

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENTS OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
KYERWA DISTRICT COUNCIL
FORM FOUR MIDTERM JOINT EXAMINATION, MARCH 2023
GEOGRAPHY – MARKING SCHEME

013

Time: 3:00 Hours

(For both school and private candidates)

Year 2022

1. Multiple choice **1 mark@**

I	Ii	iii	Iv	v	vi	Vii	viii	ix	x
C	D	D	B	D	D	C	A	C	B

2. Matching items **1Mark @**

I	Ii	Iii	Iv	V
E	G	C	A	F

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. Statistics

- (a) Frequency table distribution of the score **(1mark)**

Class interval	Frequency
60 – 64	3
65 – 69	6
70 – 74	7
75 – 79	11
80 – 84	8

85 – 89	3
90 – 94	2

(b) Calculations

(i) Average mean

Class interval	Frequency (f)	Class Mark (x)	Fx
60 – 64	3	62	186
65 – 69	6	67	402
70 – 74	7	72	504
75 – 79	11	77	847
80 – 84	8	82	656
85 – 89	3	87	261
90 – 94	2	92	184
Summation	40		3040

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mean} &= \frac{\text{summation of } fx}{\text{summation of } f} \\ &= \frac{3040}{40} \\ &= 76\end{aligned}$$

Therefore average mean is 76 (2mark)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(ii) Median} &= L + ((\frac{N}{2} - Efb)/fw)i \\ &= 74.5 + ((40/2 - 16)/11)5 \\ &= 74.5 + ((20 - 16)/11)5 \\ &= 74.5 + (4 \times 5)/11 \\ &= 74.5 + (20/11) \\ &= 74.5 + 1.82 \\ &= 76.32\end{aligned}$$

Therefore median = 76.32 (2mark)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(iii) Mode} &= L + (\frac{t1}{t1+t2})i \\ &= 74.5 + (\frac{4}{4+3}) 5 \\ &= 74.5 + (\frac{20}{7}) \\ &= 74.5 + 2.86 \\ &= 77.36\end{aligned}$$

Therefore mode is 77.36 (2mark)

(c) Two advantages of standard deviation

- ★ Shows how much data is clustered around a mean value (1mark)
- ★ It gives more accurate idea of how the data is distributed (1mark)
- ★ Not as affected by extreme values

Two disadvantage of standard deviation

- ✓ It doesn't give you the full range of the data (1mark)
- ✓ It can be hard to calculate (1mark)

- ✓ Only used with data where an independent variable is plotted against the frequency of it
- ✓ Assumes a normal distribution pattern

5. (a) (i) Personal experience (1mark)
 (ii) Literature review (1mark)
 (iii) Inductive and deductive reasoning (1mark)
 (iv) Debate from the government
- Mass media
- (b) (i) shortage of capital (1mark)
 (ii) Language barrier (1mark)
 (iii) Poor response from respondents (1mark)
 (iv) Unfavourable climatic conditions (1mark)
- Poor transport and communication networks
- (c) (i) Problem identification (1mark)
 (ii) Pre survey or reconnaissance (1mark)
 (iii) Literature review (1mark)

6. (a) The type of discrepancy is personal error/Gross error (1mark)

(b) Three sources of discrepancy are

- (i) un clear 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)

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 (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. Introduction (1.5 marks)

Minerals are solid inorganic naturally occurring substance with definite chemical composition and ordered internal structure. They include metallic minerals like copper, gold, tin and non metallic minerals like diamond, limestone, coal, petroleum mineral exploitation in the process of extracting mineral from ground, processing and distributing them to the end consumer

Main body (Explained points has 2 marks each)

- (i) Size of the deposits
- (ii) Value of minerals
- (iii) Level of technology required to exploit the minerals
- (iv) Capital available
- (v) Market for the minerals
- (vi) Government policy
 - Means of transport and communication

(Conclusion 1.5 marks)

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.

Any relevant conclusion 1.5 marks

10. Introduction **1.5 marks**

Forest refers to the collection of trees and grasses of several species, which can be natural or artificial. Or Is the situation in which an area is occupied by considerable number of trees.

Forest conservation measures **2@ 12 marks**

- (i) Planting trees i.e. reforestation and afforestation
- (ii) Educating people on the importance of conserving forests.
- (iii) There should be alternative energy resources used.eg use of solar energy, H.E.P
- (iv) There should be careful land use planning.
- (v) Population control should be encouraged in the country.
- (vi) Agricultural methods should be improved. Discourage shifting cultivation
- (vii) Destocking (reducing the number of animals).
- (viii) New and fast growing trees species should be introduced.

Good conclusion **1.5 marks**

