

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 + half squares or complete squares + incomplete squares

2

2

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

$$= 4 + 5$$

= 9 squares

..... 1 Mark

Apply scale: 1:50,000

From 1km = 100,000cm

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

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

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

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

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

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 presence of volcanic features ie Crater at grid 680160 and 674155 respectively
- Rock salt due to the presence of Balangida salt 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 key 2

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})

$$\frac{\Sigma X}{N} = \frac{3150}{5} = 630 \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{ 0.5 mark}$$

iii) To find deviation (d)

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

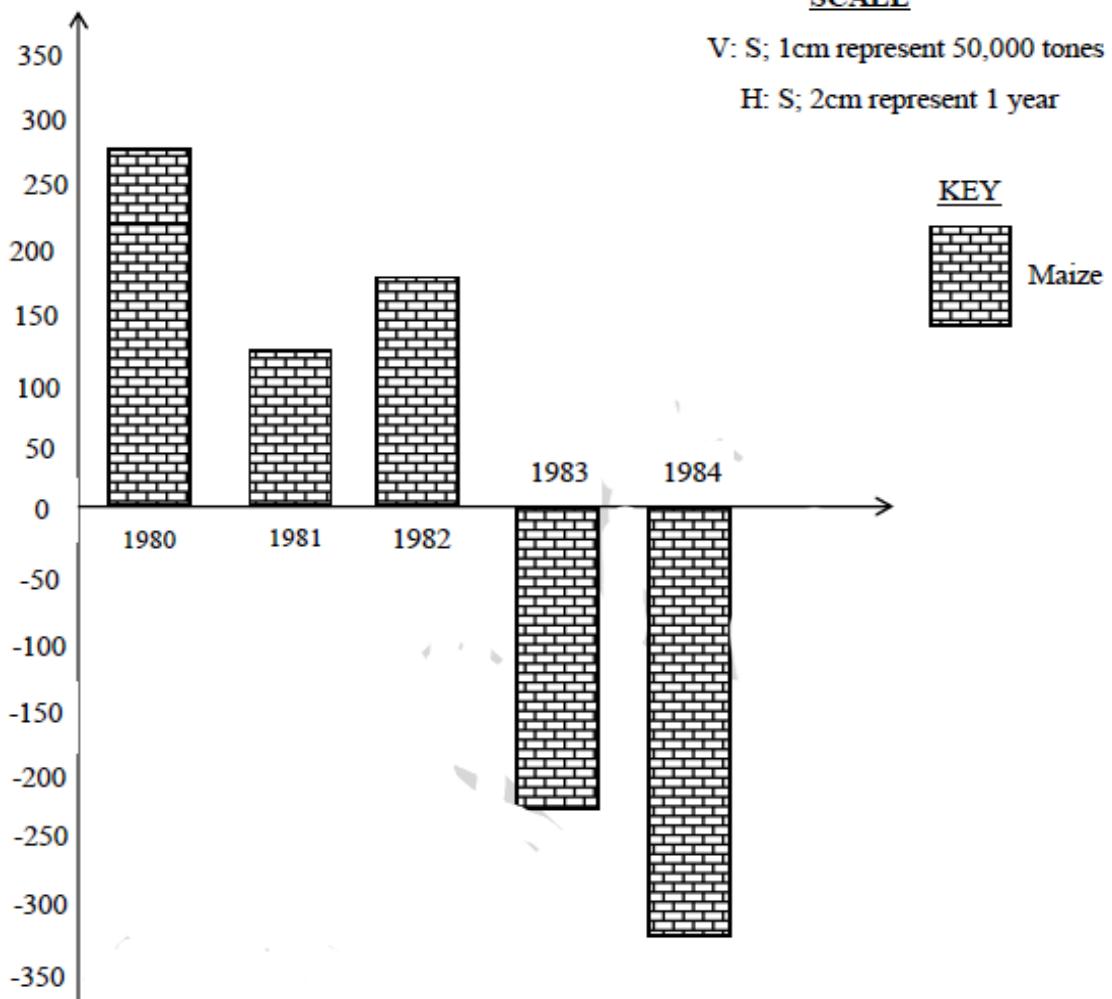
SCALE

V: S; 1cm represent 50,000 tones

H: S; 2cm represent 1 year

KEY

Maize



Scale = 0.5 mark

Diagram = 2 marks

(b) Advantages of Divergent bar graph

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

1 mark

(c) Steps for construction of Divergent bar graph

- i. Find total values (maize)

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

- ii. Find the mean value of items (maize)

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

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. Obstacles which do not secure visibility and a surveyor can not walk around them Eg rivers, hills and thickest forests
 iii. Obstacles which obsecure 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 **(@ 1.5 mark)**
- Peace and security
- Good climatic condition

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 transport and communication system
- High costs and unreliable power supply

@ 2 marks

Conclusion: Any related conclusion **(1.5 mark)**

Total = 15 marks