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GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
July/August 2019
2½ hours

MWALIMU EXAMINATIONS BUREAU
UCE RESOURCE MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 1

2 Hours 30 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

*This paper consists of **Parts 1 and II**.*

***Part 1** 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 provided.

PART I

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer all the questions (30 marks)

1. Which of the following volcanoes in East Africa have developed calderas?
A. Napak and Longonot
B. Moroto and Kilimanjaro
C. Muhavura and Kenya
D. Rungwe and Suswa
2. Which one of the following igneous rocks is intrusive?
A. basalt
B. granite
C. pumice
D. obsidian
3. The lava plateaus of East Africa are mainly characterized by the following
A. single eruptions of acidic lava
B. central vent eruptions of lava
C. fissure eruptions of basic lava
D. alternate eruptions of lava and ash
4. Rainfall distribution on the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar is mainly influenced by
A. the location of latitude
B. the alignment of the coast
C. movement of trade winds
D. height of land above sea level
5. The major economic activity which is carried out in the lower course of river Semliki is
A. fish farming
B. irrigation farming
C. agro forestry
D. livestock rearing
6. The dominant land use at altitudes of 2000-3000metres in the highlands of East Africa is
A. tourism
B. settlement
C. forestry
D. dairy farming
7. Which of the following areas in East Africa experiences a double maxima of rainfall
A. Lodwar
B. Bukoba
C. Dodoma
D. Mombasa
8. The type of climate which is experienced in central Tanzania is
A. tropical desert
B. humid tropical
C. modified equatorial
D. tropical continental
9. Commercial livestock ranching is well developed in central Uganda mainly because of
A. heavy rainfall
B. abundant land
C. ready market
D. reliable transport
10. The development of agriculture in central Tanzania is mainly hindered by
A. seasonal rainfall
B. shortage of labour
C. infertility of soils
D. pests and diseases

11. The low population density in North Eastern Kenya is mainly characterized by hot temperatures and
 - A. high humidity
 - B. rugged relief
 - C. reliable rainfall
 - D. infertile soils
12. Cocoa growers in Bundibugyo area mainly face the problem of
 - A. disease attacks
 - B. soil infertility
 - C. remote markets
 - D. high humidity
13. The mining activity which is causing extensive land degradation in East Africa is
 - A. limestone at Hima
 - B. gold at Kakamega
 - C. diamond at Mwadui
 - D. soda ash at Magadi
14. The high population density in the Kenya highlands is mainly caused ?
 - A. development of mining
 - B. heavy reliable rainfall
 - C. the fertile volcanic soils
 - D. developed transport network
15. The most important cash crop which is grown around Songea in southern Tanzania is
 - A. cotton
 - B. tobacco
 - C. pyrethrum
 - D. cashew nuts
16. The presence of salt deposits in Lake Katwe has been as a result of
 - A. deposition of brine around hot springs
 - B. chemical weathering of volcanic plugs
 - C. precipitation due to hot temperatures
 - D. river flows into inland drainage basin
17. The process by which granites are decomposed into feldspars and quartz is known as
 - A. hydrolysis
 - B. hydration
 - C. carbonation
 - D. oxidation
18. The major problem caused by rice growing in the wetlands of Eastern Uganda has been
 - A. silting of river valleys
 - B. lowering of water tables
 - C. spread of bilharzia disease
 - D. destruction of wildlife habitats
19. The deforestation of the slopes of Mt Ruwenzori has mainly caused
 - A. lowering of water tables
 - B. loss of wild life habitats
 - C. flooding of rivers
 - D. increased aridity
20. The major factor which has promoted the development of market gardening in East Africa is
 - A. improved food science technology
 - B. modernized transport facilities
 - C. presence of highly skilled labour
 - D. increased demand for vegetables
21. The major problem limiting agricultural development in the Nyika plateau is
 - A. soil erosion
 - B. prolonged drought
 - C. remote location
 - D. pests and diseases.

22. The planting of exotic trees has been encouraged in East Africa mainly because they
 - A. have multiple uses
 - B. resist climate changes
 - C. have short gestation periods
 - D. help to conserve marginal lands
23. The major problem limiting large scale production of barley on the slopes of Mt. Elgon is
 - A. limited capital
 - B. land tenure system
 - C. inadequate market
 - D. rugged nature of relief
24. The location of Ahero irrigation scheme in Kenya was mainly influenced by
 - A. presence of fertile alluvial soils
 - B. availability of abundant vacant land
 - C. gently sloping nature of relief
 - D. availability of reliable water supply
25. The major fish species which is caught in the shallow waters of Lake Kyoga is
 - A. bagrus
 - B. sardines
 - C. protopterus
 - D. haplochromis
26. The method which is mainly used to mine trona in Lake Magadi is called
 - A. adit
 - B. dredging
 - C. drilling
 - D. quarrying
27. The major problem facing wildlife conservation on Mt. Elgon National Park is
 - A. poaching for wild game
 - B. logging of forests for timber
 - C. destruction by landslides
 - D. encroachment for agriculture
28. Which of the following national parks are found in Tanzania?
 - A. Tsavo and Marsabit
 - B. Biharamulo and Meru
 - C. Serengeti and Ruaha
 - D. Amboseli and Sibiloi.
29. The lower course of river Nyando is mainly characterised by
 - A. steep gradient and vertical erosion
 - B. fast flowing water and flood plains
 - C. broad valley and meanders
 - D. braiding and truncated spurs
30. The tourist industry in Uganda has improved mainly because of
 - A. modern security measures
 - B. infrastructure improvements
 - C. gazetting more national parks
 - D. rehabilitation of feeder roads

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.

Answer **all** parts of this question.

Study the 1:50,000 (UGANDA): **NABYESO** map extract, Series Y732, part of sheet 41/2; Edition 1 – U.S.D and answer the questions that follow:

- (a) (i) State the grid reference of Anywali dry weather road junction. (1 mark)
(ii) Identify the physical feature found at grid reference 787993. (1 mark)
- (b) (i) Calculate in Km^2 the area covered by lake Kwania in Awelo sub county. (3 marks)
(ii) Calculate the vertical interval of the area shown on the map extract. (1 mark)
- (d) Draw a sketch map of the area shown on the map extract and on it mark and name
 - (i) transport routes.
 - (ii) Nabyeso Rest House
 - (iii) sub county boundaries
 - (iv) swamps: seasonal and permanent (6 marks)
- (e) Describe the:
 - (i) relief of the area (5 marks)
 - (ii) relationship between relief and settlement in the area shown in the map extract. (3 marks)

2. COMPULSORY QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION.

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



- (a) Identify the economic activity taking place in the photograph. (1 mark)
- (b) Giving evidence from the photograph, describe the factors which have favoured the economic activity identified in (a) above. (6 marks)
- (c) Outline the:
 - (i) benefits of the economic activity to the people living around this area. (4 marks)
 - (ii) effects of the economic activity on the environment. (3 marks)
- (d) Suggest with evidence, **one** area in East Africa where the photograph could have been taken. (1 mark)

3. COMPULSORY QUESTION: FIELDWORK

For any **one** fieldwork study you have carried out on **a fishing village or a market**:

- (a) State the:
 - (i) topic of your study (2 marks)
 - (ii) objectives of your field work study. (3 marks)
- (b) Draw a cross section of the area studied and on it mark and label (5 marks)
 - (i) physical features,
 - (ii) man-made features
- (c) Outline the conclusions you made from the field work study (3marks)
- (d) Explain the problems faced by the people living around the area of your field work study. (2 marks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20 MARKS)

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

4. 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 (°C)	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, G. 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)
5. Study the table below showing land area and population size of the East African countries in the years 1990,2006 and 2015 and answer the questions that follow:

East Africa: Land Area and Population Size

Country	Land area (km ²)	Year		
		1990	2006	2015
Uganda	197,000	17,800,000	29,900,000	40,700,000
Kenya	569,000	23,400,000	36,600,000	46,100,000
Tanzania	884,000	25,500,000	39,500,000	48,900,000

Adapted: Africa Indicators, 2007 (p.21). World Development Indicators 2008. Pp. 40-41. The World Bank Washington D.C.

- (a) Calculate the percentage change in the population of each country in East Africa between 2006 and 2015. (3 marks)
- (b) Draw a line graph to show the population trend of the country with the fastest population growth between 1990 and 2015. (6 marks)
- (c) Describe the factors which have contributed to the population changes identified in (b) above. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain the benefits of a high population density to the countries of East Africa. (4 marks)
- 6.(a) Draw a sketch map of the Mwea -Tebere irrigation scheme and on it mark and label the following:
- (i) Towns: Embu and Thiba,
 - (ii) Irrigated blocks: Mwea and Tebere,
 - (iii) Rivers: Murubara and Nyamindi. (7 marks)
- (b) Describe the factors which favoured the location of Mwea - Tebere irrigation scheme in Kenya. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain the benefits of Mwea –Tebere irrigation scheme to the people living in this area. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain the problems faced by the farmers on the Mwea- Tebere irrigation scheme. (3 marks)
- 7.(a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name the following:
- (i) Industrial towns: Thika, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam
 - (ii) Mineral deposits: Limestone, Salt and Diamonds. (7 marks)
- (b) Describe the factors which have favoured the establishment of manufacturing industries in East Africa. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain the contribution of the industrial sector to the development of East Africa. (4 marks)
- (d) Outline the problems faced by the industrial sector in East Africa. (3 marks)

End