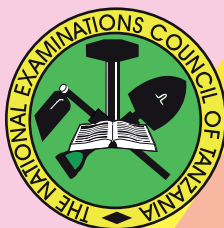# THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

EXAMINERS' REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF CANDIDATES

ACSEE, 2014

113 GEOGRAPHY

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Table of Contents

FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue this book on the Examiners' Report on the Performance of Candidates in the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2014 in Geography subject. The report provides feedback to students, teachers, parents, policy makers and the public in general about the performance of the candidates.

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

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

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

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

Dr. Charles E. Msonde

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0   INTRODUCTION

The Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2014 in Geography subject covered the 2009 syllabus and adhered to the 2011 Examination Format. The Examination comprised of two papers, one and two.

Paper one consisted of two sections, A and B. Section A had four questions from Topographical Map Interpretation, Application of Statistics in Geography, Field Research Strategies, and Photograph Interpretation. Question number one (1) was a compulsory one and candidates were required to choose one question from the three remaining questions. Section B had five questions from Physical Geography out of which candidates were required to attempt any three (3) questions. Each candidate was required to attempt a total of five questions.

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

This report analyses the performance of the candidates who sat for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in Geography subject in 2014. It aims at giving a 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 their strengths and weaknesses in their responses.

 A total of 19,283 candidates sat for the ACSEE in Geography paper out of which 19,089 candidates (99.48%) percent passed while 99 Candidates (0.52%) percent failed. Generally, the performance in 2014 increased by 2.61 percent as compared to that of 2013 in which 96.87 percent of candidates passed and 3.13 percent failed. Samples of the candidates' answers are attached to illustrate their responses. It is expected that the report will be useful to educational stakeholders and will enable teachers and students to improve the teaching and learning process in Geography subject.

2.0   ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH QUESTION

2.1   113/1 - GEOGRAPHY PAPER ONE
Section A: Topographical Map Interpretation, Application of Statistics in Geography, Photograph Interpretation and Field Research Strategies.

2.1.1   Question 1: Topographical Map Interpretation.

The question required the candidates to use map extract of Mpanda sheet 153/3 to: (a) Measure the length of the railway line in kilometers from grid reference 845977 to 989022, (b) Describe the nature of settlement pattern found in the area, (c) Explain briefly three economic activities taking place in the area, (d) Analyse the nature and distribution of vegetation in the area, (e) Identify the type of climate found in the area and (f) Identify the method which has been applied to show relief of the area and give three advantages for using such a method. The question aimed at making candidates participate actively in map work related activities such as observing, measuring, interpreting, recording and use the information obtained to answer the questions asked. Total marks allocated for this question were 25. It was attempted by 99.5 percent of all the candidates.

The general performance of this question was good with majority of candidates (92.2%) scoring 7.5 and above out of 25 marks, 2.8 percent scored from 0 to 5 marks, 20.6 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 38.5 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks, 31.3 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks and 6.8 percent scored from 21 to 25 marks.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to score any mark in both parts of the question. In part (a) Candidates were unable to measure the distance of the railway line moreover they failed to apply a formula to get actual ground distance of the railway line.

In part (b) they failed to describe the nature of settlement pattern found in the area instead they responded on issues which are not related to the task of the question, for example some explained functions of settlement found in the area while others gave site of settlement pattern.

In part (c) they were not able to explain the economic activities with evidence from the map instead they provided irrelevant answers, for example some explained the importance of economic activities while others explained on social services such as schools, hospitals and religious centers like churches and mosque.

In part (d) they failed to identify the nature and distribution of vegetation in the area instead they provided irrelevant answers for instance some mentioned crops like coffee, tea, sisal and maize while others mentioned grass land, forest and mangrove.

In part (e) they failed to identify the type of climate found in the area such as Tropical/continental climate by using evidence found on the map such as: vegetation, latitude and longitude, presence of water bodies instead they provided irrelevant answers for example some mentioned equatorial climate, others mentioned climatic conditions of the area such as temperature and rainfall.

In part (f) they failed to identify the method which has been applied to show relief of the area among contours, spot heights and hachures which were included on a map and some for example, explained on hill shading and form lines, others mentioned the relief features found in the area like mountains, hills and valleys. On the other hand they were not able to give three advantages of using such a method. These candidates lacked skills of observation, measurement, recording, calculation and interpretations. Extract 1.1 is an example of such poor response.

Extract 1.1

1 (a)	Required to measure the length of the railway line in kilometers from grid reference 845977 to 989022	
	We get 53 centimeters length on map where 1 kilometer represents 2 centimeters	
	1 km = 2 cm	
	? = 53 cm	
	$\dfrac{53\,cm \times 1\,km}{2\,cm} = 26.5\,km$	
	∴ The length of the railway line in kilometers is 26.5 kilometers	

Extract 1.1 is a part of the answer of the candidate who failed to measure and calculate the length of railway line in kilometers as he/she used incorrect formula.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks failed to give correct answers to some parts of the question. In part (a) they failed to measure and calculate the length of the railway line. The main problem in this part was inability of the candidates to measure and convert measurement obtained in a map to actual ground distance by using appropriate formulae $\left(scale = \dfrac{map.dis\tan ce}{ground.dis\tan ce} \right)$ or $1cm = 0.5km$. For example one candidate wrote 1km = 2cm, others failed to obtain exact measurement of the railway line from a map.

In part (b), some of the candidates managed to mention types of settlement but failed to describe its pattern. In part (c) some candidates managed to identify some of the economic activities but failed to provide the supportive evidence to such economic activities and others were unable to relate the existence of the climatic condition of the area with the likely economic activities. In part (d) some managed to analyse the nature and distribution of vegetation correctly but failed to give convincing elaborations. In part (e) some managed to identify the type of climate with correct evidence while others mentioned the type of climate only. In part (f) Candidates managed to give methods which have been used to show relief of the area

but they either gave few correct advantages or incorrect advantages of using such a method.

Majority of the candidates (85.4%) scored from 7.5 to 20 marks, because they were able to measure and calculate the distance of railway line, identify settlement patterns, explain economic activities, analyse distribution of vegetation, identify the type of climate and methods of showing relief on a map however, their responses revealed some weaknesses as some of these candidates provide the evidence to support their answers on the types of economic activities and climate found in the map as well as the nature and distribution of vegetation while others give advantages of the method used to show relief on a given map.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 21 to 25 marks were able to measure and calculate the distance of the railway line which was 23.75km. They also managed to identify settlement patterns such as linear settlement along the railway line and dry weather roads, clustered settlement pattern at Mpanda town, Kasokola and Mtapenda Eastern part of the map and scattered settlement pattern which were distributed all over the map. Furthermore they explained the types of economic activities found on a map such as trade, crop cultivation, small scale fishing, lumbering, mining and pastoralism. These candidates also explained on the nature and distribution of vegetation such as scrubs, woodland and scattered trees which are found all over the map, North East, and the upper part of North West and Central parts respectively. They also identified Tropical climate as a type of climate found in the area and mentioned the methods used to show the relief of the mapped area such as contours, spot heights and Hachures. Extract 1.2 is an example of a good response.

Extract 1.2

1.

a). Solution :

The distance of the railway from grid given is **46 cm**. But in (Km) the distance is to be changed through the map scale; thus:

From scale : 1 cm = 0.5 Km.

1 cm = 0.5 Km.
46 cm = ?   ∴ $\frac{46 \, cm \times 0.5 \, km}{1 \, cm} = 23.5$

∴ The length of the road is. <u>23 Km</u>

b) Settlement ^{pattern} refers to the layout of the peoples residence with reference to the features or factors concerned. Thus from the map the settlement pattern is as follows

i) Nucleated settlement pattern :

⇒ This can be observed in the North Western part of the map in Manga and Kasokola where peoples houses seem to be compacted in groups and that is due to the presence of the gentle slope as contour seem to lie far / less closely to each other; and also river streams to provide water for domestic purpose and agricultural activities; also the road which leads to the south Western part of the map.

ii) Linear settlement pattern :

⇒ Which is observed in most areas with road transport facilities and river streams as in grid reference 869

6

Extract 1.2 indicates a part of the responses from a candidate who managed to measure and calculate the distance of the railway line in kilometers. He/she also described the nature of settlement pattern in the area correctly.

2.1.2 Question 2: Application of Statistics.

This question had two parts A and B, in part (a) candidates were required to differentiate: (i) Inferential statistics and Descriptive statistics and (ii) Dependent and Independent variables while part (b) required the candidates to use the Geography scores of the Nganza Secondary School form five student to: (i) calculate the standard deviation (ii) provide disadvantages of the grouped data.

The question was opted for by 50.5 percent of all the candidates. The general performance of this question was good with majority of candidates (69.5%) scoring 4.5 marks and above out of 15 allotted marks, 2.0 percent

scored a 0 mark, 35.3 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 28.7 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 34 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks.

The candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to differentiate Inferential statistics and Descriptive statistics, Dependent and Independent variables in part A. These candidates misconceived the terms asked hence they gave wrong definitions, for example inferential statistics was defined as descriptive statistics and vice versa by some candidates while others gave definitions of terms which were not asked in the question. In part B, they failed to calculate the standard deviation and write down the advantages of grouped data. Furthermore some were not able to give the correct formula for standard deviation and others gave characteristics of grouped data. Extract 2.1 is an example of a poor response.

Extract 2.1


```
2   a) i) Inferential statistics these the type
       of statistics use to all number without
       determine
           Descriptive statistics this the statistic
       deals with all number in the statistic
       Forexample conducted all groups

           ii) Dependent this the number deals
       with numbers another to conduct the
       number Forexample use 7groups, 3groups
              Independent Variable this the
       number stand without another number
       for conducted the number.


2   b) The following as the form five
       student's scores in Geography subject
       at Nganza S.J.
```

Scores	f	x	fx	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x}^2)^2$
20-29	2	24.5	49	17.6	35.2
30-39	8	34.5	276	27.6	55.2
40-49	10	44.5	445	37.6	75.2
50-59	16	54.5	872	47.6	95.2
60-69	6	64.5	387	57.6	115.2
70-79	1	74.5	74.5	67.6	135.2

$$F = 43$$

$$x = \frac{297}{43} = \bar{x} 6.906 \qquad = \sqrt{410.6}$$

$$\frac{410.6}{6.906} = 59.45 \quad \text{Standard deviation} \qquad = 20.26$$

Extract 2.1 is part of a response of a candidate who failed to differentiate the statistical concepts and calculate the Standard deviation.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks had various strengths and weakness in their responses. In part (a) they provided partial explanation on the statistical terms while in part (b) they were able to calculate some parts, for instance some could managed to indicate clear formula of computing a mean and standard deviation but failed to make clear calculations while

others calculated a Standard deviation and a mean correctly without indicating the formula used.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks had various strengths and weakness in their responses, for example, some managed to indicate a clear formula of computing a mean and standard deviation and arranged well the statistical table but failed to make correct calculations while others failed to indicate a clear formula for calculating mean and standard deviation but arranged well the statistical table hence managed to score some marks.

Candidates who scored from 11 to15 marks managed to provide a relevant formulae for mean and standard deviation which are $\bar{x} = \dfrac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$ and

$SD = \sqrt{\dfrac{\sum f(x - x)^2}{\sum f}}$ respectively. Using these formulae they managed to

compute statistical table and calculate a mean and standard deviation which was 11.47. Extract 2.2 is a sample of a response from the candidate who performed well in this question.

Extract 2.2

2 b) The table of results.						
x	f	fx	$x-\bar{x}$	$(x-\bar{x})^2$	$f(x-\bar{x})^2$	
24·5	2	49	−24·4	595·36	1190·72	
34·5	8	276	−14·4	207·36	1658·88	
44·5	10	445	−4·4	19·36	193·6	
54·5	16	872	5·6	31·36	501·76	
64·5	6	387	15·6	243·36	1460·16	
74·5	1	74·5	25·6	655·36	655·36	
		$\xi f = 2103·5$			$\xi f = 5660·48$	

i) from

$$Mean\,(\bar{x}) = \frac{\xi fx}{N}$$

$$= \frac{2103·5}{43}$$

$$(\bar{x}) = 48·9$$

from

$$Standard\ deversion = \sqrt{\frac{\xi f(x-\bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5660·48}{43}}$$

∴ The Standard deversion = 11·47

Extract 2.2 is a sample of part of a response from a candidate who drew the table correctly and managed to calculate the mean and standard deviation.

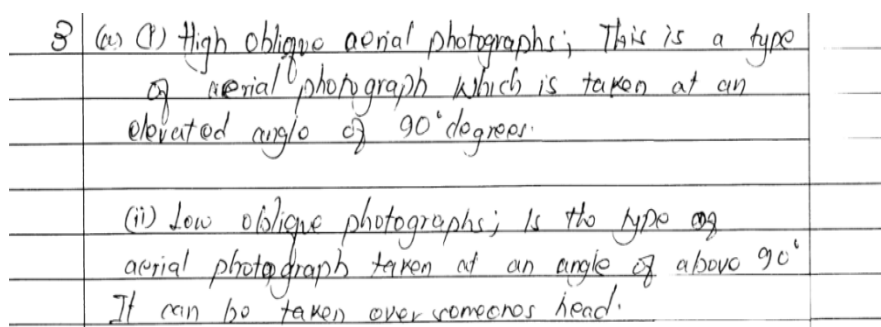### 2.1.3 Question 3: Photograph Interpretation

This question had two parts A and B. The candidates were required to: (a) Explain the types of vertical aerial photographs and (b) Describe why it is

11

difficult to interpret aerial photograph. This question carried fifteen (15) marks.

It was opted for by 17.5 percent of the candidates of which 18.2 percent scored a 0 mark, 50 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 27.3 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 4.5 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks. The general performance of this question was average since 34.5 percent scored 4.5 marks and above out of 15 marks.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to identify and explain the types of Vertical aerial photographs and did not know why it is difficult to interpret it. Some candidates defined aerial vertical photographs as oblique aerial photographs while others provided the meaning of low oblique photographs. Furthermore some defined Oblique aerial photographs instead of aerial photographs. Moreover some of the candidates provided characteristics of aerial photographs instead of describing the difficulties of interpreting aerial photographs while others misconceived the question by describing the disadvantages of aerial photographs. Extract 3.1 is a sample of a response from a candidate who failed to explain the correct types of vertical aerial photographs.

Extract 3.1

Extract 3.1 is a sample of a response from a candidate who wrote on the types of oblique photographs instead of types of aerial photographs.

In part (b) candidates failed to provide explanations and evidences as to why aerial photography is difficult to interpret; instead they came up with irrelevant points contrary to the demand of the question. Furthermore some candidates explained characteristics of oblique photographs such as, difficulty in interpreting since they do not show objects in three dimensions and presence of variation of scales since they are taken from different sites,

involves photo mosaic method which is taking of photo pieces and join them at certain distance and useful in making maps. Extract 3.2 is a sample of poor response.

Extract 3.2

Extract 3.2 is a sample of the response from a candidate who responded on the disadvantages of ground photographs and some advantages of Aerial photographs contrary to the demand of the question.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks provided the types of vertical aerial photographs but failed to describe the difficulties in their interpretations. Some of these candidates managed to provide one type of vertical aerial photograph but provided irrelevant explanations while others failed to provide clear explanations on why aerial photographs are difficult to interpret.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks had various strengths and weakness in their responses, some managed to provide correct types and meaning of aerial photographs while others mentioned the types of aerial photographs. Furthermore some of these candidates provided few reasons as to why aerial photographs are difficult to interpret while others mixed such reasons with the characteristics of aerial photographs.

Candidates who scored from 11 to 15 marks managed to answer the question properly. They identified and explained the types of vertical aerial photographs as Terrestrial photographs and Extra-terrestrial photographs and they provided reasons as to why it is difficult to interpret them. Some of the reasons stipulated were: loosing minor details, some objects may be obscured by other objects and they show only top view and other sides cannot be observed or be clearly seen. Extract 3.3 is a part of candidate's responses who performed well in this question.

Extract 3.3

Extract 3.3 shows a part of a sample of responses from a candidate who managed to provide the types of vertical aerial photographs.

14

2.1.4 Question 4: Field Research Strategies

This question had parts (a) and (b) ; in part (a) candidates were required to distinguish various research concepts such as Research proposal and Research Report, Qualitative Research and Quantitative research, Data collection and Data analysis, Population and Sample while in part (b) candidates were required to give three advantages and disadvantages of sampling techniques. Marks allocated to this question were fifteen (15).

This question was opted by 30.6 percent of the candidates of which 0.2 percent scored a 0 mark, 18.7 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 66.9 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 14.2 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks. The general performance of this question was good since 89.1 percent scored 4.5 marks and above out of 15.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark were unable in part (a) to distinguish research concepts such as: Research proposal and Research Report, Qualitative Research and Quantitative Research as well as data collection and data analysis. Some candidates provided irrelevant meanings for the concepts asked while others only copied the concepts asked. In part (b) they failed to give three advantages and disadvantages of sampling techniques, for example some of the candidates gave the characteristics of sampling techniques while others explained on types of samples in research. Such answers show that the candidates had no knowledge on the research concepts. Extract 4.1 is a sample of the response from a candidate who performed poorly in this question.

Extract 4.1

4a

(i) Research proposal Is a kind of resear ch which used to obtain data by propose data from the Deseacher. while research repurt Is the re asearch which used to report data which is alread proposed.

2. Qualitative research Is a research which data are collected a quality while Quantitative research Is the research which used to obtain data Quantitativity a researcher bieng in hard Condition.

3. Data collection Is the process of collect or Finding data fro m different People about some thing forexample Souce of HIV/AID in Tanzania So a researcher can collect data about the source of HIV/AID in Tanzania while Data Analysis Is the sichealion of use of the data which is collected in order to solve that problem.

Extract 4.1 is a sample from a candidate who failed to define research terms provided instead He/she provided definitions which are relating with research concepts.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks some were able to distinguish some of the research concepts and were able to provide some advantages and disadvantages of sampling techniques with partial explanations. Furthermore others differentiated research concepts with partial explanations and they were able to give the advantages only.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks had various strengths and weakness in their responses, for example, some managed to distinguish the research concepts partially while others provided few differences.

16

Furthermore some of these candidates were able to provide few advantages and disadvantages of sampling techniques while others provided only the advantages of it. Their scores varied with the strengths and weaknesses of their elaborations.

Candidates who managed to score from 11 to 15 marks were able to distinguish the research concepts correctly by stating that a Research Proposal is a plan of action which attempts to map out the course which the study or a researcher is going to take while Research Report is the presentation of findings of an investigation. They also wrote that Qualitative Research is the type of research which does not involve the use of numerical data while Quantitative Research is the type of research which includes techniques and measurements that involve the use of numerical data. Moreover, they provided three advantages of sampling techniques such as economization of resources, quick collection of data and minimal misunderstanding between researchers and the respondent. Furthermore, they provided the disadvantages of sampling techniques. The variation of their scores in this group was caused by differences in strength of their answers. Extract 4.2 is an example of a well performed response.

Extract 4.2

4a/		
(i)	Research Proposal and Research report.	
	Research proposal is the draft which is made by the research which shows the research problem and hypothesis, how the research will be conducted, research sample and data collection methods. Also the fund and budget to be used in the research	
	WHILE	
	Research report is the final stage in stages of research whereby it is comprised of priliminary pages like table of contents and others and then the main body whereby the research is explained and last pages consists of references and bibliography.	
(ii)	Qualitative research and Quantitative research	
	Qualitative research is the type of research which is based on finding the quality of something or kind and most of the time it can not be measured by numbers.	
	WHILE	
	Quantitative research is the type of research which is conducted to find the amount or quantity of something. And always it can be measure by number and units like temperature, density can be used.	

4 b/	Sampling techniques have the following advantages and disadvantages.	
	Advantages	
(i)	Reduce expenses to be used in the research as drawing a sample is always in small number hence the resources spent is small.	
(ii)	Save time, as conducting a research to the whole population will take time unlike using a sample	

Extract 4.2 is a sample from a candidate who provided the distinction between research concepts and the advantages of sampling techniques.

2.2   Section B: Physical Geography

This section comprised of five (5) questions set from **Physical Geography topics.** Candidates were required to attempt any three (3) questions and each question had twenty (20) marks, making a total of sixty (60) marks in section B.

2.2.1   Question 5: The Dynamic Earth and Consequence (Plate tectonics movements)

This question required the candidates to describe five causes of plate tectonic movements and to prove their existence by providing four evidences. It was opted for by 75.3 percent of all candidates of which 0.6 percent scored a 0 mark, 10.5 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 45.1 percent scored from 6 to10 marks, 41.4 percent scored from 11 to15 marks and 2.4 percent score from 16 to 20 marks. The general performance for this question was good with majority of candidates (87.1%) scoring 06 marks and above.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark provided irrelevant responses contrary to the demand of the question, for example, some responded on the causes of plate tectonics movements such as volcanism, human activities, folding and faulting and others explained on the advantages of plate tectonics. Moreover poor drawing skills and labeling was noted as a serious problem to these candidates. Extract 5.1 is an example of a response from a candidate who performed the question poorly.

Extract 5.1

There are many causes of plate tectonics — movement among of those are as follow.

Vulcanism due to the presence of eruption of volcano cause shaking of the part of the earth crust hence due to the shaking of the earth crust may cause slide of among of the part of the earth crust hence plate tectonics movement may occurs.

Human activities due to the presence of human activities such as mining activities which they use bombs to extract of minerals may cause the shaking of the earth crust hence due to the shaking of the earth's crust cause among of parts of the earth be slide to each other.

Folding. also due to the whole process of folding of the mountain may cause among of the part of the earth's crust be shaked due to the presence of shaking of part of the earth's crust may cause sliding of plate from each other which result into plate tectonic movements.

Faulting. due to the presence of faulting which may cause exchanging of the part of the earth This means that lower part go up and upper part go down may cause the shaking of the earth which results to the sliding of same part of the

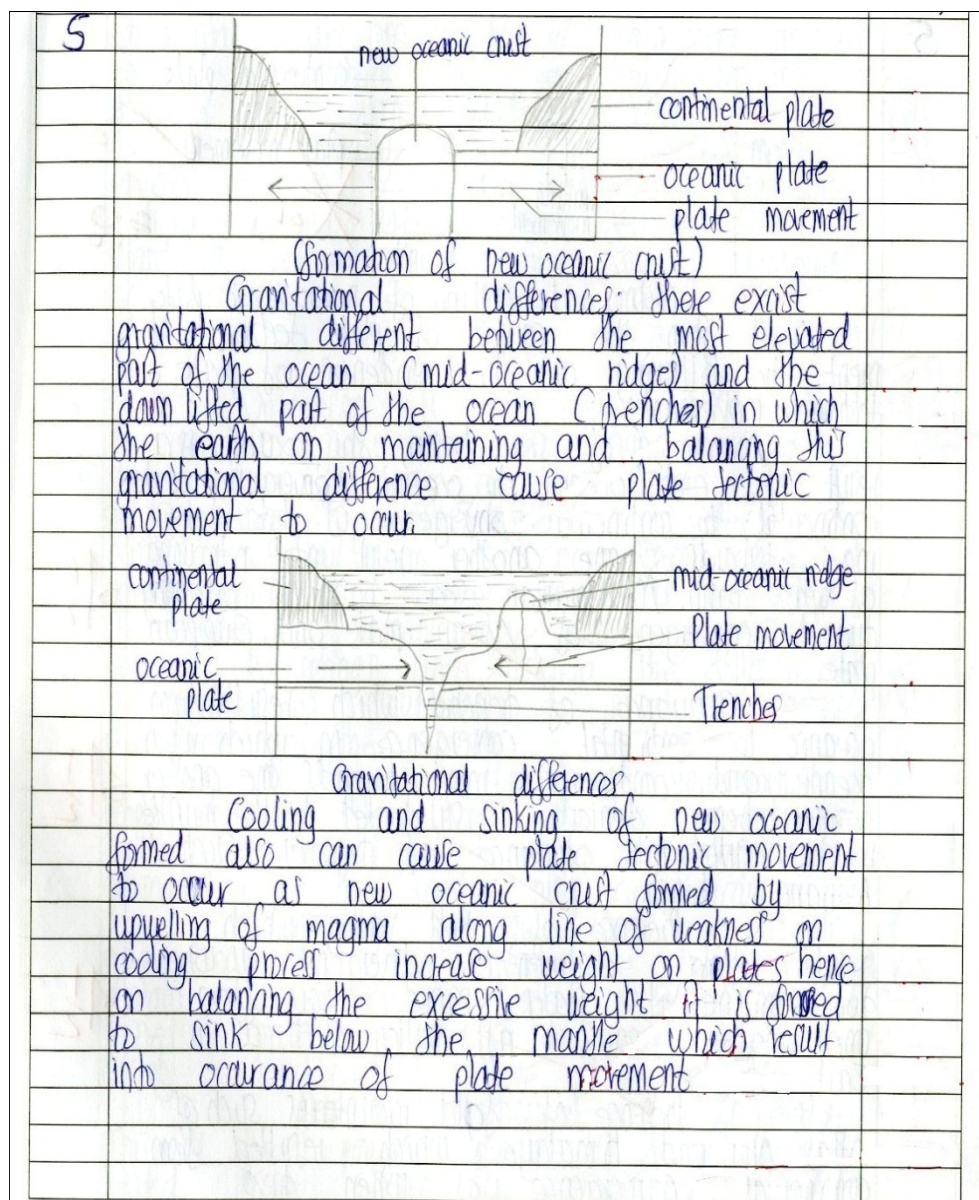Extract 5.1 is a sample from a candidate who combined the concepts of vulcanism and plate tectonics instead of responding on causes of plate tectonic movements.

Some candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks had partial knowledge of the question as they were able to give the causes of plate tectonic movements but failed to prove their existence while others failed to exhaust the demanded points.

Some candidates who scored from 6 to 15 marks, managed to provide relevant explanations in some points. However, they failed to score higher marks because some provided explanations which were characterised by illogical flow of ideas and spelling mistakes while others failed to draw relevant diagrams. Their marks ranged from 6 to 15 marks depending on the clarity and relevance of their explanations and examples.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks were able to mention and explain the causes of plate tectonic movements such as: mantle convention, gradational differences, elevation mid oceanic ridge and formation of new oceanic crust, furthermore they provided evidences to prove its existence. Moreover they succeeded to draw the diagrams and labeled them well. Extract 5.2 is a sample from a candidate who performed this question well.

Extract 5.2

Extract 5.2 is a sample of a response from a candidate who provided the causes of plate tectonic movements with the aid of relevant diagrams.

2.2.2 Question 6: The Dynamic Earth and Consequence (Vulcanism).

This question required the candidates to explain eight values of vulcanism for the development of the society. Total marks allocated for this question were 20. The question was opted for by 88.1 percent of the candidates where by 3.9 percent scored from 0 to 5 marks in which 7 candidates

scored a 0 mark, 37.9 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 52. 4 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and 5.8 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks. The general performance for this question was good since 96.1 percent of all the candidates who opted for it scored 6 marks and above.

The candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to explain the values of vulcanism for the development of the society, for example, some provided the characteristics of vulcanism while others explained on the negative effects of vulcanism such as loss of properties and environmental pollution. Unexpectedly, some candidates responded on the effects of endogenic geomorphical processes. One candidate for example, provided the following responses:

> ...*Cause the formation of folding of the earth crust which later results into formation of mountains...*

> ...*Results into faulting which is tearing of the earth's crust which cause formation of faults lines....*

The above responses show that this candidate misconceived vulcanicity with other endogenic geomorphical processes

Candidates who scored from 1 and 5 marks lacked appropriate knowledge in answering this question. Some managed to explain values of vulcanism but gave unsatisfactory elaborations while others just mentioned few points.

Some of the candidates who scored from 6 to 15 marks managed to mention correct points but provided partial explanations to some of the points while others elaborated the points relatively well but provided false examples. Such weaknesses made such candidates not to score more than 15 marks.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks were able to mention and explain the values of vulcanism for the development of the society correctly. Some of the correct responses provided were: formation of lakes such as Crater Lakes and lava drained lakes, development of tourism in society due to formation of various tourist attractions like Crater Lake, geysers and volcanic mountains and its influence in the formation of

fertile soil which supports plant growth. Extract 6.2 shows a sample of the candidate with correct responses in this question.

Extract 6.2

6. Vulcanism is the proces where by the erupted materials of the Earth solidifis inside the Earth and out side of the Earth or is the Movement of erupted material, onto a Magma onto the Earth and into the Earth. This proces Consist both Intrusive features and Extrusive features Intrusive features are these features which solidifis but inside the Earth crust and Example Sill, Batholiths, and The Extrusive features are those features, formed and solidified onto the Earth's surface. Example Basic lava, Ashes and cinder Cone. Vulkaniism have Values to the development of the society on different issues.

lead to the formation of lake, that mean, Through Vulkanism activities lake Can be formed Example Caldera Which is very useful for economic activities that mean, Can provide water for Irrigation, and water for domestic use. and for Industrial use example of Caldera lake is Toba.

Through Vulkanism lead to the formation of attractive features, Which attracts Tourist example Crater dyke, Mountains example mountain kilimanjaro, Crater Njorongoro lead to increase Government foreign currency.

Also Through Vulkanism lead to the formation of fertility soil, Which Very useful for agricultural activities example some part of kilimanjaro region are so much fertile due to eruption of magma and lead to formation of fertile to a particular area.

Extract 6.2. Is a sample of responses from a candidate who managed to mention and explain the values of vulcanism for the development of the society.

24

2.2.3 Question 7: Water masses

This question required the candidates to explain the extent to which a river basin development is both advantageous and disastrous. The total marks allocated for this question were 20. The question was opted by 60.6 percent of all the candidates of which 0.3 percent scored a 0 mark, 14.8 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 77.5 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 7.3 percent scored from 11 to15 marks and only few candidates (0.1%) scored from 16 to 17 marks. The general performance in this question was good since the majority of the candidates (82.1%) scored 6 marks and above.

The candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to meet the requirements of the question, for example some candidates provided irrelevant answers by explaining the river profile which contains some stages of development like youth stage, middle stage and mature stage while others explained on the characteristics of the river basins. Extract 7.1 is an example from the candidate who failed to provide relevant responses in this question.

Extract 7.1

7

Youth or first stage this is the first stage in the development of a river, which have the following charactenstics which are high speed of water due to the steep slop and make water to move so faster; formation of water fall due to the highest speed of water in the river, there no deposition feature because water move so fast; produce features like V-shape valley and nick point due to envsion

Mature/Middle stage, at this stage the speed of water is low because of reduction of steepness of slope, the volume of water is still high, the deposition feature start to observed due to the low speed of water; produce feature like U-shaped valley due to envsion proces.

Old stage or last stage, at this stage the speed of water is extreme low due to the gentle slope, the volume of water also is low; and lead to the advantage of development of deposition feature because of deposition process; example Ox-bow lakes, meander, flood plain and natural levees.

Extract 7.1 is an example of the responses from a candidate who wrote on the stages of river profile instead of values and disastrous of river basins development.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks some had partial knowledge on the subject matter hence failed to explain the advantages and disastrous caused by the river basins development. Some gave the meaning of a river

basin and explained its few advantages while others explained only its disadvantages.

Some of the candidates who scored from 6 to 15 marks managed to mention correct points but provided irrelevant explanations in some of the parts while others provided partial explanations which were characterized by spelling mistakes. Most of the candidates who attempted this question their responses mainly based on the advantages of river basin development project and little were on the disasters.

Candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks were able to show by giving relevant examples the extent to which a river basin is advantageous by arguing on the points such as: the development of agriculture, construction of hydro-electric power (HEP) and controlling floods. Moreover they managed to show how such a river basin is disastrous by providing responses such as: occurrence of conflicts, occurrence of water borne diseases and loss of biodiversity. These candidates met the demands of the question but their scores varied with variations in correctness and strengths in their explanations. Extract 7.2 is a sample from a candidate who performed well.

Extract 7.2

7.
River basin refers to the area which are found near / to surround the river. The river basin development refers to the development of various activities conducted along the river basin. Example of river basin are Ruaha river basin, Rufiji basin, Kilombero river basin, Mississippi river basin developme nt. All these basin found in various area of the world provide various advantages to the people foristanu around the area

It influence agricultural development activities. Due to presence of river basin it help to the development of agriculture activities through irrigation schemes conducted at the area. Example development of agriculture activities at Iringa region due to availabili ty of Ruaha river basin farmer cultivate vari ous crops varieties like tomato, onions, vegeta bles.

Development of Hydro-electric power station. Due to availability of river basin also it help to tape the hydro-electric power due to the water available. Example Construction of hydro-electric power station at Volta due to presence of river volta, also South Africa due to development of Orange river basin.

Extract 7.2 is a part of a candidate's response who was able to provide the advantages of a river basin development.

2.2.4 Question 8: Space Dynamic

This question required the candidates to describe the factors that control global distribution of plant communities. The question carried 20 marks. It was opted for by 36.2 percent of all candidates of which 1.2 percent scored a 0 mark, 9.2 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 58.6 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 25.3 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and only few candidates (1.7%) scored from 16 to 20 marks. The general performance of this question was good since 83 percent of candidates who opted for it scored from 6 marks and above.

The candidates who scored a 0 mark in this question failed to describe the factors that control global distribution of plant communities. Some

provided irrelevant responses, for example, they wrote on ways of conserving the environment such as reforestation and afforestation while others explained on the types of vegetation found in different climatic conditions while others provided irrelevant responses which have no relationship with the question. Extract 8.1 is a sample from a candidate who misconceived the question.

Extract 8.1

> The following are the factors that control global distribution of plant communities.
>
> Presences of good transportation transport, Due to the availability of good transportation transport it control the global distribution of plant communities because of the presence of the good Road that can be easy to pass of the materials like Roots of the Plant.
>
> Availability Capital, Due to the presence of the capital it can control the global distribution of plant communities in the society because of the presence a lot of the capital to facilitate the plant communities.
>
> Good government policy, Due to the presence of good government policy in the country it will be the factor of the control of the global distribution of plant communities Example government it's provide loans for the process of the plant communities in the society.
>
> Presence of transport and communication network systems, Due to the presence of the transport in the global it will be the factor way of control global distribution of plant communitie in the area of the place.
>
> Good climatic condition, Due to the presence of good climatic condition it will be the factor of the development of the people in the process of plant communities.

Extract 8.1 is a part of a candidate's responses with issues which are not related to the question demand.

Some candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks were not much familiar with this topic as they confused the factors which control global distribution of plant community with conservation of plants in the community as a result they came up with few correct points. Some of these candidates describe few factors that control global distribution of plant communities while others mix the factors with ways of conserving plants in the community.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 15 marks managed to mention few correct points with clear explanations while others provided correct points with partial explanation. Some candidates showed more strengths and strong arguments in their elaborations hence scored up to 15 marks.

The responses of the candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks were more convincing. They provided good introductions and managed to mention and describe the factors that control global distribution of plant communities such as; climatic factors, topographical factors, edaphic factors, and biotic factors. Variations in the accuracy of their responses rendered their marks to vary from 16 to 20. Extract 8.2 is an example of the candidates who performed well in this question.

Extract 8.2

8. Plants these are natural and artificial vegetation which are found occupying the earth's Surface. Plants development in the earth's Surface was Leths [ft] influenced due to the many factors both natural and man-made factors. The below explained points are the caused factors for plant distribution on the earth's Surface.

Climate. This was the major factor for plant distribution on the earth's Surface Climate factor for distribution of plants on the earth's Surface are divided into the following [point] Categories.

Precipitation. Plant are highly grown on the areas with plenty of rainfall like equatorial areas because water are the major factor [to] for plant growth hence Plants [are are bith] are highly populated in the area with high rainfall but they are few in the area with low rainfall like desert areas.

Wind System. Also this affects the plant distribution on the earth's Surface this is because winds can discourage plant growth. In the areas with very strong wind there are few number of plants but in the areas where [oot] wind are in normal way the plant tend to grow well

Extract 8.2 is a part of a response from a candidate who explained the factors that control global distribution of plants communities correctly.

2.2.5 Question 9: Study of soils

The question required the candidates to analyse six (6) properties to be considered when studying a soil profile at the field. The total marks for this question were twenty (20). It was opted for by 35.5 percent of all candidates of which 0.5 percent scored a 0 mark, 14.4 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 42.7 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 37.4 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and 5 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks. The general performance for this question was good since the majority of the candidates (82.5%) scored 6 marks and above while very few candidates (0.5%) scored a 0 mark.

The candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to analyse the properties to be considered when studying a soil profile at the field. Some of the candidates explained the factors for soil formation and parts of soil profile while others explained on components of soil such as organic matter, inorganic matter, soil water, soil colour and soil depth. Extract 9.1 represents a sample of a poor responses.

Extract 9.1

Extract 9.1 shows a part of a response from a candidate who explained the parts of a soil profile instead of the factors to be considered when studying a soil profile

Candidates who scored from 1 and 5 marks mixed up the concepts of properties to be considered in studying soil profile with other similar related concepts such as factors affecting soil profile and the classification

of soil profile. Such controversial arguments lowered their performance in this question.

Some of the candidates who scored from 6 to 15 marks managed to analyse few properties with clear elaborations while others provided partial analysis to some points. Such responses shows that these candidates had partial knowledge in this topic

On the other hand candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks exhausted the points by providing relevant introductions, analysing the properties to be considered when studying a soil profile at the field such as soil texture, soil depth, soil structure, soil temperature, soil moisture/porosity and organic matter. These candidates also provided relevant examples and clear conclusions therefore scored higher marks. Extract 9.2 represents a sample of response from a candidate who answered this question well.

Extract 9.2

> 09: Soil profile: Refers to the vertical section of the soil from the top layer to the bottom layer, the soil profile is arranged in different horizons like horizon A, horizon B, and horizon C and D, where by these horizons varies from one horizon to another horizon such that horizon A contain good weathered soil, horizon B has θ weathered soil horizons C and D have partial weathered and compicted rocks respectively. the profile of soil vary from one place to another place. In the study of soil profile there are various properties to be considered these include the following
>
> Soil temperature: refers to the degree of hotness or coldness of the soil, the temperature of the soil vary from one area to another area depending to the place where certain soil formed, the soil temperature is important in soil profile simply because it support the weathering process where by rocks are duinlergrated to form soil, also control the microbial in the soil some soil are hot while others are cold where there is high temperature microbial are not likely to be in these areas due to this help the farmer to select good soil for agriculture

Extract 9.2 represents a part of a response from a candidate who defined a soil profile and analysed properties to be considered when studying this profile.

3.0   113/2: GEOGRAPHY PAPER TWO
3.1   SECTION A: Population and Development

3.1.1   Question 1: Population and Development

This question required the candidates to analyze seven measures to be taken in checking the fast growing fertility rate in Africa. The total marks allocated to this question were 20.

The question was opted for by 81.9 percent of all candidates of which 1.0 percent scored a 0 mark, 19.3 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 62 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 17.6 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and few candidates (0.1%) scored from 16 to 20 marks. The general performance in this question was good since 79.7 percent of the candidates who opted for it scored 6 marks and above.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to explain the measures to be taken in checking the fast growing fertility rate in Africa. For example, some candidates provided factors for population growth such as, availability of health services, availability of food, and early marriage while others explained on the problems of high population in Africa. Extract 1.1 is an example of the candidates who failed to give correct responses to the question.

Extract 1.1

1	The measures that can be taken in Checking the fast growing fertility rate in Africa are
	Availability of good health Services, this is the one among the measure to be taken in Checking the fest growing fertility rate in Africa, the health help to save the number of death rate and to improve the health ~~best~~ hence Caused to the fertility rate in African Countries like Nigeria.
	Also, availability of enough food, this also help to improve the health Condition through the food were by all people can get enough food in all time hence led to the birth rate and this also Can be a measure for checking the fast growing fertility rate in Africa
	Also, the question of poverty, mostly of the African Society are

1 Characterised by the poverty especially
in rural areas hence Caused the
Society to depend on children so as
become helpfull hence led to the Africa
to be checking as the the fast growing
fertility rate.

Also, religious, In almost the
African Countries are believed in God
hence they believe they are birth in
order to birth another Society hence
they are more engaging In birth rather
than economic activities like other
Countries like German.

Also early marriage In
African almost many Countries are
practise early marriage this increase
the number of birth through the
women Started birth at small age In
15 years up to 49 years and hence
Caused to the fast growing fertility
rate In Africa,

Also Sex preference. the
Sex preference is the factor for the
fertility rate, where by the
Society believe that boy is better
than girls hence the birth rate
increase So as to find boy children
which can help In a future life, hence
Africa become more fast growing
fertility rate than other developed
Countries.

1.	Also poor family planning, most of African Society are not practice family planning. this caused to the Increasing number of people In a Country It is different to the developed nation which they use family planning. hence Africa is Checking as/the fast growing fertility rate.	
	All in all the fertility rate In Africa are Cause due to the poor government policy, and lack of education among the men and women who are In mariage hence Caused to the growing fertility rate.	

Extract 1.1 is a sample of a response from a candidate who provided irrelevant answers by writing factors which activated the population increase instead of measures for checking fast population growth.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks showed inadequate knowledge on the subtopic, for instance, some managed to give some correct points but provided false elaborations and others mixed relevant and irrelevant points.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks were able to analyse the measures to be taken to check the fast growing fertility rate in Africa but failed to give strong elaborations in some points. Furthermore some of these candidates failed to give relevant introductions and conclusions. The scores of these candidates ranged from 6 to 10 because of variations in the weaknesses and strengths of their elaborations.

On the other hand candidates who scored from 11 to 15 marks managed to give correct introductions and explain the measures of checking fast growing fertility rate in Africa, however, their responses revealed some weaknesses as some of the candidates provided few points with strong arguments while others had many points with weak arguments.

Candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks managed to give the meaning of fertility rate and explained the measures to be taken in checking the fast growing fertility rate in Africa by elaborating points like, discouraging

early marriage, provision of education on family planning methods, encouraging long time schooling, discouraging polygamous and wrong traditional beliefs like child preferences. Furthermore, these candidates provided relevant conclusions. The difference in the clarity of their explanations and clarifications caused disparities in their scores. These candidates showed knowledge on the subject matter. Extract 1.2 is an example from a candidate who managed to answer this question relatively well.

Extract 1.2

Extract 1.2 is part of a response from a candidate who gave a relatively correct introduction and explained the measures to be taken in checking the fast growing fertility rate in Africa.

3.1.2 Question 2: Population and Development

In this question the candidates were required to justify the fact that population policy in Tanzania is not effective. Marks allocated for the question were 20.

The candidates who opted for this question were 48.6 percent. Few candidates (3.3%) scored a 0 mark, while 75 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 19.2 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 2.5 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks. The general performance in this question was poor since only 21.7 percent of all candidates who opted for it scored 6 marks and above.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to give justifications on the effectiveness of population policy in Tanzania instead they gave irrelevant answers, for example, some explained the problems facing population policy development in Tanzania such as: lack of human resources while others misconceived the question by explaining advantages of population policy such as its ability to control: migration of people and fertility. Extract 2.1 indicates part of a candidate's poor response.

Extract 2.1

2. Population Policy in Tanzania is not effective:

Population Policy: Is the policy that tries to keep a pace on the maintaina nce of the population to the number of resources present in a Country Tanzania. Such that it tries to relate the relationship between poverty, and population present in an area.

The population policy is not effective due to the following:

Lack of Human resource: The Tanzanian policy of population is not effective due to the unavailability of man-power who can go around and preserve the policies such fact make it possible for the policy to be effective

Lack of financial resources: Also population policy becomes more difficult to be Impremented due to the lack financial Support and capital availability in general.

Extract 2.1 is part of a candidate's irrelevant response in which the candidate explained the problems facing population policy development in Tanzania.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks lacked appropriate knowledge in answering this question. They managed to give few correct points on the effectiveness of population policy in Tanzania but failed to give clear elaborations on their justifications, for example some candidates provided few correct justifications and others gave partial elaborations on the effectiveness of population policy in Tanzania. These limitations hindered such candidates to score high marks.

On the other hand candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks managed to give the meaning of population policy and explained only few points. Also few candidates in this group mixed up the ideas like population policy problems with the justification of the effectiveness of population policy in Tanzania.

Candidates who scored from 11 to 15 marks proved to have knowledge of population policy in Tanzania as they were able to provide correct meaning of population policy and gave justifications as to why population policy is not effective in Tanzania, however, their responses revealed some weaknesses as some of these candidates gave justifications with clear elaborations while others provided the meaning of population policy and gave few justifications with elaborations and a relevant conclusions. These candidates failed to score not more than 15 marks**.**

Candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks their answers were more convincing. They showed good knowledge of the topic and had good organization of ideas, and clear explanations such as: presence of rapid increase in population, poor settlements in urban areas, critical shortage of social services, food shortage, presence of street children and increase in illegal migrants. These candidates showed strong arguments in justifying the effectiveness of population policy in Tanzania. Extract 2.2 is a sample of such a response.

Extract 2.2

2. Population policy D the policy which conterning with controlling population and the effects facing the population. The population policy n Tanzania D not effective due to the fact that.

There D high population pressure. By the last cencus of Tanzania it indicate that the population has increased once compered to the previously and hence it D thus the policy did not work effectively.

High birth rate. Else as the function of population policy is to control birth rate so that the population Gn be with optimum population steel the les concer of Tanzania is showing high birth rate.

Shortage of employment. The population population policy else

43

High dependency rate. The depending ration ratio till now is high and hence you find as the One of the population policy is to insure every one has something in himself or herself but now still there is dependency.

High death rate. The population policy has else failed to control the death rate of people and hence as it is function of eredicating such problem then the policy has failed.

High migration. As the one of the function of population policy to restrict and control the migration situation and now days you can find people of Tanzania are migrating place to place.

There high disease. As the function of population policy to control and give education to people about disease but till now people are crying of disease like Malaria, cholera and HIV.

Extract 2.2 is a sample of response from a candidate who managed to give justifications as to why population policy in Tanzania is not effective.

3.1.3 Question 3: Population and Development

This question had two parts, A and B, in part (a), candidates were required to define population pressure, total fertility rate, crude birth rate and crude death rate. Part (b) demanded the candidates to explain the social, economic and cultural factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania. Total marks allotted for this question were 20.

The question was opted for by 68.1 percent of all candidates where by 0.7 percent scored a 0 mark, 33.4 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 55.8

percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 10.6 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and 0.2 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks. The general performance in this question was good since 61.5 percent of all candidates who opted for it scored 6 marks and above.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to give the definitions of the terms (concepts) asked which are related to demography and were unable to explain social, economic and cultural factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania. Majority of these candidates explained on the problems of high mortality rate in Tanzania while others gave the effects of high mortality rate in society. This shows that some of the candidates had no knowledge on population issues while others misconceived the question by providing irrelevant responses contrary to the demands of the question. Extract 3.1 is an example of a poor response provided by a candidate.

Extract 3.1

3b Provision of Social Services in a society is good like good health care and water supply the mortality rate will be low but the provision of social Services are not good also will increase the mortality rate.

Economic Conditions: If economic condition of a population is good that people has income to get their necessities level 6) mortality rate will be low but When a population has no good economic condition that people has no or low income to meet their necessities also the mortality rate in a population will be high.

Cultural Practices: When a population practice bad cultural practices like female genital Mudtilation will cause the number of death to be high which lead to high mortality rate but when a population in a society has good cultural practices also Mortality rate will be so low.

Erruption of diseases due to high population pressure. When a population experience high population pressure will lead to erruption of diseases which lead to increase in mortality rate but when a population experiencing low population pressure, erruption of diseases is Unlikely to occur which lead to low mortality rate.

Therefore, all above are the factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania.

Extract 3.1 presents part a of response from a candidate who failed to define demographic terms and explain factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks had a lot of weaknesses in their responses compared to the previous group, except that they possessed some strength in defining population terms asked where as in part two they failed to give sounding elaborations on the social, economic and

cultural factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania. Furthermore some candidates responded on the social factor that influence mortality rate while others explain on economic factors only.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks managed to present correct meaning of some of the population terms asked and in part (b) could not sufficiently exhaust the factors that influences mortality rate in Tanzania, however their responses revealed some weaknesses as some gave clear elaborations while others gave few factors. This in turn contributed to their unsatisfactory performance.

Candidates who scored from 11 to 15 marks managed to give the meaning of population terms correctly and mentioned the social, economic and cultural factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania with clear elaborations. However some of these candidates failed to give relevant conclusions in part (b) as the strength in their elaborations caused variations of their scores.

Candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks managed to provide good definitions of the demographic terms asked. They also succeeded to explain and elaborate the social, economic and cultural factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania such as poor economic performance and per capital income, contamination of water, poor technology on medical facilities, lack of education, poor child spacing and killing children with disorders in some societies. Such candidates were able to provide the correct responses because they were familiar with the factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania since issues pertaining to demography are popularly addressed in mass media. Extract 3.2 provides a sample of the answers of the candidates who managed to answer the question relatively well.

Extract 3:2

3(a) i/. Is the condition where the the number of people living in a certain area are so many such that their land has no ability to support them. Such areas has attractive features like fertile soils and minerals. For example Nile valley (in Egypt) and Kilimanjaro in Chagaland, Tanzania.

3(a) ii/. Is the total number of children that are a woman of child bearing age is expected to give birth, that is from 15 years to 49 years

3.(a) iii/. Is the number of births in a year per total mid year population of that year, multiplied by 1000. mathematically:

$$\text{Crude birth rate} = \frac{\text{number of births in a year}}{\text{mid year population}} \times 1000$$

3(a) iv/. Is the number of deaths in a year per total mid year population of that year multiplied by 1000. mathematically:

$$\text{Crude death rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a year}}{\text{Mid year population}} \times 1000$$

3(b)　　Mortality rate refers to the number of people who die at a particular time. It can be infant mortality rate, child mortality rate or maternal mortality rate (for women who die when giving birth).
　　The following are factors, socially, economically and culturally, that cause or influence mortality rate in Tanzania:

48

3(b) Inadequate and inefficient social health services. Some areas are not built with hospitals or dispensaries especially in rural areas, hence when people suffer they die either because the health service centre is distant or or medicine and nurses or doctors are not sufficient. Hence, mortality rate in high in rural areas.

  Ignorance among the people: people have no awareness of diseases and how to protect themselves. Some people do not care even the use of condoms. On another hand some people believes in local medicine hence as they suffer they only depend on local medicine, if even if the disease is dangerous like AIDS. Hence, mortality rate is influenced by this factor of ignorance.

  Poverty among the people: many Tanzanians especially in rural area have little income such that when diseases occur they lack money for paying health services. As a result some people die in hospitals or at homesteads because doctors, do not treat those who do not pay for the services.

  Poor sanitation: the environment in rural areas and some shanty towns is not clean enough to prevent diseases eruption. In rural areas water is fetched from underground wells which are alway contaminated, Also people do not cut grasses around their homes hence diseases like Malaria and Typhod face the people and some die.

Extract 3.1 presents part of a candidate's good response. This candidate managed to define demographic terms and explain factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania.

3.2   SECTION B (REGIONAL FOCAL STUDIES)
3.2.1   Question 4: Sustainable use of Fuel and Power

This question required the candidates to discuss the statement that Energy crisis is likely to be a more serious threat for development in developing countries and to suggest three measures to avoid the problems. The total marks allocated to this question were 20.

The question was opted for by 22.1 percent of all candidates where by 6.7 percent scored a 0 mark, 55.6 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 34.8 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 2.8 percent scored from 11 to15 marks and 0.1 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks. The performance in general was average since only 37.7 percent of the candidates who opted for it scored 6 marks and above.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark, provided irrelevant answers, some explained the types of energy resources while others gave the importance of energy resources for the development of developing countries. Extract 4.1 is a sample of a response by a candidate who did not meet the requirements of the question.

Extract 4.1

4.   Energy is the Source of power that used in generating varias machines, it can be Coal, electricity, biogs solar energy. In developing Countries like Tongo the Energy Crisis is likely to be more Serious threat for develcpment due to the negative impacts that ocured. and Some of them are.

        Decline of ~~map~~ Man power; During energy crisis an my Country people are daird and leads to loss/fall in number of man power in a Country.

        Decline in production; due to Unpeacefull Condition is very difficult for the people to engage in production activities and leads to fall in economic growth.

        Fall in extent of the market; When the number of people decline due to death caused by energy crisis also the extent of the market fall and discourage the development in less developing Countries

        Distruction of infrastructures; Infrastructures like roads, railways and Communication system can be distroyed hence difficult in transport and Communication, this hinder the development of the developing Countries.

Extract 4.1 is a sample response from a candidate who failed to explain why energy crisis is likely to be a more serious threat for development in developing countries instead she/he explained the effects of energy production.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks showed partial understanding of the subject matter as some outlined the factors for energy crisis but failed to support them with strong arguments while others only mentioned few measures to overcome the crisis

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks showed some positivity in their explanations as they explained the needed points clearly. Some of them provided few explanations while others fragmented major points into sub points and this led to repetitions of some points such as high cost for energy resources was repeated as lack of capital to establish energy resources in

homesteads. However, there were variations in their scores depending on the correctness and strength of their responses.

Candidates who scored from 11 to 15 were able to produce correct responses to the question. They gave correct points and elaborations as to why energy crisis is likely to be a more serious threat for development in developing countries. However, some failed to give the measures and others could not give appropriate conclusions and this made them to score not more than 15 marks.

Candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks out of the 20 allotted marks provided good introductions, mentioned and discussed the reasons for the energy crisis in low developing countries such as, low technology, absence of reliable energy supply, high cost/price of the energy service given and lack of skilled labor. Furthermore, they were able to suggest measures to avoid the problem of energy crisis like "to have renewable energy resources like solar power, wind power and to encourage energy serving machines in the societies. These candidates showed understanding of the subject matter. Differences in their scores were determined by the variations in the accuracy and intensity of their elaborations. Extract 4.2 provides a part of the answer of a candidate who managed to answer the question relatively well.

Extract 4.2

4   Energy. Refers to the power used for different purposes such as generating machines, lighting, cooking and other domestic uses. Energy can be obtained from water power, solar power, wind and rocks. Energy Crisis is the problem toward development in developing countries. This is because;

It needs high capital. The extraction of energy such as coal, geothermal power needs high capital. Due to insufficient fund to harvest energy such as geothermal power brought about deindustrialization.

Shortage of energy resources. Energy resources such as water, rocks are not enough to satisfy the needs for the industries. Tanzania depends only energy resource mainly from waters which not sufficient.

Low level of science and technology. Because of low level of science and technology in developing countries failed to extract energy resources such as geothermal hence under development.

4 The following are the measures towards avoiding the problem;

Training people abroad, so as to encourage effective utilization available energy. The trained people could return with new methods of ultilizing energy resources

Alternative source of energy such as solar power, water power, wind power could solve the problem of energy in Africa

Government budget chould be enough toward supporting extraction of energy resources. Also should have clear policies on encouragement of energy.

Generally; The development of industries in African there should be enough fund, people should be educated so as to have an idea on how to conserve energy resources such as forest, and water.

Extract 4.2 represents a well done response. The candidate managed to give correct explanations on energy threats to low developing countries and suggested the possible measures to overcome the threats.

3.2.2 Question 5: Sustainable Fishing

In this question candidates were required to evaluate the global efforts that have been made on the management and conservation of fisheries. The question had 20 marks. It was opted for by 42.2 percent of all the candidates of which 0.6 percent scored a 0 mark, 32.4 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 56.5 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 10.2 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and 0.3 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks. The performance in this question was good as 67 percent of all candidates scored above 6 marks.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to evaluate the global efforts that have been made on the management and conservation of fisheries. Some provided the problems facing fisheries while others outlined environmental problems affecting fishing industries such as: climatic change and pollution in water bodies. Extract 5.1 represents the candidate with a poor response.

Extract 5.1

Extract 5.1 presents part of a candidate's response who failed to address the global effort to be taken in fish conservation instead she/he wrote on how to improve keeping of fish after fishing.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks showed some strength in their answers which made them differ with the previous group. Some were able to identify some correct points but their explanations were partial while others combined the global efforts made on the management and conservation of fisheries with the environmental problems facing fisheries.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks managed to present relevant points to the requirement of the question but failed to give detailed

55

explanations to support their answers. Most of them could not exhaust all the correct explanations hence failed to score above 10 marks.

Candidates who scored from 11 to 15 marks showed knowledge of the global sustainable fishing activities as they were able to give correct introductions and evaluate the global efforts towards management and conservation of fisheries. However, their responses portrayed same weaknesses as some provided incorrect introductions and others gave insufficient explanations and conclusions.

Candidates who scored from 16 to 17 marks managed to provide good introductions and evaluate the global efforts that have been made on the management and conservation of fisheries. Some of their correct responses were such as the use of licenses to fishermen in order to control their number, encourage the use of standardized size of mesh recommended for all fishing activities, restriction fishing activities to specific seasons so as to allow breeding and restriction on disposal of untreated wastes into water bodies where there are fishing activities. Furthermore these candidates provided relevant conclusions in which some suggested the measures to be taken to overcome the threats. Extract 5.2 is a sample of a response from a candidate who answered the question correctly.

Extract 5.2

5.

Global at large has made many effort on the management and conservation of fisheries, this effort have been made in order to conserve fish by ensuring wise utilization and preventing exhaustion of fisheries.

The following are the global efforts that have been made on the management and conservation of fisheries.

Prohibiting poor fishing method like the use of dynamides and chemical, There has been global compaign to discourage the use of poor fishing method which are danger to fisheries.

Restocking of overfished areas, those fishing ground where there have been overfishing, The government of the respective nation have been prohibiting fishing activities in order to give room for the reproduction of fishies, thus preventing exhaustition of fishies,

By preventing water pollution, various measure has been taken to preventing water pollution, for example through checking oil spill and treating of harmful waste

57

S: material before dumping in the ocean. Polluted water can cause death of fishies, thus is why there is global effort to prevent water pollution.

There is restriction made on the fishing ground of each country, there is demacation or boundary to each country over which have right to carry out fishing activities, thus this restriction has contributed to reduce overfishing.

Fish farming or Aquaculture, there have been introduction of fish farming, in which fish are produced through artifitial fertilization in ponds, after reaching a certain age, are then taken to the fishing ground for grow. This system of aquaculture is an effort to prevent exhaustion of fishies.

There have been Anti-poaching unity in every countries, for the aim of preventing poaching of marine resources including fisheries. For example in Tanzania there is marine gurd which carry out patrol around our coastal area to prevent foreigner fishing vessals who conduct fishing without license or permission.

Extract 5.2 is a sample of a response from a candidate who gave the global efforts that have been made on the management and conservation of fisheries.

3.2.3 Question 6: Environmental Friendly Tourism

The question required the candidates to examine the future prospects of Tourism industry in Tanzania by giving eight (8) points. The question had 20 marks. It was opted for by 65.8 percent of the candidates of which 20.6 percent scored a 0 mark, 61.7 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 14.4

percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 3.2 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and very few candidates (0.1%) scored from 16 to 20 marks out of 20 allotted marks. The general performance of this question was average since 37.7% of all candidates who opted for it scored 6 marks and above out of 20 marks.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark in this question failed to examine the future prospects of Tourism industry in Tanzania. These candidates showed lack of knowledge of the subject matter. Some of the candidates provided the importance of tourism in Tanzania such as increase in employment opportunities, increase of the level of investment and earning foreign currency while others provided disadvantages of tourism. Extract 6.1 presents a sample of response by a candidate who provided an inappropriate response contrary to the demands of the question.

Extract 6.1

Tourism is the movement of people far away from their home to other places for the aim of leasure or studying in Tanzania tourism sector is very assential for development of the country future prospect of tourism sector in Tanzania include the following:

Increase size of national income by earning foragn currency from tourest, the govarment of Tanzania increase its revanue collected from foragn currency obtaind from tourism sector.

Increase in international relationship between Tanzania and other country since people move from their country and came in Tanzania increase friendship among countries.

Devalopment of infastructure in Tanzania, tourism activitas contribute in devalopment of infastructures in the country such as roads, communication sentes helth centra and electrecty supply.

Davalopment of technology in the country tourism activitas contribute in transfaring technology from one county to another in Tanzania tourism sector will contribute in devalopment of technology.

Extract 6.1 presents the response for a candidate who explained the importance of tourism instead of the future prospects of tourism in Tanzania.

Some candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks showed partial knowledge of the subject matter as they were able to examine only few points on the future prospects of Tourism industry in Tanzania and others gave the correct meaning of tourism and examined correct points on the future prospects of tourism in Tanzania but gave unacceptable elaborations.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks were able to examine the prospects of tourism in Tanzania and give few strong arguments to support the points mentioned. Moreover they were able to give some examples in their explanations which made their scores to differ with the previous group.

Candidates who scored from 11 to 15 marks were not able to give sufficient introductions, however they were able to examine correct prospects of tourism in Tanzania. Furthermore some these candidates failed to give relevant conclusions to their essays which made them to score not more than 15 marks.

On the other hand candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks provided sound introduction and managed to examine the future prospects of tourism industry in Tanzania with some examples, some of the points provided were: the presence of world largest game sanctuaries, improvement in transport and communication and the existence of peace and security in the country. However the scores of these candidates ranged from 16 to 20 because of the variations in the accuracy and correctness of their elaborations. Extract 6.2 shows a response from a candidate who performed well this question.

Extract 6:2

Tourism refers to the movement of people away from home for to another place for either education purpose or leisure. It can be domestic tourism if it is conducted inside the country or International tourism when someone travels to another country. It is acccelareted by the curiosity of people and presence of attractive places, such as honey-pots and sceneries. Future prospects of tourism industry in Tanzania include;

Establishment of new tourist attractive areas; The government has managed to add new areas where tourist can visit. This is done in two way firstly establishment of totally new areas and through expansion of the existing ones. For example, the government has expanded Ruaha national park, making it the largest national park in East Africa. This inturn indicates prasperaa future of tourism industry in Tanzania.

Improvement of transport and communication; Example improvement of airports, roads and boats. The development made in this sector, fascilitates reliable communication network, thus attracting tourist to visit the country, example shifting from analog to digital networks, the use of modern internet 3G. All these accelarate communication. In transport, new harbour are established while others are improved, example in Bagamoyo and Zanzibar.

The presence of many attractive sites; Tanzania is blessed with many attractive places such as national parks, like Ruaha, Mikumi and Ngorongoro, also attractive scenery like the crater and mount Kilimanjaro. These attract tourists to visit the country. It can be for researching, new information or leisure. Thus, the future is bright

Extract 6.2 presents part of a response of a candidate who managed to explain the future prospects of tourism industry in Tanzania.

3.2.4 Question 7: Agricultural Development

The candidates were required to describe eight contributions of Tree crop farming in the socio-economic development of Nigeria. The question carried 20 marks. It was opted for by 73.8 percent of the candidates of which 0.3 percent scored a 0 mark, 11 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 52.8 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 35.4 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and few candidates (0.5%) scored from 16 to 20 out of 20 allotted marks. The general performance in this question was good since 88.7 percent of all the candidates who opted for it scored 6 marks and above.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark showed misconception of the question as they provided irrelevant answers, for example, some explained on negative effects of socio-economic activities on tree such as deforestation and pollution while others identified the environmental problems affecting tree crop farming. The following is an irrelevant responses provided by one of the candidates:

> *...Farming activities in different areas may cause destruction of tree crops, hence leads to low contribution to social-economic development of Nigeria.*

> *...Mining activities in places where there are minerals causes the cutting of trees and loss of biodiversity which affects the socio-economic development of tree crops in Nigeria.*

This candidate explained on the environmental problems caused by economic activities contrary to the requirement of the question.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks mixed up relevant and irrelevant explanations. Moreover some of their relevant explanations were partial which in turn contributed to their unsatisfactory performance.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks some were able to provide few correct points and others showed misconceptions to the questions in some points. They managed to score more marks than the previous group because their correct points were well explained.

Candidates who scored from 11 to 15 marks were able to give correct introduction and provided more points with convincing elaborations to supports their answers, however, their responses revealed some weaknesses as some provided relevant introduction while others provided a suitable

conclusion. However their marks varied depending on the strength of the points.

Candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks provided good introductions and they were able to mention and describe the eight contributions of tree crop farming in the social economic development of Nigeria such as creation of employment opportunities, creation regular income for farmers, stimulating the development of research on other crop productions and stimulating the development of industries that use palm oil and other tree crop products as raw materials. Furthermore they were able to provide relevant conclusions to their essays. Extract 7.2 provides a sample for a candidate who managed to answer the question correctly.

Extract 7.2

7.	Tree crop farming is the type of farming or agriculture which involve the cultivation of crops like banana, Coffee, cotton Coconut, This is the type of Tree crop. Inorder for the development of Tree crop farming there must be good Climate, Advance Technology like the use of du fertilizers good government support. The following are the contribution of Tree crops farming in the socio-economic development in Nigeria.

7.   Source of food; The tree crop farming are the one of the source of food to the people of Nigeria. example like bana na, coconut provide food to the people. so th is is the one of the contribution of tree farming in socio-economic development of Nigeria.

Provide employment; this type of farming in Nigeria has provide employment to the people where by many people has been employed to such kind of farming hence has reduce the rate of poverty. So this is the one of contribution of tree farming in the development of socio-economic etc in Nigeria.

Source of raw-material like cotton, coffee, Also the Tree crop farming is the one of the source of raw materi al because there raw materials like cotton are used to feed intro industries for produ ction of final goods like clothes. This is the one of contribution to development of socio-economic e in Nigeria.

Improvement of Infrastructures like roads, has improved in Nigeria fro m the area of production to the area of consumption. Also this has contri bute much to the development of socio-economic development of Nige ria.

7	Development Of other sectors like Industries, Mining, fishing; this is due to fact that when a farmer of a person earn more revenue they invested in different sectors or economic sectors like Mining, Industries, tourism, fishing. hence led to the development of socio-economic in et Nigeria that is the One of contribution.	
	Increase of Government revenue Also the presence of tree crop farming in Nigerial has contribute to the increase of goverment revenue, through the collection of Tax to the farmer. Also this is the One of contribution of Tree crops farming to the development of socio-economic in Nigeria.	
	Earning of foreign currency, through exporting of commodities like coffee, A country earn foreign currency through exporting the crops. hence this is the one of The contribution of Tree crops farming to development of socio-economic in Nigeria.	
	All mentioned above are the contribution of Tree Crop farming to the development of socio-economic in Nigeria.	

Extract 7.2 is a response for a candidate who provided a relevant response by explaining the contributions of tree crops in Nigeria.

3.2.5 Question 8: Manufacturing Industries

The question required the candidates to give an account of eight factors leading to the development of aircraft industry in the United States of America. The question had 20 marks. It was opted for by 93.8 percent of the candidate of which 0.1 percent scored a 0 mark, 1.3 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 17.2 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 59.2 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and 22.2 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks out of the 20 allotted marks. The general performance of this question was good since 98.6 percent of all candidates who opted for it scored 6 marks and above.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to meet the requirements of the question. Some candidates provided irrelevant introduction and explained on advantages of air craft such as: simplification of transportation of goods and passengers and improvement of income in United States of America income while others gave the importance of aircraft in the United States of America such as transportation of goods and services, quick means of transport, and transport valuable commodities. These candidates showed lack of knowledge in the subject matter which in turn caused misunderstanding of the question demands. Extract 8.1 is an example of a poor response provided by a candidate.

Extract 8.1

8. Air Craft refers to flow of air in the atmosphere that why the USA was the available of land in which were tend to have good in the Air craft in the world, example the wright brother were the people which moderare the air craft in the USA and tend the stede like loss angles to developed with the Air craft. The following were the factor which enable the USA to development in the Air craft these are the followings.
Availability of land in which can help to development of air craft example the area in which were introduced were tend to have 2500km squre that why enable the USA to development of Air Craft.

Life Espectacy or good stand of living also was the factor which enable the united state of America to development of Air crafts till that the people were available in the good stendard of living on how to use the Air Transport this enable the sector to development till that they were getting the passangers who move from one place to another that why they were afford to have the money compared to the developing state like Tanzania, few people were afford to use air craft.

Extract 8.1 is a sample of a response from a candidate who wrote irrelevant responses contrary to the demands of the question.

Candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks had several weaknesses in their responses, for example, some mentioned correct points but failed to give

correct elaborations in some points while others elaborated only on few points.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks were able to provide few points on the factors for the development of aircraft industry in the United States of America. Moreover they gave only few examples in their elaborations to support their points. The disparity in their marks was a result of partial explanations.

Candidates who scored from 11 to 15 marks, were able to provide detailed introduction and explained the factors for development of Air craft industries in the United States of America however, their responses revealed some weaknesses as some managed to provide correct introductions while others provided relevant conclusions. The variation of their elaborations caused disparities in their scores as others failed to give relevant conclusion in their essays.

Candidates who scored from 16 to 20 marks managed to answer the question correctly; they identified and explained eight factors leading to the development of aircraft industry in the United States of America by citing examples and providing clear explanations. For example some candidates responses were: availability of capital, wide market demand and supply of aircraft product worldwide, self-determination of the people of USA, strong need for space craft's exploration and pre-existing technical advancement involved in the fast aircraft industry development. These candidates were able to give clear and relevant introductions and conclusions. Extract 8.2 is a sample from a candidate who provided relevant answers in this question.

Extract 8.2

8.   United States of America is o the world's largest producer of aircrafts. The production of air crafs began after the first flight was made successfully by the American Wright Brothers in 1903 and after the First World War of 1914-1918 ended, production of aircraft in America increased at a high rate. Aircrafts are produced in Seattle near Los Angeles, bordering the Pacific Ocean. Factors for development of aircraft industry are:

    Advanced technology in the country: The development of aircraft has been due to the advancement in science and technology whereby various technocrats could come up with a way to improve the transport system in their country. America is h said to have a high technology such as the use of advanced machines that lead to high rate of aircraft production.

    Strong need for space exploration by scientists: America has a high number of word scientists who wished to explore the universe and thus their strong need to explore led to the develqment of aircraft indusfry to produce rockets that would enable them to travel far in space. Due to advanced technology in aircraft industry and having more aircrafts, American scientists have been able to reach planet Mars, the moon and explore the universe at large.

    Need to avoid physical burries and easen transportation proresses: America is a country made up of great lakes and mountains that hamper the development of transport and communication

8- world since the world is now integrated as a single market. The markets awaiting for its aircrafts also pay a reasonable amount for purchasing thus ensuring America with a high profit one of its largest market is korea and South Africa.

Presence of government support in the industry: The government has tried its best to support the growth and development of air craft industry in America by providing capital to ~~countries to~~ businessmen to produce aircrafts and start up industries, low taxation to such industries so as to encourage investors and also charging high tariffs on imported air crafts to protect the home industries and thus improving the industry.

Development of steel industry in the country: The steel industry in America provides raw materials to the aircraft industry in the country, this has reduced the costs for importing steel from other countries and reduced government expenditure and also industrial expenditure.

The presence of air craft industry in the United States of America has led to creation of employment opportunities, stimulated production, development of industries, advancement in transport and communication infrastructure, improvement in provision of fast help in case of a natural hazard to the affected areas like the floods in Mozambique.

8. in the country, presence of Appalachian mountains and the Rockies limited transportation, the great lakes of Michigan, Ontario, Erie and Superior before the Saint-Lawrence waterway (3800 kilometres) was a great hindrance to transport thus development of aircraft industry to escape the physical barriers.

Need for a fastest way of transport in case of natural hazards like for fires and floods: Since the country is often attacked by floods and hurricanes, there was a strong need to develop the aircraft industry so as to be able to cope with the natural hazards. Most of forests in America are usually attacked by camp fires and natural fires and air transport is the only transport that can help provide instant help in times of trouble. America was able to help Mozambique during floods due to air transport.

Availability of capital to invest in the air craft industry: The industry has developed due to availability of enough capital that can be used to develop the industry. Capital is used to buy machines, it is used to start up an industry, pay the workers as salaries and also pay for water and energy sources. Part of the capital is got from the government and part from private individuals through investments.

Market availability: America has a large market awaiting for its aircrafts to be produced. The country has earned a reputation of producing the best air crafts that are used world wide, with the ongoing policy of world market, its aeroplanes and jets can be sold anywhere in the

Extract 8.2: is a response from a candidate who explained relevant factors leading to the development of aircraft industries in USA.

72

4.0   CONCLUSION

As it is observed in the analysis per question, the performance in the Geography subject for Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2014 was good. However, it has been noted that: the candidates with poor responses were influenced by a number of factors such as; lack of knowledge of the concept related to the question, incompetence in different skills like Mathematical, drawing and writing. Moreover poor transfer of knowledge made the candidates fail to meet the requirements of the question as well as the misinterpretation of questions was seen as a problem limiting the performance of the candidates.

The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that some questions were not performed well. In Geography paper One question number 3 which was set from *Photograph Interpretation* topic had average performance while question 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 which were set from the following topics: *Topographic Map Interpretation, Application of Statistics in Geography, Field Research Strategies, The Dynamic Earth and Consequences and Water Masses* had good performance. In Geography paper Two, question 6 and 2 which were set from *Environmental friendly Tourism and Population and development* was performed poorly. Question number 4 which was set from *Sustainable use of Fuel and Power* had an average performance. Question number 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 which were set from *Population and Development, Manufacturing industries, Agricultural development and Sustainable fishing* topics were performed well. (See ***appendix***)

5.0   RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to improve the performance in Geography subject. The Geography panel suggests the following;-

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

➢ Students should be encouraged to read different sources such as books, journals and pamphlets in order to widen their knowledge on the information on various topics about Physical Geography, Practical Geography, Population studies and Regional Focal studies.

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

The Performance Of Candidates In 113 Geography Paper 1 and 2 Question Wise

S/N	Topic	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of candidates who scored 30 marks and above	Remarks
1	Manufacturing Industries	1	98.6	Good
2	Topographic map interpretation	1	92.2	Good
3	Agricultural development	1	88.7	Good
4	Field research strategies	1	89.1	Good
5	The dynamic earth and consequence	2	88.1	Good
6	Study of soils	1	80.1	Good
7	Space Dynamic	1	77.6	Good
8	Water masses	1	70.2	Good
9	Application of statistics in Geography	1	69.5	Good
10	Sustainable Fishing	1	67	Good
11	Population and Development	3	54.3	Good
12	Photograph interpretation	1	45.6	Average
13	Sustainable use of Fuel and Power.	1	37.7	Average
14	Environmental friendly Tourisms	1	17.7	Weak