

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2022/2023

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 335

COURSE TITLE: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks. 1 Mark for each question]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. The following factors have favoured the production of oil and gas in Africa **except**
 - A. High demand for oil and natural gas in the world.
 - B. Uncontrolled production.
 - C. Political importance and reserves of deposit of oil.
 - D. Availability of skilled labour and improvement in technology

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2. Which of the following is **not** a natural lake in Africa?
 - A. Lake Tanganyika
 - B. Lake Turkana
 - C. Lake Victoria
 - D. Lake Nasser
3. Which one of the following rivers takes its source from the Fouta Djallon Mountain?
 - A. River Volta
 - B. River Nile
 - C. River Niger
 - D. River Zambezi
4. Most beautiful sceneries such as waterfalls provided by rivers benefit countries in many ways Except _____
 - A. Source of water
 - B. Tourist attraction
 - C. Revenue to government
 - D. Unemployment
5. Identify the prominent river in Africa which crosses the equator twice.
 - A. River Congo
 - B. River Orange
 - C. River Zambezi
 - D. River Niger
6. Which of the following is an evidence of Africa's underdevelopment?
 - A. High population growth and low dependency burden.
 - B. The depreciation of currencies.
 - C. High cost of living and low standard of living.
 - D. High rate of illiteracy.
7. When **two or more** towns join together through expansion but each town remaining distinct, the combined towns are known as _____
 - A. Metropolis.
 - B. Agglomerations.
 - C. Millionaire town.
 - D. Conurbation.
8. The current population of Nigeria is _____
 - A. 240,471,068
 - B. 220,472,068
 - C. 220,471,068
 - D. 230,471,068

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9. Which of the following statements about sources of energy in Africa is **incorrect**?
- A. Coal in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Egypt and Nigeria.
 - B. Nuclear power through uranium in South Africa and Egypt.
 - C. Crude oil Petroleum/Thermal and natural gas in Nigeria, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo, Cameroon and Ghana.
 - D. Biogas/Biomass, all countries in Africa.
10. Account for the reason for the difference in temperature between Cape Town and Durban in South Africa although they both lie on the same latitude.
- A. South African is extensive.
 - B. Their shores are run by different ocean currents.
 - C. There is a difference between the population sizes of the two cities.
 - D. Temperature conditions in South Africa are almost the same.
11. What is the reason most African rivers flow in narrow valleys and gorges?
- A. Existence of underlying hard rocks.
 - B. Regularity of flow
 - C. Seasonality of rivers
 - D. Presence of irregularities
12. Which of the following is the reason for the low population in the Sahel savanna regions of the African continent?
- A. The scarcity of water and vegetation
 - B. The high temperatures cause a lot of discomfort.
 - C. Adherence to family planning methods to control birth.
 - D. Large scale migration to other regions.
13. The following are all volcanic mountains except _____
- A. Mountain Kilimanjaro
 - B. Mountain Kenya
 - C. Mountain Ruwenzori
 - D. Atlas Mountain
14. When it is 10pm in Accra Ghana, what will be the time in Lagos Nigeria?
- A. 12pm
 - B. 11pm
 - C. 10pm
 - D. 9pm
15. The vegetation is called evergreen woodland or forest. The trees are interspersed with Shrubs such as sweet-smelling herbs like lavender, oleander and rosemary. The vegetation type being described is _____
- A. Wet or Moist Equatorial.
 - B. Montane or Mountain.
 - C. Mediterranean
 - D. Temperate grassland

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16. Egypt relies heavily on power from the _____ for the production of oil and gas.

- A. Thermal plants
- B. Kariba Dam
- C. Aswan High Dam
- D. Kainji Dam

17. In Africa, the Great Lakes Region comprises _____

- A. Congo, Zambia and Burundi.
- B. Congo, Burundi and Nigeria.
- C. DR Congo, Burundi and Rwanda.
- D. Nigeria, Rwanda and Sierra Leone.

18. Which of the following areas in Africa is **well noted** for large-scale irrigation agriculture?

- A. the Cross-River area of Nigeria.
- B. the Transvaal area of South Africa.
- C. the Gezira area of Sudan.
- D. the Nzema area of Ghana.

19. Which of the following is a rift valley lake?

- A. Lake Victoria
- B. Lake Malawi
- C. Lake Chad
- D. Lake Nasser

20. Madagascar, Seychelles and Zanzibar Islands are all located in the _____

- A. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Indian Ocean
- C. Pacific Ocean
- D. Gulf of Guinea

21. The **only** port with a **natural** harbour on the West African coast is _____

- A. Abidjan.
- B. Lagos.
- C. Lomé.
- D. Freetown.

22. The **top five** oil producing countries in Africa in **descending** order are _____

- A. Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, Egypt and Angola
- B. Algeria, Nigeria, Libya, Angola and Egypt
- C. Nigeria, Algeria, Libya, Egypt and Angola
- D. Nigeria, Libya, Algeria, Egypt and Angola.

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23. Efforts at sustaining the use of energy in Africa include the following except _____

- A. Analysis of spatial systems to make us more aware of the prospects of energy in Africa.
- B. Developing alternative sources in addition to the existing ones.
- C. Protecting water sheds through afforestation and reforestation programmes.
- D. Making energy providing agencies more efficient.

24. Though it is one of the smallest countries in Africa, it has the largest Western African economy and is one of the culturally rich countries in Africa. It experiences tropical to semi-arid climates. The country being described is _____

- A. Ghana
- B. Zimbabwe
- C. Cote d'Ivoire
- D. Cameroon

25. Which of the following land forms was formed by faulting of rocks.

- A. Atlas Mountains
- B. East African rift valley system
- C. Mountains Kenya and Elgon
- D. Mountain Kilimanjaro

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SECTION B

[75 Marks, 25 Marks each]

Answer any three questions in this section

1. Discuss the tropical savanna (grassland) under the following:
 - a. Location. [1 mark]
 - b. Two climatic factors affecting its distribution. [4 marks]
 - c. **Four (4)** vegetation characteristics. [8 marks]
 - d. **Four (4)** economic importance. [12 marks]

2. a. Define the following terms:
 - i. Renewable energy resources. [2 marks]
 - ii. Non-renewable energy resources. [2 marks]b. Name **three (3)** sources of energy in Africa. [1 mark]
c. Explain **four (4)** importance of energy resources in Africa. [8 marks]
d. Discuss **four (4)** factors that have favoured the production of oil and gas in Africa. [12 marks]

3. a) On a sketch map of Africa, locate and name the following: [3marks for the sketch]
 - i) River Nile [2marks]
 - ii) River Niger [2marks]
 - iii) River Limpopo [2marks]
 - iv) Lake Victoria [2marks]
 - v) River Congo [2marks]b). Name **four (4)** natural lakes in Africa and state **three (3)** uses of the lakes. [10marks]
c) Name **two (2)** artificial (man-made) lakes in Africa [2marks]

4. a) What is cottage industry? [3 marks]
b) State three (3) factors which affect the location of manufacturing industries in Ghana. [6 marks]
c) Explain three (3) importance of manufacturing industries to your country. [9 marks]
d) Describe two (2) problems confronting manufacturing industries in Ghana. [6 marks]

5. a) Draw the physical map of Ghana and on it locate and name:
 - (i) Akwapim -Togo Range or Togo [3 marks]
 - (ii) The Mampong- Kwahu Scarp [2 marks]
 - (iii) The Gambaga Scarp [2 marks]
 - (iv) Bole-Wa highlands [2 marks]b) Highlight 4 importance of highlands in Ghana [8 marks]
c) Explain 3 demerits of highlands in Ghana [6 marks]