CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)

NORTHEN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ-JES)

FORM FOUR PRE- NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2024

GEOGRAPHY

013

MARKING SCHEME

1. 1mark @= 10 marks

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
C	D	A	D	B	D	C	B	D	D

2. 1 mark @ = 6 marks

LIST A	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
LIST B	H	J	B	G	E	C

SECTION B

3. (a) The types of rocks are any two points 2 marks 1@
   i. Sedimentary rocks due to presence of seasonal swamps, depression (lake VICTORIA) and mangrove swamps
   ii. Igneous rocks due to the presence of hills (nyanghingi hill) and dendritic drainage pattern
   iii. Metamorphic rocks due to the presence of outcropped rocks and scrubs.

   (b) Functions of Mwanza towns any four points 2 marks ½@

   i. Administration functions
   ii. Cultural functions
   iii. Educational functions
   iv. Industrial functions
   v. Marketing / trade functions
   vi. Cultivation functions

   (c) Type of climate is Modified Equatorial type of climate due to latitude $2^0 35'$ andpresence of Lake Victoria 1 mark

   (D) Four economic activities 2 marks ½@
   i. Agriculture due to presence of scattered cultivation
   ii. Trading due to presence of Market
   iii. Fishing presence of Lake Victoria.
   iv. Tourism due to presence of SAA NANE ISLAND GAME RESERVE

(E). Two environmental problems facing people of Mwanza 1mark ½@
  i.   Floods due Over flood of Lake Victoria
  ii.   Pollution due to industrial activities and urbanization
(F). Methods of presenting relief features any two points 1mark ½@
  i.   Bench mark (BM)
  ii.   Sport height
  iii. Contours
  iv.   Trigonometric station

4. (a) Type of research is applied research reasons 2 marks 1@
    i.   Problem solving
    ii.   Community benefit
    iii. Immediate application
    (b) Methods of data collection 2 marks @ 1
        i.   Observation methods
        ii. Questionnaires
        iii. Interview
    (c) Identify causes 3 marks 1@
        i.   Finding solution
        ii.   Quantify deforestation
        iii. Gaining new knowledge
  (d) Problems 2 marks @1
        i.   Shortage of resources
        ii.   Resistance from the respondents
        iii. Environmental conditions
        iv.   Language barriers

5. a) chain survey
    b) Source of obstacles
            i.   obstacles that prevent vision (ranging) but not chaining
            ii.   obstacles to chaining but not vision (ranging)
            iii. obstacles to both vision (ranging) and chaining

c) Three sources of mistakes
            i.   measuring distances on steep slopes without making slope correction
            ii.   chaining where there are many obstacles
            iii. sagging of the chain
            iv.   poor calling of the measurements
            v.   wrong recording of data

    d) Importance of chain survey
            I.   Making maps on small areas of land
            II.   Adding details on the existing plans
            III. Used for setting boundaries

6. a)

YEAR	MAIN PRODUCTION IN TONES	AVARAGE	SUBSTRACT AVERGE FROM PRODUCTION	RESULT (USE TO DRAW GRAPH
1980	900	$\dfrac{3150}{5}$	900-630	270
1981	750		750-630	120
1982	800		800-630	170
1983	400		400-630	-230
1984	300	=630	300-630	-330
TOTAL	3150			

(2 Marks)

THE DIVERGENCE BAR GRAPH WHICH SHOWS MAIZE PRODUCTION AT MOROGORO (000 TONES) FROM 1980 TO 1984($\frac{1}{2}$ *Marks*)
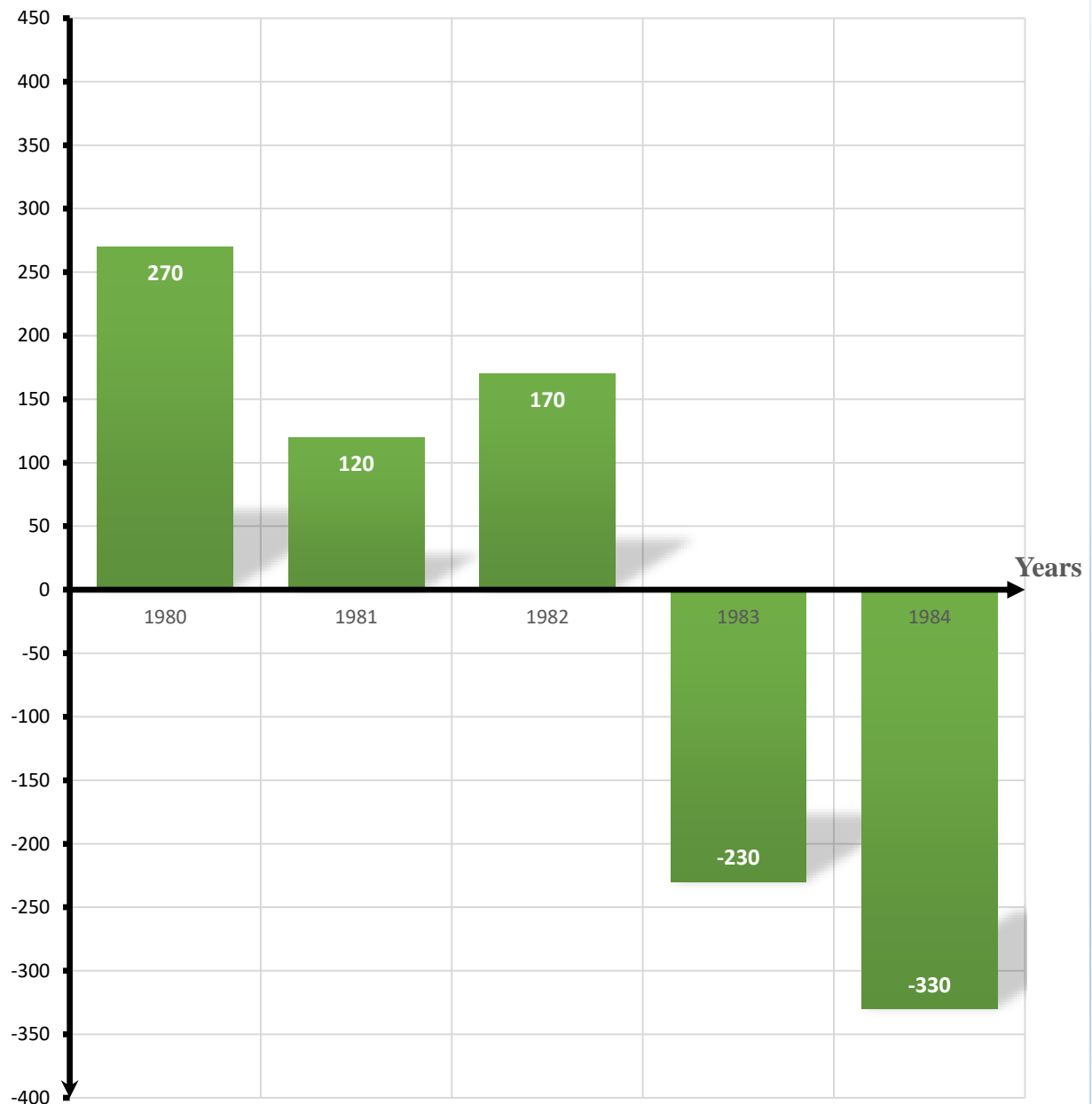
Deviation no in (000" tonnes")

Scale
H.S 2 cm = 1 Year
V.S 1 cm = 50 (000' tonnes)
(1/2 Marks)

(2 Marks)

b) Two advantages of divergence bar graph

    i.   It is easy to make compassion

    ii.   It is simple to interpret

    iii.   Fluctuation come out clearly

    iv.   It gives visual impression

$$2\ Points\ @\frac{1}{2}\ Mark\ =\ 1(Mark)$$

c) Procedures/steps taken to construct the divergence bar graph.

    i.   To find total of maize production

    ii.   To calculate average or mean

    iii.   Subtract average from each production

    iv.   Choose a suitable scale

    v.   Draw a divergence bar graph

    vi.   To plot the values guided by the scale

    vii.   Share all bars neatly

viii.   To write the title and scale used to draw the graph $@\frac{1}{2}\times 6\ Points$ *= (3 Marks)*

Total (9 Marks)

7. a) The scenario mass wasting 1 mark

        b) Determinants of mass wasting 4 marks @1
          i.   vegetation
          ii.   nature of the rock
          iii.   nature of the material and extent of saturation
          iv.   slope
          v.   human activities
        c) Effects of mass wasting 4 marks @1
            i.   Destruction of properties
            ii.   Destruction of biodiversity
            iii.   Soil erosion/ degradation
            iv.   Water pollution
            v.   Death

8. A. Air pollution (1 mark)

        B. Industrial activities(1mark)

        C. *Depletion of ozone layer,*

         * Skin cancers,
        *Global warming,
        *Acidic rainfall @1mark=4

        D. *Educating people

         * Inaction of strict laws

*Use of alternative source of energy   @ 1mark =3marks

SECTION C (30 marks)

9. Any relevant introduction (2marks)

Main body

Factors to consider before establishing industry

    i.   *Location*
    ii.   *water*
    iii.   *Market*
    iv.   *Capital*   *@2marks=12marks*
    v.   *Competition*
    vi.   *Power supply e.g water, electricity*
    vii.   *Labour*
    viii.   *Technology*
    ix.   *Transport and communication*

Any relevant conclusion (1mark)

10. Introduction   *(2 Marks)*

Meaning of climate change

Climate change – Refer to the slow changing of distribution of rainfall and temperature of the earth over a long time. The duration for climatic change may take decades or more

Main body 6 points   *6 Points @ 2 Marks = (12 Marks)*

Impacts of climatic change

i. Change in growth of plants or vegetation such as abnormal fast growth of plants and dormancy of some vegetation

ii. Change and disruption in the natural ecosystem of various regions on the earth surface hence loss of biodiversity.

iii. It leads to the rising of sea levels and increase in global temperature (global warming) that results to melting of ice on the peaks of mountains.

iv. It leads to the occurrence of hazards such as floods, storms, droughts, ice falling etc.

v. It may lead to unpredictable rainfall and temperature change in different parts of the world due to interference in weather pattern.

vi. It may lead to migration of people and other living things as they cannot survive any more in particular area.

vii. Loss of biodiversity

Conclusion   *(1 Mark)*

Any relevant conclusion related to question.

Total (15 Marks)

11. Introduction (2marks) – any relevant introduction
 Main body
- Early marriage
- Low education
- Poor health services
- Traditional and culture
- Polygamy
- Wealth production
- Sex preference (6 points @ 2marks= 12 marks)

  Conclusion (1 mark)