

273/1

GEOGRAPHY

July / August 2010

2 hours 20 minutes

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 20 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *This paper consists of parts I and II.*
- *Part I and Section A of part II are compulsory.*
- *Answer one Question from Section B of part II*
- *Answers to all questions must be written on the answer sheets provided.*

Turn Over

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PART I
OBJECTIVE – TYPE QUESTIONS

There are 35 compulsory questions.

SECTION A

1. In Tanzania, cattle ranching is mainly carried out in...
 - A. Mbeya
 - B. Kongwa
 - C. Songea
 - D. Kigoma
2. The major problems facing pastoralists in North Eastern Uganda are...
 - A. tsetse flies and water shortage
 - B. poor roads and pastures
 - C. tsetse flies and poor breeds
 - D. water shortage and poor breeds
3. The transport sector in North Eastern Kenya is poorly developed because the area is...
 - A. hilly and rugged.
 - B. tsetse fly infested.
 - C. under populated.
 - D. unproductive.
4. Which one of the following ports is found on Lake Victoria?
 - A. Kigoma
 - B. Bukungu
 - C. Butiaba
 - D. Musoma
5. Minerals at Tororo are obtained from...
 - A. Crystalline rocks
 - B. Volcanic rocks
 - C. Sedimentary rocks
 - D. Sandstones

6. The major crop grown on the Ahero irrigation scheme is...
- Cotton
 - Tobacco
 - Rice
 - Ground nuts
7. Small-scale industries should be encouraged in East Africa mainly because they
- are cheap to establish.
 - provide employment.
 - are capital saving.
 - require semi-skilled labour.
8. Which of the following factors influence rainfall distribution in Kenya?
- Relief and distance from the sea
 - Relief and inland water bodies
 - Inland water bodies and distance from the sea.
 - Vegetation and South East trade winds
9. In East Africa, the co-operative movement has greatly helped the farmers by
- Marketing produce
 - Supervising farmers activities
 - Providing transport
 - Distributing inputs
10. The gap in the coral platforms along the East Africa coast are a result of...
- Silted river action
 - Lime water dissolving
 - Mechanical dredging to make harbour
 - Saline water eroding the rocks
11. Which one of the following minerals is non-metallic?
- Gold
 - Mica
 - Wolfram
 - Beryllium

Turn Over

12. The mineral mined in Northern Tanzania is...
- A. Coal
 - B. Copper
 - C. Diamond
 - D. Silver
13. Mechanisation is not profitable for the average farmer in Uganda because...
- A. Plots are generally small
 - B. Most of the crops are perennial
 - C. Farmers do not have capital to pay for it
 - D. Relief is not suitable for the use of machines
14. Explosion craters form a unique attraction in...
- A. Kidepo National Park
 - B. Rwenzori National Park
 - C. Kabalega National Park
 - D. Nairobi National Park
15. The main reason for the fertility of the Kisoro plain soils is...
- A. Nature of the parent rock
 - B. High rainfall amount
 - C. Presence of living organisms
 - D. Man's influence
16. Many of the impressive landforms in East Africa are a result of...
- A. River meandering
 - B. Sea level changes
 - C. Warping
 - D. Volcanic activity
17. Which of the following areas has the highest humidity?
- A. Moroto
 - B. Songea
 - C. Nairobi
 - D. Kisumu

18. All of these features are produced by wave deposition at the coast except.....
- Sand bars
 - A bay
 - Spit
 - Beach
19. Water bodies in East Africa are mostly valued for.....
- Fishing
 - Hydro electricity
 - Tourism
 - Transportation
20. The major problem limiting agricultural modernization in Uganda is
- Inadequate capital
 - Cultural practices
 - Poor transport
 - Land tenure system.
21. Which of the following factors is the greatest problem facing the mining industry in East Africa?
- Exhaustion of mineral deposits
 - Inadequate capital
 - Frequent mining accidents
 - Increasing costs of mining
22. The major factor limiting the expansion of areas under crop land in Kenya is...
- Poor transport
 - Pests and diseases
 - Water shortage
 - Increasing costs of mining
23. Which of the following trade winds bring heavy rainfall in most parts of East Africa?
- North-East
 - South-East
 - North-West
 - South-West

Turn Over

24. In the Chalbi desert of Northern Kenya, the nights are extremely cold while days are extremely hot because...
- There is little cloud cover
 - The area is low lying
 - The area is open to strong winds
 - The higher you go the cooler it becomes
25. Which of the following statements is **not true** of fold mountains?
- They are formed by compression
 - They form rugged peaks
 - They are formed from young rocks
 - They are formed by molten magma from the interior of the earth.
26. Which of the following crops grow above 2000 metres above sea level in East Africa?
- Wheat and maize
 - Wheat and barley
 - Barley and cotton
 - Cotton and maize
27. The mining method used in obtaining scattered gold deposits from sand and gravel along a water course in East Africa is;
- Open cast method
 - Shaft method
 - Adit method
 - Placer method
28. Which of the following are characteristics of savanna woodlands in East Africa?
- Trees shed their leaves during dry season
 - Trees have needle like leaves
 - Trees are straight and very tall
 - Trees are umbrella shaped.

- A. 1 and 4
 - B. 2 and 4
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. 1 and 3
29. The condition in the atmosphere where temperatures decrease with increasing altitude is called...
- A. Temperature inversion
 - B. Horizontal distribution of temperature
 - C. Temperature variations
 - D. Lapse rate
30. The following factors influence the type of soil formed in an area except;
- A. Parent rock
 - B. Vegetation cover
 - C. Climate
 - D. Air pressure.
31. The vegetation found below 1000 metres on the slopes of mountains in East Africa is;
- A. Tropical rainforest
 - B. Heath and moorland
 - C. Temperate forests
 - D. Savanna Vegetation
32. Landslides on Mount. Elgon slopes can be reduced through the practice of;
- A. Re afforestation
 - B. Afforestation
 - C. Crop rotation
 - D. Terracing
33. Vanilla growing in Mukono district is reducing mainly because of...
- A. Soil exhaustion
 - B. Limited land
 - C. Limited market
 - D. Diseases

Turn Over

34. Depressions on the East African plateau have been formed as a result of the following;
1. Warping
 2. Faulting
 3. River erosion
 4. Glaciation
- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - B. 1, 2, and 4
 - C. 1, 2 and 3
 - D. 1, 3 and 4
35. Which of the following minerals is formed by precipitation?
- A. Rock salt
 - B. Cobalt
 - C. Coal
 - D. Bauxite

PART II

MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION AND EAST AFRICA.

Answer three questions from this part, including questions 1 and 2 which are compulsory.

SECTION A

1. COMPULSORY QUESTION: MAP WORK

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the 1:50,000 Map extract of Uganda: NAKASONGOLA, Series Y732 Part of sheet 50/2, Edition 1 USD and answer the questions that follow.

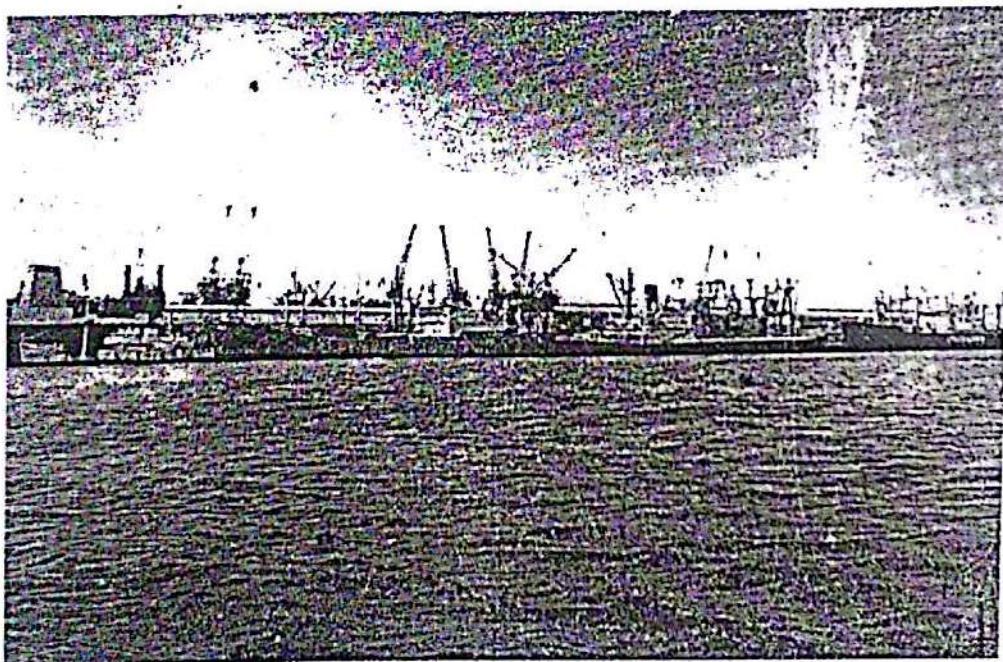
- a) State the grid reference of the;
 - i) Conical hill found at Kakondi
 - ii) Road Junction at Sasira
- b) Identify the features found at the following grid references;
 - i) 406457
 - ii) 438436

- c) Draw a cross-section of the area from grid reference 330417 to 410417 and on it mark and name;
 - i) Lwamutogo seasonal swamp
 - ii) Any two hills
 - iii) Saddle (Col)
 - iv) All weather roads
 - v) Settlements
- d) Giving evidence from the map extract, identify
 - i) the direction of flow of river Kabingo
 - ii) two economic activities taking place in the area of the map extract.
- e) Describe the relationship between relief and drainage in the area shown on the map extract.

2. COMPULSORY QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

Answer ALL parts of this question.

Study the photograph provided below and answer the questions that follow;



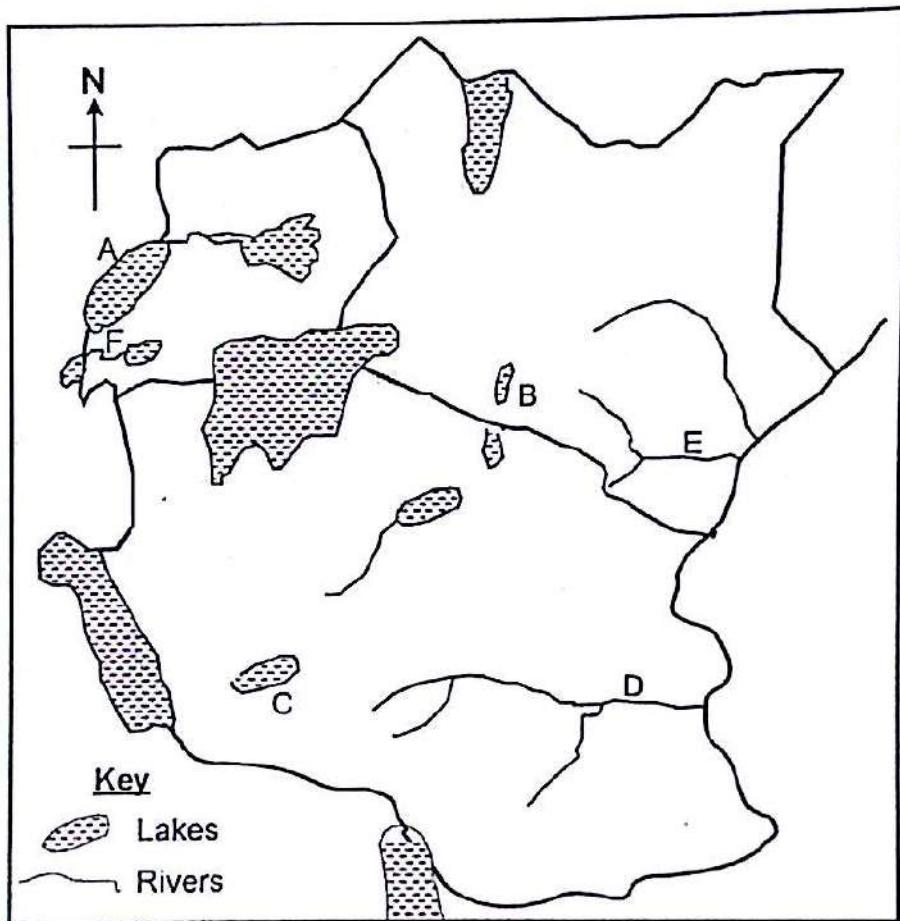
- a) Giving evidence from the photograph, identify the economic activity taking place.
- b) Describe the factors that have favoured the activity identified in 2(a) above.
- c) (i) Outline the problems facing the activity identified in 2(a) above in East Africa.
(ii) Outline the importance of the activity mentioned above to the people of East Africa.
- d) Giving reasons for your answer suggest any area in East Africa where the photograph could have been taken.

Turn Over

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA

Answer only one question from this section

3. Study the map of East Africa provided and answer the questions that follow:



Name the:

- (a) (i) Lakes marked A, B, C
(ii) Rivers marked D and E
(iii) Channel marked F
- (b) Describe the formation of any one lake marked in (a) (i) above,
- (c) With reference to specific examples, explain the importance of lakes to the East African countries.
- (d) Outline the problems limiting the effective use of lakes in East Africa.

4. (a) Name the instruments used at a school weather station to measure the following;
- (i) Humidity
 - (ii) Direction of wind
 - (iii) Atmospheric pressure
 - (iv) Sunshine.
- (b) (i) With the help of a well labeled diagram, describe how temperature is measured using the six's thermometer.
(ii) Explain the factors that may cause a rise in the temperature of a place.
- (c) Describe how the following are obtained:
- (i) Diurnal temperature range
 - (ii) Mean monthly temperature
- (d) Why is it important to measure and record the elements of weather of a place?
5. For any one fieldwork study carried out either as an individual or as a group:
- (a) State the:
 - (i) Topic
 - (ii) Objectives of the study
 - (b) Draw a sketch map of the area of study and on it, mark and name:
 - (i) Physical features
 - (ii) Land use types
 - (c) Describe the preparations made before the field study was conducted.
 - (d) How did the fieldwork study help you to understand the effects of the human activities on the environment?
6. Study the table below showing Uganda's tourist earning in US million dollars from 1990 to 1995 and answer the questions that follow.
- UGANDA'S TOURIST EARNING IN US MILLION DOLLARS (1990 - 1995)**
- | YEARS | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| TOTAL INCOME
(US MILLION DOLLAR) | 27 | 32 | 45 | 37 | 73 | 90 |
- a) Draw a line graph to show the information given in the table above.
 - b) (i) Calculate the percentage change of Uganda's tourism earning between 1990 and 1995.
(ii) Explain the factors responsible for the above trend in the table.
 - c) (i) Explain the problems facing Uganda's tourism sector.
(ii) What measures are being taken to solve the problems identified in C(i) above.
 - d) Name other tourist attractions in Uganda other than those found in National parks and Game reserves.

Turn Over

7. (a) Draw a sketch map of Kilombero Valley irrigation scheme and on it mark and name;
- (i) Rivers: Kilombero and Great Ruaha.
 - (ii) Irrigated areas.
 - (iii) Towns: Kidatu, Kilosa and Ifakara
 - (iv) Tanzam railway line.
- (b) Describe the factors which have favoured the location of the Kilombero valley irrigation scheme.
- (c) Explain the benefits of the scheme to the economic development of Tanzania.
- (d) i) Name two other Sugar Plantations found in East Africa.
ii) Outline the products obtained from sugar canes.

- END -

273/1
GEOGRAPHY
July / August 2011
2½ hours



WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *This paper consists of two sections A and B.*
- *All questions in section A are compulsory*
- *Answer one question from Section B.*

Turn Over

SECTION A

OBJECTIVE - TYPE QUESTIONS

There are 30 compulsory questions.

Write the letter with the most correct answer.

1. Many water falls in East Africa are formed where a river flows...
 - A. Out of a lake
 - B. Over resistant rock
 - C. Into the sea
 - D. Through a gorge
2. The major raw material in the plastic industry in East Africa is...
 - A. Coal
 - B. Rubber
 - C. Petroleum
 - D. Glass.
3. Which of the following is a sign that a volcano may be dormant rather than active?
 - A. Steam jets on the volcano.
 - B. A deep crater without a lake.
 - C. Lava flows on the sides.
 - D. Lack of vegetation.
4. Which one of the following types of soil erosion is the most difficult to detect?
 - A. Splash erosion
 - B. Rill erosion
 - C. Gulley erosion
 - D. Sheet erosion.
5. The feature formed where three or more Arêtes meet on glaciated mountains of east Africa is a...
 - A. Cirque
 - B. Hanging valley
 - C. Pyramidal peak
 - D. Tarn.
6. Which of the following weathering process is common in areas of stagnant water?
 - A. Pressure release
 - B. Block disintegration
 - C. Frost shattering
 - D. Hydrolysis
7. Hot springs are mild features associated with...
 - A. Faulting
 - B. Glaciations
 - C. Volcanicity
 - D. Folding
8. Which of the following exports from East Africa has declined due to the fall in the world prices?
 - A. Pyrethrum
 - B. Sugar cane
 - C. Wheat
 - D. Cotton

9. The seasonal movement of cattle from the low lying areas to higher slopes is known as...
A. Rotational grazing
B. Seasonal grazing
C. Transhumance
D. Nomadism
10. The down hill sliding of broken surface material under the influence of gravity is known as...
A. Weathering
B. Denudation
C. Mass wasting
D. Exfoliation
11. A disruption in air transport will mainly affect...
A. The textile industry
B. Metallurgical industry
C. Horticultural industry
D. The plastic industry.
12. Which of the following major relief features occupy the largest area in East Africa?
A. The rift valley.
B. The central and lake plateau
C. The highland plain
D. The coastal plain.
13. The major settlement pattern found in semi-arid regions of east Africa is...
A. Linear
B. Clustered
C. Dispersed
D. Planned
14. A granitic dome – shaped feature found at the bottom of a mountain is called?
A. Sill
B. Dyke
C. Plug
D. Batholith.
15. The major factor limiting local tourists in East Africa is ____
A. Low income levels
B. Inadequate information on tourism.
C. Shortage of accommodation
D. Political instability.
16. The major problem facing hydro electricity generation at Owen falls Dam (Nalubale) in Uganda is...
A. High cost of operating
B. Presence of hyacinth
C. Changing water levels
D. Narrow market for power
17. Rivers in their torrent stage are mainly concerned with...
A. Lateral Erosion
B. Vertical Erosion
C. Depositing
D. Meandering

Turn Over
3

18. The Natural fertility of soil will be preserved best by.
- Adding fertilizers to the soils
 - Using crop rotation and fallow
 - Clearing the natural vegetation
 - Practicing shifting agriculture
19. Which of the following is a planted forest in Uganda?
- Zoka
 - Maramagambo
 - Mafuga
 - Mabira
20. Why does the amount of sugar consumed in Kenya increase each year?
- More children are eating sweets.
 - People have more money to buy sugar
 - The population is growing
 - Kenya is growing more sugar.
21. Which of the following types of fuel is used in sugar factories in East Africa?
- Coke
 - Coal
 - Sugar cane fibre
 - Charcoal
22. Which of the following lake ports handles the largest volume of the lake trade?
- Jinja
 - Mwanza
 - Bukoba
 - Kisumu
23. Area of low pressure in East Africa are characterized by...
- Hot temperatures
 - Cold temperatures
 - Temperature inversion
 - Descending winds.
24. The energy received from the sun is referred to as...
- Terrestrial radiation
 - Insolation
 - Thermal energy
 - Geo-thermal energy
25. The duration of sunshine at a weather station is measured in units called.
- Mill bars
 - Millimeters
 - Hours
 - Oktas.
26. Which of the following types of climate covers the largest percentages of land area in Uganda?
- Tropical continental
 - Semi-Arid
 - Modified equatorial
 - Equatorial

27. What solution has the Government of Uganda taken to solve the problem of Landslides victims in Bududa in the Mt. Elgon Region.
A. Construction of permanent houses for the people.
B. Resettling people from landslides prone area to safe areas
C. Provision of relief aid to the people
D. Encouraging rural – urban migration to neighbouring towns.
28. Relief rainfall is received in...
A. Mukono
B. Mpigi
C. Malaba
D. Mbale
29. Which of the following lakes was formed as a result of on shore drifting?
A. Nabugabo
B. Katwe
C. Naivasha
D. Victoria
30. The greatest problem facing the fishing industry in East Africa is...
A. Low population of fish
B. Poor fishing equipment
C. Marketing of the fish caught
D. Swampy vegetation on the lake shores.

1. COMPULSORY QUESTION: MAP WORK

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the 1:50,000 Map extract of E. Africa (UGANDA) BUGONDO, sheet 42/4 series Y732; Edition I-U.S.D provided and answer the questions that follows.

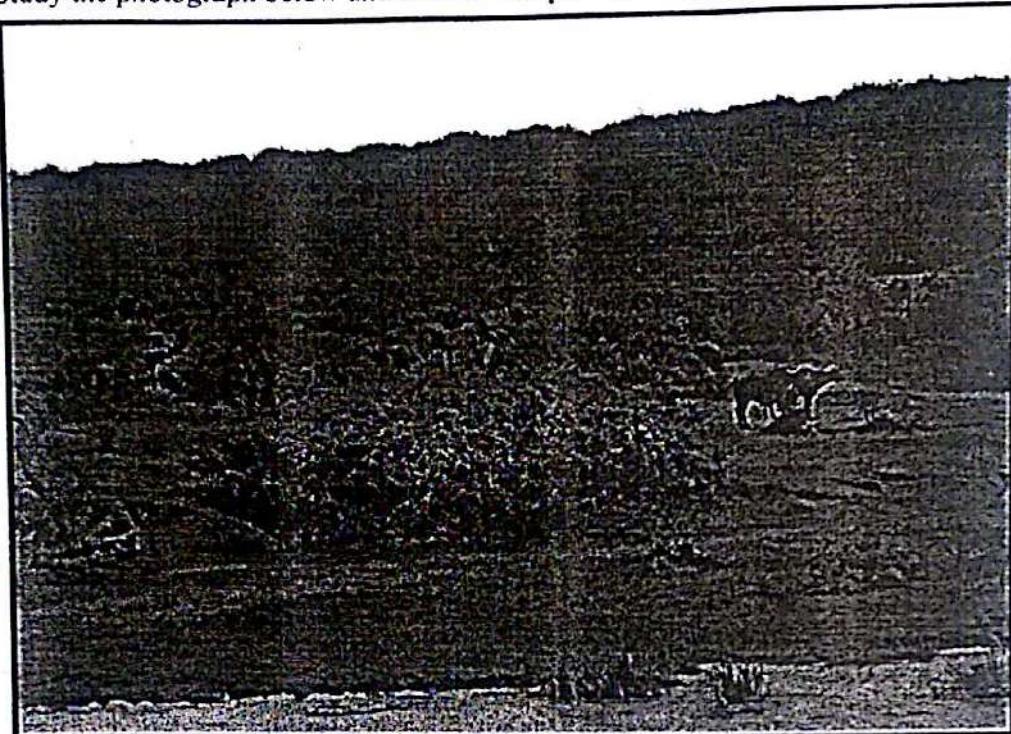
- a) State the grid reference of the;
i) Kabos hill top (1 mark)
ii) Dam on River Owinya in the South West (1 mark)
- b) Identify the:
i) Physical feature found at grid reference 440800 (1 mark)
ii) Man made feature found at grid reference 308793 (1 mark)
- c) Draw a sketch map of Bugondo, North of Northing 80 and on it mark and name;
i) Boundaries (1 mark)
ii) Vegetation (1 mark)
iii) Lake kojweri (1 mark)
iv) Relief features (2 marks)
v) Pier (1 mark)
- d) i) Identify the settlement patterns found in the area of Bugondo (3 marks)
ii) Explain the factors that have influenced the settlement patterns in (d) (i) above (3 marks)
- e) Describe the relationship between relief and settlement in the area of Bugondo. (3 marks)

Turn Over

2. COMPULSORY QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

Answer **ALL** parts of this question.

Study the photograph below and answer the questions that follow.



- a. Identify the activity taking place in the photograph. (5mks)
- b. Describe the factors that have favoured the economic activity in the photograph.
- c. i) Explain the effects of the activity on the physical environment.
ii) Outline the solutions to the problem identified in C (i) above. (4mks)
- d. Giving reasons for your answer, suggest one area in East Africa where the photograph could have been taken.

COMPULSORY QUESTION: FIELD WORK

3. For any field work study carried out either as an individual or as a group,

- a) State the:
 - (i). Topic of the study (1 mark)
 - (ii). Objectives of the study (3 marks)
- b) Draw a sketch map of the area of study and on it mark and name
 - (i). Physical features
 - (ii). Man-made features (5 marks)
- c) Describe how any one of the following methods was used during your field work study:
 - (i). Observation
 - (ii). Measurements
 - (iii). Recording (3 marks)
- d) Outline the disadvantages of using the method chosen in (c) above. (3 marks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA

Answer only one question from this section.

4. Study the table below showing mean monthly temperatures (in °C) for two stations in East Africa and answer the questions that follow.

STATION	ALTITUDE	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	MEAN
MOMBASA	17m	27	28	28	27	26	25	24	25	25	26	27	27	26
NAIROBI	1820m	18	19	19	19	18	17	16	16	17	18	18	18	18

Source: *Lands and people of East Africa*; by Gladys Hickmann.

- (a) (i) Explain how mean monthly temperature is obtained. (1 mark)
(ii) State the relationship between altitudes and mean annual temperature in the table (2 marks)
- (b) Calculate the annual temperature range for the two stations in the table. (4 marks)
- (c) Explain factors influencing temperature of any place in East Africa (8 marks)
- (d) Draw a suitable graph to represent mean monthly temperatures of Mombasa station (5 marks)
5. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name any three areas under
(i) Nomadic Pastoralism
(ii) Cattle Ranching (8 marks)
- (b) Outline the characteristics of Nomadic Pastoralism. (4 marks)
- (c) Explain the conditions favouring livestock industry in East Africa. (4 marks)
- (d) Outline the problems facing livestock industry in East Africa. (4 marks)
6. Study the table below showing the number of commodities transported in 000'tons (2000) with in East African boundaries.

Means of transport	Quantities transported
Railway	18.7
Road	278.2
Air	36.1
Water	50.0
Pipeline	21.3

Turn Over

- a) Identify the means of transport which is; (1 mark)
 (i) Least (1 mark)
 (ii) Most
 Used in transporting commodities in East Africa.
- b) Give reasons for the low use of the transport means identified in (a)(i) above (6 marks)
- c) Explain the effects of the transport sector to the physical environment of East Africa. (6 marks)
- d) Outline the role of transport to the economic development of East Africa. (6 marks).

7. Study the table below showing the relative importance of fishing grounds in Uganda and answer the questions which follow;

Table:

Fishing ground	Percentage catch
Lake Victoria	48
Lake Albert	08
Lake Kyoga	38
Lake George and Edward	04
Others	02

- (a) Draw a pie chart to show the relative importance of each fishing ground in Uganda. (7 marks)
- (b) Identify (1 mark)
 (i) The fishing ground which provides the most fish catch. (1 mark)
 (ii) The fishing ground which provides the least fish catch. (1 mark)
- (c) Describe conditions favouring fishing in the fishing grounds identified in (b) (i) above. (5 marks)
- (d) i) Explain the contribution of the fishing sector to the development of Uganda. (3 marks)
 ii) Identify problems faced by the fishermen in Uganda. (3 marks)

- END -

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GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
July / August 2012
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours



WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *This paper consists of parts I and II.*
- *Part I and Section A of Part II are Compulsory.*
- *Answer only one question from Section B of Part II*
- *Answers to all questions must be written on the answer sheets/booklet provided.*

PART I

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS (30MARKS)

There are 30 compulsory questions

Answers to this part must be written in the answer sheets/booklet provided

1. The disruption in air transport will mainly affect...
 - A. The textile industry
 - B. Metallurgical industry
 - C. Horticultural industry
 - D. Hides and skin industry

2. Rivers in their torrent stage are mainly concerned with...
 - A. Lateral erosion
 - B. Vertical erosion
 - C. Deposition
 - D. Meandering

3. Which of the following weathering process is common in areas of stagnant water?
 - A. Pressure Release
 - B. Block disintegration
 - C. Frost shattering
 - D. Hydrolysis

4. The duration of sunshine at a weather station is measured in units called...
 - A. Millibars
 - B. Millimeters
 - C. Hours
 - D. Oktas

5. Lateritic soils in East Africa develop as a result of...
 - A. Hydration
 - B. Exfoliation
 - C. Sedimentation
 - D. Leaching

6. The East African highlands were formed as a result of...
- Folding, faulting and volcanic activity
 - Tilting and warping
 - Soil erosion and warping.
 - Glaciation
7. Which of the following is a rift valley fishing port?
- Bukoba
 - Butiaba
 - Kisumu
 - Lwampanga
8. Drowned river valleys in East Africa are found...
- Along the East African Coast.
 - Along shores of lake Kyoga.
 - Along the shores of lake Victoria.
 - Along the rift valley lakes.
9. Ridges formed on any glaciated mountains are called...
- Hanging valleys
 - Arêtes
 - Scree
 - U-shaped valley
10. A layer of mist often seen in valleys is a sign of...
- Rain
 - Altitude
 - Cold temperatures
 - Temperature inversion.
11. Glaciation in East Africa is limited to a few places because;
- There are few mountains which are glaciated.
 - There are few places which do rise to and above the snow line.
 - East Africa is located in the tropical region where temperatures are very high.
 - East Africa lies astride the Equator.
12. A deep groove formed when rain falls on a sloping hill without vegetation is called;
- Erosion
 - Gully
 - Crater
 - Peneplain

13. Tanzania faces a long dry season between May and October because;

- A. The sun is overhead the Tropic of Cancer
- B. The sun is overhead the Equator then.
- C. The sun is overhead the Northern hemisphere then.
- D. The inter tropical convergence zone is slightly in the south.

14. Why are many of the forested areas of East Africa on the higher land?

- A. Those in lower areas are accessible to farmers
- B. Most crops of East Africa will not grow at that altitude.
- C. These are not attractive and have not been disturbed.
- D. Heavy rainfall would cause soil erosion.

15. Crops that can best grow in Kitgum district in Northern Uganda are;

- A. Cotton, millet and tea
- B. Coffee, maize and beans
- C. Millet, sorghum and rice.
- D. Cotton, millet and sorghum

16. Much of the Rift valley of Kenya receives under 760mm of rainfall a year and have average temperature of 21°C , this area is suitable mainly for;

- A. Cotton
- B. Cereals
- C. Dairying
- D. Ranching

17. The most important factor encouraging sugar out growers in East Africa is;

- A. Access to a sugar factory
- B. Availability of development loans
- C. Good prices for sugar cane
- D. Existence of good transport network.

18. The following pair of tourist attractions is found at Mombasa.

- 1. Coral reefs 2. Wildlife 3. Hotsprings 4. Sun bathing

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 1 and 4

19. Oil on the shores of Lake Albert has not been exploited due to;
- A. Political instabilities
 - B. Poor transport
 - C. Limited market
 - D. Lack of capital and skills.
20. Which one of the following is the major factor in the distribution of natural vegetation in East Africa?
- A. Soil texture
 - B. Slopes
 - C. Altitude
 - D. Rainfall distribution
21. One of the oil pipes passing through Tanzania can be found between Dar-es-salaam and;
- A. Lilongwe
 - B. Kigali
 - C. Ndola
 - D. Lusaka
22. Over 90% of Uganda has good prospect of getting a total annual rainfall of;
- A. 750mm
 - B. 1000mm
 - C. 1250mm
 - D. 2000mm
23. Which of the following crop is Vasin Gishu plateau famous for?
- A. Cotton
 - B. Wheat
 - C. Sugar cane
 - D. Tobacco.
24. Which shores of Lake Victoria receive the heaviest rainfall?
- A. North-Eastern
 - B. South Eastern
 - C. South Western
 - D. North-Western

25. The following are some of the waterfalls on River Nile except;

- A. Karuma falls
- B. Bujagali falls
- C. Ripon falls
- D. Sezibwa falls

26. The upfront rush of water when the wave breaks is called;

- A. Back check
- B. Backwash
- C. Erosion
- D. Swash

27. A depositional feature joined to the bay at one end with the other end projecting into the sea is;

- A. Spit
- B. Bar
- C. Beach
- D. Tombolo

28. Water bodies in East Africa are mostly valued for;

- A. Tourism
- B. Transport
- C. Power production
- D. Fishing

29. Kasolo is a tourist facing North. What will his new direction be if he turns 090° anti-clockwise.

- A. South
- B. East
- C. West
- D. North

30. Semi-arid conditions in Northern Kenya and North Eastern Uganda are as a result of the effects of the

- A. Westerlies
- B. Northwesterlies
- C. South East trade winds
- D. North East trade winds

PART II

MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION, FIELD WORK AND EAST AFRICA.

Answer four questions from part II including questions 1,2 and 3 which are compulsory.

1. COMPULSARY QUESTIONS – MAP WORK (20MARKS)

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the map extract 1:50,000 (UGANDA) Kawoko series Y732, Part of sheet 79/1, Edition 3 U.S.D and answer the questions that follow:

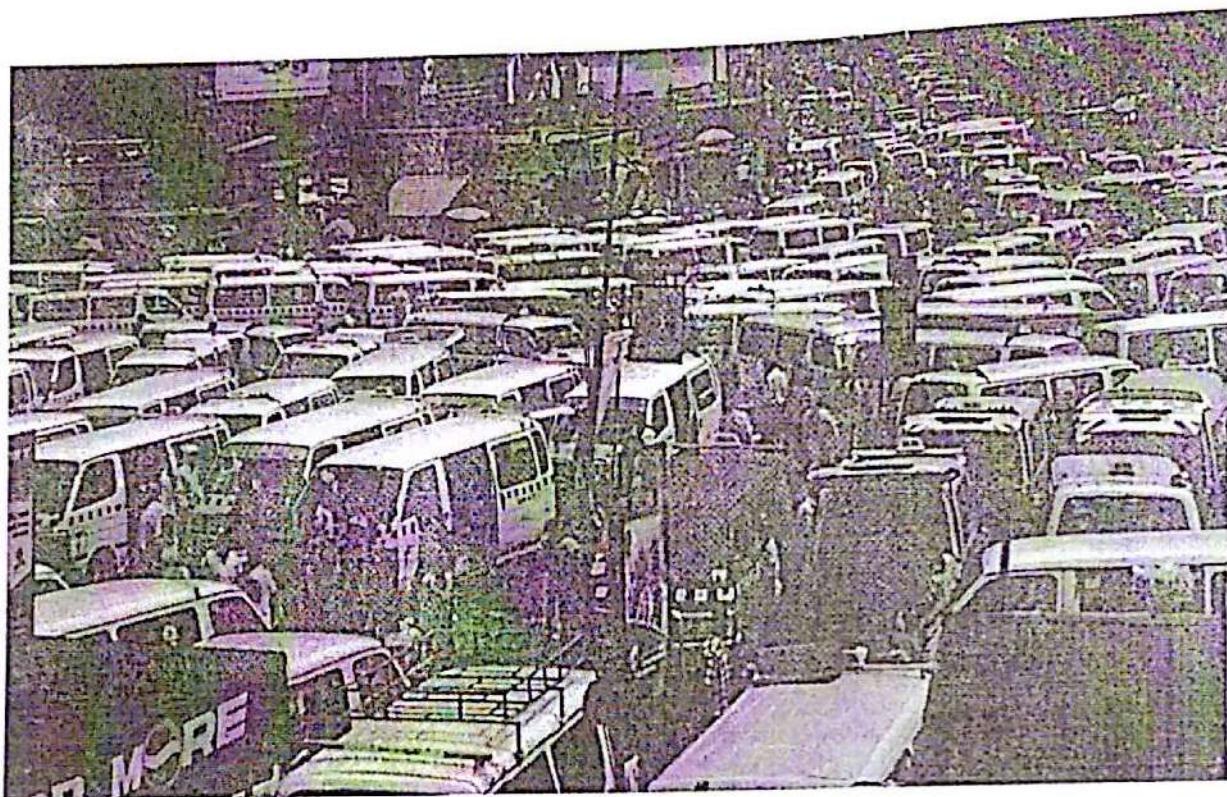
- a) Identify;
 - i) Man made feature found at grid reference 532 732
 - ii) Physical feature found at grid reference 535 784 (2mks)
- b) State the grid reference of;
 - i) Spot height at Kabulasoke
 - ii) Air photo principal point with sortie No. 80 (2mks)
- c) i) Find the bearing of Kitera secondary Trigonometrical station from Butenga church.
ii) State the general trend of all weather loose surface road from the road junction at Bukomansimbe to the road junction near Katigondo Seminary. (2mks)
- d) Draw a cross-section across contours from grid reference 510 819 to grid reference 610 842. On it mark and name:
 - i) Any three hills
 - ii) Nabajuzi and Kabuka Swamps
 - iii) Forests
 - iv) Settlements
 - v) Main Track (7mks)
- e) i) Giving evidence for your answer, identify any three economic activities taking place in the map. (3mks)
ii) Explain any three factors which have favoured the economic activities identified in e i) above. (2mks)

Total (20mks)

Turn Over

2. PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION (COMPULSORY) (15MARKS)

Study the Photograph provided below and answer the questions that follow:



- ‘ (a) i) Identify the economic activity carried out in the photograph. (1mk)
ii) State the type of the economic activity identified in (a) (ii) above. (1mk)
- (b) What are the;
(i) Advantages and
(ii) Disadvantages of using the type of economic activity stated in (a) (ii) above? (6mks)
- (c) Explain factors that have favoured the development of the type of the economic activity state in (a) (ii) above. (5mks)
- (d) Giving reasons for your answer, name an area in East Africa where the photograph could have been taken. (2mks)

Total (15mks)

3. FIELDWORK (COMPULSORY) (15MARKS)

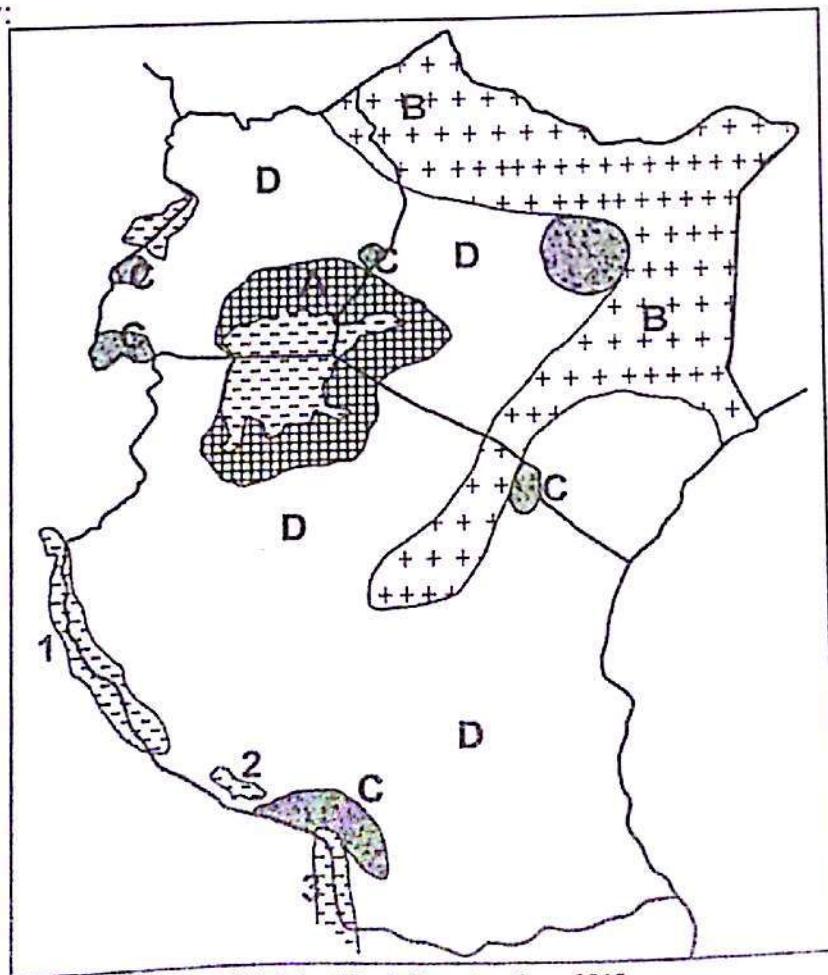
For any one field work you have carried out either as an individual or as a group;

- a) i) State the topic of the study. (2mks)
- ii) Outline the objectives of the study. (3mks)
- b) Draw a sketch map to show the location of the area studied and on it mark and name;
 - i) Physical features
 - ii) Man made features. (5mks)
- c) Describe how any two of the following methods were used to collect data during the fieldwork study.
 - i) Pacing (Measurement)
 - ii) Sampling
 - iii) Interviewing (2mks)
- d) Outline the problems you faced when conducting the fieldwork. (3mks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20MARKS)

Answer only one question from this section

4. Study the sketch map 1 of East Africa provided and answer the questions that follow:



- (a) (i) Identify the climatic regions marked A, B,C and D (4mks)
 (ii) Lakes marked 1, 2 and 3 (3mks)
- (b) Describe the characteristics of climatic region marked D (4mks) on the sketch map 1 above.
- (c) (i) Identify any two economic activities taking place in the climatic region marked D above. (2mks)
 (ii) Outline the problems facing any one economic activity identified in C (i) above. (3mks)
- (d) Explain the factors influencing the climate of East Africa. (5mks)

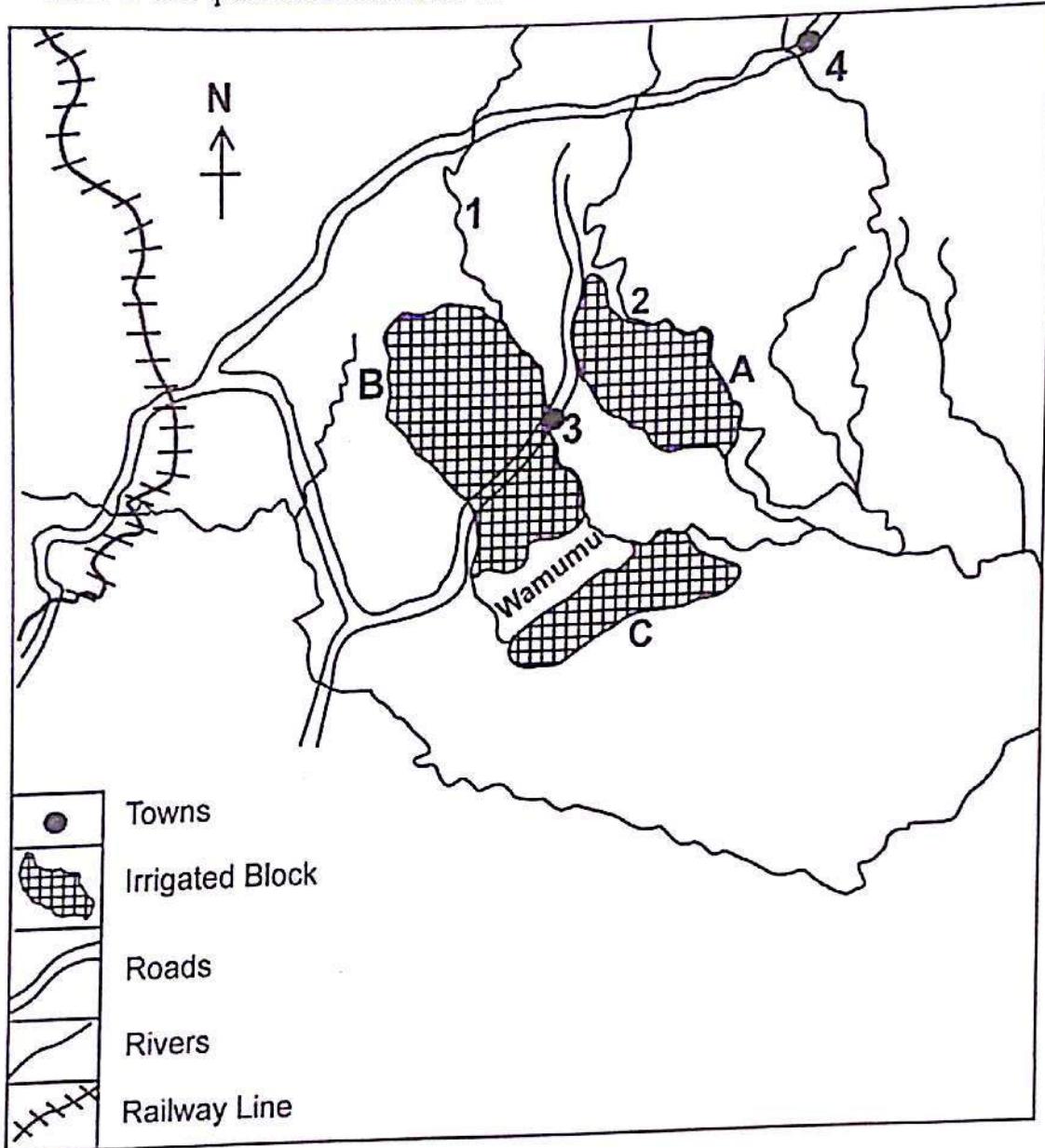
5. Study the table 1 below showing Uganda's population size in millions 1948-2008 and answer questions that follow.

Year	Population size (000,000)
1948	4.8
1959	6.5
1969	9.5
1980	12.6
1991	16.7
2002	24.2
2008	29.6

Source: *State of the environment report for Uganda (2008) Page 11.*

- a) i) Draw a line graph to represent the information given in the table. (9mks)
 ii) Describe the trend of Uganda's population size. (1mk)
- b) Calculate the percentage change in Uganda's population size between 1991 and 2008. (2mks)
- c) Describe the factors that have led to the population increase in Uganda between 1991 to 2008. (5mks)
- d) Outline the advantages of a large population size. (3mks)

6. a) Study the sketch map 2 of the Mwea - Tebere irrigation project and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the;
- Rivers marked 1 and 2 (2mks)
 - Irrigation blocks marked A,B and C (3mks)
 - Towns marked 3 and 4 (2mks)
- (b) Describe the factors that favoured the location of the project. (5mks)
- (c) Explain the benefits of the irrigation project to the people of Kenya. (5mks)
- (d) Outline the problems faced by the farmers on the irrigation project. (3mks)

Turn Over
11

7. a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it; mark and name; (1mk)

- i) Industrial towns: - Nairobi
- Mtwara
- Kasese (3mks)

- ii) Mountains; - Elgon
- Kilimanjaro (2mks)

b) i) Name any three types of industries found in Kasese industrial town. (3mks)

ii) Describe the factors that have favoured the development of industries in Kasese. (4mks)

c) Outline the problems resulting from industrial development in East Africa. (3mks)

d) Explain the benefits of the industrial sector to the people of East Africa. (4mks)

Total (20mks)

- END -

273/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
July / August 2013
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours



WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *This paper consists of parts I and II.*
- *Part I and Section A of Part II are Compulsory.*
- *Answer only one question from Section B of Part II*
- *Any additional question(s) attempted will not be marked*
- *Answers to all questions must be written on the answer sheets/or in booklet provided.*

PART I

OBJECTIVE - TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

*There are 30 compulsory questions. Each question carries one mark.
Answers to this part must be written in the answer booklet/sheets provided.*

1. Which of the following crops do well in water logged areas?
 - A. Wheat
 - B. Sugar canes
 - C. Cloves
 - D. Rice
2. Caves or caverns are features formed as a result of:
 - A. erosion
 - B. folding
 - C. weathering
 - D. faulting
3. Torrential heavy rain droplets cause...
 - A. splash erosion
 - B. water erosion
 - C. rill erosion
 - D. sheet erosion
4. The type of moraines dumped at the end of a glacier are called?
 - A. later moraines
 - B. ground moraine
 - C. terminal moraines
 - D. medial moraines
5. Which one of the following sedimentary rocks is chemically formed?
 - A. sand stone
 - B. rock salt
 - C. clay
 - D. lime stone
6. Geysers and hot springs are major potential sources of..
 - A. geo – thermal power
 - B. hydro – electricity power
 - C. thermal power
 - D. wind energy
7. Which of the following irrigation schemes is served by river Nyando?
 - A. Mobuku
 - B. Ahero
 - C. Kirombero
 - D. Mwea – Tebere
8. Which of the following best shows vegetation zonation on Mt. Kilimanjaro?
 - A. Bamboo forests, Savannah grass, heath and moorland.
 - B. Tropical ever green forests, heath and moorland.
 - C. Savannah grasslands, tropical ever green forests, bamboo forests.
 - D. Savannah grasslands, bamboo forests, tropical ever green forests.

9. A karst topography develops in a region whose rocks are
A. porous
B. impermeable
C. calcium chlorides
D. well jointed
10. In East Africa, areas that suffer most from famine are those with
A. infertile soils
B. unreliable rainfall
C. dense population
D. too much rainfall
11. Which of the following natural resources of East Africa is likely to be destroyed completely?
A. Minerals
B. Forests
C. Wild game
D. Soil
12. The glaciated Rwenzori mountain landscape is most important for.
A. tourism
B. settlement
C. agriculture
D. hunting
13. Infant mortality rate in East Africa has gone down mainly due to
A. improved hygiene
B. improved medical services
C. improved child nutrition
D. family life education
14. A dome shaped feature forming the root of a mountain is.....
A. sill
B. dyke
C. lacolith
D. batholith
15. A disruption in the normal flow of a river on its bed causes.....
A. bluff
B. water fall
C. river meander
D. delta
16. The corries result from:
A. wave action
B. river erosion
C. glacial erosion
D. faulting
17. Chemical weathering processes are limited in North Eastern Uganda due to.....
A. rocks being resistant
B. limited human activities
C. prolonged dry season
D. flat topography.

Turn Over
3

18. The crude oil in Mombasa is refined at;
 - A. Shimanzi
 - B. Changamwe
 - C. Kipevu
 - D. Kilindini harbour
19. Which of the following crops require truck farming?
 - A. Coffee
 - B. Pyrethrum
 - C. Tomatoes
 - D. Cotton
20. The renewed erosive activity by a river is called?
 - A. River regime
 - B. Siltation
 - C. Rejuvenation
 - D. Suspension
21. Which of the following measures has been taken to control indiscriminate fishing on Lake Victoria?
 - A. Regulating period of the fishing activity.
 - B. Licensing of fishermen.
 - C. Patrolling fishing groups.
 - D. Enforcing strict laws on fishnet sizes.
22. The areas of highest population density in Tanzania correspond with the areas which have fertile soils and....
 - A. hot temperatures
 - B. reliable rainfall
 - C. large mineral deposits
 - D. reliable transport
23. Which of the following is a characteristic of clay soil?
 - A. It is rich in humus
 - B. Has large particles
 - C. Retains much water
 - D. Is well aerated
24. The lee – ward side of mountain Rwenzori is dry mainly because of;
 - A. high altitude
 - B. limited vegetation cover
 - C. dry descending winds
 - D. absence of large water bodies.
25. Iron Ore in East Africa is not commercially exploited mainly because of.....
 - A. small quantities of Ore deposits
 - B. low quality Ore
 - C. inaccessibility of the deposit
 - D. un skilled labour
26. Which of the following systems of farming is capital intensive?
 - A. Shifting cultivation
 - B. Bush fallowing
 - C. Nomadic pastoralism
 - D. Plantation agriculture

27. A hygrometer at a weather station is used for measuring;
- wind strength
 - relative humidity
 - atmospheric pressure
 - temperature
28. Which of the following land forms resulted from the deposition of shells of marine organisms?
- Spits
 - Beaches
 - Coral reefs
 - Lagoon
29. The Lake Victoria shores receive rain fall throughout the year due to;
- prevailing winds
 - breezes
 - westerlies
 - off shore winds
30. Which of the following process led to the formation of Lake Katwe?
- Faulting
 - Volcanicity
 - Warping
 - Glaciations

PART II

MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION, FIELD WORK AND EAST AFRICA.

Answer four questions from part II, including questions 1, 2 and 3 which are compulsory.

SECTION A

1. *Compulsory Question: MAP WORK* (20MARKS)

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the map extract 1:50,000 (UGANDA) NAMWENDWA, SERIES Y732, part of sheet 62/2, Edition 1- USD, and answer the questions that follow;

- a) State the grid reference of the ;
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| i) Hindu crematorium. | 01 mark |
| ii) The river confluence at Wandago | 01 mark |
| | 02marks |
- b) Identify the;
- | | |
|--|---------|
| i) Man – made feature found at grid reference 357997 | 01 mark |
| ii) Physical feature found at grid reference 424104 | 01 mark |
| | 02marks |

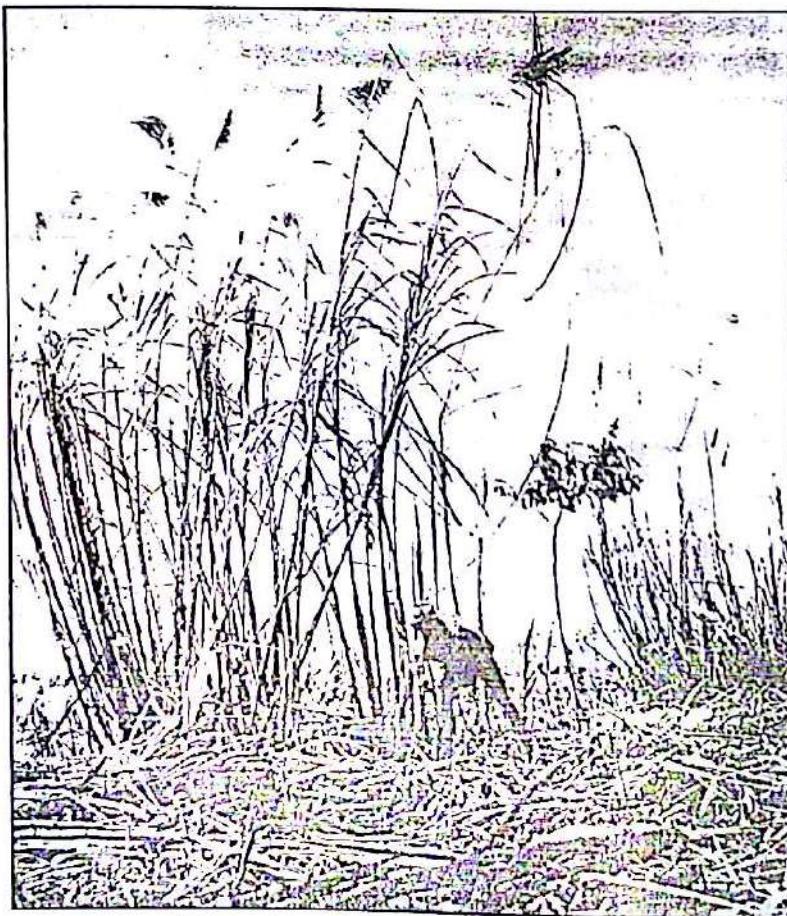
Turn Over

- c) Draw cross section of the area between grid reference 300945 and 380970 on it, mark and name:
- Communication lines
 - Rivers
 - District boundary
 - Seasonal swamp
 - Valley
- 08 marks
- d) Describe the relief of the area of Namwenda. 05 marks
- e) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest the problems that could be facing the people of Namwendwa. 05 marks
- Total (20mks)*

2. Compulsory question: PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION (15MARKS)

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the Photograph provided below and answer the questions that follow:



- a) Identify the activity taking place in the photograph. 1mark
- b) Explain the factors that have favoured the activity in the photograph. 5marks
- c) Outline the problems likely to be facing the man in the photograph. 4marks
- d) How can the problems facing the man in the photograph be solved? 3marks
- e) Giving reasons for your answer suggest an area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken. 2marks

3. Compulsory question: FIELD WORK

(15 marks)

For any field work study you have conducted as an individual or a group

a) State the:

- i) Topic of the study. (02 marks)
ii) Objectives of the study. (03 marks)
(05 marks)

b) Draw a sketch map of the area studied and on it, mark and label.

- (i) Physical features. (05marks)
(ii) Man-made features (02marks)

c) Explain the findings of the field study. (03marks)

d) State the problems you faced during the field study. (03marks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20MARKS)

Answer only one question from this section

4. a) i) Distinguish between intrusive igneous rocks and extrusive igneous rocks. (02 marks)
ii) Give examples of each of the rock types in (a) (i) above. (04 marks)
- b) Describe the formation of igneous rocks. (06 marks)
- c) Explain the economic importance of rocks to man in East Africa. (05 marks)
- d) Identify any three areas in East Africa where igneous rocks are found. (03 marks)
5. a) Explain the difference between natural forests and plantation forests. (02 marks)
- b) Describe the conditions which have favoured the establishment of plantation forests in East Africa. (07 marks)
- c) Explain the contribution of plantation forests to any one country in East Africa. (07 marks)
- d) Name any two areas in East Africa covered by;
i) Natural forests. (04 marks)
ii) Plantation forests.
6. Study the table below showing urban population in East African countries and answer the questions that follow.

COUNTRY	YEAR	
	1990	2006
KENYA	4,300,000	7,700,000
UGANDA	2,000,000	3,800,000
TANZANIA	4,800,000	9,700,000
TOTAL	11,100,000	21,200,000

Adopted from world development indicators 2008 Pg. 170

Turn Over
7

- a) Draw a bar graph to represent urban population for the three countries in 2006. (5 marks)
- b) Which country had;
- i) The greatest;
 - ii) The least;
- urban population increase between 1990 and 2006. (02 marks)
- c) Describe the factors that have contributed to the development of urban centers in East Africa. (05 marks)
- d) i) Outline the problems resulting from the development of urban centers. (04 marks)
- ii) Suggest ways of solving the problems facing urban centers in East Africa. (04 marks)

7. Study figure 1; Map showing major mining centers and minerals in East Africa.

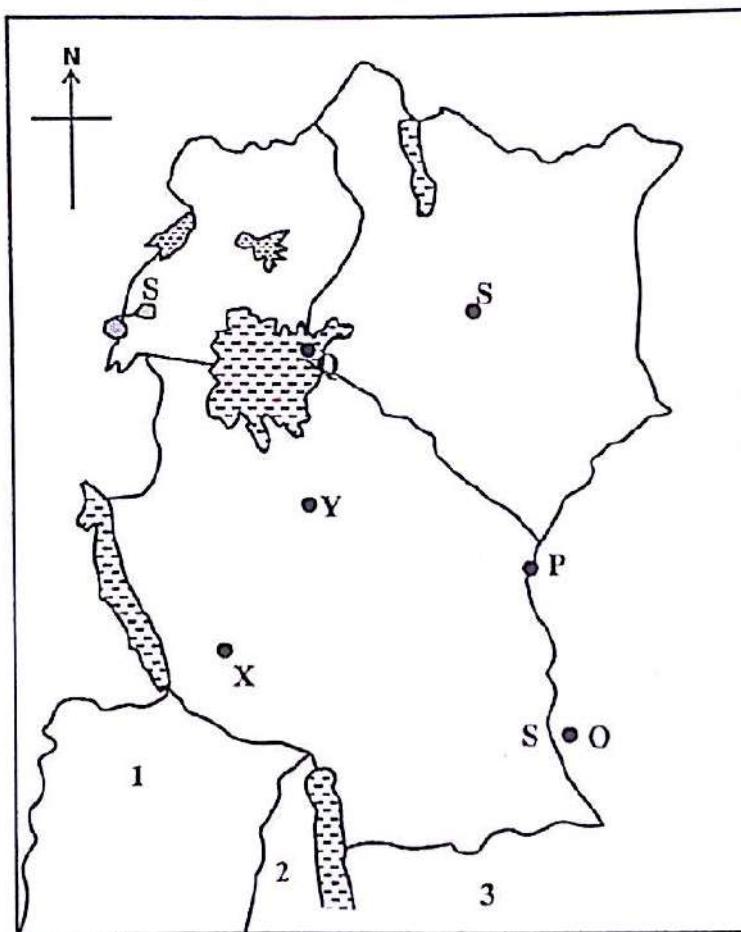


Fig. 1

- a) Name :
- i) Ports O, P and Q
 - ii) Mineral mined at S, X and Y
 - iii) Countries 1, 2 and 3 (09 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that have influenced mining in any one country in East Africa. (05 marks)
- c) Outline the effects of mining on the environment. (02 marks)
- d) i) Explain the contribution of mining to the development of East Africa. (02 marks)
- ii) What problems are facing the mining industry in East Africa? (02 marks)

- END -

273/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
July / August 2014
2½ hours



WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- This paper consists of parts I and II.*
- Part I and Section A of Part II are Compulsory.*
- Answer only one question from Section B of Part II*
- Any additional question(s) attempted will not be marked*
- Answers to all questions must be written on the answer sheets/or in the booklet provided.*

PART I

OBJECTIVE - TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

There are 30 compulsory questions. Each question carries one mark.

Answers to this part must be written in the answer booklet/sheets provided.

1. Land slides in Uganda are common in
 - A. Lake Victoria basin.
 - B. Highland areas.
 - C. Nyika plateau.
 - D. Coastal areas.
2. Kidepo valley in North Eastern Uganda is sparsely populated because
 - A. it is an arid area.
 - B. it is a nature conservation.
 - C. it is remote and inaccessible.
 - D. has unproductive soils.
3. Which of the following types of climate covers the largest land area in Kenya?
 - A. Semi-arid.
 - B. Tropical continental.
 - C. Highland sub – tropical.
 - D. Modified equatorial.
4. The drainage pattern displayed by rivers flowing from Mt. Elgon is?
 - A. Radial.
 - B. Trellis.
 - C. Dendritic.
 - D. Centripetal.
5. Which of the following relief regions occupies the largest area of East Africa?
 - A. the rift valley.
 - B. the central and lake plateau.
 - C. the highland areas.
 - D. the coastal plain.
6. Which of the following pair of statements is true of the Masai of Tanzania and Kenya?
 1. Transhumance.
 2. Pastoralism.
 3. Shifting cultivation.
 4. Bush fallowing.
 - A. 2 and 3
 - B. 1 and 4
 - C. 3 and 4
 - D. 1 and 2
7. The major mineral exported by Tanzania is
 - A. Coal.
 - B. Diamond.
 - C. Gold.
 - D. Iron Ore.

8. Which of the following occupations in East Africa employs the largest percentage of the population?
- Small scale farming.
 - Industrialisation.
 - Trade and commerce.
 - Government parastatals.
9. Which of the following forests in Uganda is planted?
- Zoka.
 - Mafuga.
 - Maramagambo.
 - Mabira.
10. The flat low lying portion of a stream valley subject to periodic flooding is called a...
- flood plain.
 - delta.
 - mud flow.
 - middle stage.
11. Flamingoes in Uganda are a tourist attraction on Lake...
- Nakuru.
 - Munyanyange.
 - Turkana.
 - Eyasi.
12. In which of the following physical regions of East Africa are the young rocks found?
- Coastal plains.
 - Western plateau.
 - Eastern plateau.
 - Highlands.
13. Areas along the equatorial belt of East Africa experience...
- hot temperatures and heavy rainfall.
 - low pressure and low humidity.
 - thick cloud and little rainfall.
 - cool temperatures and high humidity.
14. The development of Tororo town is attributed to?
- Development of mining activities.
 - Establishment of manufacturing industries.
 - Its location at the railway and road junction.
 - Its position near the boarder.
15. The greatest problem limiting the expansion of Nairobi city is?
- increasing cost of land.
 - inadequate supply of clean water.
 - development of slums.
 - poor transport facilities.

Turn Over

16. The following are major tourist attractions in East Africa except?
- historical sites.
 - wild life.
 - industries.
 - mountains.
17. Which one of the following conditions would prevent the formation of coral reefs?
- Shallow water.
 - Warm salty water.
 - Cool fresh water.
 - Warm and silt free water.
18. Secondary vegetation in East Africa has been due to?
- Altitude.
 - Climate.
 - Man's activities.
 - Soil types.
19. Which of the following industries require a lot of labour?
- Tourism.
 - Grain milling.
 - Sugar refining.
 - Tea farming.
20. Which of the following landforms is a result of long shore drift?
- Cliff.
 - Cave.
 - Lagoon.
 - Bay.
21. The feature formed when two or more Aretes meet on a glaciated mountains is a?
- Cirque.
 - Pyramidal peak.
 - Tarn.
 - Trough .
22. Which of the following crops leads to rapid loss of soil fertility?
- Tobacco.
 - Coffee.
 - Tea.
 - Maize.
23. The cheapest method of mining is by?
- Adit.
 - Open cast.
 - Drilling.
 - Placer method.
24. The main reason why there is little fishing on the East African coast is because of?
- Wide spread deep waters.
 - Presence of coral reefs.
 - Lack of planktons.
 - Hot water temperatures.

25. The settlement pattern found in the semi – arid areas of East Africa is...
A. Linear.
B. Dispersed.
C. Nucleated.
D. Planned .
26. Which of the following rivers was not affected by river reversal?
A. Kafu.
B. Sezibwa.
C. Kagera.
D. Katonga.
27. In East Africa, fish farming is mainly practiced in?
A. River mouths.
B. Ponds.
C. Bays.
D. Swamps.
28. The following features are found in limestone areas of East Africa except?
A. Stalactites.
B. Underground caves.
C. Underground pillars.
D. Cirques.
29. Which of the following towns has been greatly affected by pollution?
A. Masaka.
B. Mbarara.
C. Jinja.
D. Tororo.
30. The main reason for dominance of subsistence farming in Uganda is?
1. Limited market.
2. Inadequate fund.
3. Conservative attitude.
4. Poor transport.
A. 1 and 2
B. 3 and 4
C. 2 and 3
D. 1 and 4

Turn Over

PART II

MAPWC 1:50,000, PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION, FIELD WORK AND EAST AFRICA.

Answer four questions from part II, i.e. including questions 1, 2 and 3 which are compulsory.

SECTION A

1. Compulsory Question: MAP WORK

(20MARKS)

Answer all parts of this question.

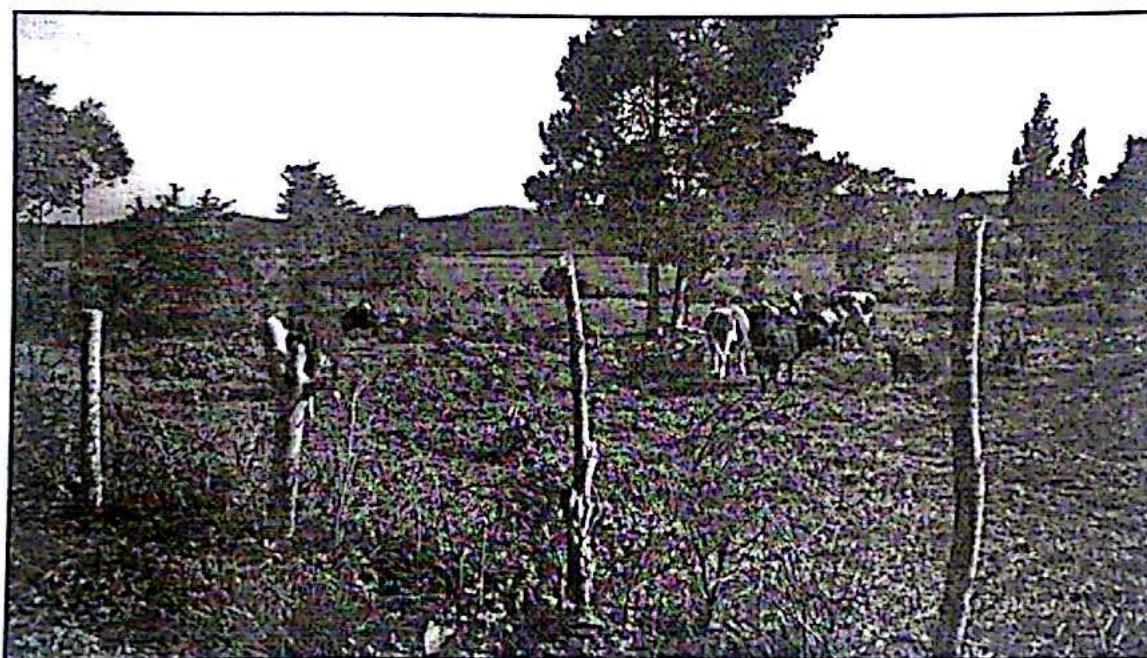
Study the map extract 1:50,000 (UGANDA) MALIMA, part of sheet 52 / 1 series Y732, Edition 1- USD, and answer the questions that follow;

- a) i) Identify the physical feature found at grid reference 122477 (1 mark)
ii) State the grid reference of the road junction at Malima (1 mark)
- b) i) Measure and state in Kilometers the distance of the dry weather road from grid reference 040394 to 020414. (1 mark)
ii) State the bearing of the waterhole at grid reference 094465 from the dam at grid reference 047446 (1 mark)
- c) Draw a cross section of the area from grid reference 030400 to grid reference 090450 and on it mark and name;
 - i) a road
 - ii) a hill
 - iii) a stream
 - iv) Settlement(7 marks)
- d) (i) Describe the relief of the area of Malima. (4marks)
(ii) Describe the relationship between relief and drainage of the area shown on the map extract. (3marks)
- e) Giving evidence from the map extract identify any two problems that have been caused by the presence of lake Kyoga. (2marks)

2. **Compulsory question: PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION** (15MARKS)

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the Photograph provided below and answer the questions that follow:



- a) Identify the;
- (i) Economic activity shown in the photograph.
 - (ii) type of photograph. (02 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that have favoured the activity in the photograph. (05marks)
- c) i) Outline the effects of the activity in the photograph on the physical environment. (03 marks)
- ii) Using evidence from the photograph identify the problems likely to be facing the activity in the photograph.
- d) Giving reasons, suggest one area in East Africa where the photograph could have been taken. (02 marks)

3. Compulsory question: FIELD WORK

(15 MARKS)

Answer all parts of this question

For any field work study you have carried out as an individual or a group

- a) State the:
 - i) topic of the study (02 marks)
 - ii) objectives of the study. (03 marks)
- b) Draw a cross section of the area of study and on it mark and name.
 - (i) Physical features. (03 marks)
 - (ii) Man-made features (02 marks)
- c) Explain the impact of human activities on the physical environment in the area studied. (03marks)
- d) Outline the problems you faced during the field study. (02marks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20MARKS)

Answer only one question from this section (20 marks)

4. a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name;
 - i) Mountains : Kilimanjaro and Elgon
 - ii) Lakes : Magadi, Edward and Turkana
 - iii) The western and eastern arms of the East African rift valley (07 marks)
 - b) Describe the process which was responsible for the formation of any one mountain in (a) (above). (07 marks)
 - c) Explain the value of mountains to the people living in the area. (4 marks)
 - d) Outline the problems faced by the people living around the mountain areas of East Africa. (04 marks)
-
5. a) Identify any three tourist attractions found in East Africa. (03 marks)
 - b) State any two tourist attractions in the following National parks
 - i) Bwindi impenetrable national park
 - ii) Nakuru national park (04 marks)
 - c) Describe the factors that have contributed to the development of tourism in East Africa. (07 marks)
 - d) i) Outline the problems facing the tourism industry in East Africa. (03 marks)
ii) How are the problems facing tourism in East Africa being solved? (03 marks)

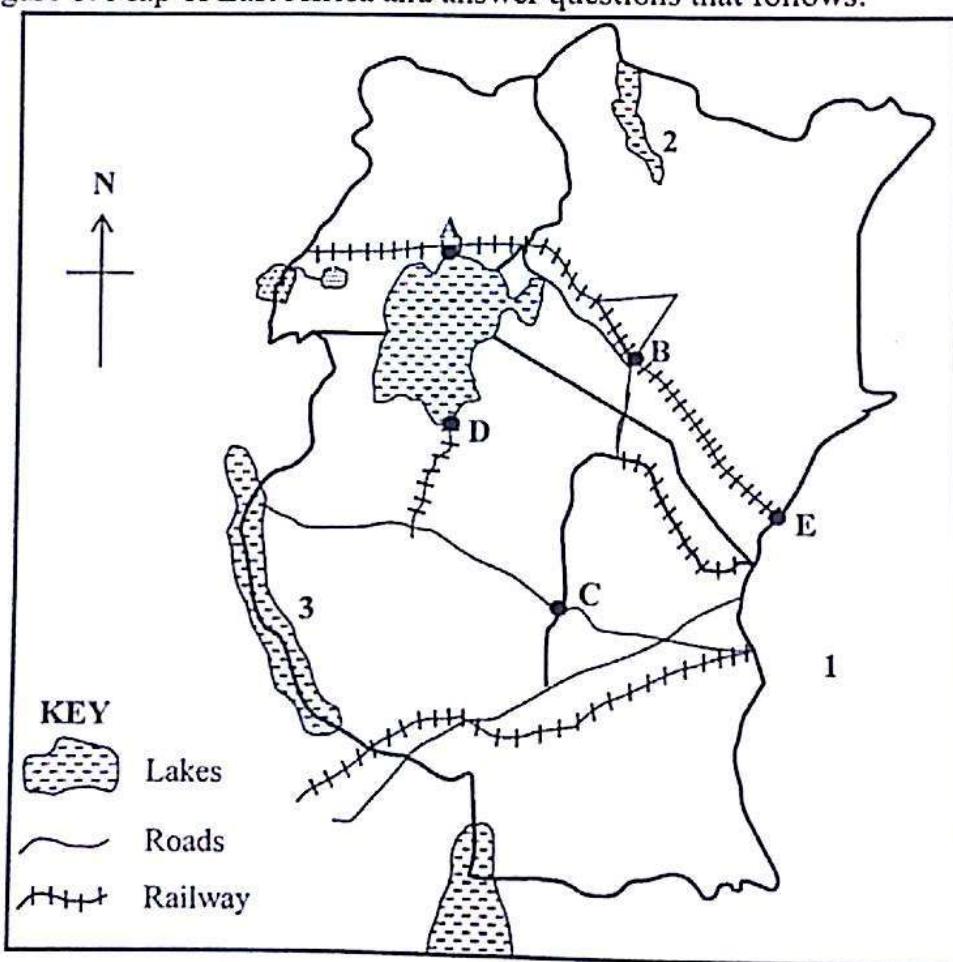
Study table 1 below showing the relative quantity of forestry products in Uganda for 2005 and answer the questions that follow.

Table 1

Forest products	Million tonnes
Fire wood	23.8
Charcoal	6.1
Poles	0.8
Sawn timber	0.9
Total	31.6 million tonnes

- a) Calculate the total percentage of wood fuel that was used in Uganda in 2005. (02 marks)
- b) Draw a pie chart to show the relative importance of each of the forest products in 2005 (06 marks)
- c) i) Explain the factors which have led to the destruction of natural forests in highland areas of East Africa. (04 marks)
- ii) Describe the impact of forests destruction on the environment in the highland areas of East Africa. (04 marks)
- d) Outline the measures being taken to protect the natural forest cover in highland areas. (04 marks)
7. Study figure 1: Map of East Africa and answer questions that follows.

Fig. 1



- a) Name the:
- Towns marked A, B and C (3 marks)
 - Ports marked D and E (2 marks)

Turn Over

- b) Water bodies marked 1,2 and 3 (3 marks)
- c) State the: (2 marks)
i) Advantages of using road transport
ii) Disadvantages of using railway transport (2 marks)
- d) Explain the factors which have influenced the distribution of transport routes shown on the map. (4 marks)
- e) Outline the problems affecting the transport sector in East Africa. (4 marks)

- END -

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GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

July / August 2015

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours



WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *This paper consists of parts I and II.*
- *Part I and Section A of Part II are Compulsory.*
- *Answer only one question from Section B of Part II*
- *Any additional question(s) answered will not be marked*
- *Answers to all questions must be written on the answer sheets/or in the booklet provided.*

PART I

OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

There are **30** compulsory questions. Each question carries **one** mark.
Answers to this part must be written in the answer booklet provided.

1. Large scale farmers in Kenya are mostly found?
 - A. in the highlands
 - B. in the Coastal plains
 - C. in the rift valley
 - D. in the Kano plains
2. The low lying portion of a stream valley subjected to periodic flooding is called a _____
 - A. delta
 - B. flood plain
 - C. levee
 - D. the mouth.
3. Which one of the following National parks in Uganda was gazetted to protect endangered animal species?
 - A. Bwindi
 - B. Mt. Elgon
 - C. Semliki
 - D. Mufumbiro.
4. Which of the following features are found in Lime stone areas of East Africa.
 - A. Sill
 - B. Eskers
 - C. Levees
 - D. Stalagmites.
5. Which of the following explains why the oil refineries in East Africa are located at the coast?
 - A. It is where oil is mined
 - B. It is cheaper to run the industry near the port
 - C. The pipelines are not good for transporting crude oil.
 - D. The workers live near the coast.

6. A valley that is formed by the down ward displacement of a fault bounded block is referred to as _____
- saddle
 - caldera
 - crater
 - graben
7. The mechanical break up of rocks caused by expansion and contraction of rocks due to freezing and melting of water in cracks is known as.
- mass wasting
 - peeling off
 - oxidation
 - frost action
8. Which of the following group of lakes was formed as a result of drainage reversal in East Africa.
- Wamala, Kachari, Mburo
 - Kyoga, Tanganyika, Nyabihoko
 - Albert, Rukwa, Rudolf
 - Natron, Wamala, Naivasha
9. The most important reason for having the East African community is to,
- have a central government
 - widen the market
 - have one curriculum
 - have one culture.
10. Which one of the following groups of landforms are along the coast of East Africa?
- Horsts, Lagoons, Stacks
 - Cliffs, Stacks, Conelets
 - Caves, Lagoons, Calderas
 - Stacks, Caves, Lagoons
11. Which of the following reasons is affecting the tourist industry in Kenya?
- Increased migration of wild game
 - Increasing insecurity
 - Limited hotel facilities
 - Increased drought.

12. Which of the following pair of crops is grown above 2000 metres in the Kenya highlands.
- Wheat and maize
 - Barley and cotton
 - Wheat and barley
 - Cotton and maize
13. The Hale hydroelectric power station is found on river
- Ruvuma
 - Pangani
 - Nzoia
 - Tana.
14. Leaching in the equatorial regions of East Africa produces.
- alluvial soils
 - sandy soils
 - lateritic soils
 - loamy soils
15. Which of the following landforms is a result of long shore a drift?
- Cliff
 - Cave
 - Lagoon
 - Coral reef
16. The major agent of erosion in highland areas of East Africa is
- running water
 - wind
 - cultivation up slope
 - over grazing
17. Butiaba scarps on lake Albert is a result of;
- folding
 - warping
 - volcanicity
 - faulting

18. The main advantage of land consolidation is to
- A. settle close to one another
 - B. reduce soil erosion
 - C. enable use of modern farming techniques
 - D. provide employment
19. Most towns of East Africa originated from
- A. trading and industrial centres
 - B. trading and administrative centres.
 - C. farming and trading centres.
 - D. mining and industrial centres.
20. The following are characteristics of the savannah vegetation except.
- A. deciduous trees
 - B. trees have buttress roots
 - C. trees have hard wood
 - D. tall grass.
21. Tannin obtained from wattle tree is mainly used for
- A. making drugs
 - B. making rubber
 - C. leather processing
 - D. making pesticides.
22. Western Kenya is generally dry due to the influence of
- A. North East trade winds
 - B. flat landscape
 - C. lack of water bodies
 - D. rain shadow effect of mountain Elgon.
23. The brownish colour of river Malaba and Manafwa water indicate....
- A. solution
 - B. saltation
 - C. suspension
 - D. traction.
24. The drainage pattern where many rivers flow from a dome is.....
- A. trellis
 - B. dendritic
 - C. radial
 - D. rectangular.

Turn Over
5

25. A tunnel joining one side of a headland to the other is known as
- cave
 - pass
 - tombolo
 - arch
26. A low pressure cell along the equator is known as.....
- I.T.C.Z.
 - doldrum
 - equatorial belt
 - divergence Zone
27. Luc Du Speke on mountain Rwenzori is an example of a ...
- glacial trough
 - tarn
 - arête
 - pyramidal peak
28. The following factors affect forest conservation in Uganda except
- rapidly growing population
 - increased demand for furniture
 - lack of communication
 - heavy dependency on forests for fuel.
29. Most of the National parks in East Africa are found in areas with
- A. heavy rainfall and sparse population
 - B. sparse population and scanty rainfall
 - C. fertile soil and dense population
 - D. heavy rainfall and tsetsefly infestation.
30. Tea is grown on....
- loamy soils
 - lateritic soils
 - acidic soils
 - alluvial soils.

PART II

MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION, FIELD WORK AND EAST AFRICA.

Answer four questions from part II, including questions 1, 2 and 3 which are compulsory.

SECTION A

1. *Compulsory Question: MAP WORK*

(20marks)

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the map extract 1:50,000 (UGANDA) MINAKULU, part of sheet 31/2 Series Y732, Edition 1- U.S.D, and answer the questions that follow;

- (a) (i) State the six figure grid reference of the river confluence on Atego river.
(ii) Name the feature found at grid reference 404649. (2marks)
- (b) Determine the:
(i) bearing of Aminomir Church from air photo principal point with sortie number 73.
(ii) average height of Minakulu.
(iii) trend of flow of river Aminomin. (6 marks)
- (c) Draw a cross- section of the area along Northing 67 between Eastings 29 and 38 and on it mark and name:
(i) Bound surface and loose surface roads.
(ii) Akuki and Acenu rivers.
(iii) Papyrus swamp.
(iv) Settlements. (8 marks)
- (d) With evidence from the map extract identify the economic activities taking place in Minakulu. (4 marks)

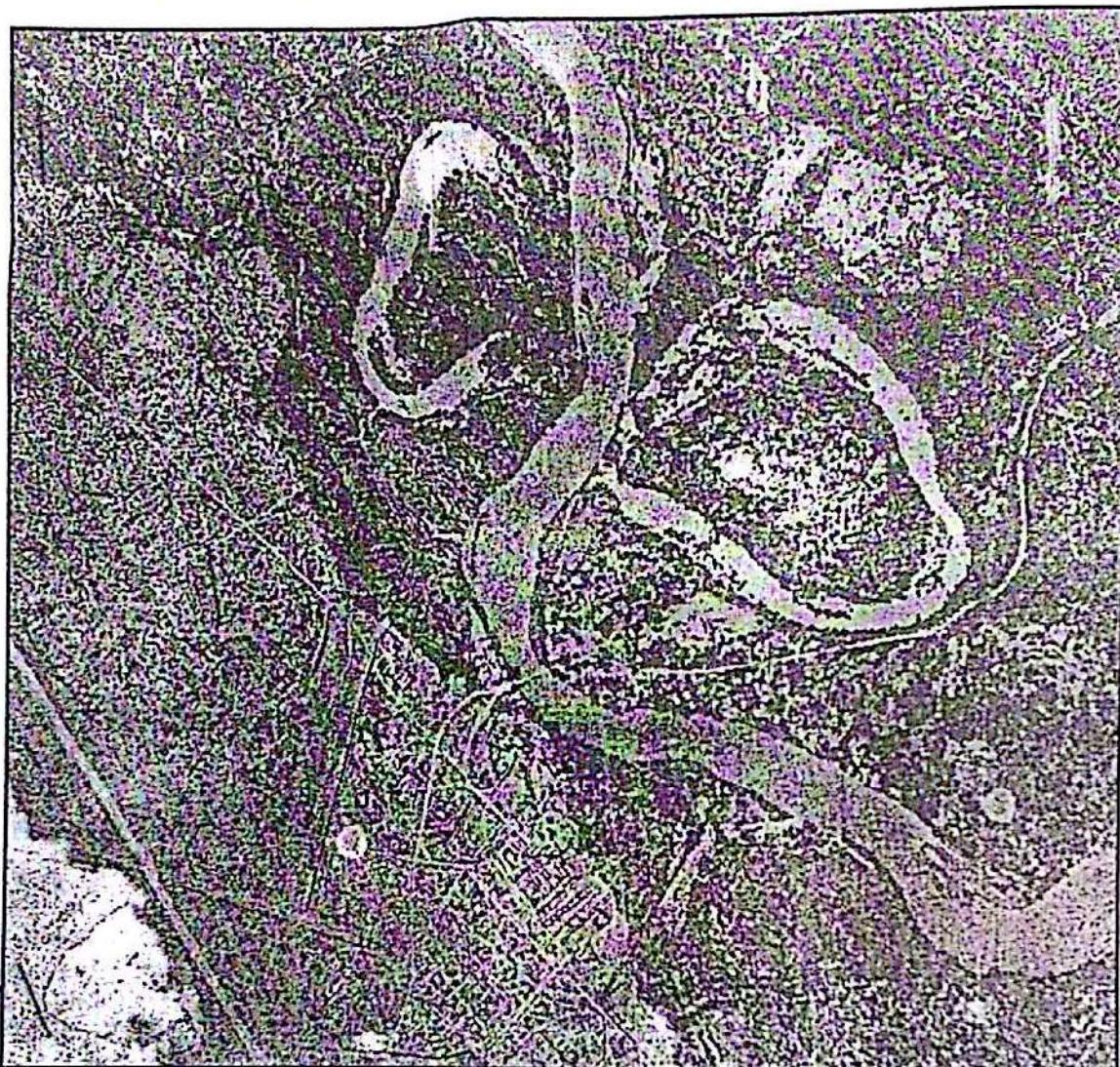
2.

PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION (Compulsory)

(15MARKS)

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the photograph provided below and answer the question that follows.



- a) Draw a sketch of the area shown on the photograph and on it, mark and name;
 - (i) the ox-bow lakes
 - (ii) the river
 - (iii) transport lines.
 - (iv) settlement.

(06marks)
- b) Describe the formation of the features in the centre middle ground. (04marks)
- c) Giving evidence for your answer identify any three problems that could be facing the people in the area of the photograph. (03marks)
- d) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest one area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken. (02marks)

3.

FIELD WORK (Compulsory)

(15 MARKS)

Answer all parts of this question

For any field work study you have carried out either as an individual or a group

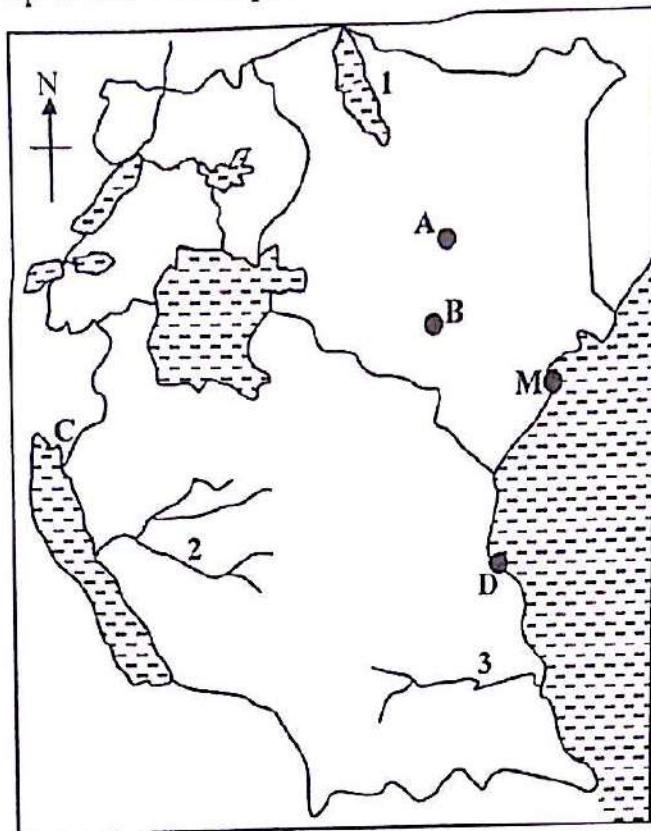
- a) State the:
- i) topic of the study
 - ii) objectives of the study.
- (5marks)
- b) Draw a sketch map of the area of studied and on it mark and name.
- (i) Physical features.
 - (ii) Man-made features
- (05 marks)
- c) Describe the relationship between physical features and Land-use activities in the area studied.
- (02 marks)
- d) Outline the pre-fieldwork activities
- (03 marks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20MARKS)

Answer only one question from this section (20 marks)

- 4: a) (i) Distinguish between igneous and sedimentary rocks.
(ii) Give two examples of each rock type in (a) (i) above.
- (06marks)
- b) Describe the formation of;
- (i) Igneous rocks
 - (ii) Sedimentary rocks.
- (06marks)
- c) Explain the importance of rocks to man in East Africa.
- (05 marks)
- d) Identify any three areas in East Africa where either igneous rocks or sedimentary rocks are found.
- (03 marks)

5. Study the map of East Africa provided below and answer the questions that follows.



- (a) Name the;
- (i) Water body marked 1
 - (ii) Rivers marked 2 and 3
 - (iii) Towns A and B
 - (iv) Ports M and D
 - (v) Country C
- (08 marks)
- (b) Describe the process responsible for the formation of Lake marked 1 in (a) (i) above. (04 marks)
- (c) Explain the value of lakes to the people of East Africa. (04 marks)
- (d) (i) Outline the problems faced in utilizing lakes in East Africa.
(ii) Suggest measures being taken to solve problems named in d(i) above. (04 marks)

6. Study the table below showing export earnings for tea in Uganda and answer the questions that follow.

YEAR	EXPORT (MILLION Kgs)	EXPORT VALUE (MILLION SHS)
1970	15.0	93.8
1972	20.7	125.9
1974	16.6	109.6
1976	11.3	103.3
1978	8.7	63.7

Source: Adapted from Bank of Uganda Economic Report.

- (a) Draw a bar graph to show the export of tea in Kilograms between 1970 and 1978.
- (b) (i) Calculate the total number of Kgs of tea exported between 1970 and 1978. (06 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the total value (in shillings) of the total exported tea between 1970 and 1978. (04 marks)
- (c) (i) Describe the trend of tea exports between 1970 and 1978.
(ii) Explain the reason for the trend of tea exports between 1970 and 1978. (05marks)
- (d) Outline factors limiting the development of plantation agriculture in East Africa. (05 marks)

7. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it, mark and name;

- (i) Industrial centres: Kampala, Mombasa and Tanga.
- (ii) Dar-es-salaam – Tabora – Kigoma and Mombasa – Nairobi – Kisumu railway lines.
- (iii) Owen falls and Seven Forks hydroelectricity power stations. (07marks)

(b) Name any three- types of industries common in all the industrial towns marked in (a)(i) above. (03 marks)

(b) Explain the factors which have led to the development of industries in East Africa. (05 marks)

(d) Outline the benefits of the industrial sector to the people of East Africa. (05 marks)

END

273/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
July /August 2017
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours



WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *This paper consists of parts I and II.*
- *Part I and Section A of Part II are Compulsory.*
- *Answer only one question from Section B of Part II*
- *Any additional question(s) answered will not be marked*
- *Answers to all questions must be written in the answer booklet/sheets provided.*

PART I

OBJECTIVE - TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

*There are 30 compulsory questions. Each question carries one mark
Answers to this part must be written in the answer booklet/sheet provided.*

1. Nancy is a tourist facing north. What will her new direction be if she turns 270° clockwise?
 - A. East
 - B. South
 - C. West
 - D. North
2. Basalt, obsidian and pumice are examples of
 - A. Metamorphic rocks.
 - B. Igneous rocks.
 - C. Organic rocks.
 - D. Sedimentary rocks.
3. The types of forests found in the highland areas of East Africa are
 - A. Mangrove forests.
 - B. Montane forests.
 - C. Tropical forests.
 - D. Bamboo forests.
4. The most dominant form of livestock rearing in East Africa is
 - A. zero grazing.
 - B. rotational grazing.
 - C. nomadic pastoralism.
 - D. transhumance.
5. A hero pilot scheme in Kenya obtains it's water from river
 - A. Nyando.
 - B. Sondu.
 - C. Gucha.
 - D. Nzoia.
6. Which of the following fish landing sites is found on lake George?
 - A. Wanseko.
 - B. Ntoroko.
 - C. Magyo.
 - D. Kasenyi.
7. Inselbergs found in the plains of North Eastern Uganda are a result of
 - A. hard intrusive rocks left after soft rocks were worn away by erosion.
 - B. folding of the landscape which led to formation of these features.
 - C. blocks of land forced to rise up above the landscape.
 - D. exposure of volcanic plug after erosion.

8. Rising air will eventually form rain when it
- crosses a mountain.
 - contains water vapour.
 - reaches saturation level.
 - reaches condensation level.
9. Which of the following lines of longitude does not cross East Africa?
- 30°W.
 - 0°.
 - 40°E.
 - 35°W.
10. Uganda's economic problems could be solved through
- increased agricultural exports.
 - improving the transport system.
 - accelerating industrial growth.
 - re-activating the mining sector.
11. Exotic tree species have been introduced in East Africa because they
- are more valuable.
 - have soft timber.
 - mature faster.
 - are more resistant.
12. Which of the following features is found in limestone areas of East Africa?
- Sill.
 - Eskers.
 - Levees.
 - Stalactites.
13. There are a few natural harbours along the East African coast because of
- coral reefs.
 - deep waters.
 - a smooth coast line.
 - shallow waters.
14. A wide drowned river valley is called
- fiord.
 - aria.
 - an Estuary.
 - canyon.
15. A delta formed at the mouth of a river is a result of
- river Capturer
 - river Deposition.
 - river reposition.
 - river rejuvenation.

Turn Over

16. The amount of water vapour in the air expressed as a percentage of vapour the air can hold when it is saturated is called
- relative humidity.
 - humidity.
 - water vapour.
 - mist.
17. Which of the following is the most widespread agent of erosion in East Africa?
- Wind action.
 - Running water.
 - Glaciation.
 - Wave action.
18. The largest game reserve in Uganda is
- Bokora – corridor.
 - Aswa – Lolim.
 - Kibale.
 - Karuma.
19. Lake Victoria regions have high agricultural potential because of
- a dense population.
 - heavy and reliable rainfall.
 - a well developed transport network.
 - many processing plants.
20. Which of the following is used to refer to wildlife conservation?
- Protection of wild animals.
 - Protection of fauna and flora.
 - Protection of vegetation .
 - Protection of antiquities.
21. Which of the following lakes was formed due to volcanic eruption?
- Opeta.
 - Kacheri.
 - Mulehe.
 - Rukwa.
22. Industries in East Africa which produce perishable goods have been located in areas with
- raw materials
 - hydro-electricity
 - market
 - labour

East African countries trade more with European countries than amongst themselves because they

- A. produce similar commodities.
 - B. have limited market.
 - C. Prefer goods from Europe.
 - D. have a poor internal communication network.
24. The sum of the daily rainfall totals recorded in a month is referred to as
- A. mean monthly rainfall
 - B. total monthly rainfall
 - C. mean annual rainfall
 - D. total annual rainfall
25. Which of the following volcanic mountains is found on the floor of the rift valley?
- A. Meru.
 - B. Longonot.
 - C. Rwenzori.
 - D. Abardares.
26. Which of the following town is situated on a peninsular?
- A. Mombasa.
 - B. Entebbe.
 - C. Mbeya.
 - D. Kisumu.
27. Which of the following physical regions of East Africa was not a result of earth movements?
- A. the rift valley.
 - B. the central plateau.
 - C. the highlands.
 - D. the coastal region.
28. The Kimberlite rock produces
- A. Copper.
 - B. Diamond.
 - C. Gold.
 - D. Tin.
29. Which of the following tree species provides a raw material in medicinal production?
- A. Baobab.
 - B. Wattle.
 - C. Chicona.
 - D. Podocarp.
30. The irregular shape of lake Kyoga was a result of
- A. back – tilting and flooding of river tributaries.
 - B. faulting in the western rift valley.
 - C. volcanicity.
 - D. river silting.

Turn Over

PART II
MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION,
FIELD WORK AND EAST AFRICA.

Answer four questions from part II, including question 1, 2 and 3 which are compulsory.

SECTION A

1. Compulsory Question : MAPWORK (20 Marks)

Answer all parts of this question.

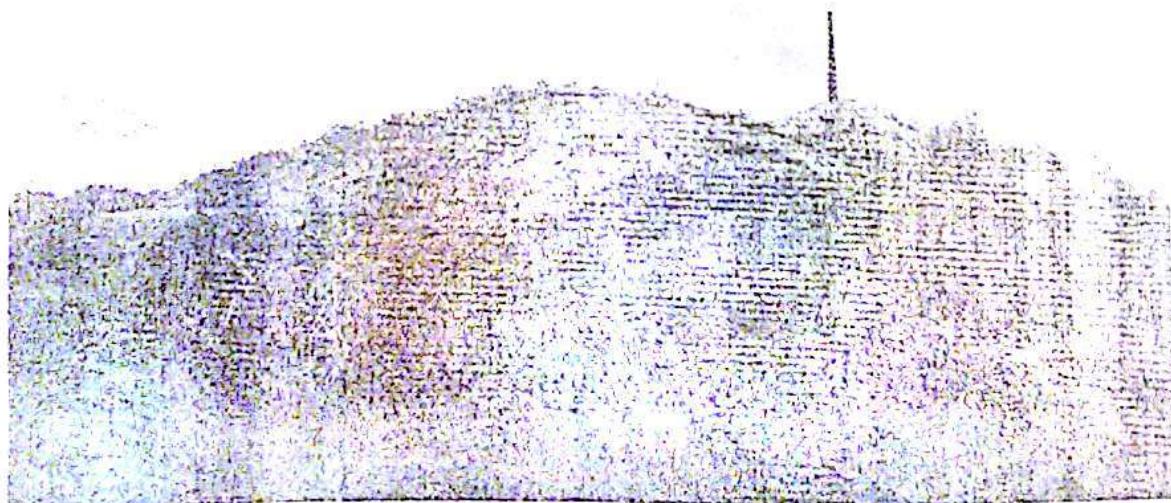
Study the 1:50,000, (UGANDA) LAKE NAKIVALI map extract, Series Y732, part of sheet 86/4, Edition 4-U.S.D and answer questions that follow:

- (a) State the:
 - (i) Physical feature at grid reference 761004
 - (ii) grid reference of Chanka secondary trigonometrical station. (02 marks)
- (b) Determine the bearing of Kasumba water tank from Burama water tank. (02 marks)
- (c) Draw a sketch map of the area between Eastings 60 and 70, South of northing 19 and on it mark and name:
 - (i) communication lines
 - (ii) drainage features
 - (iii) a boundary
 - (iv) a peninsular (07 marks)
- (d) Explain the problems that are likely to be caused by the presence of lake Nakivali to the people in the area. (04 marks)
- (e) (i) Describe the relief of the area of lake Nakivali (03 marks)
(ii) Describe the relationship between relief and drainage in the area of lake Nakivali. (02 marks)

2. Compulsory Question : PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION (15 marks)

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the photograph provided below and answer the questions that follow:



- (a) Draw a landscape sketch of the photograph and on it mark and name
 (i) a relief feature
 (ii) Vegetation types
 (iii) Land use
 (iv) Bare ground (05 marks)
- (b) Describe the process that led to the formation of the feature in the background of the photograph. (05 marks)
- (c) Outline the economic importance of the feature in the background to the people in the area. (03 marks)
- (d) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest an area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken. (02 marks)

3. Compulsory Question : FIELD WORK (15 marks)

Answer all parts of this question.

- (a) For any fieldwork study you conducted either as an individual or as a group state;
 (i) the topic of the fieldwork study,
 (ii) the objectives of the fieldwork study (04 marks)
- (b) Draw a sketch map of the area of your study and on it mark and name;
 (i) physical features
 (ii) man-made features (04 marks)
- (c) Explain the problems you faced when using any two methods in collecting data. (04 marks)
- (d) Describe the relationship between land use and relief in the area of your study (03 marks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20 marks)

Answer only one question from this section.

- 4.** (a) Study the climate statistics of station A in East Africa and answer the questions that follow;

STATION A: LATITUDE 1067 metres

MONTH	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
TEMP (°C)	23	23	22	22	20	20	19	19	22	24	25	24
R/FALL(MM)	203	191	356	627	244	109	33	31	28	05	114	190

Adapted: Hickman, G (1995) lands and people of EAST AFRICA. P33

- (i) Draw a suitable graph to show the climate of the station (08 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the annual:
 - total rainfall,
 - range of temperature for station A. (04 marks)
- (b) Describe characteristics of the climate experienced at station A. (04 marks)

Turn Over

- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, outline the economic activities that can be carried out around station A. (02 marks)
- (d) Explain the problems likely to face people living in the area around station A. (02 marks)
5. (a) Draw a sketch map of Ahero irrigation scheme and on it mark and name:
(i) Ahero irrigated area
(ii) Rivers Nyando and Mirui
(iii) A pumping station
(iv) Roads (06 marks)
- (b) Describe the factors which favoured the location of Ahero irrigation scheme. (06 marks)
- (c) Outline the problems facing the farmers on the irrigation project. (04 marks)
- (d) Explain the benefits of the scheme to the people of Kenya. (04 marks)
6. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name;
(i) Industrial towns; Nairobi, Kampala and Dar-es-salam.
(ii) Rivers; Rufiji and Tana (06 marks)
- (b) Name any three types of industries found in any one industrial town marked in (a) (i) above. (04 marks)
- (c) Describe the conditions which have favoured the development of industries in East Africa (06 marks)
- (d) Outline the benefits resulting from industrial development in East Africa. (04 marks)
7. (a) Identify any one area where the following minerals are mined:
(i) Soda ash
(ii) Limestone
(iii) Sand
(iv) Diamond (04 marks)
- (b) (i) Identify any two methods of mining used in East Africa (02 marks)
(ii) Describe the method used to mine limestone. (03 marks)
- (c) Outline the environmental problems caused by mining limestone to the areas where it is mined. (02 marks)
- (d) (i) Explain the conditions which have favoured the development of the mining sector in East Africa (05 marks)
(ii) Outline factors limiting the development of the mining sector in East Africa. (04 marks)

END

273/1
GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
July /August 2018
2¹/₂ hours



WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *This paper consists of parts I and II.*
- *Part I and Section A of Part II are Compulsory.*
- *Answer only one question from Section B of Part II*
- *Any additional question(s) answered will not be marked*
- *Answers to all questions must be written in the answer booklet/sheets provided*

PART I

OBJECTIVE - TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

*There are 30 compulsory questions. Each question carries one mark.
Answers to this part must be written in the answer booklet/sheet provided.*

1. Which of the following rocks is formed when granite rocks are subjected to great heat and pressure.
 - A. Gneiss
 - B. Marble
 - C. Basalt
 - D. Quartzite
2. The relief division of East Africa at a height of (0-250) metres above sea level is known as;
 - A. East African rift valley
 - B. The coastal plain
 - C. The East African highlands
 - D. The Eastern plateau
3. The persistent floods in Kampala city have been mainly brought about by;
 - A. Construction of roads
 - B. Excessive rainfall
 - C. Destruction of vegetation
 - D. Blockage of water channels.
4. Which of the following drainage patterns is formed when tributaries join the main stream at an acute angle.
 - A. Centripetal
 - B. Radial
 - C. Dendritic
 - D. Trellis.
5. The depression formed at the bottom of the water fall is known as;
 - A. plunge pool.
 - B. basin.
 - C. fall pool.
 - D. knick pool.
6. An isolated rock pillar formed in front of a headland is called
 - A. geo.
 - B. stamp.
 - C. stack.
 - D. tombolo.
7. Which of the following conditions is responsible for limiting port development along the coast of East Africa.
 - A. Deep waters
 - B. Presence of coral reefs
 - C. Presence of a rugged coastline
 - D. Many river mouths

- Population density in Tanzania corresponds with the areas that have fertile soils and:
- A. large mineral deposits.
 - B. reliable rainfall.
 - C. political stability.
 - D. development of transport network.
9. Tourism in Uganda is steadily improving because of;
- A. improved hotels and accommodation.
 - B. improved security.
 - C. increase in tourist attractions.
 - D. extensive advertisement.
10. Demonstration farms are very important as far as agricultural development is concerned. This is because they;
- A. educate farmers on improved methods of agriculture.
 - B. increase the amount of crops grown in an area.
 - C. experiment in the growing of new crops.
 - D. show how crops are grown.
11. The land drained by a river and its distributaries is a;
- A. divide.
 - B. river basin.
 - C. delta.
 - D. flood plain.
12. Lateritic soils form due to;
- A. weathering.
 - B. erosion.
 - C. leaching.
 - D. mass wasting.
13. Kenya is the leading tourist destination in East Africa due to;
- A. many tourist attractions.
 - B. a well-developed tourist industry.
 - C. a calm political environment.
 - D. nearness to the coast.
14. Large areas of central Tanzania are mainly used for growing annual crops due to;
- A. fertile soils.
 - B. a long dry season.
 - C. presence of pests and diseases.
 - D. absence of market.
15. The sugar cane out growers in East Africa have been encouraged by;
- A. well-developed transport.
 - B. accessibility to sugar mills.
 - C. better prices given to the farmers.
 - D. availability of development loans.

16. Most waterfalls in East Africa were formed where rivers flow;
- over resistant rocks.
 - through a gorge.
 - out of a lake.
 - into the sea.
17. Much of the vegetation destruction in North Eastern Uganda has resulted from;
- crop cultivation.
 - cattle ranching.
 - nomadic pastoralism.
 - world game hunting.
18. Areas of East Africa receiving annual rainfall between 375mm and 625mm have?
- Savanna grasslands
 - Desert shrub
 - Thorny bush and thicket
 - Savanna woodland.
19. Which of the following lakes is a tarn?
- Mutanda
 - Teleki
 - Kijanebarora
 - Wamala.
20. Cloves in East Africa are mainly got from;
- Lamu
 - Pemba
 - Zanzibar
 - Coastal plains.
21. Secondary vegetation in some parts of East Africa is as a result of;
- climate change.
 - reduction in soil fertility.
 - man's activities.
 - reduction in rainfall.
22. The plains of Kisoro have fertile soils due to;
- man's influence.
 - heavy rainfall in the area.
 - nature of parent rock.
 - presence of living organisms.
23. Which of the following features is as a result of extrusive vulcanicity?
- Dyke
 - Volcanic plug
 - Sill
 - Batholith

- The most leached layer of the soil profile is;
- A. horizon C.
 - B. horizon B.
 - C. horizon A.
 - D. horizon D.
25. The lowest mean annual rainfall in Tanzania is received in...
- A. Tukuyu
 - B. Mbeya
 - C. Songea
 - D. Mwanza.
26. Pyrethrum is East Africa best grows on the;
- A. highlands.
 - B. plateau.
 - C. coastal plains.
 - D. rift valley.
27. Which one of the following fish landing sites is found on lake George;
- A. Wanseko
 - B. Ntoroko.
 - C. Magyo
 - D. Kisenyi
28. Which of the following is a major source of energy used in industries in East Africa;
- A. Petroleum
 - B. Hydro electricity
 - C. Coal
 - D. Biogas
29. Mountain Elgon areas are frequently affected by landslides mainly because of;
- A. high rainfall totals.
 - B. cool temperatures.
 - C. cultivation on steep slopes.
 - D. nature of soils of the slopes.
30. If you are to consider environment conservation and protection, which of the following energy sources would you recommend to be used in your country.
- A. Wood fuel
 - B. Coal
 - C. Petroleum
 - D. Solar energy.

Turn Over

PART II

MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION, FIELD WORK AND EAST AFRICA.

Answer four questions from part II, including question 1, 2 and 3 which are compulsory.

SECTION A

1. *Compulsory Question : MAPWORK (20 Marks)*

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the 1:50,000, (UGANDA) NYARWEYO map extract, part of sheet 48/4, series Y732, Edition 1-U.S.D provided and answer the questions that follow.

- a) (i) State the six figure grid reference of Luhunga Secondary trigonometrically station. (01 mark)
- (ii) Name the man made feature found at grid reference 165236 (01 mark)
- b) Calculate the area of Lwebokere seasonal swamp. (02 marks)
- c) (i) Draw a cross-section of the area along northing 37 between Easting 06 and Easting 14 on it mark and name:
 - (i) River valleys
 - (ii) Dry weather road
 - (iii) Papyrus swamp
 - (iv) Forest
 - (v) County boundary(09 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the amplitude of relief of the cross-section. (01 mark)
- d) (i) Describe the relationship between relief and settlement in the area of Nyarweyo. (03 marks)
- (ii) Identify the problems that could be facing the people living in the area of Nyarweyo. (03 marks)

PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION (Compulsory)

(15 marks)

Study the photograph provided below and answer the questions that follow:



- (a) Identify the economic activity taking place in the centre middle ground of the photograph. (01 mark)
- (b) Explain the factors that have favoured the activity in the centre middle ground. (08 marks)
- (c) Outline the environmental problems that could be facing the area in the photograph. (04 marks)
- (d) Giving evidence for your answer suggest an area in East Africa where this photograph was taken. (02 marks)

FIELD WORK (Compulsory) (15 marks)

Answer all parts of this question.

For any one fieldwork study you have conducted;

- (a) (i) State the topic of study (02 marks)
(ii) Outline the objectives of the study (03 marks)
- (b) Describe any two methods you used to collect data in the field. (04 marks)
- (c) Draw a line-transect of the area where you conducted field work and on it, mark and name:
(i) the physical,
(ii) the human aspects (04 marks)
- (d) Outline the skills you acquired during the field work study. (02 marks)

Turn Over

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA

Answer only one question from this section.

4. (a) Name the three rock types in East Africa. (03 marks)
(b) Outline the characteristics of any two rock types in East Africa. (06 marks)
(c) Describe the formation of any one rock type. (05 marks)
(d) Explain the importance of rocks to the people of East Africa. (06 marks)

5. Study the table below showing the relative importance of fishing grounds in Uganda (1985-95) and answer the questions that follow:

Fishing grounds	Percentage catch
Lake Victoria	48
Lake Albert	08
Lake Kyoga	38
Lake Edward, George Kazinga channel	04
Others	02
Total	100

- (a) Draw a pie chart to show the relative importance of fishing grounds in Uganda. (06 marks)
(b) Identify the fishing grounds with the;
(i) Lowest,
(ii) Highest
fish catch. (02 marks)
(c) Explain the factors that have favoured fishing in East Africa. (07 marks)
(d) Outline the problems facing the fishing industry in East Africa. (05 marks)
6. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name;
(i) Any three areas of nomadic pastoralism.
(ii) The equator.
(iii) Towns; Musoma, Jinja and Lodwar. (08 marks)
(b) Outline the characteristics of nomadic pastoralism. (04 marks)
(c) Explain the problems facing the livestock industry in East Africa. (04 marks)
(d) Suggest measures that can be taken to improve nomadic pastoralism in East Africa. (04 marks)

7. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name;
(i) Rivers; Tana and the Nile.
(ii) Mountains; Kilimanjaro and Rwenzori.
(iii) Countries; Somalia and Ethiopia (06 marks)
(b) (i) Identify any one hydroelectricity power station on rivers; Nile and Tana. (02 marks)
(ii) Explain the factors that have favoured the development of hydro-electric power stations in East Africa. (04 marks)
(c) Outline the problems limiting the use of hydro- electricity power in East Africa. (04 marks)
(d) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest any other form of power you would encourage people in East Africa to use. (04 marks)

END