

**THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

BUNDA DISTRICT COUNCIL

**FORM TWO PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATION
013 GEOGRAPHY
MARKING SCHEME SEPTEMBER 2023**

SECTION A (15 Marks)

1.

i	ii	iii	iv	V	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
A	D	A	D	D	B	C	B	B	B

Total marks 10 marks @ 1 mark

2.

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v
LIST B	C	G	A	E	B

Total 5marks@1mark

SECTION B (70 Marks)

3.

- i. OROGRAPHIC /RELIEF RAIN FALL. **1 mark**
- ii. A.Rain fall. **1mark**
B.Moist wind. **1 mark**
C.Dry wind. **1 mark**
D.Wind ward side. **1 mark**
E.Lee ward side. **1 mark**
F.Clouds. **1mark**

iii.(i).Provides water for domestic and industrial uses. **1mark**

(ii).Helps agricultural activities in most developing countries. **1mark**

(iii).Leads to the formation of water bodies such as lakes ,rivers,dams and swamps. **1mark**

Total 10 marks@1mark

- 4.(a).Block mountain.These are mountains formed as a result of raised up of the part of the Earth's surface by the Earth's movement along the faults line due to the tensional or compressional forces.Examples of Block mountains are usambara and uluguru mountains in Tanzania,Vosges and Black forest mountains in Europe,Ruwenzori in Uganda and mountain Sinai in Asia. **3marks**

(b). Volcanic mountains. These are mountains formed from pulling up and cooling of molten materials and ashes that are thrown out from the interior of the Earth after a volcanic eruption. Example Oldonyo Lengai in Tanzania, Mount Mufumbiro in Uganda. **3 marks**

(c). Residual mountains. These are mountains formed due to the breaking of soft rock by weathering process and erosion by rainfall, winds or ice. Due to this the soft rock is removed but the more resistant rocks remain as residual mountains. Examples: Taita in Kenya, Senkenke in Singida and Adamawa mountain of Eastern Nigeria. **2 marks**

(d). Fold mountains. These are the mountains formed by the folding or wrinkling of the Earth's crust which is caused by compression forces. Examples: Atlas mountains in North Africa, Cape ranges in South Africa, Appalachian in the USA, Andes of South America. **2 marks**

Total 10

5. (a) (i). Natural forests. Are the forests which develop naturally without being influenced by the human being. **2 marks**

(ii). Planted/Artificial forests which are planted and cared by man on larger pieces of land. **2 marks**

(b).

- i. Provision of building materials examples poles, timber. **1 mark**
- ii. Sources of raw materials in the paper and pulp industry. Example soft wood trees are used to manufacture paper. **1 mark**
- iii. Contributes to the soil development. This is through rotting of leaves hence producing humus. **1 mark**
- iv. Provides habitat for the animals and birds. **1 mark**
- v. They maintain the water sources like river, springs. **1 mark**
- vi. Used for recreational activities for instance picnics and camping. **1 mark. Total 10 marks**

6. (a). **TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP 3 mark**

(b). (i). Grid reference. **1 mark**

(ii). Latitude and Longitude **1 mark**

(iii). Bearing and direction. **1 mark**

(iv). Place name. **1 mark**

(c). (i). A piece of paper. **1 mark**

(ii). A piece of thread. **1 mark**

(iii). A pair of divider. **1 mark. Total 10 marks**

7. (a). (i). Mountains. **1 mark**

(ii).Plains. **1mark**

(iii).Plateau. **1mark**

(iv)Valleys. **1mark**

(v).Basins. **1mark**

(b)(i).Rivers. **1 mark**

(ii).Ocean. **1 mark**

(iii).Lakes. **1 mark**

(c).(i) Block mountains. **0.5 mark**

(ii)Fold mountains. **0.5mark**

(iii) Residual mountains. **0.5 mark**

(iv) Volcanic mountains. **0.5 mark.** **Total 10 marks**

8. (a)

i. Equator. **1 mark**

ii. Tropic of cancer. **1 Mark**

iii. Tropic of Capricorn. **1mark**

iv. Arctic circle. **1mark**

v. Antarctic circle. **1 mark**

(b). International date line is the line where date is changed or is the line where the calendar begins. **3 marks**

i. To avoid confusion of one country to have two different days and date. **1 mark**

ii. To enable parts of the country to keep the same date. **1 Mark**

9. (a)

i. There are the use of simple tools in production like hand hoes,axes etc. **1 mark**

ii. There is low or no use of chemicals to control pests and diseases. **1mark**

iii. Farmers can grow perennial or annual crops. **1 mark**

iv. There are use poor method of farming methods.like shifting cultivation,nomadic pastoralism,and poor transport. **1 mark**

v. Family labour are mostly used under small scale agriculture i.e father,mother and children. **1 mark**

(b).

i. They encourage the development of industries. **1 mark**

ii. They stimulate the development of transport and communication like road and railways network. **1 mark**

- iii. They provide employment opportunities to the people. **1 mark**
- iv. Source of foreign exchange. **1 mark**
- v. Source of foods to the people in the country. **1 mark.** **Total 10.**

SECTION C (15 Marks)

10. Mining industry is the activity that involves the extraction of minerals from the Earth's crust. And there some methods which used to extract minerals like open cast method, underground method and placer method. Example of the places in Tanzania where there are minerals like Mwadui, Geita where the extraction of minerals done. And these minerals are divided into two like metal and non-metal. **2.5 marks**

Main body.

These are the contribution of the mining industry and include as follow.

- i. It provides employment opportunities to the people in a country. **2 marks**
 - ii. It improves the provision of social services to the people. **2marks**
 - iii. It encourages the development of other economic activities like Agriculture, Tourism. **2marks**
 - iv. It improves the international relationship. **2 marks**
 - v. Stimulates the development of the industries in the country. **2 marks**
- Any relevant conclusion. 2.5 marks. Total 15 marks**