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

013 GEOGRAPHY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours **Wednesday, 02nd November 2016 p.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 Hanang (Sheet 84/4) is provided.
4. Calculators and Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s)

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 in the answer booklet provided.

(i) The speed of the earth quake waves in the earth is changed at a line called

A	Mohorovic discontinuity	B	Gutenberg discontinuity
C	Tectonics	D	Tectonics
E	Isostatic.		

(ii) Liverpool team scored a goal at 5.00 pm in England (15° W). At what time the goal was scored in Dar es Salaam (45° E)?

A	1.00 p.m	B	7.00 p.m	C	9.45 p.m
D	9.00 p.m	E	6.30 a.m.		

(iii) The sun is overhead at tropic of Capricorn every year on

A	22nd December	B	21st March	C	23rd September
D	21st June	E	24th March.		

(iv) Day reaches its maximum length on 21st June in

A	Southern hemisphere	B	Northern Hemisphere	C	Arctic Circle
D	Polar region	E	Tropic of Capricorn.		

(v) Which of the following planets have small celestial bodies in orbit around them?

A	Mercury, Jupiter and Uranus	B	Pluto, Earth and Mars
C	Earth, Jupiter and Saturn	D	Mercury, Venus and Earth
E	Venus, Earth and Saturn.		

(vi) Deposition of soil materials removed from one horizon to another is called

A	Convex sided	B	Concave sided
C	Gentle sided resistance	D	Steep sided resistant
E	Steep sided non resistance.		

(vii) The excessive strong wind blowing across an extensive ocean surface is called

A	Tsunami	B	Ocean currents	C	Storm surge
D	Hurricane	E	Wind.		

(viii) Rainfall that occurs when the air moves towards a hill or a mountain is called

A	cyclonic	B	orographic	C	convectional
D	showers	E	typhoon.		

(ix) Mountains can be classified on the basis of

A	their importance	B	their surrounding	C	their composition
D	their formation	E	their height.		

(x) A channel diverging from the main river and flowing into the sea or a lake by a separate mouth is called

A tributary B stream C distributary
D river basin E water shade.

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

List A	List B
(i) Water that flows out of the ground.	A Stalagmite
(ii) Water that seep out of rocks and into the rock holes.	B Doline
(iii) Water that enters the rocks of the earth's surface.	C Water cycle
(iv) Interaction of water vapour, precipitation, infiltration, run off, evaporation and condensation.	D Artesian basin
(v) Water that is saturated in permeable rocks.	E Aquifer
	F Uvula
	G Spring
	H Ground water
	I Juvenile water
	J Bore holes
	K Well

3. (a) Describe discordant drainage system.
(b) Explain the process of river transport and describe four ways in which a river transports its load.

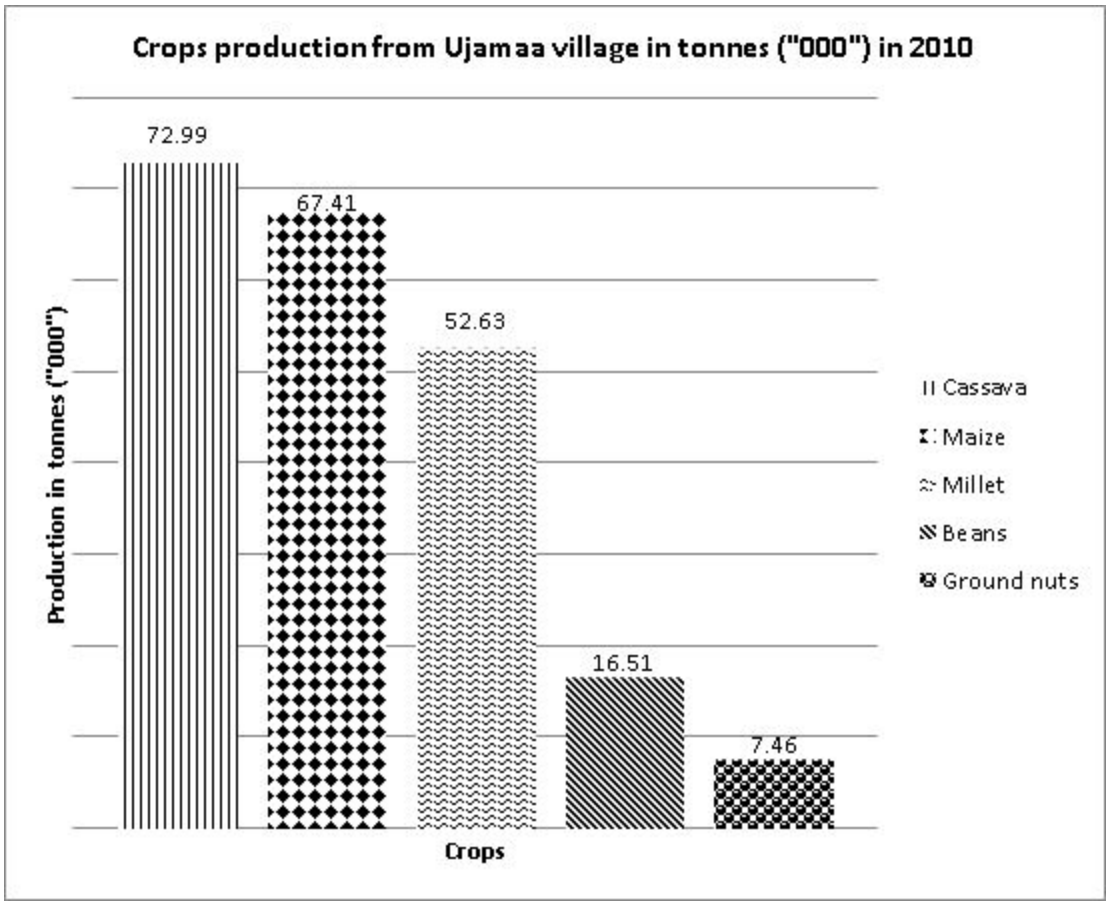
SECTION B (27 Marks)

Answer **all** questions this section.

APPLICATION OF STATISTICS, INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH AND ELEMENTARY SURVEYING

4. (a) (i) Define simple divided circle.
(ii) Give four merits of using simple divided circle.

(b) Carefully study the bar graph presented below showing production of crops in tonnes ("000") from Ujamaa village in 2010, and then answers the questions that follow.



(i) Draw the above bar graph to a simple divided circle by showing all the procedures.
(ii) Give two possible factors for variation of crops production in the above bar graph provided.

5. (a) Point out four objectives of doing research in Tanzania.

(b) Describe the following terms as used in research:
(i) Case study
(ii) Feasibility study.
(iii) Participatory observation.
(iv) Research hypothesis.
(v) Research problem.

6. (a) Explain two major forms of measurements in land surveying.

(b) (i) Define leveling.
(ii) Explain four significances of leveling.

SECTION C (28 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

MAP READING AND PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

7. Carefully study the map extract of Hanang (Sheet 84/4) provided and answer the following questions:

(a) Express the map scale as a statement.

(b) Find the bearing of grid reference 720220 to 680180.

(c) Giving three evidences from the map, suggest the climate of the mapped area.

(d) Suggest with evidence, five major economic activities which might take place in the area.

(e) Give four supportive contents of a topographical map provided.

(f) Mention three factors which affected the contents of the map given.

8. Study the photograph provided below and then answer the questions that follows:



(a) Name the type of photograph.

(b) Give three characteristics of the type of photograph in (a) above.

(c) Explain four possible factors which may cause the loss of biodiversity in the photograph.

(d) Give two economic importance of the area.

(e) In three points, describe the importance of the vegetation shown in the area.

SECTION D (20 Marks)

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

PART 1: REGIONAL FOCAL STUDIES

9. Evaluate six factors that determine exploitation of minerals in a country.

10. Explain six factors that hinder development of river transportation in Africa.

PART II: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, POPULATION AND SETTLEMENTS

11. Describe five measures to control floods to the environment.

12. Analyse eight problems associated with growth of urban settlement.

HANANG

Sheet 84/4



Extract from Hanang, Sheet 84/4
Series Y742, Edition 1-TSD/ Ministry of Lands.
Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 1964

HEIGHTS IN FEET

Scale 1: 50,000

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 Kilometers

- Town or area with permanent buildings
- Other populated area, Houses
- All Weather Road:- Bound Surface — Road A12 Number
- All Weather Road:- Loose Surface — Culvert, Bridge
- Main Track (Motorable)
- Other Track and Footpath
- Cut Line — Cut Line
- Railway, Siding, Station, Level Crossing — Sto, LC
- Railway Light
- Airfield Runway
- Telephone Line
- Telephone Line along Road
- Power Line
- Crater
- Steep Slope
- Spot Height (in metres) — 204
- Contours (V.I 50ft) ..... Depression — 6000, 5950, 5900
- Air Photo Principal Point with Film No. — JICA/91 R78-5
- Watercourse, Waterfall, Rapids, Dams
- Watercourse, (Wide), Waterfall Rapids
- Watercourse (Indefinite)
- WateTank, Windpump
- Borehole, WateHole, Well, Spring
- Bund, Major Fence, Hedge
- Cliff
- Forest
- Thicket
- Bamboo
- Riverrine Trees
- Plantation:- ..... (Coffee C, Palm P, Sisal S, Sugar Su, Wattle W) — C
- Woodland
- Scrub
- Scattered Trees
- Palm Trees
- Mangroove Swamp
- Tree Swamp
- Papyrus Swamp, Marsh, Boge
- Seasonal Swamp
- Sand or Mud ..... Inland ..... Coastal
- Outcrop Rock
- Coral

ABBREVIATIONS

Ch	Church
CBP	Cotton Buying Post
CtHo	Court House
DC	District Commissioner
Disp	Dispensary
Hosp	Hospital
HC	Healthy Centrer
M	Mission
Mkt	Market
Mosq	Mosque
MoW	Ministry of Works
PO	Post Office
PP	Police Post
PS	Police Station
RH	Rest House
Sch	School
T	Telephone
TG	Telegraph