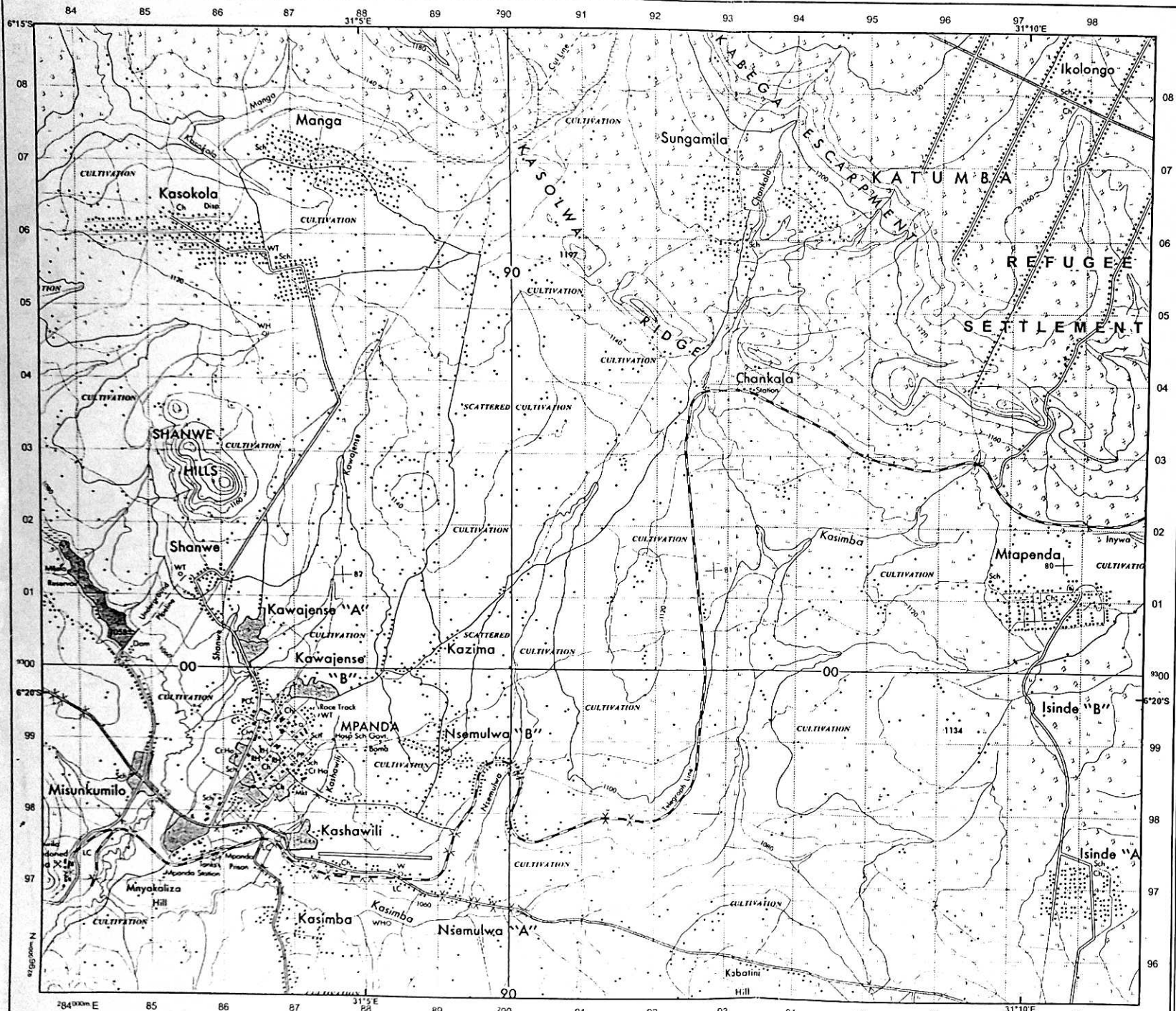


# MPANDA

**Sheet 153/3**

- Town or area with permanent buildings
- Other populated area, Houses
- All Weather Road Bound Surface — Road Number
- All Weather Road Loose Surface
- Dry Weather Road — Culvert, Bridge
- Main Track ( Motorable )
- Other Track and Footpath
- Cut Line
- Railway, Siding, Station, Level Crossing
- Airfield Runway
- TelephoneLine
- Power Line
- Crater
- Steep Slope
- Spot Heights ( in metres) — 204
- Contours ( V.I 20m ) — Depression
- Air Photo Principal Point with Film No. — JICA/91 178-5
- Watercourse, Waterfall, Rapids, Dam
- Watercourse (Wide), Waterfall, Rapids
- Water Tank, Windpump
- Borehole, Waterhole, Well, Spring
- Bund, Major Fence, Hedge, Wall
- Cliff
- Forest
- Thicket
- Bamboo
- Riverrine Trees
- Plantation :- (Coffee C, Sisal S, Sugar Su, Palm T, Wattle W, Cashew Nut CN )
- Woodland
- Scrub
- Scattered Trees
- Palms
- Mangroove Swamp
- Tree Swamp
- Papyrus Swamp, Marsh, Bog
- Seasonal Swamp
- Sand or Mud ..... Inland ..... Coastal
- Outcrop Rock
- Coral

**ABBREVIATIONS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CBP | Cotton Buying Centre | M | Mission | PS | Police Station |
| CH | Church | Mkt | Market | RH | Rest House |
| CtHo | Court House | Mosq | Mosque | Sch | School |
| Disp | Dispensary | PO | Post Office | T | Telephone |
| Hosp | Hospital | PP | Police Post | Tg | Telegraph |

**Scale 1: 50,000**

**HEIGHTS IN METRES**

1 0.5 0 1 2 Kilometers

Extract from Mpanda Sheet 153/3
Series Y742, Edition 1-TSD/ Ministry of Lands.
Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 1984