



**NSANGI SECONDARY SCHOOL
TERM ONE TEST QUESTIONS
S4 GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1(273/1)**

Instructions:

This paper consists of parts I and II.

Part I and section A of part II are compulsory.

*Answer any **one** question from section B part II.*

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

PART I

Objective type questions.

1. Which of the following lakes in East Africa were formed by the process of secondary faulting?
A. Rukwa and Baringo
B. Albert and Victoria
C. Kyoga and Rukwa
D. Baringo and Kyoga
2. Nancy is a tourist facing north. What will her new direction be if she turns 270° clockwise?
A. East
B. South
C. West
D. North
3. Basalt, obsidian and pumice are examples of
A. metamorphic rocks
B. igneous rocks
C. organic rocks
D. sedimentary rocks
4. Inselbergs found in the plains of North Eastern Uganda are a result of
A. hard intrusive rocks left after soft rocks were worn away by erosion.
B. folding of the landscape which led to formation of these features.
C. blocks of land forced to rise up above the landscape.
D. exposure of volcanic plug after erosion.

5. The type of forests found in the highland areas of East Africa is
 - A. mangrove forests
 - B. montane forests
 - C. tropical forests
 - D. bamboo forests
6. Rising air will eventually form water when it
 - A. crosses a mountain.
 - B. contains water vapour.
 - C. reaches saturation level.
 - D. reaches condensation level.
7. Which of the following lines of longitude does not cross East Africa?
 - A. 30°W
 - B. 0°
 - C. 40°E
 - D. 35°W
8. Which of the following is found in limestone areas of East Africa?
 - A. Sill
 - B. Eskers
 - C. Levees
 - D. Stalactites
9. There are a few natural harbours along the East African coast because of
 - A. coral reefs
 - B. deep waters
 - C. a smooth coastline
 - D. shallow waters
10. A wide drowned river valley is called
 - A. fiord
 - B. aria
 - C. an estuary
 - D. canyon
11. A delta formed at the mouth of the river is a result of
 - A. river capture

- B. river deposition
- C. river reposition
- D. river rejuvenation

12. The amount of water vapour in the air expressed as a percentage of vapour the air can hold when it is saturated is called
- A. relative humidity
 - B. humidity
 - C. water vapour
 - D. mist
13. Which of the following towns is situated on a peninsular?
- A. Mombasa
 - B. Entebbe
 - C. Mbeya
 - D. Kisumu
14. Which of the following is the most wide spread agent of erosion in East Africa?
- A. Wind erosion
 - B. Running water
 - C. Glaciation
 - D. Wave action
15. Which of the following physical regions of East Africa was not a result of earth movements?
- A. The rift valley.
 - B. The central plateau
 - C. The highlands
 - D. The coastal region
16. The major tourist attraction in East Africa is the
- A. warm, sunny climate.
 - B. beautiful mountain scenery.
 - C. abundant wildlife.
 - D. historical sites.
17. The Nandi escarpment in Kenya was formed by the process of
- A. vulcanicity
 - B. faulting
 - C. folding

- D. warping
18. Migrations from Kigezi are mainly a result of
- A. unemployment
 - B. land shortage
 - C. soil erosion
 - D. pests and diseases
19. The weight of air pushing on the earth's surface is called
- A. insolation
 - B. atmospheric pressure
 - C. precipitation
 - D. relative humidity
20. The Usambara mountain was formed by a process of
- A. warping
 - B. erosion
 - C. faulting
 - D. vulcanicity
21. Which one of the following coastal landforms is formed by wave deposition?
- A. Cliff
 - B. Beach
 - C. Stack
 - D. Arch
22. Which of the following factors has caused rapid population increase in Uganda?
- A. High birth rates
 - B. Political stability
 - C. Improved medical services
 - D. Increased food production
23. Which of the following industries in East Africa is located near the source of raw materials?
- A. Steel rolling
 - B. Sugar processing
 - C. Grain milling
 - D. Textile manufacture

24. The process by which minerals are transported to the lower layers of the soil profile is known as
- A. leaching
 - B. erosion
 - C. capillarity
 - D. weathering
25. The type of climate which is characterized by alternating wet and dry season is
- A. semi desert
 - B. montane
 - C. equatorial
 - D. tropical Savannah
26. Which of the following measures has been mainly used to promote tourism?
- A. Advertisement of tourism
 - B. Encouraging local tourism
 - C. Training game wardens
 - D. improving accommodation facilities
27. Export commodities from Uganda are mainly
- A. food stuffs
 - B. raw materials
 - C. fuels
 - D. manufactured goods
28. The flood plains of rivers in East Africa are mainly used for
- A. animal grazing
 - B. crop cultivation
 - C. human settlement
 - D. wildlife conservation
29. The wet and dry bulb thermometers are used to measure
- A. temperature
 - B. humidity
 - C. pressure
 - D. wind
30. Which of the following types of soils is commonly found in swampy areas?
- A. Sandy soils

- B. Loam soils
- C. Clay soils
- D. Laterite soils

PART II
MAP WORK, FIELDWORK AND EAST AFRICA

Answer 3 questions from Part II, including 1 and 3 which are compulsory.

SECTION A

1. **Compulsory question:** Map work (20 Marks)

Study the 1:50,000, (UGANDA) LAKE NAKIVALE map extract, Series Y732; Part of sheet 86/4, Edition 4-U.S.D and answer questions that follow.

- (a) State the;
 - (i) grid reference of the borehole north of Nyamiyongo. (01 Mark)
 - (ii) physical feature at grid reference 761004. (01 Mark)
- (b)
 - (i) Determine the bearing of Kasumba water tank from Burama water tank. (02 Marks)
 - (ii) Measure and state the distance (in kilometers) of the dry weather road from Musirira road junction (grid reference 610082) to Ijumuro road junction (grid reference 736109). (02 Marks)
- (c) Draw a sketch map of the area shown on the map extract and on it, mark and name;
 - (i) communication lines
 - (ii) drainage features
 - (iii) boundaries (10 Marks)

- (d) Identify the economic activities taking place in the area shown on the map extract. (04 Marks)

3. **Compulsory question: Fieldwork** (15 Marks)

- (a) For any one fieldwork study you have conducted;
- (i) state the topic of the study. (01 Mark)
 - (ii) outline the objectives of the study. (02 Marks)
- (b) Describe how any two of the following methods were used to collect information from the field during the study:
- (i) observation (02 Marks)
 - (ii) recording (02 Marks)
 - (iii) measurement (02 Marks)
- (c) Outline the disadvantages of using the methods chosen in (b) above. (03 Marks)
- (d) What follow up activities did you carry out after the fieldwork study? (03 Marks)

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20 Marks)

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

4. (a) Study the climatic statistics of station A in East Africa and answer the questions that follow.

Station A, Lat 1067 metres

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp(°C)	23	23	22	22	20	20	19	19	22	24	25	24
R/F(mm)	203	191	356	629	244	109	33	31	28	05	114	190

Adapted; Hickman G(1995) *Lands and Peoples of East Africa* P33

- (i) Draw a suitable graph to show the climate of the station. (08 Marks)
- (ii) Calculate the annual:

- total rainfall
- range of temperature
for station A.

(04 Marks)

(b) Describe the characteristics of the climate experienced at station A.

(04 Marks)

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, outline the economic activities that can be carried out around station A.

(02 Marks)

(d) Explain the problems likely to face people living in the area around station A.

(02 Marks)

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

(i) the East African rift valley

(ii) lakes: Victoria and Malawi

(iii) any three mountains with glacial features

(05 Marks)

(b) Name any two erosional glacial features found on the mountains marked in (a)(iii) above.

(02 Marks)

(c) Describe the process that led to formation of any one of the glacial features named in (b) above.

(06 Marks)

(d) Explain the importance of glaciation to the people of East Africa.

(04 Marks)

6. (a) Distinguish between population density and population distribution.

(04 Marks)

(b) Name any one area in East Africa with:

(i) high population density

(ii) low population density

(02 Marks)

(c) Explain the factors which are responsible for a high population density one of the areas in (b)(i) above.

(06 Marks)

- (d) (i) Outline the problems faced by people living in areas of a high population density. (04 Marks)
- (ii) Suggest measures that should be taken to solve the problems mentioned in (d)(i) above. (04 Marks)

END

