



CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION

An Ecumenical Body of Tanzania Episcopal Conference and Christian Council of Tanzania

P.O. Box 9433, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

CSSC - SOUTHERN HIGHLAND ZONE, FORM TWO JOINT MOCK ASSESSMENT 2026

013

GEOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHY MARKING GUIDE 2026

SECTION A (15 MARKS)

1. .

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
A	D	A	D	A	C	C	A	C	B

1 Mark @

2. .

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v
LIST B	F	C	I	E	H

1 Mark @

3. Total of 10 marks

a. Delta

b. The word delta derived from the fourth letter in the Greek alphabet  which is pronounced as delta. This is due to the fact that many delta are tri-angular in shape that resemble this letter.

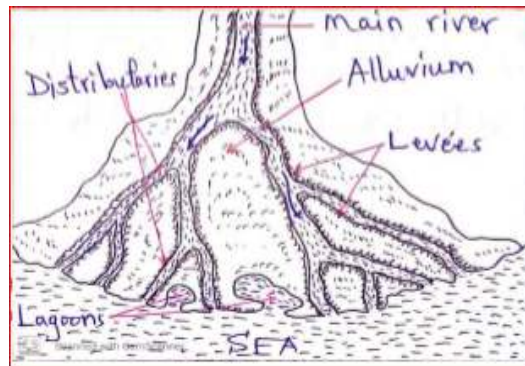
c. The condition necessary for delta formation includes.

- There should be active erosion in the upper course and middle course so as the river can attain large loads which can be sufficient for the formation of delta after their deposition.
- The velocity/ speed of the river must be low to allow most of its loads to be deposited at the river mouth.

- iii. There should be faster deposition of the alluvium at the river mouth than its removal.
- iv. There should be gently sloping land along the coast where the materials can be deposited to form delta.

d. The types of delta

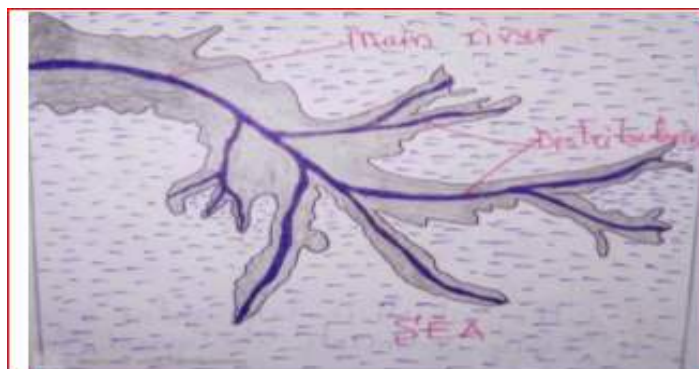
- i. **Arcuate delta**, are the delta which are triangular in shape composed of mainly coarse sediments like gravel and sand



- ii. **Estuarine delta** are the delta that develop at the submerged mouth of the river called an estuary.



- iii. **Bird's foot (digitate) delta** is the type of delta which it look like a foot of bird with claws.



- iv. **Cuspate delta** is a delta with tooth-like shape. It formed where a river flows into ocean through a straight coast line along which wave action is vigorous.



4. **Total of 10marks**

- a. The relief on the map is highland due to presence of hills such as kivetock hill and Laijar and other area is lowland due to the presence of flat area or Estate.
- b. Mention the major means of transport includes
- Roads transport due to presence of roads.
 - Air transport due to presence of Airetre on the ground trip at North east.

- c. The scale map into statement scale.

One centimeter on the map represent half kilometer on the ground.

- d. Three social services includes
- Water supply because of Dam
 - Education service because of school
 - Health service due to dispensary
- e. Ways used to identify rocks type includes
- Water bodies presence of rivers, lake, seasonal swamp or ocean indicate presence of sedimentary rocks
 - By using drainage pattern like presence of dendritic drainage pattern indicates igneous rock
 - Vegetation cover like presence of dense forest indicates presence of igneous rocks
 - Land forms like presence of Flood plain suggest sedimentary rocks, presence of volcanic land form such as crater, caldera, volcanic mountains suggest igneous rocks

5. Total of 10 marks

- a. The arrangement of ocean from smallest to largest and its square kilometers
 - i. Arctic ocean 15.6 Km²
 - ii. Southern ocean 22.0 Km²
 - iii. Indian ocean 70.5Km²
 - iv. Atlantic ocean 85.1Km²
 - v. Pacific ocean 168.7 Km²
- b. Five factors affecting the rate of salinity in water
 - i. The nature of the rocks
 - ii. Presence of minerals deposits along the coast
 - iii. Human activities
 - iv. Volcanic activities
 - v. The rate of precipitation
 - vi. Ocean current
 - vii. Amount of fresh water
 - viii. Vegetation cover

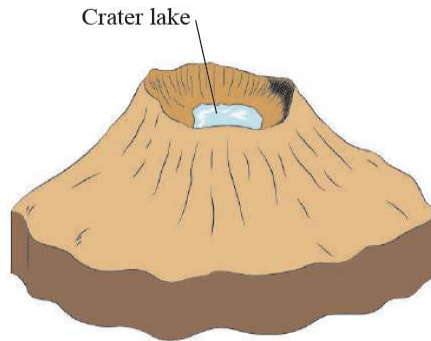
6. Total of 10marks (1@=10).

- a. Determine the geographical terminologies.
 - i. Continent
 - ii. Cape
 - iii. Peninsula
 - iv. Isthmus
 - v. Gulf
 - vi. Strait
 - vii. Pangaea
 - viii. Gondwanaland
 - ix. Laurasia or Laurentia
 - x. Francis Bacon in 1620

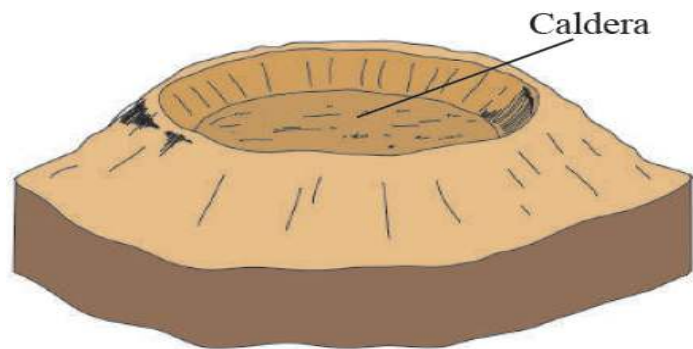
7. Total of 10 marks

- a. The volcanoes features means the Extrusive volcanic features

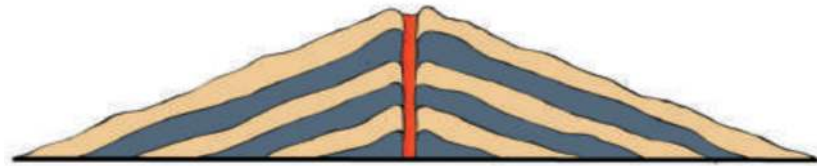
- i. A crater is a depression on top of a volcanic cone. It is formed by violent volcanic eruption when the upper part of a volcanic plug is blown off. The depression may turn into a crater lake when filled with water from either rainfall or melting ice. Examples of craters are Embakai, Olmoti and Ngozi in Tanzania



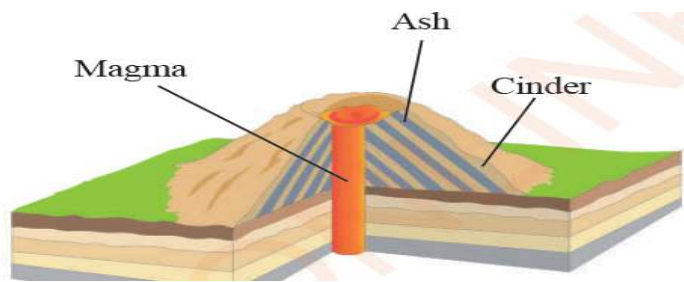
- ii. **Caldera (basal wreck).** It is the large rounded depression formed when upper part of a volcano is either blown away by violent eruptions or subsides into the crust or in the volcanic cone



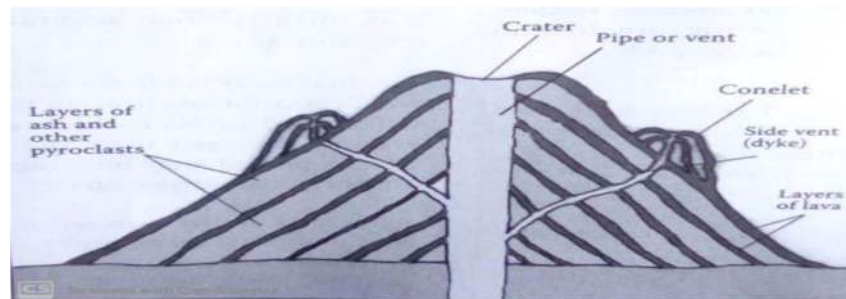
- iii. **Shield volcano/basalt dome.** Is an extensive cone with gentle slope sides formed when (basalt) lava is poured onto the surface and spread to occupy a large area



- iv. **Ash and cinder cone (scoria cone).** is cone shaped accumulation of rock fragments (pyroclasts) around the vent (hole).



- v. **Composite cone (strata volcano).** It is large cone with alternate layers of pyroclasts (fragments) i.e ash and cinder on one hand and lava on the other hand.-they are formed as the result of many explosive eruptions over a long time.



- b. The world distribution volcanic zones includes.
- i. Along Zones of recent mountain building such as the fold mountain zones of South East Asia
 - ii. Along divergence boundary eg. Mid Atlantic ridges in Atlantic Ocean.
 - iii. Continental coastlines such as the western coast of north and South America.
 - iv. Along convergent boundaries such as the island of Japan.
 - v. Along the fault belt like the African rift valley.

8. Total of 10 marks

- a. The type of photograph is OBLIQUE PHOTOGRAPH
- b. Difference between oblique photograph vs Ground/horizontal photograph includes
 - i. Oblique photograph they cover small area but large than ground while ground photograph cover small area

- ii. Oblique photograph show top view and sided view of an object while ground photograph The ground photograph the objects get progressively smaller from the fore section to back section
- iii. Oblique photograph show horizon on high oblique while in low oblique horizon is not seen while ground photograph Horizon are seen
- iv. Oblique photograph taken from the top of an object while Ground photographs are taken from the surface level
- c. The process described above
 - i. Photograph interpretation
 - ii. Optical image
 - iii. Infrared image
 - iv. Radar image
 - v. Multispectral and hyperspectral images

9. a) negative effects of mass wasting

- i) loss of life
- ii) destruction of properties 1mark@
- iii) land degradation
- iv) transport and communication breakdown

b) positive effects of mass wasting

- i. formation lakes i.e river dammed lake
- ii. formation of features which attracts tourists 1mark@
- iii. formation of soil especially when rock particles accumulates as the result of talus creep

c) ways to minimize the occurrence and damages caused by mass wasting

- i. planting tree 1mark@
- ii. avoiding people to engage with some activities such as agriculture on the steep slope
- iii. avoiding people to settle at or near steep sloped areas

SECTION C (15marks).

10. The question need types of drainage pattern

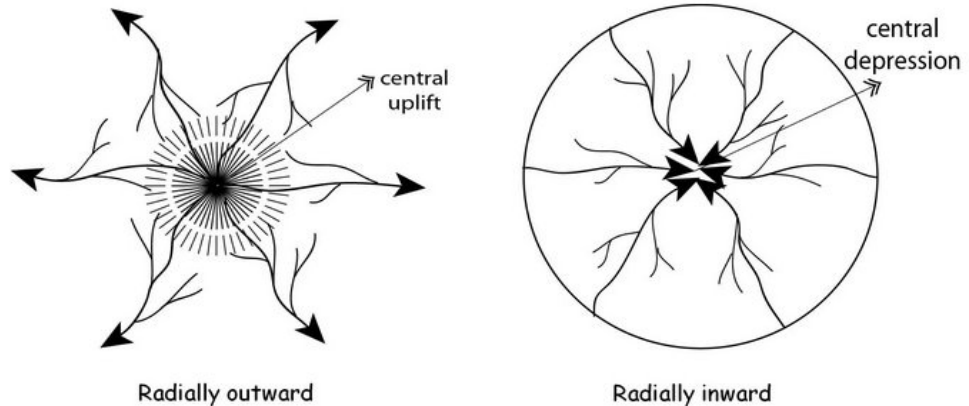
Introduction 1.5marks

Main body 2@=12marks

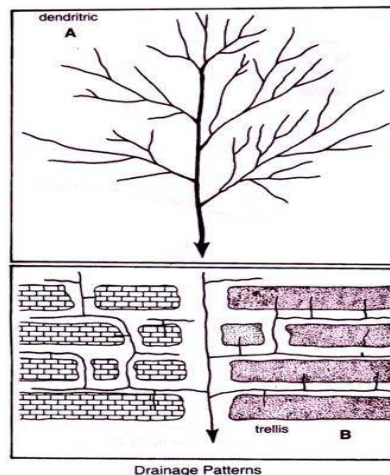
Conclusion 1.5marks

Hints includes

- i. Radial drainage pattern; this is one that develops on a dome or volcanic cone where the rivers flow outwards forming a pattern like spokes of a bicycles wheel. The rivers therefore flow out in all directions from a central point usually a highland and it is highly influenced by the slope.

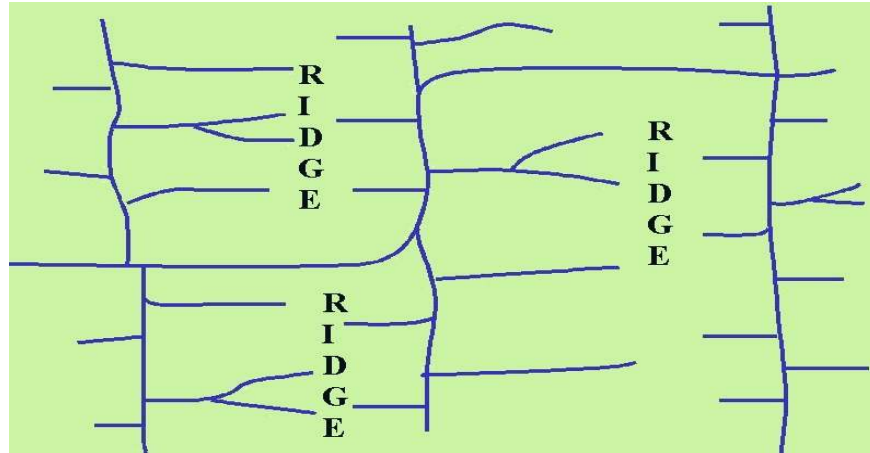


- ii. Dendritic drainage pattern; this develops in a region that offers the uniform or the same resistance to erosion. The tributaries converge into the main stream from many directions usually joining at acute angles and tend to form on massive crystalline rocks like granite or strata of sedimentary rocks.

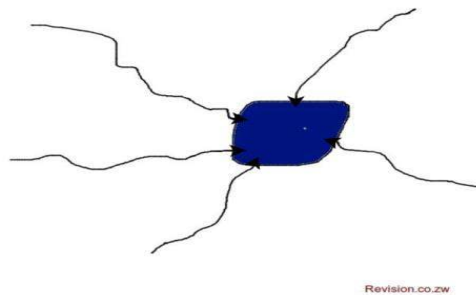


- iii. Trellis drainage pattern; this develops on a region with alternate belts of hard and soft rocks which all dip in the same direction and which lay at right angle to the general slope down, to which the principal river flows. The tributaries of the main river extend their valleys by head ward erosion to the weaker rock which are turned into wide valley called vales and the hard rock stand as escarpments. The tributaries join the main stream at right angles and the minor

tributaries join the main tributaries at right angles too. Trellis drainage is highly influenced by rock structure and resistance.



- iv. Centripetal drainage pattern; this is a drainage system mainly of inland drainage with streams converging on a central point. This drainage pattern occurs especially where there has been down warping and tilting as the case of Lake Victoria. It is the opposite of radial drainage pattern and it is also guided by the slope.



- v. Rectangular drainage pattern ; this is similar in plan to the trellis with tributaries joining each other at right angles, but it also tends to have individual streams taking sharp angular bends along their course.

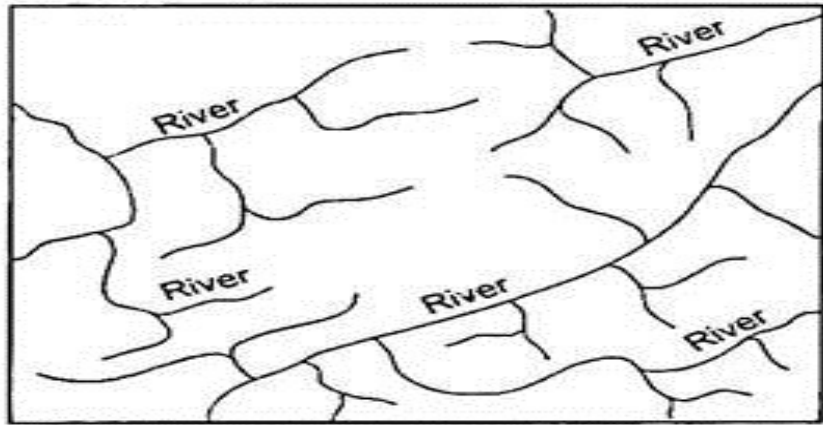


Fig. 17.9 : An example of rectangular drainage pattern.

- vi. Parallel drainage pattern; this is a pattern in which rivers flow parallel to each other in the same direction, separated by a ridge that runs along the slope.

