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 FOUR CSSC JOINT MOCK EXAMINATION 2025
FORM TWO GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (15 MARKS)

1. **Multiple choice @1marks = 10 marks**

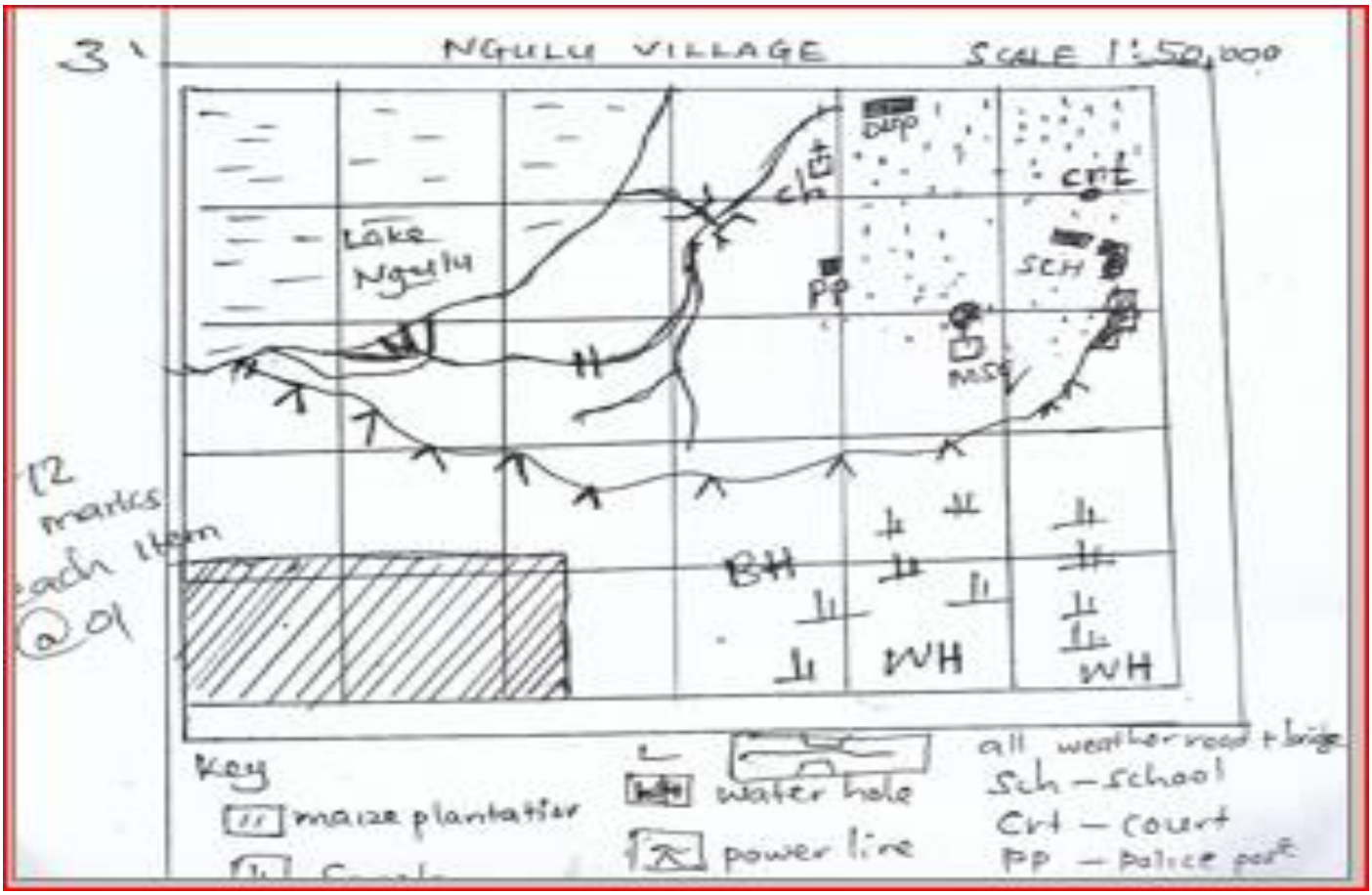
i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii	ix.	x.
C	D	B	B	C	D	C	A	B	C

2. **Multiple choice 1 marks = 5 marks**

LIST A	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
LIST B	D	F	E	B	A

SECTION B (70 MARKS)

3. 1.5@ = 9marks 1 Marks for neat map, Total marks =10marks



4. Total marks =10marks

(2marks @= 10marks)

i. **Meteors and comets**

Meteors are pieces of rock falling from outer space. They become visible between 110 and 145 km from the earth's surface WHILE **comets** is a mass of ice frozen gases rock particles and dust which moves around the sun.

ii. **Centripetal force and centrifugal force**

Centripetal force is the force that direct a body towards the center around which the body is moving WHILE **centrifugal force** is the force that direct a body away from the center around which the body is moving.

iii. **Gulf and strait**

Gulf is the part of the ocean that penetrates a land mass e.g. Gulf of Mexico WHILE **strait** is the narrow water path that separates landmasses e.g. strait of Gibraltar

iv. **Great circles and time zones**

Great circles is an imaginary circle on the earth's surface that has the same circumference as the earth WHILE **time zone** is the longitudinal division across the earth with an approximate width of 15^0 of longitude

v. **Arctic climate and polar climate**

Arctic climate Are the climates that experience beyond the Arctic Circle $661/2^0$N and around the Arctic Ocean WHILE **warm climates** are climate that border the tropical hot climates they found between 30^0 and 40^0 north and south of equator.

5. Total marks =10marks

a) Volcanic mountains are cone shaped mountains formed from the cooling and solidification of the molten materials (lava) from the interior of the earth's surface during volcanic eruption (1marks)

b) **(1.5marks @= 4.5marks)**

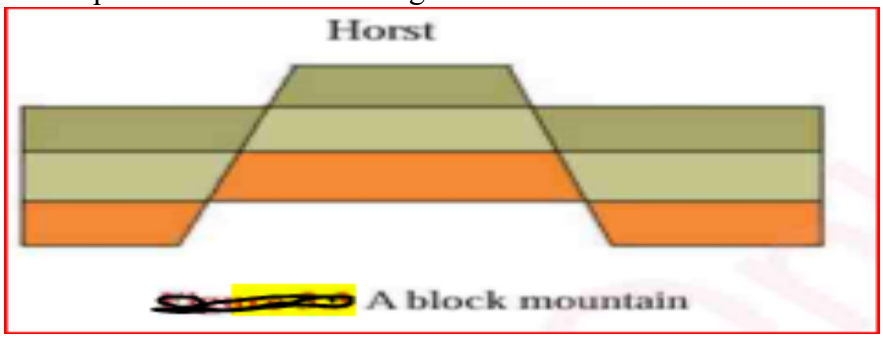
i. Active volcanoes. Are experiences periodically eruption and have erupted in the recently historic periods or erupts several time. For example, Oldonyo Lengai in Tanzania, Vesuvius in Italy ,Nyiragongo in DRC, Mauna Loa in Hawaii, Krakatoa in Indonesia, Mufumbiro in Uganda, Cameroon in equatorial Africa.

ii. Dormant (sleep) volcanoes. Are experienced erupts only once in a historical times and have remained inactive for fairly long period. They may erupt again at any time. Example, Meru and Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.

iii. Extinct (dead) volcanoes**.** Are those mountains which have not erupted for a very long time and do not show any signs of erupting again. For example, the Kenya, Elgon, the Ngorongoro, Rungwe and all which are in east Africa.

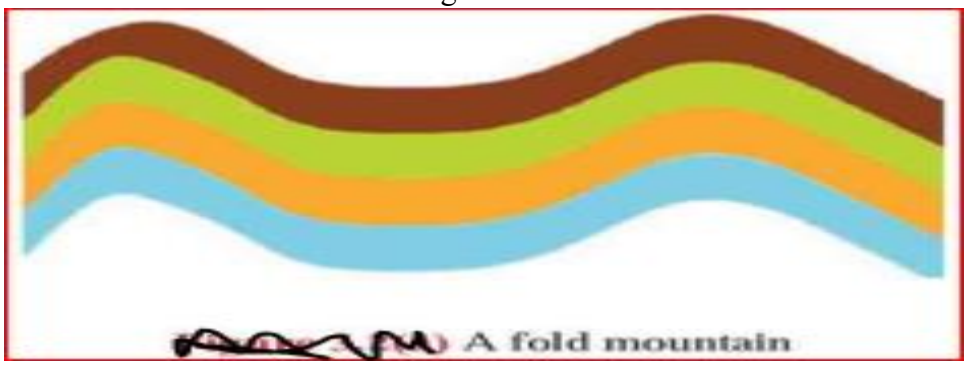
c) **(1.5marks @= 4.5marks)**

i. A block mountain **is** an upland area with a table like structure bordered by faults on one or two side. They are formed by **tensional or compressional forces**. The forced part to rise due to faulting is called Fold Mountain.



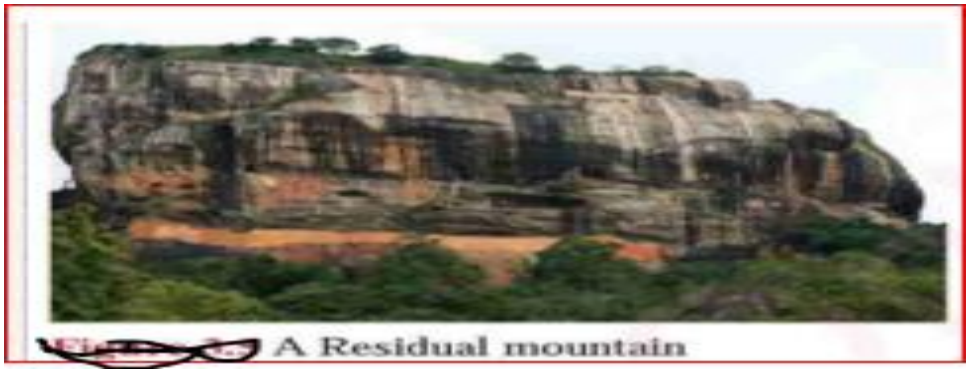
ii. Fold Mountains are mountains that are formed by folding processes or wrinkling of the upper parts of the earth crust due to the compressional forces which

operates in areas with young sedimentary rocks usually leads to folding of the earth's surface rather than breaking.



A fold mountain

iii. Residual mountains These are mountains that formed due to prolonged denudations



A Residual mountain

6. Total marks =10marks

(a) Land reclamation (0.5Marks)

(b) **Land reclamation** is the process of recovering the land that has been unsuitable for use in order to make it usable again. When land is reclaimed is termed as reclamation ground (1.5marks)

(c) Techniques or method used in land reclamation (1marks @= 5marks)

✓ If the land is affected by soil erosion the land reclamation can be checked by the following techniques:-

i. Planting trees or Afforestation.
ii. Using better methods of agriculture like contour Ploughing and terracing.
iii. Growing crops which maintain soil fertility.
iv. Carrying out research and give free advice on how to overcome problems.
v. Destocking method should be used.

✓ If the area is affected by stagnant water or is under sea level. The land reclamation can be checked by the following techniques.

i. Draining of water using canal and pumps
ii. Irrigation through different methods like basin irrigation.
iii. Introducing various policy which encourage environmental conservation

d) Aims of land reclamations (0.5 marks @= 3marks)

i. To increase availability of arable land
ii. To expand the carrying capacity
iii. To prevent overcrowding
iv. It allows for further growth of an economy through establishment of industries.
v. Expanding pasture and agricultural area.

vi. Increasing residential areas for regions or countries with limited space for settlement.

7. Total marks =10marks

(a) <u>Conditions for generation of hydro – electric power generation</u> (01 marks @= 5marks)

i. There should be a constant supply of water. This is possible if the sources of water are areas where there is heavy rainfall, natural lake or melting water from mountain glaciers. It is also possible where there is a reservoir that could be a lake or dam to store the water needed.

ii. There must be a ready market for the power generated. The aim is to minimize the cost of transmitting electricity.

iii. The ground has to be steep to allow fast flow of water. For example, a waterfall

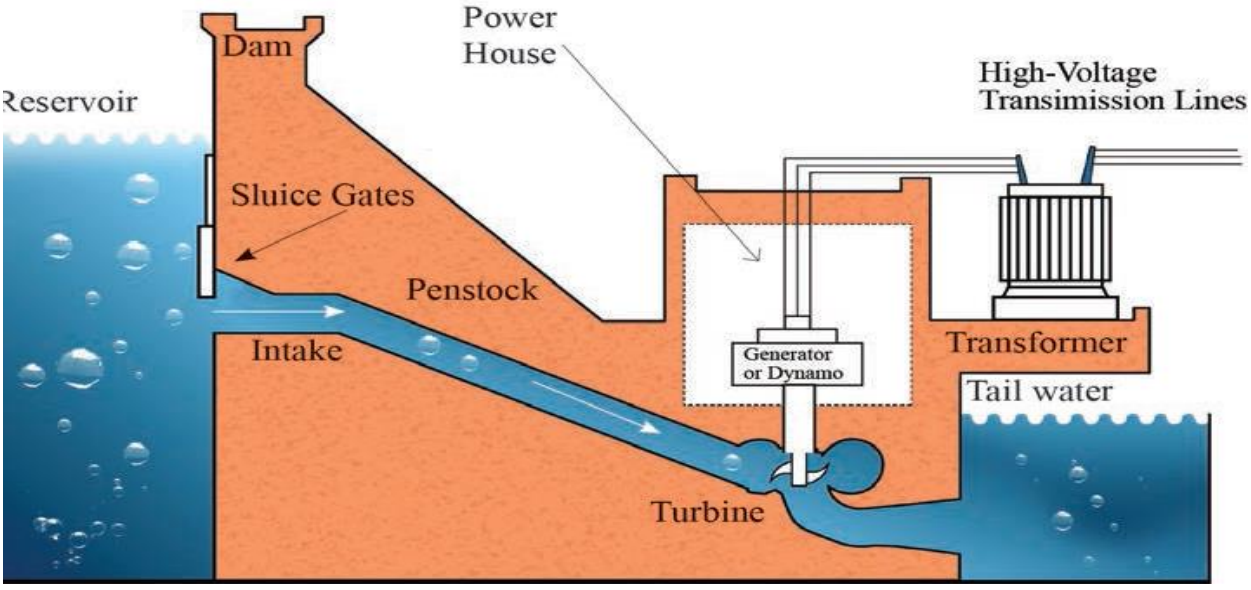
iv. Capital availability.

v. Advanced technology and skilled labor.

(b) <u>how Hydro-Electric Power (H.E.P) can be generated</u> (02 marks)

Is started by constructing of the dam across the river or along coastal strip were the tidal waves are common. The power house is constructed adjacent to the dam then water at very high speed is directed to the turbine chamber. As the turbine rotates generator or dynamo also rotates to produce electric power. The power generated is transmitted to transformer where it transmitted to industrial and domestic use.

Diagram: <u>Model of a hydro-electric power plant</u> **(03 marks)**



8. Total marks =10marks

a) PIPELINE TRANSPORT (1mark)

Refers to the form of land transport that carrying liquid and gaseous products such as petroleum, natural gas, oil, sewage, water and milk over long distance.it is very convenient and economical means of transport for transportation of petroleum and natural gas compared to road and railways.

c) <u>Companies which are involving in production of this source energy in Tanzania</u> (0.5 marks @= 3marks)

i. Pan African Energy Tanzania (PAET)
ii. Morca energy group
iii. Songas limited
iv. Total energy
v. Shell Tanzania
vi. Maurel and Phom exploration and production limited

d) Challenges facing effectively utilization of this source of energy (01 marks @= 3marks)

i. Natural gas is a non-renewable resource. Therefore, care has to be taken when extracting this resource.
ii. Shortage of skilled labor, especially in exploration and extraction activities. As a result, the government is often forced to employ foreign experts who are paid high salaries.
iii. Tanzania has not been able to allocate enough funds for exploration, extraction, processing and distribution.

e) Tanzania's efforts in addressing the challenges of natural gas production (01 marks @= 3marks)

i. The government has been emphasizing the use of revenue from natural gas to benefit the people in the areas producing the gas and the nation as a whole. The revenue from natural gas is used to improve social services in education and health.
ii. There have been various public programs aimed to educate the public on natural gas benefits. The ministries responsible for energy and mineral resources in Tanzania conduct awareness creation programs through various ways such as meetings and the media.
iii. The government also provides opportunities for training to Tanzanians in oil and natural gas. These training opportunities aim to build the country's capacity for exploration, extraction, processing and supplying of natural gas.

9. Total marks =10marks

(a) Lessons from Japanese and South Korean industries for Tanzania (01 marks @= 5 marks)

i. Management of industries: Various industries in Japan and South Korea are properly managed. For example, industries employ skilled workers with the required qualifications. The same practices should be adopted in Tanzania's industries
ii. Improved transport and communication network: Well-developed transport and communication in Japan and Korea play a big role in the development of industries as the transportation of raw materials tends to be easy and at low costs. Similar conditions should be created to increase productivity in Tanzania's industries.
iii. Investment in research: Both Japan and Korea have heavily invested in research and development particularly on better, efficient and effective production methods. This has continually improved their production methods and made the costs manageable. Therefore, Tanzania needs to invest in research.
iv. Training and development of workers: Japan and Korea have been allocating adequate funds for training to enhance workers' productivity. This is something that Tanzania should also do to improve the industrial sector.
v. Reliable source of power and energy: Japan and South Korea exploit different sources of energy, hence making power cheap and available all the time. They have hydro-electric power and nuclear power which make the availability of power very reliable. Tanzania should follow this example by exploiting various sources of energy rather than depending only on hydro-electric power.

(b). planetary winds **(0.5 marks)**

(b) (c) **Types of planetary winds (1.5 marks @= 4.5 marks)**

i. Trade winds these are winds that blows from Sub – tropical high pressure belt 30°N and 30°S towards the equatorial low pressure belt. In the northern hemisphere trading winds moves from north – east (right) while in the southern hemisphere blows from south to east.The south – east wind (right) and north – east converge or meet along the zone of low pressure belt known as **inter-tropical convergence zone or Doldrums.**

ii. Mid – latitude Westerlies winds
Are winds that blows from the sub – tropical high pressure belt 30°N and 30°S of the equator to sub – polar region. In the northern hemisphere winds blows from the south – west while in the southern hemisphere blows from north to west due to the rotation of the earth.

iii. Polar easterlies winds
These are winds which are dry, cool prevailing winds that blows around the high pressure areas of the polar high at the north poles creating high pressure zone.

SECTION C (15 Marks)

10. INTRODUCTION

- ✓ any relevant introduction(2marks)

MAIN BODY

A student has to explain importance's of environmentally friendly tourism (**02 marks @= 12 marks)**

i. it empower local community
ii. it contribute to environmental protection
iii. it create environmental awareness and cross cultural exchange
iv. green tourism it has lower ecological impacts
v. it provide more enjoyable experiences for tourists
vi. it allows wildlife to stay wild

CONCLUSION

- ✓ any relevant conclusion (1mark)

Total marks =15marks