

ISESE O'LEVEL GEOGRAPHY MARKING GUIDE

SECTION A (16 marks)

1. @ 01 mark = 10 marks

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

2. @ 01 mark = 06 marks

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
J	H	I	D	A	F

SECTION B (54 marks)

3. @ Given scale 1:5000

Map distance = 12.2cm

From 1km = 100000cm

? = 50000cm

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}\text{km} \quad 0\frac{1}{2}\text{ mark}$$

$$\text{If } 1\text{cm} = \frac{1}{2}\text{km}$$

$$12.2\text{cm} = ?$$

$$1\text{cm} = \frac{12.2\text{cm} \times \frac{1}{2}\text{km}}{1\text{cm}}$$

$$1\text{cm} = 6.1\text{km}$$

$$= 6.1\text{km}$$

∴ Since, madam Angel went 3 times $6.1\text{km} \times 3 = 18.3\text{km}$ 01 mark

Total: $1\frac{1}{2}$ mark

b) i. Identify two points @ $0\frac{1}{2}$ mark = $0\frac{1}{2}$ mark

ii. Draw a straight line to join the points

iii. Use protractor to measure the angle from North clockwise.

ii) Bearing is 314° WNW 02 marks @ 01 mark

(c) Complete square = 0

Incomplete square = $\frac{46}{2} = 23$ squares. $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

$$\text{Total Squares} = \text{Comp. square} + \frac{\text{Inc. squares}}{2}$$

$$\frac{0 + 46}{2} = 23 \text{ squares} \quad \text{0 1/2 mark}$$

1 f $1\text{cm} = \frac{1}{2}\text{km}$
 $2\text{cm} = ?$

$$1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$$

Area of square = Side $\times$ Side

$$= 1 \text{ km} \times 1 \text{ km}$$

= 1 km^2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

1 square = 1 km²

23 squares = ? = 23km^2 01 mark

d-i. Agriculture due to presence of scattered cultivation all over the map.

ii. Lumbering due to presence of woodland all over the map. Any 2 points @ 0.5 mark = 2 mark.

iii. Fishing due to seasonal swamps all over the map.
and presence of stream at northern part of map.

② Woodland may be present ol mark

Solution 51 mark

Marks	Frequency (f)	Class mark (x)	fx	Cumulative frequency	d=x-A	fd
0-19	7	9.5	66.5	7	-40.5	-283.5
20-39	21	29.5	619.5	28	-20.5	-430.5
40-59	38	49.5	1881	66	-0.5	-19
60-79	27	69.5	1876.5	93	19.5	526.5
80-99	7	89.5	626.5	100	39.5	276.5

① Arithmetic mean ($\bar{x}$) = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$

$$= \frac{66.5 + 619.5 + 1881 + 1876.5 + 626.5}{7 + 21 + 38 + 27 + 7}$$

$$= \frac{5010}{100}$$

$$= 50.1$$

$$= 50.1$$

∴ Arithmetic mean = 50.1 02 marks

b) Mode ($\bar{x}$) = $L + \left(\frac{t_1}{t_1 + t_2} \right) i$

Where by

Modal class = 40-59 (Modal class is the class which contain highest number of frequency)

$$L = 40 - 0.5 = 39.5$$

$$t_1 = 38 - 21 = 17$$

$$t_2 = 38 - 27 = 11$$

$$i = 29.5 - 9.5 = 20$$

Hence, Mode ($\bar{x}$) = $39.5 + \left(\frac{17}{17+11} \right) 20$

$$= 39.5 + \left(\frac{17}{28} \right) 20$$

$$= 39.5 + (0.6 \times 20) = 39.5 + 12$$

$$= 51.5$$

∴ Mode is 51.5

02 marks

$$c) \text{ Median } (\bar{x}) = L + \left(\frac{\frac{N}{2} - \Sigma nb}{f_m} \right) i$$

Where by

Median class = 40-59 (Median class is the class which containing highest number of frequency.)

$$L = 40 - 0.5 = 39.5$$

$$N = 100$$

$$\Sigma nb = 28$$

$$f_m = 38$$

$$i = 29.5 - 9.5 = 20$$

$$= 39.5 + \left(\frac{\frac{100}{2} - 28}{38} \right) 20$$

$$= 39.5 + \left(\frac{50 - 28}{38} \right) 20$$

$$= 39.5 + \left(\frac{22}{38} \right) 20$$

$$= 39.5 + (0.58 \times 20)$$

$$= 39.5 + 11.6$$

$$= 51.1$$

Median is 51.1 02 marks

$$d) \text{ Actual mean } (\bar{x}) = A + \frac{\Sigma fd}{\Sigma f}$$

$$= 50 + \frac{76.5 + 526.5 + (-19) + (-430.5) + (-283.5)}{7 + 21 + 38 + 27 + 7}$$

$$= 50 + \frac{70}{100}$$

$$= 50 + 0.7$$

$$= 50.7$$

∴ The actual mean = 50.7 02 marks

5 (a) River regime

(i) Simple river regime :- Is the regime that has one period of maximum volume of water in the rain season and one period of minimum volume of water in the dry season.

(ii) Double regime :- It occurs where the river attains double the maximum and minimum volume of water.

(iii) Complex regime :- It is a regime of the river passing through various climatic regions.

(c) Positive impacts

i. They provide water for domestic and industrial areas.

ii. River provides habitats for aquatic animals.

iii. They can be used for transportation activities.

⇒ Negative impacts

i. They provide habitats for dangerous animals.

ii. Floods lead to loss of biodiversity.

iii. Spread of waterborne diseases.

6 (a) Booking in chain survey 1.5 mark

(b) In order to avoid unnecessary errors 1.5 mark

(c) All linear measurements should appear at the centre of the column and should start from the bottom upward.

(a) 02 marks = 06 marks

(ii) Features of the right hand side must be recorded at the right hand side and vice versa.

(iii) All the offsets and tie must be shown on the

side they appear along the survey line

7. (a) Vertical/Aerial photography.

Is the kind of photograph taken when the camera is elevated vertically at angle. 01 mark

(b) Features of vertical photograph. @ 01 mark = 04 marks

- i. It shows only the top view of the object.
- ii. It covers large area.
- iii. It has uniform scale.
- iv. Objects are not seen clearly.

(c) Setbacks @ 01 mark = 02 marks

- i. It is expensive.
- ii. Objects are not seen clearly.

(d) Differences between vertical and oblique photograph.

Vertical photograph	Oblique photograph.
i. It covers large area.	- It covers small area.
ii. It taken when the camera is elevated at angle 90° .	- It taken when the camera is elevated at angle less than 90° .
iii. It is used for map making.	- It is not used for map making.
iv. It shows only the top view of the object.	- It shows the top and the side view of the object.
v. It does not show horizon.	- It shows horizon.
vi. It has constant scale.	- The scale decrease from foreground to background.

Any three points @ 01 mark = 03 marks.

8 @ Earthquakes 01 mark

⑥ Seismograph 01 mark

③ Causes of Earthquake @ 01 mark = 03 marks

- i. Plate movement
- ii. Human activities
- iii. Falling of heavy objects from the atmosphere
- iv. Landslide. Any three points
- v. Faulting and folding

④ Effects of earthquakes @ 01 mark = 04 marks

- i. Formation of joints, cracks and faults
- ii. Fire outbreak
- iii. Loss of life Any four points
- iv. Destruction of properties
- v. Tsunami

SECTION C (30 marks)

9 Introduction :- The candidate should give the meaning of water management. 01½ mark

Main body :- The candidate should explain the importance of harbours in Tanzania 6 points

- i. It provides employment opportunities to the people
- ii. It is the source of government revenue
- iii. It is the source of foreign currency
- iv. It promotes international relations. Any six points
- v. It facilitates efficiency movement of people, goods and services. @ 02 points = 12 marks
- vi. It promotes the growth/development of trade.

Conclusion :- Any relevant conclusion 01½ mark

Total 15 marks.

10 Introduction :- Briefly explain the concept of rainfall.
⇒ Rainfall is the droplets of water falling from the atmosphere after condensation.

Main body :- Factors influencing amount of rainfall

- i. Ocean currents
- ii. Distance from The equator
- iii. Water bodies
- iv. Distance from the sea
- v. Human activities
- vi. Altitude
- vii. Prevailing winds.

Conclusion :- Any relevant conclusion

Introduction 01½ mark

Main body any 6 points @ 02 marks = 12 marks

Conclusion 01½ mark

Total 15 marks

11 Introduction :- Briefly explain the concept of chain survey

⇒ Chain survey is the process of determining ^{1½ marks} distance on the earth's surface by using chain or tape.

Main body :- Features of chain survey.

- i. It is important in construction activity.
- ii. It is simplest and commonest techniques of surveying. Any 6 points @ 02 marks = 12 marks
- iii. It saves time.
- iv. It does not involve complicated mathematical calculations.
- v. It involves few people to conduct the exercise.
- vi. It is important in setting boundaries.
- vii. The equipment can easily replace

Conclusion :- Any relevant conclusion. 01½ marks

Total 15 marks