UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

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GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
TIME: 2½ HOURS

MODERATED ITEM – SET ONE

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 in the answer booklet provided.

PART I

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
Answer all the 30 questions.

1. Wave deposition in shallow waters across the mouth of a bay forms a?
   A. bar.
   B. spit.
   C. tombolo.
   D. mudflat

2. Which of the following economic activities is mainly carried out on Mt . Longonot ?
   A. crop cultivation
   B. livestock rearing
   C. wildlife conservation
   D. forest conservation

3. The upper course of river Pangani is mainly characterised by
   A. interlocking spurs and meanders
   B. fast flow of water and waterfalls
   C. steep gradient and lateral erosion
   D. braided channels and flood plains

4. The major cause of landslides on the highlands of southern Tanzania is
   A. heavy rainfall
   B. steep slopes
   C. forest destruction
   D. crop cultivation

5. Soil erosion in the grazing lands of central Uganda is mainly controlled by
   A. planting cover crops
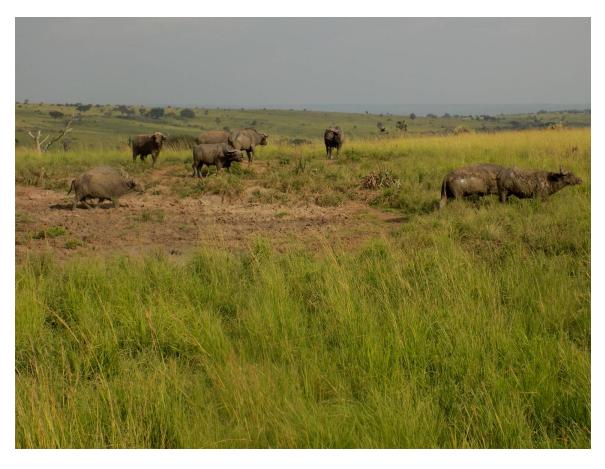   B. mixed farming
   C. agro forestry
   D. slope terracing

6. The flood plain of river Manafwa is important for rice growing mainly because of
   A. fertile alluvial soils   C. gently sloping relief
   B. abundant water supply   D. large expanse of land

7. The process of formation of deltas in East Africa is mainly influenced by the
   A. weight of river sediments   C. tidal currents movement
   B. increase in river velocity   D. flow of prevailing winds

8. Which of the following areas in East Africa experiences tropical monsoon?
   type of climate?
   A. Moyale   C. Morogoro
   B. Mombasa   D. Mwanza

9. The sparsely populated areas of western Uganda have mainly been
   developed by carrying out
   A. wildlife conservation   C. livestock ranching
   B. petroleum mining   D. irrigation farming

10. The major problem facing tea out growers in western Uganda is
    A. loss of soil fertility   C. price fluctuations
    B. inadequate labour   D. pests and diseases

11. The high population density of south western Uganda is mainly due to the
    A. high fertility of soils   C. heavy rainfall
    B. moderate temperatures   D. abundant land

12. The major problem faced by wheat growers on the slopes of Mt Elgon is
    A. shortage of land   C. inadequate market
    B. fluctuating prices   D. poor road networks

13. Which of the following crops is mainly grown on the delta of river Rufiji?
    A. rice   C. sugarcane
    B. cotton   D. cashew nuts

14. The Kenya highlands is agriculturally productive mainly because of
    A. well developed transport   C. abundant vacant land
    B. the large market potential   D. adequate skilled labour

15. The cash crops which are mainly grown in West Nile region of Uganda are?
    A. cotton and cocoa   C. pyrethrum and tea
    B. tobacco and coffee   D. wheat and barley

16. Dairy farming in western Uganda has mainly been improved by?
    A. extending loans to farmers   C. modern veterinary services
    B. improved breeds of cattle   D. provision of ready markets

17. The major environmental problem caused by limestone quarrying Kasese is
     A. loss of natural vegetation
     B. widespread landslides
     C. flooding of rivers
     D. wildlife destruction

18. Commercial exploitation of iron ore in south western Uganda is mainly limited by
     A. small size of deposits
     B. low grade of minerals
     C. shortage of market
     D. inadequate power

19. The major benefit of fish farming to the people of East Africa is
     A. provision of employment
     B. source of protein diet
     C. economic diversification
     D. promotion of industries

20. Which of the following is the dominant land use in the montane forests of East Africa?
     A. lumbering
     B. bee keeping
     C. agro forestry
     D. wild life conservation

21. The major problem which is faced by pyrethrum growers in East Africa is
     A. pests and diseases
     B. decline in soil fertility
     C. skilled labour supply
     D. shortage of market

22. Which of the following minerals in East Africa is mainly extracted by the placer mining method?
     A. gold
     B. phosphates
     C. diamonds
     D. limestone

23. The major factor which has influenced the location of Soroti fruit factory is
     A. cheap raw materials
     B. adequate capital
     C. abundant market
     D. government policy

24. The fish species in East Africa which is mainly used in the manufacture of livestock feeds is?
     A. cat fish
     B. silver fish
     C. lung fish
     D. shell fish

25. Which of the following towns in East Africa mainly developed due to mining activity?
     A. Kilembe and Tororo
     B. Mwadui and Songea
     C. Mbeya and Kasese
     D. Magadi and Tanga

26. The destruction of papyrus swamps in eastern Uganda is mainly caused by
     A. rice growing
     B. brick making
     C. grazing of livestock
     D. local crafts industry

27. The major problem which is limiting import trade in East Africa is?
     A. high costs of transport
     B. competition with smugglers
     C. imposition of trade tariffs
     D. duplication of trade goods

28. Which of the following wild animals has been relocated from Kidepo to Lake Mburo national park?
   A. lions   C. zebras   B. hippos   D. giraffes

29. Which of the following minerals is mainly mined from north eastern
   Uganda?
   A. tungsten   C. limestone
   B. phosphates   D. vermiculite

30. The major benefit of eco tourism to the development of East Africa is the
   A. conservation of nature   C. generation of revenues
   B. development of infrastructures   D. provision of employment

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: MAPWORK (20 MARKS).**
   Answer **all** parts of this question.

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

(a) (i) State the grid reference of the Rest House at Achaba.   (1 marks)

     (ii) Identify the manmade feature found at grid reference 314705.
                                                                                   (1 marks)

(b)   Measure and state in Km^2 the area covered by Ngai sub county.
                                                                                   (3 marks)

(c)   Draw a sketch cross section of the area along northing 65 between grid
        references 310650 and 420650 and on it mark and name:

      (i) Tochi river
      (ii) transport routes
      (iii) sub county headquarters
      (iv) seasonal and permanent swamps   (7 marks)

(d)   Describe the:
                      (i) relief of the area   (5 marks)
                      (ii) relationship between relief and transport
                           in the area shown on the map extract.   (3 marks)

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2. COMPULSORY QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION. (15 MARKS)

Study the photograph provided and answer the questions that follow:

(a) State the major economic activity taking place in the photograph.

(1 mark)

(b) Describe the factors which have favoured the economic activity identified in (a) above.

(6 marks)

(c) (i)Explain the benefits of the economic activity named in (a) above, to the people living around this area. (4 marks)

   (ii) Outline the effects of this economic activity on the environment of this area.   (3 marks)

(d) Suggest an area in East Africa where the photograph could have been taken.   (1 mark)

3. COMPULSORY QUESTION: FIELDWORK (15 MARKS).

For any *one* fieldwork study you conducted on **a** *fish landing site* *or a* **plantation farm** :
(a) State the:
            (i) topic of your study   (2 marks)
            (ii) objectives of your field work study.   (2 marks)
(b) Draw a cross-section of the area studied during the field work and on it   mark and label:
            (i) physical features
            (ii) man- made features   (5 marks)

(c) Explain the relationship between relief and land use types in the area studied
                                                     (4 marks)

(d) Outline the problems you faced while carrying out this field work study.
                                                     (2 marks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20 MARKS)
Answer only **one** question from this section.

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

    (i) Mountains: Rwenzori and Kilimanjaro

    (ii) Lakes: Malawi and Natron

    (iii) Rivers: Athi (Galana) and Rufiji.   (7 marks)

(b) Describe the conditions which have favoured glaciation in East Africa.
                                                       (6 marks)

(c) Explain the benefits of glaciation to the people of East Africa.   (4 marks)

(d) Outline the problems facing land use activities in the glaciated areas of
    East Africa   (3 marks)

5. Study the climate statistics of station A in East Africa and answer the questions that follow:

Station A: (Altitude 1112 metres)

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp (ºC)	24	25	24	23	23	22	21	22	22	22	22	23
R.F (mm)	10	51	89	170	211	145	155	216	170	160	96	43

Adapted: Hickman, Gladys; Lands and Peoples of East Africa p.33

(a) Draw a suitable graph to represent the climate of station A.   (8 marks)

(b) Calculate the mean annual :
      (i) rainfall
      (ii) temperature of the climate represented in the table above.
                                                              (2 marks)

(c) (i) Describe the characteristics of the climate represented in the table
       above.   (4 marks)
    (ii) Giving reasons, state the hemisphere in which station A is found.
                                                              (2 marks)

(d) Explain the influence of the climate conditions described above on farming
   activities around station A.   (4 marks)

6.   (a) Draw a sketch map of Kilombero irrigation scheme and Ruaha river
        valley and on it, mark and name following:

      (i) Towns: Ifakara and Kidatu

      (ii) Rivers: Kilombero and Great Ruaha
      (iii) Transport:Tanzam and Central railway lines   (6 marks)

  (b) Describe the factors which have favoured the establishment of Kilombero irrigation scheme.
                                                              (5 marks)

  (c) Explain the contribution of irrigation farming to the economic development of Tanzania.
                                                            (5 marks)
  (d) Outline the problems facing irrigation farming in Tanzania.   (4 marks)

7. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name the following:

    (i) Mining towns: Kasese, Mwadui and Magadi

    (ii) Mineral deposits: Coal, phosphates and Limestone.   (7 marks)

  (b) Describe the factors which have favoured the mining activities in Tororo.
                                                              (5 marks)

  (c) Explain the contribution of the mining sector to the development of East Africa.
                                                            (5 marks)

  (d) Outline the environmental problems caused by mining activities in East Africa.
                                                          (3 marks)

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