

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
UKEREWE DISTRICT COUNCIL



FORM THREE EXAMINATION
GEOGRAPHY

1. [1@, 10Marks]

i	li	lii	iv	v	vi	Vii	viii	ix	x
B	D	C	A	A	C	E	B	E	C

2. [1@6marks]

list A	I	II	III	Iv	V	VI
List	G	C	A	H	D	F

SECTION B :54 Marks

3. Map reading and interpretation

- (a) (i) Representative Fraction Or Ratio scale i.e 1:50000 (1mark)
- (ii) Linear scale (1mark)
- (b) A student should measure a distance from 240238 to 370278 and add a distance from 370278 to 270255 so as to get the answer which is around **26.3km (2 Marks)**
- (c) (i) Tourism due to presence of Simanjiro game controlled area (1mark)
- (ii) Transportation due to presence of roads (1mark)
- (iii) Agriculture due to presences of farms and estates (1mark)
- (d) There is dendritic drainage patterns for example tributaries from north western part of Arusha join together to form a river that flows through Simanjiro game controlled area towards the southern part of Arusha (2mark)
- (e) The bearing of grid reference 300200 from grid reference 360265 is 222 SW (2mark)

4. a) i) It presents only one item **01 Mark**

- ii) It does not involve mathematical calculation **01 Mark**
- iii) It is easy to read and interpret the presented data. **01 Mark**

b) i) Simple line graph. **0.5 Mark**

ii) Divergent graphs. **0.5 Mark**

c)

Crops	Tea	Coffee	Cashew nut	Palm Oil
year	10	20	50	20

1 Mark

Degrees of each item

Total = 10 + 20 + 50 + 20 = **100 tones.**

Tea $10 \div 100 \times 360^\circ = 36^\circ$

Coffee $20 \div 100 \times 360^\circ = 72^\circ$

Cashew nut $50 \div 100 \times 360^\circ = 180^\circ$

Pam Oil $20 \div 100 \times 360^\circ = 72^\circ$

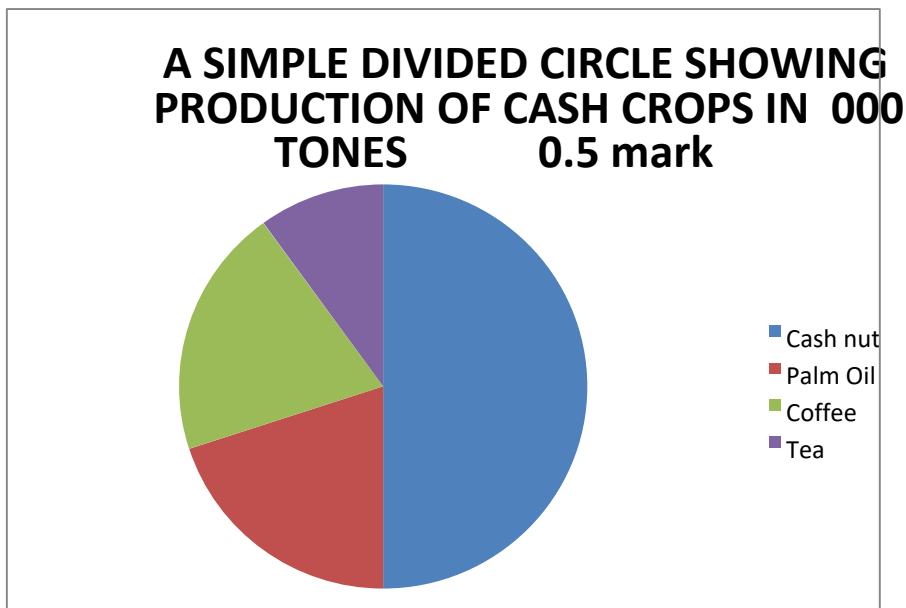


Diagram and its labeling weigh **2 Marks**

Key has **0.5 Mark**

d) Demerits of the method

i) It may confuse during data presentation. **0.5 Mark**

ii) It cannot be used to present many items. **0.5 Mark**

5. (a) The type of discrepancy is personal error/Gross error

(1mark)

(b) Three sources of discrepancy are

- (i) unclear calling to the booker. (1mark)
- (ii) The use of too many chain lines. (1mark)
- (iii) Sagging of the chain. (1mark)
- (iv) Mistakes in reading from the instrument. Eg. Chain.

(c) Three ways to avoid discrepancy are

- (i) To avoid steep slopes and major (1mark)
- (ii) Ensure accurate positioning of the arrows (1mark)
- (iii) Use as few chain lines as possible (1mark)
- (iv) Quality note book is required in booking
- (v) To ensure clear calling to the booker

(d) (i) Leader (1mark)

(ii) Follower (1mark)

(iii) Booker (1mark)

(e) Cadastral Survey (1mark)

6. a) Earthquake **(1mark)**

b) Seismograph **(1mark)**

c) Faulting of the lithosphere

- Volcanism, (volcanic eruption)

- Mass movements eg. Landslides and rock fall

- Falling of objects from atmosphere eg. Meteorites

- Man's influence through activities eg. Quarrying rocks **(03 marks)**

d) Effect of earthquakes

- Destruction of properties

- Death of animals and people

- Fire outbreak

1@ = (2marks)

e) Precautions might be taken by Mr. Alberto

- Should be go outside from house and sit at an open place
- Refraining from building high – rise structure on the land
- Should make follow up through mass media fro more details
- Geologists should detect epicenters and tell the people

(1@ (2marks)

7. (a) Oblique Photograph (2mark)

Evidences.

- (i) It shows more than one part of the object
 - (ii) It covers a large area compared to ground photography
 - (iii) The photography was taken from the high altitude / Hill or a mountain
- (b) (i) Fishing activities, this can be evidenced by the presence of water bodies which backward of the photography. (1mark)
- (ii) Tourism activities, due to the presence of tourist attractions such as Hills at the left side of photography, water bodies and mountains at the back part of the area(1mark)
 - (iii) Navigation activities; due to the presence of water bodies at the back parts of the photography. (1mark)
 - (iv) Agriculture activities; this can be done due to the presence of water for irrigation, also the presence of land which is suitable for agriculture activities.
- (c) (i) Kagera/Kigoma/Mbeya(1mark)
- (ii) Shinyanga(1mark)
- (d) (i) Water bodies which is observed backward of the photography. (1mark)
- (ii) Hills which observed at the left side of the photography. (1mark)
 - (iii) Mountains which observed at the back part of the photography. (1mark)
- (e) The nature of relief of the area is highland especially at the back parts of the photography where there is mountain and the presence of hills at the left side of the photography, also the relief of the area is low land in fore parts of the photography where there is settlement. The relief of the area is both highland and lowland. (1mark)

8. The wave erosion features along the coast include

- Cliff
- Wave cut platform
- Cape and bay
- Caves
- Stacks
- Arches
- Blowholes

➤ Geos

The students should be able to describe and draw a relevant diagram **1.5 marks @=9 marks**

SECTION C [30marks]

9 . Importance of soil

Any good introduction 1.5 marks

Any six benefits of soil (2 marks @)= 12 marks

(i) Medium for plant growth. Soil is where most plants grow. Soil provides anchorage for the plants as well as protection of roots from damage. It is where or a medium through which water, air and nutrients are made available to plants. The well-aerated soil facilitates the absorption of water and nutrients from the soil by plants.

(ii) Soil support animal life. As soil support plant life it also support animal life because plants are the source of foods to animals and this is most for herbivores. Also some animals eat soil as food in form of salt licks for example pregnant women who lack some minerals in their bodies.

(iii) Soil provide habitat for living organisms. In the soil there are some animals living there example burrowing animals like rodents, earthworms and termites

(iv) Provide sites for agricultural activities. The fertile soil promotes agriculture activities, both animal husbandry and crop cultivation. This is because soil supports the growth of pasture for animals.

(v) Provide settlement. Soil influences distribution of settlement for example the areas with good fertile soil are densely populated compared to the areas with poor soil.

(vi) Soil provide building materials. Soil is used in making bricks, tiles and white wash. All these materials are used in building houses, bridges etc. Also soil is used directly in road construction

(vii) Source of minerals. There are some minerals found in soil that can be extracted for commercial purposes. Also it is used to manufacture fertilizers as it contain minerals for example the fertilizers that contain phosphate e.g. In Minjingu (Manyara) region.

(viii) It provides raw materials for pottery and ceramics. Soil is used in making pots and these help to provide income to those who engage in this activity.

(ix) It used for decoration purposes ie sand and clay soil

Any relevant conclusion 1.5 marks

10. Introduction

A Candidates must be define mining, types of mining ways of processing, examples of minerals found in Tanzania,

Main bod negative impacts of mining to environment

- Destruction of land surface eg. Creates pits
- Deforestation, during establishing mining activities leading with cutting down trees
- Loss of biodiversity
- Soil erosion
- Disappear of some species plants animals, birds etc
- Spread of diseases eg. Cholera, HIV, Aids etc
- Occurrence of accident and cause death of miners (Death of people) 02@ = **12marks**

Any relevant conclusion **(1marks)**

11. Introduction

A candidate should be define flora as plants (loss of biodiversity) and briefly explain reasons for flora disappear on environment **(02marks)**

Main body ways of minimize the loss of biodiversity **(02@ - 12 marks)**

- Discourage or avoid deforestation
- Encourage afforestation and reforestation (planting trees)
- Provision of environmental education to the people on how to conserve our environment
- Enacting strict laws and regulations against those who cause disappearance of flora, cutting down trees (deforestation)
- Formation of strong policies and implementation about conservation of environment
- Population control through resettlement and family planning
- Destocking, means reduce number of cattle's in small place of land