

**CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)  
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ-JES)**



**FORM SIX PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS 2025  
GEOGRAPHY 2**

113/2

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Introduction:** - Meaning of iron and steel industry – refers to the economic activity that deals with manufacturing of finished goods from iron ores. (02%)
- Body:** -
- Three (3) potentials of iron and steel industry
    - Presence of the discovery of large deposits of iron in Liganga and Ludewa.
    - Government efforts to explore iron ore areas and ensure its full utilization
    - Presence of the processing industry for iron and steel
    - Production of different commodities related to different iron ore materials.
  - Five (5) steps that can be used to develop this sector:
    - Training of more mineral iron ore experts
    - Government to invest on the generation of power to ensure constant supply of electricity to the industries.
    - Improvement in the routes of transport and communication sector.
    - Improvement in the local technology to talented people and experts-SIDO
    - Search for reliable markets to the manufactured goods from iron and steel industries
    - Creation of good environment to private sectors to invest in exploration, mining, etc.
    - Processing of iron ores. *(Any 8 points @02%=16%)*
- Conclusion:** Any relevant conclusion. (02%)
2. **Introduction:** - Meaning of timber industry – economic activity that deals with harvesting of forest products and manufacturing them to obtain finished goods; environmental conservation keeping its environment safe. (02%)
- Body:** - Timber industry and environmental conservation are incompatible in the following ways:
- Timber industry results to deforestation which destroys the environment- through cutting of trees.
  - Through industrial wastes – timber industry leads to environmental pollution
  - Drought and desertification
  - Loss of biodiversity
  - Increase the concentration of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by removing forest cover.
  - Land pollution – excessive removal of trees leaves and land bare exposing it to raindrops and erosion
  - Global warming
- (Any 8 related points @ 02 marks = 16 marks)*

**Conclusion: (02%)**

3. **Introduction:** Meaning of mining – extraction of different minerals from the ground (02%)

**Body:** Contribution of the mining sector;

- Growth of town and trade
- It has accelerated development of industries (raw materials to industries)
- Source of revenue to the government – pay taxes
- Source of energy and power; coal, petroleum, natural gas.
- Source of foreign currency – minerals are exported to other countries.
- Improvement in social services – mining companies construct social services (schools, health centres)
- Source of employment to some people.

*(Any 8 related points*

*@02% = 16%)*

**Conclusion:** - Any relevant conclusion (02%)

4. **Introduction:** – Meaning of agriculture- refers to the activity that involves crop cultivation and livestock keeping. It is among the best section which contributes highly to the national gross (02% marks)

**Body:** - The agricultural sector is the backbone for Tanzania as follows

- The agricultural sector is the source of raw materials to the local industries.
- Use of better technology in production – this increases production in industries
- Major source of food- to feed the entire population and industries, e.g., sugar, meat, milk.
- Source of government revenue- through supply of agriculture products
- Source of foreign currency
- Provision of employment
- Energetic labour to work in the industries.

Any Eight (8) points @02% = 16%

**Conclusion:** -Any relevant conclusion (02%)

5. **Introduction:**– Meaning of population policy – strategies adopted by the government to influence population dynamics and improve people’s standard of living.(02% marks)

**Body:** - Explicit areas of population policy:

- Gender –equity, inequality
- Women empowerment
- Integration of population into development planning
- Efforts to care for special groups
- Ensure population growth and development0
- Provision of education on reproductive health.
- The policy enabled the fund NEMC to deal with environmental conservation issues
- To formulate programs on agricultural, food and nutrition and ensure high agricultural produce
- It has put much efforts on data collection, research and planning
- Ensure sustainable development

*(Any 8 points@02% = 16%)*

**Conclusion:** - Any relevant conclusion-the policy has good goals and objectives (02%)

6. **Introduction:** - Transport refers to movement of people and goods from one place to another; communication is the transfer of information from one area to another (**02%**)

**Body:** -Eight (8) challenges facing this sector;

- Lack of enough experts to this sector
- Environmental pollution (air, land, water)
- Waste of fuel and time due to problems of traffic jams in town
- High costs – fuel and price fluctuation of petroleum with world market.
- Shortage of capital – for transport route construction and installation of communication facilities
- Lack of modern technology for establishment of transport routes and communication networks
- Poor management of the sector due to corrupt government officials who use government funds allocated to this sector.

*(Any 8 points @02% = 16%)*

**Conclusion:** -Any relevant conclusion (**02%**)

7. **Introduction:** Meaning of fossil fuels – sources of energy resulting from remains of ancient plants and organisms(**02%**)

**Body:** -

- fossil fuels - as source of energy
  - Used for transportation – petroleum
  - Used for industrialization – petroleum, coal are used to run machines in the processing and manufacturing industries
  - Used for cooking
  - Electricity – petroleum, diesel
  - Foreign currency and employment
- Fossil fuels as an instrument of environmental degradation
  - Air pollution – through incomplete combustion of fossil fuels (petroleum – CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - Land degradation – through extraction process
  - Deforestation
  - Acidic rain – which results when carbon dioxide in the air reacts with rain water
  - Loss of biodiversity
  - Greenhouse gases and global warming

*(Any 8 points @02% = 16%)*

**Conclusion:** Any relevant conclusion (**02%**) it has both benefits and limitations