

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



FORM SIX PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS 2026

113/2 GEOGRAPHY 2

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 = 16)

Conclusion: if timber is not done sustainably, it will be incompatible with the environmental conservation **(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
(2% 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. **(2% 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 development
- Provision of education on reproductive health.
- The policy enabled the fund NEMC to deal with environmental conservation issues
- To formulate programmes 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 – CO₂)
 - 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