

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION- (CSSC)
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATION SYNDICATE(NZJES)



FORM TWO PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATION AUGUST 2024
GEOGRAPHY
MARKING SCHEME

1.

I	ii	iii	iv	V	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
A	D	B	B	B	C	C	D	B	C

@ 1 mark = 10 marks

2.

I	ii	Iii	iv	v
I	F	A	B	H

@ 1 mark = 5 marks

3. Fold mountains; are mountains formed by folding and wrinkling of the upper parts of the earth due to compressional forces. Eg Himalaya alps and Atlas Mountains.

Block mountains; are upland area with a table like structure bordered by faults on one or both sides they are formed by tensional and compressional forces.eg Uluguru, Usambara, Ruwenzori

Volcanic mountains; are cone shaped mountains formed from cooling and solidification of the molten materials. Eg Kilimanjaro, Oldonyolengai.

Residual /denudation mountains; are formed as a result of weathering and erosion of the weaker rocks of the already existing mountain.eg sekenke hills, Ahaggar and Adamawa mountains.

@ $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks=10 marks

4. a) The type of transport is Land transport —————→ 1mark
 b) The mode of transport is human transport —————→ 1 mark
 c) Advantage of the land transport (four points)
 i. It is cheap
 ii. It is available
 iii. It is safe (4marks @ 01)
 iv. It is flexible
 v. It complements other means of transport such as roads
 vi. It is environmental friendly

- d) Four disadvantages of human transport.
 i. It is slow
 ii. It cannot be used to carry heavy or bulky goods

- iii. It is tedious
- iv. It is convenient for short distance only
- v. It depends on personal health and strong

(4marks @ 01)

5. a. **underground/ shaft mining**; method used to extract valuable substance found deep down the earth crust eg gold, silver, diamond.

Surface mining; used to extract mineral found close to the earth surface.eg coal

Alluvial/placer mining; used to extract minerals occur in alluvial deposit. Eg salt

@1 mark= 3marks

b. -pollution eg water, air and noise pollution

-destruction of the land surface

-deforestation and loss of biodiversity

@1 mark =3marks

c.- source of government revenue

-source of employment

-source of raw materials

-development of infrastructure

@ 1mark = 3marks

6. a) Nomadism/nomadic pastoralism 2 mark

b) Environmental impacts associated with nomadic pastoralism (three points)

- i. Land degradation
- ii. Deforestation
- iii. Soil erosion
- iv. Water pollution
- v. Air pollution

(3marks @01)

c) (i) Karamajong

(ii) Barbaigs (2marks @01)

d) Benefits of nomadic pastoralism

- i. It assures the family with food.
- ii. It is the sign of prestige
- iii. It assures the nomads with respect
- iv. It is the source of income

(4marks@01)

7. a) Four advantages of Royal tour.

- i. It promotes the Tanzanian culture and heritage.
- ii. It provide information that help visitors to become acquainted with the place. *(4marks @ = 01)*
- iii. It increases National income and foreign currently.
- iv. It promotes development of transport and communication.

b) Our challenges that facing tourism industry in Tanzania.

- i. Problems of transport and communication.
- ii. Low capital
- iii. Low managerial or poor managerial skills.
- iv. Low advertisement. *(4 marks @1 mark)*

c) Two measures should be taken to Improve Tourism Industry.

- i. To Improve transport and communication network.
- ii. Extensive publicity outside East Africa should be emphasized so as to attract more tourism from abroad. *(2 marks @ 1mark)*

8. a) - place name.

- Latitudes and longitudes
- Grid reference
- Compass bearing and direction

@ 1mark = 4marks

b.) solution

$$1\text{km} = 100000\text{cm}$$

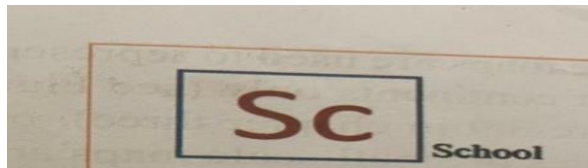
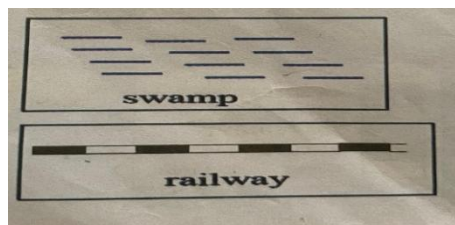
$$X = 50000\text{cm} \text{ (0.5 mark)}$$

$$X \times 100000\text{cm} = 1\text{km} \times 50000\text{cm} \text{ divide by } 100000\text{cm} \text{ both sides}$$

$$X = 0.5 \text{ km} \text{ (0.5 mark)}$$

Therefore one cm on the map represent half km on the actual ground. (1 mark)

c)



@ 1 mark = 4 marks

9. i. Equatorial climate (2 marks)

ii. (a) Coffee

(b) Banana (@ 1 mark =3marks)

(c) Tea

iii. (a) Agriculture

(b) Fishing (@ 1mark=3 marks)

(c) Lumbering

iv. (a) Kagera (1 mark)

(b) Some Part of Kilimanjaro.(1 mark)

10. Introduction (2 marks)

Main body

Solutions to the challenges facing power and energy harnessing in Tanzania

- Alternatives sources of power
- Funds allocation for exploration
- Training of skilled personnel
- Improvement of infrastructure
- Community awareness and creation
- Environmental conservation campaign

@ 2marks = 12 marks

Conclusion any relevant conclusion (1 mark)