THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

ARUSHA REGION FORM TWO MARKING SCHEME GEOGRAPHY.

1.

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

2.

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

4 marks @ 1 mark.

3. a) To locate/determine the position of two position/point Dodoma and Dar-es-Salam

i) Join two points with straight line
ii) Determine/draw north direction (indicator).
iii) Use protector to measure and read angles (bearing).

b) Toward Bearing 2 marks.

c) 4 marks @ 1 mark.

i) By using compass direction
ii) By using latitude and longitude
iii) By using place naming.
iv) By using grid system.

= 10 marks.

a) 6marks @ 1.5marks.

i) Enables the prediction of future trend on weather of a particular place for the few next hours, days, weeks or month.

ii) Help in taking the precaution on the coming bad weather such as strong winds, floods and other disasters.

iii) It is useful to individual or government bodies of establish proper plans and management of catastrophic weather phenomena.

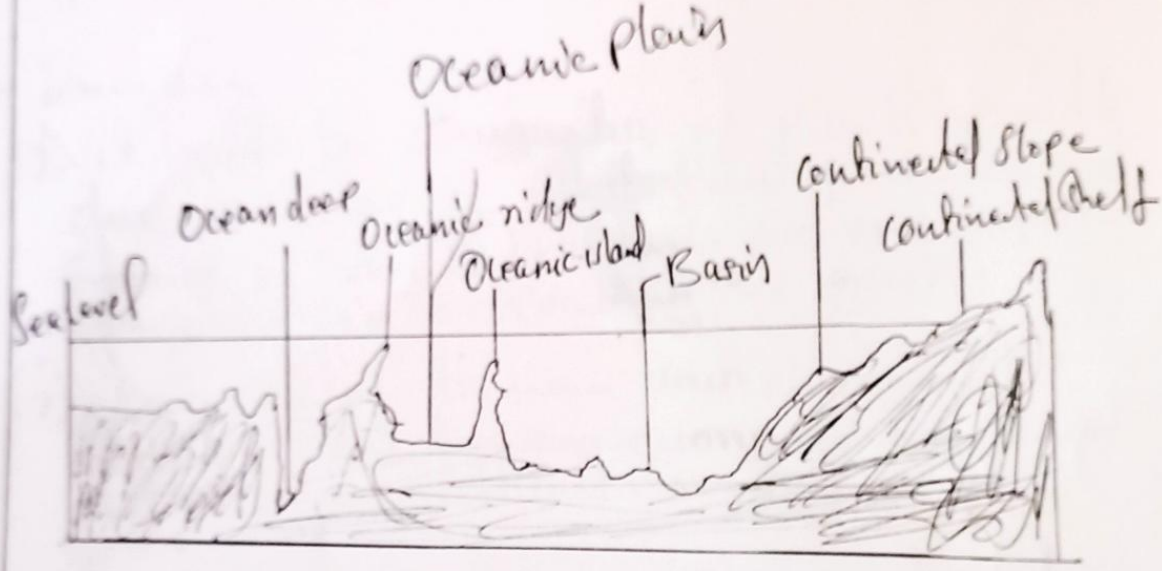
iv) Help to inform the sea going vessels especially sailors about the condition of the wind.

b) 4marks @ 2marks.

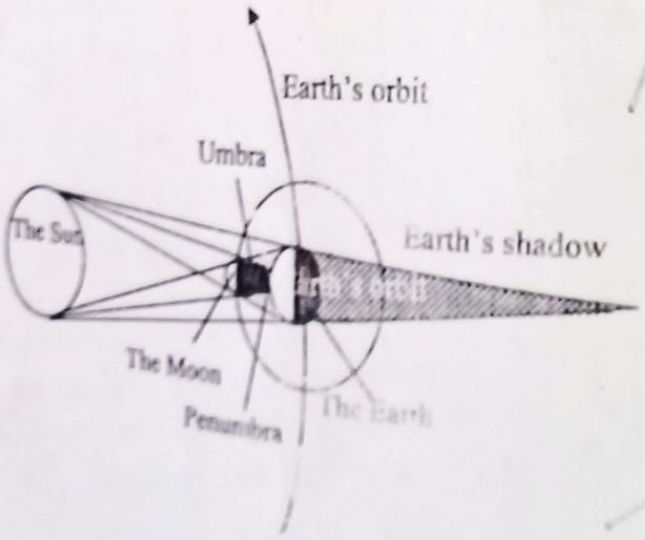
i) Lack/no weather forecasting may lead to sudden and unexpected deaths, injuries and disappearence of living organism.

ii) It can causes lack of relevant weather information to individual and government which lead to poor planning and precautions about the coming weather.

10 marks @
8 features @ 1 marks.
2 marks diagram.



5 a)



2marks.

A Solar eclipse occur when the moon passes between the earth and the sun blocking its rays. Then the shadow of the moon falls on the earth's surface creating a great darkness prevailing on the surface of the earth.

c) 2marks.

i) It leads to stagnation of plants growth due to delay of Photosynthesis process in the absence of sunlight which are very important component in activating the process.

ii) Delaying of Humean and environmental activities ~~are~~ like human economic and social activities are difficult in darkness.

7a) 3marks @ 1marks.

i) Large scale. The type of scale that ~~present~~ represent small piece of land area with ploutly details eg 1:25,000.

ii) Small scale. Is the type of mapscale which ~~present~~ represent large area of land and it show few details. eg 1:500,000.

iii) Medium scale. It is a mapscale which represent the medium size of land area with moderate quality of details. It is the type of map used in East Africa eg 1:50 000.

b) 3 marks @ 1

i) Statements scale.

ii) Representative fraction R.F scale.

iii) Linear Scale.

c) 2 marks @ 1 mark.

i) It is determine the size of an objects of the map represented.

ii) It help to make the relationship between map measurements and ground measurements.

d) 2 marks.

Given.

Statement scale = 1 cm = ½ km

Standard measures = 1 km = 100,000 cm

Soln

If 1 km = 100,000 cm

½ km = ?

$$\frac{1\,km \times x}{km} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\,km \times 100{,}000\,cm}{km}$$

$$= 50{,}000$$

∴ R.F = 1 : 50,000

10 marks @ 2

i) Timber.
For making furniture and constructional work and building.

ii) Raisins and gums
Obtained from tree barks.

iii) Oil from nuts.

iv) Fruits and flowers.

v) Medical plants.

vi) Fiber Materials.

1 marks

Total Rainfall of six month =

$= 202 + 112 + 226 + 130 + 300 + 250$

$= 1220$ mm.

∴ Total Rainfall of six month is 1220mm.

ii) 3 marks.

1st step is to find Temperature range.

= Highest Temp − Lowest Temp.

$= 30°C - 24°C =$

$= 6°C$

2nd step change 6°C into Farhrenheit.

Formula = $°F = \frac{9}{5}(°C + 32)$

$F = \frac{9}{5}(6° + 32)$

$F = \frac{9}{5}(38)$

$F = 68.4°F$.

ii) 3 marks 1@

Equatorial climate.

i) High amount of rainfall throughout the year.

ii) High amount of Temperature and Temperature range.

1 marks @ 0.5mark.

i) Tea, coffee.

ii) Banana

10. Water Managment - Is the deliture effort of to maintai water uses for sustainable uses inorder to provide better result.

- It ensure continuous availability and supply of water to users.
- It reduce or vanish the conflicts of water between users.
- It is a usefull strategies conservation and protection of water.
- Reduce water bone disease in water resources.
- It ensure the increase of water species and product.
- It lead to the improvemnt of navigations (Transport).