

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

113/1

GEOGRAPHY 1
(For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 3 Hours

Friday 10 May 2002 p.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B.
2. Answer **TWO (2)** questions from section A including question number 1 and **THREE (3)** questions from section B.
3. Credit will be given for the use of relevant sketch maps and diagrams.
4. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.
5. Map extract of part of KENYA-NYAKWERE is included.
6. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet.

This paper consists of 3 printed pages.

SECTION A (52 marks)

Answer questions number 1 and any other question from this section. You are advised to spend not more than 50 minutes on question number 1.

Question 1 = 36 marks.

Question 2 – 5 = 16 marks each.

1 Study the map extract of part of KENYA – NYAKWERE provided and answer the following questions.

- (a) The compass bearings taken from a fishing boat to Samgoro hill and Pump house GR 045647 were 145° and 122° respectively.
 - (i) By using grid reference write the position of the fishing boat.
 - (ii) Find the true bearing of the Samgoro hill from Pump house.
 - (b) A racing cyclist covers a distance of 45 km between town A and B in 30 minutes. If the distance measures 3 cm on the map,
 - (i) calculate the speed of the cyclist
 - (ii) for how long will cyclist cover 120 km from A to C?
 - (iii) draw a graphic scale to read 120 km.
 - (c) Describe the relief of the mapped area.
 - (d) Calculate the gradient between Fotobiro hill and the point at grid reference 040640.
 - (e) Describe any two demerits of hill shading as a method of representing relief on the map.
 - (f) With evidence from the map explain the main economic activities carried out in the area.
2. Study the following data for 1992 census carefully.

Total number of children in population				Total number of children in schools			
Age	Boys	Girls	Total	Age	Boys	Girls	Total
7	364,314	382,043	768,220	7	46,658	47,201	89,953
8	410,600	416,905	827,505	8	105,013	119,160	224,173
9	351,596	339,342	690,938	9	171,548	187,977	359,525
10	396,953	389,176	786,129	10	228,103	234,625	462,728
11	276,660	272,901	549,561	11	256,347	248,484	498,831
12	386,367	386,358	772,725	12	268,403	259,468	527,871
13	320,378	317,040	637,418	13	247,476	232,819	480,357

- (a) Present the data by age/sex in a compound divergent bar graph.
 - (b) Comment on the distribution nature of children in schools and those in population.
3. Compare and contrast the features in chain traversing and the intersection method in plane table surveying.
4. Give brief account of the following data collection techniques as used in field research:
- (a) Questionnaires
 - (b) Interview.
 - (c) Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

5. Study carefully the photograph of Dar Es Salaam City and then answer the questions that follow:



- (a) What type of photograph is this?
- (b) State the possible factors which contributed to the siting of the town shown in the photograph.
- (c) Name the hinterland areas which depend on the feature shown in the middle ground of the photograph.
- (d) What are the major commodities that pass through the feature shown in the middle ground of the photograph to and from the hinterland?

SECTION B (48 marks)

Answer **THREE (3)** questions from this section.

6. (a) Discuss the causes of movements of tectonic plates along their margins.
(b) What evidences support plates movement?
7. Give a general classification of air masses.
8. Briefly discuss the conditions that produce hot springs and geysers.
9. Give an account of the world distribution of coral reefs and atolls and explain the problems posed by their origins.
10. By using vivid examples, examine causes and effects of Earthquakes.
11. Give an account of fluvial landforms formed by deposition.
12. Define intrazonal soil and describe its chief characteristic features.
13. (a) Why is the earth not exactly a spheroid?
(b) Provide evidence of the earth's sphericity.