

**THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**



**CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT  
FOR THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY  
EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE) 2016**

**113 GEOGRAPHY**

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## FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue this report on Item Response Analysis for the 2016 Advanced Certificate for the Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in Geography subject. The report provides feedback to students, teachers, parents, policy makers and the public in general on the performance of candidates and the extent the instructional goals and objectives were met.

The Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination marks the end of the two years of advanced level of secondary education. It is a summative evaluation which shows the effectiveness of the education system in general and education delivery system in particular. Basically, the candidates' responses to the examination questions indicate what the education system was able/unable to offer students in their two years of the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education.

In this report, factors which enabled the candidates to answer the questions correctly or incorrectly have been analysed. The analysis shows that candidates with higher scores provided appropriate responses; were able to understand demands of the questions; had basic knowledge on the subject matter; possessed skills in computing and drawing; and had good mastery of English Language proficiency and essay writing skills. However, the candidates with lower scores depicted contrary attributes.

The feedback provided is expected to enable the education administrators, school managers, teachers and students to identify proper measures to take 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 is grateful to all stakeholders who provided valuable assistance in the preparation of this report.



**Dr. Charles E. Msonde**  
**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The 2016 Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in Geography subject covered the 2009 syllabus and adhered to the 2011 Examination Format. The examination consisted of two papers, Paper One and Paper Two.

Paper One consisted of two sections, A and B. Section A had four questions from Topographic Map Interpretation, Field Research Strategies, Simple Survey and Map Making and Photograph Interpretation. Question number 1 was compulsory and candidates were required to choose any 1 from the three remaining questions. Section B had five questions set from Physical Geography topics out of which candidates were required to attempt 3 questions. The candidates were required to attempt a total of 5 questions in this paper.

Paper two consisted of two sections, A and B with a total of eight questions. Section A had three questions set from Population and Development topic and the candidates were required to attempt any 2 questions. Section B had 5 questions set from Regional Focal Studies. Out of which candidates were required to attempt 3 questions. The candidates were required to attempt a total of 5 questions in this paper.

This report analyses the 2016 performance of the school candidates who sat for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in Geography subject. The performance in each topic is ranked as weak, average or good if the percentage of candidates who scored 35 percent or above of the marks allocated to the question lies in the range of 0 - 34, 35 - 59 or 60 – 100 respectively. The report 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 weakness in their responses.

A total of 36,807 candidates sat for the ACSEE in Geography papers out of which, 36,204 candidates (98.96%) passed while 379 candidates (1.04%) failed. Generally, the performance in 2016 decreased by 0.99 percent as compared to that of 2015 in which 99.95 percent of candidates passed and 0.05 percent of the candidates 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 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH QUESTION**

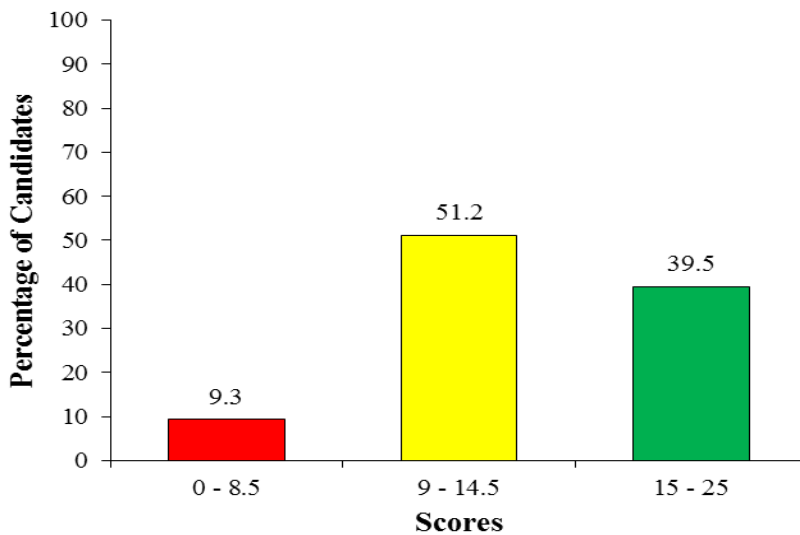
### **2.1 113/1 GEOGRAPHY PAPER ONE**

**Section A: Topographical Map Interpretation, Field Research Strategies, Simple Survey and Map Making and Photograph Interpretation.**

#### **2.1.1 Question 1: Topographic Map Interpretation**

This question consisted of seven parts in which the candidates were required to study carefully the map of HANANG sheet 84/4 and to: (a) calculate the area covered by lake Balangida in square kilometers, (b) mention types of landscapes shown on the map, (c) identify type of drainage pattern on the map, (d) mention three major indicators of climate with evidences from the map (e) outline the soil types found on the mapped area with vivid evidences, (f) explain four land uses in the mapped area and (g) (i) find the grid reference for the position of the fire, (ii) name the physical obstacles which the farmer will face if he walks in a straight line to the position of the fire. The total marks allocated for this question was 25.

The question was compulsory, therefore it was attempted by 100 percent of the candidates whereby 9.3 percent scored from 0 to 8.5 marks; 51.2 percent scored from 9 to 14.5 marks and 39.5 percent scored from 15 to 25 marks. The general performance in this question was good since 90.8 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above. Figure 1 illustrates performance in this question.



**Figure 1:** Trend of Candidates' Performance in Question 1.

The candidates who scored from 15 to 25 marks were able to understand the demand of the question. Due to their knowledge on the subject matter, they were able to calculate the area covered by the Lake Balangida in square kilometers which is  $9km^2$ . Although some of them got wrong, they were not able to calculate the area of the lake. However, some of the candidates managed to mention the landscapes depicted on the map, such as *hills* and *escarpment*. Furthermore, they were able to identify the types of drainage pattern found on the mapped area like *dendritic* and *radial drainage patterns*. They also managed to mention *latitude*, *vegetation* and *drainage system* as three major indicators of climate in the area. Apart from that, they managed to outline types of soil found in the area. In addition, they managed to explain four land uses on the mapped area like *fishing*, *pastoralism*, *lumbering* and *agriculture*. Moreover, they were able to find grid reference for the position of the fire and to name the physical obstacles which the farmer would have faced if he walked in straight line to the position of the fire, such as *hills*, *crater* and *valley*. However, their marks varied from 15 to 25 depending on the strengths and accurateness on their answers as some of the candidates did not get all the items correct. Extract 1.1 is a sample of good responses.

## Extract 1.1

1.	(a). Area = $\frac{(\text{Complete squares} + \text{Incomplete squares})}{2} \times \text{Area of a single square}$
	Complete squares = 4
	Incomplete squares = 10.
	1cm = 0.5km
	2cm = 1km
	Area of a single square = 1km x 1km = 1km <sup>2</sup> .
	Area = $\left(\frac{4 + 10}{2}\right) 1\text{km}^2$
	= $(4 + 5) 1\text{km}^2$
	= 9km <sup>2</sup>
	∴ Area covered by lake Balangida = 9km <sup>2</sup> .
	(b). Type of landscape
	- Hill. example Ahawut hill
	- Escarpment example Dabil escarpment.
	(d). Indicators of climate in the area.
	- The latitudes example 4°15'S and 4°20'S.
	- Vegetation cover. example papyrus swamp, marsh, bog e.
	- The drainage system example seasonal swamps (Dabil Mbuga).
	(f) The land uses include; Fishing, pastoralism, lumbering and agriculture.
	(g) i. 1cm = 0.5km
	2 X = 4.2km
	= 8.4cm.
	Grid reference = 710190.
	∴ Grid reference for The position of fire = 710190.
	ii. Obstacles that will be faced by The farmers
	- The presence of hills.

Extract 1.1 is a part of responses from a candidate who managed to calculate the area covered by Lake Balangida in kilometers; mentioned hill and escarpment as types of land scape; identified indicators of climate, such as latitude and vegetation cover, identified the correct land uses; and identified the grid reference for the position of the fire.

The candidates who scored from 9 to 14.5 marks had several strengths and weaknesses in answering this question. In part (a), some of the candidates

managed to identify the correct number of full and half squares but failed to follow the procedures of calculating the area covered by the Lake Balangida in square kilometers. In part (b), some of them mentioned types of landscapes as high land but failed to identify their location on the map; others might have been confused by the word depict, hence they provided irrelevant answers, for instance one candidate mentioned *North part, South part, East part and West part*. Others wrote *crater, mountains, steep slopes and lakes as types of landscapes*.

In part (c), some of the candidates provided incorrect types of drainage patterns which were not on the mapped area, such as *trellis* and *rectangular* drainage patterns. Such candidates showed low understanding of types of drainage patterns and skills of identifying them on the maps.

In part (d), some managed to mention three major indicators of climate but failed to support their answers with evidences from the map. Others misinterpreted the question by mentioning the climatic conditions of an area, such as *tropical, equatorial and desert climatic conditions*. These candidates might have been attracted by the term “climate” which appeared on the question.

In part (e), some of them failed to outline the types of soil found on the area. For instance some mentioned *fertile and infertile soils*, some mentioned *acidic and basic soils*, while others mentioned *loam, alluvial, intrazonal and azonal soils*.

In part (f), some of the candidates mentioned land uses correctly but failed to provide supportive evidences while others failed completely to explain any land uses found on the mapped area.

In part (g), some of them managed to locate the grid references given (position of the farmer) but failed to identify the position of the fire, which shows poor knowledge and inadequate skills of locating bearing. Others managed to locate the position of the farmer by using the given grid references and identified the position of the fire but failed to name the physical obstacles which the farmer would have faced if he had walked in a straight line to the position of the fire. Instead, they mentioned *loss of biodiversity* which showed that they confused the question with the impact of bush fire.

Most of the candidates who scored from 1 to 8.5 marks failed to understand the demand of the question in some of the parts. Some of them answered only

few parts of the question correctly and left some parts unanswered. Others mixed up relevant and irrelevant answers. For instance, one candidate in part (a), managed to get correct number of full squares but failed to get the correct number of half squares. He or she was able to derive the formula but failed to get the correct answer. In part (b), he/she managed to describe the landscape as *high* and *low* but without supportive evidences from the map. In part (c), he or she wrote *river*, *seasonal swamps* and *lake* as types of drainage pattern found on the mapped area. In part (d), he or she identified only one indicator of climate as water body such as lake. In part (f), he/she was able to mention only two land uses but failed to provide evidences from the mapped area. In part (g), he/she failed to identify the correct grid references and suggested *death* and *skin cancer* as obstacles that the farmer would have faced if he had walked in a straight line to the position of the fire.

The few candidates (0.1%) who scored 0 marks showed lack of knowledge on the subject matter. These candidates failed to provide correct answers in all parts of the question.

In part (a), they failed to calculate the area covered by Lake Balangida in square kilometers. For instance, one candidate provided incorrect formula where he or she wrote: *Grid squares  $\times$  half grid square  $\div$  2*, hence he or she got incorrect answer. In part (b), he/she failed completely to write anything. In part (c), he/she wrote the type of drainage pattern as *River*. In part (d), he/she wrote indicator of climate as *cold climate*. In part (f), he/she wrote the uses of land as *used for building* while in part (g), he/she failed to find the position of the fire, and the obstacles that the farmer would have faced if he had walked in a straight line to the position of the fire.

Other candidates provided the following irrelevant responses. For instance, one candidate failed to identify the full and half squares, hence he or she got *12 km<sup>2</sup>* as an answer in part (a). In part (b), he or she wrote *land alienation* as the type of landscapes. In part (c), he or she wrote *river*, *soil* and *mountain* as the type of climate. In part (d), he/she wrote *desert*, *mountain area* and *river* as the indicators of climate. In part (e), he or she wrote *soil catena* as the type of soil; in part (f), she or he failed to write anything. In part (g), he or she failed to find the correct position of the fire and wrote *death*, *skin cancer*, *defect to production* and *depression* as the obstacle that the farmer would have faced if he walks in a straight line to the position of the fire. Extract 1.1 is an example of a candidate who performed poorly in this question.

## Extract 1.2

1	To calculate the area covered by lake Balangida in square kilometers.
	Area = $\frac{\text{Grid square} \times \text{Half grid square}}{2}$
	$= \frac{4^2 \text{ km} \times 10^2 \text{ km}}{2}$
	$= 20^2 \text{ km}$
	$= 1 \text{ km} = 0.5 \text{ km}$
	$\frac{20 \text{ km}}{20 \text{ km}} = x$
	$\frac{1 \text{ km} \times x}{1 \text{ km}} = \frac{20^2 \text{ km} \times 0.5 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ km}}$
	$x = 100 \text{ km}^2$
c.	To identify drainage pattern of the mapped area this are: River - River is shown in the map it is one among the drainage pattern that is shown in the Balangida area.
	There are <del>Swamp</del> Seasonal Swamp, this is one among the drainage pattern are in the map, this is revealed in Dabil Mbuga area.
d.	Three major Indicators of climate in the area are, some area are shown that there are cold climatic condition because presence of seasonal swamp example Dabil Mbuga. Also there are <del>rain</del> large rainfall in some area of the map, this is due to the presence of thicket and forest that shown in Mandagewu in the map. Also presence of hot climatic condition due to the presence of creater in some area of the map example - at the Gawal hill.
e.	There are many uses of land, four among the uses of land in the mapped area are: - To used for agriculture (cultivation) - this is revealed in Mandagewu in the map that means that there are growing of trees. Used for building, as are shown in the Birsoun area that are shown.

Extract 1.2 is a response from a candidate who provided irrelevant responses to all parts of the question. For example, in part (c), he/she wrote river and

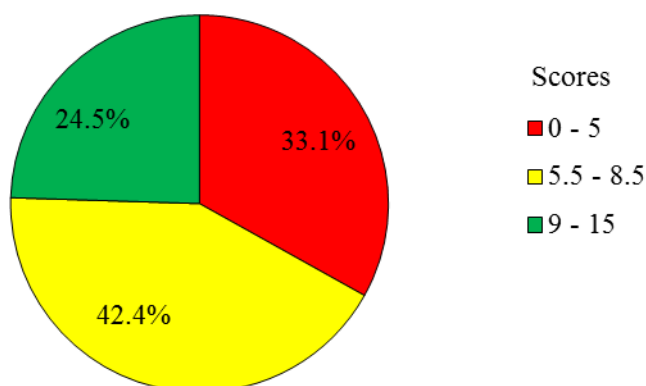


seasonal swamps as drainage patterns and in part (d), wrote cold climatic condition and large rainfall as major indicators of climate.

### 2.1.2 Question 2: Field Research Strategies

This question had two parts, (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were instructed to: describe six shortcomings of using questionnaires in research data collection and in part (b) to analyse advantages and disadvantages of case study design. Total marks allocated for this question was 15.

This question was attempted by few candidates (12.8%), and its general performance was good since 66.9 percent of the candidates who attempted it scored 35 marks and above. Data analysis in this question shows that only 0.3 percent of the candidates who attempted this question scored 0 mark; 32.8 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks; 42.4 percent scored from 5.5 to 8.5 marks, and 24.5 percent scored from 9 to 15 marks. Figure 2 below illustrates the performance.



**Figure 2:** Candidates' Performance in Question 2.

Most of the candidates who scored from 9 to 15 marks managed in part (a), to give correct meaning of the term questionnaire and correct shortcomings of using questionnaires in data collection, such as: *it is limited to literate people, it is costly the questionnaires may get lost on the way and it is time consuming*. Moreover, in part (b) they were able to analyse correctly the advantages and disadvantages of the case study design. However, variation in their scores depended on correctness and clarity of their answers. Extract 2.1 is a sample of such good responses.

## Extract 2.1

2.	a)	Shortcomings of using questionnaires in the research data collection.
		Questionnaires is the method of data collection in the research which involves with the list of number of questions that are sent to the respondents by researcher so as to be answered by the respondents. Questionnaires can be open ended questions or closed ended questions.
		The following are the shortcomings of using questionnaires in data collection.
		It is limited to Literate people. Unlike other methods of collecting data, questionnaire is limited to only educated people who can read and write only. Thus people who cannot read or write are not included.
		It is a costly method of data collection in terms of preparing questions, time, printing typing and posting questions to the respondents.
		The questionnaires may get lost on the way. The questions that are posted by the researcher may get lost on the way to respondents. Thus the researcher cannot get the information required for his/her research.
		Time consuming The questionnaire method involves the process of waiting which may lead to delay to have the data that are required. This is because not all respondents can answer the questions on time.
		The researcher is not on good position to understand or to know whether the respondent has understood the questions or not. Thus the respondent may give the wrong answers or not to answer the questions completely.
2.	a)	The data collected in questionnaire methods are hardly comparable especially when open ended questions are used. This is because some respondents can give very long information or very short answers.
		Despite of the above shortcomings the Questionnaires is best method of collecting first hand information from many people.

Extract 2.1 shows a candidate who was able to describe short comings of using questionnaires in research data collection, such as: it is limited to literate people; it is costly; time consuming and questionnaires may be lost on the way.

The candidates who scored from 5.5 to 8.5 marks had some strengths and weaknesses in their responses. In part (a), some of them described partially the shortcomings of using questionnaires, while others mentioned only few shortcomings of using questionnaires in research data collection. In part (b), some of the candidates provided few correct advantages and disadvantages of the case study design. Therefore, their marks ranged from 5.5 to 8.5.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks had some weaknesses on their answers. For example, in part (a), some of them provided partial definitions of the term questionnaire and only few correct shortcomings of questionnaires while others provided disadvantages of interview methods in research data collection, such as *language barrier* and *difficultness in reaching the conclusion* instead of shortcomings of using questionnaires in research data collection. In part (b), majority of them failed to define the term case study design and mixed up relevant and irrelevant advantages and disadvantages of the case study design while others provided very few advantages and disadvantages of the case study design which lowered their scores.

Moreover, few candidates (0.3%) who scored 0 mark failed completely to respond correctly in all parts of the question. Some of them wrote the general knowledge or different ideas from the topic of Field Research Strategies. Others mentioned importance of conducting research, such as *to solve problems existing in the society, to develop knowledge and to draw conclusion to a certain phenomenon* as advantages of using questionnaire in research data collection. This might have been contributed by poor knowledge of these candidates on the techniques of research data collection. Extract 2.2 is an example of a poor response.

## Extract 2.2

	SECTION A	
2(a)	To solve the problems that exist in the society	
b	To draw conclusion of a certain aspect of phenomenon	
	To develop knowledge and skills	
	To gain true information by choose group of people	
	To avoid bias	
	To choose a sample	
b)	Advantages of using questionnaires in research data collection are	
i)	It enable the researcher to solve the problem existing in the society.	
ii)	It enable research to a conclusion of geographical phenomenon.	
iii)	It enable researcher to get realy information	
iv)	It enable researcher to predict when conduct research.	
v)	It enable researcher to know what kind of research can be conducted.	
	Disadvantages of using questionnaires in research	
i)	Rearcher facing the problem of crime and criminals.	
ii)	Some time he/she get wrong information.	
	If one method of data collection does not follow he/she does not conduct good research.	
iii)	It cause conflicts between researcher and reasear respondent during ask question example during conducting research about census	
iv)	Researcher does not confident during	

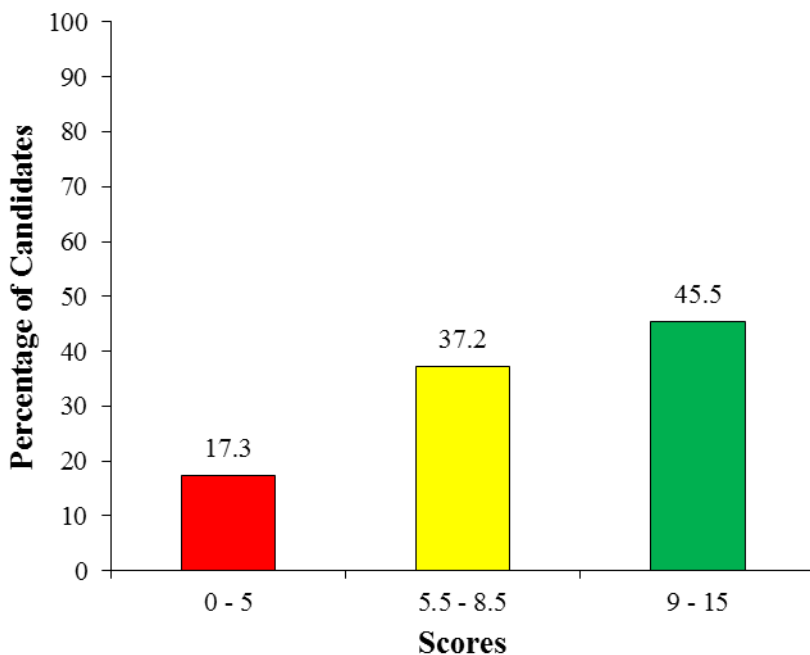
Extract 2.2 represents a candidate who wrote the importance of conducting research, such as: to solve problems existing in the society, to develop knowledge and to draw conclusion to a certain phenomenon as advantages of

using questionnaire in research data collection. In addition he/she wrote irrelevant ideas as advantages and disadvantages of case study design.

### 2.1.3 Question 3: Simple Survey and Map Making

This question contained two parts, (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were required to explain five qualities and three limitations of prismatic compass survey, and in part (b), to classify obstacles encountered in chain survey. The total marks allocated for this question was 15.

This question was opted by 4.4 percent of the candidates of which: few candidates, 0.2 percent, scored 0 mark; 17.1 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks; 37.2 percent scored from 5.5 to 8.5 marks and 45.5 percent scored from 9 to 15 marks. The above data shows that the general performance in this question was good since 82.7 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above (from 5.5 to 15 marks). Figure 3 below illustrates performance in this question.



**Figure 3:** Trend of Candidates' Performance in Question 3.

The candidates who scored from 9 to 15 marks managed to provide correct definition, correct explanations of qualities and limitations of prismatic

compass survey in part (a). For example, one candidate wrote: *it is a rapid method in the field, can be used with other methods of survey, enables the surveyor to check back the observation on the bearing compass, helps to reduce an accumulative errors and distance and near objects can be pin pointed* as qualities of prismatic compass survey. In part (b), they were able to classify obstacles encountered in chain survey that are *obstacles that hinder chaining but not vision, obstacles which hinder both chaining and vision and obstacles which hinders chaining but not vision*. Extract 3.1 below is a sample of good responses.

### Extract 3.1

3.	(a) prismatic compass survey is the element of survey by which the direction of survey lines are determined by a compass survey and the lengths by a chain or is an element of survey fixes object by angles	
	Qualities of prismatic compass survey	
	(i) Fairly rapid method in the field	
	(ii) - Can be used with other methods of survey like as simply chain survey	
	(iii) - Enables a surveyor to check back the observation on the bearing compass	
	(iv) - Helps to reduce an accumulative errors	
	(v) - Distant and near objects can be pin-pointed	
	Limitations of prismatic compass survey	
	(i) - Can be subjected with human errors like failure to maintain the compass of a prismatic steady and in recording the bearings	
	(ii) - The distant objects can not be observed their back bearing unless the transport is - needed for a surveyor to access the areas.	
	(iii) - Obstacles can not understood by the surveyor.	
	(b) chain survey is an element of survey which deal dealing with measuring of linear distance, chain and tape are the major instrument	
	Obstacle is any artificial or natural feature abstract the chaining	

3	(b) Obstacles encountered in chain survey can be	
	classified in the following major categories	
	(i) Obstacles which hinder chaining but shows	
	the vision of the pole. Examples of these	
	obstacles include ponds, rivages and dams	
	(ii) - Obstacles which hinders both chaining and	
	the vision of the pole. For example buildings	
	hills and mountains	
	(iii) - Obstacles which hinders the chaining and the	
	pole vision due to the large distance variation	
	between the surveyor and the pole. for ex- ample the sea and ocean.	

Extract 3.2 represent a candidate who managed to provide qualities and limitations of prismatic compass survey as well as obstacles encountered in chain survey, such as obstacles that hinder chaining but not vision, obstacles which hinder both chaining and vision and obstacles which hinders chaining but not vision.

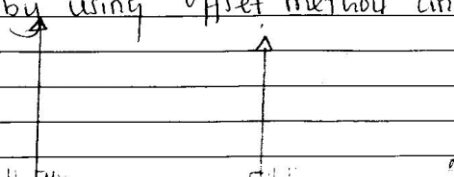
The candidates who scored from 5.5 to 8.5 marks showed some strengths and weaknesses in their responses. In part (a), some of them managed to provide correct definition, few qualities as well as limitations of prismatic compass survey. Others had partial explanation of qualities and limitations of prismatic compass survey. In part (b), they failed to classify obstacles encountered in chain survey.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks had some variations in their responses. For instances, in part (a), some of the candidates provided irrelevant responses. For instance, one candidate wrote: *the use of compass, few people can conduct it and measuring angles*. On other hand, they provided partial limitations of prismatic compass survey.

In part (b), some of the candidates were not able to classify all obstacles encountered during chaining processes. Majority of them mixed up relevant and irrelevant points and their explanation were very partial. Moreover, the candidates who scored 0 mark lacked knowledge on the subject matter thus,

were not able to provide relevant answers in this question. Extract 3.2 is a sample of poor responses.

### Extract 3.2

Q3a	<p>It should be using prismatic instrument during measurement taking &amp; during taking the measurements. This is because prismatic compass survey is mostly using prismatic compass instrument during taking measurements.</p> <p>It should be using instruments such as tripod stand, pegs, ranging poles and cross-staff, these instruments are also common during prismatic compass survey.</p> <p>It should use note book, pen or pencil; this means that a good prismatic compass survey must involve the use of note book with a pen or pencil for recording measurements obtained during prismatic compass survey.</p> <p>It must be fix an object position by using triangulation; this means that prismatic compass survey also fix an object position by using triangulation method.</p> <p>It must be taken in linear distances; this means that prismatic compass survey do not take place in areas with mountains thus it must be taking place in areas which are straight.</p> <p>Therefore, prismatic compass survey is similar to chain survey since all are measured in linear distances, the only difference is that prismatic compass survey measure the bearing of an object.</p>
Q3	<p>b/ Chain Survey is a simple land survey which deals with measuring of linear straight linear distances on the earth's surface by using linear distances a chain. It fix an object position by using offset method and tie lines.</p> <p>example;</p> 

Extract 3.2 is a response from a candidate who mixed up different ideas found in survey instead of giving qualities and limitations of prismatic

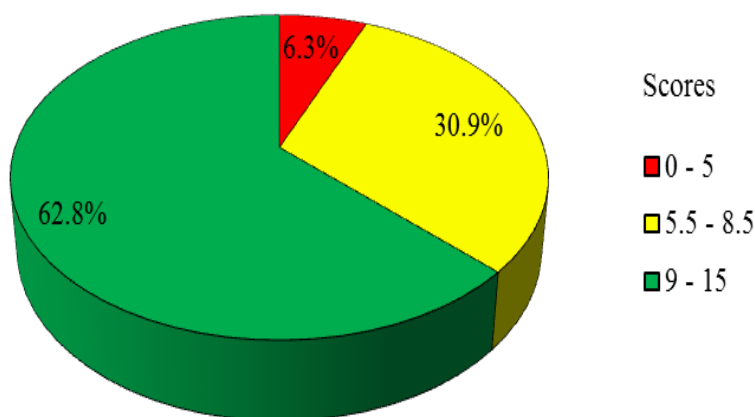


compass survey in part (a). In part (b), he/she defined chain survey instead of classifying obstacles encountered in chain survey.

#### 2.1.4 Question 4: Photograph Interpretation

This question instructed the candidates to study carefully the given photograph and then to: (a) name the type of photograph, (b) explain three basic techniques for interpreting the type of photograph named in (a) above, (c) identify the major economic activity that might be taking place in the area, (d) describe four factors that favour the development of the major economic activity in (c) above, (e) briefly describe the natural causes of loss of biodiversity in the area, (f) describe parts of the given photograph with supportive evidences from the photograph and (g) name three possible places in Tanzania where the photograph might have been taken. The total marks allocated for this question was 15.

This question was attempted by majority of the candidates (82.7%) and its general performance was good since 93.7 percent scored 35 marks and above. Data analysis on the performance of candidates in this question shows that majority of the candidates (62.8 percent) scored from 9 to 15 marks; 30.9 percent scored from 5.5 to 8.5 marks and 6.3 percent scored from 0 to 5 marks. Figure 4 below illustrates performance in this question.



**Figure 3:** Candidates' Performance in Question 4.

The candidates who scored from 9 to 15 marks were able to provide correct responses. In part (a), they were able to name the correct type of photograph as

ground level or low oblique. In part (b), they managed to explain three basic techniques for interpreting the ground level photographs such as: *studying the parts of the photograph and making a note of all important features shown, reading the caption and look up the position of the feature, drawing a tracing diagram of the photograph* as well as *writing description of the features shown*. In part (c), they identified the major economic activity that might take place in the area as *tourism*.

In part (d), they managed to describe four factors that favour development of tourism such as: *good climatic conditions; presence of historical sites; presence of recreation resort; availability of capital; presence of advanced transport and communication infrastructure; availability of social services; political stability and supportive government policy*.

In part (e), they described correctly the natural causes of loss of bio diversity in the area like *drought; floods; pest and diseases; global warming; volcanic eruption; earth quake; lightning and mass wasting*.

In part (f), they were able to describe the parts of photographs with supportive evidences from the photograph, such as *the fore ground being occupied by grasses and animals; the middle part being occupied by scattered trees and the back part being occupied by the forest*.

In part (g), they managed to name three possible places in Tanzania where the photograph might have been taken like *Selou Game Reserve, Mikumi, Ngorongoro, Serengeti, Manyara, Katavi and Ruaha National parks*.

However, some of the parts which challenged some of the candidates in this group thus hindered them to score full marks (25) were (b) and (e).

The candidates who scored from 5.5 to 8.5 marks managed to answer this question relatively well in some parts. In part (a), the candidates were able to name the correct type of photograph as ground level or low oblique.

In part (b), some of the candidates mixed up correct and incorrect basic techniques for interpreting ground photograph. Some explained characteristics of ground level photograph; while others explained techniques for interpreting vertical aerial photograph, such as *size, colour, tone and shadow*. Others failed to list the techniques to be observed in systematic manner, these candidates lacked practical orientation skills on basic techniques for photograph interpretation.

In part (c), majority of the candidates managed to identify correctly major economic activity that might take place in the area. In part (d), they managed to explain the correct factors which favoured the development of tourism activity.

In part (e), some of the candidates mixed up natural and human induced factors for the loss of biodiversity. In part (f), some of the candidates managed to describe parts of the photograph but failed to provide evidences to support their answers. Some misconceived the question, thus they wrote *the part of the photograph is the national park and game reserve due to the presence of wild animals like zebra, due to the presence of grasses and forest*. In part (g), majority of candidates managed to mention the three possible places where the photograph might have been taken, such as *Mikumi, Ngorongoro and Serengeti National Parks*.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks had some weaknesses in their responses. In part (a), some of the candidates were able to name the correct type of photograph as *ground level or low oblique* while others gave incorrect type of photograph, such as *high oblique photograph*.

In part (b), majority of the candidates were not able to explain three basic techniques for interpreting ground level photograph instead they explained the characteristics of ground level photograph, such as: *front part of the photograph is shown clearly, the scale decreases from fore to back ground as well as the back objects are hidden on the photograph*. Others wrote that, *it is taken when the focal land axis is near the ground, shows only the front view and its scale decreases from the position of the camera man* instead of explaining the basic techniques for ground photograph interpretation.

In part (c), majority of these candidates managed to identify the major economic activity that might take place in the area while few candidates provided incorrect responses, such as *agriculture and lumbering*. In part (d), some of them explained few correct factors which favoured the development of tourism activity while others were not able to describe any factor.

In part (e), majority of them failed to describe any natural causes of loss of biodiversity. Others described human factors like *deforestation, migration, corruption, poaching and bush fallowing*. Other candidates provided human induced factors for the loss of biodiversity, such as *cutting the trees and excessive hunting instead of the natural causes*. Their failure might have been

caused by the lack of analytical skills on causes of loss of biodiversity; hence they failed to differentiate between natural and human induced factors.

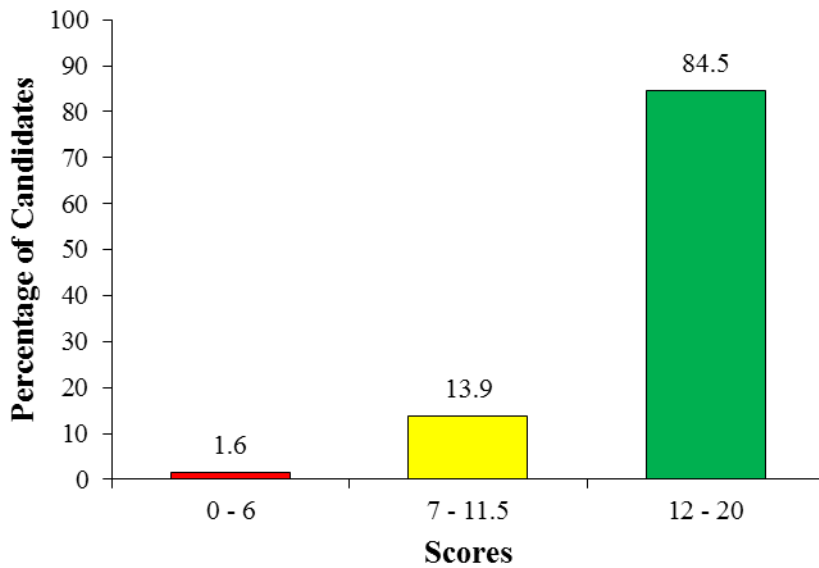
In part (f), majority of the candidates managed to describe parts of the photograph but failed to provide evidences to support their answers. In part (g), some of them managed to mention three possible places where the photograph might have been taken while few candidates mentioned names of the regions like *Morogoro*, *Arusha* and *Mara* instead of giving specific National Parks and Game Reserves.

## **Section B: Physical Geography**

### **2.1.5 Question 5: Water Masses**

This question required the candidates to explain eight factors responsible for the occurrence of river regime. The total marks allocated for this question was 20.

The majority of the candidates (97.1%) opted for this question and their general performance was good as 98.4 percent scored 35 marks and above (from 7 to 20 marks). Furthermore, data analysis in this question shows that few candidates (0.2 %) scored 0 mark; 1.4 percent scored from 1 to 6 marks; 13.9 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and majority of the candidates (84.5%) scored from 12 to 20 marks. Figure 5 below illustrates performance in this question.



**Figure 5:** Trend of Candidates' Performance in Question 5.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 20 marks, managed to provide relevant introduction and conclusion as well as correct explanations on the factors responsible for the occurrence of river regime, such as: *temperature, nature of the underlying rocks, relief, vegetation cover, presence of feeder streams or tributaries, size of the river basin and human activities*. The observed good performance was triggered by sufficient knowledge on the subject matter, proficiency in English language and real life experience on river systems possessed by the candidates. The variation in their scores was influenced by the strength and clarity of their explanations. Extract 5.1 is a sample of such good responses.

## Extract 5.1

05.	<p>River regime refers to the fluctuation of the volume of the river according to time. This may be an increase or decrease in the river volume. But some river tends to maintain its water volume through out like the rivers found in equatorial climates, while other rivers like those found in Africa tends to fluctuate in their water volume over a time.</p> <p>The following are the factors leads to the occurrence of river regime.</p> <p>Nature of the rock where the river flows. In this we see the permeability and non permeability of the rock where the water flows, when the river flows along the permeable rock, its volume tends to decline as water tends to percolate in the soil, while the river flows on impermeable rock, it tends to maintain its water volume.</p> <p>Relief. This refers to steepness or gentleness of the rock, the river at the high lands, tends to contain low amount of water because water flows from upper land to low land swiftly, while the river at the low lands contain high water volume due to accumulation of water from high lands, example the young stage of the river contain low amount of water volume compared to the old stage as water does not flow swiftly at this stage.</p> <p>Climate. This is the condition recorded over a long period of time, climate leads to river regime under precipitation and temperature, where by the region with high rain fall, its river tends to contain a large amount of water compared to the region with low rainfall, example in equatorial climate, the river contains high amount of water through out while</p>	
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OS	<p>in Mediterranean climates, the rivers contain two seasons of water volume as during summer the water volume increases and during winter the water volume decrease.</p> <p><b>River capture.</b> This is the situation where by the strong river capture or diverges the channel of the neighbour river into its channel, so through this, the capturing river will contain high volume of water after capturing the other river because than before capturing, because, the captured river will increase its water into the water of strong river, hence river regime occur.</p> <p><b>Presence of feeder streams.</b> These are the tributaries which tends to feed the main stream, so, the river with large number of tributaries tends to contain high amount of water, compared to the other river which has low number of tributaries or even has no any tributary on its channel, and this may happen, if all are found on the one region.</p> <p><b>Vegetation.</b> These are both natural and artificial vegetation, these plays two role on river water, because vegetation tends to affects the flowing nature of the river which tends to block its channel and led the river sink down a ground before reaching the main river, also some vegetation like Eukalyptus absorbs a large amount of water which led to lowering the amount of water in the river. But also vegetation facilitates the occurrence of rainfall, which led to the increase of water volume in the river by rain water. Hence fluctuation of the river volume.</p> <p><b>Human factor.</b> Human affects both positive and negative to the change in water volume of the river, where by, through his activities like farming near the river banks may led to lowering the river water through using its water for irrigation. Also when human decides to preserve river channel by planting trees along the river, drugging may led to increase in the river volume as human prevents the loss of water from the river. Hence fluctuation of the volume of the river.</p> <p>Generally, the knowledge of the river regime is more profitable to the people, as it help man to plan on his agricultural activities, also to control floods, hence conserving the environment surrounds a human being.</p>	
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In Extract 5.1, the candidate abided by the question by providing relevant introduction, correct factors responsible for the occurrence of river regime,

such as nature of the rock, relief, climate, river capture, presence of feeder streams, vegetation and human activities.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had several strengths and some few weaknesses on their responses. Some provided relevant introduction and conclusion but explained partially their points. Others managed to provide relevant introduction, few correct points and some incorrect points, such as: *isostatic processes, eustatic processes, living organisms, nature of saturated materials* and *amount of deposited waste product materials*.

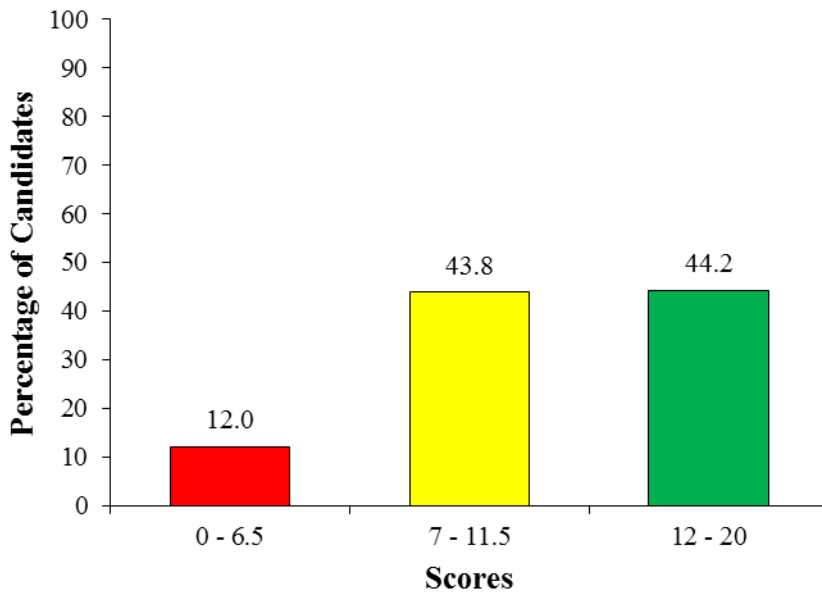
However, the candidates who scored from 1 to 6 marks had several weaknesses on their responses. Some of them provided partial introduction, mixed up correct and incorrect factors, such as *nature of the soil, position of water* and *soil erosion*. They also provided weak conclusion by just reproducing the points explained on their main body. Others managed to provide relevant introduction, but their explanations were very partial, and they also failed to provide good conclusion. The majority of candidates in this category had partial understanding on the concept of river regime. Few candidates (0.2%) scored 0 marks as they failed completely to provide relevant introduction, factors responsible for the occurrence of river regime as well as irrelevant conclusion. Some of their wrong answers were *oxbow lakes, drainage pattern, soil water, erosion, earthquake and weathering process*.

### **2.1.6 Question 6: The Dynamic Earth and Consequence**

This question required the candidates to analyse causes of plate's movements of the lithosphere. Total marks allocated to this question were 20.

This question was opted by 83 percent of the candidates, of which 12 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks; 43.8 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 44.2 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks. The general performance in this question was good since 88 percent of the candidates who attempted this question scored 35 marks and above (from 7 to 20 marks). Figure 6 gives illustration.





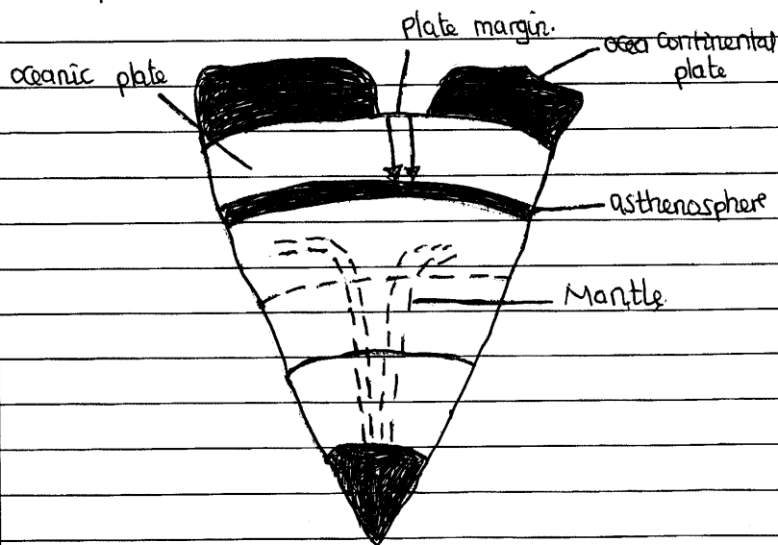
**Figure 6:** Trend of Candidates' Performance in Question 6.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 20 marks managed to answer this question relatively well. They provided relevant introduction, correct causes of plate's movement with well labeled diagrams, as well as strong conclusion. These candidates showed high level of understanding the subject matter. Furthermore, they had good drawing skills and proficiency in English language. Some of the responses provided by the candidates were: *mantle convection, formation of new crust, cooling and sinking of lava, topography and angle of elevated material*. However, their marks varied due to the strengths on their responses. Extract 6.1 is a sample of a candidate who answered this question relatively well.

## Extract 6.1

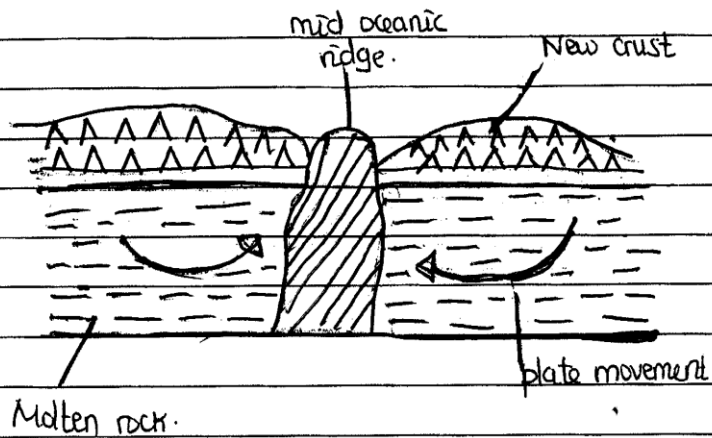
6. Plate's movement; is the rigid segment in the lithosphere that moves either vertical or horizontal along the margin. Plate's movement occur through some mechanism like oceanic convergence, continental convergence, continental and oceanic convergence as well as shear movement, and when these mechanisms operates may give some landform features like mountains example fold mountain like Himalaya as well as Island arch. Apart from mechanism plate's tectonic occur due to the following causes.

Mantle convection; is the one of the causes of plate movement as some material are behaves like giant forces tend to collide by compressional forces and produce heat, so heat led to effect on material on the earth, as they tend to melt and move vertical as well as horizontal hence plate's movement.

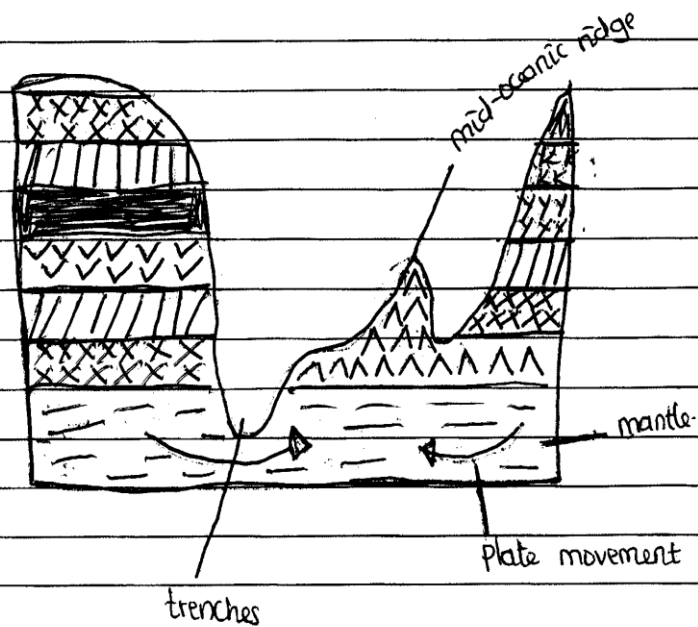


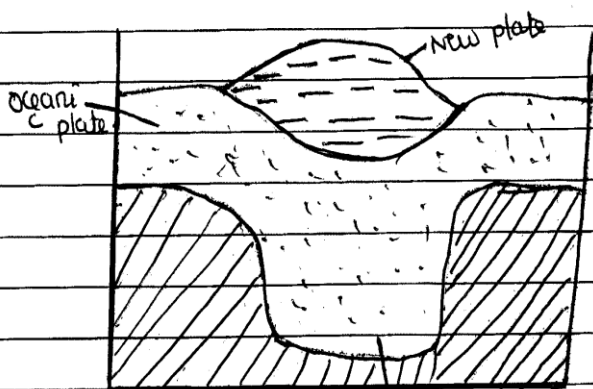
Formation of the new crust; this is formed after emission of magma from interior of the earth by convectional current, when magma come out it refers to as lava so before formation of new crust there were old crust so lava tend to lie over the old crust and experience its

6/ Its cooling effect then density increase which cause sinking.



Gravitational difference: this is another causes of plate movement due to different in location between oceanic trenches and mid oceanic ridge, as trenches occur in subduction zone during sinking of oceanic plates as when this two feature try to balance each other as to be the same, it lead to disturbance in the earth crust hence movement of the plate.



6.	<p>Cooling and Sinking: when lava come out from the Interior of the earth surface, It become cool and the density Increase, hence sinking down the sinking down cause plate movement. this is due to Increase in weight.</p>  <p>Topography and angle of elevation: elevated material consist of excessive material which when reach to the earth surface weight Increase and Its combined effect of cooling they tend to sink down and cause plates to move.</p> <p>Some evidence prove the movement of plate like formation of oceanic crust, different fold mountain like Himalaya and widening of the ocean.</p> <p>In general: plate movement lead to Some effects like occurrence of earth quake, faulting and occurrence of volcanic features like volcanic cone,</p>	
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Extract 6.1 represent a candidate who managed to provide relevant causes of plates movements, such as mantle convection, formation of new crust, cooling and sinking of lava, topography and angle of elevated material with supportive diagrams, as well as relevant conclusion.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks managed to answer well some parts of this question. Some provided partial introduction and irrelevant conclusion while in the main body managed to provide correct causes and few relevant diagrams. Others provided partial introduction, few correct points with relevant diagrams and managed to draw relevant conclusion. Others managed to provide relevant introduction and conclusion, few correct points without any supportive diagrams.

However, the candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks had inadequate knowledge on the subject matter. Some provided the proper definition of lithosphere, partial explanations of the causes of plate's movement and failed to provide clear supportive diagrams. Others failed to provide relevant introduction and conclusion but managed to provide few correct causes of plate's movement exhaustively without diagrams. Some misconceived the question instead of writing the causes of plate movement they wrote minor causes of earthquakes like: *underground nuclear bomb testing, falling of heavy objects from the space, construction of large water reservoirs, heavy quarrying and blasting; and improper construction of large buildings.*

Finally, the few candidates (0.5%) who scored a 0 mark failed to understand the demand of the question. They provided irrelevant introduction and conclusion. They also failed to analyse the causes of the plate's movements of the lithosphere, instead some wrote the types of plate movements, such as *convergence, divergence and shear movements*. Others wrote the internal and external forces and their resultant features, such as *faulting, folding, plateau, rift valley and basin*. Extract 6.2 is a sample of irrelevant responses.

## Extract 6.2

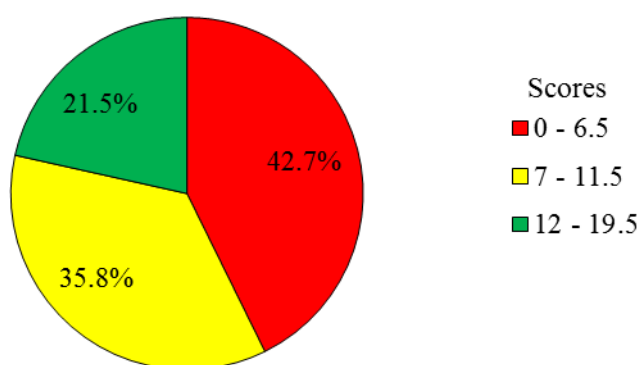
06	<p>Lithosphere is one among the components of the earth and it is true that this part of the earth experiences some plates movements, thus the followings are the causes of the plates' movements of the Lithosphere as it explained below;</p> <p>Constructions of Large Water reservoirs, the constructions of large water reservoirs like Kabora Bassa and Akasombo are one amongst the factors of the movements of the plates of the Lithosphere.</p> <p>Falling of heavy objects from space, also the falling of the heavy objects like Meteorites from the outer space is one amongst the causes of the plate's movement of the Lithosphere since they have a heavy mass causing the shaking of the plates inside the earth.</p> <p>Underground nuclear bomb testings, also the whole issue of armaments causes the shaking of the plates of Lithosphere, for example the underground nuclear bombardments testings done by the armies causes the shaking of it.</p> <p>Heavy quarrying and blastings, also the whole issue of minings also causes the movements of the Lithosphere since the use of explosives in quarrying and blastings of the rocks causes the plate's movements of the Lithosphere.</p> <p>The occurrence of heavy accidents, also the occurrence of heavy accidents such as train skidding also causes the shaking and plates movements of the Lithosphere within the internal parts of the earth.</p> <p>Improper constructions of Larger and heavy buildings, also the constructions of heavy flats as well as sky scrapers can acts as a causative agents of plates movements of the Lithosphere.</p> <p>Therefore The constructions of large water reservoirs, blastings and quarrying as well as nuclear bombing causes plate movement.</p>
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Extract 6.2 indicates a candidate who wrote minor causes of earthquakes such as construction of large water reservoirs, falling of heavy objects, underground nuclear bomb testing and heavy quarrying and blasting instead of causes of plate's movement of lithosphere.

### 2.1.7 Question 7: Space Dynamics

This question instructed the candidates to describe five meteorological and edaphic effects on globe vegetation variations. Total marks allocated for this question was 20.

This question was attempted by few candidates (13.7%), whereby 4.7 percent scored 0 mark; 38 percent scored from 1 to 6.5 marks; 35.8 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 21.5 percent scored from 12 to 19.5 marks. The general performance in this question was average since 57.3 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above (from 7 to 20 marks). Figure 7 below gives illustration.



**Figure 7:** Candidates' Performance in Question 7.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19.5 marks had good understanding of the topic from which this question was derived. They managed to provide relevant introduction and clearly explained meteorological and edaphic effects on global vegetation variations, such as: *temperature, rainfall, wind, sunshine, humidity, soil texture, soil structure, soil water, soil colour, soil thickness and pore spaces*. These candidates also managed to write relevant conclusion. Moreover, most of the candidates in this group had good English language skills which enabled them to write good arguments. However, some of them were able to write correct answers on edaphic factors only, while others wrote meteorological factors only. This situation rendered them not to score higher marks. Extract 7.1 below is a sample of good responses.

## Extract 7.1

7	<p>Global vegetation variation refers to the situation where by plants vary in process of growing from one place to another place due to climate, nature of the soil and other. For example vegetation in equatorial region they are strong and tall compared with vegetation in desert area. Global vegetation variation can be described meteorologically and edaphically.</p> <p>The following are the factors for global vegetation variations meteorologically.</p> <p>Supply of water, In areas which are characterized by heavy rainfall its plants are strong and grow in large amount due to the reliable rainfall while in areas where there is unreliable rainfall its plants tend to be weak and grow in small amount for example in equatorial region there is strong plants such as thick forest which are dense and very tall compared in desert.</p> <p>Wind factor, Wind help in the process of pollination through this in areas with moderate wind pollination takes place hence lead to the growth of strong plants and at large amount but also if wind is too strong it has effects on vegetation because it breaks plants also leads to the bends of vegetation this make plants to be weak and grow at small amount.</p> <p>Humidity, Place which is characterized by humidity seeds tends to grow faster hence lead to the occurrence strong vegetation at large amount compared to the area which lack humidity plants fail to grow hence vegetation will be weak.</p> <p>Sunlight, The region where there is plenty of sunlight plants grow easy and become strong at large concentration this is due to the importance of sunlight in photosynthesis which takes place in plants while areas with unreliable sunlight plant become weak.</p> <p>The following are the effects of global vegetation variations edaphically.</p> <p>Availability of soil fertility, In areas which are characterized by fertile soil vegetation grow easily and become strong in large concentration but in areas where the soil is infertile plants fail to grow in large amount due to the absence of nutrients which support vegetation to grow hence vegetation will be weak compared with</p>	
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7	vegetation which grow in fertile soil.	
	Presence of soil pH, refers to the acidity and alkalinity of the soil, This support global vegetation variation because there are some plants which prefer to grow in acidic soil for example conifer plants while there are some plants which prefer to grow in alkalinity soil for example grasses so this lead to the variation of plants in acidic soil and alkaline soil.	
	Ability of soil to retain water, The soil which is capable to retain large amount of water it enable the growth of plants easy and at large amount through transportation of nutrients and germination of seed while soil which is incapable to retain water leads to the failure of vegetation hence vary in vegetation occur.	
	Depth of the soil, The depth of the soil help in the growth of vegetation because this help the penetration of root to reach water so due to this in shallow soil root penetrate easily while in deep soil root fail to penetrate hence lead to the global vegetation variation.	
	Texture and structure of soil, Fine soil allow the penetration of roots to search for water hence growth in plants but coarse soil make difficult to the penetration of roots to the soil which limit the growth of plants and become weak thus result to the global vegetation variation.	
	Generally global vegetation is more influenced by climate and soil due to that in place where there is reliable rainfall and presence of fertile soil plants grows and become strong compared to the plants in poor climate and infertile soil plants fail to grow and become so weak.	

Extract 7.1 indicates a candidate who answered this question relatively well. He/she managed to provide relevant introduction, well explained meteorological and edaphic effects on global vegetation variation and relevant conclusion.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had some strengths and weaknesses in their responses. Some provided relevant introduction but explained their points partially. Others provided partial introduction, few relevant effects and some irrelevant effects, such as *drainage* and *altitude*.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks had several weaknesses in their responses. Some of these candidates provided irrelevant introduction and they mixed up relevant and irrelevant effects on global vegetation variations, such as *human activity*, *volcanic activity*, *land pollution*, *global warming and occurrence of acidic rain*, *desertification*, and *loss of biodiversity* and *living organisms*. Others provided relevant introduction but failed to provide good explanations on their points and were not able to draw a relevant conclusion.

Moreover, the candidates who scored 0 mark, failed completely to understand the demand of the question and were not able to provide relevant introduction and conclusion. Some of these candidates did not describe any meteorological or edaphic effects on global vegetation variations. Others misconceived the question by referring to the effects of global warming, such as: *loss of biodiversity*, *loss of life*, *drought*, *increase of temperature* and *diseases*. Extract 7.2 below is a sample of candidates with such wrong responses.

## Extract 7.2

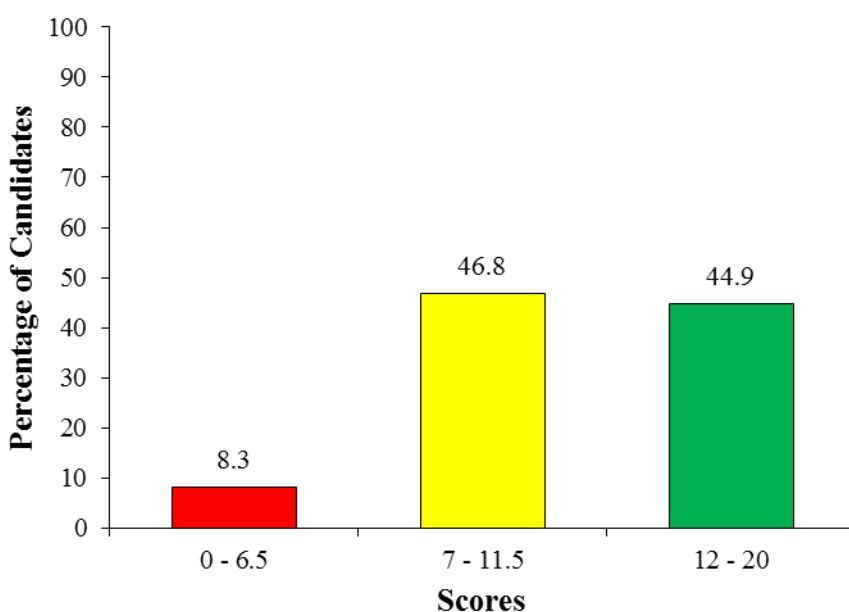
71	The meteorological and edaphic effect on the global vegetation variations, this is due to the various effects in the earth's surface such as	
	The destruction of the ozone this caused by the lack of vegetation, and other effects like chemicals and smokes that can destroy the ozone layer that protect us with sun radi- ation	
	The addition of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere this becomes of that problem this is chemical addition in the atmosphere led the effects of global vegetation variation.	
	The global warming also is the effect of the meteorological and edaphic effects of global vegetation variation that cause the big problem in the environment and lead to occurrence of death to the animals	
	The drought condition also is the major effect led by the meteorological and edaphic on the global vegetation variation for ex- ample in the desert areas like Sahara desert.	
	The loss of the biodiversity this also is the among of the effects of the meteorological and edaphic effects on global vegetation variation cause the disappearance of some species like plants that is not favoured in that kind of temperature due that lead to disappearance also of the some animals due to that effects.	

Extract 7.2 shows a candidate's responses who described causes and effects of global warming instead of meteorological and edaphic effects on global vegetation variation.

### 2.1.8 Question 8: Space Dynamics

In this question the candidates were required to examine eight adaptive features of plants to desert hostile environment. The total marks allocated for this question were 20.

This question was attempted by 61.9 percent of the candidates. Among them, 0.3 percent scored 0 mark; 8 percent scored from 1 to 6.5 marks; 46.8 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 44.9 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question is good as 91.7 percent scored 35 marks and above (7 to 20 marks). Figure 8 below gives illustration.



**Figure 8:** Candidates' Performance in Question 8.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 20 marks had sufficient knowledge of the subject matter. These candidates provided relevant introduction and explained well adaptive features of plants to desert hostile environment; such as: *long roots, development of special storage organs; deciduous in nature; special leaves which limit the rate of transpiration; some plants produce dormant seeds; sparse distribution of plants and some plants have thorns to protect them from dangerous animals.* Moreover they managed to provide relevant conclusion. However, the variations on their scores were determined by the strengths of their explanations. Extract 8.1 is a sample of relevant responses on this question.

### Extract 8.1

Q.	Adaptive features of plants to desert hostile environment	
8.		
	Desert hostile environment refers to the kind of environment characterized with hot, dry conditions most of the time simply can be termed as arid environment in most cases desert conditioned area receive no or little rainfall compared to other climatic areas; desert is characterized with plants and other living organisms but most of desert plants are xerophyte that is survive in low amount of water, but they are able to do so due to the following adaptive features as they can be discussed;	
	Firstly; Most of desert plants are deciduous plants that tend to shed off their leaves during hot seasons so as to reduce the effects of transpiration on plant and minimize the amount of water loss from the plants; hence used for other plant activities example photosynthesis.	
	Secondly; Most of desert plants have long root systems that enable the plant to draw (fetch) water from the underground and hence used for metabolic plant works also the root enable them in the support function of the plant due to wind conditions	

8	<p>Thirdly, Desert plants have reduced leaf size to thorns that also reduce the rate of transpiration in plant that likely to happen in the leaf side of the plant. A good example of plant with reduced leafs are cactus plants that have thorns.</p> <p>Fourthly, desert plants have the root tuber system that helps them to store water under ground that can be used in extreme dry conditions. The preserved water can be used in food manufacturing process, cooling process, and even nutrient transportation in plants hence makes the plant adapted to desert hostile environment.</p> <p>Fifthly, Most of desert plants are sparsely located, in an area this helps in reducing competition against the water with other plants within an area and hence the plant can survive for a long period of time.</p> <p>Sixthly, Most of desert plants are ephemeral that is they have short life span, example for about two or three weeks hence such plants can store water for their short life process and later on die, so the ephemeral character make the plant adaptive to the desert environment.</p> <p>Also, desert plants have thick bark and cuticle which prevent the excess loss of water from the plant through transpiration and evapotranspiration hence plants are able to store more water. For plant use and cooling effects of the plants a good example of such plants are Baobab trees and cactus plants.</p> <p>Finally the desert plants have sunken stomata with rough plant surface that actually do not favour the transpiration process of water loss in plants and hence such desert plants can store water for a long period of time hence ensure their surviving power against harsh environment.</p> <p>By conclusion, the desert areas are seen to be bad but they tend to support plant and animal life also are the good modifying agents of climate also are characterized with fertile soil but also if are reclaimed can become the good production sites a good example is a dry valley that used in Agricultural activities in China.</p>	
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Extract 8.1 shows responses from a script of a candidate who managed to examine adaptive features of plants to desert hostile environment, such as

deciduous plant, long roots, root tubes, sparsely located plants, ephemeral plants, thick barks and sunken stomata.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks tried to answer this question well although there were some weaknesses in their responses. Some of them managed to provide relevant introduction as well as relevant point but failed to provide relevant conclusion. Others provided correct points but with partial explanation and weak conclusions.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks had several weaknesses on answering this question. For example, some managed to provide correct introduction, mixed the correct points with incorrect ones. Some of incorrect points were: *thick leaves*, *being small in body*, *low stomata* and *thick branches of trees*. Moreover, their conclusion was very partial. Others were able to write correct introduction but provided irrelevant answers and conclusion which rendered them to score the lowest marks.

The candidates who scored 0 mark provided irrelevant responses contrary to the requirement of the question. Some of them responded on the factors which lead to desertification, others responded on the types of desert surfaces while others provided incorrect adoptive features. For example, one candidate wrote: *acidic rainfall*, *burning of plants*, *monoculture* and *overgrazing* instead of adaptive features of plants to desert hostile environment. Moreover, most of the candidates in this group were not able to express themselves in English language. Extract 8.2 is a sample of poor responses on this question.

## Extract 8.2

8.	Adaptive features of plant to desert hostile environment.	
	Desert hostile environment, is the situation where the environment to get drought when there is lack of plant at a certain area.	
	The following are adaptive features of plant to desert hostile environment.	
	Acidic rainfall, This are rainfall which have acid. Due to this acidic rainfall many plants are getting drying because those acidic can kill the organic in the plant and finally desert.	
	Burning of plants, Is the situation when the people use the fire to destroy the plants. When the plant are burned by fire can cause the drought at that place because of killing the plant.	
	Overgrazing, This is the situation of keeping a large animal in one place. Due to this habit of keeping a large number of animal in a certain place can make the soil to lose the nutrient which they maintained by plants for avoiding soil erosion to disappear and finally desert.	
	Human activities, This are activities done by humans being like mining activities, building activities and other activities like that can cause the desert at certain place because were removing the soil from one place to another.	
	Monoculture, This is the system of practice one crop daily. The people who practice the one crop daily can cause the soil to lose the nutrients and finally desert.	
	Deforestation, This is the situation of cutting down trees, many trees are cutting down in order to use of making the fire wood, to get raw material to be used in industries and to be used in the building, this can make many trees to drop down and cause desert.	

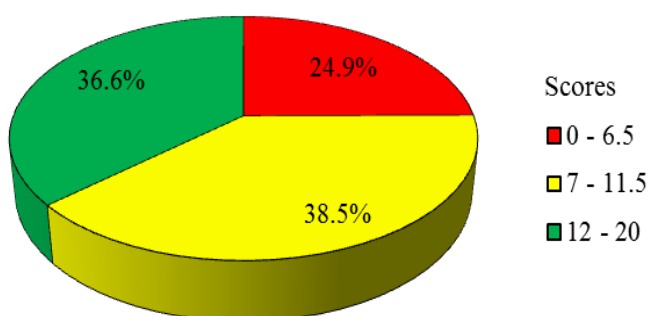
In Extract 8.2, a candidate described the factors that lead to desertification, such as acidic rainfall, burning of plants, monoculture and overgrazing instead of adaptive features of plants to desert hostile environment.



### 2.1.9 Question 9: The Dynamic Earth and Consequence

This question required the candidates to describe volcanoes according to their mode of formation. The total marks allocated for this question were 20.

This question was opted for by 42.9 percent of all the candidates, of which few candidates (2%) scored 0 mark; 22.9 percent scored from 1 to 6.5 marks, 38.5 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 36.6 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks. The general performance in this question was good since 75.1 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above. Figure 9 below illustrates performance in this question.



**Figure 9:** Candidates' Performance in Question 9.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 12 to 20 marks were able to describe volcanoes according to their mode of formation and provided well labeled diagrams to support their explanations. Moreover, most of the candidates in this group had good English language skills which enabled them to write good arguments and good drawing skills. Some of the relevant responses provided by candidates were: *lava dome*, *shield volcano*, *composite volcano*, *caldera* and *ash and cinder cone*. Extract 9.1 below is a sample of such relevant responses.

## Extract 9.1

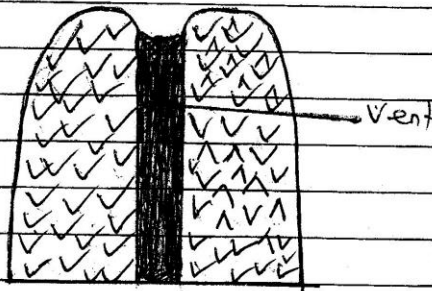
09.

Volcanoes refers to the volcanic activities which leads to the occurrence of extrusive features on the earth's surface. These features are formed due to cooling of molten materials called Lava, after reaching on the ~~see~~ earth's surface due to the interaction with other conditions on the earth's surface.

The following are the features formed due to volcanic eruption on the earth's surface.

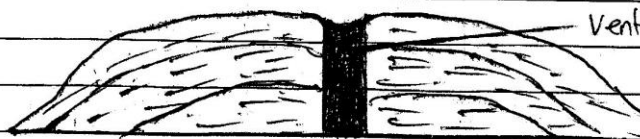
Acidic lava dome. These are the feature formed due to peaceful eruption of molten materials, as it is more viscous, it tends to solidified near a vent and not extending at large place.

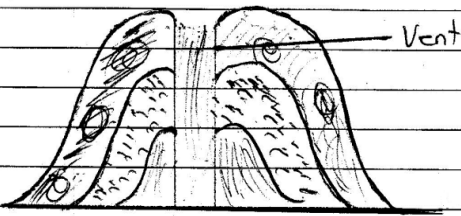
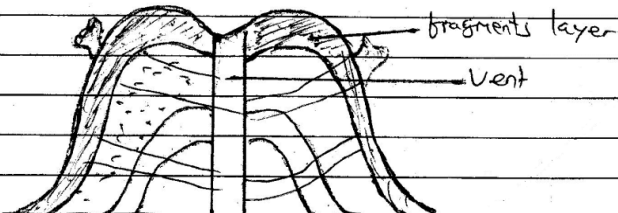
The diagram of Acidic lava dome.



Shield volcano. This is the feature also formed due to peaceful eruption which tends to extends largely due to the containance of less viscous materials.

The diagram of Shield volcano.



09.	<p>Ash and cinder cone. Is the volcanic feature formed in violent way. It contains the rock fragments on it and it has convex slope. The diagram of Ash and cinder cone.</p> 	
	<p>Composite volcano. Is the feature formed in violent way. It contains rock fragments on a layer and a cinder cone on the other layer. Its molten materials come out through a vent.</p> <p>Diagram of Composite volcano</p> 	


Extract 9.1 indicate a candidate who was able to describe volcanoes according to their mode formation, such as lava dome, shield volcano, composite volcano and ash, and cinder cone.

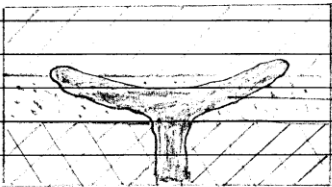
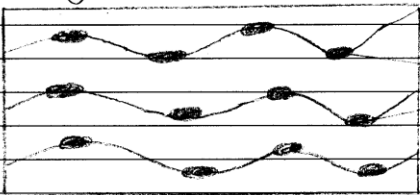
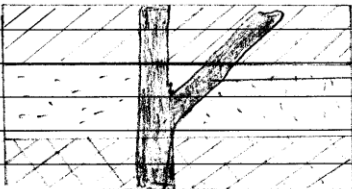
The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had strengths and some weaknesses on their responses. Some managed to provide relevant introduction but had partial explanations and poor diagrams. This might have been caused by poor drawing skills on specific diagrams of volcanoes. Some mixed up the intrusive and extrusive volcanic features.

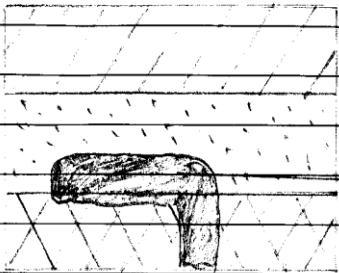
Finally, the candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks had partial understanding on the concept of volcanism, especially on the types of volcanoes according to their mode of formation. Some of them provided relevant introduction but failed to provide relevant types of volcanoes hence they mixed up the correct and incorrect ones. Others provided intrusive volcanic features, such as *sill*, *dyke*, *batholith*, *laccolith* and *lopolith*. In

addition, they provided classification of intrusive igneous rocks, such as *hypabyssal* and *plutonic volcanoes*. A good number of candidates also provided types of volcanoes according to their activities, such as *active*, *dormant* and *extinct volcanoes*, which enabled them to score 01 mark only. Others explained different classification of volcanoes according to the different variables. For example, one candidate wrote: *chemical composition* (i.e. *acidic and basic volcanoes*) and *nature of eruption* (i.e. *Peaceful and violent eruption volcanoes*). The variations on their responses were determined by partial understanding of the classification of volcanic features. Extract 9.2 below is a sample of poor responses.

### Extract 9.2

9.	<p>Volcano refer to the movement of molten material from the interior of the earth's crust and cools and solidified within or outside the earth's crust. Volcanos according to their mode of formation the following are the some:</p>	
	<p>Batholith whereby this is a large mass of magma that cools and solidifying along the bedding plane.</p>	
	<p>Laccolith whereby this is a dome shaped features with flat surface solidify along the bedding plane force the rock of strata to bend upward forming a feature like mushroom.</p>	
		<p>Batholith</p>

9.	Lopolith whereby this is large saucer mass of magma cools and solidify beneath the earth crust	
		Lopolith
	Phacolith whereby this is a mass of magma that cools and solidify along the crest of anticline and the crest of syncline.	
		Phacolith
	Dyke whereby this is a large mass of magma that cut across the bedding plane.	
		Dyke.
	Sill whereby this is a sheet of magma that lie along the bedding plane after being cooled and solidified.	

9		Sill
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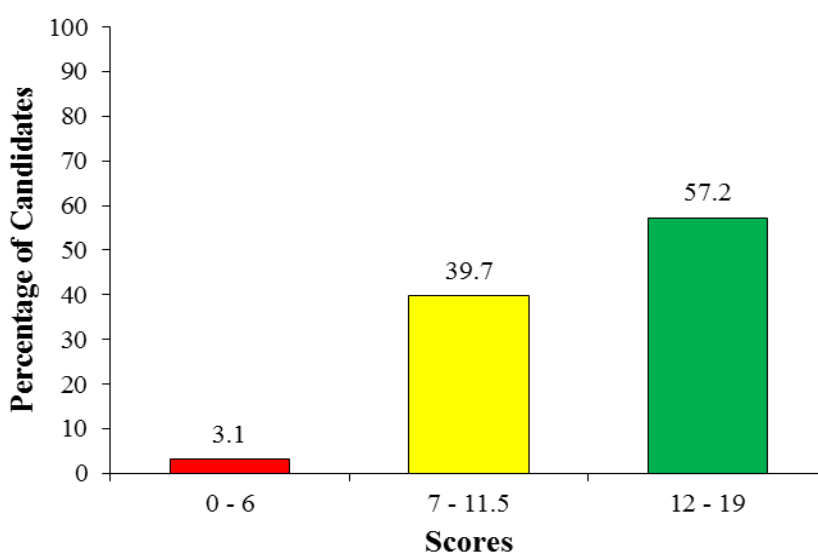
Extract 9.2 represents a candidate who managed to give correct definition of volcanoes but described intrusive volcanic features instead of volcanoes according to their mode of formation.

## 2.2 PART II: 113/2 GEOGRAPHY PAPER TWO

### SECTION A: Population and Development

#### 2.2.1 Question 1: Population and Development

This question instructed the candidates to provide eight points accounting for high fertility rate in Tanzania. It was one of the questions with high frequency since 33,306 (90.5%) opted for it. The general performance in this question was also good since 57.2 percent scored from 12 to 19 marks; 39.7 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 3.1 percent scored from 0 to 6 marks. Total marks allocated for this question was 20. This data indicates that the performance of candidates in this question was good as 96.9 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above as illustrated in Figure1 below.



**Figure 1:** A Trend of the Candidates' Performance in Question 1.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 were able to understand the demand of the question. They had good knowledge on the subject matter and good writing skills since they were able to organize their responses in a logical manner. They also managed to provide eight points accounting for high fertility rate in Tanzania, such as: *improvement in food production, early marriage, religious beliefs, economic factors, low level of female education, cultural aspects, poor government support, poor family planning and improved health facilities*. The variations of their scores were determined by

the strengths and correctness of their explanations. Extract 1.1 illustrates a sample of the candidate who performed well.

### Extract 1.1

1.	Fertility rate refers to the number of live birth per year per 1000 people in the population. Tanzania is one of the country that experience high fertility rate in the world that reach to 54.	
	High fertility rate in Tanzania is influenced by the following factor:	
	Low implementation of family planning education, - In Tanzania most majority have not idea on use of family planning method but few minority has family planning education especially in town. In rural area experience high fertility rate since the family planning method and education had not reached.	
	Availability of food, In most of tribes in Tanzania prefer to have a children according to the availability of food. There were experienced in agriculturalist society and pastoralist. Example in Masai and Sukuma societies.	
	Poor population policy, - The policy formulated in Tanzania have no direct target to control the population. So its implementation is low due to failure in organizing and controlling. These led to be neglected by Tanzanian since the policy formulated had no any action and implementation.	
	Labour availability, - In some societies in	

1	<p>Tanzania takes child as source of labour. And once the family have large number of children use the children for taken activities such as agriculture. So many family bear more child in order to survive for agriculture activities. Example in Sukuma Society.</p> <p>Modernization:- These were local much in urban area. In now day children mature faster than their ages. These encourage high fertility rate since people engage in reproduction before he/she reach in the acceptable age.</p> <p>Improvement of Social services:- Due to the improvement of social services like health and education services the fertility rate increase also the life expectancy increase. Improvement in health services led to reduce child mortality rate in Tanzania.</p> <p>Religion Influence:- High fertility rate in Tanzania was influenced by religion rules and words. Most of the religion does not agreed on <del>the</del> using of modern method of family planning and use some of words for leader to implement in the society to oppose the use of the modern method. Example in catholic.</p> <p>Cultural aspects:- These include early marriage, polygamy, sex preference and naming of the relatives. In some tribes naming of child is according to their relatives such as grandmother, mother once the child been dinner in preferred sex they continue until give the preferred child to give a required name. as the result to family experience large number of children.</p> <p>Conclusively In order Tanzania to overcome the effect of high fertility rate the government should for active and implemented policy on controlling population and encourage the use of method of control birth.</p>
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Extract 1.1 represents a candidate who managed to give reasons for high fertility rate in Tanzania, such as: low implementation of family planning education, availability of food, modernization, improvement of social services, religious influence and cultural aspects.



The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had some strengths and weaknesses in their responses. Some mixed relevant and irrelevant points, for example one candidates wrote *high mortality rate, migration, preventive checks* and *political stability* as the reasons for high fertility in Tanzania, which is not correct. Others repeated the same points by presenting them in other words, for instances *early marriage* and *forced marriage, poor method of preventing pregnancies* and *poor family planning programs*. On the other hand, majority of them provided partial explanation in their points which adversely affected their performance by scoring not more than 11.5 marks.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks were able to attempt the question partially by providing correct and incorrect points. They combined together factors for high fertility rate with the impact of high fertility rate. For example, one candidate pointed out: *increase of labour force, early marriage, increase population, increase in food production, utilization of resources, environmental degradation* and *rapid population growth*. However, those few correct points provided were partially explained which enabled them to score not more than 6.5 marks.

On the other hand, there were very few candidates (0.1%) who scored 0 mark. These candidates failed to understand the demands of the question. Instead of providing factors for high fertility rate in Tanzania, some of them provided causes of high mortality rate in Tanzania. For example, one candidate pointed out: *poor maternal health care, remoteness of the areas, poor transport and communication, ignorance, poverty, low level of science and technology and local ideologies* as well as *early pregnancies*. Others provided measures of controlling high fertility rate in Tanzania, such as: *the use family planning programs, provision of child and health care education, using of vasectomy, provision of better education to women* and *discouraging early marriages*. Extract 1.2 illustrates this.

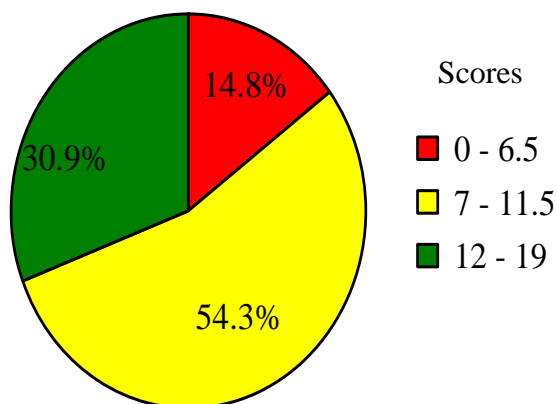
## Extract 1.2

01.	<p>Fertility rate refers to the death number of children born alive per thousands of live birth that are below one year. High fertility rate this is a large number of children born alive. Tanzania is among the countries experiencing high fertility rate. Example it is recorded that there's a great number of born children dying at the hospitals. The following are the causes of high birth rate in Tanzania;</p> <p>Poor maternal healthcare, most of the Tanzanian women are poor and ... stay in remote area this makes them to be poor attendants for medical care and clinic and also they don't feed on balance diet due to different ideologies. Example eating eggs will produce a baby with no hair. Hence this results to giving birth to weak health babies that die after a period of time.</p> <p>Remoteness around pregnant women staying in remote areas experience problems as they stay far from medical services such as hospital also they work long journeys to the clinic for delivery, this causes problems in delivering and problems (health problems) to the baby.</p> <p>Poor transport and communication, most of the local roads or roads far from the city lack efficient transport systems. There are also presence of unhealthy transport to a pregnant woman. Example Bob Motorcycles (Bodaboda), bicycles. This causes delays in delivery and danger to the babies that can attain diseases.</p> <p>Early pregnancies, in Tanzania large percent of girls get pregnant at their earlier ages this</p>	
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In Extract 1.2, a candidate explained reasons for high mortality rate instead of accounting for high fertility rate in Tanzania.

### 2.2.2 Question 2: Population and Development

This question instructed the candidate to examine four benefits and four problems of ‘one child policy’ in China. It was opted for by 10,943 (29.7%) of all candidates of which 54.3 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks; 30.9 percent scored from 12 to 19 marks and 14.8 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks. Total marks allocated for this question was 20. This data indicates that the performance of candidates in this question was good as 85.2 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above (from 7 to 19 marks) as illustrated in Figure 2.



**Figure 2:** A Trend of the Candidates' Performance in Question 2.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks managed to answer this question relatively well. This is probably because of adequate knowledge on the topic from which the question was derived. These candidates managed to examine benefits and problems of one child policy in China. For example, one candidate cited: *environmental conservation, increase in standard of living as benefits, ageing population, sex imbalance and violation of human rights as problems of the policy*. Extract 2.1 is a sample of a good response in this question.

## Extract 2.1

2.	<p>One child policy refers to the Chinese population policy that allows couples to have only a single child. The policy was introduced by the government in 1979 after a period of great population explosion during the reign of Mao Tse Tung. Mao Tse Tung was a socialist who came with an idea that China should rapidly increase her population in order to have a steady growth of economy in the 1950's. The effects of Mao's policy were successful in the pre first years but was followed by a great challenge of over population and high fertility rate that reached to about 6.5 in 1950's with a rise of over 55 million people <del>per</del> three year consecutively. This forced China to adopt one child policy and the policy has the following benefits to Chinese:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Has reduced pressure on natural resources; Chinese natural resources such as water, minerals and land was at stake if the population of China would have been growing with the speed that it had. Due to the policy millions of people were controlled to have large families that would have contributed to the pressure on the natural resources. For example the policy which has managed to control about (400) four hundred million births as the trend was going reduced 400 million people that would have increased pressure on natural resources hence increase pressure on that.</li><li>Has improved living standards; geographers suggests that over 120 million Chinese who lived in absolute poverty where</li></ul>
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2. been relieved due to increase of government revenue as now has less population to take care of. For example ~~the~~ government spends money in various economic activities rather than overpopulation problems.

Controls rapid population growth; the policy has managed to reduce over 400 million births since the year 1979 to 2008 while the fertility rate was 6.8 at 1950. It has been clearly seen that the population policy is helpful as there is a drop to 1.5 fertility rate in 2008.

Helps China to plan her economy; the control of population has helped the country to plan her economy as now it has power to make various plans such as extension of industries due to small group of children that are dependant. The good example is that now China is the second largest economy after USA but was nothing before the policy.

The matter is not a ~~one~~ one way traffic as it has the following problems

China now has ageing population; the number of aged people and those of the young is different as that of the old is higher because China had many people and abruptly stopped in reproducing. The good example is a report that was printed by the UN that says that Chinese population will have high number of aged people in 2050 than the children and youth in combination and demanding pension and care of dependent old aged people will rise.

2.	<p>The policy brought gender imbalance. In the beginning days of the enactment of the policy and abortion was allowed and female infanticides were the victim of this as they were mainly aborted as families preferred male children to female ones for example up to 2008 the ratio of male to female children was 118 to 100 female which is a wide range.</p> <p>The policy threatens industrial development in China the Chinese might lack workers to work in the industries one day as the policy leads to births of few people than those that <del>reper</del> perish due to deaths every day. Due to this one day working force will drop and that is bad for the industrial sector.</p> <p>Policy interferes human rights as the policy wants a single child those who doubt it are forced to abort, receive heavy punishment and sometimes forced to sterilise. This is against human right and one of the problems.</p> <p>Generally the outcome of the policy is good as China has managed to show a positive development after the policy. African countries should follow this good example to block the speed population growth which is brought by high fertility rate.</p>
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Extract 2.1 indicates a candidate who was able to examine benefits and problems of one child policy such as: environmental conservation, increase in standard of living as benefits, ageing population, sex imbalance and violation of human rights as problems of the policy.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had inadequate knowledge of the subject matter. They failed to focus on the demands of the question, consequently they provided fewer points. Others were able to attempt well on some parts of the question. They were not able to meet exactly what the question demanded. Some of these mentioned only three to four correct points on benefits, such as: *reduced pressure on land*,

*improvement in life standard of the people and two on problems of one child policy, such as it accelerates gender imbalance, increased aged population.* Others were able to mention a reasonable number of points as the question demanded them but provided partial explanation on each point. Some points were: *reduced fertility rate, improvement of social services, reduced rate of over population*, as a result their scores ranged from 7 to 11.5 marks.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks were able to attempt the question partially by providing correct and incorrect points. For example, one candidate pointed out that *it stimulates science and technology, decreased number of people and poor implementation of the policy*. Majority of them showed poor understanding of the subject matter since some of them mixed up relevant and irrelevant responses. Furthermore, these candidates had poor mastery of English language as they failed to express themselves. Some of them responded only on the benefits of ‘one child policy’ in China without explaining the problems as the question instructed them. Others explained only few points with partial explanation which enabled them to score not more than 6.5 marks.

On the other hand, six candidates scored zero mark. Some of these candidates failed to understand the demand of the question, others had poor knowledge of the one child policy in China while most of them had poor organization skills. For example, one candidate gave incorrect responses, such as: *abortion becomes compulsory, marriage was set and glory certification introduced* as benefits of ‘one child’ policy in China. Also the candidates wrote *poor policy implementation and resistance from the rural* as the problems of one child policy in China. Extract 2.2 is a sample of poor responses.

## Extract 2.2

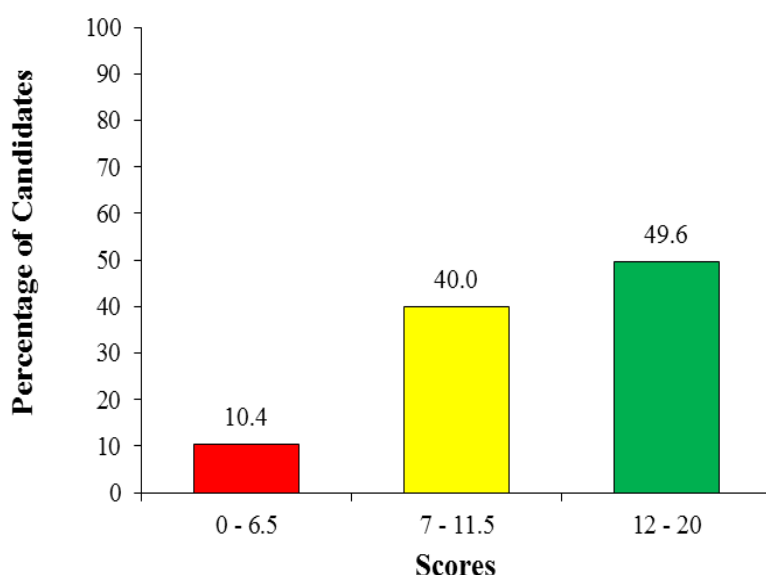
	Industrial development:- This is due to the fact	
2.	that raw material are sent to the industries to process Industries require if the population if <del>can</del> could have not been controll raw material could have been used for good and hence damage in the Industries.	
	Improvement of health services:- Maternal and child health are well cared due to the fact that a couple have to give birth just to a one child so good care is needed to protect the baby for his/her survival.	
	Women Empowerment:- Mostly in rural area - women started to engage in different economic sectors due to the reason that they do not have to stay at home looking after many child. Instead they go out for work and are equal treated, <del>not</del> not segregated from male. hence the "one child policy" helps in women empowerment	
	Despite of the benefits the policy also has some problems. The following are the problem of 'One child policy' in China:-	
	Sex preference:- The traditional society based on sons bearing and hence if it happened that a woman has given birth to a baby girl, The family will keep on going for the birth till they get the son of their choice hence this led to the increase of population and hence failure of the policy.	
	It lead to the increase in death of girl infants:- If it happened that the family wanted a baby boy and unfortunately a baby girl came first they tend to kill the baby, or abandon hence it lead to the high death rate	
	The relaxation of the policy:- During the formulation of the policy it states that one child per couple but later on they relaxed and the restriction was not like this it was before because it permitted One child per family in Urban areas and two children in rural areas.	

Extract 2.2 represents a candidate who failed to meet the demand of the question by providing irrelevant points.



### 2.2.3 Question 3: Population and Development

This question instructed the candidates to discuss eight impact of rapid population growth to the environment. It was opted for by 29,335 (79.7%) of all candidates of which 49.6 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks; 40.0 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 10.4 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks. Total marks allocated for this question was 20. This data indicates that the performance of candidates in this question was good as 89.6 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above as illustrated in Figure 3 below.



**Figure 3:** Trend of the Candidates' Performance in Question 3.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 20 marks had sufficient knowledge on the population issues. These candidates were able to provide relevant and good arguments with supportive examples. For example, one candidate pointed out: *exhaustion of natural resources, increase of environmental pollution, land degradation, global warming, destruction of water catchment area, eruption and spread of diseases, deforestation, poor social services, loss of biodiversity and deterioration of aquatic resources*. Such good responses showed that these candidates had the ability to transfer classroom knowledge from the topic and relate it with daily real life situation of rapid population growth on their environment. Extract 3.1 is a sample of such good responses.

### Extract 3.1

3	<p>Rapid population growth, refers to the increase of people within the society who are able to attain the natural resources available. Rapid population growth have influenced by various factors such as birth rate, Immigration and Improvement of Social Services. Rapid population growth occurs in various areas mainly in developing countries which experiences poor population control policy like Tanzania. The following are impact of rapid population growth to the environment in various countries.</p> <p>    Led to the deforestation practices. Such that rapid population growth enhances people to cut down trees as to construct settlements, where by then the people cut down trees and construct buildings for their betterment life, hence they destruct the environment.</p> <p>    Accelerates to the <del>rap</del> land degradation. Such that the high increase of people lead to the degradation of the land as people constructs roads, building for settlement industries, hence the land degrades as it accelerates to the soil erosion, such that this becomes obstacle to environment.</p> <p>    Overutilization of resources such as forest, minerals, land. Such that the increase of population leads of over utilisation of the resources available hence people uses their knowledge to engage effectively on the use of the resources.</p>
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3	<p>Loss of biodiversity, Such that some of living organism disappears this include of macro and micro living organisms who are found on the surface such that the organisms disappears through various acts such as construction activities, deforestation activities, where by these activities accelerate to the disappearance of organisms.</p> <p>Soil erosion also is among the impact of rapid population growth. Where by this means that the removal of upper and thinner of the soil particles, this is because of various activities which result to the increase of people rapidly such as overgrazing, construction activities.</p> <p>Air pollution also is accelerated to the increase of the people rapidly. Such that within the population various activities are conducted such as industrial activities as they generate to air pollution where by also the movement of vehicles also accelerates to air pollution, hence the increase of people in rapid way brought to negative effect in environment.</p> <p>Occurance of drought condition to the place. Such that the increase of people rapidly led to the deforestation activities to take place, such that facilitates to the inadequate of rain falls as because of cutting downs of trees which leads to the formation of rainfall, hence the inadequate of rainfall brought the occurrence of drought condition to the environment.</p>	
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3	led to the water pollution.	
	Such that the increase of the population rapidly led to the increases of wastes that they also dumps to the water bodies, as they make addition of unwanted waste to the water bodies, hence they accelerate to the water pollution.	
	Increase of global warming to the environment as it accelerate to the death of some living organism species. Such that the situation of cutting down trees leads to the increase of temperature to the earth surface as the rays becomes direct without being absorb by the vegetation, hence led to the global warming.	
	led to the spread of disease to the environment through air. Such that the increase of large number of people in an area facilitates to the spread of disease as the people exchanges there air, such as malaria, Influenza where by then the increase of people facilitates to the problem that encounter environment.	
	Generally, Rapid Population growth has various impacts not only to the environment. Such that the situation have lead to the increase of crimes, Increase of beggars to the society also high rate of spread of disease and also the <del>the</del> situation also accelerated to the transfer of technology from one person to another within the society.	

Extract 3.1 represents a candidate who managed to give 8 impact of rapid population growth to the environment, such as exhaustion of natural resources, increase in environmental pollution, global warming, destruction of water catchment areas, land degradation, soil erosion, deforestation and eruption of diseases.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had showed average understanding of the population issues. Some were able to point out the impact of rapid population growth but provided partial connection with the environment as a result they were not able to score above 11.5 marks. Others provided few correct impact of rapid population growth which could not enable them to meet the desired number of points demanded by the question. Most of the candidates in this group had good organization of their responses by having a clear start and good end of the question which helped them to add value in their responses.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks had insufficient knowledge on population issue. Most of their scores were obtained from a good start or good ending of the question which enables them to score from one to three marks. However, others mixed up relevant and irrelevant points, for instance one candidate mixed up the following points with some correct points, such as: *migration, global warming, urbanization, environmental pollution, high dependency economy, soil erosion and improvement of social services*. With such responses their scores never exceeded 6.5 marks.

The candidates who scored 0 mark failed completely to understand the demand of the question and also had poor knowledge of English language and poor organization skills as they failed to write correct grammar. Some of the candidates explained the social and economical problems caused by rapid population growth. For example, one candidate explained: *shortage of food, increase of social crime, inadequate social services, and unemployment*. Others provided the importance of population growth, such as: *growth of industries, promote development in science and technology, growth of towns, and availability of labour force*. Extract 3.2 is a sample of such poor responses.

### Extract 3.2

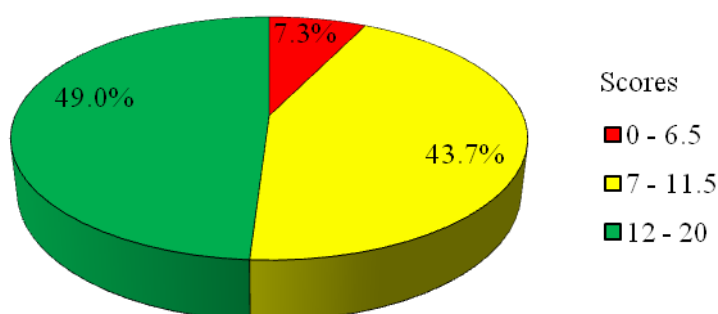
3.	<p>Labour force are increased. The growth of population on the environment lead to the increase of labours that can lead to the increase in production since labour used in different economic sector like in agriculture activities.</p> <p>lead to Spread of technology. Rapid population on the environment lead to the development of technology which can be used to utilize the resources available such as land and water.</p> <p>lead industrial and trade development on the environment, since high population growth provide market for selling industrial goods which lead to increase in selling and buying of goods.</p> <p>It increase production, Rapid population helps in increasing in production, this is through that population cause the availability of labour that can help in production and participating in various activity like merchant in Dar-es-Salaam.</p> <p>Not only positive impact but also there is negative impact due to rapid population to the environment, which are as follows.</p> <p>Increase dependence ratio among the people, this is because people used either to have many children with low capital other used to make prostitution which lead to increase of dependence ratio.</p> <p>Unemployment. Rapid population to the environment cause people to stay with no job since the economic sector available is so limited enough to employ the whole people. Example in Dar-es-Salaam a lot of people have no job.</p> <p>Poor housing and social services, this is because the available social services like health centre, food supply, electricity and water supply are few in order to reach the whole population and also due to jobs lead to the construction of poor house since they have no source of income.</p>	
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Extract 3.2 indicates a candidate who wrote the social and economic impact of rapid population growth instead of impact of population growth to the environment.

## Section B: Regional Focal Studies

### 2.2.4 Question 4: Transport and Communication

This question instructed the candidates to analyse eight problems facing transport and communication sector in Tanzania. It was one of the questions with high frequency since 33,040 (89.8%) of all candidates opted for it, of which 49.0 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks; 43.7 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 7.3 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks. Total marks allocated for this question was 20. This data indicates that the performance of candidates in this question was good as 92.7 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above as illustrates in Figure 4 below.



**Figure 4:** A Trend of the Candidates' Performance in Question 4.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 20 marks were able to provide relevant facts on problems facing transport and communication sector in Tanzania. For example, one candidate wrote: *low capital, remoteness, climatic condition, physical barrier like mountains, repairing cost, low level in science and technology, traffic congestion, language barrier as well as overloading of trucks and vehicles which damage the infrastructure*. Good performance of candidates in this question was probably attributed to the facts that they use transport and communication in their daily life, therefore it was easy for them to analyse the problems facing this sector. Extract 4.1 below is a sample of such good responses.

#### Extract 4.1

4		
	<p>Transport and communication, refers to the pattern that allows movement or flow of information from one point to another or a place, Transport and communication is accompanied by Road, railway, Air and pipeline example TAZARA and TAZAMA, also roads in Tanzania from one point to another example Highway road from ARUSHA to DAR, also railway lines moreover Telephone links from one place to another. Despite of the above Tanzania is facing a lot of problems facing transport and communication.</p>	
	<p>Remoteness of some areas (Nature of the land), it is one of the problems Tanzania is facing as most of the areas are remote therefore it brings about difficulty in road construction or Telephone links example Tairua road in most of the northern Arusha areas like Olthoti, Olgilai and other more. it is because of the remoteness of a given place. Therefore this is a problem to Tanzania that the roads are facing at large.</p>	



4 Low level of science and Technology  
for the other problem the sector is facing  
example Tanzanian Trains Use fuel, while  
developed nation trains Use electricity, Therefore  
it is well seen that Tanzania is lagging behind  
internally of development and technology also Tan-  
zania telephone links example Vodacom TTEL still  
Use wires to link network, therefore this is  
a problem to the transport and communication sector

High maintenance cost, maintain-  
ing of the roads is a big problem to the trans-  
port and communication sector as a lot of mo-  
ney are needed year to repair roads or railw-  
ays and this is a problem since Tanzania is  
still a developing country and its economy cannot  
afford the above that is why most of the Tanza-  
nian roads example have holes not well structur-  
ed and other means.

Insufficient capital for construction,  
Also the sector lacks sufficient capital to consti-  
tute a well advanced transport and communication  
infrastructure due to the high cost that the sector  
incurs example Employment of engineers, also la-  
bour and the heavy vehicle and machinery, there-  
fore the problem of capital hinders the sectors  
development hence it is a problem.

Also Theft and corruption, example  
on railways, Iron bars from the railways are  
stolen at large due to poverty, mostly also the  
Telephone link wires are cut down and sold, also  
some leaders in the sector are corrupt hence em-  
ploy cheap and unqualified companies in consti-

4. chon of the road hence Unqualified and poor quality roads this are all the problems the sector is facing

Destruction of the road by heavy loaded (duty) vehicles; some vehicles exceed the road requirement example it may load 10 tonnes, vehicle like this example semi-trailers like scamm a destroy the road due to the load they carry and the pressure they exert on the road leads to a sinking of the road position hence after sometime the road is left with holes, which can even influence accidents therefore this is the other problem the sector is facing.

Insufficient skilled labour (officials) in the sector, it is the other problem they are facing as most of the skilled officials example engineers come from abroad example ETHiopia therefore it is a problem to the sector since it incurs a lot of cost to pay and employ a foreigner compared to a Tanzanian hence this increases more cost to the sector when it comes to roads or railway construction in Tanzania.

Low Government support, it is the other problem that the industry is facing as there is a limited support from the government due to the amount of money provided to the sector it is not sufficient for the improvement maintenance and construction of quality roads and railways that is why some areas up to today have no <sup>well</sup> road patterns example Bukoba in Kagera.

In summary the government should play its part and improve the roads and railway towards the advanced technology examples in USA.

Extract 4.1 indicates a candidate who managed to analyse problems facing transport and communication sector in Tanzania, such as: low level of capital invested, cost, climatic conditions, physical barriers and low level of science and technologies.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks managed to meet partly the demand of the question. Some managed to have good organization of their responses by having good start and good end mark of the question. Others pointed few correct points with partial explanations or wrong explanation. For example, one candidate wrote: *Lack of funds, climatic conditions, political conflicts, relief, and poor infrastructures.*

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks provided only relative introduction and conclusion which covered one to three marks. However, in the main body which carried more weight, some of the candidates mixed up relevant and irrelevant points on the problems facing transport and communication sector. For example, one candidate wrote: *frequent occurrence of accidents, absent of skilled labour, lack of enough raw materials, corruption by traffics, low enforcement of the laws, occurrence of earthquakes and high tax.* Others analysed factors hindering development of transport and communication sector in Tanzania, such as: *poor infrastructure, unskilled labour, poor government support, accidents and poor power supply.* Some wrote *poor infrastructures, scarcity of travelling vessels, low market, and ignorance.* Extract 4.2 is a sample of such responses.

## Extract 4.2

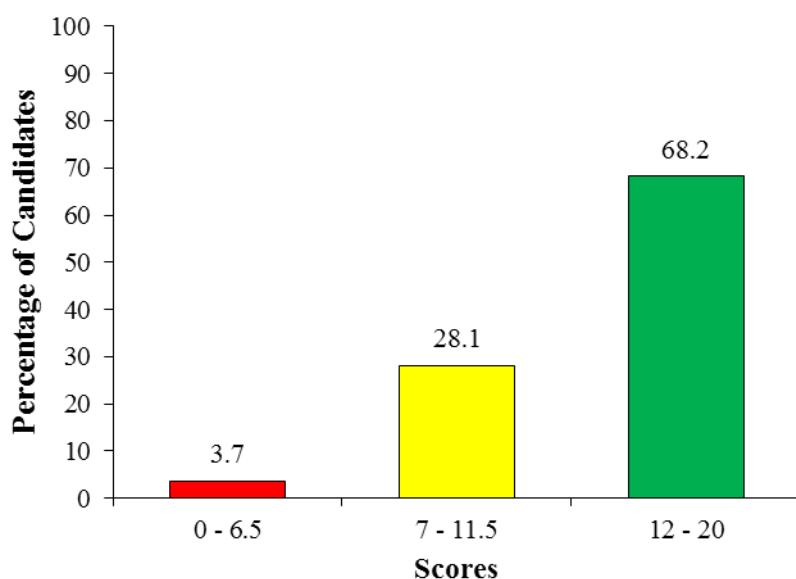
4.	<p>Transport and communication sector is the sector of great infrastructure in the country and social services to the citizens. The things like roads, railways and some like phones, cell phone and computers are the example of transport and communication. The transport and communication sector here in Tanzania has challenges or problems that facing it like The following;</p> <p>The lack of good government support in the sector since you may find different road in Tanzania places they don't have quality and government still there doing Nothing. We must protect and improve our roads to be of good quality like of our fellow country not like Kenya.</p> <p>Low Equality of our roads in every were especiall at the village places there are some areas you may not reach just because there is no way to reach any if you want to there you may use many days to reach the place. Example the place like Kishumundu at Morogoro Kilimanjaro.</p> <p>The occurrence of frequently accidents to the roads a thing which make us to loose our love ones and the power of country reduce just because of roads accident that are very rare not to here about it even for a single day. Example at Wami.</p> <p>The presence of bandits along the roads during the journey that the bandits try to rob people in the car by taking their money, phones, suitcases and even their clothes which they are wearing and leave them naked. Example here in Tanzania a place called Ujigichu at Morogoro.</p>	
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4.	<p>The problem of population growth of the people by the time of journey like Dar-es-salaam you may find people at morning hours that they fight for the transport just because they are many in numbers. And in the term of car you may find jam everytime you pass the road especially at Ubungo bus station.</p> <p>The damage of traffic signs in the roads during the journey you may find the roads signs are not seen very good or their not completely like you may find a place suppose to be bumps there is no bumps or thing which lead to the road accident everyday.</p> <p>Globalisation in communication sector has also bring a problem to the society where by you find youth of nowadays changing just because they are using smart phones in wrong way like following other people life and wasting time chatting internet.</p> <p>The problem of distraction of cultural by the communication sector that at the first place we did not have this type of thing and nowadays has change the life of many people by the way of eating wearing style and even talking.</p> <p>In spite of the problems of transport and communication until the development we got from it its like no wastage of time like before that nowadays we have many cars to rush our work out.</p>	
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Extract 4.2 indicates a candidate who mixed relevant and irrelevant points in explaining problems facing transport and communication sector in Tanzania.

### 2.2.5 Question 5: Sustainable Use of Forestry

This question instructed the candidates to justify with six points the statement that “Timber industry and environmental conservation are incompatible”. Few candidates (27%) opted for this question but their performance was good as the majority of the candidates (68.2%) scored from 12 to 20 marks; 28.1 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 3.7 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks. This data indicates that the performance of candidates in this question was good as 96.3 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above (7 to 20 marks) as illustrated in Figure 5 below.



**Figure 5:** A Trend of the Candidates' Performance in Question 5.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 20 marks showed high understanding of the question since they were able to meet the demands of the question. These candidates showed high ability of transferring the knowledge gained in class into the real life situation. They had good framework and organization of their responses from the introductory part of the question to the end point; they clearly showed the effects of timber industry on the environment, such as: *acceleration of soil erosion, destruction of water catchment areas, loss of biodiversity, drought and desertification and emission of toxic gases*. Furthermore, they provided relevant conclusion. However, the clarity and relevance of their explanations caused variation of their scores from 12 to 20 marks. Extract 5.1 is a sample of one of the good responses.

### Extract 5.1

5	<p>Timber Industry refers to the process which involves the exploitation of trees for different uses. Environmental Conservation is the situation of taking care of environment for the future generation. The development of <del>Industry</del> Timber Industry in different places in the world especially in Tropical Zone like Gabon where different species like Ebony are found in abundance has brought many effects on the environment conservation. The following are the effects brought by timber industry to the environment:</p> <p>Deforestation, is the cutting of trees for different uses without planting other trees. Timber Industry in any place involves the process of cutting trees in order to feed the industry. If this process takes place for so long time the land or environment becomes bare hence contributing to the <del>see</del> scarcity of trees.</p> <p>Loss of Biodiversity, the process of cutting trees leads to the loss of species of both flora and fauna. For example in Gabon, different species has been cleared due to the over exploitation of the trees to feed timber industries.</p> <p>Also change in climate, exploitation of trees can lead to the absence of rainfall due to absence of transpiration from the trees. Also the industries produce both Methane and also Chlorofluorocarbon gases which deplete ozone layer whereby it in turn causes global warming thus posing a big challenge in the process of conserving environment.</p> <p>Timber Industry lead and cause Desertification, this due to continuation process of exploiting</p>	
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5	the forest resources for the industrial development, in doing so the area become bare making it easy for the other agents of erosion to take place easily like wind and water clearing the area turning it into desert.	
	Land degradation, this can be caused due to the time of establishing the location of industry, where machines are used in degrading the land to pave the way for the location of industry in a certain area. Also the use of heavy machines during the time of exploitation contribute much to the land degradation making it impossible in the whole process of environment conservation.	
	Also, Environmental pollution, this means the introduction of unwanted materials on the land, this can be caused due to the chemicals produced by those timber industry in an area. Also the chemical may also flow into the water bodies. This cause a big challenge in the process of conserving environment.	
	In order to avoid the impact of Timber industry to the environment there should be introduction of other economic activities to be engage like agricultural sector to avoid the destruction of environment to conserve them for different purposes especially for the future generation.	

Extract 5.1 represents a candidate who was able to justify clearly that timber industry and environmental conservation are incompatible.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks scored this question moderately. Some provide relevant introduction and conclusion as well as correct points but with partial explanations. Others fragmented some points into several points with the same meaning, for example drought and desertification, environmental degradation and soil erosion, destruction of ozone layer and air pollution.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks had several weaknesses in their responses. Some of them managed only to provide relevant introduction



and conclusion but their justifications based on the factors for the development of timber industry. Some provided partial introduction and conclusion and explained problems hindering the development of timber industry. Some of the points were: *overutilization of environmental resources, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and acidic rain.*

On the other hand, the candidates who scored 0 mark were not able to justify how timber industry and environmental conservation are incompatible thus they provided irrelevant responses, for instance one candidate provided importance of timber industry, such as: *promotion of employment opportunities, income generation to individual and government, provision of foreign currency and development of other sectors.* Some of them provided the importance of forestry resources which are: *promoting sustainable use of resources, promoting climatic conditions, help to protect drought, help to preserve biodiversity and promotion of better climatic conditions.* Others provided factors for the development of timber industry, such as: *availability of capital, improved infrastructures, availability of market, good government support, and presence of land as well as good climatic condition.* Extract 5.2 is a sample of candidate's poor responses.

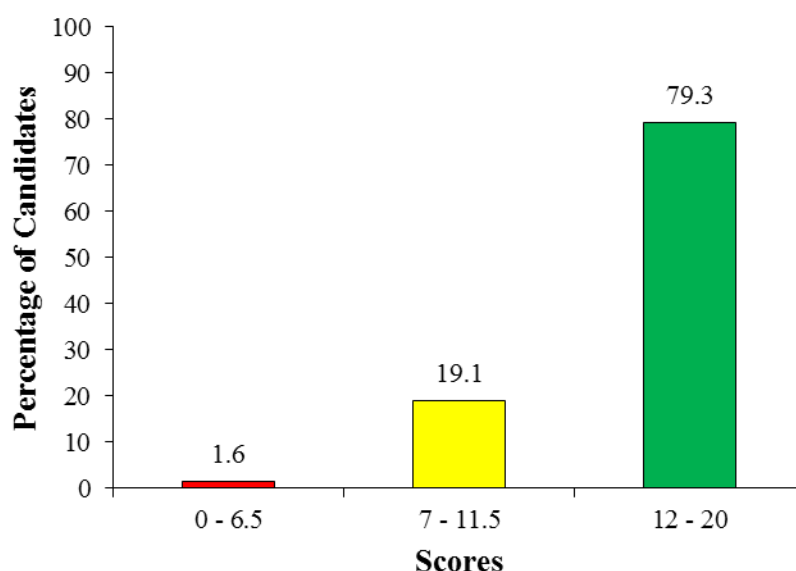
## Extract 5.2

5	<p>Timber Industry is the fundamental activity that involve the production of timber. While environmental Conservation is the situation where by conserve the environment through to reduce or control negative effect on the environment.</p> <p>It is true that timber industry and environmental Conservation are incompatible due to the problem that facing the development of that sector those problem are -</p> <p><b>Lack of Capital:</b> Most developing country have lack enough of Capital for support timber industry thus why lead to fail to development and environmental Conservation fail.</p> <p>Other that developed Country thus why lead timber industry fail to developed and environmental be pollute because have not poor science and technology.</p> <p><b>Poor Education System:</b> Most people in developing countries has uneducated for conducting timber industry and conserve environment thus why lead to fail for that sectors.</p> <p><b>Poor Government Policy or Support:</b> Most developing countries have poor policy but can engage in other sectors like Agricultural sector thus why this sector lead to fail to development and environment Conservation fail.</p> <p><b>Lack of Skilled Labours:</b> Timber industry and environmental Conservation fail to practice well due to presence of large number of unskilled labour thus why they lead country to lose income and be become to discourage other sectors.</p> <p><b>Poor Infrastructure:</b> In most developing country have poor transport and communication thus why fail to conduct well from one place to another and lead timber industry to decline and environmental pollution increase due to the labour does not transported from one area to another.</p>	
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Extract 5.2 is one part of a response from a candidate who explained problems facing timber industry instead of the problems of timber industry on the environment.

### 2.2.6 Question 6: Agricultural Development

This question instructed the candidates to justify with six points how agricultural sector is the backbone of Tanzania's economy. This was the most attempted question as 35,365 (96.1%) of all the candidates opted for it and their performance was good as 79.3 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks; 19.1 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 1.6 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks. Total marks allocated for this question was 20. These data indicate that the performance of candidates in this question was good as 98.4% of the candidates scored 35 marks and above as illustrates in Figure 6 below.



**Figure 6:** A Trend of the Candidates' Performance in Question 6.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 20 marks had good organization of their answers with most of the candidates focusing on the importance of agricultural sector. For example, one candidate argued that: *it provides employment opportunities, source of food to human and animals, provision of raw materials for industrial production, promoting international trade, income generation for the government and individuals, generation of capital and development of other economic sectors*. Moreover, they were able to associate their points with the development of Tanzania's economy. The variations of their scores were due to the strengths and clarity of explanations given. Good performance of candidates in this question probably resulted from the facts that most of the people in Tanzania are involved in agricultural

activities in one way or another. In addition, this topic is taught from primary school level thus probably candidates had a good background of some issues. Extract 6.1 below is an example of relevant responses from the candidates.

### Extract 6.1

6	<p>Agricultural sector is an economic sector which deals with livestock keeping and crops cultivation. In Tanzania about 80 percent of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. Agricultural activities are mostly practised in regions like Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Ruvuma and Rukwa. Agricultural sector is very important to the development of Tanzania's economy. The following is how agriculture is said to be the backbone of the Tanzania's economy;</p> <p>Provides employment to the largest population of the Tanzania, About 80% of the population in Tanzania are engaging in crops cultivation or pastoralism. Example in Iringa most of people have been employed in tea plantation also in Masailand the pastoralism became the main activity of the people. Therefore agricultural sector is very important to the development of economic sector in Tanzania.</p> <p>Stimulates the development of industrial sector, Most of industries in Tanzania have been influenced due to the presence of raw materials from the agricultural sector example cotton production in Mwanza played a great role to the development of Mwanza textile industry or MWATEX also presence of cattle in Arusha played a vital role to the development of Arusha meat industry which in turn led to economic development.</p> <p>Agricultural sector stimulates the development of trade activities, Through the agricultural activities the trade of Tanzania</p>
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6. develops both internal and external. Example - In external trade, Tanzania trades with neighbouring countries such as Uganda, Kenya and Malawi which contribute to the rise of foreign currency in our country. Hence through trade activities from the agricultural production economy of the country raised.

Agricultural sector stimulates the development of science and technology, through the importation of fertilizers, tractors as well as technicians the science and technology sector in Tanzania improved. For example in Tea production plantation which found in Iringa there are fertilizers, tractors as well as there is a research centre which opened. These agricultural activities are very essential to the economic growth of the country.

Agricultural sector provides national income, through foreign currency attainment and the tax paid by people dealing with agriculturalists such as investors the income of the country increases at a high rate. Agriculture being the backbone of the country contributes more than 45% of the national income which can be used to develop other activities in the country hence the rise of national economy in Tanzania.

It stimulates the development of infrastructures, due to agricultural activities the infrastructure of Tanzania develops since most of areas where the agricultural production takes place there must be easy

6	transport of materials and labours. Example the TUMAC road which built to southern highlands such as Mbeya and Iringa so as to simplify the transportation of people and goods to industrial areas such as Dar Es Salaam. Hence, agricultural sector plays very vital role to the country's economy raising.
	Conclusively, Agricultural sector is the main economic sector which large percent of the people in Tanzania depends on. There fore the government should take a look at this by improving the living stand and of the people in the country since without agriculture there is not no life because the agricultural sector is the only source of food in Tanzania.

Extract 6.1 shows responses from a script of a candidate who was able to justify well the importance of agricultural sector to Tanzania's economy.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had showed average understanding of the agricultural sector in Tanzania. Some were able to point out the importance of agricultural sector but were not able to link them directly with the Tanzania's economy as results they could not score above 11.5 marks. For example, one candidate wrote: *source of employment, development of infrastructures, increases national income, food production and source of raw materials*. Others provided few correct points showing the importance of agricultural sector for Tanzania's economy.

Moreover, the candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks had some weaknesses in their responses. Some of them managed to provide relevant introduction, but had partial explanations of their points and weak conclusion. Some mixed relevant and irrelevant points. For example, one candidate mixed the importance of agriculture and factors for the development of agricultural sector thus provided points like: *availability of capital, stimulates the growth of regions, availability of market, presence of skilled labour force, improved science and technology, good transport and communication and government support*.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored 0 mark failed to understand the demands of the question, which showed that they lacked knowledge on the subject matter. Furthermore, most of these candidates reflected inadequate skills on the subject matter hence provided irrelevant responses. For instance, one candidate explained problems facing agricultural sector in Tanzania, such as: *price fluctuation, competition from other sectors, pests and diseases, low level of science and technology, shortage of capital and poor policy implementation*. Another candidate provided factors for the development of agriculture, such as *good climatic condition, availability of capital, reliable market, good infrastructure* as well as *government support*. Extract 6.2 is an example of irrelevant responses.

## Extract 6.2

6	<p>Agriculture is a system of cultivation and animal keeping. It involves different system of farming such as cattle keeping, dairy, crops cultivation as well as ranching activities. Agriculture in Tanzania It occurs from different part of the country such as Mbeya, Iringa, Shinyanga (sisal)</p> <p>Agricultural sector in Tanzania is said to be a backbone to the economy due to the following reasons;</p> <p><b>Lack of enough capital;</b></p> <p>Due to the inadequate of capital for modernizing the system of agriculture sector in Tanzania has accelerate to be a problem for this sector due to the lack of enough capital for running the agriculture sector.</p> <p><b>Poor science and technology;</b></p> <p>Tanzania until now fail to modernize her agriculture sector due to the poor tools which are used for agriculture they tend to use hand hoe, instead of tractor because of lack of capital through this nowadays the agricultural sector has been faced by different problems.</p> <p><b>Poor government support;</b></p> <p>Also due to the poor government support to this sector become a big problem to the agricultural sector because the government does not support full this sector of agriculture, hence accelerate the agricultural sector to still underdeveloped.</p>
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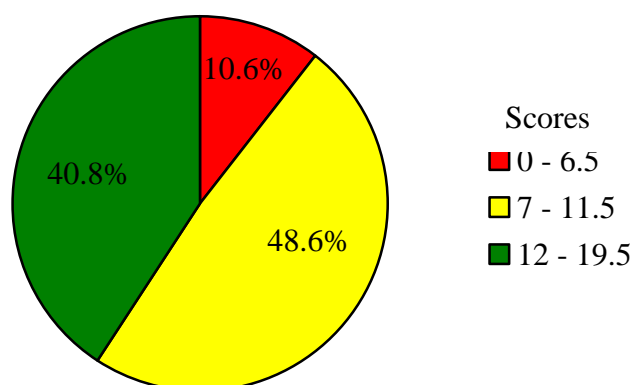


6	<u>Lack of Labour;</u>	
	Tanzania agricultural sector face the problem of lacking of skilled and unskilled labour because of that many people does not base much on agriculture their basing on other sectors like mining, fishing through this has faced much with the shortage of labour.	
	<u>Change of climatic condition;</u>	
	Due to the variation of climate on other part in the country bring about underdevelopment of agriculture sector due to the unreliable rainfall which can not support the growth of crops. Hence variation of climate become a problem for the agricultural sector to fail to develop.	
	<u>Poor transport and communication</u>	
	Agricultural sector faced with the poor transport and communication due to the some area tend to be unaccessibility no road can pass through due to heavy rainfall and accelerate water logging and also transportation of tool to reach the area where this activity take place become a problem due to physical factor under some area for agriculture to take place.	
	Generally Tanzania agricultural sector has been faced by different problems but can be modernized and improved if the improvement of marketing, good government support, introduction of irrigation scheme and provision of enough capital will be provided.	

Extract 6.2 is a sample of response from a candidate who provided irrelevant response of problems facing agricultural sector in Tanzania instead of the importance of agricultural sector to the Tanzania's economy.

### 2.2.7 Question 7: Sustainable Use of Fuel and Power

This question required the candidates to evaluate six dangers of nuclear power in the world by using Japan as an example. It was extensively omitted by many candidates as it was opted for by 9,136 (24.8%) of all candidates, of which 48.6 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks; 40.8 percent scored from 12 to 19.5 marks and 10.6 percent scored from 0 to 6.5. Total marks allocated for this question was 20. This data indicates that the performance of candidates in this question was good as 89.4 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above (from 7 to 19.5) as illustrated in Figure 7 below.



**Figure 7:** A Trend of the Candidates' Performance in Question 7.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19.5 marks were able to provide relevant introduction and conclusion. Moreover, some of them were able to evaluate the six dangers of nuclear power in the world, such as: *environmental deterioration, decline of economy, destruction of farm land, difficultness in handling the nuclear plant, disturbance of the world peace, effects of global warming and problems associated with nuclear plant site location*. Others explained only three to four points instead of six, hence scored lower marks. Extract 7.1 below is a sample of the candidate who attempted well this question.

## Extract 7.1

7.	<p>Nuclear energy refers to the non-renewable energy source which are extracted from the earth's crust as other minerals. Nuclear power can be used to manufacture several things which are processed after being <del>more</del> extracted from the earth's surface. Nuclear power has many dangerous effects on the world. The first country to produce nuclear energy is Japan. The following are the dangerous effects of nuclear power.</p> <p>It causes the land degradation; this is the deterioration of soil so as to make it unsafe for human consumption. Nuclear energy deteriorates the soil at the time when it is in the process of being dug from the soil. Where now the soil will be left with many pits which actually accelerate the soil degradation so this harms the environment.</p> <p>It causes the pollution to the soil; this is because the particles of nuclear energy are radioactive materials. When they are exposed out to the earth's surface, they can not disintegrate easily and this causes the soil to be unsafe for use, even for agriculture.</p> <p>It causes the occurrence of diseases; this is because of the outward exposure of the uranium radioactive materials which are used to manufacture nuclear power. When they get into contact with human beings or if they are taken by any means, it will cause the such persons to suffer much from diseases like cancer.</p>	
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7.	<p>It cause the occurrence of dangerous weapons; This is because the nuclear power is used to make the nuclear bombs which almost are dangerous to human being when it is exploded. Example Japan is one of the country which produce the nuclear bombs.</p> <p>It cause conflicts: This is a misunderstanding which occur between two sides because of the program of testing bombs. Some countries entered entered into conflict with another country because of being a member of producing nuclear power which are used to make bombs. Also conflict can occur when a producer country want to test a bombs towards neighbouring country. Example Germany entered into conflict with Japan because of Nuclear bombs.</p> <p>It cause of the loss of biodiversity. This is one of the dangerous effect of Nuclear power because when the nuclear power particles particles which are radioactive are exposed in the surface area all microorganisms and some plants will not survive unfortunately will die which now will decrease the amount of biodiversity in the environment.</p> <p>It cause replacement of people to another area. This is because in those areas where the mining of nuclear energy is taking place it become becomes toxic so there is not place for human to survive hence the most alternative to survive will be only to leave the place.</p> <p>Generally the extraction of Nuclear power has not only negative environment but also has valuable effect to the world because some people gets employed to extract it; also it increases the national income because the government will sell it so as to obtain income, also it cause the country to be well known because of being a member who produce nuclear energy.</p>
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In Extract 7.1, a candidate managed to evaluate six dangers of nuclear power in the world, such as: environmental deterioration, decline of economy, destruction of farmland, difficultness in handling the nuclear plant.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks were able to answer this question relatively well. Some of them provided relevant introduction and conclusion but their points had partial explanations, such as: *eruption of diseases, threatens the world peace, causes death of people, pollution, increases world terrorism, increases world political instability*. Some provided only four relevant points instead of six as the question demanded.

Moreover, the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks had several weaknesses in their responses. Some of the candidates misconceived the question by explaining the importance of nuclear power. Some provided irrelevant introduction, few correct points with partial explanations and also provided irrelevant conclusion. Others mixed up the correct points with incorrect ones. For instance, one of the candidates mixed up correct with incorrect points, such as: *it causes acidic rainfall, deflection of the ozone layer and increasing number of refugees*.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored 0 mark failed to understand the demand of the question. This might have been caused by lack of knowledge on the topic from which the question was derived. These candidates failed completely to evaluate the dangers of nuclear power in the world. On top of that, they were not able to provide relevant introduction and conclusion. Some of them provided the importance of nuclear power, such as: *encourage living standards, encourage development of science and technology, respectability and recognition of Japan, development of sectors in Japan and rise of dictatorship*. Extract 7.2 is a sample of candidate who provided irrelevant responses.

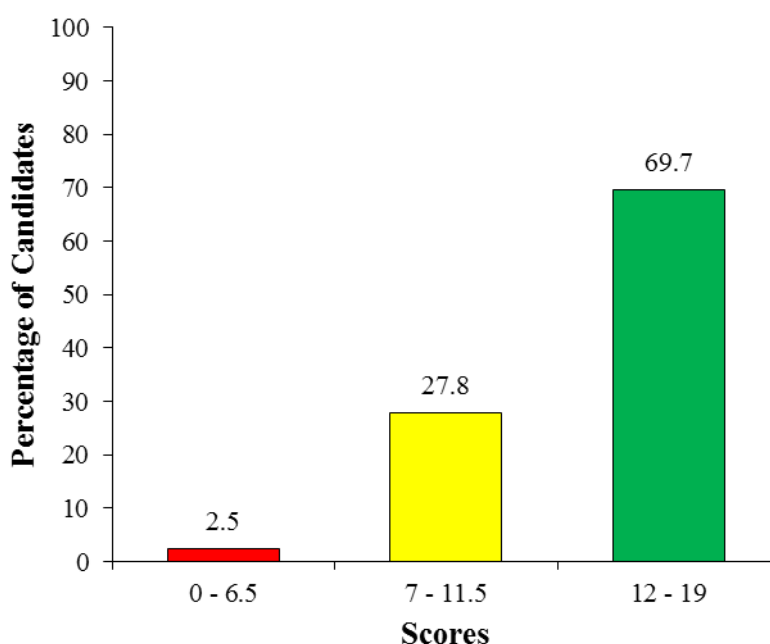
## Extract 7.2

7	<p>Encourage the living standard of the country. This is another danger from nuclear power in the world. Take an example North Korea threat on USA that they having a power to fight against him. so the situation it lead from nuclear power which they having.</p> <p>Encouraged the development of science and technology, This also is another danger from nuclear power.</p> <p>Because if the country having nuclear power must be source of war. Because any country who was having must create some weapons like gunpowder, atomic bombs and high machine on fighting and lead to the creation of ships in order to move from one place to another.</p> <p>Respectability and recognition of Japan to outside world be popular, This also led to the Japanese to be popular in the world. Because through that nuclear power Japan was creating high instruments on weapons. That's why was selling in another country which led to the Japan to be known in the whole world.</p> <p>Development of sector, if Japan was having nuclear weapons was developed on sector like shipping industry, motor vehicle in Nagasaki and Tokyo. so this may led the danger because now Japan having a power to produce any thing they want due to the nuclear power. Because Japan supply many instruments like machine, gun, atomic bombs to another country something are very bad.</p> <p>Also if Japan was having a nuclear power was led to the rise of dictatorship, dictators like Hideki Tojo who</p>
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Extract 7.2 indicates a candidate who failed to understand the demand of the question. He/she provided advantages of nuclear power in the world instead of dangers of nuclear power in the world.

### 2.2.8 Question 8: Livestock Keeping and Management

This question instructed the candidates to give eight points accounting for the development of dairy industry in the Netherlands. It was opted for by 22,820 (62.0%) of all candidates, of which 69.7 percent scored from 12 to 19 marks; 27.8 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 2.5 percent scored from 0 to 6.5. Total marks allocated for this question was 20. This data indicates that the performance of candidates in this question was good as 97.5 percent of the candidates scored 35 marks and above as illustrated in Figure 8 below.



**Figure 8:** A Trend of the Candidates' Performance in Question 8.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks were able to answer this question correctly by providing relevant introduction and conclusion and giving reasons for the development of dairy industry in Netherlands. For example, one candidate pointed out *favourable climatic condition, presence of highly developed research centers, availability of capital, advancement of science and technology, market, government support, availability of pastures, improved infrastructure and presence of skilled manpower*. Extract 8.1 is an example of good responses.

## Extract 8.1

8	<p>Dairy industry is the industries which dealing with the production of milk, butter and cheese. In the world the dairy farming has conducted in Netherlands, Denmark and some time to the African countries. But here is about the dairy farming industry in Netherlands. The following are the factors for the development of dairy industries in the Netherlands as well as</p> <p>Availability of capital for the facilitating in the production of enough supplies for milkers in Netherlands most of the people want using their capital for the purpose of developing two projects. So the presence of capital is the only way for the fulfilling their demands.</p> <p>The presence of enough pastures for the food of animals in order to increase two high production of milks. So if there is enough pastures in Netherlands has contributing to the development of the industry.</p> <p>The good government support. The government of Netherlands has supporting their people on the practicing of the production of milks by providing the loans and security. So through this leads to the development of dairy farming industry in Netherlands.</p> <p>Also the availability of reachable market. The development of dairy farming in Netherlands has influencing by the contribution of markets which consuming the products. Actually the Netherlands has connected the big market with other nations like United State of America who consumes all products.</p>	
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8	<p>Availability of viable infrastructures like roads and harbours. Netherland is the country which exists near the coast so their harbours and roads are good. So though this led to the development of dairy industry because it enhance the easy on the transportation of products.</p> <p>Availability of good species which produce the quality products. The development of dairy farming industries in Netherland has contributed due to the presence of good cows which produce high rate of milk which needs to the industry.</p> <p>The presence of good policy in Netherland has influence to the development of dairy industry. So the government of Netherland supporting to the development of the industry through introducing the good policies on the production of various products.</p> <p>The advancement of science and technology which uses by the Netherland has contributing to the development of dairy farming industry in Netherland. They use modern tools in the take the milk from the cows which make them the easy to their work.</p> <p>Generally, the development of dairy industry in Netherland has also contributing to increase of nation income and foreign currency. So this industries has provide the employment to the people. Through that the government of Netherland support to improve this farming in order to improve the living standard of the people.</p>	
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In Extract 8.1, a candidate managed to account for the development of dairy industry in Netherlands.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks responded well to the question. However, they had some weaknesses in their responses which hindered them to score above 11.5 marks. Most of them, managed to have a good start of the question and a correct ending. The variations of their scores

was determined by a number of relevant points each managed to provide at the core part of the question. Others mixed up relevant and irrelevant points.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks, some of them failed to provide relevant introduction, provided only few correct points without explanations. For example, one candidate explained *availability of skilled labour, availability of capital, availability of employment opportunity*. Another candidate described *availability of science and technology, availability of materials and availability of machines*.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored 0 mark failed to address the demand of the question. Majority of them could not figure out the meaning of the word ‘account for’, hence they provided irrelevant responses, for instance one candidate provided the importance of dairy industry in Netherlands, such as: *growth of the country, improvement of living standards, creation of good relationship, increase social services and increase economy of the country*. Others explained the problems facing dairy industry in Netherlands, such as: *environmental conservation, price fluctuation, improvement of soil fertility, over production, stiff competition*; while others responded on the problems facing dairy industry in Netherlands. Extract 8.2 is an example of poor responses.

## Extract 8.2

8.	<p>Dairy industry in the Netherlands has highly influenced the development of different sectors both economically, politically and socially in the area due to severe utilization of the profits attained from the industry.</p> <p>The following are the problems facing dairy farming industry in Netherlands.</p> <p><del>Environmental pollution</del> <sup>conservation</sup> Due to the high industrialization of Netherlands there has been several occurrence of acid rains causing severe damage to the cattle and the arable land for the growth of pastures hence affecting its effective development.</p> <p><del>In occurrence of</del> <sup>price fluctuation</sup> There have been frequent changes in the level of prices in Netherlands causing attainment of losses to majority whom have engaged in the industry.</p> <p><del>Involvement</del> <sup>in production</sup> <del>Loss of family farms</del> As a result of the influence of developing the industrial sectors many people have lost their land so as to give space for the establishment of industries hence causing problems in its development.</p> <p><del>Improvement</del> <sup>Decline</sup> in soil fertility. Due to frequent occurrence of acid rains the area has experienced loss in its soil fertility causing poor growth of pasture in most areas leading to low provision of food to the cattle hence causing its poor development.</p> <p><del>High</del> <sup>Low</sup> income to the farmers. The farmers attain low income through the <del>infrequent</del> frequent fluctuation of prices hence causing majority not to engage in the industry due to that</p>	
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8.	frequent problem <del>the sector</del> Dependence on <del>subsidies</del> . They depend on assistance from other areas so as to improve their dairy industry which are brought or given at high prices <del>which</del> causing majority to fear to engage in the dairy industry.	
	Over production. As a result of over production the people whom have engaged in the industry experience frequent loss because of high production <sup>with</sup> low rates of consumption causing them to sell their goods at very low prices which do not afford their <del>prices</del> <sup>costs</sup> of manufacturing.	
	Stiff competition from other nations like Denmark and Argentina which have also engaged in the dairy industry and severely improved in it because they have regarded it as the backbone of the nations economic development due to huge capital and income that they generate	
	Conclusively; Regardless of the problems that Netherlands has faced / is facing in the industry the industry has highly developed in the nation making the government to attain huge capital which they have used in developing other sectors like the agricultural sector.	

In Extract 8.2, a candidate failed to understand the demand of the question. He/she explained problems facing dairy industry in Netherland instead of factors accounting for the development of dairy industry.

### 3.0 PERFORMANCE OF CANDIDATES IN EACH TOPIC

The analysis of candidate's performance in each topic shows that, candidates had *good* performance in all the topics as they scored an average of 35 marks and above; these topics are *Agricultural Development* (98.4%), *Water Masses* (98.4%), *Livestock Keeping* (97.5%), *Sustainable Use of Forestry* (96.3%), *Photograph Interpretation* (93.7%), *Transport and Communication* (92.7%), *Topographic Map Interpretation* (90.7%), *Sustainable Use of Fuel Power* (89.4%), *Population and Development* (88.9%), *Simple Survey and Map Making* (82.7%), *The Dynamic Earth and Consequence* (81.76%), *Space Dynamics* (74.5%) and *Field Research Strategies* (66.9%). (See *appendix*).

### 4.0 CONCLUSION

As it has been observed in the analysis question wise, the performance in the Geography subject for Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2016 was good. The analysis shows that the candidates' good performance was caused by the ability of candidates to identify the demand of the question, candidates' sufficient knowledge on the subject matter, and proficiency in English language as well as computation and drawing skills. However, the candidates with weak performance revealed lack of these factors.

### 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Basing on the observation made through the Candidates' Item Response Analysis (CIRA) Report, in order to improve the performance of prospective candidates in this subject, the following are recommended:

- (a) Students and teachers should be encouraged to use English Language so as to improve their language skills. This can be done through various ways including the practices of speaking English inside and outside the classrooms, during their group discussion as well as the introduction of essay writing competitions in schools.
- (b) Practical activities should be carried out in these topics; topographical map interpretation, statistics, field research strategies, simple survey and map making and photographic map interpretation so as to improve students' skills in drawings, measurements, calculation, observation and recording.

- (c) Teachers should guide students to go through all topics across the Advanced Geography Syllabus to make exhaustive revision so as to equip them with knowledge and skills that are needed in answering examination questions.

## The performance Of Candidates Topic wise

S/N	Topic	ACSEE 2016		
		Number of question per topic	Percentage of Candidate who scored an average of 35 percent or more	Remarks
1.	<i>Agricultural Development</i>	1	98.4	Good
2.	<i>Water Masses</i>	1	98.4	Good
3.	<i>Livestock Keeping</i>	1	97.5	Good
4.	<i>Sustainable Use of Forestry</i>	1	96.3	Good
5.	<i>Photograph Interpretation</i>	1	93.7	Good
6.	<i>Transport and Communication</i>	1	92.7	Good
7.	<i>Topographic Map Interpretation</i>	1	93.7	Good
8.	<i>Sustainable Use of Fuel Power</i>	1	89.4	Good
9.	<i>Population and Development</i>	3	88.9	Good
10.	<i>Simple Survey and Map Making</i>	1	82.7	Good
11.	<i>The Dynamic Earth and Consequence</i>	2	81.5	Good
12.	<i>Space Dynamics</i>	2	74.5	Good
13.	<i>Field Research Strategies</i>	1	66.9	Good

