

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENTS OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**



**MWANZA REGION
REGIONAL FORM TWO MOCK ASSESSMENT**

013

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 2:30 Hours

Year: 2025

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections **A**, **B** and **C** with a total of ten (10) questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
3. Section **A** carries **fifteen (15)** marks, section **B** **seventy (70)** marks and section **C** carries **fifteen (15)** marks.
4. All writings must be in blue or black ink **except** diagrams which must be in pencil.
5. All communication devices, calculators and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the Mock Assessment room.
6. Write your **Mock Assessment Number** at the top right corner of every page.

FOR ASSESSORS' USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	ASSESSOR'S INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		

This paper consists of 8 printed pages

SECTION A: (15 MARKS)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.
- (i) Which of the following is a primary environmental benefit of using solar energy?
- A. It increases the use of fossil fuels
B. It reduces greenhouse gas emissions. ()
C. It causes soil erosion
D. It produces radioactive waste.
- (ii) Which of the following is **not** a focus of physical Geography?
- A. Landforms
B. Climate ()
C. Population distribution
D. Natural vegetation
- (iii) Which of the following continents has the largest **range of latitudes**, extending from the Northern to Southern Hemisphere?
- A. Africa
B. Asia ()
C. Europe
D. North America
- (iv) Which of the following correctly describes the difference between **Eastings** and **Northings** on a topographical map?
- A. Eastings run vertically and increase from bottom to top while Northings run horizontally and increase from left to right.
B. Eastings and Northings both run diagonally across the map. ()
C. Eastings run vertically and increase from left to right, whereas Northings run horizontally and increase from bottom to top.
D. Eastings and Northings refer only to international boundaries on a map.
- (v) Neema has opened a mobile money shop in her village. Many villagers use it to send and receive money. What type of activity is she involved in?
- A. Primary
B. Secondary ()
C. Tertiary
D. Industrial
- (vi) A village near a hill cleared all the trees for firewood. Months later their wells had less water. What explains this situation?
- A. Trees were drinking too much water
B. Rainfall increased and washed away the wells. ()
C. Wells were not cleaned after tree cutting
D. Removing trees increased evaporation and reduced water retention
- (vii) Which of the following best explains the main difference between **mangrove forests** and **equatorial rainforests**?
- A. Mangrove forests grow in dry areas, while equatorial rainforests grow in deserts.
B. Mangrove forests grow in salty coastal water, while equatorial rainforests grow in hot and wet inland areas. ()
C. Mangrove forests are found near mountains, while equatorial rainforests are found in cold regions.
D. Mangrove forests have no trees, while equatorial rainforests have many trees.

- (viii) A tourist visited Zanzibar and was impressed by how the hotel workers smiled, gave directions, served food politely, and showed interest in the guest's comfort. He said he would tell his friends to visit Tanzania. What does this scenario show about the meaning of **hospitality** in tourism?
- A. Giving tourists free gifts to take home.
 B. Asking tourists many questions when they arrive ()
 C. Sending sick tourists immediately to the hospital
 D. Offering caring, respectful, and quality services to tourists.
- (ix) A company wants to build a cement factory in a rural area. After surveying two locations, they chose the one near a hydroelectric power station, even though it was farther from town. What was the most likely reason for choosing this location?
- A. Because being close to power helps reduce transport costs.
 B. Because power stations are more secure for factories ()
 C. Because steady power run machines and keeps production going.
 D. Because electricity reduces the number of workers needed in the factory.
- (x) Tourists visiting the Usambara Mountains wanted to view the top of the hills without climbing. The tour company installed a system that moves people in hanging cabins across the hills. Which means of transport was most likely used?
- A. Conveyor belts, because they carry many people on highways.
 B. Lorries, because they move fast on steep hills. ()
 C. Railways, because they connect mountains and lakes.
 D. Cable cars, because they can carry people in hilly or mountainous areas.

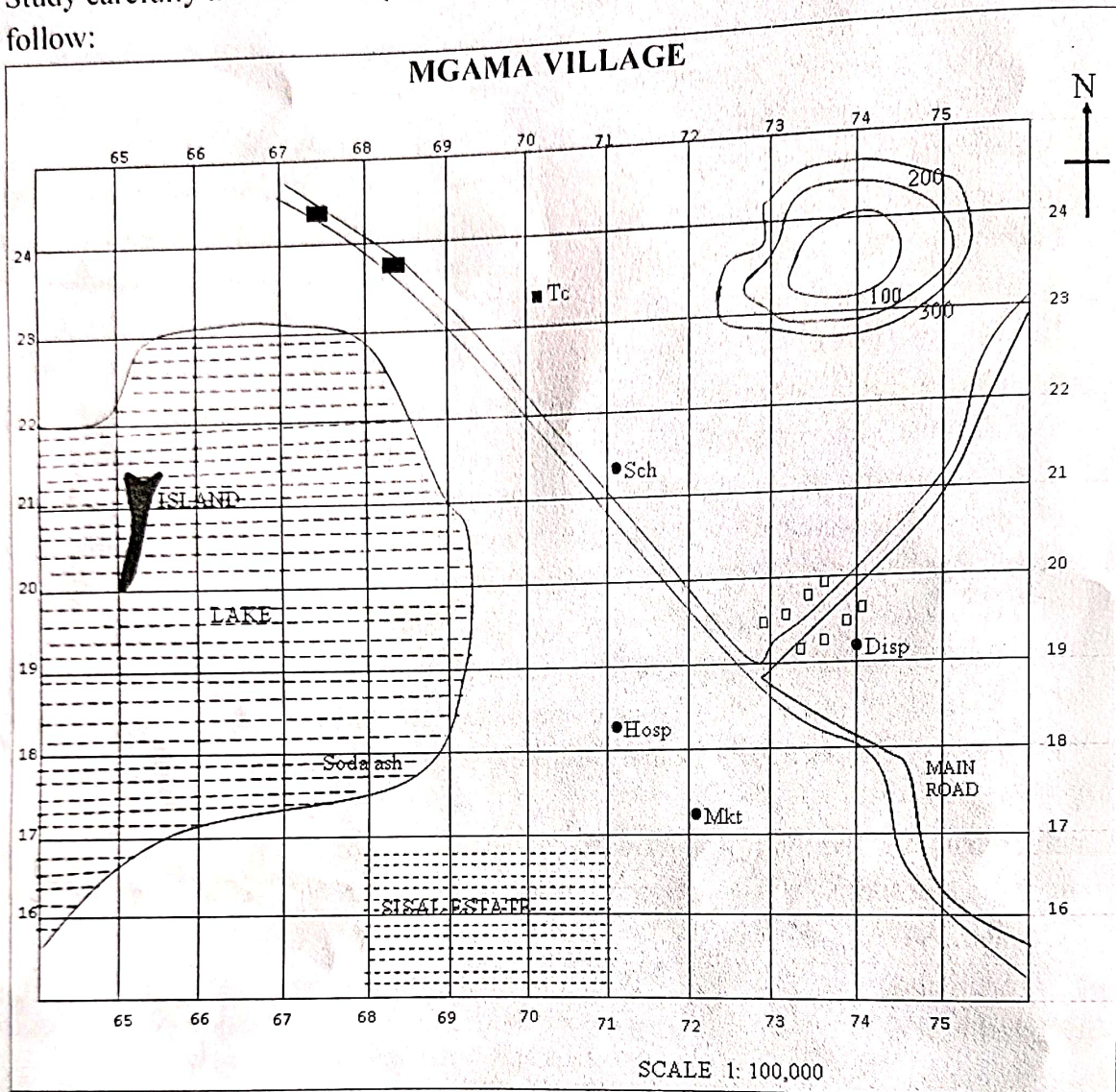
2. Match the types of winds in **List A** with correct description in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

LIST A		LIST B			
(i) Trade winds		A. Winds which blow from the subtropical high pressure belt 30° North and South of the equator towards sub-polar low pressure belt.			
(ii) Land breeze		B. Cold prevailing winds that blow around the high pressure areas of the polar highs at the North-and South Pole.			
(iii) Sea breeze		C. Cold prevailing winds that blow around the low pressure areas of the polar highs at North-and South Pole.			
(iv) Mid-latitude easterlies		D. Winds blowing from the land to the sea during the night.			
(v) Polar easterlies		E. Winds that blow from sub-tropical high pressure belts 30° North and South toward the equatorial low pressure belt.			
		F. Winds that blow from the sea to the land during the day.			
List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
List B					

SECTION B: (70 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section

3. Study carefully the sketch map of Mgama village provided and answer the questions that follow:



- (a) Identify **two (2)** major modes of transport used by people living in a mapped area.
- (i)
- (ii)
- (b) Using examples, give **two (2)** types of areas commonly represented on a map.
- (i)
- (ii)
- (c) North direction on a map is indicated in **three (3)** ways. With the aid of a well-labelled diagram, identify these ways.

- (d) A scale of a map has been represented in Representative Fraction (R.F). Outline **three (3)** cartographic uses of a scale.
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)

4. (a) Highlight two **(2)** similarities between **weather** and **climate**.
- (i)
 - (ii)
- (b) Outline **four (4)** factors that are used to determine the climate of a particular place.
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (iv)
- (c) With relevant examples, state **four (4)** characteristics of tropical/savannah climate.
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (iv)

5. (a) With reference to relevant examples, differentiate between **continental Islands** and **oceanic Islands**.
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- (b) Why are islands adjacent to continents regarded as part of the continent?
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- (c) The salinity of sea water varies from place to place. With relevant examples, describe **two (2)** factors that influence this variation.
- (i)
 - (ii)

(d) Explain how **Denudation Mountains** are formed, and give **two (2)** examples of such mountains found around the world.

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6. (a) Define the term **transhumance** as used in agriculture.

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(b) Outline **three (3)** possible solutions to the challenges facing pastoralists in Tanzania.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(c) With examples, show **five (5)** contributions of **cereal crops** production to the livelihood of people in local communities in Tanzania.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

7. You are a student selected to represent your school in a national science competition. One of the topics you are assigned to present on is "**The use and challenges of Power and Energy Resources in Tanzania.**" In preparation, your teacher asks you to research the types of energy resources available, and the challenges Tanzania faces in harnessing these resources. Based on this task:

(a) Differentiate between **conventional** and **non-conventional** energy resources.

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(b) List **four (4)** non-renewable sources of energy.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(c) State **four (4)** challenges Tanzania faces in harnessing its power and energy resources.

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)

8. During your school's annual Environmental Exhibition, your club is preparing a presentation on "**the impact of mining on the environment.**" You are expected to include accurate information on minerals, how they form, how they are extracted and processed, and suggest sustainable practices to reduce environmental harm. To support your presentation:

(a) Identify **three (3)** non-metallic minerals

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

(b) Give **three (3)** main modes of the formation of minerals.

- (i)

(c) Explain **four (4)** ways of minimizing negative effects of mining on the environment.

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)

9. You are invited to represent your school at a Youth Innovation Forum where the focus is on "**Technological Advancement and Industrial Growth in Africa.**" As a delegate, you are expected to study how successful countries like South Korea have advanced in electronic equipment manufacturing and how such progress can guide Tanzania's industrial development. To prepare your presentation:

(a) Define **fabrication industries.**

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