THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS FOR ACSEE 2015

113 GEOGRAPHY

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(School Candidates)

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FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue this booklet on the Item Response Analysis in the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2015 on Geography subject. The booklet provides feedback to students, teachers, parents, policy makers and the public in general about the performance of the candidates.

The Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination marks the end of two years of the Advanced Secondary Education. It is a summative evaluation which among other things shows the effectiveness of the education system in general and education delivery system in particular. Essentially, candidates' responses to the examination questions is an indicator of what the education system was able or unable to offer to the students in their two years of Advanced Secondary School Education.

The booklet highlights analysis of the item response and some factors behind the candidates' good/poor performance in each question. The feedback provided will enable the educational administrators, school managers, teachers and students to identify proper measures to be taken in order to improve candidates' performance in future examinations administered by the Council.

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania will highly appreciate comments and suggestions from teachers, students and the public in general that can be used for improving future Item Response Analysis Reports.

Finally, the Council would like to express sincere appreciation to the Examination Officers, Examiners and all those who participated in the preparation of this report.

Dr. Charles E. Msonde

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2015 in Geography subject covered the 2010 syllabus and adhered to the 2011 Examination Format. The Examination consisted of two papers, one and two.

Geography paper one consisted of two sections, A and B. Section A had four questions from Topographical Map Interpretation, Application of Statistics in Geography, Field Research Strategies and Photograph Interpretation. The candidates were required to attempt two questions in this section whereby question number one (1) was compulsory. Section B had five questions from Physical Geography. Out of which candidates were required to attempt any three (3) questions. The candidates were required to attempt a total of five (5) questions.

Geography paper two consisted of two sections, A and B with a total of eight (8) questions. Section A had three (3) questions from Population and Development. Candidates were required to attempt two (2) questions of their choice. Section B had five (5) questions from Regional Focal Studies whereby the candidates were required to attempt any three (3). Thus, each candidate was required to attempt a total of five (5) questions from Paper two.

This report analyses the performance of the school candidates who sat for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in Geography Subject in 2015. It is intended to give feedback to the educational stakeholders on the performance of the candidates on each question by showing what the candidates were required to do as well as the strengths and weaknesses in their responses.

A total of 18,774 candidates sat for the ACSEE in Geography papers out of which 18,764 candidates (99.95%) passed while 10 Candidates (0.05%) failed. Generally, the performance in 2015 increased by 0.47 percent as compared to that of 2014 in which 99.48 percent of candidates passed and 0.52 percent failed. Samples of the candidates' answers are attached to illustrate their responses. It is expected that the report will be useful to educational stakeholders and will enable teachers and students to improve the teaching and learning process in Geography Subject.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE ITEM RESPONSE IN EACH QUESTION

2.1 113/1 - GEOGRAPHY PAPER ONE

Section A: Topographical Map Interpretation, Application of Statistics in Geography, Photograph Interpretation and Field Research Strategies.

2.1.1 Question 1: Topographic Map Interpretation

The question required the candidates to use map extract of Lembeni Sheet 73/3 to: (a) Calculate the area covered by a seasonal swamp in km^2 (b) Identify the grid reference of the location of (i) Kiverenge School (ii) Lokira hill (c) Calculate the distance covered by loose surface road in kilometres from grid 509848 to 460819 (d) Identify the types of vegetation of the area by citing examples from the map and (e) Describe five usefulness of topographical maps to a geographer. The question aimed at testing candidates' ability to participate actively in map work related activities such as observing, measuring, interpreting, recording and use the information obtained to answer the questions asked. Total marks allocated for this question were 25.

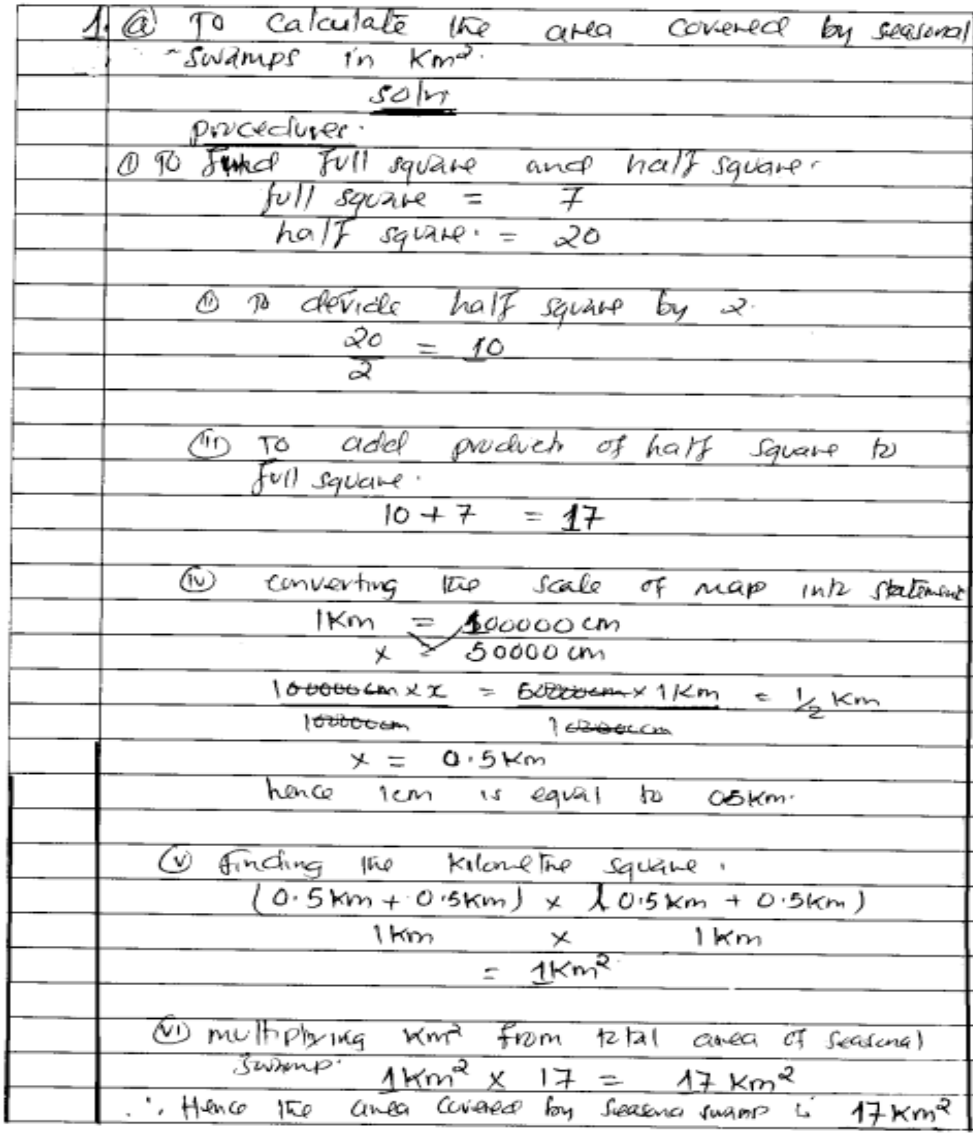
A total of 99.6 percent of all the candidates attempted this question and the general performance was good as 78.5 percent of candidates scored 7.5 and above out of the 25 marks allotted for this question. However, few candidates (21.5%) did not perform well in this question as they scored from 1 to 7 marks and only 8 candidates scored a 0 mark.

Majority of the candidates (76.7%) scored from 7.5 to 20 marks. Such candidates were able to answer correctly part a, b, c and d of the above named question. However, they failed to score full marks because some of them failed to calculate the area covered by seasonal swamp due to their failure to identify full and half squares. Others failed to identify appropriate grid references of Kiverenge school and Lokira hill. In addition, some of the candidates failed to convert map distance into ground distance. Others were able to identify the type of vegetation of the area but failed to cite examples from the map while some described only few usefulness of topographical maps to a geographer.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 20.5 to 24 marks had mastered the skills of observation, measurement, recording, calculations as

well as interpretation of topographical maps which made them to answer all parts of the question mentioned above correctly. However, the variation of their scores was determined by the strength of their answers. Extract 1.1 is an example of such a good response.

Extract 1.1



1. (a) To calculate the area covered by seasonal swamps in Km^2.

50km

procedures.

(i) To find full square and half square.

full square = 7

half square = 20

(ii) To devide half square by 2.

$\frac{20}{2} = 10$

(iii) To adel product of half square to full square.

10 + 7 = 17

(iv) converting the scale of map into statement

1Km = 100000 cm

x = 50000 cm

$\frac{100000cm \times x}{100000cm} = \frac{50000cm \times 1Km}{100000cm} = \frac{1}{2}Km$

x = 0.5Km

hence 1cm is equal to 05km.

(v) finding the kilometre square.

(0.5km + 0.5km) x (0.5km + 0.5km)

1km x 1km

$= 1Km^2$

(vi) multiplying Km^2 from total area of seasonal swamp.

$1Km^2 \times 17 = 17 Km^2$

∴ Hence the area covered by seasonal swamp is $17Km^2$

(c) To calculate the distance covered by loose road surface in kilometres from grid reference 509848 to 460819

Solution

map distance = 27 cm

Procedures

(i) To change map scale into statement scale

1km = 100000 cm

x = 50000 cm

$\frac{100000cm \times x}{100000cm} = \frac{50000cm \times 1km}{100000cm} = \frac{1}{2}km$

$x = 0.5km$

Therefore 1 cm on the maps represent 0.5 km on the ground.

(ii) To convert map distance into actual distance on the ground

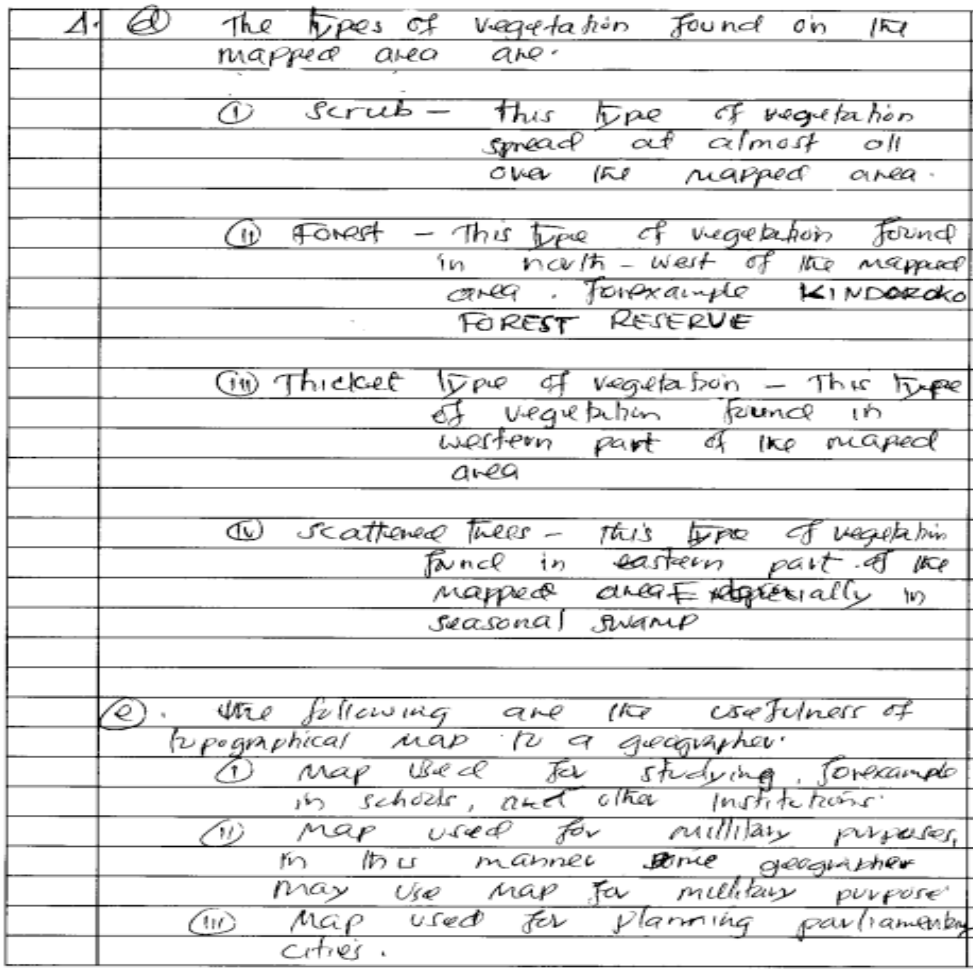
1cm = 0.5km

27cm = ?x

$\frac{1cm \times x}{1cm} = \frac{27cm \times 0.5km}{1cm}$

$x = 13.5km$

∴ Therefore the distance of the loose road surface from 509848 to 460819 is 13.5 km


1. (a) The types of vegetation found in the mapped area are:

(i) Scrub – This type of vegetation spread at almost all over the mapped area.

(ii) Forest – This type of vegetation found in north – west of the mapped area. For example KINDOROKO FOREST RESERVE

(iii) Thicket type of vegetation – This type of vegetation found in western part of the maped area

(iv) Scattered trees – this type of vegetation found in eastern part of the mapped area especially in seasonal swamp

(e). The following are the usefulness of topographical map to a geographer.

(i) Map used for studying, for example in schools, and other institutions.

(ii) Map used for millitary purposes, in this manner some geographer may use map for millitary purpose.

(iii) Map used for planning parliamentary cities.

Extract 1.1 indicates part of the response from a candidate who managed to calculate the area covered by a seasonal swamp in km^2 and distance covered by loose surface road in kilometres from grid 509848 to 460819. Furthermore, he/she identified the types of vegetation of the area by citing examples from the map and described usefulness of topographical maps to a geographer.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks failed to give correct answers to some parts of the question. In part (a), some candidates failed to calculate the area covered by a seasonal swamp in km^2. The main problem in this part might be inability of the candidates to identify the total number of full and half squares on the given map.

In part (b), most of them did not manage to identify the grid reference of the location of (i) Kiverenge school and (ii) Lokira hill. In part (c) they managed to measure the distance of the loose surface road but failed to

convert into ground distance in kilometres. In part (d) they managed to identify the types of vegetation of the area, by citing examples from the map. In part (e) few candidates managed to describe partially usefulness of topographical maps to a geographer.

Finally, the candidates who scored a 0 mark failed because they lacked knowledge of the subject matter in all parts of the question and were unable to identify the demand of the question.

In part (a) They failed to calculate the area covered by a seasonal swamp in km^2 because they failed to establish the total number of full and half squares given on the map.

In part (b) candidates did not manage to identify the grid reference of the location of both (i) Kiverenge school and (ii) Lokira hill because they lacked reading skills of grid reference.

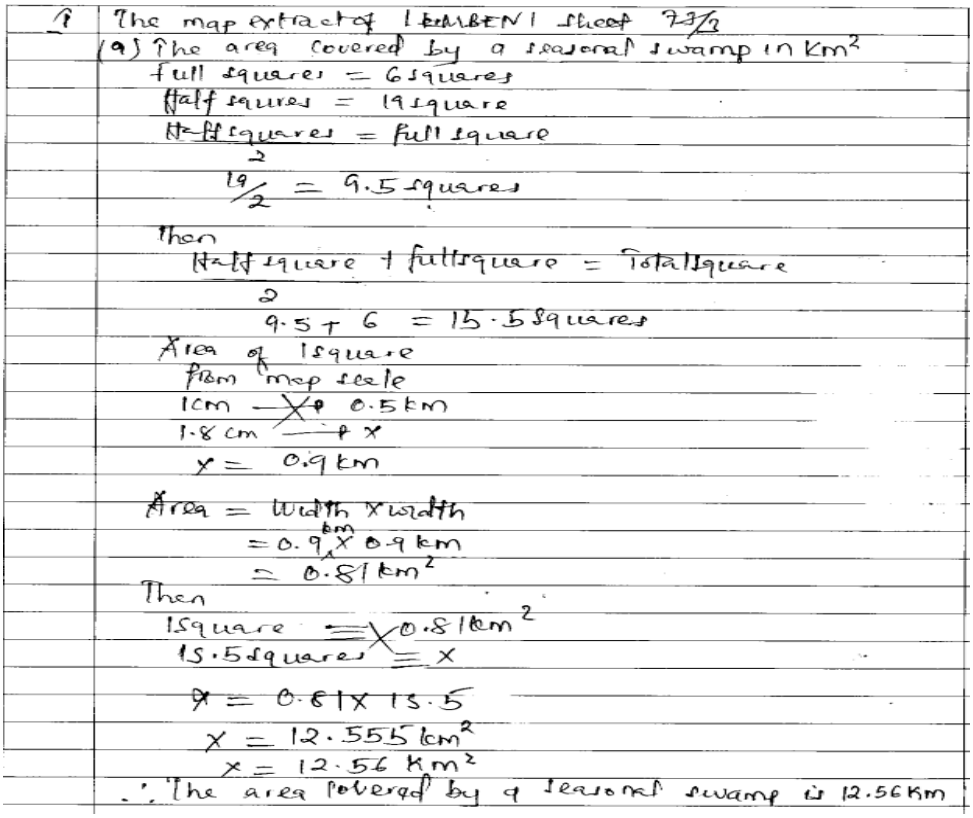
In part (c) they failed to calculate the distance covered by loose surface road in kilometres from grid 509848 to 460819 simply because they were not able to get the required map distance in kilometres.

In part (d) they were not able to identify the types of vegetation of the area by citing examples from the map because they were not familiar with the map symbols that show vegetation.

In part (e) they did not manage to describe five usefulness of topographical maps to a geographer.

Extract 1.2 represents the candidate with a poor response.

Extract 1.2



Extract 1.2 is a part of the answer of the candidate who failed to calculate the area covered by a seasonal swamp in km^2, because he/ she failed to identify the correct full and half squares on the map.

2.1.2 Question 2: Application of Statistics in Geography

This question required the candidates to describe the types and characteristics of measures of central tendency.

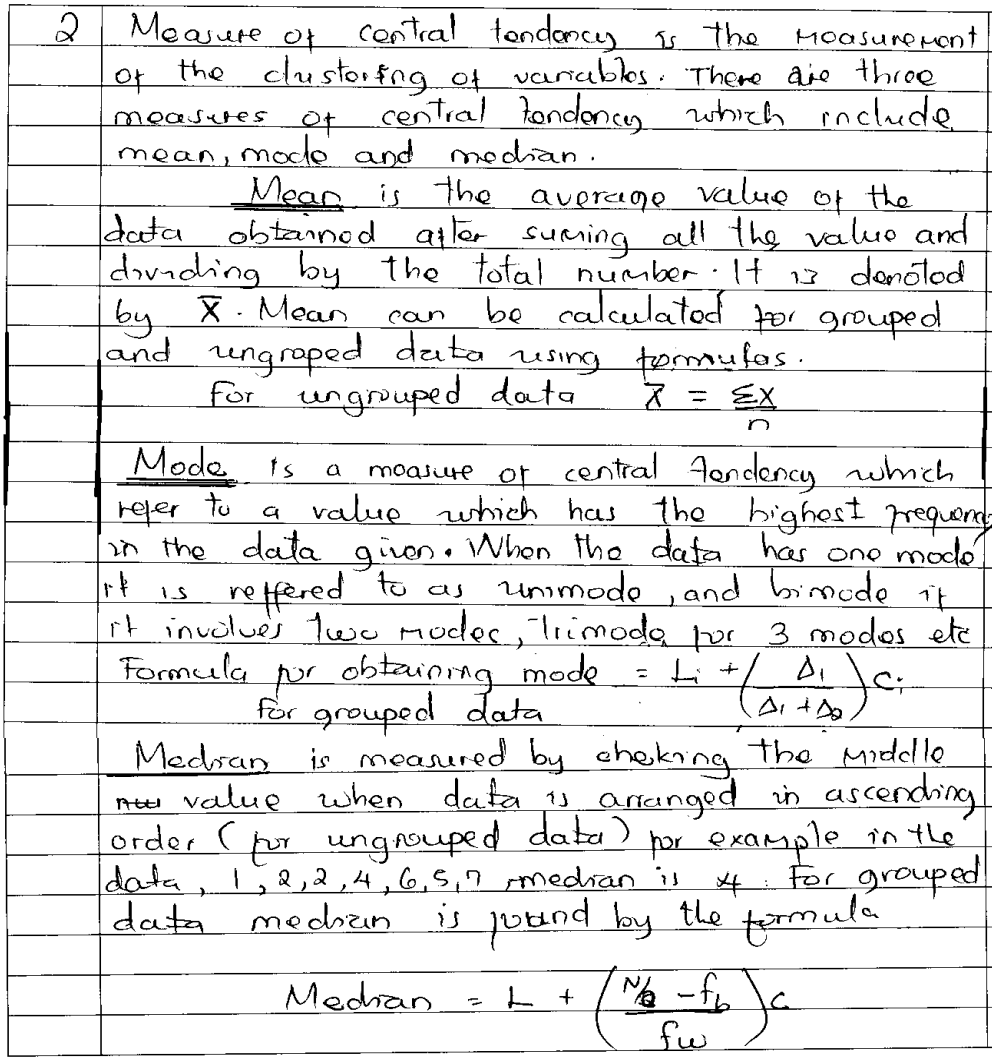
The question was extensively omitted by most of the candidates as it was opted by 21.3 percent of all the candidates, of which 6.9 percent scored a 0 mark, 33.4 percent scored from 0.5 to 4 marks, 65.8 percent scored from 4.5 to 10 marks and 0.8 percent scored from 10.5 to 14 marks. The general performance of this question was good with the majority of candidates (66.6%) scoring 4.5 marks and above out of the 15 allotted marks,

The majority of the candidates who scored 4.5 to 10 marks managed to identify the types of measures of central tendency but failed to describe their characteristics. However, some of the candidates managed to describe

measures of central tendency but provided partial explanation on their characteristics.

The candidates who scored from 10.5 to 14 marks had more convincing answers. These candidates showed good knowledge of the topic and they had good organisation of ideas and explanations on the types and characteristics of measures of central tendency. For example, they described mean as the average value of the data obtained after summing all the value and dividing by the total number, mode as a measure of central tendency which refer to a value a value which has the highest frequency in the data given and median is measured by checking the middle value when data is arranged in ascending order. However, the disparity in accuracy of their responses made them to score varied marks. Extract 2.1 is a sample of the candidates' responses who failed to meet the demand of the question.

Extract 2.1



2 Measure of central tendency is the measurement of the clustering of variables. There are three measures of central tendency which include mean, mode and median.

Mean is the average value of the data obtained after suming all the value and dividing by the total number. It is denoted by $\bar{X}$. Mean can be calculated for grouped and ungroped data using formulas.

For ungrouped data $\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma X}{n}$

Mode is a measure of central tendency which refer to a value which has the highest frequency in the data given. When the data has one mode it is reffered to as unimode, and bimode if it involves two modes, Trimode for 3 modes etc

Formula for obtaining mode for grouped data $= L_1 + \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2}\right)C_1$

Medran is measured by checking the middle ~~nu~~ value when data is arranged in ascending order (for ungrouped data) for example in the data, 1, 2, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7 medran is 4. For grouped data medran is found by the formula

$$\text{Medran} = L + \left(\frac{N/2 - f_b}{f_w}\right)c$$

Extract 2.1 is a sample of a response from the candidate who managed to identify and describe measures of central tendency.

Finally, the candidates who scored a 0 mark misinterpreted the demand of the question hence failed to describe the types and characteristics of measures of central tendency. Some of these candidates explained types of statistical data, some described measures of dispersion (mean deviation, variance and standard deviation), and others presented statistical charts and graphs with their characteristics, while others explained types of survey. As it is seen in extract 2.2 which is an example of a poor response.

Extract 2.2

2. Survey refers to the science of measuring of an object on the earth surface. There are four types of survey here they are and their characteristics.

Chain tape survey they are instruments used for linear measurement. They measure straight line of an objects.

Prismatic compass survey this is a type of survey which is used to fix the position of an object by measuring the angle of bearing between Magnetic north and the line site of an object.

Plane table survey is a type of survey which is used to measure the position of fixing of an object by intersection. tools used in plane table survey are Plane table and Alidade.

Levelling is the type of survey which is used to measure height on the earth surface. Levelling is used in measuring contour on the map, they are used for construction and they are used to measure longitudinal height of road.

Extract 2.2 is a sample of response from a candidate who misinterpreted the question. He/ she explained types of survey instead of measures of central tendency.

2.1.3 Question 3: Photograph Interpretation

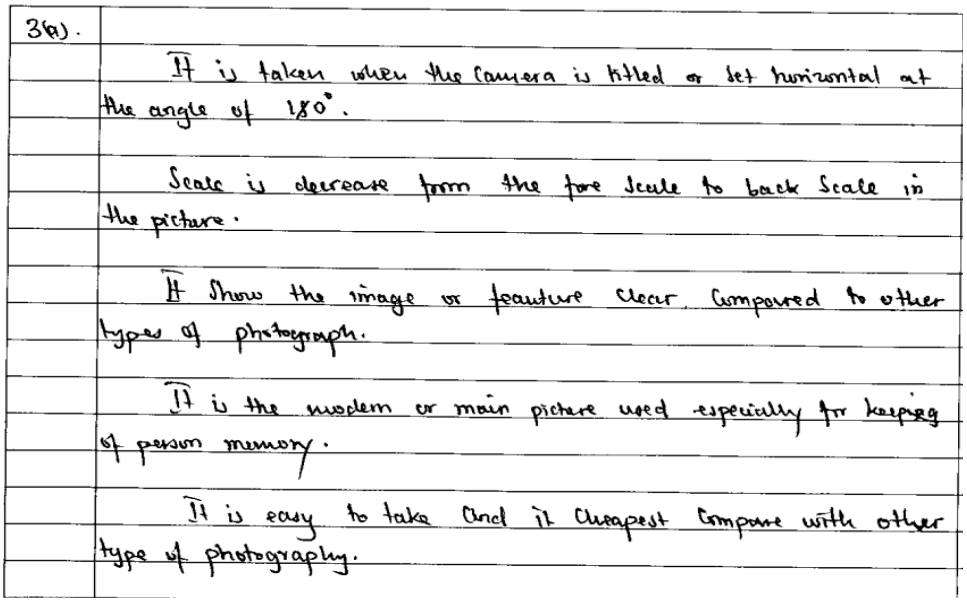
This question had two parts A and B. The candidates were required to: (a) Explain five techniques for analyzing ground photograph (b) Briefly

explain the following terms (i) Photo mosaic (ii) Stereoscope (iii) Camera station and (iv) Principal point. This question carried fifteen (15) marks.

The question was extensively omitted as it was opted for by only 6.6 percent of all the candidates of which, 17.8 percent of the candidates scored a 0 mark, 56.4 percent scored from 0.5 to 4 marks, 21.9 percent scored from 4.5 to 10 marks and 3.9 percent scored from 10.5 to 15 marks. The general performance of this question was poor since the majority of the candidates (74.2%) scored 0 to 4 marks out of the 15 allotted marks.

The candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to meet the demand of the question. In part (a), majority of them explained the characteristics of ground photograph such as it is taken when the camera is held level, its scale decreases from fore to back ground and it shows clearly features in the foreground. Some described advantages of ground photograph instead of techniques for analyzing ground photograph while others provided irrelevant answers to both part (a) and (b) of this question. In part (b) they failed to explain briefly the given terms. Extract 3.1 is a sample of the candidate's responses who failed to meet the demand of the question.

Extract 3.1


3(a).

It is taken when the camera is fitted or set horizontal at the angle of 180°.

Scale is decrease from the fore scale to back scale in the picture.

It show the image or feauture clecer compared to other types of photograph.

It is the modern or main picture used especially for keeping of person memory.

It is easy to take and it cheapest compare with other type of photography.

Extract 3.1 is a part of a response from a candidate who wrote on the characteristics of ground photograph instead of explaining the techniques for analyzing ground photograph.

The candidates who scored from 0.5 to 4 marks were able to explain few techniques for analyzing ground photograph but they were not able to explain briefly the given terms. Others managed to explain only few points in part (a) and (b).

The candidates who scored from 4.5 to 10 marks were able to explain some few techniques for analyzing ground photograph and described some of the given terms.

The candidates who scored from 10.5 to14 marks managed to answer the question properly. However, the disparity in accuracy of their responses accounted for the variations in their scores. Extract 3.2 is a sample of such responses.

Extract 3.2

3 (a) Ground photograph is the photograph which is taken directly from the ground. Techniques for analysing ground photograph are

Carefully observe the picture: First, a person has to take a good look at the whole picture before starting to analyse it.

Identify observable features: This involves listing out of features that can be seen in the photograph. This help you to know what features are there

Look for hidden features: Here a person has to critically try to look for some features which might have hidden or may be not well seen.

~~Ana~~ List all important details: After getting all above clues, now list all important things that you are required to point out from that particular photograph.

3b.

Photo mosaic

This is the assembling of overlapped Aerial or space photographs whose edges have been arranged to form a continous picture of a certain portion of the earths surface. In this different pictures are taken then they are latter arranged to form one big picture of a portion of the earth.

ii Stereoscope

This is an instrument which is used in detecting objects that are from a far distance. This is used when taking Aerial photographs were by the object and a photographer are separated by a great distance in between.

iii Camera station

This is the position were aircamera is set ready for taking a photograph. It is a position above the ground where a camera is tilted and well set in relation to an object. Example. A table can be a camera station when the camera is set there.

Extract 3.2 is a sample from a candidate who managed to explain techniques for analyzing ground photograph and to describe the given terms.

2.1.4 Question 4: Field Research Strategies

This question had three parts (a), (b) and (c). In part (a) candidates were required to identify four problems associated with poorly formulated hypothesis (b) candidates were required to describe six uses of research and (c) required candidates to give three reasons as to why it is crucial for a researcher to identify a site before the actual research. The question carried 15 marks.

The question was opted for by 70.4 percent of the candidates and its general performance was good since 72 percent of the candidates scored 4.5 marks and above out of 15 allocated marks. However, there were few candidates who did not perform well in this question as 27.3 percent scored from 0.5 to 4 marks and 0.7 percent scored a 0 mark.

The candidates who scored from 4.5 to 10 marks managed to mention correct points but with irrelevant explanations; others provided partial explanations which account for variations of their scores.

The candidates who managed to score from 10.5 to 15 marks were able to answer correctly all parts of the question. For example in part (a) the candidates wrote that poorly constructed hypothesis can lead to wrong research results, wastage of time and selection of wrong methods of data collection. The variation of marks is a result of differences in strength of their answers. Extract 4.1 is an example of a well performed response.

Extract 4.1

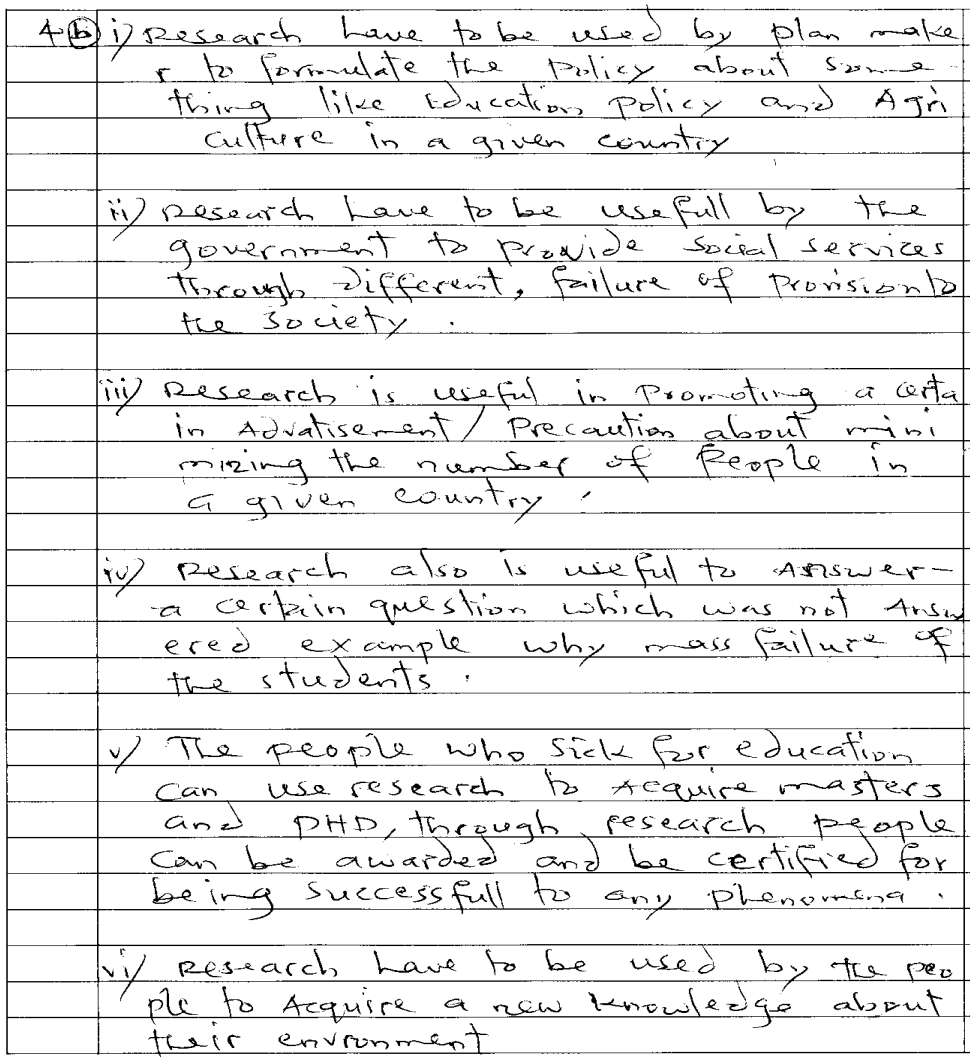
4 hypothesis is the tentative predicti
En the outcome of the result / tentative
guesse about the topic / phenomenon, poor
formulation of hypothesis can lead to the
following problems shown below.

i) Can lead to wrong research results
because the researches miscalculate the data
formulation related to the topic

ii) Can lead to westage of time, when
the researcher poorly to formulate the tenta
tive guess can lead to mismanagement of
time to the Activity of conducting rese
rch in a given area.

iii) Can lead to encor alot of money
to Conduct research because can force
the researcher to return back to find for
another option about the problem.

iv) Poor formulation of hypothesis also
can lead to fail in selecting the me
thod which will be used to conduct all
the Activity in the field.



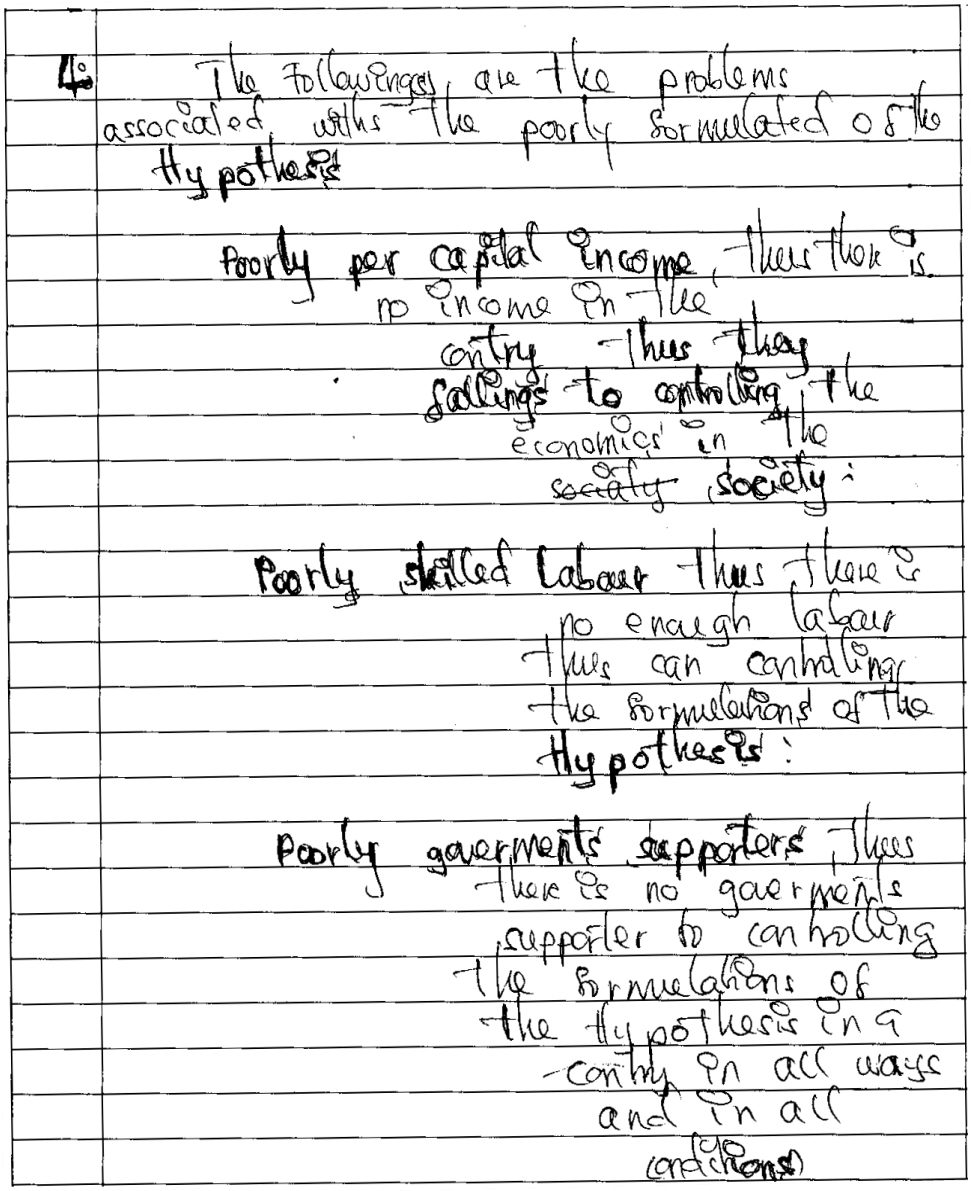
Extract 4.1 is a sample from a candidate who managed in part (a) to identify four problems associated with poorly formulated hypothesis, (b) to describe six uses of research and part (c) to give three reasons while explaining as to why it is crucial for a researcher to identify a site before the actual research.

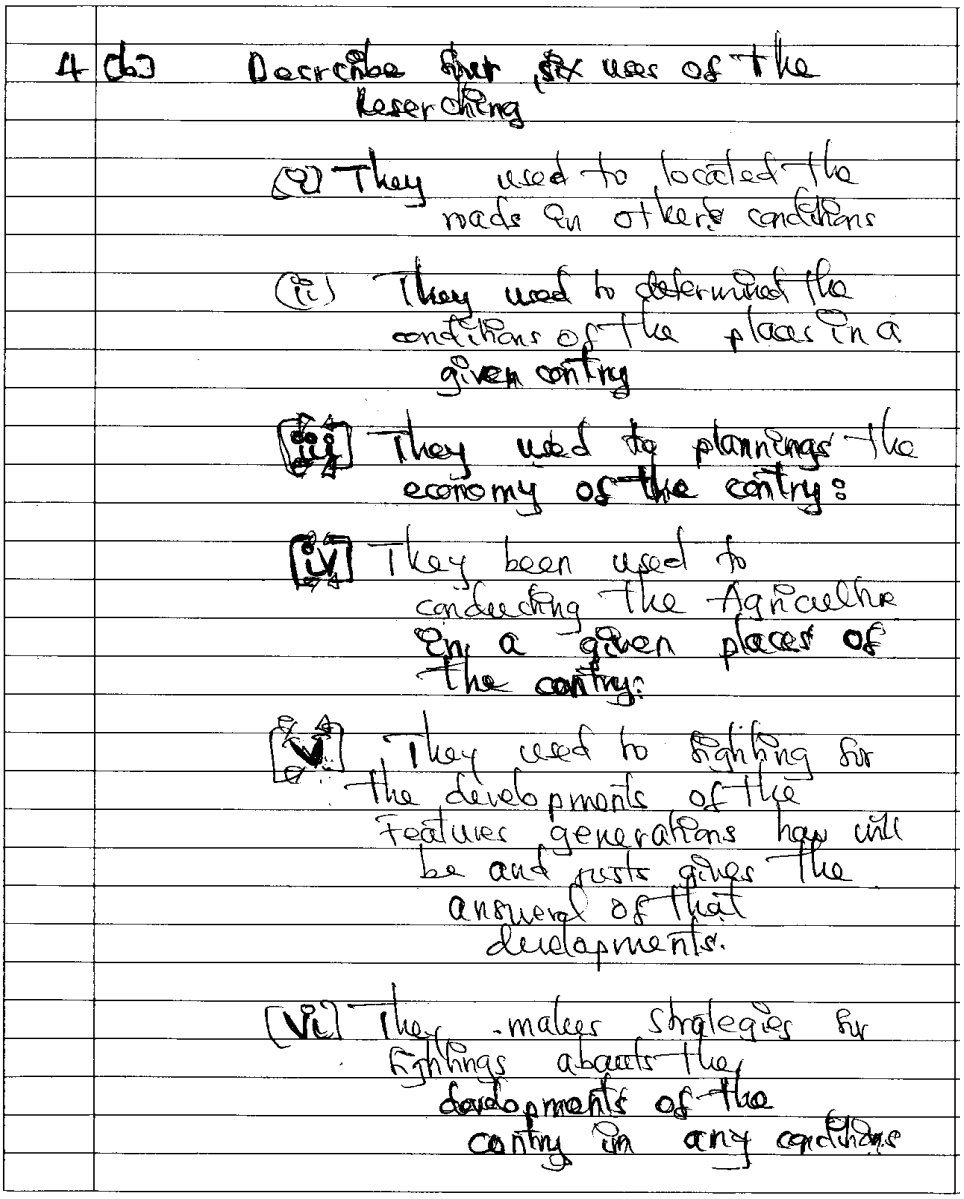
The majority of candidates who scored from 0.5 to 4 marks were able to answer part (b) of the question which demanded six uses of research but failed to answer correctly parts (a) and (c). However, few candidates managed to attempt all parts of the question but gave only few points from each part and because of that, their scores varied.

Moreover, the candidates who scored a 0 mark were unable to answer correctly all parts of the question. It is evident from their responses that

such candidates lacked knowledge on the named concepts of research. Extract 4.2 is a sample of the response of the candidate who performed poorly in this question.

Extract 4.2





Extract 4.2 is a sample of the responses from a candidate who explained in part (a) causes of poverty instead of problems associated with poorly constructed hypothesis and also in part (b) failed to describe uses of research.

2.2 Section B: Physical Geography

This section comprised of five (5) questions set from Physical Geography topics. Candidates were required to attempt any three (3) questions and each question had twenty (20) marks.

2.2.1 Question 5: Water Masses

This question required the candidates to describe five environmental problems facing the coastal areas and four measures to be taken so as to overcome them. It was opted for by 28.8 percent of all candidates and the general performance for this question was good with majority of the candidates (91.8%) scoring 6 marks and above out of 20 allocated marks, 8.1 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks and only 0.1 percent of candidates scored a 0 mark.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks demonstrated various strengths and weaknesses in their responses. Some managed to provide relevant explanations in some points. Others failed to score higher marks because they provided explanations which were characterized by illogical flow of ideas and spelling mistakes. Their marks ranged from 6 to 9.5 depending on the clarity and relevance of their explanations and examples.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 10 to 20 marks were in most cases able to describe environmental problems facing the coastal areas and measures to be taken so as to overcome them. For example, these candidates wrote that environmental problems which face coastal areas include erosion, pollution and deforestation. Their scores varied from one candidate to another depending on the quality of their answers. Extract 5.1 is a sample from a candidate who performed well in this question.

Extract 5.1

05

Coastal areas refers to the areas which - Separate Sea/ocean and land, It Contains beaches, which are the deposited materials from the Sea, Cost areas they are formed with features like cliff, Caves, bays and blow hole which both result from wave erosion. There fore Coast areas they ~~are~~ the ~~Source of~~ do attract tourisim b due to that they should be well kept but there are some environmental problems which face Coastal areas, those problems includes the following.

Erosion, this is done by both huma being as well as wave action, In the Coast you can find - continuous erosion as the day goes, people they do cause erosion in the Coast as they take Soil from Coast for the aim of getting building material, The erosion In the Coast led to the formation of features like cliff, Cave, hole, head land and bays.

Pollution, this refers to the addition of Unwanted materials or dirty material in the environment the Coast areas are also dominated /affected with this problem and most of those Unwanted materials are from Industries, So Once they are in the Coast they can lead to both land and water pollution around the Coastal areas.

Deforestiation, also it's another problem facing Coastal areas as well known that there are some - Vegetation which are found along the Coast but it happen that those Vegetation are cut down by human being without replacement resulting to disappearance of Coastal plant Species.

05

Therefore above are the problems facing Coast areas, So the following now are the measures to over Come those problems facing Coast areas.

Proper waste disposal, here people they must dispose their waste in a good manner and not taking waste and dispose along the Coast, by doing So it will reduce pollution along the the Coast areas.

Provision of environmental education to Citizens, also it can help to overcame problems which are facing Coastal areas, by providing education to people will make people aware on the Importance of preserving Coast.

Afforestation, this it Involve the process of planting trees along the Coast this will help much in Solving the problem of erosion and Storms along the Coast, this is due to fact that plants can be used as the wind bleakers in the Coast.

Government Should make strong laws against people who destroy Coast, due to formation of those laws it will help in reducing the tendence of people going and take Sand from the Coast areas which leads to Coast erosion.

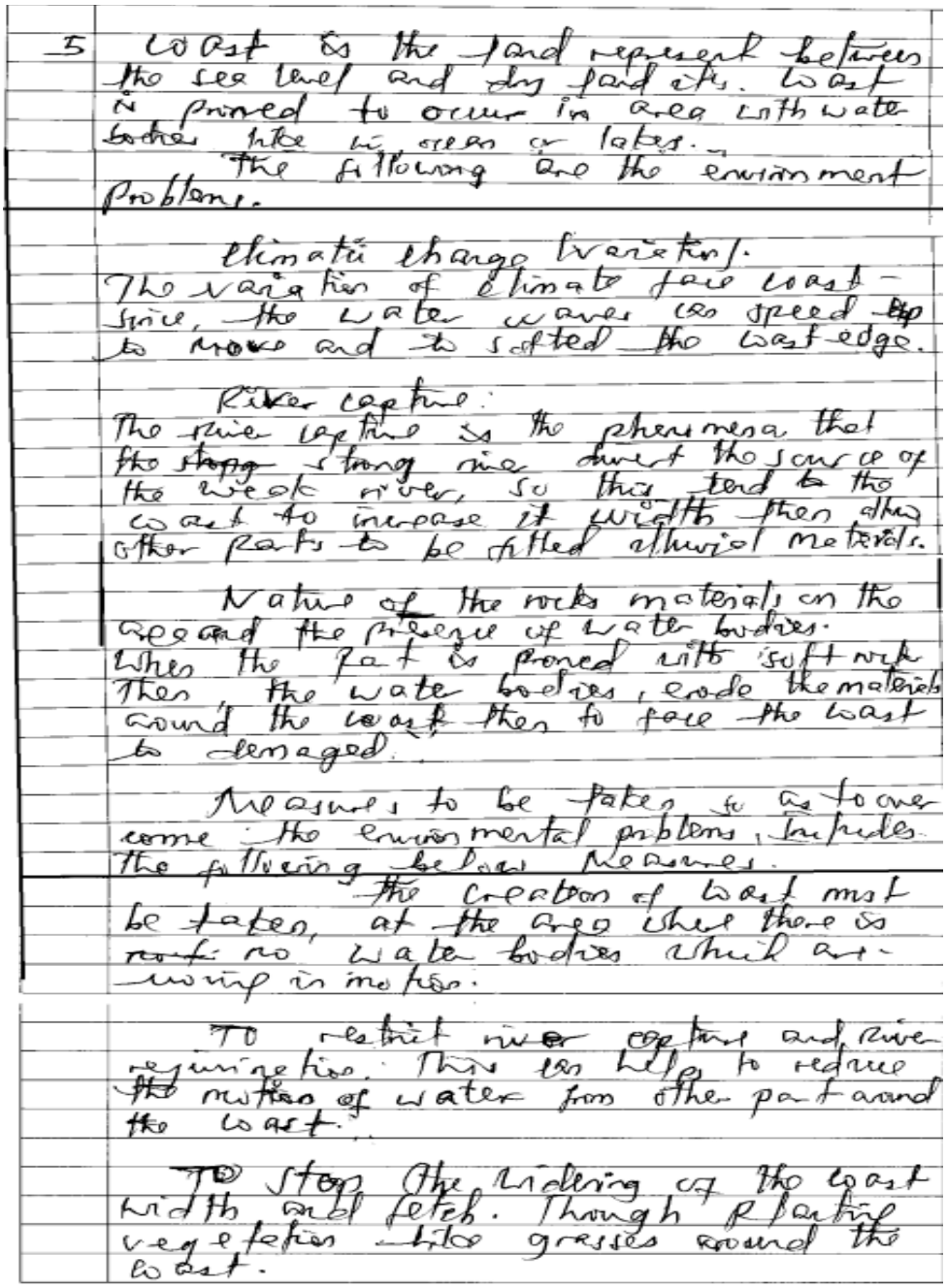
In fact In Order to make sure that Coastal areas are well developed and nobody destruct it the government as well as Citizens Should Co-Operate Unless Other wise the ~~problems~~ environment problems around the Coast will not stop.

Extract 5.1 is a sample of a response from a candidate who answered well this question. He/ she explained erosion, pollution and deforestation as environmental problems facing coastal areas and proper waste disposal, environmental education and afforestation as measures to be taken.

The Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks had partial knowledge of the subject matter, as some of them described partially environmental problems facing the coastal areas and measures to be taken, while others explained few environmental problems without describing the measures to be taken to overcome the problems.

The candidates who scored a 0 mark provided irrelevant responses contrary to the demand of the question such as climatic change variations, river capture and nature of the rocks. Extract 5.2 is an example of a response from a candidate who performed poorly in this question.

Extract 5.2


5 Coast is the land represent between the sea level and dry land etc. Coast is proved to occur in area with water bodies like in seas or lakes.
The following are the environment problems.

Climatic change variation.
The variation of climate face coast-side, the water waves can speed up to move and to sorted the coast edge.

River capture:
The river capture is the phenomena that the strong river divert the source of the weak river, so this tend to the coast to increase it width then also other parts to be sorted alluvial materials.

Nature of the rocks materials on the area and the presence of water bodies.
When the part is proved with soft rock then the water bodies, erode the materials around the coast then to face the coast to damaged.

Measures to be taken so as to over come the environmental problems, includes the following below Measures.
The creation of coast must be taken, at the area where there is rock no water bodies which are moving in motion.

To restrict river capture and River rejuvenation. This can help to reduce the motion of water from other part around the coast.

To stop the widening of the coast width and fetch. Though planting vegetation like grasses around the coast.

Extract 5.2 is a sample of responses of a candidate who mixed up geographical information such as climatic change variations, river capture and nature of the rock materials as environmental problems facing coastal areas.

2.2.2 Question 6: Water Masses

This question required the candidates to explain eight human activities that degrade wetlands. Total marks allocated for this question were 20. The question was opted for by 62.9 percent of the candidates of which, 0.1 percent scored a 0 mark, 1.4 percent scored from 1 to 5.5 marks, 10.8 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, 667.2 percent scored from 10 to15 marks and 20.5 percent scored from 15.5 to 20 marks. The general performance for this question was good since 98.5 percent of the candidates who opted for it scored 6 marks and above out of 20 marks.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, managed to mention correct points but with irrelevant explanation to some of the points, others provided partial explanations while others failed to give relevant examples.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 10 to 20 marks were able to mention points correctly and provided relevant introduction and explanations with conclusions. They explained agricultural activities, construction activities and cutting down of trees and vegetations as human activities that degrade wetlands. However, variations of their scores was determined by the strength of the answers of the individual candidates. Extract 6.1 shows a sample of the candidate with correct responses according to the demand of the question.

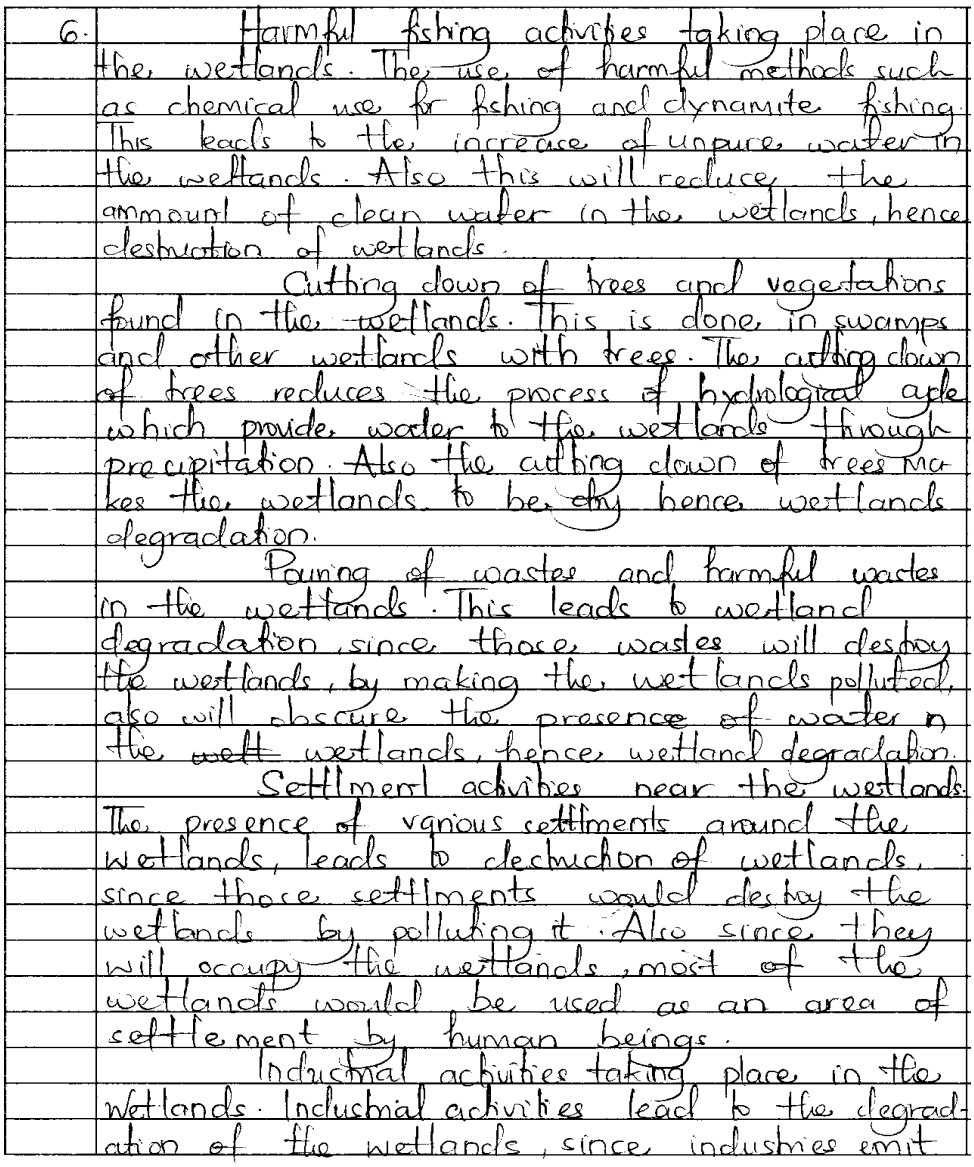
Extract 6.1

6 Wetlands are areas temporarily or permanently saturated by water. Wetlands can either be a fern, bog, marsh or swamps. Wetlands can be found within the continent or around the coastal areas of the continent. Example of wetlands are the Siberian wetlands and the Amazon basin wetlands. There are various human activities that lead to degradation of wetlands. The following are the human activities which lead to wetland degradation.

Agricultural activities performed by humans in the wetlands. Agricultural activities such as crop cultivation and animal keeping lead to wetland degradation. The agricultural activities lead to the decline of natural vegetations found on these wetlands, also they lead to decline of ammount of water in those wetlands.

Construction activities along the wetlands, various construction activities such as road construction and building construction lead to the degradation of wetlands. This is because the part where those construction activities take place, and the buildings are built will occupy the area above the wetland, hence lead to the degradation of the wetland.

Mining activities taking place in the wetlands. Mostly is the mining of coal in the wetlands with coal. The mining of the coal leads to degradation of wetlands, since the areas which would be mined would lead to the destruction of the wetlands.


6. Harmful fishing activities taking place in the wetlands. The use of harmful methods such as chemical use for fishing and dynamite fishing. This leads to the increase of unpure water in the wetlands. Also this will reduce the ammount of clean water in the wetlands, hence destruction of wetlands.

Cutting down of trees and vegetations found in the wetlands. This is done in swamps and other wetlands with trees. The cutting down of trees reduces the process of hydrological cycle which provide water to the wetlands through precipitation. Also the cutting down of trees makes the wetlands to be dry hence wetlands degradation.

Pouring of wastes and harmful wastes in the wetlands. This leads to wetland degradation, since those wastes will destroy the wetlands, by making the wetlands polluted, also will obscure the presence of water in the ~~welt~~ wetlands, hence wetland degradation.

Settlment activities near the wetlands. The presence of various settlments around the wetlands, leads to destruction of wetlands, since those settlments would destroy the wetlands by polluting it. Also since they will occupy the wetlands, most of the wetlands would be used as an area of settlement by human beings.

Industrial activities taking place in the wetlands. Industrial activities lead to the degradation of the wetlands, since industries emit

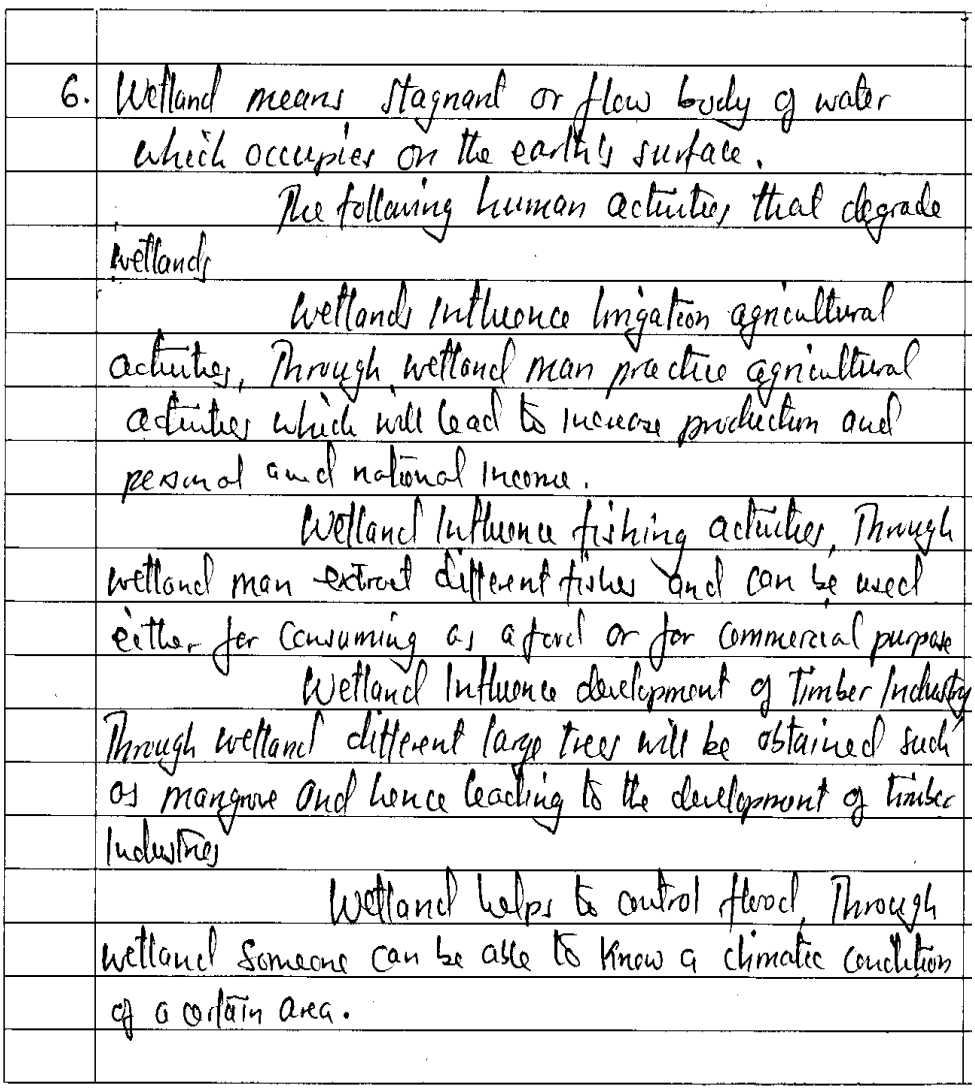
Extract 6.1. is a sample of a response from a candidate who managed to explain human activities that degrade wetlands such as settlement activities, industrial activities, pouring of wastes in the wetlands, cutting down trees, harmful fishing activities .

The candidates who scored from 1 to 5.5 marks (1.4%) lacked appropriate knowledge in answering this question. Few candidates managed to explain human activities that degrade wetlands but gave unsatisfactory elaboration. Some were able to provide introduction but failed to give human activities that degrade wetlands, while others mentioned few points without

elaboration. Hence, this accounted for the candidates' failure to score more than 5 marks in this question.

Finally, the candidates who scored a 0 mark (0.1%) lacked knowledge on the subject matter hence failed to explain human activities that degrade wetlands. For example some explained the benefits of wetlands instead of human activities that degrade wetlands, while others provided incorrect answers. Extract 6.2 is a sample response from the candidate who performed poorly in this question.

Extract 6.2


6. Wetland means stagnant or flow body of water which occupies on the earth's surface.

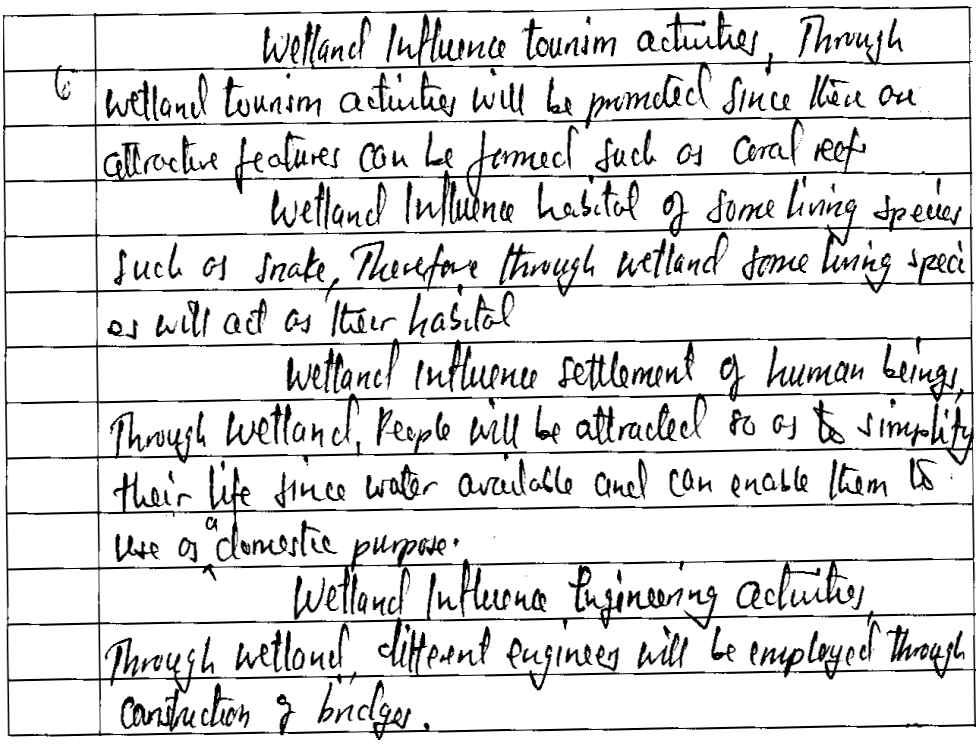
The following human activities that degrade wetlands

Wetlands influence irrigation agricultural activities, Through wetland man practice agricultural activities which will lead to increase production and personal and national income.

Wetland influence fishing activities, Through wetland man extract different fishes and can be used either for consuming as a food or for commercial purpose

Wetland influence development of Timber Industry Through wetland different large trees will be obtained such as mangrove and hence leading to the development of timber Industries

Wetland helps to control flood Through wetland someone can be able to know a climatic condition of a certain area.



Extract 6.2 is an example of a response from a candidate who performed poorly in this question, as he/ she explained the benefits of wetlands such as wetlands influence tourism, irrigation and fishing activities, development of timber industry and habitat of some living species and control of floods instead of human activities that degrade wetlands.

2.2.3 Question 7: Study of Soils

This question had two parts A and B. Part (a) required the candidates to describe the following terms: (i) Soil (pH) (ii) Soil Temperature (iii) Cation exchange in soil and (iv) Soil Catena. In part (b) candidates were required to explain the importance of each item in (a) above. The total marks allocated for this question were 20. The question was opted for by 52.3 percent of all the candidates and the general performance was good since the majority of the candidates (94.5 %) scored 6 marks and above, 5.5 percent scored from 1 to 5.5 marks and only 2 candidates scored a 0 mark.

Most of the candidates who opted for this question scored from 10 to 15 marks, whereby in part (a) they managed to describe Soil (pH) as the degree of acidity or basicity of the soil, Soil Temperature as the degree of

hotness or coldness of the soil, Cation exchange in soil as the capacity of soil to retain some nutrients by replacing hydrogen ion and Soil catena as the sequence of soils with same age and structure but different characteristics from upper layer to the lower soil. However, in part (b) they provided partial explanation on the importance of each item. Some candidates described both the given terms with their importance partially. Such performance shows that the candidates had not mastered some areas of this topic.

The candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks were able to answer correctly both parts (a) and (b). In part (a) they managed to describe Soil (pH) as the degree of acidity or basicity of the soil, Soil Temperature as the degree of hotness or coldness of the soil, Cation exchange in soil as the capacity of soil to retain some nutrients by replacing hydrogen ion and Soil catena as the sequence of soils with same age and structure but different characteristics from upper layer to the lower soil. In part (b) they described the importance of each item as soil pH facilitates some micro-bial activities in the soil, soil temperature affects the rate of decomposition and breakdown of rocks and cation exchange ensures the availability of the nutrients which are needed by plants for its growth. These candidates addressed the demands of the question but their scores varied depending on the strengths in individual candidate's explanation. Extract 7.1 is a sample of responses from a candidate who performed well.

Extract 7.1

7. i, Soil pH

Is the degree of acidity or basicity of the soil. Soil pH is measured by electronic equipment where the soil solution is the base for pH test. Soil can be categorized as basic, acidic or neutral. Basic soils have pH ranging from 8.0 to 14. Also the neutral soils have pH is exactly seven. The value of acidic soils ranges from six (6) to 1. This is among the basic features of the soil.

ii, Soil temperature

Refers to the degree of hotness or coldness of the soil. Soil temperature can be tested by scientific thermometers. Soil temperature is mainly influenced by colour of soil as the dark coloured soil absorbs more incoming radiations where the light soils refraction insolation of sun hence remain unhealed and temperature is lower. Soil temperature is of great importance to organisms.

iii/ Cation exchange

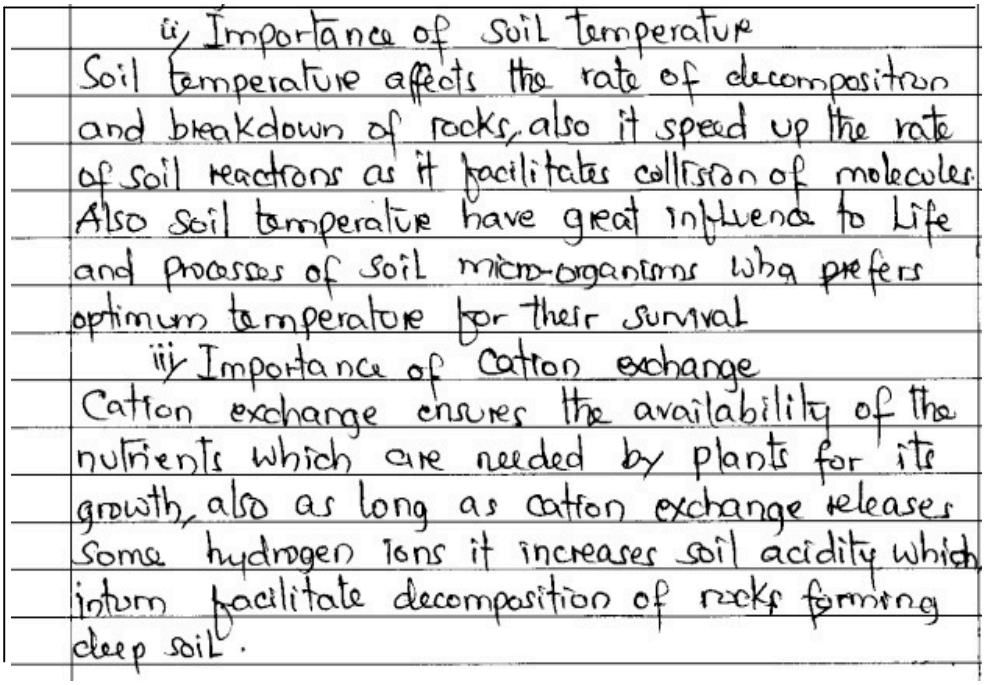
Is the capacity of soil to retain some nutrients by replacing hydrogen ions. (H^+). Cation exchange is influenced by the presence of organic matter. Humus is negatively charged hence tends to attract cations such as Ca^{2+} (calcium) and Magnesium (Mg) with an expense of hydrogen ions. So there is great cation exchange in soils with greater proportion of organic matter where those with little organic matter have relatively lower cation exchange.

iv/ Soil catena

Is the sequence of soils with same age and structure but differ in characteristics from upper flat land to the lower due to relief and drainage. Catena is derived from latin word which means chain. Soil catena involves four zone which includes the following. First zone is flatter upland, the second zone is shading (elluviation) zone, it is from this zone where materials and nutrients are removed by elluviation also there is translocation zone; this zone has steep slope which ensures downwashing of materials to the fourth zone called Receiving zone or Illuviation zone which usually have gentle slope.

b. i/ Importance of soil pH.

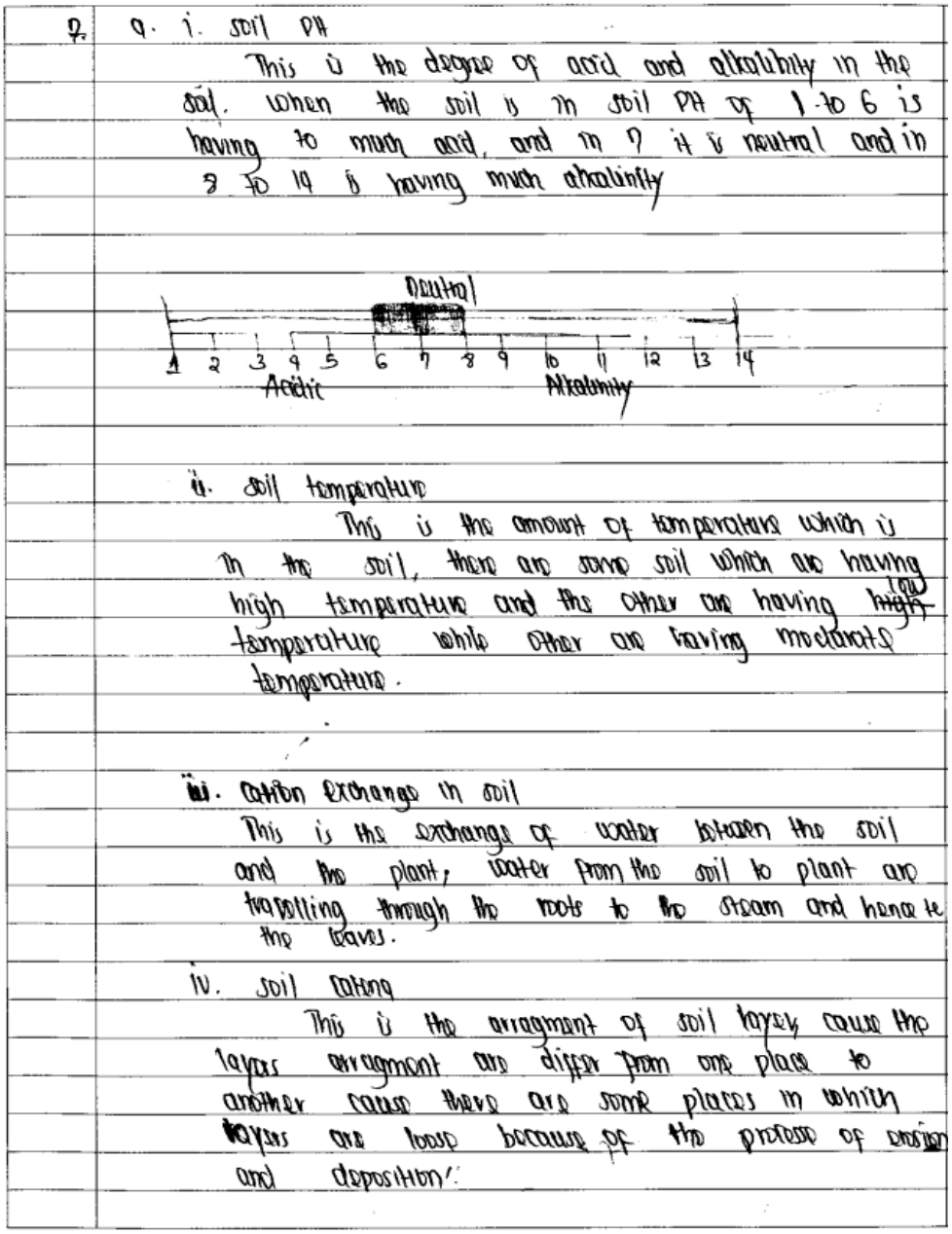
Soil pH is of great importance as it facilitates some microbial activities. The organisms lives and work best in optimum pH has decomposes organic matter to release humus and nutrients. Also soil pH determines the type of crop to be grown. Some crops required acidic pH, where other prefers basic and neutral pH hence farmer can use pH to decide the selection of crop. Also pH affects the rate of chemical decomposition of rocks by weathering.


ii) Importance of soil temperature
Soil temperature affects the rate of decompositon and breakdown of rocks, also it speed up the rate of soil reactions as it facilitates collision of molecules. Also soil temperature have great influence to life and processes of soil micro-organisms who prefers optimum temperature for their survival
iii) Importance of cation exchange
Cation exchange ensures the availability of the nutrients which are needed by plants for its growth, also as long as cation exchange releases some hydrogen ions it increases soil acidity which intern facilitate decomposition of rocks forming deep soil.

Extract 7.1 is a sample of responses from a candidate who managed to answer this question correctly. She/he described all the terms and explained the importance of Soil (pH), Soil Temperature, Cation exchange in the soil and Soil Catena.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 5.5 marks had partial knowledge on the subject matter. Some managed to explain only few given geographical terms accordingly. Others managed to answer correctly part (a) of the question but were not able to answer part (b). Extract 7.2 is a sample of responses from the candidate who managed to describe partially the given geographical items in part (a), but failed to explain their importance.

Extract 7.2



Extract 7.2 is an example from the candidate who managed to describe partially the given geographical items in part (a), but did not explain their importance.

2.2.4 Question 8: The Dynamic Earth and Consequence

This question required the candidates to explain eight values of rocks to human kind. The question carried 20 marks. It was opted for by 95.6 percent of all candidates of which only 2 candidates scored a 0 mark, 1 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 16.2 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 56.1 percent scored from 10.5 to 15 marks and 26.7 percent of the candidates scored between 15.5 and 20 marks. The general performance on this question was good since 99 percent of candidates who opted for it scored from 6 to 20 marks.

The majority of the candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks provided relevant introduction and explanations with conclusions. These candidates managed to examine values of rocks to human kind such as they form the basis for soil formation, used in construction activities, sources of minerals and in some cases rocks are used as minerals. However, some of them had explained few points while others had many points with incomplete explanations. Their scores varied depending on the correctness and strengths in their explanations.

The responses of the candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks were more convincing. They defined the term rock correctly as aggregates of various minerals and managed to examine values of rocks to human kind by providing clear explanation and specific examples. Such values explained by these candidates were: rocks contain mineral ores which are very useful to human beings, rocks are very important in construction activities as they provide various building materials, they form the basis for soil formation, they are very important for salt extraction, cement production and sometimes are used as tourist attractions. Discrepancy in the accuracy of their responses accounted for the variation of their marks from 16 to 20. Extract 8.1 is an example of the candidate who performed well in this question.

Extract 8.1

8. Rock refers to aggregates of various minerals. There are various types of rock as they tend to be different from one place to another due to various factors depending on their mode of formation and nature of the materials or minerals. For example there are sedimentary rocks which can be formed mechanically, chemically or organically, Igneous rocks and also metamorphic rocks formed through metamorphism.

Rocks are of great potential to human kind. The following are the values of rocks to human kind.

Rocks forms the basis for soil formation. The soil is formed from the rocks after the rock has been attacked by various soil forming factors such as weathering, erosion and mass wasting generally known as denudation as well as deposition. These helps in formation of fertile soil, like terarosa important for agriculture.

Rocks are very important in constructions activities as they provide various building materials. Sands and stones as well as other blocks are used in construction activities for building various infrastructures.

Rocks also contain minerals ores which are very useful to human beings. The valuable minerals such as gold, diamond and iron silver are formed from the rock and are very important in the world due to its great value. This facilitates the value of rocks to human being.

Manufacturing of cement. Rocks are also very useful in the manufacturing of cement for example coral rocks or limestones are used to in the cement industries to produce cement. These rocks are commonly found in Tanga in Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

Salt extraction: This is also done from the rocks in which people extract salts ~~various~~ from various rocks which are very useful in their life. example rock salt sodium chloride

Rocks are also used as fuels. Some rocks are used as fuel to human being for example coal is used to produce energy which is very important in the development of a country. Through industrialization and power supply.

However rocks are used in manufacturing various chemicals which are very important to the people. For example potash, phosphates and nitrates are used in the production of chemicals and fertilizers which are useful to human being. for

Rocks also sometime are used as a tourist attraction since some rock are so impressive such that they attract tourists in our countries and help the country to earn foreign currency.

Generally, rocks have a great contribution in the life of people. This has facilitated great development and improvement of the life of people in the recent world especially after development of science and technology.

Extract 8.1 is a sample of a response from a candidate who managed to define the term rock and explained the values of rocks to human kind such as tourist attractions, salt extraction, cements manufacturing and used as fuel.

2.2.5 Question 9: Position, Behaviours and Structure of the Earth

The question required the candidates to describe the composition of the atmosphere and its functions to the universe. The total marks for this question were 20. It was opted for by 58.8 percent of all candidates and the general performance for this question was good since majority of the candidates (85.6%) scored 6 marks and above out of 20 allocated marks. However, there were few candidates who did not perform well in this question as 14.1 percent scored from 1 to 5.5 marks and only 0.3 percent scored a 0 mark.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks managed to define the term atmosphere and gave the composition of the atmosphere with partial explanation. Some provided a correct introduction with few points while others provided points with partial explanation. Such performance shows that these candidates had not mastered some areas of this topic.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 10 to 20 marks exhausted the points by providing relevant introduction and description on the composition of the atmosphere and associated functions such as; an insulator, hydrological and life support functions. Extract 9.1 represents a sample of response from a candidate who answered well this question.

Extract 9.1

9. COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF ATMOSPHERE TO THE UNIVERSE.

Atmosphere is a thin blanket of air just above the ground. Atmosphere is divided into two major zones that is homosphere and heterosphere. These zones are subdivided into troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere as well as exosphere. The troposphere extends from 8–17 kms, where stratosphere extends from 18 – 50 km, also mesosphere extends from 80 to 95 kms where as exosphere extends as far to dark interplanetary spaces.

9 The atmosphere is made by many components. The following are the compositions of atmosphere.

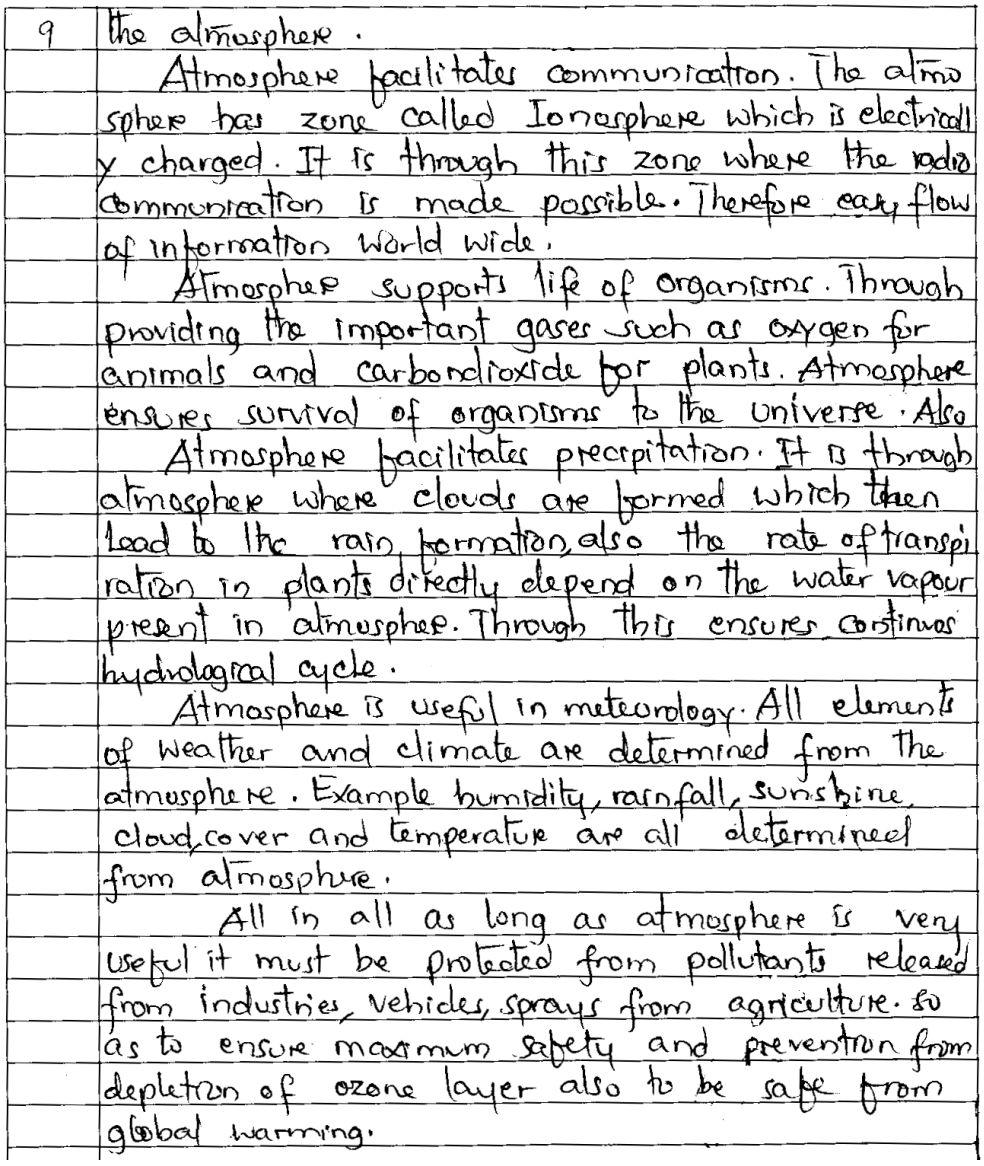
Biotic components;- atmosphere is consisting of the living micro-organism which tends to float in air. Examples of this micro-organisms includes Bacterias.

Particulate matters;- Atmosphere is made up of some solid particles. Some particulate matter in the atmosphere includes soot, ashes, pollen and dust. The role of this particulate matters is to act as hydrosopre nuclei where the water collects around them forming clouds.

Gaseous components;- atmosphere is composed of variety of gases. Some gases are prominent where by others are variable. The prominent gases includes Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (21%). Also some variable gas includes carbondioxide and water vapour. Also atmosphere consists of some pollutant gases including chlorofluoro carbons (CFC's) also oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and methane. The atmosphere is of great importance to the universe. The following are some functions of atmosphere

Filtration function. Atmosphere filters off the harmful incoming ultraviolet radiation from the sun. The role of filtration is performed by the ozone layer (O_3) which is found between 25–30 kms in the stratosphere. This protects organisms from cancer, also reduce risk of flood due to melting of ice.

Provides habitat for organisms. Atmosphere is habitat for some small micro-organisms such as bacteria which tend to live while suspended in


9 the atmosphere.

Atmosphere facilitates communication. The atmosphere has zone called Ionosphere which is electrically charged. It is through this zone where the radio communication is made possible. Therefore easy flow of information World wide.

Atmosphere supports life of organisms. Through providing the important gases such as oxygen for animals and carbondioxide for plants. Atmosphere ensures survival of organisms to the universe. Also

Atmosphere facilitates precipitation. It is through atmosphere where clouds are formed which then lead to the rain formation, also the rate of transpiration in plants directly depend on the water vapour present in atmosphere. Through this ensures continous hydrological cycle.

Atmosphere is useful in meteorology. All elements of weather and climate are determined from the atmosphere. Example humidity, rainfall, sunshine, cloud cover and temperature are all determined from atmosphere.

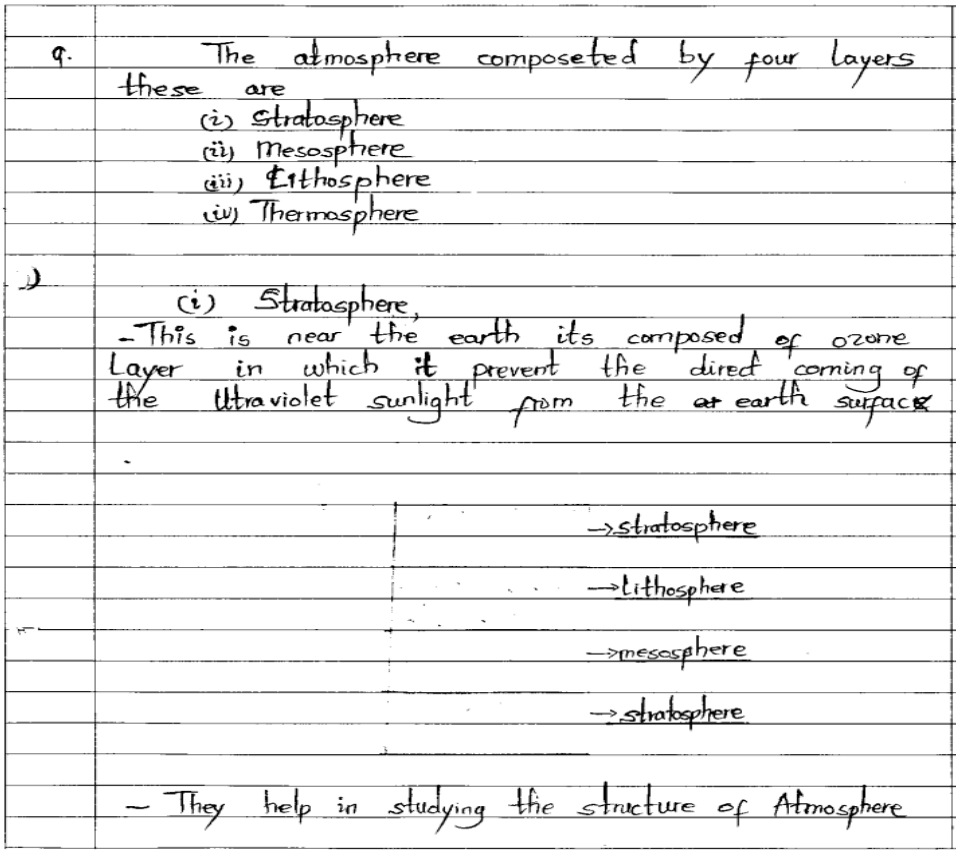
All in all as long as atmosphere is very useful it must be protected from pollutants released from industries, vehicles, sprays from agriculture. So as to ensure maximum safety and prevention from depletion of ozone layer also to be safe from global warming.

Extract 9.1 represents a part of a response from a candidate who described well the composition of the atmosphere and its function to the universe such as facilitates communication, supports life of organisms, provides habitat for organisms and it filters off the harmful incoming ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks had few correct responses as some of them managed to define atmosphere and others explained some of the functions of the atmosphere.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored a 0 mark (0.3%) failed to describe the composition of the atmosphere and its functions to the universe, simply because they were not able to define the term atmosphere and they provided the structure of the atmosphere and associated zones such as Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere and Thermosphere instead of the composition of the atmosphere. Extract 9.2 represents a sample of poor responses.

Extract 9.2



Extract 9.2 shows a sample of a response from a candidate who failed to answer the question correctly as he/she provided the structure of the atmosphere and associated zones such as Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere and Thermosphere instead of the composition of the atmosphere and its function.

3.0 113/2: GEOGRAPHY PAPER TWO

3.1 SECTION A: Population and Development

3.1.1 Question 1: Population and Development

This question required the candidates to describe eight problems associated with human population in East Africa. The total marks allocated for this question were 20.

The question was opted for by 99.2 percent of all candidates out of which 7.8 percent scored from 16 to 19 marks, 61.2 percent scored from 10 to 15 marks, 27.5 percent scored from 6 to 9 marks, 3.5 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks and only 6 candidates (0%) scored a 0 mark. The general performance of this question was good as majority of the candidates (96.5%) scored 6 marks and above.

The candidates who scored from 16 to 19 showed their competence on the subject matter. They were able to give the meaning of human population and described well problems associated with human population in East Africa. Some of the points given were such as; spread of diseases, environmental pollution, exploitation of natural resources, emergence of street children, these candidates also had a good concluding remark which added value to their responses. The difference in the clarity of their explanation and clarification accounted for disparities in their scores. Extract 1.1 is an example of the response from a candidate who managed to answer this question correctly.

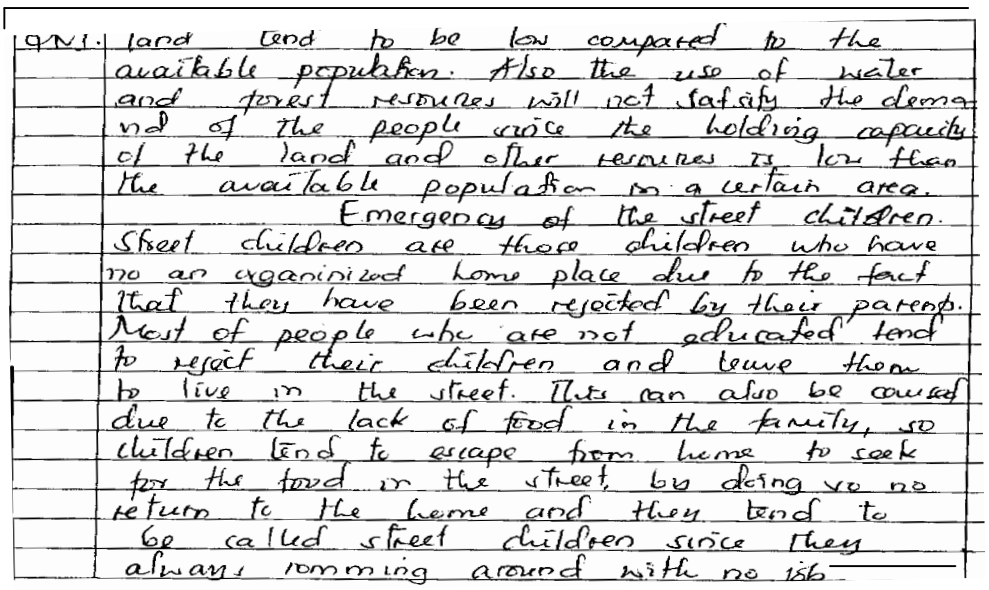
Extract 1.1

Q N 1. Human population is the total number of people living in a certain geographical area. Population of a certain area is not static but it is dynamic That it tend to vary from one place to another. Variation of population can be caused by various factors like political, economic, social or cultural factors. When population of a certain area increase or decrease tend to cause several problems. The following are the problems associated with human population in East Africa.

Environmental pollution. Pollution is The addition of unwanted materials on the environment. Environmental pollution may be land pollution, water pollution and air pollution. This can be due to increase in population in an area. People tend to cultivate due to the need of area for settlement, this can lead to the pollution of the environment.

Spread of diseases. Diseases can be erupted and spread all over the land due to increase in the population. This is because the increase in population, there will be no well organised policy to control people since people are too many and hence there will increase in prostitution and raping hence spread of diseases aspecially HIV/AIDs.

Exploitation of natural resources. When a population of a certain area tend to be large there will be exploitation of the natural resources such as land, forest and water. People tend to seek area for settlement and for cultivating, hence the holding capacity of the



Extract 1.1 indicates the responses from a candidate who managed to describe problems associated with human population in East Africa such as environmental pollution, spread of diseases and emergency of street children.

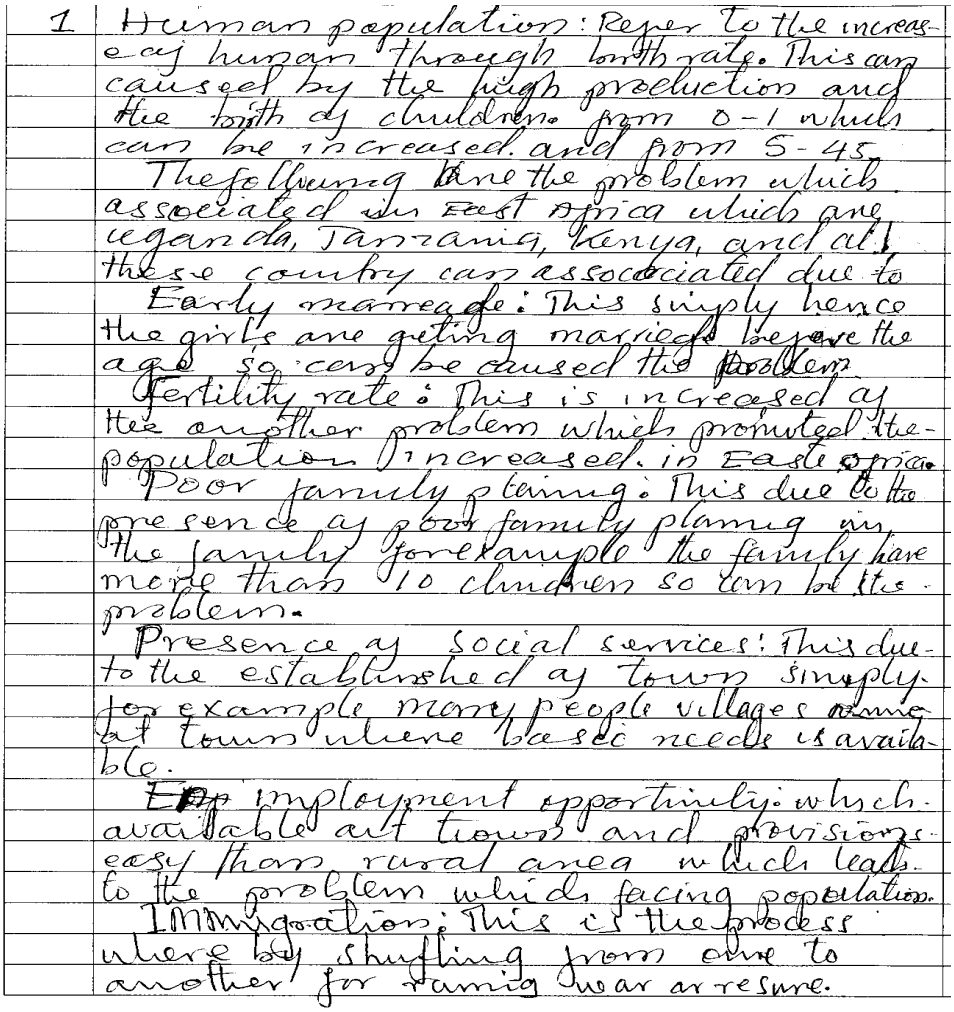
On the other hand, the responses of the candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks demonstrated some strengths and weakness. Some were able to provide their responses in a logical manner such that they gave correct introduction and reasonable explanation on problems associated with human population in East Africa while others provided few points with strong arguments and the rest had many points with weak arguments.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9 marks were able to mention correct points but failed to give strong elaboration in some of them. Furthermore, some of these candidates lacked organisational skills such that they failed to give relevant introduction and conclusion which lowered their scores. The variations in their scores were caused by the strengths and weaknesses of their arguments.

Those who scored from 1 to 5 marks showed inadequate knowledge on the subject matter, for example, some managed to define the term human population, but failed to describe problems associated with human population. Some gave few correct points but provided unsatisfactory elaboration. While others mixed up relevant and irrelevant points.

However, six candidates (0.0%) scored a 0 mark due to failure to identify the demands of the question while others lacked knowledge of the subject matter. For example, one candidate explained factors for population growth in East Africa such as early marriage and poor family planning while others mixed up with measures used to control population such as use of family planning. Extract 1.2 illustrate the typical case.

Extract 1.2


1 Human population: Refer to the increase of human through birth rate. This can caused by the high production and the birth of children. from 0-1 which can be increased. and from 5-45.
The following are the problem which associated in East Africa which are Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, and all these country can associated due to
Early marriage: This simply hence the girls are geting marriage before the age so can be caused the problem.
Fertility rate: This is increased of the another problem which promoted the population increased in East Africa.
Poor family planing: This due to the presence of poor family planing in the family for example the family have more than 10 children so can be the problem.
Presence of social services: This due to the established of town simply. for example many people villages come at town where basic needs is available.
Employment opportunity: which available at towns and provisions easy than rural area which leads to the problem which facing population.
Immigration: This is the process where by shifting from one to another for taming we are resure.

Extract 1.2 is a sample of the responses of the candidate's who failed to explain problems associated with human population in East Africa instead he/she explained factors for population growth such as early marriage and poor family planning.

3.1.2 Question 2: Population and Development

In this question the candidates were required to evaluate eight priority areas of the explicit population policy in Tanzania. Marks allocated for the question were 20.

The candidates who opted for this question were 2.1 percent. Comparatively, it was the least opted question by candidates. Probably it was due to the fact that most of them did not know the demands of the questions or other factors like lack of knowledge on the subject matter. About 10.1 percent of them scored from 16 to 19 marks, 25 percent scored from 10 to 15 marks, 24.4 percent scored from 6 to 9 marks, while 32.5 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks and 8 percent of candidates scored a 0 mark. However, the general performance of this question was good with majority of the candidates (59.5%) scored 6 marks and above.

The candidates who scored from 16 to 19 marks had more convincing answers. They showed good knowledge of the topic and had good organization of ideas and clear explanation to justify their answers. They provided relevant definition of the term population policy and evaluated well the priority areas of the explicit population policy in Tanzania such as; population growth and employment, gender equity, environmental conservation for sustainable development, integration of population variables into development planning and policies etc. However, the disparity in accuracy of their responses accounted for the variations in their scores. Extract 2.1 provides a relevant sample for the candidates who were able to attempt it correctly.

Extract 2.1

2 Explicity population policies refers to the clear statements, strategies and laws laied down by the government and her Commission so that demographic goals can be achieved. Explicity policies in Tanzania introduced in Tanzania in 1980's where by in 1992 was firstly revieweed After population policies seem to succes in China - goverment of Tanzania replaced implicity policies with the new one and major population pronties were identified and strategies wer adopted to solve the problems.

The following were the pronties identified dunng the first review of explicity policy in Tanzania by 1992.

Intergration of population variables in eeconmic planning, due to the problems of demographic statistical data some plans feuled dunng implicity policies era. With the adoption of explicity policies different - strategies such as population and investments should be intergrated, environmental issues and population should be related as international Conference of population and development (ICPD) in 1995 stipulated the article. Therefore population variable should be intergrated with eeconmic planning issues

Population growth and Employments under - explocity policy population growth should be linked with employments opportunities hence eeconmic diversification, involvements of the

2 | Private Sectors, should be encouraged to them to solve the problem of unemployment due to growing population. Massive investments programmes should be adopted to ensures sufficient economic growth and development with enough employments opportunities:

Problem of Special group including children, elders, dis-abilities, orphans and streets children as before the adoption of Sp. explicity population policy elders, has been facing problems, such as lack of care, medical Services, streets children and orphans their rights were black-boarded. Hence explicity policies encouraged formation of Non-governments organizations, Private sectors, ensuring provision of equal opportunities in economic participation as (ICPD) Stipulated in 1995

Gender equality, equity and women empowerments. Due to gender imbalance, and lack of clear relationship between mates and females in the Society gender issues has been the alarming issues hence Strategies for women empowerements such as ensuring employments, property ownership and encourage Non-governmental organizations to advocate for gender-relationship in the societys

Comprehensive informations and data base. There should be enough information about the population and society also should be updated with news which taking place in the societys to increase awareness among the people - about gender, human rights and protections allocating resources for literacy people. To ensures this government encouraged private mass-medias

2 such as Television, research institutions to ensure availability of the informations which would stimulate availability of accuracy information and statistical data.

Reproductive health due to the problems such as increase in mal-cultural practices such as female Genital Mutilation, Early marriage, decline in health of women. Explicity policies identified reproductive health so that to deal with the problem by ensuring, education and training about health services, to women, Contraceptives measures and involving non-government institutions.

Environmental Conservation and sustainable development where various areas such as food production, water sanitation, environmental protection were identified. Government encouraged proper utilization of recources, agricultural production should increase to ensure food security, Water sanitation in rural and urban should be improved.

Researches, education and training with survey inquiries. Due to illiterate and lack of enough personnel explicity population policy identified that there is a need of ensuring enough education and Vocational training in the growing population. Vocational training should be ensured by both private and government sector to promote technical personel and researches to ensures data availability and survey inquires

Generally due to the failure of implicity population policies government stipulated the measures and adoption of new policies to solve problems

Extract 2.1 is a sample of response from a candidate who managed to give priority areas of the explicit population policy in Tanzania such as integration of population variables in economic planning, population growth and employment and problems of special groups.

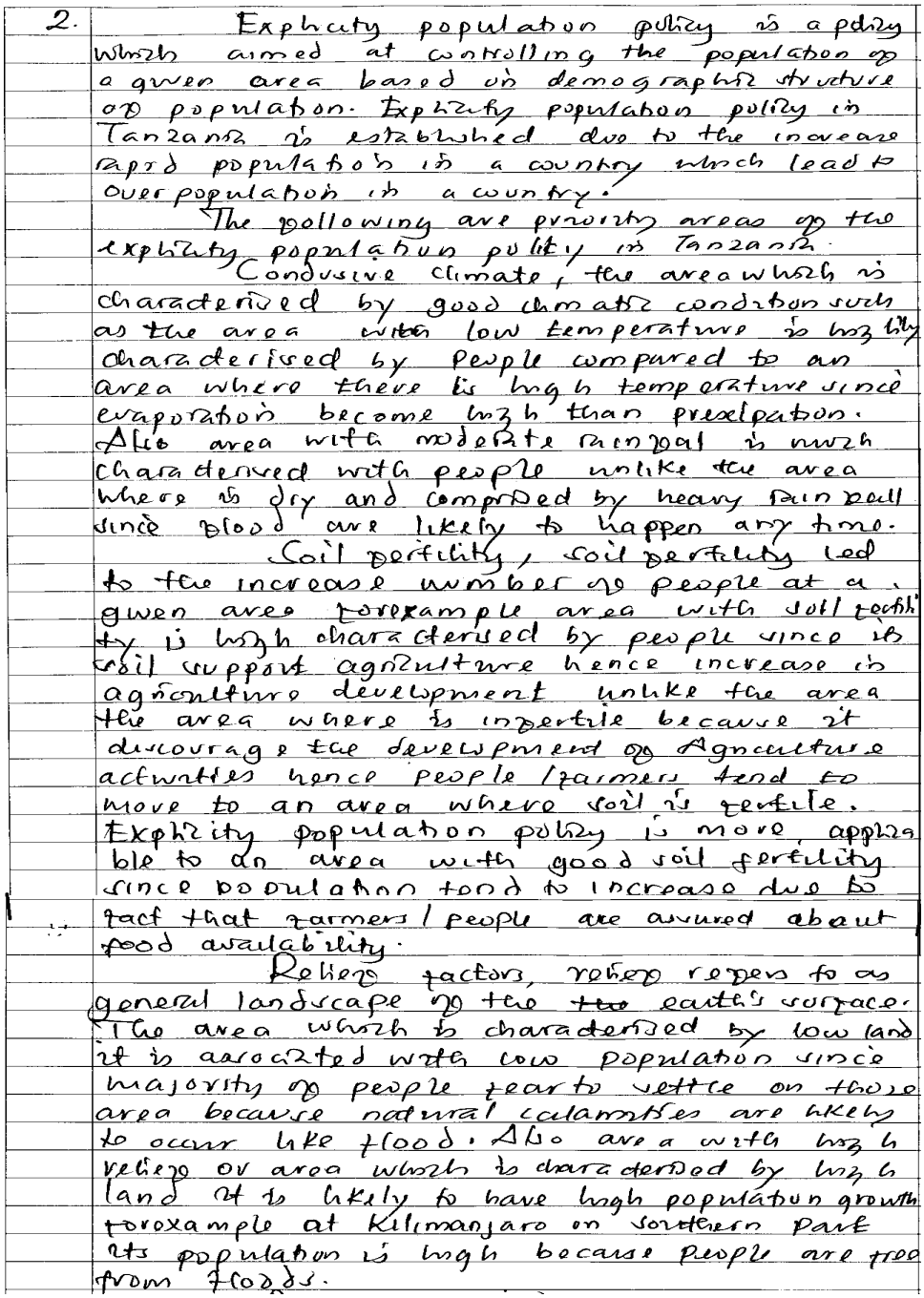
The candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks varied in their responses. Some of them were able to provide correct meaning of population policy and gave few correct explanations on the priority areas of the explicit population policy in Tanzania while others provided reasonable number of points with partial explanation and failed to give suitable conclusion to windup their essay.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 6 to 9 marks some managed to give the meaning of population policy and explained very few points on priority areas of the explicit population policy in Tanzania. While others mixed up the ideas by providing correct and incorrect points which is an indication of misconception of the subject matter.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks lacked appropriate knowledge in answering this question. Some managed to give correct definition of the term explicit population policy but they failed to give clear elaboration on priority areas of the explicit population policy in Tanzania, other candidates provided few correct points with partial explanation. These weaknesses hindered them from scoring high marks.

The candidates who scored a 0 mark had a poor understanding of the subject matter. Majority of them provided problems of population policy in Tanzania while others explained factors which influence population distribution in Tanzania such as; conducive climate, soil fertility, relief factor and political stability instead of priority areas of the explicit population policy in Tanzania. Extract 2.2 indicates an example of a candidate's poor responses.

Extract 2.2



2. Explicity population policy is a policy which aimed at controlling the population of a given area based on demographic structure of population. Explicity population policy in Tanzania is established due to the increase rapid population in a country which lead to over population in a country.

The following are priority areas of the explicity population policy in Tanzania.

Conducive climate, the area which is characterized by good climatic condition such as the area ~~with~~ low temperature is highly characterised by people compared to an area where there is high temperature since evaporation become high than precipation. Also area with moderate rainfall is much characterized with people unlike the area where is dry and comprised by heavy rain fall since flood are likely to happen any time.

Soil perfility, soil perfility led to the increase number of people at a given area forexample area with soil fertility is high characterised by people since its soil support agriculture hence increase in agriculture development unlike the area the area where is infertile because it discourage the development of Agriculture activities hence people /farmers tend to move to an area where soil is fertile. Explicity population policy is more applicable to an area with good soil fertility since population tend to increase due to fact that farmers / people are assured about food availability.

Relief factors, relief refers to as general landscape of the ~~the~~ earth's surface. The area which is characterised by low land it is associated with low population since majority of people fear to settle on those area because natural calamities are likely to occur like flood. Also area with high relief or area which is characterised by high land it is likely to have high population growth forexample at Kilimanjaro on southern part its population is high because people are free from floods.

Extract 2.2 is a sample of the responses of the candidate who failed to evaluated eight priority areas of explicit population policy in Tanzania, instead he/she explained factors influencing population distribution in Tanzania such as conducive climate, soil fertility and relief.

3.1.3 Question 3: Population and Development

This question had two parts, A and B. In part (a) candidates were required to explain briefly the following concepts: (i) Mortality, (ii) Gender, (iii) Ageing population and (iv) Age Specific Fertility Rate. Part (b) demanded the candidates to give six reasons on why death rates in many parts of the world have become low. Total marks allotted for this question were 20.

The question was opted for by 97.9 percent of all candidates. About 1.6 percent scored from 16 to 19 marks, 43 percent scored from 10 to 15 marks, 43 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, 12.3 percent scored from 1 to 5.5 marks and only 13 candidates (0.1%) scored a 0 mark. The general performance of this question was good with majority of candidates (87.6%) scored 6 marks and above.

The candidates who scored from 16 to 19 marks managed to explain correctly all demographic concepts as per the demand of the question. These candidates proved to have mastery of the subject matter as they provided detailed explanation with relevant conclusion on reasons for low death rates in many parts of the world. For example one candidate wrote: *"Gender is the social relationship between men and women in the society. These social relationships can be fair or not fair, positive or negative. It is said to be negative or unfair when there is one sex either men or women is undermined, and is said to be positive or fair when all people are living and considered equally or as one/same"*. However, some of them gave better arguments than others hence scored higher marks. Extract 3.1 provides a sample of the answers from a candidate who managed to answer the question correctly.

Extract 3.1

3. (i) Mortality; Is the occurence of death in the population. Mortality is one among the factors affecting population growth; It is measured by crude death rate, which is the ratio of deaths to total population times a thousand (1000) in the population. Also Mortality can appear at any kind of age regardless; to children, Adult or elderly. To children aged 0-1 year is called infant mortality, to children aged 1 to five years is called child Mortality.

(ii) Gender, Is the social relationship between man and women in the society, These social relationship can be fair or unfair, positive or negative; It said to be negative or unfair when there is one sex either Man or Women is undermined; and is said to be positive or fair when all people are living and considered equally or as one/same.

iii) Ageing population, Is the population which have large number of old people than other age groups. This kind of population

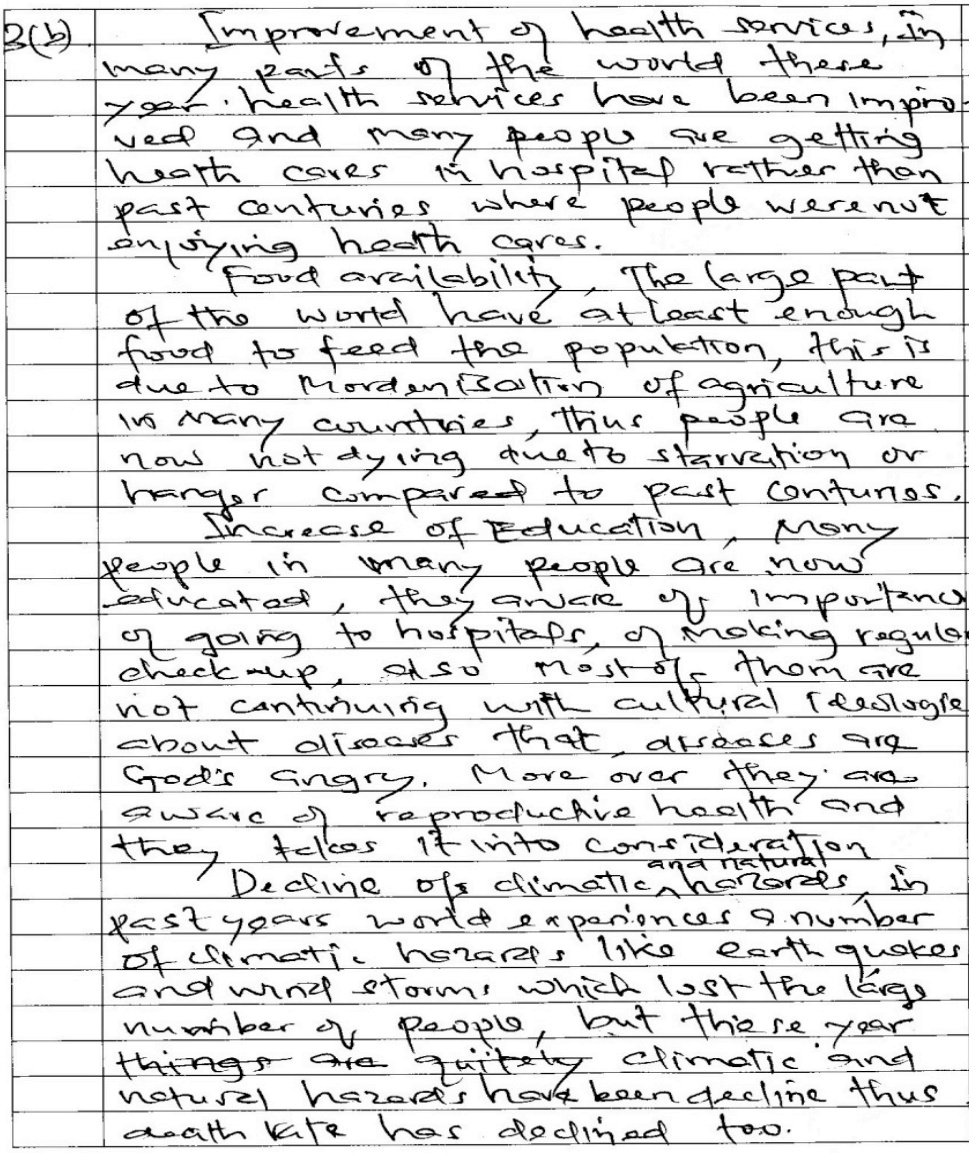
3 Is more in European Countries. The ageing population is the result of improved health services, Availability of food and Low birth rate.

iv/ Age specific Fertility rate, is the rate of occurance of live birth in a certain age group of women bearing children. Age specific fertility is measured by taking the ratio of number of children beared by women aged a specific age to total number of women of that specific age times a thousand women in the population.

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of children beared by women of a certain specific Age}}{\text{total women of the specific age}} \times 1000$$

3(b). Death rate, is the measure of mortality or occurance of death in the population. In these resent years death rate is seem to decline compared to previous years, all over the world.

The following are some factors or reasons for low death rates in in many parts of the world.


3(b). Improvement of health services, in many parts of the world these year. health services have been improved and many people are getting heath cares in hospital rather than past centuries where people were not enjoying health cares.

Food availability, The large part of the world have at least enough food to feed the population, this is due to Mordernisation of agriculture in many countries, thus people are now not dying due to starvation or hanger compared to past centuries.

Increase of Education, Many people in many people are now educated, they aware of importance of going to hospitals, of making regular check-up, also most of them are not continuing with cultural ideologie about diseases that diseases are God's angry. More over they are aware of reproductive health and they takes it into consideration

Decline of climatic and natural hazards, in past years world experiences a number of climatic hazards like earth quakes and wind storms which lost the large number of people, but these year things are quitely climatic and natural hazards have been decline thus death rate has declined too.

Extract 3.1 is a sample of candidate's good responses. The candidate managed in part (a) to explain (i) Mortality, (ii) Gender, (iii) Ageing population and (iv) Age Specific Fertility Rate and in part (b) managed to give reasons on why death rates have became low in many parts of the world.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks managed to give the meaning of demographic concepts correctly and few reasons on why death rates in many parts of the world have become low with clear elaboration.

However, some of them were able to explain the given demographic terms but failed to provide enough reasons for the low death rates in many parts of the world. Therefore, this explains the variation of their scores.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks managed to present correct meanings of some of the demographic concepts and in part (b) could not sufficiently exhaust the reasons on why death rates in many parts of the world have become low. This in turn contributed to their unsatisfactory performance.

The majority of the candidates who scored from 1 to 5.5 marks managed to attempt only part (a) of this question by defining only one demographic concept among the given four, but failed to provide reasons on why death rates in many parts of the world have become low. Others were not able to explain the given demographic concepts but managed to give only one reason on why death rates in many parts of the world have become low while others managed to explain one demographic concept and one reason on why death rates in many parts of the world have become low. Hence, this accounted for their failure to score higher marks.

The candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to give the definitions of all demographic terms stipulated in part (a) of the question. On the other hand, they were not able to explain reasons on why death rates in many parts of the world have become low. For example, one candidate wrote: "*Gender is the situation of make the area to be in different condition"*. Another candidate wrote *"decline in diseases, population policy and political stability"* as the reasons as to why there is decrease in death rates in many parts of the world. This shows that, these candidates had no knowledge on population issues.

3.2 SECTION B (REGIONAL FOCAL STUDIES)

3.2.1 Question 4: Sustainable Mining

This question required the candidates to analyse eight problems facing mining industry in Africa. The total marks allocated to this question were 20.

The question was opted for by 98.1 percent of all candidates, an indication that the question was most popular with many candidates performing excellently probably due the fact that the subtopic is very familiar and also the candidates understood the demands of the question. About 15.4 percent scored from 15.5 to 20 marks, 70.6 percent scored from 10 to15 marks, 13 scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, 1 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks and only one candidate (0.0%) scored a 0 mark. The general performance of this question was good with majority of candidates (99%) scoring 6 marks and above.

The candidates who scored from 15.5 to 20 marks had more convincing responses. They showed good knowledge of the topic and had good organization of ideas and clear explanation to justify their answers. They analysed well the problems facing mining industry in Africa such as; lack of skilled labour, low capital, poor transport systems, price fluctuation etc. With such an analysis these candidates demonstrated mastery of the subject matter. Differences in their scores were determined by the variations in the accuracy and intensity of their elaboration. Extract 4.1 provides sample of the answer from a candidate who managed to answer the question correctly.

Extract 4.1

SECTION B.

4. Mining refers to the process of extracting minerals from the ground. These minerals are useful to man as it helps in amplifying development. There are three methods of extracting minerals, open cast method by removal of the top layer of soil, shafting method by digging a hole underground and panning method mostly done in rivers. Mining industry in Africa is seen in different areas such as copper mining in Zambia, Diamond and gold mining in South Africa and tanzanite and coal mining in Tanzania.

The mining sector is faced with many challenges. Most of the countries in Africa are under the less developing category. Thus there are many set back or draw barks of the mining industry.

Lack of sufficient capital. Most of the African country have a low national income generated. Most of the income is invested on recurrent government expenditure. Thus, sectors like mining are left out. For example, methods such as shafting are very expensive and require high capital

Price fluctuations in the world market. The mining industry face the problem of price fluctuation as the currency of most of the African countries is weak, for example the currency of Tanzania is weak as compaired to other powerful nations thus gaining little profit from mining

Problem of poor technological base. These African countries depend on technological transfer. The mining sector requires very expensive and highly modernized tools such as shafts in shafting methods. For example, the extraction of coal in Songwe-Kiwira has been faced with this.

Presence of poor transport and communication systems. Most of the roads in developing countries especially African countries such as Tanzania are impassable and very poor restricting the movement of the extracted minerals. For example, the central part of Tanzania have poor roads.

Lack of trained personnel and experts. The mining sector requires engineers and surveyors who are very useful for the growth of the industry. Due to the problem of illiteracy facing these countries it becomes difficult to get experts. For example, Illiteracy exists in Tanzania.

4. Unreliable market both domestically and internationaly. The mining sector in Africa faces a competition as the domestic market of minerals is very low. For example, poor quality coal and iron ore in Songwe and Liganga in Tanzania has reduced its market worldwide.

Competition from other sectors. Sectors such as the tourism and agricultural sector grows and contribute alot more than the mining sector in most African countries. For example, in Tanzania, the agricultural sector employs 80% of the population, leading to shortage of labour

Political instability in most African countries. There are presence of civil wars in the areas of the continent. One of the common example is the on going civil wars in DRC-Congo. This endangers the lives of people as there will be shortage of labour supply. For example racial discrimination in South Africa.

The African continent is blessed with abundant resources. As it faces challenges such as poverty, unemployment and dependency the utilization of these minerals might just be a solution in curbing down such problems as it will increase the government revenue through foreign currency. Thus, the governments of Africa through African Union should set solutions on solving the mentioned problems such as improving the education system to reduce illiteracy so as to obtain trained personnel.

Extract 4.1 is a well done response. The candidate managed to analyse well the problems facing mining industry in Africa such as political instability, competition from other sectors, unreliable market, lack of trained personnel, lack of sufficient capital and poor technological base.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks had good sequential flow of ideas and organisation of their answers. They managed to introduce well the question by defining the term mining industry correctly but gave few reasons with clear elaboration on the problems facing mining industry in Africa. However, some of them were able to provide many reasons but with less details or little explanation. Therefore, the discrepancies in their responses accounted for variation of their scores.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks showed good understanding of the subject matter in their explanation. Some provided few elaborated points on problems facing mining industry in Africa while others provided reasonable number of points with partial explanation. However, the variations in their scores depended on the correctness, strengths of their responses and total number of points provided.

Those candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks demonstrated partial understanding of the problems facing mining industry in Africa, as they mentioned few problems of which some points were correct and some were totally wrong and failed to support them with strong arguments. Some provided correct introduction of mining industry, but explained problems caused by mining activities on the environment such *as acceleration of green house effect and occurrence of political conflicts,* instead of problems facing mining industry in Africa. Moreover, others provided the definition of mining industry with few problems facing mining industry in Africa. Extract 4.2 is a sample of a response provided by a candidate who did not meet the requirements of the question.

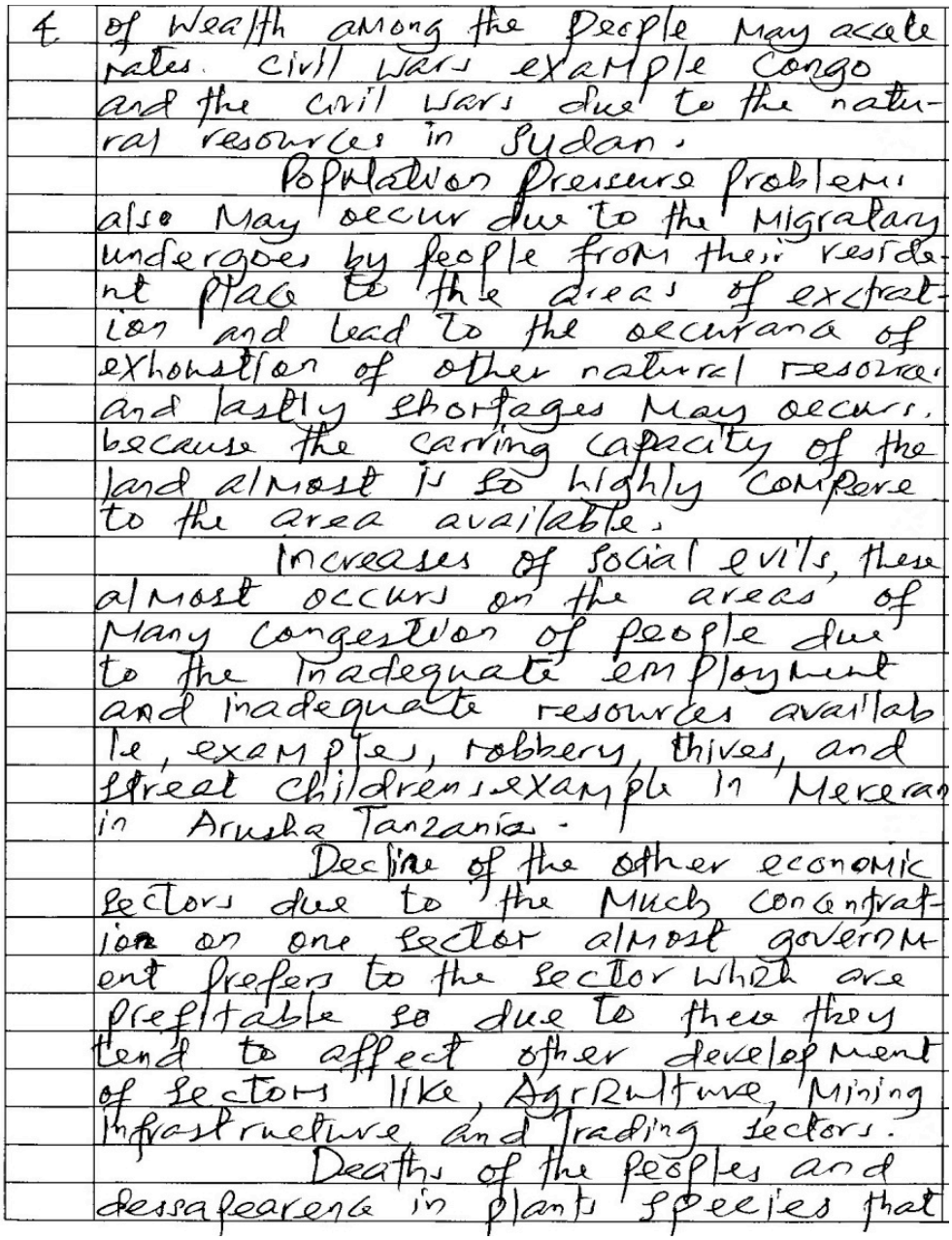
Extract 4.2

The following are the problems facing Mining Industry in Africa despite of having Many advantages of the World economy.

The extraction of Mining activities has characterized with the environmental degradation examples soil erosion, soil pollution, loss of biodeversity and also leading to the acidic rain

Accelerates green house effects which leading to the global warming due to the harmful gases produced by excating Machines and deffore-station and lefter cause the increase of temperature which may affected the living organism.

Political conflicts may appearing due to the strictly and highly needed and desire of accumulation



Extract 4.2 is a poorly done response. The candidate failed to analyse the problems facing mining industry in Africa instead he/she explained disadvantages of mining industry such as increase of social evils, decline of other economic sectors and death of people and disappearance of plant species.

3.2.2 Question 5: Sustainable use of Forestry

In this question candidates were required to describe five environmental problems caused by forestry and to give four possible ways for forests sustainability. The question had 20 marks. It was opted for by 44.8 percent of all the candidates and the general performance of this question was good with majority of candidates (97.6%) scoring 6 marks and above. Moreover, 15.8 percent scored from 15.5 to 20 marks, 68.5 percent scored from 10 to 15 marks, 13.3 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, 2.3 percent scored from 1 to 5.5 marks where as 0.1 percent scoring a 0 mark.

The candidates who scored from 15.5 to 20 marks had their answers more convincing. They proved to have a good knowledge of the subject matter. They managed to describe the environmental problems caused by forestry. Some of their correct responses were; loss of biodiversity, drought, deforestation. Furthermore, they were able to point out possible ways for forests sustainability like; afforestation, reforestation and mass education. Extract 5.1 is a sample of the candidate who answered the question correctly.

Extract 5.1

5. Forestry refers to all activities conducted including the explotation of forest resources like trees for the production of timber or woods and other products from forests. due to the presence of forestry activities has lead to some environmental problems, the explained below are the environmental problems caused by forestry;

Land degradation; due to forest activities has lead to the occurance of Land degradation since due to the clearing of trees and other relief tend to live the area bare hence accelerates the degradation.

Loss of biodiversity; also the engagement in forestry had got a negative impact towards environments since the burning of fires for charcoal and cutting down of trees influence the loss of fauna and flora species which are plants and animals hence environmental problem by forestry.

Defforestation; forestry also lead to defforestation since the cutting down of trees for different purposes by a human being posed a problem to the environment, hence leading to shortage of rainfall as a result of environmental destruction

Soil erosion; another problem facing environmental due to forestry as the explotation of Vegetation like the cutting down of trees and burning charcol lead to soil erosion since the Land remain bare without vegetation cover.

Desertification; due to forestry led or accerelates towards desertification since the clearing of Vegetation

5. including plant trees tend to left the land bare since the trees are the one of the rain influence, now the absence of rainfall as a result of cutting down trees lead to desertification.

As far as the environmental problems caused by forestry, there are some possible ways for forest sustainability as follows.

Afforestation and reafforestation; due to the planting and increasing the number of vegetation is one of the way for forest sustainability since the afforestation and reafforestation will reduce the gap hence forest sustainability.

The use of alternative energy, also when people stop cutting down trees for the charcoal, instead they decide to use other source of energy like solar, wind energy can be a better way towards forests sustainability.

Enaction of laws; the use of strictly laws towards environmental conservation will help for the forest sustainability as people will be fearing about laws enacted towards the prevention of misuse of forestry resources.

Promotion of environmental education; also by providing education to the people on how to conserve the environment can help towards the forests sustainability since an individual will be aware about environments.

All in all, through these ways towards forestry sustainability can also helps to reduce the environmental problems facing our environment since there will be awareness among people about environmental conservation hence the sustainability of forests.

Extract 5.1 is a sample of a response from a candidate who managed to describe well environmental problems caused by forestry and possible ways for forests sustainability.

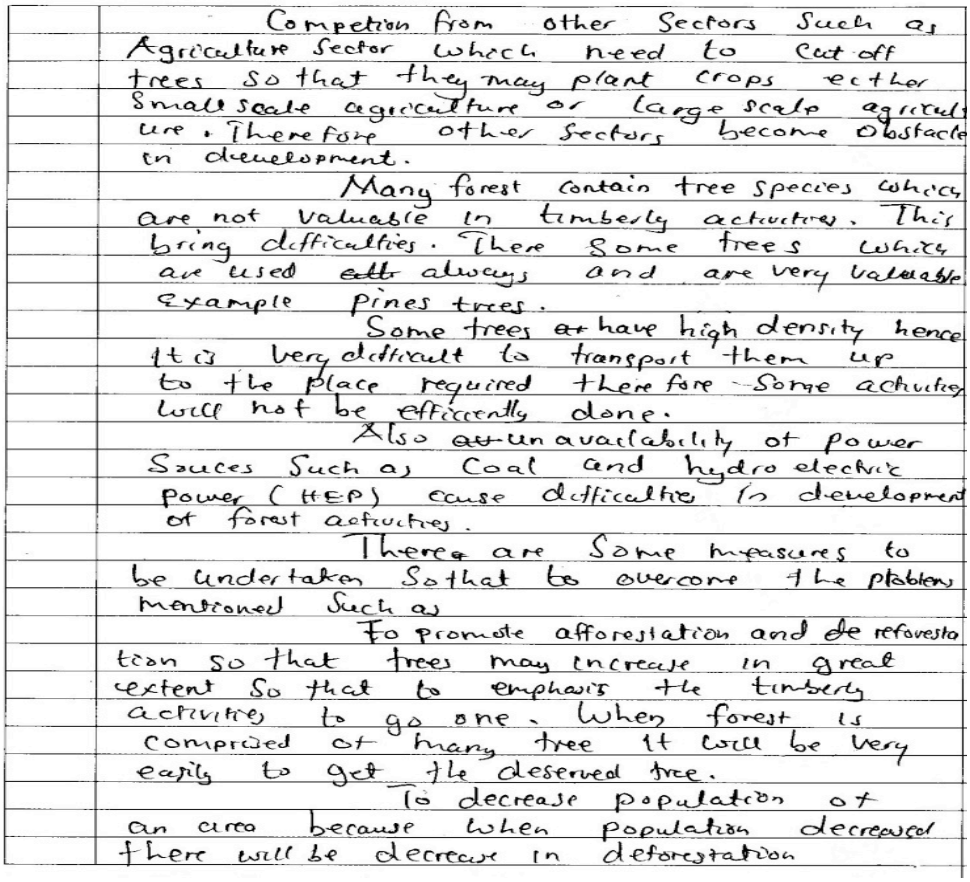
The candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks were able to described environmental problems caused by forestry but most of them ended up by providing fewer points contrary to the question demand of the question.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks were able to provide correct points but failed to give detailed explanation to support their answers, hence failed to score above 10 marks.

On the other hand the candidates who scored from 1 to 5.5 marks showed some weaknesses in their answers. Some were able to define the term forestry, they mentioned very few environmental problems caused by forestry with partial explanation but they failed to give possible ways for forests sustainability. While others provided few environmental problems caused by forestry and also gave unsatisfactory elaboration.

It was also observed that the candidates who scored a 0 mark were not able to describe environmental problems caused by forestry and possible ways for forests sustainability. One candidate provided the importance of forests with other irrelevant points such as "*some trees have high density*, and *many forest contain tree species which are not valuable*". Extract 5.2 represents the candidate with a poor response.

Extract 5.2



Competion from other Sectors Such as Agriculture Sector which need to cut off trees so that they may plant crops either Small scale agriculture or large scale agriculture. Therefore other Sectors become Obstacle in development.

Many forest contain tree species which are not valuable in timberly activities. This bring difficulties. There some trees which are used ~~eith~~ always and are very valuable. Example pines trees.

Some trees ~~ar~~ have high density hence it is very difficult to transport them up to the place required therefore Some activities will not be efficiently done.

Also ~~an~~ unavailability of power Sources Such as Coal and hydro electric power (HEP) cause difficulties to development of forest activities.

There are Some measures to be undertaken So that to overcome the problems mentioned Such as

To promote afforestation and de reforestation so that trees may increase in great extent So that to emphasis the timberly activities to go one. When forest is comprised of many tree it will be very easily to get the deserved tree.

To decrease population of an area because when population decreased there will be decrease in deforestation

Extract 5.2 presents part of a response from a candidate who failed to describe environmental problems caused by forestry as he described irrelevant points such as *some trees have high density*, and *many forest contain tree species which are not valuable.* However, he/she managed to identify one solution to forest sustainability which is to promote afforestation.

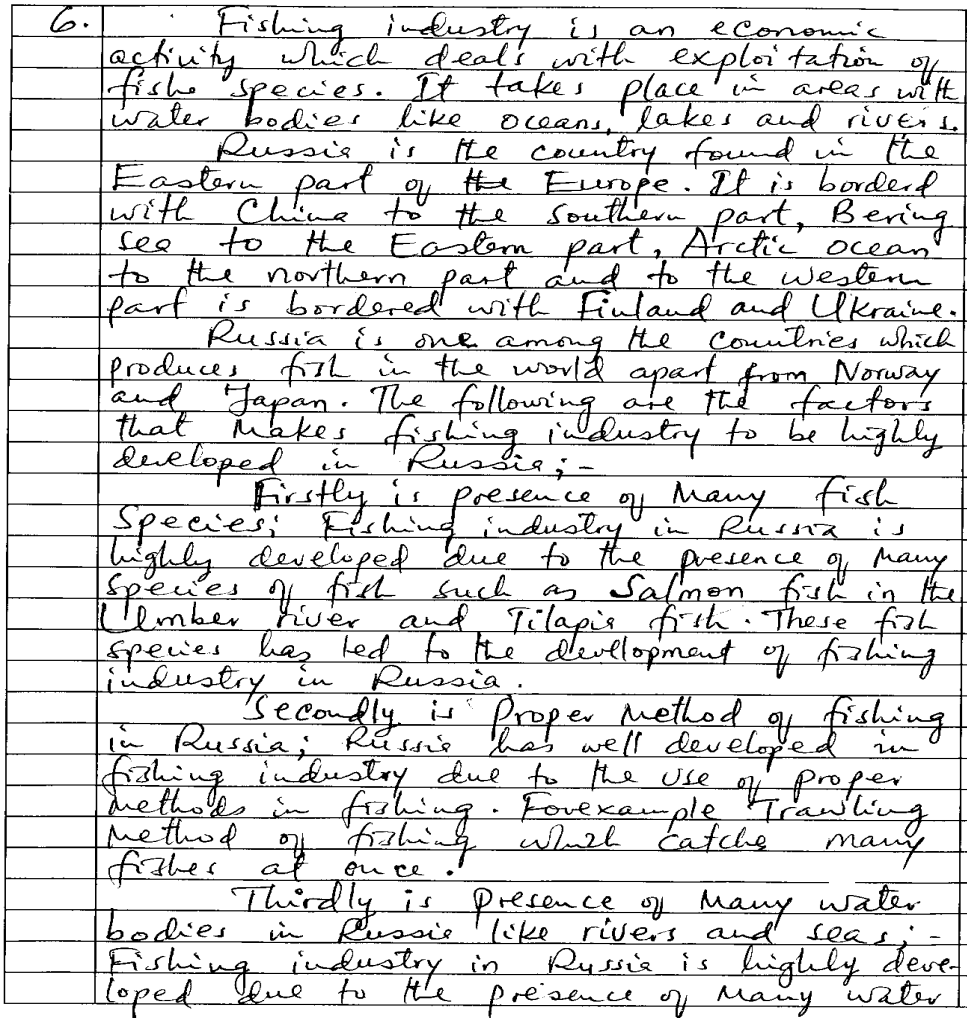
3.2.3 Question 6: Sustainable Fishing

The question required the candidates to describe six factors that make fishing industry in Russia to be highly developed. The question had 20 marks. It was opted for by 88.9 percent of the candidates of which, 10.2 percent scored from 15.5 to 20 marks, 52.3 percent scored from 10 to 15 marks, 34.4 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, 3.1 percent scored from 1.5

to 5.5 marks and only 2 candidates scored a 0 mark. The general performance of this question was good with majority of candidates (96.9%) scoring 6 marks and above.

The candidates who scored 15.5 to 20 marks showed their competence on the subject matter by providing strong arguments on factors that make fishing industry in Russia to be highly developed. Examples of such good response are; availability of various fish species, the use of advanced technology, modern fishing equipment and availability of capital. However, their scores ranged from 15.5 to 20 because of the variations in accuracy and correctness of their elaboration. Extract 6.1 shows the response from the candidate who performed well.

Extract 6:1



6. Fishing industry is an economic activity which deals with exploitation of fish species. It takes place in areas with water bodies like oceans, lakes and rivers.

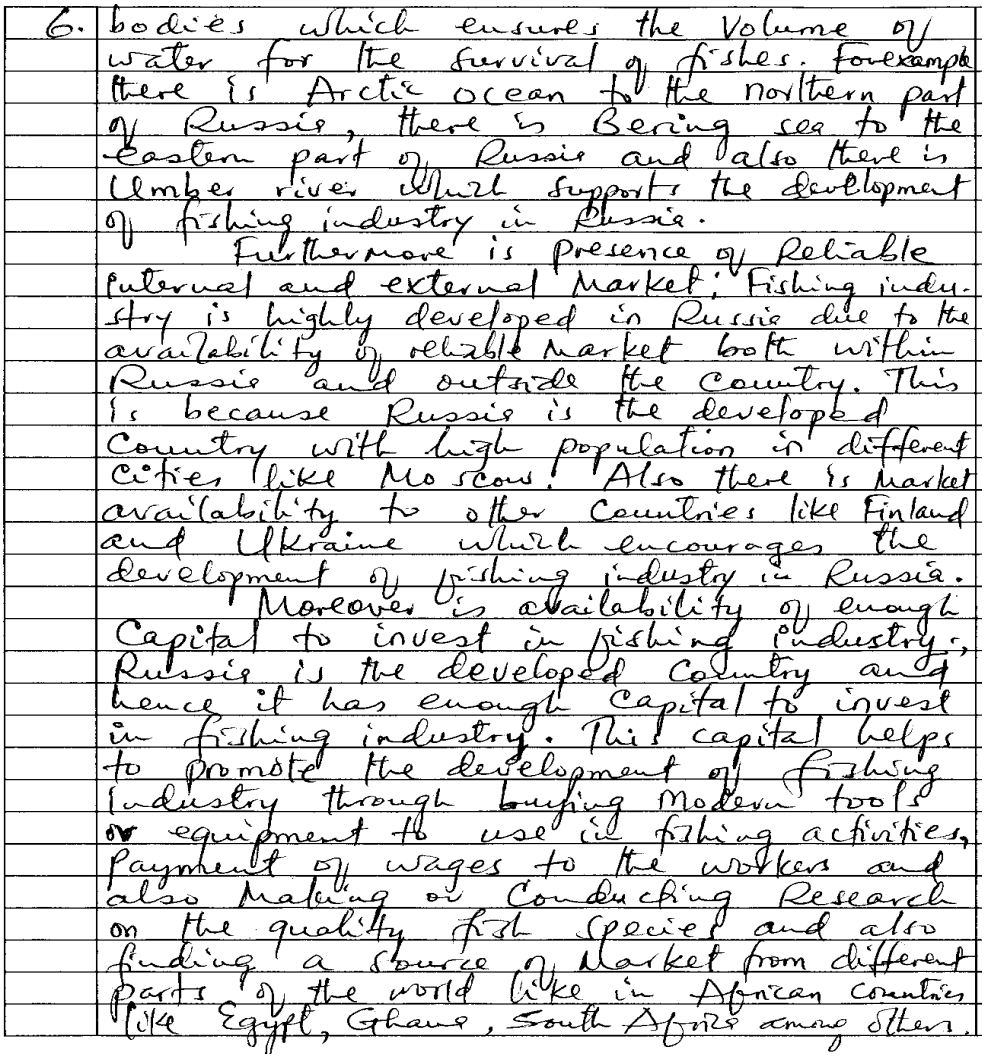
Russia is the country found in the Eastern part of the Europe. It is bordered with China to the southern part, Bering sea to the Eastern part, Arctic ocean to the northern part and to the western part is bordered with Finland and Ukraine.

Russia is one among the countries which produces fish in the world apart from Norway and Japan. The following are the factors that makes fishing industry to be highly developed in Russia;-

Firstly is presence of Many fish Species; Fishing industry in Russia is highly developed due to the presence of many species of fish such as Salmon fish in the Ulmber river and Tilapia fish. These fish species has led to the development of fishing industry in Russia.

Secondly is Proper method of fishing in Russia; Russia has well developed in fishing industry due to the use of proper methods in fishing. Forexample Trawling method of fishing which catches many fishes at once.

Thirdly is Presence of Many water bodies in Russia like rivers and seas;- Fishing industry in Russia is highly developed due to the presence of many water


6. bodies which ensures the volume of water for the survival of fishes. For example there is Arctic ocean to the northern part of Russia, there is Bering sea to the Eastern part of Russia and also there is Ulmber river which supports the development of fishing industry in Russia.

Furthermore is presence of Reliable internal and external Market: Fishing industry is highly developed in Russia due to the availability of reliable market both within Russia and outside the country. This is because Russia is the developed country with high population in different cities like Moscow! Also there is market availability to other countries like Finland and Ukraine which encourages the development of fishing industry in Russia.

Moreover is availability of enough capital to invest in fishing industry; Russia is the developed country and hence it has enough capital to invest in fishing industry. This capital helps to promote the development of fishing industry through buying modern tools or equipment to use in fishing activities, Payment of wages to the workers and also making or conducting Research on the quality fish species and also finding a source of Market from different parts of the world like in African countries like Egypt, Ghana, South Africa among others.

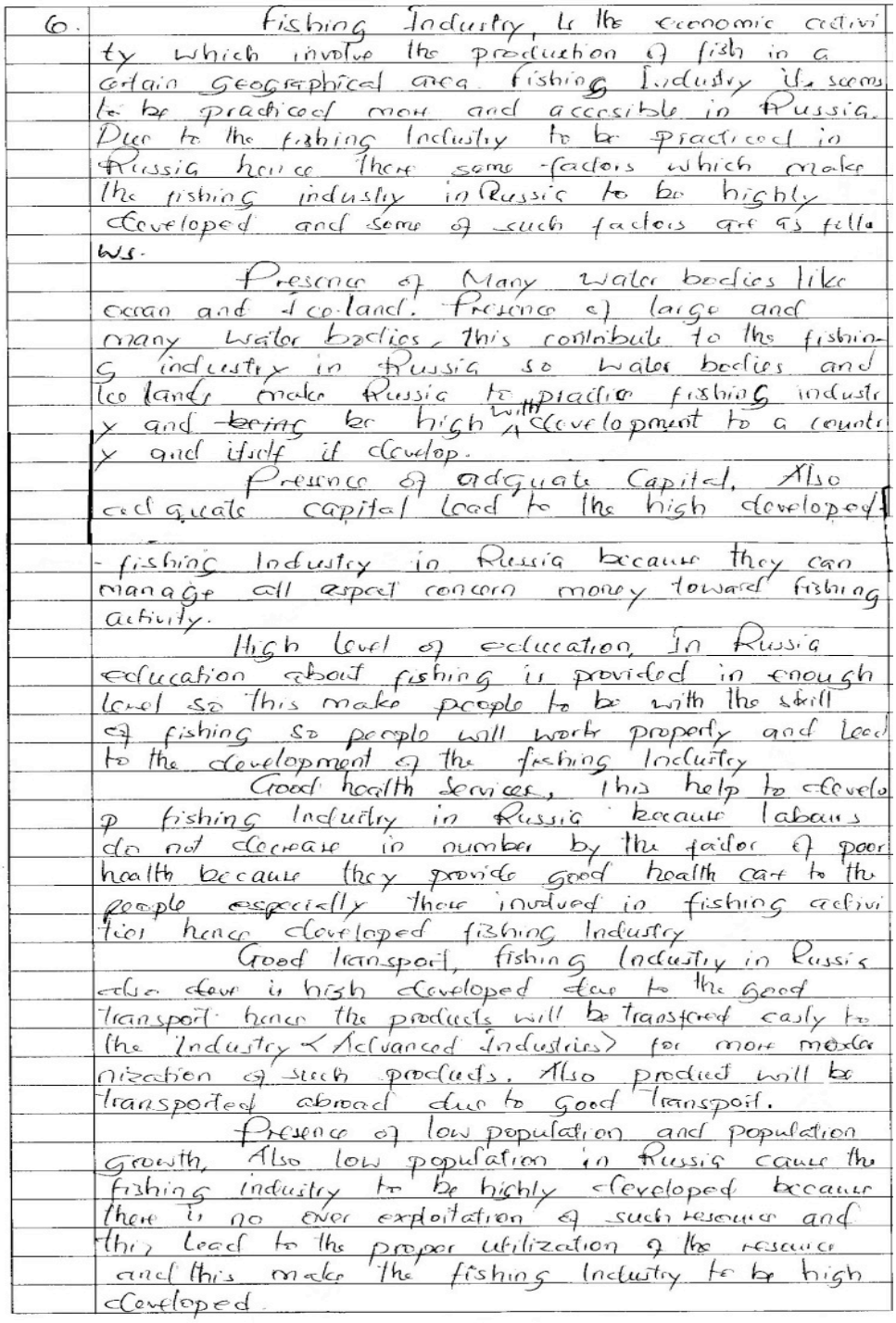
Extract 6.1 presents a sample of a response from a candidate who managed to provide correct definition of fishing industry and explained factors that make fishing industry in Russia to be highly developed such as presence of reliable internal and external market, presence of many fish species and availability of enough capital invested in fishing industry.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks were able to give sufficient introduction of fishing industry in Russia and explain factors that make fishing industry in Russia to be highly developed. However, some of them failed to give relevant introduction and conclusions but managed to describe factors that make fishing industry in Russia to be highly developed. The difference in clarity of their explanations and clarifications caused disparities in their scores.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks were able to provide the meaning of fishing industry, but gave weak arguments to describe factors that make fishing industry in Russia to be highly developed.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 1.5 to 5.5 marks had partial knowledge of the subject matter, as some of them were able to define the term fishing industry, but failed to describe factors that make fishing industry in Russia to be highly developed. Moreover, others were able to give the meaning of fishing industry and very few factors that make fishing in Russia to be highly developed with unsatisfactory elaboration. The rest were able to explain only few points on the factors that make fishing industry in Russia to be highly developed. Extract 6.2 presents a sample of the response of a candidate who provided partial correct responses.

Extract 6.2



6. Fishing Industry, is the economic activity which involve the production of fish in a certain Geographical area. Fishing Industry it seems to be practiced more and accessible in Russia. Due to the fishing Industry to be practiced in Russia hence there some factors which make the fishing industry in Russia to be highly developed and some of such factors are as follows.

Presence of Many water bodies like ocean and sea land. Presence of large and many water bodies, this contribute to the fishing industry in Russia so water bodies and lea lands make Russia to practice fishing industry and being be high with development to a country and itself if develop.

Presence of adguate Capital. Also adequate capital lead to the high developed fishing Industry in Russia because they can manage all aspect concern money toward fishing activity.

High level of education, in Russia education about fishing is provided in enough level so this make people to be with the skill of fishing so people will work properly and lead to the development of the fishing Industry

Good health services, this help to develop fishing Industry in Russia because labours do not decrease in number by the faiter of poor health because they provide good health care to the people especially those involved in fishing activities hence developed fishing Industry

Good transport, fishing Industry in Russia also there is high developed due to the good transport hence the products will be transfered easly to the Industry (Advanced Industries) for more modernization of such products. Also product will be transported abroad due to good transport.

Presence of low population and population Growth, Also low population in Russia cause the fishing industry to be highly developed because there is no over exploitation of such resource and this lead to the proper utilization of the resource and this make the fishing Industry to be high developed.

Extract 6.2 shows the response from a candidate who provided partial correct answers to the question.

3.2.4 Question 7: Agricultural Development

The candidates were required to elaborate four problems facing Cassava production in Tanzania and suggest four ways which can be used to promote this crop. The question carried 20 marks. It was opted for by 58.6 percent of the candidates of which, 7.6 percent scored from 15.5 to 19 marks, 69 percent scored from 10 to 15 marks, 21.2 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, 2.2 percent of candidates scored from 1 to 5 marks and only 2 candidates scored a 0 mark. The general performance of this question was good as majority of candidates (97.8%) scored 6 marks and above. The reason behind these, it is a fact that most candidate were able to borrow from their daily life experiences because the crop is a staple food for many Tanzanians.

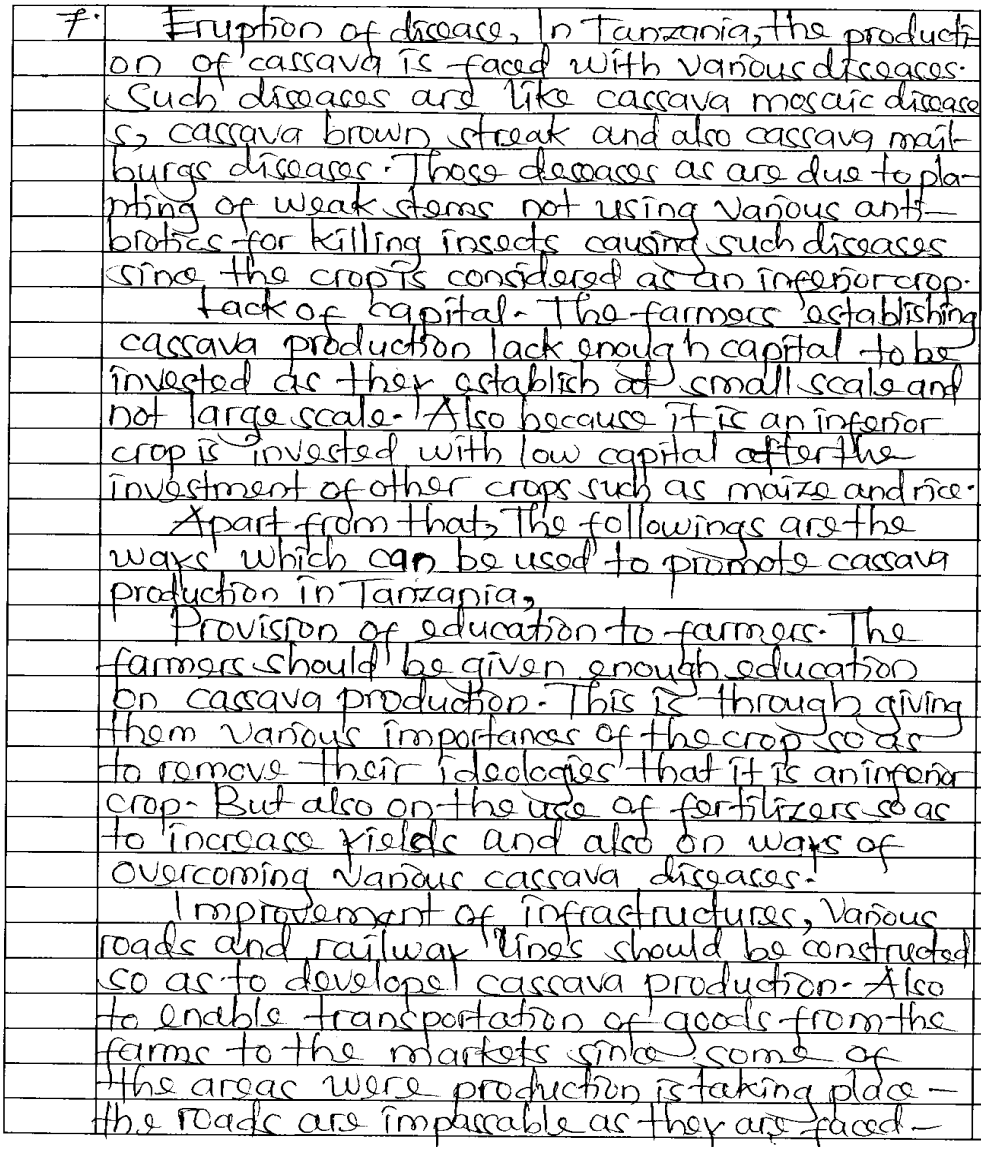
Moreover, the candidates who scored from 15.5 to 19 marks provided good introduction and elaborated problems facing Cassava production in Tanzania like, pests and diseases, lack of market, lack of capital. They also suggested ways which can be used to promote this crop such as; Pests and diseases control, promotion of marketing system, improvement of transport and communication. Furthermore, they were able to provide relevant conclusion of their essays. Extract 7.1 provides a sample of a candidate who was able to answer the question correctly.

Extract 7.1

7: Cassava is the product which was firstly introduced in Tanzania by the Arabs during the trade contact. In Tanzania, cassava production is taking place mostly in coastal areas such as Lindi, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam. The followings are the problems facing cassava production in Tanzania

Lack of reliable market, cassava is produced at subsistance level and not for commercial. The product lack reliable market both internal and external market. This is because cassava is considered as an inferior crop, hunger crop and also the crop with low nutrition like other crops such as maize and rice.

Low yields, The production of cassava is low due to various factors such as climatic change. Also because cassava is considered as the inferior crop hence late planting after the cultivation of other crops such as maize. Also sometimes the crop is cultivated in areas with infertile soil since is produced at subsistance level. In that way it has lead to low yield of cassava products. Also due to not using fertilizers


7. Eruption of disease, In Tanzania, the production of cassava is faced with various diseases. Such diseases are like cassava mosaic diseases, cassava brown streak and also cassava maitburgs diseases. Those diseases as are due to planting of weak stems not using various anti-brotics for killing insects causing such diseases since the crop is considered as an inferior crop.

Lack of capital. The farmers establishing cassava production lack enough capital to be invested as they establish at small scale and not large scale. Also because it is an inferior crop is invested with low capital after the investment of other crops such as maize and rice.

Apart from that, The followings are the ways which can be used to promote cassava production in Tanzania,

Provision of education to farmers. The farmers should be given enough education on cassava production. This is through giving them various importances of the crop so as to remove their ideologies that it is an inferior crop. But also on the use of fertilizers so as to increase yields and also on ways of overcoming various cassava diseases.

Improvement of infrastructures, Various roads and railway lines should be constructed so as to develope cassava production. Also to enable transportation of goods from the farms to the markets since some of the areas were production is taking place - the roads are impassable as they are faced -

Extract 7.1 is part of a candidate's response who provided relevant responses by elaborating problems facing Cassava production in Tanzania as well as ways to promote this crop such as improvement of infrastructures such roads and railway lines and provision of education to farmers .

The candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks were able to provide reasonable number of points with convincing elaborations to supports their answers to some of the points. On the other hand, some of these candidates provided partial explanations. All these accounted for their varied scores.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks (21.2%) were able to provide correct introduction and few correct points and others showed misconceptions to the question in some points. Hence, they did not score more marks than the previous group because their points were not well exhaustively discussed.

Those candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks (2.2%), some of them mixed up relevant and irrelevant explanation. Some managed to provide the meaning of cassava, but failed to elaborate problems facing cassava production in Tanzania and ways to promote it. Examples of incorrect responses on problems facing Cassava production in Tanzania were "*lack of skilled labours, par government supporters and political instability*". Moreover, some of their relevant explanations were not detailed such that contributed to their unsatisfactory performance.

Question 8: Manufacturing Industries

With reference to the statement that Tanzania has a great potentiality to iron and steel industry, candidates were required to identify these potentials and explain seven steps which should be taken by Tanzania in developing iron and steel industry. The question had 20 marks. It was opted for by 8.4 percent of the candidates of which, 1.5 percent scored from 16 to 19 marks, 53.1 percent scored from 10 to 15 marks, 40.9 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, 4.4 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks and 0.1 percent scored a 0 mark. The general performance of this question was good with majority of candidates (95.5%) scoring 6 marks and above.

The candidates who scored from 16 to 19 marks were able to answer the question correctly by providing good introduction as well as demonstrating good organisation skills. They identified potentials and articulated steps which should be taken by Tanzania in developing iron and steel industry such as; improvement of science and technology, expanding market and improvement of transport system. Extract 8.1 is a sample of the candidate who provided relevant answers in this question.

Extract 8.1

8. Tanzania is among the countries with great potentiality on iron and steel deposits. These deposits include Chitewaka in Mchuchuma area and Liganga where there is large deposits of iron. Iron and ~~ffff~~ steel deposits in these areas have facilitate development of different industries as well as ~~proces~~ iron and steel processing industry in Dar-es-salaam and Morogoro.

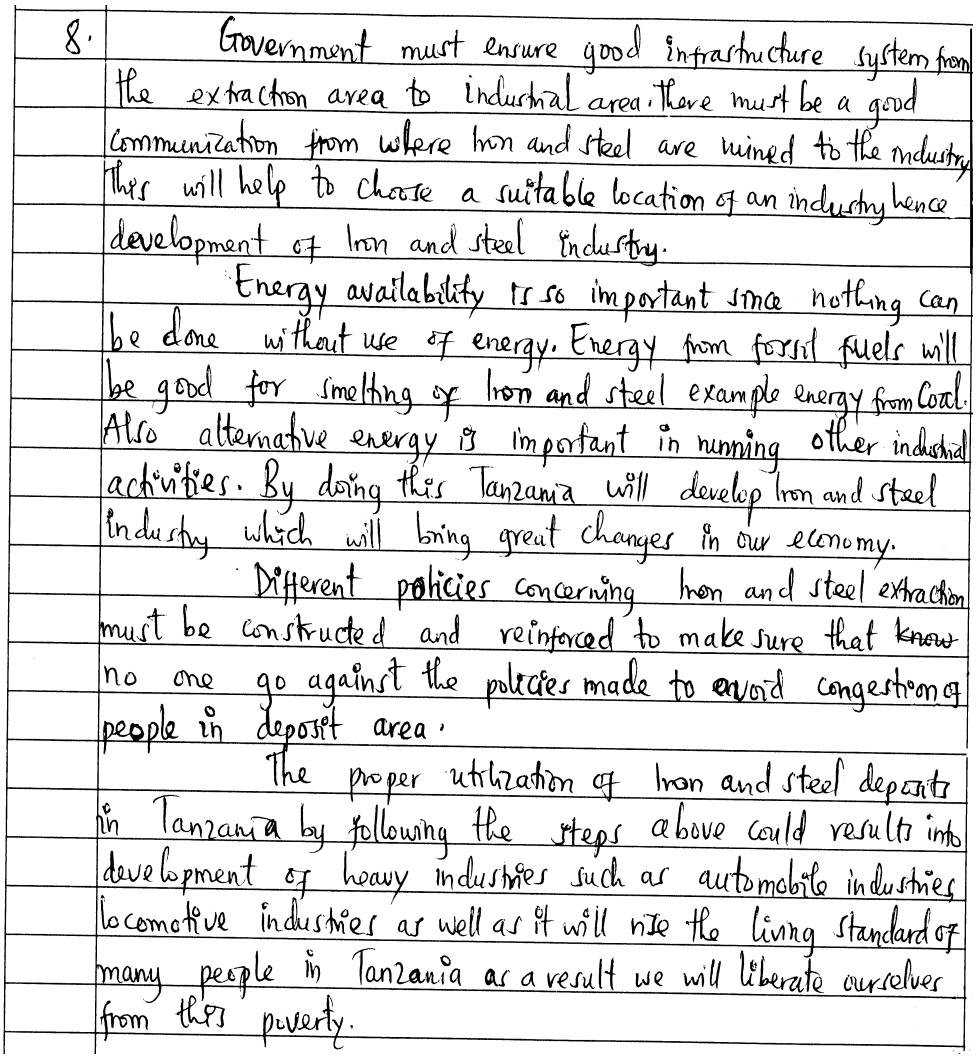
For Tanzania to develop iron and steel industry the following steps should be followed.

Improvement of technology, this is very necessary in developing iron and steel industry since the use of low technology in extracting these potential could result into poor yields or outcomes. To develop technology Tanzania may import expertises from outsides by teaching local people world wide to acquire more knowledge then mining will be successfull hence iron and steep industry will be developed.

Enough capital available for extraction and establishing an iron and steel industry. Higher capital is required to ensure the efficiency of production and extraction in general.

There must be enough labour force to be employed on both extraction of iron and steel and in industries. Both skilled and unskilled labour are required for technology can diffuse smoothly between them during operation of work concerned. This will ensure the constant availability of labour and the sector to develop.

There must be availability of market for goods to be produced. Tanzania has to ensure market availability both internally and externally. This will make the industry to develop faster and a nation to be liberated from poverty. Also knowing the market available help to know the ~~re~~ extent of products or goods required hence to increase or decrease the rate of production. This avoid the exhaustion of iron and steel deposits as goods or products will be produced according to need of people.


8. Government must ensure good infrastructure system from the extraction area to industrial area. There must be a good communication from where iron and steel are mined to the industry. This will help to choose a suitable location of an industry hence development of iron and steel industry.

Energy availability is so important since nothing can be done without use of energy. Energy from fossil fuels will be good for smelting of iron and steel example energy from Coal. Also alternative energy is important in running other industrial activities. By doing this Tanzania will develop iron and steel industry which will bring great changes in our economy.

Different policies concerning iron and steel extraction must be constructed and reinforced to make sure that know no one go against the policies made to avoid congestion of people in deposit area.

The proper utilization of iron and steel deposits in Tanzania by following the steps above could results into development of heavy industries such as automobile industries locomotive industries as well as it will rise the living standard of many people in Tanzania as a result we will liberate ourselves from this poverty.

Extract 8.1 is a sample of the candidate's responses who managed to identify potentials of iron and steel and explain steps which should be taken by Tanzania in developing iron and steel industry.

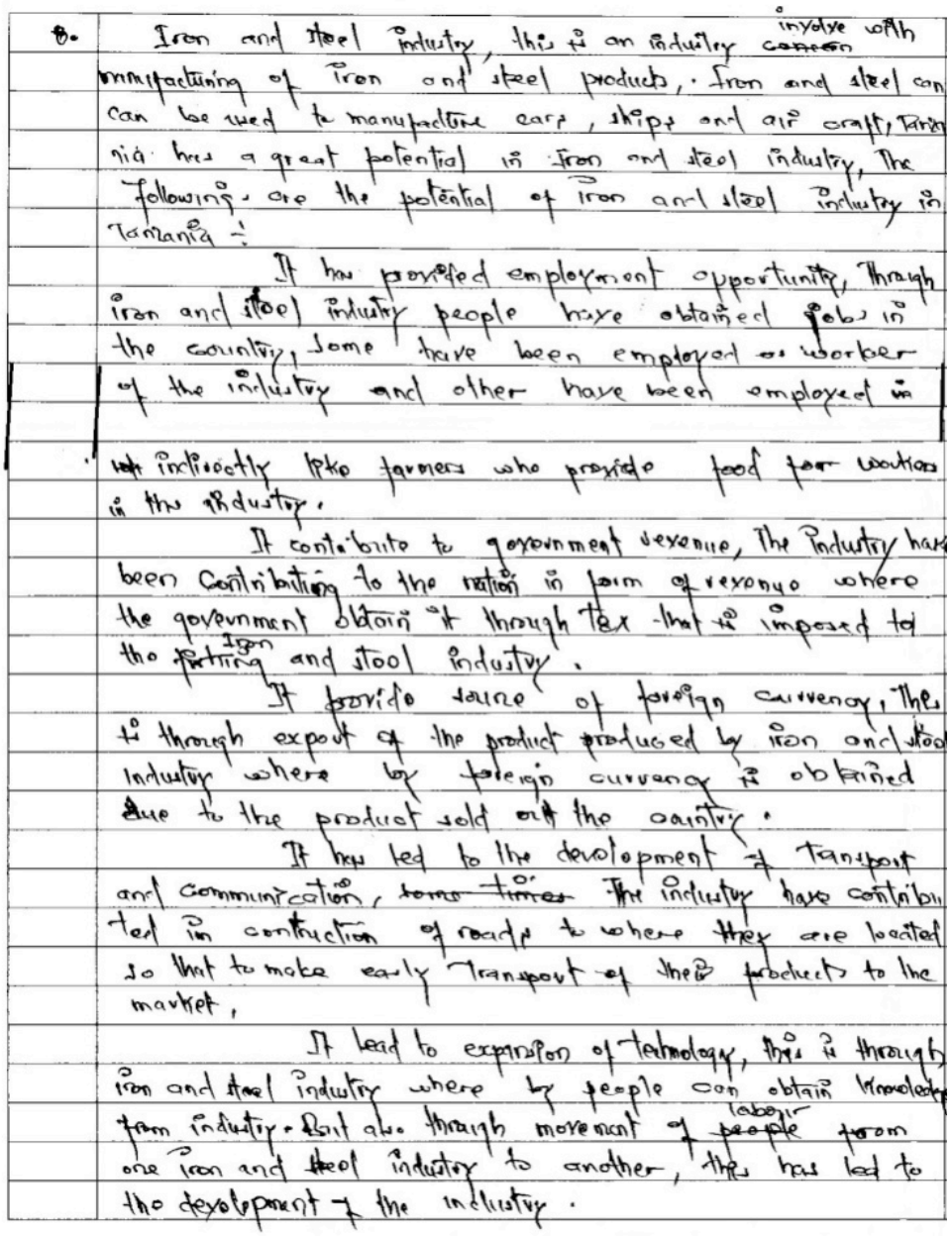
The candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks were able to provide reasonable introduction and explain steps which should be taken by Tanzania in developing iron and steel industry. The variation of their elaboration caused disparities in their scores as others failed to give relevant conclusion in their essays.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks were able to explain only few steps which should be taken by Tanzania in development iron and steel industry. Some of them managed to give introduction with partial

explanations on the steps to be taken by Tanzania in developing iron and steel industry. The disparity in their marks was a result of partial explanation.

Those who scored from 1 to 5 marks had several weaknesses and a reduced amount of strengths in their responses. For example, some provided correct introduction, but they explained the importance of iron and steel instead of steps which should be taken by Tanzania in developing iron and steel industry; while others mentioned correct points but failed to give correct and exhaustible elaboration in some points. The rest elaborated only very few points. Extract 8.2 is an example of a partial correct response provided by a candidate.

Extract 8.2


8. Iron and steel industry, this is an industry involve with manufacturing of iron and steel products, iron and steel can can be used to manufacture cars, ships and air craft, Tanzania has a great potential in iron and steel industry, The following are the potential of iron and steel industry in Tanzania :-

It has provided employment opportunity, through iron and steel industry people have obtained jobs in the country, some have been employed as worker of the industry and other have been employed in indirectly like farmers who provide food for workers in the industry.

It contribute to government revenue, The industry have been contributing to the nation in form of revenue where the government obtain it through tax that is imposed to the iron and steel industry.

It provide source of foreign currency, this is through export of the product produced by iron and steel industry where by foreign currency is obtained due to the product sold out the country.

It has led to the development of transport and communication, some times the industry have contribu ted in construction of roads to where they are located so that to make early transport of their products to the market,

It lead to expansion of technology, this is through iron and steel industry where by people can obtain knowledge from industry, but also through movement of labour people from one iron and steel industry to another, this has led to the development of the industry.

Extract 8.2 is a sample of the candidate's responses who explained advantages of iron and steel industry such as it has provided employment opportunity, contributes to government revenue and development of transport and communication instead of potentials of iron and steel.

3.0 ANALYSIS PER TOPIC

The analysis of the candidates' performance in ACSEE 2015 in each topic examined shows that many questions were performed well. In Geography paper one the topics which were performed well by the candidates are Field Research Strategies (72%), the Dynamic Earth and Consequences (99%), Water Masses (95.2%), Position Behaviours and Structure of the Earth (85.6%), Study of Soils (94.5%) and Application of statistics in Geography (66.6%). On the other hand, the topic which was poorly performed by the candidates is Photograph Interpretation with only 25.8 percent of candidates scoring an average of 30 percent and above.

It is evident from the analysis that the performance of the candidates in this topic in 2014 was average with only 45.6 percent of the candidates scoring an average of 30 percent and above where as in ACSEE 2015 the performance of the candidates in the topic was even worse. The reasons for a continued decline of candidates' performance in the topic of Photograph Interpretation are poor mastery of the subject matter and in ability of the candidates to identify the demands of the question.

In Geography paper two the performance of candidates in ACSEE 2015 in all topics was good. Most of the candidates answered the questions correctly hence scored good marks. (**See appendix)**

4.0 CONCLUSION

The overall performance of candidates in Geography is good as many candidates were able to address the demands of the questions, showed mastery of the subject matter and most of them demonstrated good organizational skills of essay. Furthermore, it has been noted that the candidates had competence in different skills like mathematical, drawing and writing skills. Other factors which accounted for their good performance are good transfer of knowledge which in turn enabled the candidates to meet the requirement of the questions as well as good interpretation of the questions. However, few candidates who did not perform well had problems in understanding the demands of the questions and poor knowledge of the subject matter. It is expected that the feedback given in this report will enable stakeholders to take appropriate initiatives

to improve the future performance of Geography subject in national examinations.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to improve the performance in Geography subject, the following recommendations are made:

(a) Teachers should make sure that all topics are well covered so that candidates can be knowledgeable in all specified areas according to the syllabus.

(b) Students should be encouraged to read different sources such as books, journals and pamphlets in order to widen their knowledge on the information about Population and Regional Focal Studies.

(c) Teachers are advised to guide the students on how to identify the tasks/requirements in a given question so as to improve their performance.

Appendix 1

The Comparison of the Performance of Candidates in 113 Geography Paper 1 and 2 in 2014 and 2015

S/N	Topic	Number of questions per topic		Percentage of candidates who scored average of 30 marks and above		Remarks
		2014	2015	2014	2015	
1.	The dynamic earth and consequence	2	1	88.1	99	Good
2.	Sustainable Mining		1		99	Good
3.	Agricultural development	1	1	88.7	97.8	Good
4.	Sustainable use of Forestry		1		97.6	Good
5.	Sustainable Fishing	1	1	67	96.9	Good
6.	Manufacturing Industries	1	1	98.6	95.5	Good
7.	Water masses	1	2	70.2	95.15	Good
8.	Study of soils	1	1	80.1	94.5	Good
9.	Position, Behaviours and Structure of the Earth		1		85.6	Good
10.	Space dynamics	1		77.6		Good
11.	Population and Development	3	3	54.3	81.2	Good
12.	Topographic map interpretation	1	1	92.2	78.5	Good
13.	Field research strategies	1	1	89.1	72	Good
14.	Application of statistics in Geography	1	1	69.5	66.6	Good
15.	Photograph interpretation	1	1	45.6	25.8	Average / Weak
16.	Sustainable use of fuel and power	1		37.7		Average
17.	Environmental friendly tourism	1		17.7		Weak