WAKISO-KAMPALA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION (WAKATA)

WAKATA MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2023

Uganda Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

2 hours 30minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

This paper consists of parts **I** *and* **II**

Part **I** *and section* **A** *of part* **II** *are* **compulsory**.

Part **II** *has sections* **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.*

Turn Over

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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.

1. Identify a sedimentary rock from the following.
   A. Basalt.
   B. Sand stone.
   C. Marble.
   D. Granite.

2. Beaches at Malindi along the coast of East Africa are important for;
   A. fishing.
   B. tourism.
   C. settlement.
   D. research centres.

3. Which of the following mountains in East Africa is a block mountain?
   A. Elgon.
   B. Moroto.
   C. Muhavura.
   D. Rwenzori.

4. The Miombo woodland area of Tanzania is sparsely populated mainly because of?
   A. tsetse flies.
   B. poor thin soils.
   C. un reliable rainfall.
   D. remoteness.

5. Which of the following is an example a lava – dammed lake in East Africa?
   A. Turkana.
   B. Tanganyika.
   C. Mburo.
   D. Mutanda.

6. The distribution of population in East Africa is most closely related to differences in;
   A. rainfall.
   B. soil fertility.
   C. altitude.
   D. vegetation cover.

7. In East Africa temperature differences are mainly caused by?
   A. aspect.
   B. latitude.
   C. cloud cover.
   D. altitude.

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8. Which of the following is the main effect of mining of diamonds on the environment in Tanzania?
   A. landslides.
   B. air pollution.
   C. loss of vegetation cover.
   D. Creation of dip pits.

9. The line on maps which join places with the same rainfall amounts are called?
   A. isotherms.
   B. isobars.
   C. isohytes.
   D. isoheles.

10. The dominant soil formation process in Horizon A of soil profile is?
    A. mineralization.
    B. Illuviation.
    C. humificattion.
    D. eluviation.

11. The major contribution of ranching schemes to the development of the livestock industry in East Africa is;
    A. growth of infrastructure.
    B. provision of extension services.
    C. increased supply of animal products.
    D. provision of employment opportunities.

12. Which of the following towns in East Africa has oil refinery?
    A. Nairobi.
    B. Jinja.
    C. Arusha.
    D. Dares-es-Salaam.

13. Which of the following fish spices in East Africa is caught from swamps?
    A. Tilapia.
    B. Mud fish.
    C. Dagaa.
    D. Nile perch.

14. The major problem faced by sisal growers in Tanzania is the?
    A. loss of soil fertility.
    B. price fluctuations.
    C. shortage of land.
    D. competition from artificial fibres.

15. The Pemba islands are known for the growing of;
    A. sugar canes.
    B. maize.
    C. cloves.
    D. tea.

16. Which of the following factors led to the growth of Magadi town?
    A   presence of minerals.
    B. favourable climate.
    C. fertile soils.
    D. good transport network.

17. Nomadic pastoralism is practiced in the Masai land mainly because of;
    A. low quality pastures.
    B. pests and diseases.
    C. large tracts of and.
    D. unreliable rainfall.

18. The river transports clay particles by;
    A. traction.
    B. solution.
    C. siltation.
    D. suspension.

19. A volcanic plug is formed when?
    A. secondary cone is exposed.
    B. lava spread over an area.
    C. batholith exposed .
    D. molten lava solidifies in the vent.

20. The main reason for setting up irrigation scheme in Uganda is to.
    A. settle excess population.
    B. create more land for agriculture.
    C. open up remote areas.
    D. molten lava solidifies in the vent.

21. Which of the following areas in East Africa experiences a high diurnal range of temperature?
    A. North eastern Kenya.
    B. South –western Kenya.
    C. South-western Uganda.
    D. North-western Uganda.

22. Minerals of Tororo are obtained from;
    A. crystalline rocks.
    B. sedimentary rocks
    C. sandstones.
    D. volcanic rocks.

23. Wild life in East Africa has been mainly conserved in gazette areas in order to;
    A. protect valuable plants.
    B. promote scientific study.
    C. attract tourists.
    D. earn foreign exchange.

24. Which of the following glacial features of east Africa are a result of glacial deposition?
   A   Cirques.
   B. Terminal moraine.
   C. arêtes.
   D. pyramidal peak.

25. The following are mechanical weathering processes except;
   A. Exfoliation.
   B. Block disintegration.
   C. Solution.
   D. Frost shattering.

26. The equatorial forests in east Africa have been mainly cleared for;
   A. Agriculture.
   B. Settlement.
   C. Road construction.
   D. Industrialization.

27. Which of the following industries in East Africa are agro-based?
   A. Clothing and textile.
   B. Electronics.
   C. Pharmaceuticals.
   D. Plastic manufacturing.

28. The major factor limiting trade among East African countries in that they;
   A. have poorly developed transport network.
   B. levy high taxes on goods.
   C. produce similar goods.
   D. lack cooperation between countries.

29. The traditional fishing method used in the swampy areas of East Africa is;
   A. Spearing.
   B. Beach seining.
   C. Trawling.
   D. long lining.

30. The order of vegetation zonation in highland areas of East Africa is;
   A. Savana, rainforest, bamboo, health and moorland.
   B. Rainforest, Savana, health and moorland, bamboo.
   C. Health and moorland, bamboo, Savana, rainforest
   D. Savana, health and moorland, rainforest, bamboo

Turn Over

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)

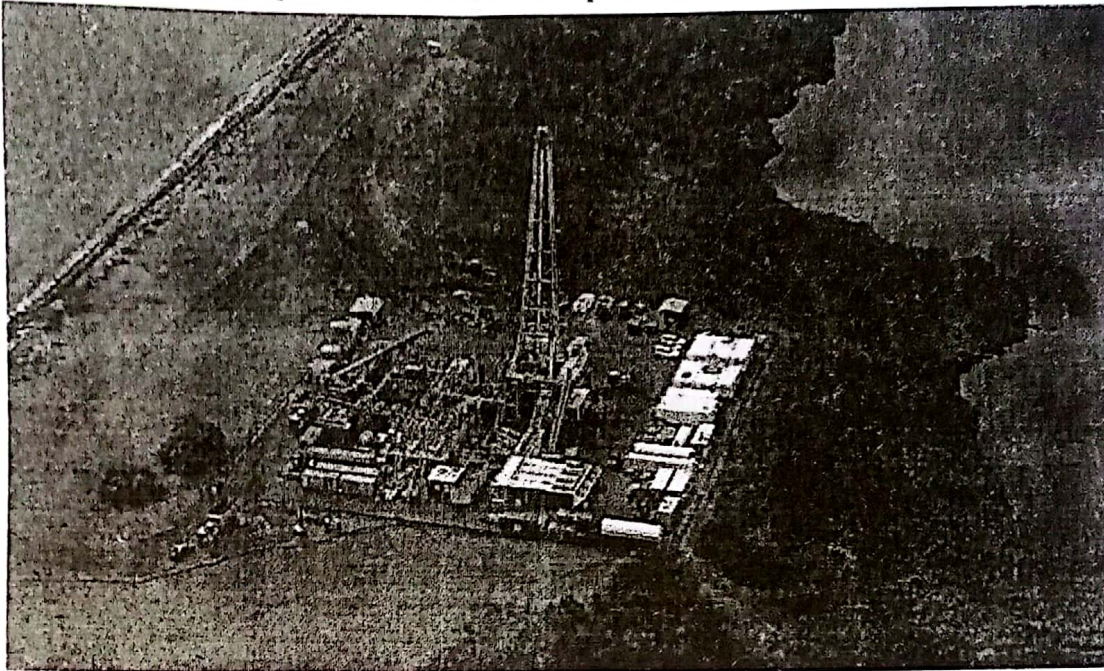*Answer **all** parts of this question.*

Study the EAST AFRICA **1:50,000 UGANDA**: BULISA map extract series Y732 sheet 29/4 Edition 3-U.S.D. and answer the questions that follow.

(a)   (i)   State the grid reference of all – weather road junction at Bulisa.   *(01 mark)*
          (ii)   Name the feature found at grid reference 205403.   *(01 mark)*

(b)   Calculate the area covered by papyrus swamp.   *(04 marks)*

(c)   Draw a sketch map of the area shown on the map extract and on it mark and name:
          (i)   contour line 2050 and 2100
          (ii)   Lake and papyrus swamp
          (iii)   All weather loose surface road
          (iv)   Linear settlement
          (v)   Lowlands and uplands.

                                                                                                    (08 marks)

(d)   Giving evidence from the map extract identify the problems faced by the people living
          in the area.   *(06 marks)*

2. COMPULSORY PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTION   (15 MARKS)

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

Study the photograph provided and answer the questions that follow.

(a) Identify the;   (*02 marks*)
    (i) type of photograph shown above.
    (ii) the activity taking place.

(b) Describe the method used to carry out the activity shown in the photograph above.
                                                                                                                     (*03 marks*)

(c) Giving evidence from the photograph, explain the factors favouring the activity shown in the photograph.   (*05 marks*)

(d) (i) Outline the effects of the activity on the environment in the area.   (*03 marks*)
    (ii) Suggest an area in East Africa where the photograph was taken from; giving reasons for your answer.   (*02 marks*)

3. COMPULSORY FIELDWORK QUESTION   (15 MARKS)

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

For any **one** fieldwork work study you have conducted **either** as a group or as an individual:

    (i) State the topic;   (*02 mark*)
    (ii) Objectives of the study.   (*03 marks*)

(b) Draw a cross section of the area studied during the field work and on it mark and label;
    (i) physical features;
    (ii) Man-made feature.   (*05 marks*)

(c) Describe the relationship between physical features and human activities.   (*05 marks*)

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SECTION B: EAST AFRICA   (20MARKS)

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

4.   (a)   Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and label;
   - (i)   Lakes :   Victoria, Tanganyika and Magadi
   - (ii)   Rivers: Kafu, Athi and Rufigi.   *(07 marks)*

     (b)   Describe the process, which led to the formation of any one lake in (a) (i) above.   *(05 marks)*

     (c)   Explain the economic benefits of lakes in East Africa.   *(05 marks)*

     (d)   Outline the problems facing the use of water resources in East Africa.   *(03 marks)*

5.   (a)   Distinguish between **Marine fisheries** and **fresh water fisheries**.   *(02 marks)*

     (b)   Name any **two**;
   - (i)   Marine water fish species;
   - (ii)   Fresh water fish species; caught in East Africa.   *(04 marks)*

     (c)   Describe the conditions that have favoured the development of the fishing industry in East Africa.   *(06 marks)*

     (d)   Explain the benefits of the fishing industry to the economy of any **one** country in East Africa.   *(08 marks)*

6.   Study the table below showing the number of tourists into Kenya (1972-1980) answer the questions that follow.

Year	Number of tourists (000)
1972	350
1974	380
1976	430
1978	450
1980	470

     (a)   (i)   Draw a line graph to show the information in the table given above.   *(07 marks)*
           (ii)   Describe the trend in the number of tourists as shown in the table and graph above.   *(02 marks)*

     (b)   Describe the factors that have attracted tourists to Kenya.   *(04 marks)*

     (c)   Explain the importance of tourists industry in Kenya.   *(04 marks)*

     (d)   Outline the problems facing the tourist industry in Kenya   *(03 marks)*

END