

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**DODOMA REGION**  
**FORM FOUR MOCK EXAMINATION- 2023**  
**GEOGRAPHY- MARKING SCHEME**

013

**SECTION A (16 Marks)**

1. Each item carries one mark equals to **10 marks**

|     |      |       |      |     |      |       |        |      |     |
|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) | (vi) | (vii) | (viii) | (ix) | (x) |
| E   | A    | B     | D    | D   | D    | C     | D      | B    | A   |

**(1@ 10 Marks)**

2. Each item carries one mark equals to **6 marks**

|     |      |       |      |     |      |
|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) | (vi) |
| E   | G    | A     | H    | D   | J    |

**(1@ 6 Marks)**

**SECTION B (54 Marks)**

3. a) The distance of the road from grid reference 740829 to grid reference 760881 is 17.5 cm

According to the given RF scale 1:50,000

1 cm on the map represents 50,000 cm on the ground..... **(1 Mark)**

Or 1 cm on the map represents 0.5 Km on the ground

$$1 \text{ cm} = 0.5 \text{ Km}$$

$$17.5 \text{ cm} = x$$

$$x = \frac{17.5 \text{ cm} \times 0.5 \text{ Km}}{1 \text{ cm}} \dots \dots \dots \text{ (1 Mark)}$$

$$x = 8.75 \text{ km}$$

**The length of the road from grid reference 740829 to grid reference 760881 is 8.75 Km..... (2 Mark)**

b) Half squares =  $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2.5$  squares..... **(1 Mark)**

Full squares = 70 squares ..... **(1 Mark)**

Half squares + Full squares

$$2.5 + 70 = 72.5 \text{ squares}$$

Area of a full square =  $L \times L = L^2$

$$2\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} = 2\text{cm}^2$$

$$1\text{m} \times 1\text{Km} = 1\text{Km}^2 \dots \dots \dots \text{ (1 Mark)}$$

$$\text{So, } 72.5 \text{ squares} \times 1\text{km}^2 = 72.5 \text{ Km}^2$$

**The area at the right hand side of the northing 80 is 72.5 Km<sup>2</sup>..... (1 Mark)**

c) i) Contours E.g. at grid reference 839812..... **(1 Mark)**

ii) Trigonometrical stations E.g. at grid reference 739767.....

**(1Mark)**

d) Savanna/ Semi arid region/ Tropical grassland/ Sudan type..... **(1 Mark)**

e) 1 cm on the map represents 50,000 cm on the ground

$$1 \text{ Km} = 100,000 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots \text{ (1$$

**Mark)**

$$x = 50,000 \text{ cm}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \text{ Km} \times 50,000 \text{ cm}}{100,000 \text{ cm}}$$

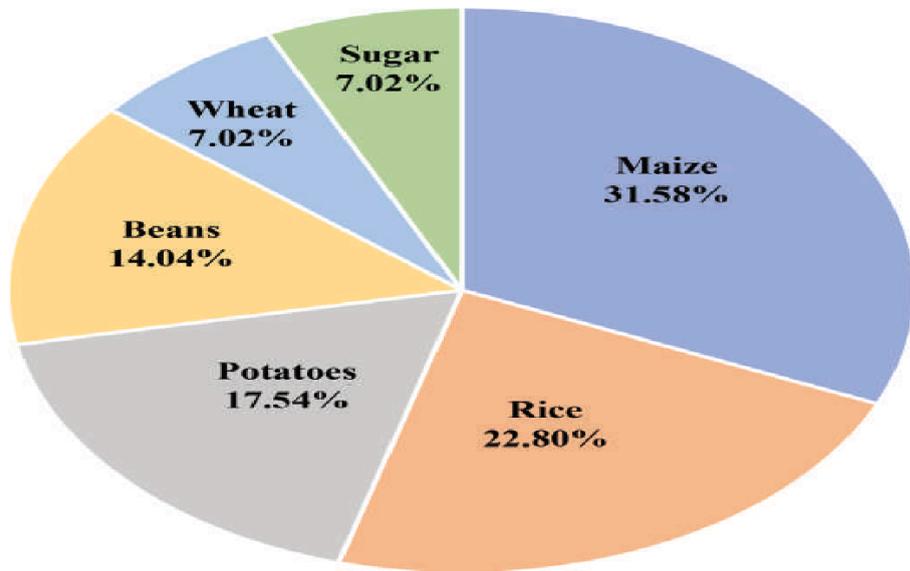
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 0.5 \text{ Km} \dots \dots \dots \text{ (1 Mark)}$$

**∴ One centimeter on the map represents a half kilometer on the ground. .... (2 Mark)**

**4. (a) Pie chart (02 marks for calculation)**

| Crops    | Values in tonnes | % For each crop                                 | Degree of each value                        |
|----------|------------------|---|---|
| Maize    | 90,000           | $\frac{90,000}{285,000} \times 100\% = 31.58\%$ | $\frac{31.58}{100} \times 360\% = 113.69\%$ |
| Rice     | 65,000           | $\frac{65,000}{285,000} \times 100\% = 22.8\%$  | $\frac{22.8}{100} \times 360\% = 82.08\%$   |
| Potatoes | 50,000           | $\frac{50,000}{285,000} \times 100\% = 17.54\%$ | $\frac{17.54}{100} \times 360\% = 63.14\%$  |
| Beans    | 40,000           | $\frac{40,000}{285,000} \times 100\% = 14.04\%$ | $\frac{14.04}{100} \times 360\% = 50.54\%$  |
| Wheat    | 20,000           | $\frac{20,000}{285,000} \times 100\% = 7.02\%$  | $\frac{7.02}{100} \times 360\% = 25.27\%$   |
| Sugar    | 20,000           | $\frac{20,000}{285,000} \times 100\% = 7.02\%$  | $\frac{7.02}{100} \times 360\% = 25.27\%$   |

**TITLE: CROP PRODUCTION OF 2023 (0.5 mark)**



**Chart (02 marks)**

**key (0.5 mark)**

- b) i) Simple bar graph  
 ii) Simple line graph **(02 marks from any method)**  
 iii) Divergent bar graph  
 iv) Divergent line graph

**c) Disadvantages of pie chart (@01=02 marks)**

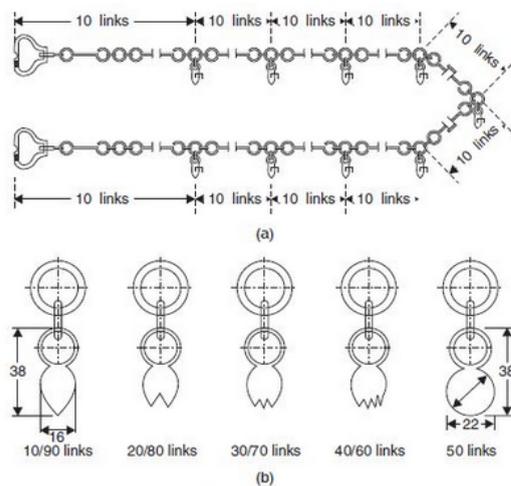
- i. Time consuming due many calculation
- ii. It is difficult to visualize the proportional differences between values. Where the values of the data set vary slightly.
- iii. The actual data is hidden as values shown on the face of the segments may be in percentage or degrees, and represented actual values remain hidden

**5. Research question**

- a) Library research/ literature review **(01 mark)**
- b) Importance of library research **(04marks @ 1 mark = 04 marks)**
  - i. Data collection is made be easily because it based on the extraction of organized information
  - ii. It is cheap method of data collection because relevant information is readily available.
  - iii. It is a source of official accepted information
  - iv. It provides information which may not easily acquired from the actual research
- c) Mr. Pompei should prepare the following: **(04marks @ 1 mark = 04 marks)**
  - i. Research topic
  - ii. Research tools
  - iii. Means of transport
  - iv. Enough fund

6. Survey question

- a) Chain survey **(01 mark)**
- b) Equipment's to be used in chain survey **(03 marks from any equipment)**
  - i. The chain



- ii. Ranging rod



- iii. The peg



- iv. The cross staff



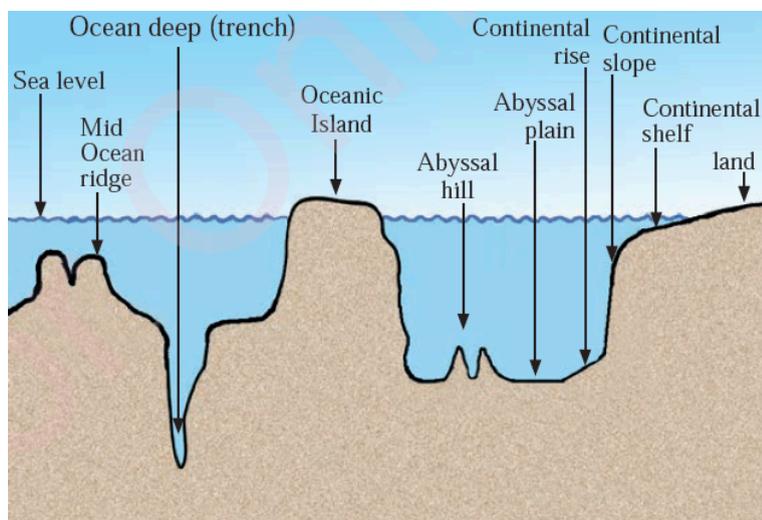
**c) Objectives of land survey (05 marks)**

- i. Survey can be carried out to determine the size and shape of a farm, a lake, or a mountain so as to make plans and maps
- ii. To collect land details.
- iii. To locate features
- iv. To determine horizontal and vertical distance
- v. To determine direction of features

**7. Photograph question,**

- a) Folding mountain **(01 mark)**
- b) Due to wrinkling of the earth crust. Force operate is compressional force of the earth crust during internal earth movement. **(02 marks)**
- c) Usambara and Uluguru in Tanzania, Himalaya in India, Andes in south America, Rockies in north America and Alps in Europe. **(03 marks)**
- a) List three (03) economic importance of the feature **(03 marks)**
  - i. Tourist attraction
  - ii. Act as water catchment areas and source of a rivers
  - iii. Source of valuable minerals such as coal and petroleum

**8. Draw and label eight (8) features of ocean floor. (09 marks)**



**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

**9. Meaning of green tourism**

Green tourism refers as an integrated approach that involves carrying out tourist activities with minimum negative impacts to the environment **(02 marks)**

Main body (challenges facing green tourism in Tanzania) **(2marks @ for 6 points)**

- i. Threat or damage to indigenous cultures
- ii. Degradation of the ecosystem may still occur
- iii. Travel could disrupt the environment

- iv. Possible relocation of local as ecotourism inevitably leads to development
- v. Growing number of eco-tourism organization working for profit
- vi. Drought that lead to disappearance of some species.

**Conclusion**

Candidate required concluding with the solution to solve the challenges like reducing the impacts of environment, to educate the society about the importance of environmental conservation. **(01mark)**

**10. Introduction**

- The candidate should define small scale crop cultivation/small scale agriculture/subsistence farming.
  - Small scale crop cultivation/agriculture/subsistence farming is the growing of crops on a piece of land. It aims at producing enough food for family consumption only. **(01 Mark)**
- The candidate should give the techniques of improving small scale crop cultivation/small scale agriculture/subsistence farming.
  - Training
  - Use of hybrid seeds
  - Establish cooperative unions
  - Establish irrigation schemes
  - Provision of soft loans
  - Reduce the rate of population growth

**1 Mark for a correct point with**

**irrelevant explanation**

**2 Marks for a correct point with correct explanation**
- The candidate should give a relevant concussion
  - Suggestion on the ways of improving small scale crop Cultivation/small scale agriculture/subsistence farming.
  - Solutions for solving problems facing small scale Crop cultivation/small scale agriculture/subsistence farming

**2 Marks for a relevant conclusion**

**11. Introduction**

Definition of urban development it refers as the expansion of town as a result of birth rate and change of town boundaries. **(3 marks)**

**Main body**

Effect (negative impact of urban) development **02marks @ for 5points**

- Construction activities like roads and settlement lead to clearing of vegetation hence cause land degradation
- Development of industries lead to emission of fumes and gases that pollute the air hence global warming
- Improper dumping of waste material led to cause environmental pollution.
- It can cause the loss of biodiversity due to excessive clearing of forest
- It also causes deforestation due to clearing of vegetation for settlement

**Conclusion**

Candidate required concluding with the importance of urban development like employment opportunities, and improvement of social services. **(02 marks)**

