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GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
July /August 2023
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) 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. The major economic activity carried out on the slopes of Mt. Muhavura is
   A. Agro-forestry.
   B. Crop cultivation.
   C. Livestock keeping.
   D. Wildlife conservation.

2. Man-made lakes in Kenya are mainly found along river.
   A. Tana.
   B. Nzola.
   C. Turkwell.
   D. Nyando.

3. The major economic activity carried out in the dry corridor of western Uganda is
   A. cattle ranching.
   B. wildlife conversation.
   C. plantation farming.
   D. irrigation farming.

4. Rapid population increase in the Urban areas of East Africa is mainly caused by
   A. better health care.
   B. polygamous marriages.
   C. improved food supply.
   D. internal migration.

5. Horticulture is well developed in the Kenya highlands mainly because of:
   A. heavy rainfall.
   B. fertility of the soil.
   C. reliable market.
   D. efficient transport.

6. Soil erosion in Kigezi highlands has mainly been controlled by
   A. terracing land.
   B. mixed farming.
   C. re – afforestation.
   D. contour farming.

The major problem caused by Limestone mining activity at Tororo is
   A. degradation of landscape.
   B. pollution of environment.
   C. lowering of water table.
   D. destruction of vegetation.

8.　The movement of eroded material along the coast is called
A.　off – shore drift.
B.　long shore drift.
C.　swash.
D.　backwash.

9.　Which one of the following is a characteristic of trees in the Savannah region of East Africa?
A.　Presence of buttress roots.
B.　Trees have broad leaves.
C.　Periodic shedding of leaves.
D.　Trees have climbing plants.

10.　Industrial development at Namanve park has mainly been favoured by
A.　abundant land.
B.　ready market.
C.　cheap power.
D.　government policy.

11.　The major cause of deforestation in the Islands of Kalangala district is
A.　lumbering.
B.　crop cultivation.
C.　fire outbreaks.
D.　boat making.

12.　The major benefit of Mabira forest to Lake Victoria basin is
A.　climate modification.
B.　wildlife conservation.
C.　timber production.
D.　water catchment.

13.　Which of the following sanctuaries is used for the protection of chimpanzees?
A.　Zawa.
B.　Bwindi.
C.　Ngamba islands.
D.　Pian – upe.

14.　Which type of trees are mostly used for purposes of afforestation?
A.　Conifers and eucalyptus
B.　Mahogany and Rosewood
C.　Ceder ad podocarp
D.　Wattle and Mahogany

15.　The North-western Kenya region experiences a high diurnal range of temperature because of;
A.　presence of clear skies.
B.　absence of large water bodies.
C.　the dry north east trade winds.
D.　relief.

16. Conservation of natural resources can best be described as
    A. utilization of natural resources.
    B. preservation of natural resources at minimum cost.
    C. using natural resources only when necessary.
    D. preservation of natural resources while exploiting them with care.

17. A circular coral reef enclosing a lagoon is known as
    A. barrier reef.
    B. Atoll.
    C. fringing reef.
    D. coral reef.

18. Leaching refers to;
    A. the vertical movement of soluble mineral nutrients from top layer of the soil to the subsoil layer.
    B. the movement of soluble minerals to the surface by capillary action.
    C. lateral movement of soluble mineral materials from one place to the other in a soil.
    D. the infiltration of water into a soil.

19. Protection of wetlands in East Africa is mainly intended to promote
    A. eco – tourism.
    B. environmental conservation.
    C. the crafts industry.
    D. fishing.

20. Glacial lakes which are found in glaciated highlands are called
    A. tarns.
    B. corries.
    C. kettle lakes.
    D. moraine-dammed lakes.

21. Which of the following greatly limit expansion of area under cropland in Kenya?
    A. Inaccessibility of most areas.
    B. Occurrence of pests and diseases.
    C. The dry winds.
    D. Severe water shortage.

22. Which of the following products is used in the manufacturing of paper?
    A. Fibre wood
    B. Plywood
    C. Wood dust
    D. Wood pulp

23. Which of the following forest types is found along the East African coast?
    A. Equatorial forests.
    B. Montane forests.
    C. Mangrove forests.
    D. Bamboo forests.

24. The main factor encouraging the development of market gardening in East Africa is
    A. increasing demand for vegetables.
    B. improved transport facilities.
    C. improved technology.
    D. availability of skilled labour.

25. The introduction of Parish development model (PDM) in Uganda today is aimed at
    A. building infrastructures.
    B. increasing household incomes.
    C. addressing vulnerability among women.
    D. mindset change.

26. Coral limestone in East Africa is mined at
    A. Tororo
    B. Hima
    C. Mombasa
    D. Kilwa

27. Infant mortality rate in East Africa has gone down mainly due to
    A. improved hygiene.
    B. improved medical care.
    C. improved child nutrition.
    D. family planning.

28. Which of the following measures has been taken to control indiscriminate fishing on Lake Victoria?
    A. regulating periods of fishing activities.
    B. practising fish farming.
    C. enforcing strict laws on fish net sizes.
    D. burning of fish nets.

29. All the following lakes are found in the Eastern arm of the rift valley of East Africa except
    A. Magadi.
    B. Turkana.
    C. Naivasha.
    D. Rukwa.

30. Fish population in Uganda's lakes is declining mainly because of
    A. indiscriminate fishing.
    B. predation by the Nile perch.
    C. pollution of the waters.
    D. seasonal changes in water levels.

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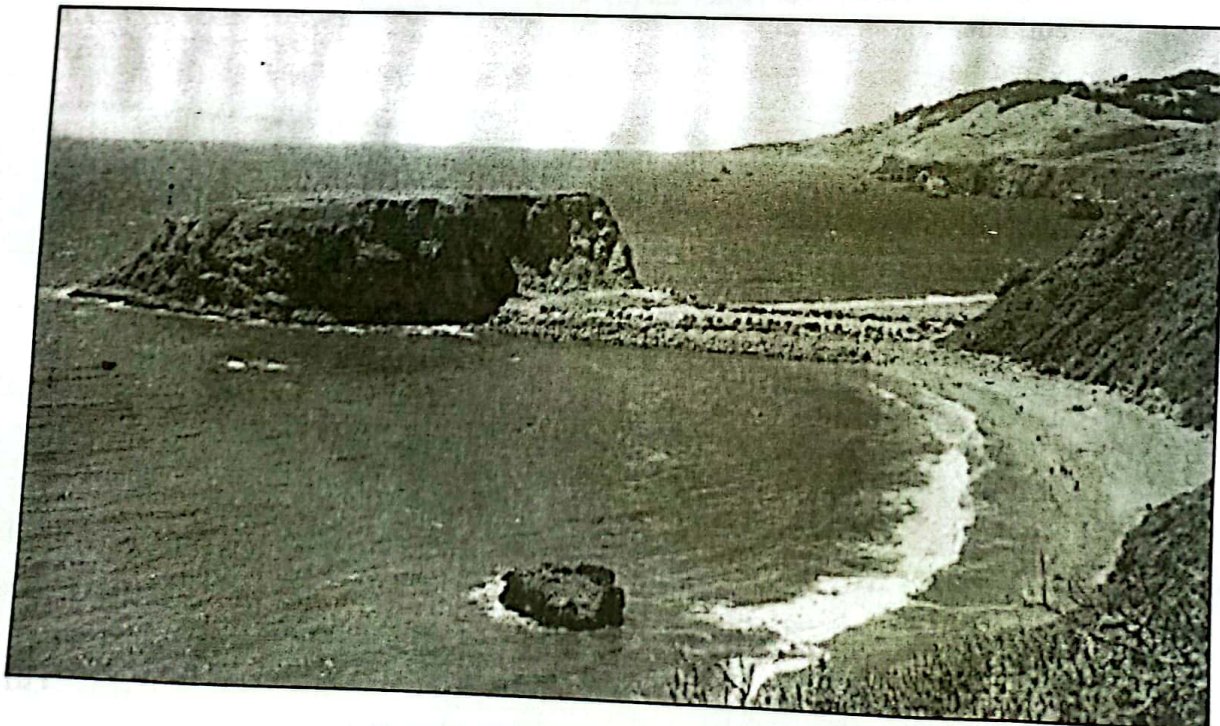
Answer **all** parts of this question.

Study the EAST AFRICA 1:50,000 UGANDA: BULISA map extract part of sheet 29/14 series Y732 Edition 3-U.S.D and answer the questions that follow.

(a)   (i)   Identify the man made feature found at grid reference 231375   (01 mark)

(ii)   State the grid reference of Katara secondary trigonometrical station.
                                                                                                            (01 mark)

(b)   (i)   Measure and state in kilometres, the distance covered by the loose surface road from Bulisa road junction to grid reference 300370.   (02 marks)

(ii)   Calculate the average height of the area shown on the map extract.
                                                                                                            (02 marks)

(iii)   State with evidence the direction of flow of river Sambiye.   (02 marks)

(c)   Draw a cross section of Bulisa from grid reference 285488 to grid reference 285430. On it mark and name;

i)   Victoria Nile

ii)   Knoll

iii)   River valley

iv)   Two boundary types   (07 marks)

(d)   Describe the;

(i)   Relief of the area of Bulisa.   (03 marks)

(ii)   Relationship between relief and drainage in the area shown on the map extract.   (02 marks)

2.   **PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION (Compulsory)**   **(15 marks)**

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

:) Draw a landscape sketch of the area shown on the photograph and on it, mark and name;
   (i)   Two coastal erosional features
   (ii)   Two coastal deposition features
   (iii) Vegetation type
   (iv)   Water body

(7 marks)

b) Describe the process that led to the formation of the coastal feature in the left background.   (4 marks)

c) With evidence, identify the land use activities likely to be carried out in the area: (3 marks)

d) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest one area in East Africa where the photograph was taken.   (1 mark)

3. **FIELD WORK (Compulsory)**   **(15 marks)**

For any one fieldwork study that you have conducted either as a group or as an individual;

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

(b) Draw a relief section of the area studied and on it mark and name;
   i)   Any two physical features.
   ii) Any two land use types.   (05 marks)

(c) Describe the relationship between relief and land use activities in the area studied.   (04 marks)

(d) Explain the recommendations to land use activities in the area studied.   (02 marks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA

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

4. Study the table below showing the natural vegetation coverage in East Africa (in km^2) in 2019 and answer the questions that follow.

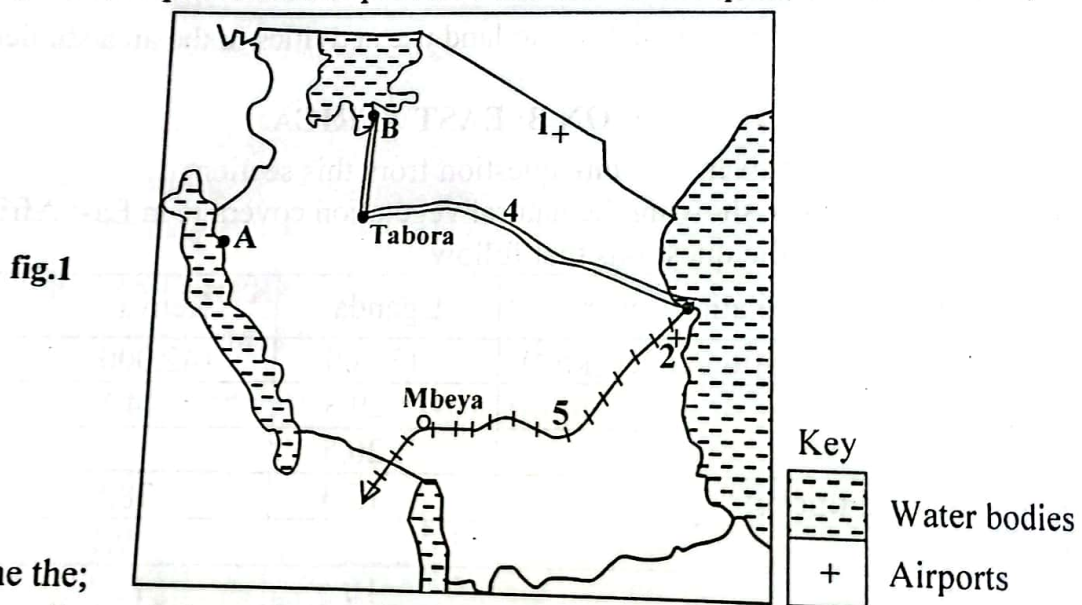| % Natural vegetation cover	Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania
Total natural vegetation cover (km^2)	113,000	142,000	214,000
Forest %	29.3	14.1	28.1
Woodland %	26.5	___	39.4
Dry Bush and thicket %	15.3	38.6	___
Swamps %	___	9.1	10.3
Alpine %	10.5	11.4	2.7
Bamboo %	5.4	8.3	3.2

Adapted: Word resource Institute: World development indicators 2019

(a) Calculate the;
   (i)   Percentage area under woodland in Kenya.   (01 mark)
   (ii) Percentage land area under Swamps in Uganda.   (01 mark)
   (iii) Actual land area under dry bush and thickets in Tanzania   (02 marks)

(b) Draw a pie chart to show the relative distribution of various natural vegetation cover in Uganda.   (08 marks)

(c) Explain the factors which have led to the growth of natural vegetation in East Africa.   (05 marks)

(d) Outline the effects of natural vegetation destruction on the climate of any one country in East Africa.   (03 marks)

Turn Over

5. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name the following; (02 marks)
   (i) Rivers: Nile and Rufigi (02 marks)
   (ii) Fishing ports: Mtwara and Kigoma (01 mark)
   (iii) Indian Ocean
   (b) (i) State any two methods of fishing used in salt water fishing grounds of East Africa. (02 marks)
   (ii) Describe any two fish preserving method commonly used in East Africa. (06 marks)
   (c) Describe the physical factors which have favoured fishing in East Africa. (04 marks)
   (d) Outline the problems caused by fishing on the physical environment in East Africa. (03 marks)

6. (a) Distinguish between primary and secondary industries in East Africa. (02 marks)
   (b) Name any;
   (i) three industrial centres in East Africa.
   (ii) two industries found in each of the industrial centres named in (b) (i) (06 marks)
   (c) Explain the factors that have led to the development of industries in East Africa. (06 marks)
   (d) Outline the problems which have resulted from industrial development in East Africa. (06 marks)

7. Study figure 1, map of Tanzania provided and answer the questions that follow;

fig.1

Key
- - - Water bodies
+ Airports

(a) Name the;
   i) Inland ports marked A and B.
   ii) Airports marked 1 and 2.
   iii) Transport routes marked 4 and 5. (06 marks)

(b) Describe the factors influencing the distribution of roads and railway transport networks in East Africa. (06 marks)

(c) Explain the role of the transport network to the development of East Africa. (04 marks)

(d) Outline the factors limiting the effectiveness in utilizing road transport in East Africa. (04 marks)

END