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GEOGRAPHY

PAPER ONE

JULY/AUGUST, 2023

TIME: 2 Hrs 30 Mins.

LANGO SECONDARY SCHOOLS MOCK EXAMINATIONS ASSOCIATION

UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

GEOGRAPHY

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Time: 2 Hours 30 Mins.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- This paper consists of **Parts I and II**
- Part I and Section A of **Part II** are compulsory.
- Part II has Section A and B
- 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.

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. The Lake Victoria basin is highly populated mainly due to:
A. fertile soils B. mineral resources
C. reliable rainfall D. efficient transport system. ☐
2. In which of these climatic conditions is chemical weathering most active?
A. Hot and wet B. Cold and dry
C. Hot and dry D. Warm and wet ☐
3. The process by which the top soil loses its nutrients to lower horizons is known as
A. laterization B. leaching
C. salinization D. alluviation ☐
4. Which of the following types of vegetation is dominant on the Nyika plateau?
A. Semi-desert vegetation B. Bamboo forest
C. Savannah vegetation D. Tropical rainforests. ☐
5. Which of the following is the most common method of fish preservation used in Uganda?
A. Freezing B. Sun drying C. Deep frying D. Smoking. ☐
6. Soil erosion in highland areas of East Africa can best be controlled by:
A. Inter-cropping B. Rotational grazing
C. Contour ploughing D. Fertilizer application. ☐
7. The most commonly used type of transport for moving bulky goods in East Africa is:
A. Road B. Rail C. Water D. Pipeline ☐
8. Exfoliation of rocks is caused by
A. Frost action B. Plant root action
C. Chemical action D. Alternate heating and cooling. ☐
9. Cottage industries have been developed in East Africa mainly because they
A. Are capital intensive B. Use locally available raw materials
C. Encourage urban-rural migration D. Require more labour. ☐
10. Temperature inversion in the Kigezi highlands is caused by:
A. Instability in atmospheric pressure B. Cold air descending into a valley
C. Saturation of air D. Warm air rising by convection. ☐
11. Laterite soils are unsuitable for cultivation because they are
A. Without humus B. Too hard C. Water logged D. Leached. ☐

12. The natural fish breeding ground is called:
A. Spawn B. Frye C. Hatchery D. Trench. ☐
13. Which of the following types of fish in Uganda are mainly caught in swampy areas?
A. Tilapia and Clarias B. Bagrus and Barbus ☐
C. Mudfish and Lungfish D. Protopterus and Haplochromis.
14. Which of the following landforms in East Africa was formed by glaciations?
A. Caves B. Atolls C. Calderas D. Aretes ☐
15. Which of the following are sedimentary rocks?
A. Basalt and granite B. Sandstone and shale ☐
C. Marble and slate D. Graphite and Andesite
16. The major reason for establishing Game Reserves in East Africa is to:
A. Conserve wildlife B. Get foreign exchange ☐
C. Provide employment D. Maintain ecosystems
17. Which of the following mountains is located in the Western branch of the East Africa rift valley?
A. Usambara B. Ulunguru C. Aberdares D. Rwenzori ☐
18. The major factor that has influenced the distribution of vegetation in East Africa is:
A. Soil type B. Altitude C. Climate D. Latitude. ☐
19. Which one of the following is a major cause of forest destruction in Uganda?
A. Charcoal burning B. Farming C. Lumbering D. Road construction. ☐
20. Increased deposition of the load in the old stage of a river is mainly due to
A. Meandering of the channel B. Braiding of the river ☐
C. Decrease in river regime D. Drop in the gradient.
21. Lake Katwe was formed due to
A. Volcanicity B. Folding C. Faulting D. Wrapping ☐
22. Salt mining in lake Katwe is successfully carried out by the local community mainly because it
A. Uses simple tools B. Appears in great quantity ☐
C. Requires abundant labour D. Has ready market.
23. Dairy farming in Uganda has been improved mainly through
A. Zero grazing B. Cross breeding ☐
C. Construction of valley dams D. Introduction of milk coolers
24. Which of the following products is used in the manufacture of paper?
A. Fibre wood B. Ply wood C. Wood Pulp D. Resins. ☐

25. Which of the following mountains was formed by volcanicity?
 A. Rwenzori C. Usambara
 B. Ulunguru D. Muhavura ☐
26. Which one of the following is the major problem facing forest conservation on the slopes of Mount Elgon?
 A. Pests and diseases B. Landslides
 C. Encroachment on forests D. Changing climatic conditions ☐
27. The major problem limiting trade among the countries of East Africa is:
 A. Similar goods produced B. high taxes levied on goods
 C. Poorly developed transport D. lack of a common currency. ☐
28. The major problem facing nomadic pastoralism in East Africa is:
 A. Poor quality pasture B. Lack of surface water
 C. cattle rustling D. Pests and diseases. ☐
29. The most effective measure to control over-fishing in Lake Victoria is:
 A. Training more fisheries officers
 B. Licensing of all fishermen
 C. Enforcing use of large sized nets.
 D. Introducing new fish species. ☐
30. The major problem faced by fish farmers in Uganda is:
 A. Limited market B. Shortage of skilled labour
 C. Limited land to construct fish ponds D. Shortage of capital. ☐

PART II

MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION, FIELDWORK 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 **EAST AFRICA 1:50,000 UGANDA: BULISA** map extract part of sheet 29/4 series Y732 edition 3-U.S.D and answer the questions that follow: -

- (a) (i) State the grid reference of the borehole near Kibambura. (01 Mk)
 (ii) Name the man-made feature found at grid reference **208344**. (01 Mk)
- (b) (i) Calculate the area of lake Albert South of Northing 40. (02 Mks)

- (ii) Measure the distance of the loose surface road from the road junction at Bulisa upto the boundary at Wanseko. (01 Mk)
- (iii) Calculate the bearing of the borehole near Bulisa road junction from the borehole near Kijangi. (01 Mk)
- (c) Draw a relief – section of the area along Northing 392, between Eastings 20 and 28 and on it mark and name: -
 - (i) Lake Albert (ii) Loose surface road (iii) Motorable track
 - (iv) River (v) Upland (vi) Gentle slope. (08 Mks)
- (d) (i) Describe the relationship between drainage and communication in the area. (04 Mks)
- (ii) Describe the relief of the area. (02 Mks)

2. COMPULSORY PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTION: (15 MARKS)

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



- (a) Giving reasons for your answer identify: -
- (i) The type of photograph provided. (01 Mk)
 - (ii) The main type of economic activity taking place in the middle ground of the photograph. (01 Mk)
- (b) Draw a landscape sketch of the photograph and on it mark and name:
- (i) Vegetation types
 - (ii) Relief features
 - (iii) Land use types. (05 Mks)
- (c) Describe the physical conditions which have favoured the economic activity in (a)(ii) above. (04 Mks)
- (d) (i) Explain the environmental problems resulting from the activity in (a)(ii) above. (03 Mks)
- (i) Giving reason for your answer, suggest one area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken. (01 Mk)

3. COMPULSORY FIELDWORK QUESTIONS. (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 market.

- (a) State the;
- (i) Topic, and (01 Mk)
 - (ii) Objectives (02 Mks)
- of the study.
- (b) Draw a sketch map of the area studied and on it mark and name: -
- (i) Physical features (02 Mks)
 - (ii) Land uses (02 Mks)
- (c) Explain the steps you carried out during the preparatory stage of your fieldwork. (03 Mks)
- (d) (i) What problems did you face during data collection? (03 Mks)
- (ii) Describe the relationships between relief and land uses in the area you studied. (02 Mks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20 MARKS)

Answer only one question from this Section.

4. Study the table below showing Uganda's total population in millions (1969 – 2014) and answer the questions that follow: -

Table 1: Uganda's total population ('000,000) 1969 – 2014

Year	Population ('000,000)
1969	9.5
1980	12.6
1991	16.7
2002	24.2
2014	34.8

Adapted: UBOS; Population Census report 2014

- 6 (a) Draw a bar graph to represent the information given in the table. (06 Mks)
- (b) (i) Calculate the percentage change in Uganda's population between 1960 and 2014. (02 Mks)
- (ii) Describe factors that have led to the population change in (b)(i) above. (04 Mks)
- (a) Explain the effects which have resulted from the population change identified in (b)(i) on the physical environment. (05 Mks)
- (d) Outline the measures being taken to combat the problems identified from above. (03 Mks)
5. (a) Draw a sketch map of east Africa and on it mark and name: -
- (i) Tropical rainforests (ii) Miombo woodlands
- (iii) Semi-desert vegetation (iv) The Indian Ocean
- (v) The Equator (06 Mks)
- (b) Describe the characteristics of tropical rainforests. (06 Mks)
- (c) Explain the conditions which have influenced the distribution of tropical rainforests in East Africa. (05 Mks)
- (d) Outline the benefits of tropical rain forests in East Africa. (03 Mks)

6. Study the table below showing the quantity of fish caught in Lake Kyoga between 2006 – 2010 and answer the questions that follow: -

Lake Kyoga: Fish catch (2006 – 2010)

Year	Quantity of fish (tonnes)
2006	144,000
2007	117,000
2008	111,000
2009	109,000
2010	113,000

- (a) Draw a line graph to represent the information given in the table. (06 Mks)
- (b) Describe the trend in fish production on Lake Kyoga between 2006 and 2010. (02 Mks)
- (c) Describe how the most commercial method of fishing on Lake Kyoga is used. (04 Mks)
- (d) (i) Explain the factors that favour fishing on Lake Kyoga. (05 Mks)
- (ii) Outline measure being taken to overcome problems affecting fishing on Lake Kyoga. (03 Mks)
7. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name: -
- (i) Lakes: Malawi and Edward
- (ii) Rivers: Albert Nile and Tana
- (iii) Mountains: Muhavura and Ulunguru (07 Mks)
- (b) Describe the process responsible for the formation of Ulunguru Mountain. (04 Mks)
- (c) Explain the importance of block Mountains to the people of East Africa. (06 Mks)
- (d) Outline the problems faced by people living in Mountainous areas of East Africa. (03 Mks)

END.