THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

DODOMA REGIONAL -MOCK EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY 1. MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Solution
   By using a piece of paper, map distance of road = 14.6cm
   From provided scale= 1:75,000   **1 mark**
   1km= 100000cm
   ?   = 75,000cm
   =0.75km.
   If
   1cm =0.75km ……………………………………..   **1 mark**
   14.6=km?

   1cm= 14.6 cm x 0.75km
   1cm   1cm

   =10.95km
   The distance of the road from GR 680070 to 644120 is 10.95 kilometers ……… **3 marks**

   (b) Advantages of forest found on the mapped area to the people of Uyole
     i.   Modifying climate ie. Rainfall
     ii.   Provides traditional medicines
     iii.   Influence lumbering activities
     iv.   Attract tourism , hence development of tourism sector
     v.   Influence bee keeping and hunting   **4 points @ 1 mark = 4 marks**

(c) Given data.

   -Location of cartographer= 620115

   -Angle from cartographer to object =300º

   - Distance from cartographer to the object = 4.9km

   ● To change a ground distance 4.9 km into map distance (cm) by using map scale 1:50000
   1km= 100,000cm
   ?   = 50,000 cm

   1cm = 0.5 km
   ?   = 4.9km …………………….   **1 mark**

= 9.8cm.

Therefore

i. The grid reference for the location of the feature = 578141 ……… **2 mark**
ii. Feature R is agricultural Centre………………….………….. **2 marks**
iii. - act as trading center
- Provide employment
- Food security etc **2 points @ 1 mark = 2 marks**

d) Reasons for difficultness in establishing transport and communication system in SW

i. Present of highland relief features ie steep slope and hills
ii. Presence of denser forest ie POROTO RIDGE FOREST RESERVE
iii. Presence of many rivers and Lake Ngozi **3 points @ 1 mark = 3 marks**

e) Factors for vegetation distribution on a mapped area

a) Climate of the area ie Tropical climate with mountainous rainfall indicated by latitude 8º 55'
b) Relief of an area ie this influence high vegetation due to high rainfall
c) Soil factor ie. Volcanic soil
d) Human influence ie. Conservation activities like POROTO RIDGE AND IHOHO forest reserve. **3 points @ 1 mark = 3 marks**

f) Types of rocks found on a mapped area are

i. Igneous rock due to the presence of forest, crater, and hills
ii. Sedimentary rocks due to the presence of scattered cultivation and low land areas found NW of a mapped area
iii. Metamorphic rocks due to presence of folding features and bending of contours
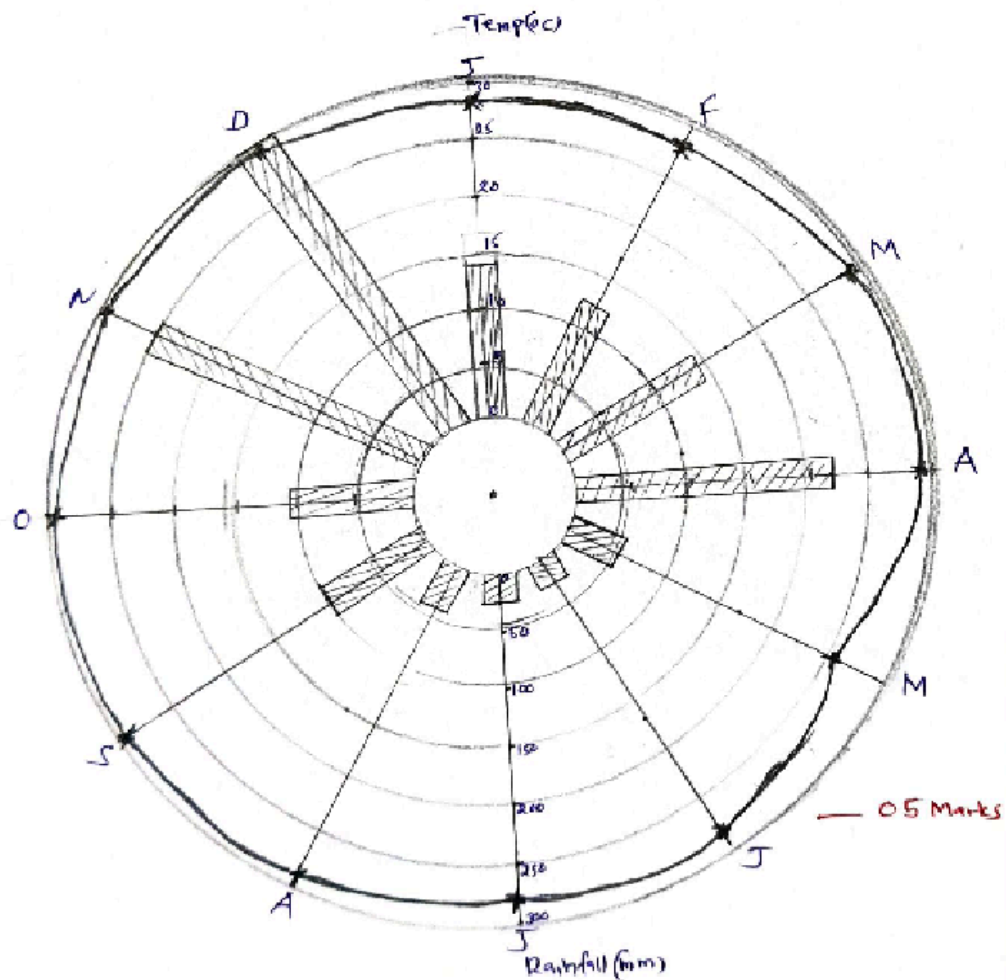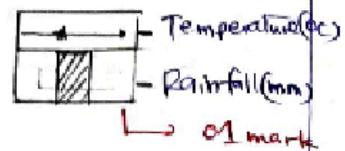
2 points @ 2 marks = 4 marks

TOTAL = 25 MARKS

2.

2(a)

THE PORAL CHART GRAPH SHOWING MONTHLY
RAINFALL (MM) AND TEMPERATURE (°C) IN
MALAMPAKA WEATHER STATION IN 2022. — 01 mark

Scales
V.S — Rainfall 1 cm to 50 (mm)
— Temperature 1 cm to 5°C — 01 mark

Temp(°c)

Rainfall (mm)

— 05 Marks

Key

— Temperature(°c)
— Rainfall(mm)
└→ 01 mark

b) Strength of polar chart graph

- It helps to show climatic data for a certain geographical area

- It can be used to calculate monthly mean rainfall and temperature

- It helps in comparison of statistical data,

-it crate good visual impression when colors are used in line and bars

 4points @ 1 mark = 4 marks

Weaknesses of Polar Chart graph

-It consume a lot of time

-It needs high knowledge in interpretations

- It is confined to weather data only

3 points @ 1 mark = 3 marks

TOTAL = 15 Marks

3. (a) Hints which can be used to identify climate from a photography
    i.   Nature of crop cultivation
          Example, sugar can, sisal and cotton indicates tropical climate while coffee, tea and rubber indicates equatorial climate. Millet and sorghum indicates sem- arid climate
    ii.   Vegetation cover shown on the photograph
          Example denser forest indicates equatorial climate, while thickets, woodland, grasses indicates tropical. And baobab trees indicates sem - arid
    iii. Kind of animals shown on the photograph
          Example goats, sheep indicates dry climate while giraffe elephants, lions, antelopes indicates tropical climate. Camels indicates desert climate

    iv.   Water bodies
          Example large lakes, dams and rivers indicates equatorial climate, while water holes, seasonal rivers and seasonal swamps indicates tropical climate. Oasis well indicates desert climate.
    v.   Nature of human settlements (building style)
          Presence of pyramids buildings indicates desert climate, houses with steep roof indicates equatorial climate, while presence of pill house indicates sem- arid climate.   **5 points @ 2 marks = 10 marks**

   (b)   Solution

              Data given

      Height of aircraft above mean sea level (H) = 19,000ft

      Focal length (f) = 6 inches

      Average elevation of air bus (h) =?

      Photography scale = 1: 37,800   ……………………….. **1/2 mark**

      Formula

   Photo scale =   __f__   …………………………………………….**1/2 mark**

                H-h

           1/37,800= 6 inches

                    19,000ft - h

           Change 226,800 inches into ft.

           1ft = 12 inches……………………………………………….**1 mark**

            ? = 226,800inches

           = 18,900 ft.

19000ft-h = 18,900ft

-h = 18,900ft – 19,000ft

-h = - 100ft

Divided negative (-) in both sides to get positive answer.

Therefore the average elevation of air bus (h) is 100ft………………….. **3 marks**

TOTAL 15 Marks

4. Introduction.
   Student should define and explain the concepts of plate motion.   **1 mark**

   Main Body
● A student should explain landform / features formed by plate motion/ movements with help of diagram and examples.
   Each point must involve relevant explanation, example and diagram.

   Points
   - ❖ Fold mountains
     Example atlas Fold Mountain found at Morocco North Africa
   - ❖ Rift valley.
     Example Great East Africa Rift valley
   - ❖ Block mountains
     Example Ruwenzori block mountain found at Uganda East Africa
   - ❖ Volcanic mountains / volcanic arc
     Example volcanic mountain like Kilimanjaro mountain Found Northern part of Tanzania
   - ❖ Mid oceanic ridges
     Example mid Atlantic oceanic ridge
   - ❖ Oceanic trenches
     Example is Mauritius trench (6875 m) found in Indian Ocean
   - ❖ Island arc. Example Madagascar, Zanzibar

   6 points @ 3 marks = 18   (3 marks will be awarded for a point with example and diagram)
   Conclusion. Student should explain any relevant conclusion in relation to question.   **1 mark**
   TOTAL = 20 Marks

5. Introduction

   A student should define and explain the concept of a tillage and Agronomic methods.

   1 mark

   <u>Main body</u>

   Student should explain best agriculture methods for production (agronomic methods)

   <u>Points.</u>
   - ❖ Crop rotation
   - ❖ Cultivation using terrace
   - ❖ Contour ploughing
   - ❖ Mixed farming
   - ❖ Mulching
   - ❖ Bush following
   - ❖ Organic farming etc.

   6 points @ 3 marks = 18 marks

   Conclusion: Any relevant conclusion that relate to the question…………… **1 mark**

   TOTAL = 20 Marks

6. <u>Introduction</u>
   - A student should define the term Wetland and explain other concepts relating to wetland

     2 marks

   <u>Main body</u>

   A student has to explain how human action and behavior changes wetland into waste land.
   - ❖ Deforestation activities in and near wetland areas
   - ❖ Overgrazing within wetland areas
   - ❖ Construction activities near wetland areas. example construction of human settlement near wetland areas
   - ❖ Mining activities near wetland areas. Example extraction of coral reef/ limestone rock in wetland areas
   - ❖ The use of poor fishing methods. the use of poisons kill organisms in wetland areas
   - ❖ Improper and poor dumping of wastes in wetland areas. Example dumping of domestic and industrial wastes in wetland
   - ❖ Conducting of farming / agriculture activities in wetland areas. Example irrigation activities near to the wetland area makes the dryness of wetland.
   - ❖ Introduction of exotic and water filtration plant species in ponds and lakes. All these species absorb water and increase dryness in wetland.

   8points @ 2 marks = 16 marks

   Conclusion: any relevant conclusion. **1 mark**   **TOTAL   20 Mark**

7. Introduction.
   ● Student should define and explain the term climatic change.   **2 marks**

Main body

A Student should explain the causes of climatic changes (natural and human)

Natural causes of climatic change

   ❖ Volcanic eruption
   ❖ The influence of oceanic currents
   ❖ Plate tectonics and drifting movements
   ❖ Falling of meteors from the space.   **Natural causes 4 points @ 2 marks =8 marks**

Artificial causes of climatic changes

   ❖ Industrial activities
   ❖ Deforestation activities
   ❖ Large scale mining activities
   ❖ Testing of nuclear bombs
   ❖ Burning of fossil fuel example coal
   ❖ The use of refrigerator and air conditions   **artificial causes 4 points @ 2 marks = 8 marks**

Conclusion. Any relevant conclusion………………….. **2 marks**   **TOTAL 20 marks**