

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

013

GEOGRAPHY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

Thursday, 06th November 2014 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 Songwe River (sheet 244/3) is provided.
4. Credit will be given for the use of relevant sketch maps and 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)

- (vii) When two lateral forces act away from each other are known as
 A horizontal forces
 B orogenic forces
 C vertical forces
 D compression forces
 E tension forces.
- (viii) Water vapour is turned into water droplets in the process known as
 A evaporation B convection C saturation
 D condensation E transpiration.
- (ix) Which of the following features produced by ice action is the result of both erosional and depositional activities?
 A Arête. B Hanging Valley. C Erratic.
 D Cirque. E Roche Mountonee.
- (x) The name given to earthquake waves that travel within a crust is
 A focus B epicentre C seismic
 D surface waves E body waves.

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) A mass of magma which has emerged on the earth's surface.	A laccoliths
(ii) A wall like feature formed when magma cuts across a bedding plane.	B caldera
(iii) A sheet of magma which lies along a bedding plane.	C sills
(iv) A very large mass of magma which often forms the root of a mountain.	D volcano
(v) A dome-shaped feature formed when magma push up the overlaying layers.	E lava
	F crater
	G dyke
	H cone let
	I batholiths
	J lava cones

3. (a) Explain four mechanisms developed by plants in semi arid regions to adapt drought conditions.
 (b) Describe the characteristics of equatorial forest.

SECTION B (27 Marks)

Answer **all** questions this section.

APPLICATION OF STATISTICS, INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH AND ELEMENTARY SURVEYING

4. The table below shows agricultural production in Tanzania from 2000 to 2006 in `000 tonnes.

CROPS	2000	2001	2002	2003
Maize	65	35	60	70
Tobacco	25	30	20	25
Coffee	50	60	45	45

- (a) Present the data by using a grouped line graph.
(b) Comment on the nature of production.
5. (a) What is a research problem?
(b) Name four sources of research problem.
(c) Explain four characteristics of research problem.
6. (a) Define chain survey.
(b) Give the main use of the following equipments in simple chain survey.
(i) Pegs
(ii) Cross staff
(iii) Arrows
(iv) Tape
(v) Chain
(vi) Ranging rods
(vii) Field sheet
(viii) An optical square.

SECTION C (28 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

MAP READING AND PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

7. Study the printed map extract of Songwe River (sheet 244/3), then answer the following questions:
- (a) Calculate the area covered by forest in km² by using grid square method.
(b) Measure the length of railway line from grid references 040118 to 130122.
(c) Describe the nature of the relief of the area.

- (d) Name four physical features found on the map.
- (e) Giving evidences from the map, suggest three economic activities taking place in the area.

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



- (a) With two reasons, identify the type of the photograph.
- (b) Identify the type of the settlement pattern seen on the photograph.
- (c) Name two economic importances of the area shown on the photograph.
- (d) Explain two social and environmental problems that are likely to occur in the area.

SECTION D (20 Marks)

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

PART 1: REGIONAL FOCAL STUDIES

9. Suggest eight ways that may be adopted to solve the problems facing forestry in Tanzania.
10. Explain eight characteristics of shifting cultivation.

PART II: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT

11. Describe the natural and human causes of loss of biodiversity.
12. Examine the eight factors which lead to the growth of settlements in different parts of a country.



Extract from Songwe River, Sheet 244/3
 Series Y742, Edition 1-TSD/ Ministry of Lands,
 Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 1983

HEIGHTS IN METRES

Scale 1: 50,000



Town or area with permanent buildings	Telephone Line	Borehole, WaterHole, Well, Spring	Scattered Trees	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
Other populated area, Houses	Telephone Line along Road	Bund, Major Fence, Hedge	Palm Trees	
All Weather Road:- Bound Surface	Power Line	Cliff	Mangroove Swamp	
All Weather Road:- Loose Surface	Crater	Forest	Tree Swamp	
Main Track (Motorable)	Steep Slope	Thicket	Papyrus Swamp, Marsh, Boge	
Other Track and Footpath	Spot Height (in metres)	Bamboo	Seasonal Swamp	
Cut Line	Contours (V.I. 20m)	Riverrine Trees	Sand or Mud Inland Coastal	
Railway Siding, Station, Level Crossing	Depression	Plantation:- (Coffee C, Palm) Sisal S, Sugar Su, Wattle W	Outcrop Rock	
Railway Light	Air Photo Principal Point with Film No	Woodland	Coral	
Airfield Runway	Watercourse, Waterfall, Rapids, Dams	Scrub		
	Watercourse, (Wide), Waterfall Rapids			
	Watercourse (Indefinite)			
	Water Tank, Windpump			