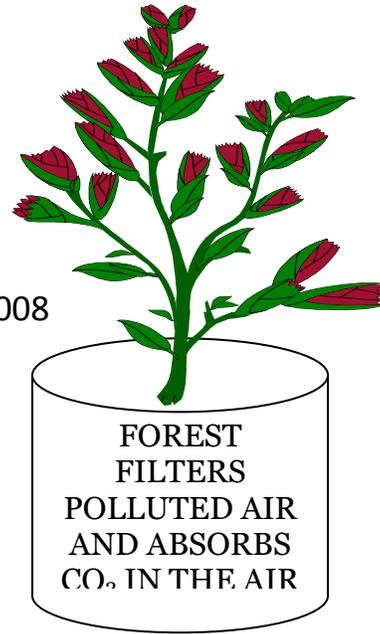


10. Cotton is a shrubby plant with broad lobed leaves and egg-shaped seed pods, cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions for the creamy-white downy fibres which surround its seeds. Also cotton refers to the soft white fibre obtained from the cotton plant, used in the production of textiles.

Problems facing cotton plantation agriculture in Tanzania:

- Unreliable rainfall
- Loss due to pests and diseases
- Decline in fertility that leads to the fall in yields
- Poor transport and communication



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SECTION A:

1. Multiple choices

QNS.	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
ANS.	B	D	C	A	B	D	C	B	D	D

2. Matching items

COLUMN A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
COLUMN B	I	M	C	L	A	J	N	D	B	K

3. True or False Statements

STATEMENT	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
TRUE/FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE

4. (a) Climatic Data:

- (i) Mean annual temperature

=  $\frac{\text{Total monthly temperatures throughout the year}}{\text{Total number of months in a year}}$

$$= \frac{18 + 17 + 16 + 14 + 15 + 12 + 13 + 10 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17}{12}$$

$$= \frac{177}{12}$$

$$= 14.75^{\circ}\text{C}$$

**Therefore, the mean annual temperature is 14.75°C**

- (ii) Annual range of temperature

= Maximum temperature – Minimum temperature

$$= 18^{\circ}\text{C} - 10^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 8^{\circ}\text{C}$$

**Therefore, the annual range of temperature is 8°C**

- (iii) Total rainfall for the station

= Sum of monthly rainfall throughout the year

$$= 0 + 0 + 0 + 50 + 75 + 150 + 175 + 200 + 75 + 50 + 25 + 0$$

$$= 800\text{mm}$$

**Therefore, the total annual rainfall for the station is 800mm.**

- (iv) **January** has the highest temperature

- (b) Two ways in which relief features on a map may be represented:

- Contour lines
- Form lines
- Hill shading
- Trigonometrical stations
- Spot heights

- The wastes to be dumped should be treated
  - Mining activities should be controlled
  - Oil spills or tanks should be loaded properly
  - Discourage the use of chemicals in fishing activities
  - Discouraging clearing of the catchment areas as well as establishing settlements in those areas.
  - Good government policy on environmental conservation.
- (c) Limitations of cotton production in the Cotton Belt of the USA:
- Widespread destruction of cotton caused by the boll weevil
  - The depletion of soil fertility by continuous planting of a single crop (monoculture)
  - Competition from synthetic fibres
- (d) Problems associated with oil drilling:
- Shortage of capital
  - Flooding e.g. Nigeria
  - Shortage of skilled labour
  - Oil deposits occur in small quantities
  - Marketing problems. Price fluctuates in the world market.
  - Poor transport and communication. Most of the roads to the drilling areas are impassable in the rainy season.
  - Lack of reliable power in drilling areas.
  - Poor internal market to consume all oil found in the country.
  - Presence of poor quality minerals e.g. mica.
  - Exhaustion of oil deposits. This is due to the overexploitation
  - Poor government policy on foreign investors.
- (e) (i) Zero grazing is the feeding system in which animals are stall-fed. There is no movement of the animals from place to place.
- (ii) Land reclamation refers to the practice of recovering of land that has been spoilt and making it useful through improvement practices for economic and social purposes.
- (f) Three ways of minimizing the use of fuel wood at family level:
- Using kerosene stove
  - To use biogas
  - To use solar cookers
- (g) Three methods of soil conservation:
- Reducing or stopping the use of harmful pesticides like dieldrin
  - To use manure instead of chemical fertilizers in agriculture.
  - Destocking and afforestation so as to give room for the improvement of the soil
  - Wastes from industries, farms and homesteads should be recycled
  - Natural ways to control pests and weeds should be applied instead of using pesticides and herbicides (e.g. use crop rotation, intercropping, etc)
  - To control population in order to relieve pressure on land
  - Proper farming methods should be practised in order to control soil erosion
  - Radioactive wastes should be buried deep down in the soil so that the upper levels cannot be affected greatly.
  - Educating people on how to undertake their activities judiciously in order to ensure sustainability of the land quality.
  - Contour cultivation and terracing on the hill areas. This reduces soil erosion on high altitude areas.
- (h) Three economic importance of manufacturing industries in Africa:
- Helps to improve social services e.g. schools, hospitals
  - Helps to improve the economy of the country
  - Helps to raise the standard of living of the people
  - Provides employment to the people
  - It is a source of foreign currency. It contributes to the earning of foreign currency in the country.

- It encourages the growth of other sectors. E.g. growth of agricultural sector due to presence of low cost industrial fertilizers, trade and tourism
- It improves transport and communication facilities.
- (i) Three economic significance of mineral exploitation to any country:
  - Source of raw materials
  - Source of foreign currency. It contributes to the earning of foreign currency in the country. For, example; Copper in Zambia, Gold in South Africa, Tanzanite and Diamond in Tanzania, Oil in Nigeria, Middle East and Libya.
  - Provides employment to people
  - Stimulates the growth of towns
  - Stimulates the growth of manufacturing industries in the country, e.g. coal (from Kiwira Coal Mines) has lead to the development of Cement industries in Tanzania.
  - Encourages the development of social services like education, health services and power supply
  - It stimulates the development of efficient transport and communication systems like railway lines, roads and sea ports that enhances the exportation of goods.
- (j) Three gender discrimination for women in Tanzania:
  - In many societies, women have not been given the right to own land or inherit the land
  - Women are not given enough chances to give their ideas within the community
  - Women are not given opportunity to acquire loans and get education

#### SECTION B:

6. Problems of marine transport
  - ✓ Depths of the ocean. Most of the harbours are too shallow
  - ✓ Presence of ridges in the oceans limit marine transport
  - ✓ Fluctuation of volume of water in the rivers
  - ✓ Presence of earthquakes in oceans causing Tsunamis
  - ✓ Water transport cannot be developed everywhere. It is specific in areas with water bodies.
  - ✓ Ships cross big water masses with no inhabitation (non residential areas), when they knock sea cliffs they do not get quick service.
  - ✓ It is slow. Perishable or urgently required goods such as tomatoes, oranges, newspapers, etc. cannot be transported through this means to final consumers
  - ✓ Strong storms and winds interferes with shipping schedule
  - ✓ Presence of dangerous animals like hippopotamus, crocodiles, etc. affects the life of travellers.
  - ✓ Costs are high in modifying routes, dredging and marking channels
  - ✓ Overloaded ships sinks easily threatening the lives of many people and property e.g. MV Bukoba in 1996.
7. Significance of developing agricultural sector in terms of social and economic development in Tanzania:
  - ✓ Provides employment to people. E.g. in plantations and ranches
  - ✓ Brings unity among people. E.g. People work together in the village farms
  - ✓ It helps to enhance traditions and customs. E.g. People celebrate after harvesting
  - ✓ Provides raw materials (cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, cloves, oil palm, sugar cane, Cocoa, Pyrethrum, sisal, milk, beef, animal skins, etc) necessary for industrial development
  - ✓ Provides food crops for humans
  - ✓ It stimulates the development of transport and communication systems
  - ✓ Encourages the improvement of the living standard of the people in the country
  - ✓ It contributes to the generation of capital and government revenue
  - ✓ It encourages the development of towns
8. Important conditions for developing tourism in Tanzania:
  - ✓ There is a wide variety of tourist attractions such as national Parks, Historical sites, Attractive landscapes, sandy coastal beaches
  - ✓ Maintaining peace and security in the country. This attracts the visitors into the country.