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GEOGRAPHY  
Paper 1  
JUNE 2016  
2 Hours 20 minutes

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
MOCK 1 EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2016  
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION  
**GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1**  
2 HOURS 20 MINUTES

***INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES***

- This paper consists of Parts of **I and II**.
- 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 provided.
- Any additional question(s) answer will not be marked.

## 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 provided.*

- Which of the following instruments is used to record sunshine at a weather station?  
A. Sixth's thermometer  
B. barometer  
C. Campbell's stoke recorder  
D. Hygrometer
- Lake Eyasi was formed as a result of  
A. faulting  
B. volcanicity  
C. folding  
D. warping
- Which of the following is a tertiary industry?  
A. Steel rolling  
B. Shoe making  
C. Insurance  
D. Car assembling
- Natural vegetation changes along mountain slopes as a result of changes in  
A. relief  
B. altitude  
C. climate  
D. soils
- Coal in East Africa is mainly found at  
A. Lamu  
B. Mtwara  
C. Mombasa  
D. Ruhuhu
- Which of the following coastal features is a result of wave deposition?  
A. an arch  
B. a wave  
C. a tombolo  
D. a geo
- The most important factor determining development of a soil catena is:  
A. floods  
B. soil exhaustion  
C. pests and diseases  
D. poor transport
- The major problem affecting cotton growing in East Africa is:  
A. floods  
B. soil exhaustion  
C. pests and diseases  
D. poor transport
- The accumulation of soluble mineral nutrients in the B – horizon of a soil profile is called:  
A. leaching  
B. eluviation  
C. erosion  
D. illuviation
- Which of the following vegetation types dominates the Ankole – Masaka corridor of East Africa?  
A. Savannah grasslands  
B. Tropical rainforests  
C. Dry bush-land and thicket  
D. Savannah woodland

11. The difference between the highest temperature and lowest temperature for a day is termed as:
- A. annual range of temperature C. diurnal range of temperature  
B. mean monthly temperature D. mean annual temperature
12. Northern Kenya is sparsely populated because of:
1. hot temperatures 3. poor infertile soils  
2. low rainfall amounts 4. remoteness
- A. 1 and 2 B. 2 and 4 C. 1 and 4 D. 2 and 3
13. Which of the following rocks is a secondary rock?
- A. Sandstone B. Granite C. Graphite D. Mudstone
14. Which of the following fish types is mainly extracted from Lake Tanganyika?
- A. Nile perch B. Tilapia C. Dagga D. Mud fish
15. Physical weathering mainly affects the semi arid areas of E. Africa through:
- A. frost action C. exfoliation  
B. granular disintegration D. block disintegration
16. Which of the following lakes are lava dammed?
1. Victoria 3. Mulehe  
2. Bunyonyi 4. Katwe
- A. 1 and 4 A. 2 and 4 C. 3 and 4 D. 2 and 3
17. Which one of the following national parks is popularly known for zebras in east Africa?
- A. Queen Elizabeth B. Tsavo C. Mburo D. Mgahinga
18. The major problem affecting Kampala town is:
- A. high crime rate C. inadequate accommodation  
B. traffic congestion D. poor garbage disposal
19. Horticulture is mainly practiced around urban centres of East Africa because of:
- A. limited land C. ready market  
B. high labour costs D. quick transport
20. Which one of the following minerals in East Africa is mining by the placer method?
- A. diamonds B. copper C. gold D. coal

21. Which of the following is the most common method of catching fish in L. Victoria?  
 A. Basket trap    B. Trawling    C. Hook and line    D. Gill netting
22. Which of the following landform features is as a result of chemical weathering?  
 A. Effoliation dowe    C. Pillar  
 B. Corrie    D. Screes
23. The major tourist activity at Lake Munyanyange is  
 A. spot fishing    C. sailing  
 B. swimming    D. bird watching
24. Which of the following areas in East Africa is mostly affected by temperature inversion?  
 A. Karamoja    C. Mountain Rwenzori  
 B. Turkan land    D. Kigezi highlands
25. Which one of the following towns in East Africa is developing due to the presence of mineral deposits?  
 A. Dodoma    B. Marsabit    C. Buliisa    D. Jinja
26. Which one of the following is a good example of a caldera in East Africa?  
 A. Katwe    C. Suswa  
 B. Nyamunuka    D. Elgon
27. Isobars are lines drawn on a map to show areas with the same  
 A. temperature    C. Sunshine  
 B. Pressure    D. Rainfall
28. The development of Mombasa as a Port is mainly due to:  
 A. deep harbor    C. large hinterland  
 B. efficient transport    D. skilled labour
29. The major problem affecting water transport on Lake Victoria is:  
 A. Poor quality vessels    Piracy on waters  
 B. Poor visibility    D. strong winds
30. Which one of the following is an example of a planted forest in Uganda?  
 A. Lendu    C. Mabira  
 B. Budongo    D. Bugoma

## **PART II**

### **MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPHIC 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 QUESTIONS: MAPWORK (20 MARKS)**

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

Study the 1:50,000 (UGANDA) KAWOKO

Map extract, series Y732; Part of sheet 79/1, Edition 3U.S.D and answer the questions that follow:

- (a) State the grid reference of
  - (i) The culvert on river Kataza. (01mk)
  - (ii) Kitara trigonometrical station (01mk)
  
- (b) Identify the man-made feature found at grid reference:
  - (i) 492763 (01mk)
  - (ii) 597748 (01mk)
  
- (c) (i) Measure and state the distance of the loose surface road from Kawoko coffee factory (grid reference 546775) to the road junction at Kisagazi (grid reference 445833). (01mk)
  
- (ii) Determine the trend of the all weather loose surface road from Bukomasimbi road junction (grid reference 462819) to the Butenga road junction (grid reference 520793). (02mks)
  
- (d) Draw a sketchmap of the area shown on the map (between northings 76-85 and Eastings 50 – 60) and on it mark and name:
  - (i) Nabajuzi and Kabuka swamps
  - (ii) River Lusamalu
  - (iii) Masaka – Butenfa road
  - (iv) Gayaza ridge
  - (v) Culvert on river Lusamatu (07mks)
  
- (e) (i) State any two economic activities taking place in the area shown on the map extract. (02mks)
- (ii) Describe the relationship between relief and drainage in the area shown on the map extract. (04mks)

2. (a) Draw a sketch of the area shown on the photograph and on it mark and label:
  - (i) vegetation types
  - (ii) water bodies
  - (iii) Any two relief features. (06mks)
- (b) (i) Identify the economic activity carried out in the middle ground of the photograph. (01mk)
- (ii) Describe the factors that favoured the development of the economic activity in b(i) above. (04mks)
- (c) Explain the importance of the economic activity in b(i) above to people living in the area on the photograph. (03mks)
- (d) Giving a reason for your answer, suggest one area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken. (02mks)

3. **COMPLSORY QUESTION: FIELDWORK (15 MARKS)**

Answer **all** parts of this question.

For any one fieldwork you have carried out either as an individual or a group:

- (a) (i) state the topic of study. (02mks)
- (ii) Outline the objectives of the study. (02mks)
- (b) Draw a line transect of the area of study and on it mark and label:
  - (i) Any two physical features
  - (ii) Any two landuse activities (05mks)
- (c) Describe the relationship between physical features and landuse activities in the area of study. (04mks)
- (d) Outline the pre – filed work activities you conducted before the study? (02mks)

**SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20 MARKS)**

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

4. (a) Distinguish between fringing reefs and Barrier reefs. (02mks)
- (b) (i) identify the characteristics of fringing reefs (02mks)
- (ii) Name any three areas in East Africa where coral reefs exist. (03mks)
- (c) Explain the conditions that favour development of coral reefs in East Africa. (06mks)
- (d) Outline the benefits of coral reefs to people of East Africa. (07mks)

5. Study the map of Kenya below and answer questions that follow:

- (a) Name the:
- (i) National Parks P and T.
  - (ii) Game reserves W and Z.
  - (iii) Towns X, Y and Z (07mks)
- (b) Describe the conditions that have led to the development of the tourist industry in Kenya. (05mks)
- (c) Explain the benefits of the tourist industry to the government of Kenya. (04mks)
- (d) Outline the challenges of facing the tourist industry in Kenya. (04mks)

6. Study the table below showing the population of Tanzania between 1980 – 2010 and answer the questions that follow.

**Table 1: Population of Tanzania (1980 – 2010)**

Year	Total population
1980	18,600,000
1985	21,800,000
1990	25,400,000
2000	34,000,000
2005	38,000,000
2010	44,700,000

***Adapted: Wikipedia; Demographics of Tanzania***

- (a) Draw a bar graph to show the information in the table above. (08mks)
- (b) Describe the trend of population change in Tanzania between 1980 and 2010. (02mks)
- (c) Explain the conditions that have led to the trend described in (b) above. (06mks)
- (d) Outline the disadvantages of a rapid population growth in Tanzania. (04mks)
7. (a) Draw a sketchmap of East Africa and on it, mark and name:
- (i) Equator
  - (ii) towns: Mombasa, Dar-es-salaam and Kasese.
  - (iii) any one area where each of the following minerals is mined.
    - Diamonds
    - Soda ash
    - Gold
- (b) Describe the processes of mining diamonds in East Africa. (04mks)
- (c) Explain the factors that have led to the development of the mining industry in East Africa. (05mks)
- (d) Outline the problems faced by the mining industry in East Africa. (03mks)

**END**