

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**  
**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**  
**SAME AND MWANGA SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION SYNDICATE**  
**(SAMWASSES)**



**FORM SIX PRE - MOCK EXAMINATIONS - 2022**  
**GEOGRAPHY 02**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Introduction

Students should provide meaning of population, population growth and elaborating the meaning of saving grace and hand cap whereby the saving grace means positive impact and hand cap means negative impact. (02 marks)

Main body (*Any 8 points @ 02 marks = 16 marks*)

Saving grace of population growth

- ⇒ It provide labour for utilizing resources
- ⇒ It encourages improvement of science and technology
- ⇒ It enhances trade development
- ⇒ It increases government revenue

Hand cap of rapid population growth

- ⇒ It causes pressure over scarce resources
- ⇒ It leads to increase in crimes
- ⇒ It causes spreads in diseases
- ⇒ It causes inadequate social services

Conclusion: any relevant conclusion on population growth (02 marks)

2. a) **population projection**

It is to plan for national economies, governments, and attempts to predict population growth over a fixed period of time and under variable conditions (04 marks)

b) **Crude birth rate (CBR)**- Refers to the number of live births occurring each year expressed as a ratio of the total population .it can be expressed as the number of live births per thousand population annually

$$\text{Crude birth rate} = \frac{\text{live births per year}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000 \quad (04 \text{ marks})$$

- c) General fertility rate (GFR)- Refers to the number of live births in a specific period of time (year) divide by the average number of women of child bearing age (15-49) per 1000

$$GFR = \frac{\text{No of live births in a year}}{\text{female population aged (15-49)}} \times 1000 \quad (04 \text{ marks})$$

- d) Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)- Refers to the number of live births occurring to women of a particular age group per year per 1000 women

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{births of women in age group}}{\text{female population in that age group}} \times 1000 \quad (04 \text{ marks})$$

- e) Infecundity/ sterility. Refers to the inability of a woman to bear a child and this includes those who cannot give a birth to a live baby. It can be primary or secondary (04 marks)

3. Introduction- any relevant introduction relating to natural gas and oil (02 marks)

Main body

The impact of oil and natural gas

- It helps in conserving the environment
- Stimulates industrial development
- It creates employment
- It provides clear electricity
- provides foreign current
- Improves living standards of the people.
- It improves in intercut and relation
- It increases national income each point (Any 8 points @ 02 marks = 16 marks)

Conclusion; Any relevant conclusion (02 marks)

4. Introduction - Any relevant conclusion about cocoa predation to the growl of cocoa production in the country (01 mark)

Main body

Factors that have contributed to the growth of cocoa production in the country

- Conducive climate ie in Kyela and Rungwe districts
- Availability of ready market for cocoa in USA ,Europe and other countries
- Training and assistance given by NGO;S and companies from outside Tanzania eg Techno server Tanzania ,Askenosie chocolate among others
- Government policy that allows for feigners to invest in the country
- Availability of labor
- Government support (Any 6 points @ 03 marks = 18 marks)

Conclusion; Any relevant conclusion (01 mark)

5. Introduction Any relevant introduction (02 marks)

Main body

Students should explain five (05) tourist attraction and three (3) problems

- A fictive land scope eg mountain
- Presence of water bodies eg rives lakes and oceans
- Presence of game reserves
- Archeological sites like is simile in Soutl part of Iringa
- National parks eg Seregeti, Mikumi etc
- Coastal attractions

Problems

- Population encroachment eg Loliondo and Ngorongoro
- Insufficient capital
- Climate changes

(@ 02 marks = 16 marks)

Conclusion; Any relevant conclusion (02 marks)

6. Short notes in the following fishing methods.

- a. Drifting – is the fishing method in whole the drift nets long vertically like table tens net. The method in used in catching pelagic fish (04 marks)
- b. Trawling .Is the fishing method in whole a trawler net is used. This bag shapes net used in catching the deferral fish as its dragged by using trawler (04 marks)
- c. Seining .Is the fishing method that involves the use of has seine purse seines. They are feature are between a drift net and trawler net (seine net looks like a drift net but is smeller and the purse seine net looks like a trawl net but also smaller in size (04 marks)
- d. Lining .Is the fishing method in which lines fitted unit looks are used to coach fish. It is used where trawlers and seine nets cannot be used especially where the sea floor is rugged. It is used for large fish like tone. (04 marks)
- e. Whaling. Is the fishing takes place using fishing harpoons , they can be land driven or power fired the power fires carpoos that normally call and expletive whole in chantries like Japan, China ,North ,Korea etc (04 marks)

Each point 4 marks if well explained units examples .

7. Introduction. Any relevant in production

Main body

Factors that hinders in dustiest development.

- Financial problems
- Technological problems
- Poor in restructures
- Lack of skilled labor
- Poor market system
- Inadequate supply of raw materials

*(Any 6 points @ 03 marks = 18 marks)*

Conclusion; Any relevant conclusion (02 marks)