

PRESIDENT’S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
JOIN THE REVOLUTION PROGRAM
FORM FOUR PRE NATIONAL EXAMINATION
GEOGRAPHY MARKING GUIDE

1. @ 1 mark

D	A	E	B	A	No answer	C	A	A	D
i	Ii	iii	iv	V	vi	vii	viii	ix	X

2. @ 1 mark

A	B	C	D	E	F
I	ii	Iii	Iv	v	Vi

3. (a) Area of irregular shape in given by:

Full squares + $\frac{\text{half squares}}{2}$ or complete squares + $\frac{\text{incomplete squares}}{2}$

$$4 + \frac{10}{2}$$

$$= 4+5$$

$$= 9 \text{ squares}$$

..... **1 Mark**

Apply scale: 1:50,000

From 1km = 100, 000cm

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

$$\frac{100,000\text{cm} \times}{100,000\text{cm}} = \frac{80,000\text{cm} \times 1\text{km}}{100,000\text{cm}}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \text{ km Or } 0.5\text{km}$$

Statement scale = 1cm to 0.5km

..... **1 mark**

Since 2cm = 1km

Area of one scale

$$1\text{km} \times 1\text{km} = 1\text{km}^2$$

Therefore

$$\text{Total squire } 9 \times 1\text{km}^2 = 9\text{km}^2$$

The area of Balangida lake is 9km^2

..... **1 mark**

(b) Three ways used to depict relief features on a mapped areas

- Contour line dominated all over the map

-Trigonometric station North of Ghangarou at grid reference 645276

- Bench mark at Sabilo 48+, 46+, 045+, 029+ and 84+,26+ @ 1 mark = 3 marks

Form lines dominated in many part of Hanang

(c)- In Central part to West part around lake Balangida the settlement pattern is linear around the soda and salt lake

- In Eastern of Hanang the settlement pattern is semi nucleated especially near to Sabilo and Loto

- In Northern part the settlement pattern is scattered due to Dabil Escarpment 3 marks

(d) Rocks shown on a map are

- Igneous rocks:- Due to the presesnce of volcanic features ie Crater at grid 680160 and 674155 respectively

- Rock salt due to the presence of Balangida saalt and soda lake in Western part of Hanang (Sedimentary rocks)

- Metamorphic rock - steep slope (Warsh), Denndritic

- Clay rock and Alluvium due to presence of both Dabil Mbuda and Mushangwa Mbuga seasonal swamps in Central part of Hanang 2 marks

(e) The vertical contour interval (V.I) used on a map is 50 metres look at the deviation between two successive contours

V.I = 20m - Given in the key2

mark

(f) Four (4) Human activities

- Mining due to the presence of Balangida lake

- Agricultural activities

- Fishing

- Lumbering

@ 0.5 mark = 2 marks

4. (a) SOLUTION

i) To find total values

$$\Sigma x = 900 + 750 + 800 + 400 + 300 = 3150$$

..... 0.5 mark

ii) To find mean (\bar{x})

$$\frac{\Sigma x}{N} = \frac{3150}{5} = 630$$

..... 0.5 mark

iii) To find deviation (d)

$$\text{Deviation} = x - \bar{x}$$

$$1980 = 900 - 630 = 270$$

$$1981 = 750 - 630 = 120$$

$$1982 = 800 - 630 = 170$$

$$1983 = 400 - 630 = -230$$

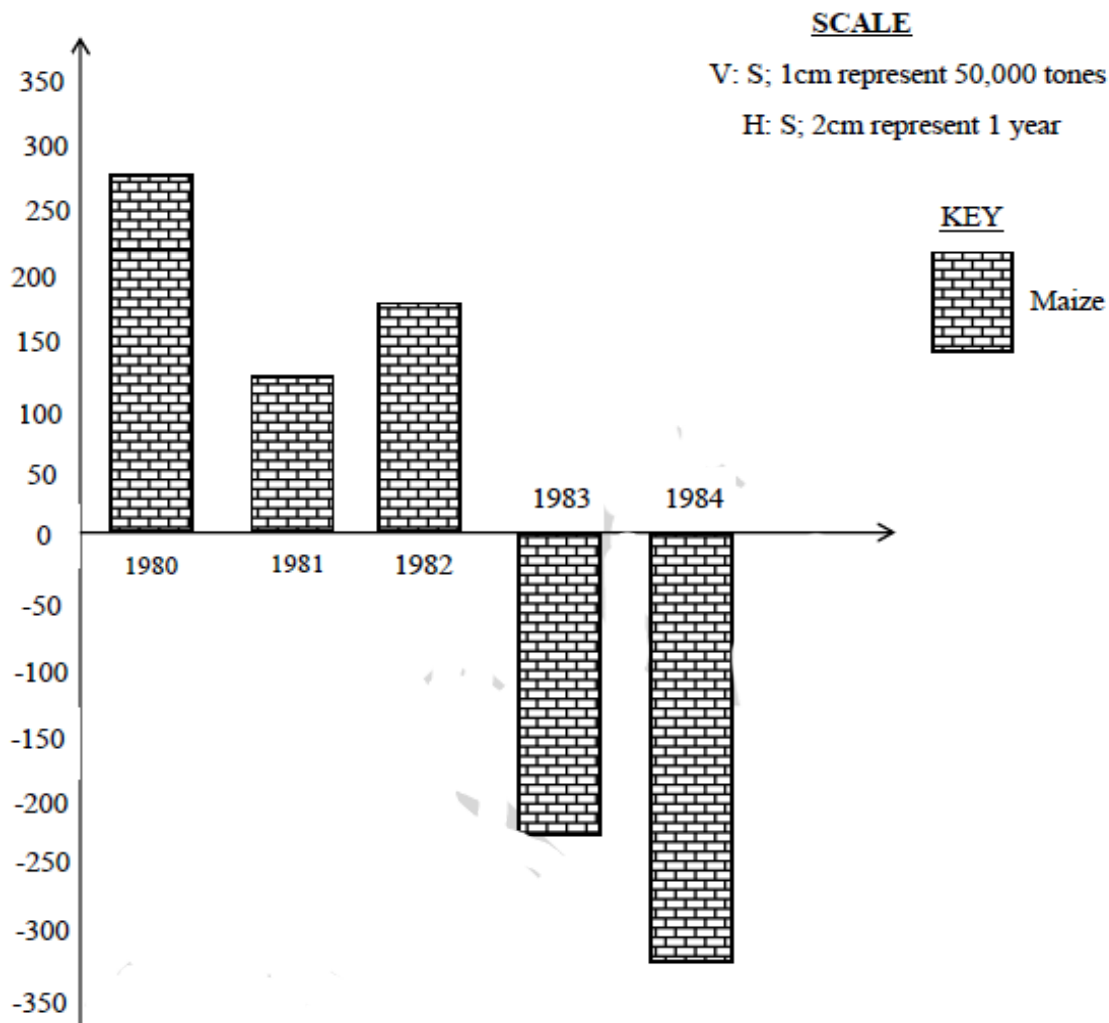
$$1984 = 300 - 630 = -330$$

..... 1 mark

iv) To draw a divergent bar graph by using the values of deviation

A DIVERGENT BAR GRAPH TO SHOW MAIZE PRODUCTION AT MOROGORO IN ('000' TONNES) FROM 1980 TO 1984

..... 0.5 mark



Scale = 0.5 mark

Diagram = 2 marks

(b) Advantages of Divergent bar graph

- It is simple to read and interpret.
- It shows profit and loss of items.

1 mark

(c) Steps for construction of Divergent bar graph

- Find total values (maize)

$$\sum X = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5$$

- Find the mean value of items (maize)

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

iii) To find deviation (d)

$$\text{Deviation} = x - \bar{x}$$

iv) Draw a divergent bar graph by using the values of deviation.

@ 0.5 mark = 2 marks

5 Stages for conducting a research

- Problem identification

· Pre-survey

· Literature review

· Formulation of hypothesis

· Research design

· Data collection

· Data analysis

· Hypothesis testing

· Data interpretation

· Report writing

..... 8 marks

6. (a) - Tape - Arrow

- Cross staff - Chain

- Pegs - Ranging poles

..... 3 marks

(b) i. Reconnaissance

Ii. Observation and measurement

Iii. Presentation of the survey data collected

..... 2 marks

(c) i. It helps a surveyor to be familiar of the site

Ii. It help a survey to decide on the method to be used during a survey **..... 2 marks**

(d) Types of obstacles in chain survey

i. Obstacles which do not secure visibility Eg Ponds

Ii. Ostacles which do not secure visisbility and a surveyor can not walk around them Eg rivers, hills and thickest forests

iii. Obstacles which obscure visibility but which allow the surveyor to walk around Eg buildings

@ 1mark = 3marks

7. (i) Ground/Horizontal photograph

1 mark

(ii) Advantages

- They are source of information about human activities

- They are used to keep record of events

- They are used for planning and tracking environmental changes

2 marks

Disadvantages

- They are not used for map making

- They are not easy to calculate distance

2 marks

8. Factors affecting the rate of temperature

- Latitude
- Clouds cover
- Distance from the sun
- Aspect
- Ocean current
- Wind
- Length of day and night

@ 1 mark = 6 marks

SECTION C (30 Marks)

9. Introduction : Definition of Sedimentary rocks (1.5 mark)

Main body: Importance of sedimentary rocks

- They provides raw materials for building
- They are source of soil formation
- They are used in the manufacturing of chemicals
- They are used for decoration
- They are used in retaining umnderground water
- They are source of minerals

(@ 2 marks)

Conclusion: Any relevant conclusion

Total = 15 marks

10. Introduction Definition of Urbanisation (1 marks)

Main body: Factors influencing urbanisation (4 points)

- Presence of social services
- Presence of good infrastructures
- Availability of employment opportunities
- Peace and security
- Good climatic condition
- Availability of water

(1.5 @ marks)

Conclusion : Any relevant conclusion

(1 marks)

Total 15 marks

(b) Introduction :Introduction of Rural-Urban migration **(2 marks)**

Main body: Factors influencing rural to urban migration **(4 points)**

- Presence of social services
- Presence of good infrastructures
- Availability of employment opportunities
- Peace and security
- Good climatic condition

(@ 1.5 mark)

Conclusion : Any relevant conclusion (1 mark)

Total 15 marks

11.

Introduction: Definition of Manufacturing industry (1.5 mark)

Main body: Challenges/contraints facing manufacturing industry

- Lack of capital
- Lack of skilled labours
- Poor government support
- Low level of science and technology
- Poor tranport and communication system
- High costs and unreliable power supply

@ 2 marks

Conclusion: Any related conclusion

(1.5 mark)

Total = 15 marks