

TANZANIA HEADS OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS COUNCIL (TAHISCO)

INTER ISLAMIC MOCK EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY 02

MARKING SCHEME

2026

1. Introduction

Any good and relevant description about age – sex pyramid or population structure.
(02marks)

Main body

Any 08 points @ **02 marks = (16 Marks)**

Conclusion. Any good conclusion = **(02 marks)**

Points

- (i) To determine population size of the country
- (ii) To determine age – sex proportion
- (iii) To determine dependency ration which can be high or low
- (iv) Helps to determine level of economic development, whether more advanced or less developed
- (v) To determine population growth rate, where is high, low or stationary
- (vi) Helps to determine life expectancy
- (vii) Helps to identify fertility and death rate
- (viii) Helps in the formulation of population control measures or policies e.g. family planning.
- (ix) To determine country's future demographic trend and possible outcomes
- (x) It can facilitate the planning process for social and economic development
- (xi) Helps deal with the effects of natural disasters like diseases

2. Introduction. Any good introduction. 01 mark

Main body

Any 6 points @ = 03 marks = 18 marks

Conclusion. Any good conclusion = **01 mark**

Points

- (i) Increase in dependency ration
- (ii) Congestions or overcrowding in various social and economic activities e.g. transportation, health centres.
- (iii) Diminishing output and fall in living standard
- (iv) Natural resources over utilization

- (v) Outbreak of diseases
- (vi) Land shortage which result into land fragmentation, conflicts
- (vii) Emergency of social evils like crimes, street children
- (viii) Unemployment problem

TOTAL = 20 Marks

3. Introduction 01mark

Main body

Any 06 points @ 03 marks = 18 marks

Conclusion **01mark**

Points

- (i) Loss of biodiversity
- (ii) Land degradation
- (iii) Emironmental pollution i.e. air population, water population
- (iv) Climate change
- (v) Formation of acid rain which interm damages vegetation, soil and water bodies
- (vi) Deforestation
- (vii) Health hazards (outbreak of diseases like respiratory diseases, cancers)

TOTAL 20 Marks

4. Introduction 01 mark

Mainbody

Any 06 points @ = 03 marks = 18 marks

Conclusion **01mark**

Points

- (i) Employment creation
- (ii) Promotion of other sectors such as agriculture, mining, transport and trade
- (iii) Increase in government revenue interms of taxes
- (iv) Development of infrastructures, e.g. electricity, roads and water system
- (v) Technological transfer and skills development
- (vi) Promotion of export and reduction of impots hence lead to self-sufficiency
- (vii) Increase in foreign exchange earnings in the country
- (viii) It encourages the improvement of social services such as education and health
- (ix) It lead to the diversification of the economy of the country and reduce reliance on one type of product

TOTAL = 20 Marks

5. Any good introduction **(01 mark)**

Main body

Any six points @ **03 marks = 18 marks**

Conclusion. Any good and relevant conclusion **(01 mark)**

Anthropogenic (human) factors that influence the development of the tourism sector in Switzerland

- (i) Well-developed transport network – Efficient – railways, roads and air transport make tourist destinations easily accessible.
- (ii) Political stability and security – Peace and safety attract a large number of International tourists
- (iii) High quality accommodation facilities – Availability of hotels, resorts and lodges of International standards promotes tourism
- (iv) Effective tourism promotion and marketing – Strong advertising and global branding of Switzerland as a tourist destination
- (v) Advanced Infrastructure – Reliable electricity, water supply and communication system support – tourism activities
- (vi) Skilled manpower – Trained personal in hospitality and tourism services enhance visitor satisfaction
- (vii) Government support and policies – Favourable tourism policies, investment in centres and conservation efforts encourages sector growth.
- (viii) Cultural events and facilities – Museums, festivals historical sites and cultural centers.

TOTAL = 20 Marks

6. Any good introduction **(01 mark)**

Main body

Any six points (06) @ **03 marks = 18 marks**

Conclusion. Any good and relevant conclusion. **(01mark)**

Agriculture is the backbone of Tanzania's industrial policy and economic development

- (i) Source of raw materials for industries. Agriculture provides essential raw materials such as cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, sisal and cashew nuts, which feed agro-based industries, supporting Tanzania's industrialization
- (ii) Employment Generation.

The agricultural sector employs a large proportion of Tanzania's population, creating income and improving livelihoods. This labour force supports industrial growth indirectly through increased demand for manufactured goods.

- (iii) Contribution to G.D.P. This G.D.P provide financial stability that enables the government to invest in industrial development.
- (iv) Foreign exchange earnings. Export crops like coffee, tea, cashewnuts, and tobacco generate foreign currency which is vital for importing industrial machinery, technology and raw materials for domestic industries.
- (v) Food security and industrial stability. By ensuring steady food supply, agriculture stabilize the population and supports labour productivity in other sector including industry.
- (vi) Infrastructure development
- (vii) Promotion of rural to urban linkages
- (viii) Development of agro-processing industries.

TOTAL = 20 Marks

7. Introduction **01mark**

Main body

Any six (06) points @ = 03 points = 18 marks

Conclusion **01 mark**

Points

- (i) Improvement in processing and storage methods like the use of refrigerators and smoking plant for fish preservation
- (ii) Intensification of research on fisheries so as to understand the habitats and feeding habits of the fish
- (iii) By forming cooperatives so that they can be assisted easily financially (fund) and in terms of education
- (iv) Strict monitoring system have to be established as a measure to control pollution.
- (v) Restocking the over-fished grounds
- (vi) Improvement of technology in fishing instead of using poisonous chemicals and dynamite
- (vii) Fish farming (pisciculture) should be expanded and more fish hatcheries have to be established.

TOTAL = 20 Marks