

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL



CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT FOR THE FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2023

206 GEOGRAPHY

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FOREWORD

The Zanzibar Examinations Council has prepared the Item Response Analysis Report for the 2023 Form Three Entrance Examination in Geography Subject. This report has been prepared in order to provide feedback to students, teachers, parents, policy maker, curriculum developers and other educational stakeholders about the performance of the candidates in this subject.

Essentially, The Form Three Entrance Examination is the evaluation which intends to measure to what the extent the candidates have learnt in their two years of Ordinary Secondary Education. Through examination results, the candidates receive a grade that indicates their level of performance which helps to make decisions whether they may continue to another level of education or not.

The analysis presented in this report is intended to contribute towards the understanding of possible reasons behind the candidates' responses in Geography subject. The report shows some of the reasons that made the candidates whether they perform well or bad. The possible factors that include ability of identifying the task of the questions, skills for responding to the question and adequate knowledge of the concept related to the topics.

The factors that may give the evidence to the candidates have perform badly like in ability to identify the task of the questions, lack of skills for responding to the question, inadequate knowledge of the concept related to the topics. Furthermore the candidates observed in poor mastery of English language which hindering them from expressing themselves properly especially in questions of section C.

The detailed analysis displays that, samples from the candidates' scripts to show good and poor responses has been inserted. Finally, various figures with three different colours which reveals how individual question was performed have been attached.

Hence, the feedback and recommendations provided in this report will enable various stakeholders to take appropriate measure to enhance the performance of the future candidates in Geography subject through the National Examinations prepared in Zanzibar.

Finally, Zanzibar Examinations Council would like to express sincere appreciation to the Examination officers and all who participated in the completion of this report.

Dr. RASHID A. MUKKI



DIRECTOR

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

ZANZIBAR

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report on Geography subject is based on the analysis of the performance of the candidates who sat for the Form Three Entrance Examination in 2023. This paper covered the 2010 Syllabus in Tanzania and adhered to 2015 Zanzibar Form Two Examination Format of Zanzibar Examinations Council.

The examination paper consisted of three sections A, B and C. The candidates were required to answer all questions in section A and B. Section A comprised question 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 which carried 10 marks each. The total marks for section A was fifty (50) marks. Section B had two (2) questions; question 6 and 7, each question carried 10 marks.

The total marks for section B was twenty (20) marks. Section C comprised question number 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. They were long (essay) questions, the candidates were required to select any three questions. Each question carried ten (10) marks. The total marks of section C was thirty (30).

2.0 SAMPLED CANDIDATES

The numbers of candidates who have been analyzed were 4,044 equal to 17.34% to all candidates (23,316) who sat for this paper. In this analysis, the candidates' scores for each question are interpreted as follows: from 00 to 29 percent is considered as poor, average if the scores range from 30 to 64 percent and good if the candidates' score from 65 to 100 percent.

These performance are shown by using different coloured figure, table and appendix. The colour presented are green colour means good performance, yellow colour means average performance and red colour means for poor performance.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER QUESTION

This section identifies the questions set for candidates in sections A, B and C. Also it identifies the percentage of candidates who attempted the questions with those who got poor, average and good marks. Finally, the extracts of poor and good responses have been inserted.

3.1 SECTION A: PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY

There were five (5) compulsory questions. Each question carried ten (10) marks, thus making a total of fifty (50) marks. For convenience analysis of each section the following performance range have been used. Candidate who scored from 0 to 2.5 marks is considered as poor, from 3 to 6 marks is considered average and from 6.5 to 10 marks is considered as good performance.

3.1.1 Question 1: Multiple Choice Items

This question had ten (10) items. They derived from various topics of physical and practical geography such as Branches of geography, Major features of continents,

Solar system, Map work, and Weather and climate. The following analysis shows detailed information of each item in question 1.

In item (i), the candidate was required to identify the name of first person who use the word geography from the following given alternatives. A: Erastotor, B: Eratosthenes, C: Geographer and D: Newton.

In item (ii), the candidate was required to show the reason of people living in Jambiani and Kojani see the sun earlier than Forodhani and Mkoani from given alternatives A: People in Jambiani sleep longer, B: Earth rotates from East to West, C: The earth rotates from West to East and D: There is no forest in Jambiani and Kojani.

In item (iii), the candidate was required to choose a line which indicates areas experiencing the same amount of rainfall among the following given alternatives. A: Isobars, B: Isohyets, C: Isohytand D: Isotherm.

In item (iv), the candidate needed to recognise the name of instrument found in the white wooden box mounted on four legs which seen at Abeid Amani Karume International Airport from the following alternatives A: Maximum and minimum thermometers, B: Rain gauge and barometer, C: windsock and anemometer and D: wind vane and evaporimeter.

In item (v), the candidate was required to mention heavenly body provides energy for drying clothes and clothes during a day time by most people of Zanzibar from the given following alternatives A: The Earth, B: Meteor, C: The Moon and D: The Sun.

In item (vi), the candidate was required to identify branch of Geography was taught by Mr. Mmaru. He taught his students about the types and importance of volcanic mountains from given alternatives A: Environmental, B: Human and economic, C: Physical and D: Practical.

In item (vii), the candidate needed to show the bearing of Mr. Masumbuko from water tank of village (ESE) from given alternatives. A: 0225° , B: 112.5° , C: 202.5° and D: 292.5° .

In item (viii), the candidate was required to identify type of rainfall occurs when warm moist wind from the ocean is forced to rise up by mountain from the following given alternatives. A: Convectional rainfall, B: Cyclonic rainfall, C: Frontal rainfall and D: Orographic rainfall.

In item (ix), the candidate was required to identify method that could be used by Beru and Kibomba to calculate area of Bondeni plantation from the following given alternatives. A: Composite method, B: Cotton thread, C: Folded paper and D: Pair of divider.

In item (x), the candidate was required to prove on the statement said that "Ferdinand Magellan from 1519 to 1522 travelled from a certain point on the Earth surface by going straight but eventually came back to the straight but eventually come back to the starting point" from the following given alternatives. A: Movement of the earth, B: Rotation of the earth, C: Sphericity of the earth and D: The size of the earth.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate’s Remembering and Understanding on the topics of physical and mathematical geography.

The question has been done by 4,036 equal to 99.80 percent and 8 candidates equal to 0.20 were not attempt the question. Table 1a below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 1a: Candidates’ Performance in Question 1

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS							
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		GENERAL	
0 – 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10		PERFORMANCE	
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1,218	30.18	2357	58.40	461	11.42	2,818	69.82

The data of table 1a showed that a high percentage of performance is 58.40, which is in the average level that led to a good general performance of 69.82 percent.

Similarly, 461 candidates equal to 11.42 percent have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of what was asked of them as seen in extract 1.1.

Extract 1.1: Good Extract

ANSWERS

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

Extract 1.1 consists of sample from the script of candidate who provided good answers. Such responses indicate that the candidate had good knowledge on subject matter and understood well the requirements of the question.

On other hand 1,218 candidates equal to 30.18 percent have received poor results. The candidates seem to have insufficient knowledge of what was asked for them as shown in extract 1.2.

Extract 1.2: Poor Extract

ANSWERS

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

Extract 1.2 consists of sample from the script of candidate who provided incorrect responses.

3.1.2 Question 2: Matching Items

The candidate was required to match ten (10) items in list A with correct response in list B by writing a letter of correct response in a space provided. The candidate wassupposed to matchfrom number two (ii) to eleven (xi) in list A with correct response in list B, where by number one (i) used as an example. List A contained map of Africa showing location of water bodies while list B names of water bodies.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate’s rememberingon the topics of Major features of the earth’s surface.

The question was attempted by 4,022 equal to 99.45 percent and 22 candidates equal to 0.55 were not attempt the question. Table 1b below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 1b: Candidates’ Performance in Question 2

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS							
POO R		AVERAGE		GOO D		GENERAL	
0 – 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10		PERFORMANC E	
NUMB ER	%	NUMB ER	%	NUMB ER	%	NUMBE R	%
3,174	78.9 1	627	15.5 9	221	5.49	848	21.08


The data of table 1b showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 78.91, which is poor that led general performance of 21.08 percent.The candidates seem to have insufficient knowledge of what was asked of them.

Furthermore, 221 candidates equal to 5.49 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topic. They were able to match water bodies in list A with their corresponding names in list B as it shown in extract 2.1.

Extract 2.1: Good Extract

2. Match the water bodies of Africa Indicated in **List A** with their names in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the table below. Number one (i) is an example.

LIST A



LIST B

- a. Aral Sea
- b. Atlantic Ocean
- c. Black Sea
- d. Indian Ocean
- e. Lake Albert
- f. Lake Baikal
- g. Lake Chad
- h. Lake Kariba
- i. Lake Nyasa
- j. Lake Superior
- k. Lake Tanganyika
- l. Lake Turkana
- m. Lake Victoria
- n. Mediterranean Sea
- o. Red Sea

ANSWERS											
LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi
LIST B	n	o	l	m	d	i	h	k	e	g	b

Extract 2.1 shows a sample of response from the script of a candidate who had good performance. This candidate managed well to match the items in list A with corresponding responses in the list B.

On other hand, 3,174 candidates equal to 78.91 percent have received poor results. The candidates seem to have inadequate knowledge of what was asked of them as seen in extract 2.2

Extract 2.2: Poor Extract

ANSWERS

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi
LIST B	n	k	b	i	e	h	c	j	q	m	p

Extract 2.2 shows a sample of response from the script of a candidate who had poor performance. The candidate failed to match the concepts in list A to their descriptions as indicated in list B.

3.1.3 Question 3: True and False Items

This question had ten (10) items. They derived from various topics of physical and practical geography such as branches of geography, major features of continents, movement of the earth, components of a map, climate, element of weather, and parallel and meridian.

The question required the candidates to write T (True) for a correct and F (False) for an incorrect from the following given statements.

- i. Practical Geography is the study of natural features of the Earth's surface.
- ii. Asia is the largest continent in the world.
- iii. Equinoxes means equal length of day and night.
- iv. Grid squares method is used to calculate area of regular shaped figure on a map.
- v. Thunderstorms are commonly in equatorial climate.
- vi. Isobars are lines drawn on a map to show precipitation
- vii. Deforestation, mining and casual burning are causes of environment degradation.
- viii. The mountain Kilimanjaro is formed by volcanic eruption.
- ix. Both hygrometer and thermometer are element of weather.
- x. Equator divides the earth into two hemispheres.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate's Remembering and Understanding on the topics of physical and practical geography.

The question was attempted by 4,036 equal to 99.80 percent and 8 candidates equal to 0.20 were not attempt the question. Table 1c below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 1c: Candidates' Performance in Question 3

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS							
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		GENERAL	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10		PERFORMANCE	
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
219	5.42	1,877	46.51	1,940	48.07	3,817	94.57

The data of table 1c showed that a high percentage of performance is 48.07, which is good that led to a good general performance of 94.57 percent.

Moreover, 1,940 candidates equal to 48.07 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 3.1.

Extract 3.1: Good Extract

ANSWERS									
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
F	T	T	F	T	F	T	T	F	T

Extract 3.1 shows a sample of response from the script of a candidate who had good performance. This candidate seemed to have a wide knowledge on different topics of physical and practical geography.

On other hand, 219 candidates equal to 5.42 percent have received poor results. The candidates seem to have inadequate knowledge of what was asked for them as seen in extract 3.2

Extract 3.2: Poor Extract

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

Extract 3.2 shows a sample of response from the script of a candidate who had poor performance. The candidate failed to indicate T for TRUE and F for FALSE statement. He used letters A, B, C and D instead of T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false as instructed.

3.1.4 Question 4: The solar system

The question is divided into three (3) parts, a, b, and c. The candidates were required to answer all questions. In part (a), the candidates required to describe and draw Great cycles. In part (b) to mention characteristics of the Great cycles. In part (c) to give reasons to ships and air crafts use Great circles.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate’s Remembering and Understanding on the topic of parallels and meridians.

The question was attempted by 3,617 equal to 89.44 percent and 427 candidates equal to 10.56 were not attempt the question. Table 1d below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 1d: Candidates’ Performance in Question 4

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS							
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		GENERAL	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10		PERFORMANCE	
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
3,300	91.24	219	6.05	98	2.71	317	8.76

The data of Table 1d showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 91.24 which are poor that led general performance of 8.76 percent.

Likewise, 98 candidates equal to 2.71 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 4.1.

Extract 4.1: Good Extract

4. Answer the following questions in short.

a) With aids of diagram, describe Great circle.

Great circle these are imaginary circles drawn on a map or globe and divide the earth into two equal hemisphere.

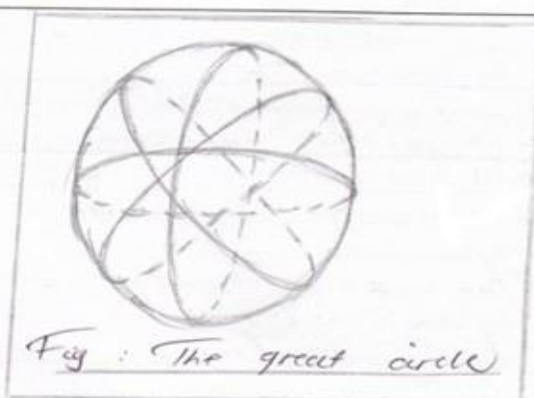


Fig : The great circle

b) Mention three (3) characteristics of the Great circle.

i. It is imaginary lines circle

ii. It divides the earth into two equal hemisphere

iii. It has two common line equator and meridian

c) Give two (2) reasons why ships and air crafts use Great circle when travelling.

i. Because great circle help to calculate variation of climate.

ii. Because it help to locate position on map in ship and air craft.

Extract 4.1 shows a sample of response from the script of a candidate who had good performance. This candidate seemed to have a wide knowledge on topic of Great cycle and understand demand of each part of question. Also, skill full enough on drawing diagram of Great cycle.

On other hand, 3,300 candidates equal to 91.24 percent have received poor results. The candidates seem to have inadequate knowledge of what was asked for them as seen in extract 4.2.

Extract 4.2: Poor Extract

4. Answer the following questions in short.

a) With aids of diagram, describe Great circle.

The diagram is Area of the circle of the map in East Africa in Compass direction

b) Mention three (3) characteristics of the Great circle.

i. To the support the smole scale agriculture

ii. To the agriculture the increase the area

iii. To the smole scale of the map

c) Give two (2) reasons why ships and air crafts use Great circle when travelling.

i. It used for Area of the directi on of the map

ii. It used for map of direction of Scale

Extract 4.2 consist sample from the script of a candidate who provided incorrect response. He/she was asked question about Great circle but his/her answer relay on agriculture and map reading.

3.1.5 Question 5: Weather and climate

The question is divided into three (3) parts, a, b, and c. The candidates were required to study weather statistical data for station B then answer all questions. In part (a), the candidates required to calculate annual mean temperature of the station. In part

(b) the candidates required to identify (i) The hottest and (ii) The coldest months. In part (c) the candidates required to use evidence from the given data and suggest type of climate at station B.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate's Understanding and Applying on the topic of weather and climate.

The question was attempted by 3,757 equal to 92.90 percent and 287 candidates equal to 7.10 were not attempt the question. Table 1e below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 1e: Candidates' Performance in Question 5

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS							
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		GENERAL	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10		PERFORMANCE	
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
3,033	80.73	596	15.86	128	3.41	724	19.27

The data of Table 1e showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 80.73 which are poor that led general performance of 19.27 percent.

Like wise, 128 candidates equal to 3.41 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 5.1.

Extract 5.1: Good Extract

5. Study carefully the weather statistical data for station **B** then answer questions that follow.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp °C	29	28	27	27	27	26	26	28	27	27	28	29
Rainfall (mm)	2370	2070	2020	1720	1670	1720	1570	1470	1670	1775	2070	2270

- a) Calculate annual mean temperature of the station.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Annual mean} &= 29 + 28 + 27 + 27 + 27 + 26 + 26 \\ &\quad + 28 + 27 + 27 + 28 + 29 \\ &= \frac{329}{12} = 27.4^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \therefore \text{Annual mean temperature is } 27.4^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

- b) From the given statistical data identify the following:

- i. The hottest months

The hottest months are December and January.

- ii. The coldest months

The coldest months are June and July.

- c) By using two (2) evidence from the data, suggest type of climate at station B.

i. It has mean daily range of temperature $= 3^{\circ}\text{C}$
 ii It has the rainfall of 2000mm and above.
 \therefore The climate at the station B is "Equatorial climate".

Extract 5.1 shows a sample of response from the script of a candidate who had good performance. This candidate seemed to have a wide knowledge on topic of weather and climate, also understand demand of each part of question as seen below.

- i) The candidate was capable to follow all procedures of finding mean in individual data.
- ii) Clear interpretation of statistical data on type of climate at station B.

On other hand, 3033 candidate equal to 80.73 percent have received poor results. The candidate seem to have inadequate knowledge of what was asked for the m as seen in extract 5.2

Extract 5.2: Poor Extract

5. Study carefully the weather statistical data for station **B** then answer questions that follow.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp °C	29	28	27	27	27	26	26	28	27	27	28	29
Rainfall (mm)	2370	2070	2020	1720	1670	1720	1570	1470	1670	1775	2070	2270

- a) Calculate annual mean temperature of the station.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Annual mean} &= \frac{29 + 28 + 27 + 27 + 27 + 26 + 26 + 28 + 27 + 27 + 28 + 29}{12} \\ &= \frac{324}{12} = 27 \\ &= 27.3^{\circ}\text{C} \approx 28^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

- b) From the given statistical data identify the following:

- i. The hottest months

The hottest months are June and July.

- ii. The coldest months

The coldest months are January and December.

- c) By using two (2) evidence from the data, suggest type of climate at station B.

1) Hot desert it occur in an equator which are June and July.

2) SAVANNA DESERT it occur when it is high rainfall which are January and December.

Extract 5.2 consist sample from the script of a candidate who provided incorrect response. For example in item (a) the candidate was unable to calculate annual mean of the temperature by taking the value of the first six months instead of taking twelve months.

Also, in item (c) the candidate failed even to identify hottest and coldest months from the given statistical data. The candidate wrote the hottest months were June and July; the coldest months were January and December while the correct answer is vice versa.

3.2 SECTION B: MAP WORK

There were two (2) compulsory questions in this section. Each question carries 10 marks, thus making a total of 20 marks. For convenience analysis of each section the following performance range have been used. Candidate who scored from 0 to 2.5 marks are considered as poor, from 3 to 6 marks are considered average and from 6.5 to 10 marks are considered as good performance.

3.2.1 Question 6: Map Reading and Interpretation

The question asked the candidates to study the sketch map and then answer the questions from part (a) to (c). Part (a) the candidate was required to calculate distance covered by railway line. In part (b) candidate was required to identify types of transport depicted on a given topographical map

In part (c) the candidate required to identify features found on the following location South East of the map ii) Grid reference 045545 and iii) Grid reference 06153.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate’s Understanding and Applying on the topic of map work.

The question was attempted by 3,941 equal to 97. 45 percent and 103 candidates equal to 2.55 were not attempt the question. Table 2a below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 2a: Candidates’ Performance in Question 6

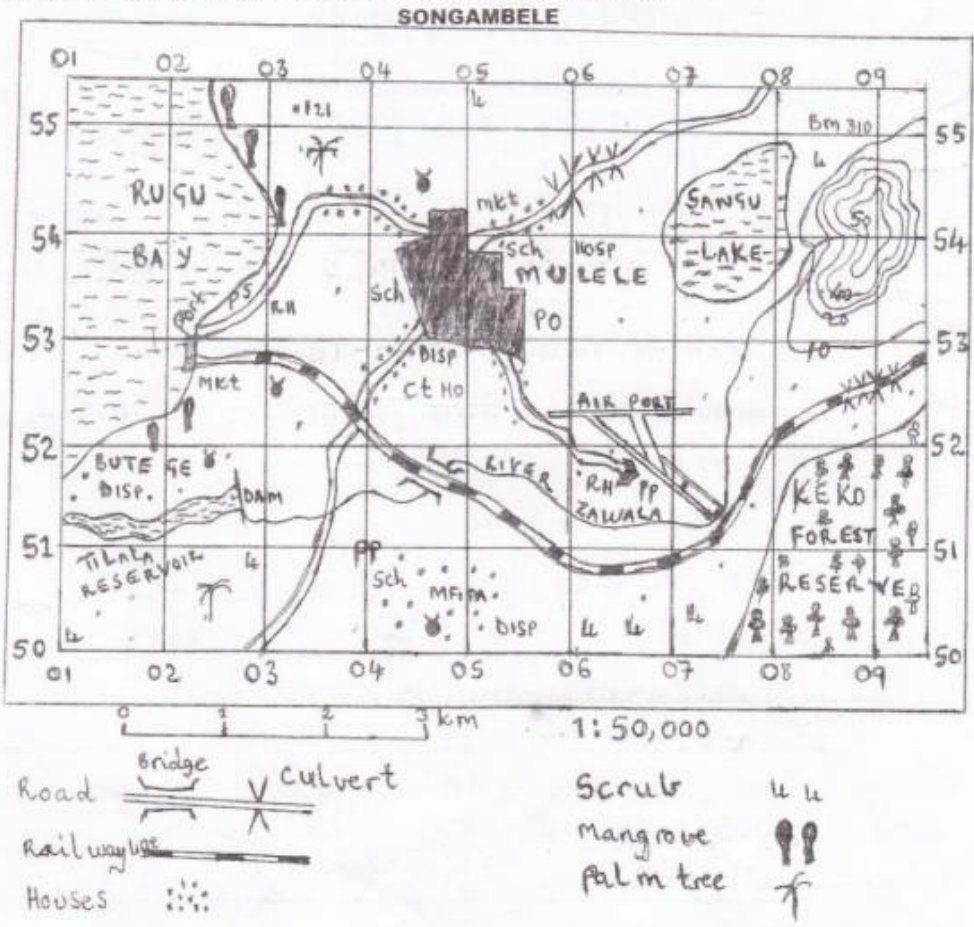
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS						GENERAL	
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		PERFORMANCE	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10			
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
2,251	57.12	1,397	35.45	293	7.43	1,690	42.88

The data of Table 2a showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 57.12 which are poor but led general performance of 42.88 percent which is average.

Similarly, 293 candidates equal to 7.43 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 6.1.

Extract 6.1: Good Extract

6. Study the map carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- a) Calculate the distance covered by railway line.

Solution	
- Rail way line cover = 12.5 cm	$x = 0.5 \text{ km}$
- Scale = 1 : 50,000	1 cm = 0.5 km
1 km = 100,000 cm	12.5 cm = x
$x = 50,000 \text{ cm}$	$x = 12.5 \text{ cm} \times 0.5 \text{ km}$
$x = 50,000 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ km}$	1 cm
100,000 cm	$\therefore \text{distance} = 6.25 \text{ km}$

- b) With examples, identify three (3) types of transport depicted on a given topographical map.

- Road transport. Example, road in the map.
- Water transport. Example, Ruwu bay, river zawala.
- Air transport. Example airport.

- c) Identify features found on the following location.

- South East of the map Keko forest reserve.
- Grid reference 045545 Mosque.
- Grid reference 061539 Hospital.

Extract 6.1 above shows that, a candidate who performed well. This candidate had adequate knowledge and skills on map work so that could be able to respond on all parts in this question. Although part 6a) was difficult question than all items since it involve application of mathematical calculation.

On other hand, 2,251 candidates equal to 57.11 percent have received poor results. The candidates seem to have insufficient knowledge of what was asked for them as shown in extract 6.2.

Extract 6.2: Poor Extract

- a) Calculate the distance covered by railway line.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Full square} &= 9 \\ \text{Half square} &= \frac{10}{2} = 5 \\ \text{Total square} &= 9 + 5 = 14 \text{ square}\end{aligned}$$

- b) With examples, identify three (3) types of transport depicted on a given topographical map.

i. River : Water ~~trapo~~ transport

ii. Road : Road transport

iii. Railway transport

- c) Identify features found on the following location.

i. South East of the map _____

ii. Grid reference 045545 School

iii. Grid reference 061539 Air port.

Extract 6.2 shows a sample of a response from a candidate who provided poor response. This candidate had little knowledge on the topics of map work. For example in item 6b the candidate wrote means of transport instead of types of transport depicted on the map.

3.2.2 Question 7: Map work

The question is divided into three (3) parts a, b, and c. The candidate was required to answer all questions. In part (a), define position in map work. Part (b), to mention ways that used to show position of items on a map and part (c) outline uses of map in a daily life.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate's Remembering and Understanding on the topic of map work.

The question was attempted by 4,042 equal to 99.95 percent and 2 candidates equal to 0.05 were not attempt the question. Table 2b below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 2b: Candidates' Performance in Question 7

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS						GENERAL	
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		PERFORMANCE	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10			
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
2,332	57.69	933	23.09	777	19.22	1,710	42.31

The data of table 2b showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 57.69 which is poor but led general performance of 42.31 percent which is average.

In addition to that, 777 candidates equal to 19.22 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 7.1.

Extract 7.1: Good Extract

7. a) Define position in map work.

Position is the place where an object found in the map.

b) Mention three (3) ways that used to show position of items on a map.

i. Grid reference

ii. latitude and longitude

iii. Compass Bearing

c) Outline four (4) uses of map in a daily life.

i. Map is used in the geographical fact mostly in weather forecasting.

ii. Map is used in the military war and given direction to the travelers

iii. Map is used in showing boundaries of a place in a country or whole world

iv. Map is used in geographical studies especially at school.

Extract 7.1 above shows sample of a candidate with good performance. This candidate had full knowledge and skills on map work especially on position of map work and uses of map in a daily life.

On other hand, 2,332 candidates equal to 57.69 percent have received poor results. The candidates seem to have insufficient knowledge of what was asked for them as seen in extract 7.2.

Extract .2: Poor Extract

7. a) Define position in map work.

Map is the representation of the earth surface

b) Mention three (3) ways that used to show position of items on a map.

i. Title.

ii. Key.

iii. Scale.

c) Outline four (4) uses of map in a daily life.

i. Map it is used to show compass direction.

ii. Map it is used to plant.

iii. Map it show relation of the earth

iv. The map should be the title title it easy to learn what the name of map.

Extract 7.2 shows example of candidate's response with poor performance. This candidate had little knowledge on the topics of map work. For example in item 6a the candidate was tried to define map instead of map work. Also in item 6b wrote components of map instead of ways used to show position on a map.

3.3 SECTION C: HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

In this section, there were five questions. The candidates were required to choose any three (3) questions; each carried ten (10) marks, thus marking total of thirty (30) marks. For convenience of analysis of each question, the following performance ranges have been used. Candidate scores from 0 to 2.5 marks is considered as poor, from 3 to 5.5 marks is considered as an average and from 6 to 10 marks is considered as good performance.

3.3.1 Question 8: Sustainable mining

The question was derived from the topic of production of natural gas in Tanzania. The candidate required to analyze reasons which led delaying of gas exploitation at Songosongo in Tanzania.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate's Analysis on the topic of sustainable mining.

The question was attempted by 860 equal to 21.27 percent and 3,184 candidates equal to 78.73 were not attempt the question. Table 3a below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 3a: Candidates’ Performance in Question 8

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS							
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		GENERAL	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10		PERFORMANCE	
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
681	79.19	90	10.46	89	10.35	179	20.81

The data of table 3a showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 79.18 which are poor that led general performance of 20.81 percent.

Furthermore, 89 candidates equal to 10.35 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 8.1.

Extract 8.1: Good Extract

8

Gas is the renewable source of energy that regenerating its self. The gas must be obtain in the land and also air but the gas that obtained in the land is the Common production of many Subst ance. So Some Countries that produce the gas in east African Coast is Tanzania. So Tanzania has many reason which led the delaying of gas exploitation at Songo Songo in Tanzania. The following are as follow:

Lack Science and Technologies: The Tanzania main land has not enough Science and Technologies to exploit the gas because when exploit the gas need high Science and technology this led the del aying of exploitation of gas in Tanzania

lack of Skilled Labour: When exploit the gas that need Skilled labour because some area must be measured and Check the occurrence of gas so the unskilled labour do not know and Cause the delaying of gas exploitation in Tanzania

Poor Infrastructure: Due to the exploit ation of gas need good infrastructure like road, the way of transportation of gas because when the exploit the gas and use the poor pipe they Cause the destroyed of a gas and led the disappearing of the project.

High Cost of tools need in the exploi tation of gas: The tools that are needed in the exploitation of gas is very expensive to buying so it Cause the Cancel the project. and led to destroyed of this process.

To Conclude this, The government should make the enough Support to make sure they establish many organization and Company to settle in this project in order to produce gas in order to develop the Country.

Extract 8.1 shows a sample of candidate who scored high marks. The candidate had meet demand of the question due to;

- i) The candidate able to provide good introduction of question.
- ii) Capable to identify and analyze reasons led to delaying of gas exploitation at Songosongo in Tanzania.
- iii) Manage to write conclusion with suggestion to government.

On other hand, 681 candidates equal to 79.19 percent have received poor results. The candidates seem to have insufficient knowledge of what was asked for them as seen in extract 8.2.

Extract 8.2: Poor Extract

(8.) Gas is a form of air which can used like Oxygen. Gas exploitation is the way of using and exploiting gas into different forms. The gas delaying to exploiting gas at Songosongo bay. As a geography student who has knowledge acquire the following can be the reasons of exploiting gas from one form to Another form at Songosongo bay in Tanzania:

Air pollution: When the gas exploitation must be done the development of human activities such as industrial activities throughout habiter process. which will lead to the delaying of gas exploitation at Songosongo bay in Tanzania. Air pollution will be minor activity of this gas exploitation.

Water pollution: When the gas exploitation must be done the development of human activities such as industrial activities through habiter process. which will lead to the delaying of exploitation gas at Songosongo bay in Tanzania. Air pollution and water pollution are both minor activities which will to gas exploitation.

Deforestation: When the gas exploitation will take place. but will take place when cutting down of trees will happen. Thus the deforestation should not take place because will lead to the gas exploitation in Songosongo bay in Tanzania. The cutting down of trees helped the gas exploitation to happen easily and therefore people should not cutting down trees in order to avoid the gas exploitation.

Land pollution: When the gas exploitation will occur. when the minerals from the ground are not constructed and used will not lead to pollute land by digging minerals from ground throughout the land. This could not lead to gas exploitation at Songosongo bay in Tanzania.

Generally: There are mentioned above are the reasons that are the gas exploitation in Songosongo bay in Tanzania. In order the gas exploitation should be done government should take good and well measures and preserved precautions and make the strictly laws about exploiting gas in Tanzania.

Extract 8.2 shows a sample of candidate who scored poorly. The candidates has been able to follow the rules for writing essay questions but could not get a mark because he wrote types and causes of pollution instead of reasons which led delaying of gas exploitation at Songosongo in Tanzania.

3.3.2 Question 9: Transport

The question was derived from the topic of problems facing the transport in East Africa. The candidate required to discuss limiting factors that hinder the development of air transport in East Africa.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate’s Evaluation on the topic of transport.

The question was attempted by 2,827 equal to 69.91 percent and 1,217 candidates equal to 30.09 were not attempt the question. Table 3b below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 3b: Candidates’ Performance in Question 9

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS							
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		GENERAL	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10		PERFORMANCE	
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
2,304	81.50	304	10.76	219	7.74	523	18.50

The data of table 3b showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 81.50 which are poor that led general performance of 18.50 percent.

Additionally, 219 candidates equal to 7.74 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 9.1.

Extract 9.1: Good Extract

9.

Air transport is the ~~tra~~ type of transport which involve the movement of people from one geographical area to another geographical area through air with the help of jets, rocket and commonly ~~are~~ aeroplane. This type of transport is ~~f~~ suitable for long distance hence is much affected by weather change. In connection to that these are factor which hinder it's development:

Lack of enough capital to establish good ports and to have good services. Hence, It ~~a~~ need long process in order to establish it well until it complete and in most of developing country such as Tanzania the government does not have enough money to make it well and to put all required services.

Lack of specialised and educated labour to work ~~on~~ it in connection to low level of science and technology. Despite that most of the country which are developing are trying also buy different plane from different country, but there are no many people such as educated pilots, Air hostess who can work better in the plane as it support to be done because of low level of science and technology.

Poor Infrastructures such as ports. Most of the ports in developing countries were made by the colonialists ~~where~~ ~~to~~ using small areas where by many plane cannot fit to that area which let the tourist to not visit that area using many plane because the port is not able to receive many plane.

Poor government support. The government has not yet base in supporting it this sector so that it can improve it self and bring the good development to the people.

To sum up in order to improve Air transport for more development in the country the government should show it support and we student should studied hard so that we can come to finish the place where our parent and government will end.

Extract 9.1 shows a sample of candidate who scored high marks. The candidate has sufficient understanding of the question due to;

- i) The candidate has been able to answer the question by using the essay writing procedures.
- ii) Capable to identify and discuss limiting factors that hinder the development of air transport in East Africa.
- iii) Manage to write conclusion with suggestion to government and his fellow candidates.

On other hand, majority of candidates 2,304 equal to 81.50 percent have scored poor results. The candidates seem to have insufficient knowledge of what was asked for them as seen in extract 9.2.

Extract 9.2: Poor Extract

9 Air transport is the movement of people from one place to another using air. The air transport it has many limits among of them are as follows:-

Air transport it cause death, because when pilot has get error in a direction the ~~the~~ aeroplane can fall down roughly and cause people to die.

Air transport is very expensive than other types of transport, it is cost is used alot of money for pay.

Air transport it can cause ear problem. The ~~the~~ aeroplane has fan that fan has radiate noise, that can cause painful in the ear.

Air transport it destroy the ozone layer because aeroplane produce soot that soot can cause the ozone to destroy and to form global warming.

Extract 9.2 shows a sample of candidate who scored poorly. The candidate has been able to follow the rules for writing essay questions but could not get a mark because he wrote problems of air transport instead of limiting factors that hinder the development of air transport in East Africa.

3.3.3 Question 10: Human activities

The question was derived from the topic of human activities. The candidate required to describe environmental problems associated with human activities.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate Evaluation level on the topic human activities.

The question was attempted by 2,939 equal to 72.68 percent and 1,105 candidates equal to 27.32 were not attempt the question. Table 3c below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 3c: Candidates' Performance in Question 10

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS						GENERAL	
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		PERFORMANCE	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10			
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1,980	67.37	474	16.13	485	16.50	959	32.63

The data of table 3c showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 67.37 which are poor but led general performance of 32.63 percent which is average.

In addition to that, 485 candidates equal to 16.50 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 10.1.

Extract 10.1: Good Extract

d) Human activity are those tasks in which human being do to earn living. There are different type of human activity but they are classified in the four categories such as primary activity, secondary activity, tertiary activity and quaternary activity. Human activity are such trading, Agriculture, Fishing, Teaching and others. Human activity are very advantageous to human being because human get their need such as shelter, clothes, and food through them. But these activity cause different problem in the society. Among such problem are the following:

Deforestation: Deforestation is the process of cutting down trees. Trees are cut by human to do their activity among such activity done by cut down trees are charcoal making, building, as a firewood and other activity. Deforestation lead to climatic change and global warming coming.

Pollution: Human activity cause pollution in different activity such as Industries. Pollution is putting unwanted materials in environment. There are three four types of pollution such as land pollution mostly caused in military activity, water pollution mostly caused by sewage from industry, home and other places.

Soil Erosion: Human activity cause soil erosion in different way. Soil erosion may caused in mining activity, in cutting down trees. Soil erosion also, can caused by water, air. Farm with erosion is not suitable for farming activity it has not sufficient fertilizer. Thus growth of crops will be slow and low.

Climatic change: Climatic change is the change in average weather condition of atmosphere over long period of time. Due to human activity climate may change. Example due to excessive cutting down of trees lead to global warming, loss of rainfall.

Loss of biodiversity: Biodiversity are animals that found in forest, they are not found in any time. Due to mining in forest lead to cut down of trees and animal lost.

Therefore: Government and other department have a duties to improve the human activity and improve the way of doing them in effectively way.

Extract 10.1 shows a sample of candidate who scored high marks. The candidate has sufficient understanding of the question due to;

- i) The candidate has been able to answer the question by using the essay writing procedures.

- ii) Able to describe environmental problems associated with the human activities.
- iii) Manage to write conclusion with suggestion to the community.

On other hand, majority of candidates 1,980 equal to 67.37 percent have scored poor results. The candidates seem to have insufficient knowledge of what was asked for them as shown in extract 10.2.

Extract 10.2: Poor Extract

10 Human activities are the key factors for social and economic development in our daily life. However through their activities they destroy the environment. Describe four (4) environment problems associated with these activities.

Agriculture is the practice of Cultivation of land. The following are the factors for social and economic development in our daily life. However through their activities they destroy the environment.

Availability of market. This is the factor for social and economic development in our daily life. However through their activities they destroy the environment.

Availability of Raw materials. This is the factor for social and economic development in our daily life. However through their activities they destroy the environment.

Availability of labor. This is the factor for social and economic development in our daily life. However through their activities they destroy the environment.

Availability of Capital. This is the factor for social and economic development in our daily life. However through their activities they destroy the environment.

Finally the factor for social and economic development in our daily life. However through their activities they destroy the environment.

Extract 10.2 shows a sample of candidate who scored poorly. The candidate has been able to follow the rules for writing essay questions but could not get a mark because he wrote importance of small scale agriculture instead of means to improve small scale agriculture.

3.3.4 Question 11: Agriculture

The question was derived from the topic of ways of improving small scale agriculture. The question required candidate to educate Mpeso grandfather ways of improving

his farming system whose once complain his neighbor and relatives were the source of poor production.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate’s Creativeon the topic of agriculture.

The question was attempted by 1,859 equal to 45.97 percent and 2,185 candidates equal to 54.03 were not attempt the question. Table 3d below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 3d: Candidates’ Performance in Question 11

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS							
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		GENERAL	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10		PERFORMANCE	
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1,322	71.11	358	19.27	179	9.62	537	28.89

The data of figure 12 showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 71.11 which are poor that led general performance of 28.89 percent.

Moreover, 179 candidates equal to 9.62 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 11.1.

11.

Sm. Small &

Small Scale Cultivation is the process of cultivate small area that do not access four hectors. The following are the ways of improving Small Scale Cultivation.

Mpeso grandfather should use modern tools example tractor and others that can facilitate work and can causes to harvest many years.

Mpeso grandfather should engage in a Co-operation in order to get soft loans & that can used to buy different tools and seeds that is good for farming.

All small farmers like Mpeso grandfather should educate on good system of cultivation like good seed especially that can grow in a certain area and different trains that can improve their cultivation.

Uses of pesticide and weed killer that help to get good qualities of yield because pesticide help to kill all microorganism that can harm the plant and weed killer help to kill all unwanted plant in the farm so that help to obtain good quality of crops.

Therefore Small Scale cultivation should improved because without cultivation no food.

Extract 11.1 shows a sample of candidate who scored high marks. The candidate has sufficient understanding of the question due to;

- i) The candidate has been able to answer the question by using the essay writing procedures.
- ii) Capable to educate Mpeso grandfather on improving his cultivation.

On other hand, 1,322 candidates equal to 71.11 percent have scored poor results. The candidates seem to have insufficient knowledge of what was asked for them as seen in extract 11.2.

Extract 11.2: Poor Extract

11: Small farming is the types farming system which take place in small areas. The point that was to educate improve the farming system are:

Source of income - Many people from one place to another are educate people have big farmer if you crop you shall get money and people from another country get many materials.

Source of raw materials - Many another people development by using raw material in a society when we get material for example of raw material are banana, yams if you get that food you order get material from another sector.

Source of employment - If the people employment from another sector you shall open and cultivation the many crops they employ many people from one place to another to get material of other economic activities in to small area.

Source of food - They have many farming if you have big farmer you shall get many food in the farmer and if you crop and cultivation you shall get money and you get food for selling to people for example are cassava, rice and yams we get many food in the farmer because he crops and cultivation food.

Generally, To improve the farmer for certain areas and education farmer to know the meaning of farming system in the farmer to reduce crops and cultivate system.

Extract 11.2 shows a sample of candidate who scored poorly. The candidate has been able to follow the rules for writing essay questions but could not get a mark because he wrote problems of air transport instead of limiting factors that hinder the development of air transport in East Africa.

Extract 11.2 shows a sample of candidate who scored poorly. This candidate had no knowledge on the demand of the question. The candidate has been able to follow the rules for writing essay questions but could not get a mark because he wrote factors to improve human activities instead of environmental problems associated with these activities.

3.3.5 Question 12: Water management for economic development

The question was derived from the topic of water pollution. The candidate required to comments on ways which water undergoes pollution in Africa.

Generally the question aimed at assessing the candidate's Evaluation on the topic of transport.

The question was attempted by 1,425 equal to 35.24 percent and 2,619 candidates equal to 64.76 were not attempt the question. Table 3e below illustrates performance analysis of this question.

Table 3e: Candidates' Performance in Question 12

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS							
POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD		GENERAL	
0 - 2.5		3 - 6		6.5 - 10		PERFORMANCE	
NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1,224	85.89	108	7.58	93	6.53	201	14.11

The data of table 3e showed that a high percentage of performance analysis is 85.89 which are poor that led general performance of 14.11 percent.

Moreover, 93 candidates equal to 6.53 percentages have achieved good results. The candidates seem to have a sufficient understanding of the topics as it shown in extract 12.1.

Extract 12.1: Good Extract

12. Water pollution this is the addition of contaminant or unwanted substance or waste in the water bodies so as to make it dirty. The water is polluted in many ways that can cause problems in the society. The following are the ways that water undergoes pollution in Africa.

Industrial waste; the water bodies can be polluted through industrial waste where by the industries throw away their waste in the water bodies that the waste contain chemicals that can pollute the water and even kill the aquatic animals.

Domestic waste, another way that water can be polluted is through the waste obtained from the domestic activities or waste obtained from our homes where by they throw away their waste in the water bodies.

Oil spillage; one among the ways of polluting the water is through the oil spillage.

whereby the people throw or spill the unwanted oil in the water bodies and the big problem is that water and oil they do not mix so that can cause a very big problem for fishermen and the fish as well.

Agricultural chemicals; the ways of pollution of water is through the waste obtained from agricultural chemicals in which the farmers they throw away the chemicals or waste obtained during the agricultural activities and then decide to throw them in the water bodies instead.

To conclude is that in the world water can be polluted in many ways and through this pollution of water it can kill the aquatic animals, delaying of the fishing industry and many other water activities.

Extract 12.1 shows a sample of candidate who scored high marks. The candidate has sufficient understanding of the question due to;

- i) The candidate has been able to answer the question by using the essay writing procedures.
- ii) Succeed to comments on ways which water undergoes pollution in Africa.
- iii) Manage to write conclusion by showing negative impact of water pollution.

On other hand, 1,224 candidates equal to 85.89 percent have scored poor results. The candidates seem to have insufficient knowledge of what was asked for them as seen in extract 12.2.

Extract 12.2: Poor Extract

12. Water is the combination of hydrogen and oxygen gases.

Water treatment is process of treat water by removing undesirable wastes in the water.

The poor ways which water undergoes pollution in Africa, are:

The use of filter, water must treat in the use of filter by taking ~~what~~ clean cloth, charcoal, sand, and gravel and filtering in order to be safe for domestic uses.

Boiling, Also this is another method used to treat water in order to be safe. We use dish with water to boil at least 10-15 min then filter by clean cloth then already use.

Inteing safe / good chemical, Also this is another method of saving water. We use basin of water and then put in chemicals like WATER GUARD, AQUA GUARD then take for at least 25-30 minutes in order to killing germs and then filter water.

Separation method, Also is another method used to treat water in order to be safe for domestic purposes. Take bowl of mixture of water and undesirable materials, Then you pouring in the another bowl slowly in order to enter only water in the another basin.

So, those are the methods used to treat water in order to be safer for domestic purposes.

Extract 12.2 shows a sample of candidate who scored poorly. The candidate has been able to follow the rules for writing essay questions but could not get a mark because he wrote ways of removing pollutant from water instead of ways which water undergoes pollution.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that there are two questions which were well performed, three questions have average performance and seven questions have poor performance.

Generally, the quality of candidates' responses was affected by the following factors; in ability to identify the demand of the questions, deficiency of skills for responding to the question and adequate knowledge of the concept related to the topics. Furthermore, the candidates observed to have poor mastery of English language which hindering them from expressing themselves properly especially in questions of section C.

It is expected that the feedback provided in this report will enable teachers, students and other stakeholders to take appropriate measures to improve the teaching and learning of Geography subject in Zanzibar Secondary Schools

5.0 RECOMENDANTIONS

In order to improve the performance of the candidates, it is recommended that:

- a) Teachers are emphasized to cover the entire topics of Form One and Form Two in order to make sure that the examined candidates are knowledgeable in all specified areas according to the syllabus.
- b) Candidates should be encouraged to use English language in their school environment in order to improve their language skills.
- c) Candidate should be directed on how to identify the task requirement of the question so as to be aware of the responses they are required to provide.
- d) Practical activities should be emphasized in different topics such as topographical map so as to improve candidate's skills of observing, writing, measurement, calculating and recoding.
- e) Study tour should be incorporated in teaching and learning so as to improve candidate capability of transfer and application of knowledge to their real life.
- f) The teachers should provide more classroom exercises to the candidates in order to be prepared them for National Examination

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER QUESTION AND TOPIC WISE IN 2023

S/N:	TOPIC	QUESTION NUMBER	PERCENTAGES OF CANDIDATES PER QUESTION	REMARK
1	Branches of geography, Major features of continents, Solar system, Movement of the earth, Map work and Weather and climate.	3	94.57	Good
2	Branches of geography, Major features of continents, Solar system, Map work, and Weather and climate.	1	69.82	Good
3	Map work	6	42.88	Average
4	Map work	7	42.31	Average
5	Human activities	10	32.63	Average
6	Agriculture	11	28.89	Poor
7	Major features of the earth's surface	2	21.08	Poor
8	Sustainable mining	8	20.81	Poor
9	Weather and climate	5	19.27	Poor
10	Transport	9	18.5	Poor
11	Water management for economic development	12	14.11	Poor
12	Solar system	4	8.76	Poor

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER QUESTION AND TOPIC WISE IN 2022

S/N:	TOPIC	QUESTION NUMBER	PERCENTAGES OF CANDIDATES PER QUESTION	REMARK
1	Solar system, Sustainable mining, climate, Major features of the earth's surface and map work,	3	90.11	Good
2	Solar system, weather and climate, Major features of the earth's surface and map work,	1	76.24	Good
3	Map work	6	53.80	Average
4	Map work	7	50.05	Average
5	Major features of the earth's surface	4	31.38	Average
6	Solar system	5	29.90	Average
7	Manufacturing industry	9	26.02	Poor
8	Sustainable use of forest resources	8	25.66	Poor
9	Tourism	10	23.43	Poor
10	Major features of the earth's surface	2	19.60	Poor
11	Agriculture	11	8.53	Poor
12	Water management for economic development	12	8.23	Poor