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GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
July/Aug. 2023
2½ hours

HOIMA DIOCESE EXAMINATIONS BOARD

UCE Mock Examination, 2023

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

This paper consists of parts **I** *and* **II**.

Part **I** *has* **30** *objective type questions.*

Part **II** *has sections* **A** *and* **B**.

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(s) provided.*

Any additional question (s) answered will **not** *be marked.*

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PART I

OBJECTIVE – TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

There are **30** *compulsory questions. Each question carries* **one** *mark. Write the letter corresponding to the correct answer for each question.*

1. Which of the following is a metamorphic rock?

A. Shale.
B. Sandstone.
C. Limestone.
D. Marble.

2. East Africa's exports are dominated by

A. forestry products.
B. mineral ores.
C. agricultural products.
D. manufactured goods.

3. Coal in Southern Tanzania has **not** been mined due to

A. low market demand.
B. limited skilled labour.
C. its low-grade.
D. poor transport system.

4. The most common method of fishing in East Africa is

A. gill netting.
B. purse – seining.
C. trawling.
D. use of basket traps.

5. Which of the following is the greatest benefit of glaciation on Mount Kenya?

A. Agriculture.
B. Mining.
C. Tourism.
D. Forestry.

6. The Hale power project is found on river

A. Kafu.
B. Pangani.
C. Tana.
D. Rufiji.

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7. In East Africa, extensive deforestation has mainly been a result of

A. industrial development.
B. charcoal burning.
C. road construction.
D. agriculture.

8. Agriculture modernisation in East Africa has greatly been affected by

A. levels of industrialisation
B. limited skilled labour.
C. shortage of capital.
D. political instability.

9. Which of the following features is a result of wave deposition?

A. Stack.
B. Bar.
C. Cave.
D. Geo.

10. Wildlife in East Africa can mainly be conserved by

A. mass education programmes.
B. encouraging eco – tourism.
C. fencing off the game parks.
D. checking population growth.

11. Which of the following is a tributary of river Rufiji?

A. Kilombero.
B. Gombe.
C. Kafu.
D. Ugalla.

12. Which of the following is a characteristic of most industries in East Africa?

A. They use only skilled labour.
B. They are heavy industries.
C. They use imported raw materials.
D. They are owned by foreigners.

13. Which **one** of the following conditions would prevent the growth of coral reefs at the East African Coast?

A. Warm waters.
B. Plenty of planktons.
C. Salty waters.
D. Calm waters.

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14. Transport at Port Wanseko has been improved by

A. encouraging tourism.
B. acquiring a new ferry.
C. rehabilitation of the road.
D. encouraging settlement.

15. The practice of irrigation in East Africa is mainly carried out in areas with

A. high rates of evaporation.
B. infertile soils.
C. reliable water supply.
D. gentle relief of mechanization.

16. Which of the following lakes was formed due to longshore drift?

A. Bunyonyi.
B. Kwania.
C. Mburo.
D. Nabugabo.

17. The major factor influencing population density in central Tanzania is

A. unreliable rainfall.
B. presence of pests.
C. remote location.
D. infertile soils.

18. Which **one** of the following towns in East Africa is important for the manufacturing of fertilizers?

A. Kisumu.
B. Mwanza.
C. Nairobi.
D. Nakuru.

19. Temperature invasion in East Africa is mainly experienced in the

A. Kigezi highlands.
B. Lake Victoria basin.
C. coastal region.
D. Nyika plateau.

20. The crop grown on the Doho irrigation scheme is

A. Rice.
B. Sugar cane.
C. Citrus fruits.
D. Maize.

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21. The main work of a river in the senile stage is

A. erosion.
B. transportation.
C. solution.
D. deposition.

22. Which of the following towns in East Africa is most affected by air pollution?

A. Lodwar.
B. Dodoma.
C. Tanga.
D. Kakamega.

23. International trade in East Africa is most limited by

A. political instability.
B. high tariffs charged.
C. production of similar goods.
D. transport problem.

24. Which of the following industries are found in Mombasa?

A. Copper smelting.
B. Oil refining.
C. Watch making.
D. Motor vehicle assembly.

25. A volcanic plug is formed when

A. a secondary cone is eroded.
B. the top of a volcano is violently blown off.
C. lava spreads over an area.
D. lava solidifies in a cone.

26. In Kenya population is **not** evenly distributed because of

A. poor transport.
B. differences in soil fertility.
C. differences in climate.
D. the land tenure system.

27. Lines drawn on a map joining places of equal cloud cover are called

A. isonephs.
B. isohyets.
C. isohels.
D. isobars.

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28. Woolen textile mills in East Africa are found in

A. Nakuru. B. Mbale.
C. Iringa. D. Kisumu.

29. After the collapse of the groundnut scheme at Kongwa the area was use for

A. training Tanzania's soldiers. B. commercial ranching.
C. industrial development. D. growing sisal.

30. Which of the following methods is used to extract soda ash from Lake Magadi?

A. Drilling. B. Dredging.
C. Adit. D. Opencast.

PART II

MAP WORK, 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 (20 MARKS)

Answer **all** *parts of this question.*

Study the map extract **1:50,000 (UGANDA): BULISA** Map extract and answer the questions that follow.

(a) (i) State the grid reference of the borehole at Kijangi. *(01 mark)*
(ii) Identify the drainage feature at grid reference 288453. *(01 mark)*

(b) (i) Measure and state in kilometres, the distance of the loose surface road from Wanseko to the borehole at Kibambura grid reference 292363. *(02 marks)*
(ii) Calculate the average height of the area. *(02 marks)*

(c) Draw a cross section of the area between grid reference 210340 and 290360 and on it mark and name the following features:
(i) River Sambiye.
(ii) the loose surface road.
(iii) a foot path.
(iv) Bulisa subcounty headquarters.
(v) a gentle slope. *(05 marks)*

(d) Describe the
(i) drainage of the area shown on the map extract. *(03 marks)*
(ii) relationship between relief and drainage in the area shown on the map extract *(03 marks)*

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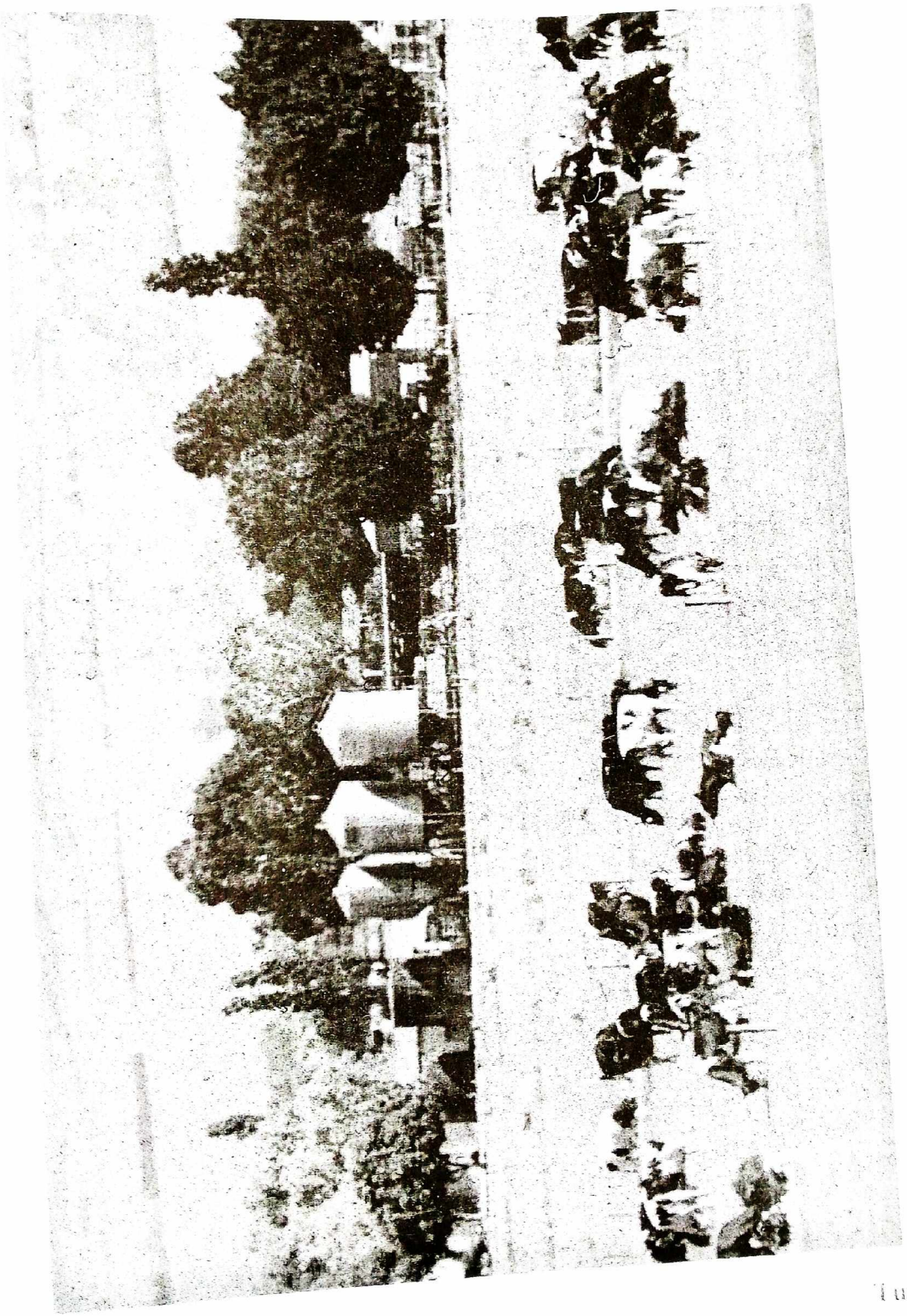
COMPULSORY PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTION (15 MARKS)

Answer **all** *parts of this question.*

Study the photograph provided and answer the questions that follow.



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(a) Draw a land scape sketch of the photograph and on it mark and name **two**

(i) relief regions.
(ii) land use types. *(05 marks)*

(b) Giving evidence, describe the factors favouring the land use shown in the middle ground of the photograph. *(04 marks)*

(c) Explain the problems resulting from the land use shown in the middle ground of the photograph. *(04 marks)*

(d) Giving reasons, suggest an area in East Africa where the photograph could have been taken. *(02 marks)*

3. COMPULSORY FIELDWORK QUESTION (15 MARKS)

Answer **all** *parts of this question.*

For any **one** fieldwork study you have conducted **either** as an individual or a group on a livestock farm:

(a) State the: *(02 marks)*
(i) topic and *(02 marks)*
(ii) objectives,
of the study.

(b) Describe any **two** fieldwork methods you used to collect information during the study. *(06 marks)*

(c) What were the findings of your fieldwork study? *(03 marks)*

(d) Outline the follow – up activities that you carried out. *(02 marks)*

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20 MARKS)

Answer only **one** *question from this section.*

4. Study **Table 1** below, showing population of selected area in East Africa and answer the questions that follow.

Table 1

Area	Population
Entebbe	79,700
Moroto	103,432
Mombasa	1,208,333
Wajir	90,116
Dodoma	2,083,588

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(a) Draw a bar graph to show the information in the table. *(07 marks)*

(b) Identify the area with
(i) highest population.
(ii) lowest population. *(02 marks)*

(c) With reference to specific examples, describe the factors responsible for population distribution in East Africa. *(06 marks)*

(d) Outline the effect of high population in any **one** country of East Africa. *(05 marks)*

5. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name

(i) the equator.
(ii) Rivers: Rufiji and Tana.
(iii) Industrial towns: Kisumu, Kampala and Kigoma. *(07 marks)*

(b) Describe the characteristics of industries in East Africa. *(04 marks)*

(c) Explain the problems facing the industrial sector in East Africa. *(06 marks)*

(d) Identify the measures being taken to promote the industrial sector in any one country in East Africa. *(03 marks)*

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

(i) Any three volcanic mountains.
(ii) Rivers: Malagarasi, Ruvuma, Pangani.
(iii) Lakes: Eyasi, Baringo. *(03 marks)*

(b) Describe the processes which led to the formation of volcanic mountains in East Africa. *(03 marks)*

(c) Explain the importance of volcanic mountains to the development of East Africa. *(03 marks)*

(d) Outline the challenges faced by people living in mountainous areas of East Africa.

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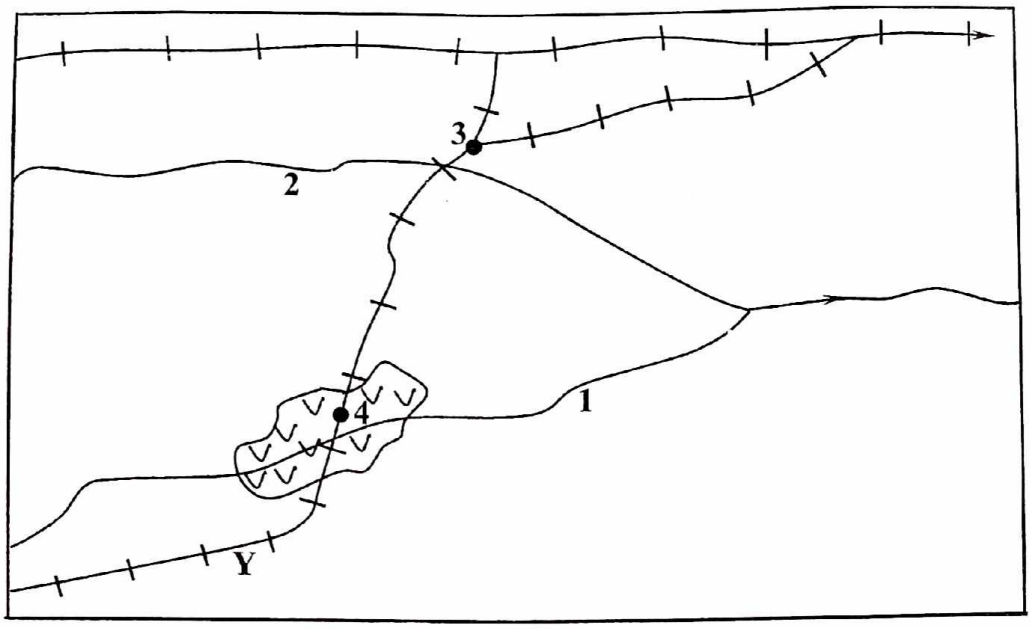
7. Study the map of the Kilombero valley provided and answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name
(i) Towns marked **3** and **4**. (*02 marks*)
(ii) Rivers **1** and **2.** (*02 marks*)
(iii) Railway line marked **Y**. (*02 marks*)

(b) Describe the physical factors which favoured the establishment of the Kilombero valley irrigation scheme. (*04 marks*)

(c) Explain the benefits of the Kilombero valley irrigation scheme. (*06 marks*)

(d) Identify the problems resulting from the establishment of the Kilombero valley irrigation scheme. (*04 marks*)

END

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