

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



LAKE ZONE FORM FOUR MOCK EXAMINATION
(GEITA, KAGERA, MARA, SIMIYU, SHINYANGA AND MWANZA)

013

GEOGRAPHY 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3Hours

Year: 2025

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C with a total of **eleven (11)** questions
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and **two** questions in section C in the answer sheet provided.
3. Section A carries **sixteen (16)** marks, Section B carries **fifty-four (54)** marks and section C carries **thirty (30)** marks
4. All writings must be in Blue or Black ink except drawing which must be in pencil
5. Map extract of **HANANG (Sheet 84/4)** is provided.
6. Programmable calculators, cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room
7. Write your Index Number on every page of your answer booklet.

This paper consists of 6 printed pages

SECTION A: (16 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions from this section

1. For each of the items (i)-(x) choose the most correct answer from the given alternatives and then write its letter beside the number in the answer booklet provided
 - (i) A form four student was asked to help a form one student on factors affecting temperature of a particular place. One of the following was a set of factors that affect temperature explained by a form four student to a form one student.
 - A. Altitude, ocean current, distance from the sea, latitude, wind, cloud cover, aspects and length of a day
 - B. Ocean current, distance from the equator, prevailing wind, altitude, water bodies and distance from the sea ()
 - C. Dew, mist, fog, rain, hail, vigar, and snow
 - D. Humidity, rainfall, sunshine, wind, cloud cover and atmosphere pressure.
 - (ii) The match between Azam football club and Kagera Sugar which started at 4:00 p.m. in Dar es Salaam (45°E). At what time the match started in Accra located at 30°W
 - A. 1:00 p.m.
 - B. 3:00 p.m. ()
 - C. 7:00p.m.
 - D. 9:00 a.m.
 - (iii) The form four students visited on the coastal area; they saw many wave depositional features. One of the features was a sand depositional features with a shape like a bar joining a mainland and an Island. What is the name of a feature seen by the students.
 - A. A spit
 - B. A beach ()
 - C. Tombolo
 - D. Cuspate foreland
 - (iv) The system of keeping animals or livestock with the main aim of producing, milk, meat, hides and wool for commercial purpose. Is referred to as
 - A. Ranching
 - B. Mixed farming ()
 - C. Dairy farming
 - D. Commercial livestock keeping.
 - (v) The peeling off of the outer layers of rock due to alternative expansion and contraction associated with temperature changes referred to;
 - A. Granular disintegration
 - B. Frost action ()

- C. Exfoliation
D. Salt crystallization
- (vi) The registration insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) and the immigration Department are the institutions with the mandate of recording population information. What is the system that deals with recording of birth, death, marriages, divorce and migration
- A. Census
B. Vital registration ()
C. Sample survey
D. Post codes
- (vii) Form three students visited Kyejo in Rugwe in southern Tanzania to study about the vulcanicity process. At the top of the mountain they observed the emission of carbon dioxide (CO_2) gas as a result of volcanic activities. What is the name of the volcanic feature they observed
- A. Fumerole
B. Solfatara ()
C. Mud volcano
D. Mofette
- (viii) As a person goes on the top of a mountains the temperature tends to decrease with an increase in altitude. What is a geographical term that describe the process
- A. Lapse rate
B. Temperature inversion ()
C. Isotherm
D. Latitude
- (ix) Geita Region has Gold deposits which are deep inside the Earth's crust. What could be the suitable method that can be used to extract such minerals
- A. Open cast method
B. Placer method ()
C. Underground method
D. Alluvial method
- (x) During the preparation of Royal Tour documentary, the President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan saw a crescent- shape lake that formed from the river meanders cut off from main stream in the flood plain. What is a name of a features she observed
- A. Flood plain
B. An Ox- bow lake ()
C. Yazoo stream
D. A Delta

2. Match the items in Column A with the correct response in Column B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(i) The point on the Earth's surface that is vertically above the point of Origin of an Earthquake.	A. Richter Scale
(ii) The wave which causes the surface rocks to move from one side to another side	B. Mercall scale
(iii) An instrument used to detect and measure the intensity of an Earthquake	C. Seismograph
(iv) The point in the Earth's crust where an earthquake originates	D. Epicenter
(v) A scale which measures the severity of an earth quake by its magnitude ranging from 0 to 9	E. Focus
(vi) The waves produced by an earthquake	F. Seismic waves
	G. Body waves
	H. Rayleigh (R) wave
	I. Surface wave
	J. Love (L) wave

SECTION B: (54 MARKS)

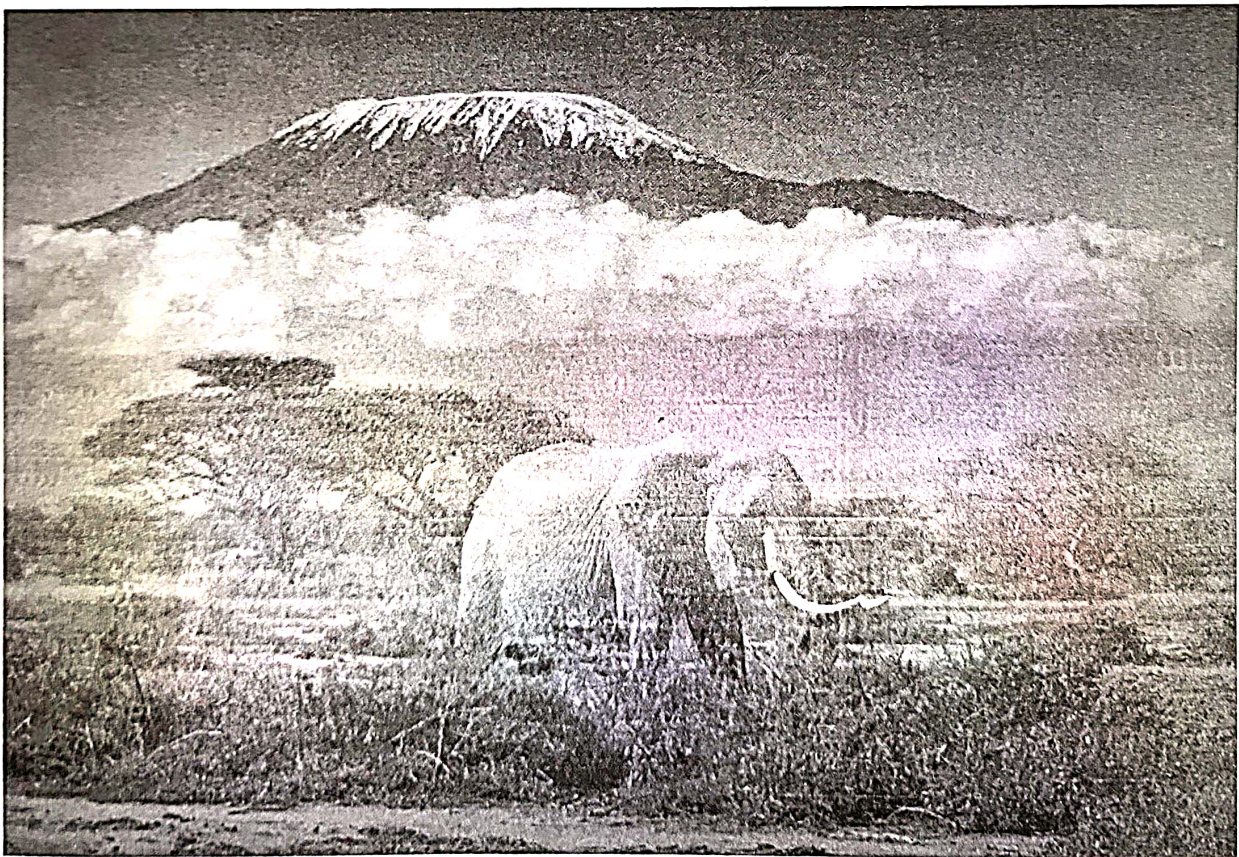
Answer ALL questions from this section

3. Carefully study the map extract of HANANG (sheet 84/4) and answer the following questions
- Calculate the area of BALANGIDA in km² by using grid square method
 - With evidence from the map, Identify the type of rocks found on the mapped area
 - Describe three (3) methods used to show relief features on the map.
 - With evidence from the map, comment on two major economic activities carried on the mapped area
 - Identify the highest point and give its grid reference
4. Study carefully the data in the table below showing coffee production in Tanzania from 2010 to 2014 and then answer the questions that follow:

YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PRODUCTION (IN "000" TONNES)	105	120	140	160	170

- Present the data by using simple divided circle
- Give other three (3) alternatives methods that can be used to present the data above
- Comment on the trend of production of the crop

5. There was a land conflict between Mwembeni Village and Kijiweni Secondary school, In order to solve the conflict the team of survey was appointed to show the boundaries between the village and school by using liner measurement
- (a) Name three (3) procedures that the team would follow in the surveying process
 - (b) Describe three (3) equipment's used by the team in marking the locations
 - (c) Explain three (3) common errors that might be encountered by the survey team during the surveying process.
6. Peter is a form four students at Daora Secondary school but his home place is in Simiyu region where he used to observe several conflicts between farmers and Pastoralist. One day he watched the report from Television broadcasting that a pastoralist was killed by a farmer in his home village. He therefore decided to conduct research in order to find the solution to solve the conflict.
- (a) With a reason, describe the type of research he applied
 - (b) From the mentioned problem, identify two main source of research problem
 - (c) Mention three (3) possible challenges that Peter would face during the data collection
7. Study carefully the following photograph and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) With two reasons, suggest the type of photograph
 - (b) Name two (2) major landforms seen on the photograph
 - (c) Explain the mode of formation of the feature found at the background of the photograph
 - (d) State the scale of the photograph
8. With the aid of diagram, show the layers of the atmosphere, then describe the characteristics of each layer.

SECTION C: 30 MARKS

Answer only TWO questions from this section

9. As a NEMC officer, you have been given an opportunity to conduct a seminar with the citizens on environmental pollution and mismanagement. Using six (6) points explain how you will advise the citizens on different ways for conserving the environment
10. Despite many benefits, tourism has its negative effects to East African countries. Clearly explain with examples the six (6) negative effects of tourism in Tanzania
11. In Tanzania mainland population differs from one place to another, as some region experience many people, others few people. In six (6) points, explain the reasons for such scenario.