TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR P.7 TERM 1 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES NO. 1

School.....

Name: ..... Stream: .....

TOPIC: LOCATION OF AFRICA ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD

1. What is a continent?

   .....

   .....

2. Why is Antarctica poorly inhabited by people

   .....

   .....

3. Name the water body that borders Africa in the east

   .....

4. Why was the Suez Canal constructed in 1859?

   .....

   .....

5. Name one African country crossed by the longitude marked 0^0?

   .....

6. Why is the equator marked 0^0?

   .....

   .....

7. What name is given to the method used to locate places using longitudes and latitudes?

   .....

8. State the importance of the longitude marked 180^0.

   .....

9. State the difference between latitude and longitude.

   .....

   .....

10. How are longitudes and latitudes useful to a map reader?

    .....

    .....

11. Which African city is crossed by the line of longitude marked 0^0?

    .....

12. Which line of latitude is marked $23\frac{1^0}{2}S$

    .....

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13. Apart from locating places and positions on a map, state any other importance of the equator?

    .....

    .....

14. Which continent crossed by all the three lines of latitude?.....

    .....

15. How does the Suez Canal contribute to the economic development of Africa?

    .....

16. Name two islands that border the African continent?

    (i)..... (ii) .....

17. Compare Asia and Africa in terms of size.

    .....

18. Name the water body that separates Africa from Europe?

    .....

19. What causes day and nights?

    .....

    .....

20. Define the following terms

    (a) Equinox .....

    (b) Orbit .....

21. Which continent is considered the smallest in the world?

    .....

22. Name the narrow strip of water separating Africa from Europe?

    .....

23. Write the dates and months when the sun is over head the following latitudes;

    (a) Tropic of cancer

    .....

    (b) Tropic of Capricorn

    .....

    (c) Equator

    .....

24. Apart from using the grid reference method state any other two methods people use to find directions

    (i) .....

    (ii) .....

25. Name two African countries crossed by the equator apart from Uganda

    (i) .....

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(ii) .....

26. Name three districts in Uganda crossed by the latitude marked 0^0.
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
    (iii) .....
27. Which two lakes in Uganda are crossed by the equator?
28. (i) .....
29. (ii) .....
30. Which city in Algeria is crossed by the latitude 0^0?
    .....
31. Why do areas near the equator appear to be warmer than those far away from it?
    .....
    .....
32. Why do places near the equator receive plenty of rainfall?
    .....
    .....
33. What causes Ocean currents?
    .....
    .....
34. State two effects of the rotation of the earth on its axis?
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
35. How does revolution of the earth around the sun affect farmers?
    .....
36. Apart from Kalangala, name any other island district?
    .....
37. Name the largest island in Africa.
    .....
38. What is an Island?
    .....
39. State three problems faced by the people of Kalangala district?
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
    (iii) .....
40. Name the water mass that washes the shores of West Africa?
    .....
41. Which water way links the red sea to Mediterranean sea?
    .....

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42. How can one identify the international dateline from other longitude?
    .....
43. In which special way is latitude related to temperature?
    .....
    .....
44. Why is Cape Verde regarded as an island country?
    .....
    .....
45. Which two neighbouring countries to East Africa are crossed by the Equator?
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
46. Why is Africa called a tropical continent?
    .....
    .....
47. Name the water body separating Africa from Europe?
    .....
48. Which land locked country borders Uganda in the north?
    .....
49. How many landlocked countries border Uganda?
    .....
50. Which three landlocked countries are neighbouring East Africa?

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TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR P.7 TERM 1 2020
SOCIAL STUDIES NO. 2

School.....

Name: ..... Stream: .....

TOPIC: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA

1. What are physical features?
   .....
   .....
2. Give four major physical features of Africa?
   (i) .....
   (ii) .....
   (iii) .....
   (iv) .....
3. Name the ocean that borders Africa westwards?
   .....
4. Why are there many lagoons along the coast of West Africa?
   .....
   .....
5. What is the difference between active and dormant volcanoes?
   .....
   .....
6. Name two mountain ranges formed as a result of folding.
   .....
7. Why is the Nile delta densely populated?
   .....
   .....
8. How was the formation of Lake Chad different from that of lake Malawi?
   .....
   .....

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9. Why do most rivers in Africa start from highlands?

.....

.....

10. Which evidence is there to prove that lake Victoria is at a higher altitude than lake Kyoga?

.....

11. Name two features of a river which make water transport difficult.

.....

12. How are rivers important in the economic development of Africa?

.....

.....

13. Which forces were responsible for the formation of the rift valley?

.....

14. How is lakeTana important to the Blue Nile?

.....

.....

15. What is the main economic activity in the Niger delta region?

.....

16. Why is road construction difficult in Ethiopia?

.....

.....

17. Which arm of the rift valley passes through Kenya?

.....

18. Why does river Congo carry the largest volume of water to the sea?

.....

.....

19. Give two economic activities carried out along the coastal plain?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

20. How was the quattara depression in Egypt formed?

.....

.....

21. Why is the temperature in the rift valley usually high?

.....

.....

22. Name the major tributary of River Niger?

.....

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23. Differentiate between a river confluence and a delta.

.....

.....

24. Why does river Nile flow northwards?

.....

.....

25. Identify one lake in East Africa which is not found in the rift valley.

.....

26. Why do people choose to live on the slopes of volcanic mountains?

.....

.....

27. Identify two island countries of Africa?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

28. Which water body connects the Red sea to Mediterranean sea?

.....

29. How are coral reefs economically important?

.....

.....

30. Why do many animals enjoy living on plateaus?

.....

.....

31. How are gulfs different from straits?

.....

.....

32. In which two ways do lakes influence people's lives?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

33. Why are landslides common in south western Uganda?

.....

.....

34. How were the following features formed?

(a) Ox – bow lakes

.....

.....

(b) Rift Valleys

.....

.....

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35. Which mountain peak in East Africa is covered in snow?

    .....

36. In which two ways are multi purpose projects important?

    (i) .....

    (ii) .....

37. Give two economic activities carried out on plateaus?

    (i) .....

    (ii) .....

38. Identify the three types of volcanic mountains?

    (i) .....

    (ii) .....

    (iii) .....

39. State any two examples of desert land forms?

    (i) .....

    (ii) .....

40. Why is mountain Kilimanjaro covered with snow throughout the year?

    .....

    .....

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TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR P.7 TERM 1 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES NO. 3

School.....

Name: ..... Stream: .....

TOPIC: CLIMATE

1. Define the following terms:
   (a) Climate
   .....
   .....
   (b) Weather
   .....
   .....
   (c) Meteorology
   .....
   .....

2. Which weather instrument is used to measure each of the following factors;
   (i) Rainfall .....
   (ii) Temperature .....
   (iii) Air pressure .....

3. Write short notes about the following;

(i) Isonephs

.....

.....

(ii) Isotherms

.....

.....

(iii) Contours

.....

.....

4. Write down the main six climatic zones of Africa
   (i).....
   (ii).....
   (iii).....
   (iv).....
   (v).....
   (vi).....

5. Which type of rainfall is mainly received in equatorial regions?
   .....
6. Describe Mediterranean climate
   .....
7. What are sand dunes?.....
   .....
   .....
8. Outline any four physical factors influencing the climate of Africa?
   (i).....
   (ii).....
   (iii).....
   (iv).....
9. Why do Mediterranean regions of Africa get rainfall during winter?
   .....
   .....
10. What are ocean currents?
    .....
    .....
11. Give three characteristics of equatorial climate.
    (i).....

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(ii).....

(iii).....

12. How does each of the following affect climate;

(i) Altitude

.....

.....

(ii) Latitude

.....

.....

(iii) Ocean currents

.....

.....

13. What causes prevailing winds?

.....

.....

14. Name the warm ocean current that washes the coast of West Africa?

.....

15. How does climate affect human activities?

.....

.....

16. Name two major deserts of Africa?

.....

17. Which two human activities are practiced in temperate regions of Africa?

(i) .....

(ii).....

18. Describe the climate which is mainly experienced in each of the following regions;

(i) North Africa

.....

(ii) Central Africa

.....

(iii) East Africa

.....

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19. Place X gets an annual rainfall of 1000mm, which type of climate is it likely to have?

    .....

20. Give two climatic problems facing people in Sahara desert?

    (i).....

    (ii).....

21. In which one way does climate determine people's way of dressing?

    .....

    .....

22. How can crop growing be made possible in north eastern Uganda?

    .....

    .....

23. Give two problems caused by drought in Africa?

    (i).....

    (ii).....

24. State two causes of climate change in most parts of Africa?

    (i).....

    (ii).....

25. Which type of climate mostly favours lumbering in Africa?

    .....

26. State two examples of prevailing winds that affect the climate of Africa?

    (i).....

    (ii) .....

27. Why are highlands cooler than lowlands?

    .....

    .....

28. Give two times in the year when the sun is overhead the equator?

    (i).....

    (ii).....

29. Why is the camel able to withstand harsh desert conditions?

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.....

.....

30. Why are desert areas very hot during day and very cold during the night?

.....

.....

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TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR P.7 TERM 1 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES NO. 4

School.....

Name: ..... Stream: .....

TOPIC: VEGETATION OF AFRICA

1. Define the term vegetation.

.....

.....

2. Which type of vegetation provides hardwood?

.....

3. Apart from wood, state any other product obtained from natural vegetation?

.....

4. What are natural forests?

.....

5. Which is the biggest natural forest in Uganda today?

.....

6. Name the largest natural forest found in central part of Uganda

.....

7. The table below shows raw materials and products obtained from them. Fill in the missing words correctly.

Raw material	**product**
Pyrethrum	.....
.....	tyres, shoes, soles
.....	door mats, ropes, bags, sacks
Wattle	.....

8. Why is savannah vegetation suitable for game parks in Africa?

.....

.....

9. What kind of vegetation mostly provides food for mountain gorillas?

.....

10. Name the biggest planted forest found in Nebbi district?

.....

11. How useful are forests to a carpenter?

.....

12. Name two tree species that provide soft wood timber?

(i).....

(ii).....

13. State two products from soft wood?

(i).....

(ii).....

14. State two characteristics of planted vegetation (forests)

(i).....

(ii).....

15. State the main cause for the decrease in the size of Mabira forest today?

.....

16. State one reason why trees are rapidly cut by people in Kalangala district?

.....

.....

17. Which body in Uganda is responsible for conserving forests?

.....

18. State two values of vegetation to the following;

(a)People

(i).....

.....

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(ii).....
.....
(b) Animals
(i).....
.....
(ii).....
.....

19. State two human activities that influence vegetation in the following ways;
    (a) Positively
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....
    (b) Negatively
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....

20. How do the following factors influence vegetation distribution?
    (a) Climate of an area
    .....
    .....
    (b) Altitude of an area
    .....
    .....
    (c) Nature of the soil
    .....
    .....

21. State two ways in which vegetation can influence human beings?
    (i) .....
    (ii).....

22. Define the term global warming
    .....
    .....

23. State two possible causes of global warming
    (i) .....
    (ii) .....

24. Briefly explain how global warming affects the following;
    (a) Rainfall

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.....

.....

(b) Animals

.....

.....

25. State three possible ways of conserving vegetation

(i).....

(ii).....

(iii).....

26. How does rural electrification help to conserve vegetation?

.....

.....

27. State one role played by forests in controlling global warming?

.....

.....

28. How do trees in savannah woodland survive the dry season?

.....

.....

29. Give one reason why the Miombo woodland of central Tanzania is sparsely populated (poorly inhabited)

.....

.....

30. Why do trees in savannah vegetation shed off their leaves in dry season?

.....

.....

31. Why are trees in tropical rainforests ever green?

.....

.....

32. State the reason why trees in equatorial vegetation grow tall?

.....

.....

33. How are trees in savannah region able to suck water from underground?

.....

.....

34. Why do trees in equatorial vegetation grow broad leaves?

.....

.....

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35. Name the vegetation zone which favours the growth of citrus fruits?

.....

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P.7 SST MARKING GUIDES

LOCATION OF AFRICA ON THE MAP OF THE GLOBE OR WORLD

1. A continent is a large mass of land surrounded by water on the earth's surface.
2. Antaretica is too cold for human settlement/ the temperatures are too low to favour human settlement
3. Indian ocean
4. To shorten the distance in transportation of goods from Africa to Asia/ Europe
5. Ghana , Mali, Algeria , Burkina Faso
6. The equator marks the starting / beginning point of all lines of latitudes
7. Grid reference method

8. It determines days and dates
9. Latitude is the distance taken away from the equator north or south while longitude is the angular distance east or west of the Greenwich meridian
10. They help to locate places and positions on a map.
11. Accra in Ghana
12. Tropic of Capricorn
13. The equator determines climate
14. Africa
15. It eases the transportation of goods from Africa to other nearby continents
16. Madagascar , Comoros , Cape Verde
17. Asia is bigger than Africa in terms of size
18. Mediterranean sea
19. Rotation of the earth on its axis
20. Equinox refers to equal length of day and night time
21. Orbit – is the journey taken by the planet around the sun
22. Australia
23. The strait of Gibraltar
24. Tropic of cancer – 23 ½ ^{0}N – 21st June
25. Tropic of Capricorn- 23 ½ ^{0}N – 22 December
26. Equator 0^0 – 21st March / 23rd Sept
27. By using neighbours (countries) / using the position of the sun/ using shadows
28. Gabon /Congo / DRCongo / Kenya / Somalia
29. Kasese, Wakiso, Mpigi, Masaka, Sembabule , Ibanda, Kiruhura, Kamwenge
30. Lake Victoria, lake George
31. Algiers
32. Areas near the equator are nearer to the sun than those far
33. Due to high rate of evaporation as a result of nearness to the sun
34. Rotation of the earth on its axis / wind movement
35. It causes days and nights/ it causes deflection (turning side of winds) / it causes ocean currents/ it causes the rising and falling tides
36. It causes the four seasons to farmers i.e. winter, summer, autum, and spring
37. Buvuma island district
38. Madagascar
39. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water or a country fully surrounded by water
40. Poor sanitation/ poor road network/ poor communication network/ poor provision of social services/ low standards of education
41. Atlantic ocean
42. Suez canal
43. It's marked 180^0.
44. Both are measured in degrees
45. Cape Verde is fully surrounded by water
46. Democratic republic of Congo/ Somalia
47. Africa lies with in the tropics
48. Mediterranean sea
49. South Sudan
50. Three landlocked countries
51. Zambia , Ethiopia , South Sudan
52. South Sudan became landlocked
53. Four countries
54. Horn of Africa / north East Africa
55. Somalia
56. Help in modifying climate
57. Seas ease the importation and exportation of good to neighbouring countries
58. Tanzania
59. Zanzibar

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICA

1. These are natural land forms of an area.
2. Mountains, rift valleys, plateaus, coastal plain, lakes and rivers
3. Atlantic ocean

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4. The coast of west Africa is indented (not straight)
5. An active volcano erupts from time to time while a dormant volcano takes long to erupt.
6. Cape ranges, atlas mountains,
7. It has fertile soils
8. Lake Chad was formed by down warping but Lake Malawi was formed by faulting.
9. Highlands have snow/ highlands get heavy rainfall.
10. River Nile flows from Lake Victoria towards Lake Kyoga.
11. Water falls, rapids,. Gorges
12. They help to generate HEP/ they provide water for irrigation/ they promote fishing
13. Tensional forces, compressional forces
14. Lake Tana is the source of the Blue Nile
15. Petroleum drilling
16. Ethiopia is mountainous
17. Eastern rift valley
18. It has many tributaries / it gets heavy rainfall
19. Mining, fishing, lumbering , trade
20. By wind erosion/ rock sinking
21. It is at a lower altitude
22. River Benue
23. A confluence is a point where two or more rivers meet but a delta is where a river subdivides into several streams at its mouth.
24. The north is at a lower altitude
25. Lake Albert, lake Edward , lake Malawi
26. Mountain slopes have fertile soils
27. Madagascar, Comoros , Mauritius
28. Suez canal
29. They are a source of limestone / they attract tourists
30. There is enough food for them
31. Gulfs are masses of sea water partly enclosed by land but straits are narrow water passages between two large land masses.
32. Lakes promote fishing/ lake shores have fertile soils for farming
33. The region is mountainous
34. Ox bow lake – deposition along the neck of a river meander (ii) faulting
35. Kibo, Margherita, Batian
36. They help to generate HEP/ they help to promote fishing/ they promote irrigation/ they help to control floods
37. Farming , fishing, mining
38. Dead volcanoes , dormant and active volcanoes
39. Sand dunes, Oases, Wadis , Inselbergs
40. Its peak crosses the snow line

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CLIMATE OF AFRICA

1. Climate is the state of the atmosphere at a given time
2. Weather - state of the atmosphere at a given time
   Meteorology – is the scientific study of weather.
3. (i) rain gauge (ii) Six's thermometer (iii) Barometer
4. Isonephs – lines drawn on a map joining places with the same could cover
   Isotherms – liens drawn on a map joining places with the same temperature
   Contours – lines drawn on a map joining places with the same altitude

5. Equatorial, tropical, Mediterranean / desert and semi desert, Montana , Highveld (temperate) climate
6. Convectional rainfall
7. Warm and wet during winter but hot and dry during summer
8. Heaps of sand in deserts caused by strong wind
9. Latitude, altitude, relief, distance from the sea, ocean currents
10. Influence of westerly winds that blow in winter.
11. Masses of sea or ocean water flowing across the sea along the coast.
12. Its hot and wet throughout the year/ it has a double maxima/ rainfall is heavy over 1500mm/ temperature range is usually small (5^0)
13. Altitude – the temperature reduces and vice versa. Latitude – places near the equator are hotter than those far away./ ocean currents – warm
14. Difference in temperature and atmospheric pressure
15. Guinea current/ equatorial Guinea current
16. Areas with heavy rainfall support crop growing/ areas with little or no rainfall support nomadic pastoralism
17. Sahara desert, Kalahari, Namib desert
18. Sheep rearing, wheat and maize growing , dairy farming
19. North Africa – hot and dry throughout the year, central Africa – hot and wet throughout the year, east Africa – hot and wet
20. Tropical climate
21. Too cold nights / very high temperature during the day/ lack of rainfall
22. In hot areas, people wear light clothes
23. By irrigation
24. Famine, death of people , shortage of grass for animals, migration
25. Draining of wetlands / agriculture – poor farming , industrialization methods
26. Equatorial climate
27. Westerly winds/ south west trade winds/ south east trade winds/ harmattan winds/ north east trade winds
28. They are at a higher altitude than low lands
29. 21st March, 23rd September
30. It has a hump to store fats/ it has large hooves/ it has large eyelids
31. Absence of cloud cover

VEGETATION OF AFRICA

1. Vegetation is the plant cover of a land scape
2. Natural vegetation
3. Herbal machine , wild fruits
4. These are group of trees that grow / exist on their own.
5. Budongo forest
6. Mabira forest
7. Pyrethrum – insecticides
8. Rubber – tyres, shoes, soles
9. Sisal – door mats, ropes, bags, sacks
10. Wattle – tannin
11. Savannah has a complete food chain for animals
12. Bamboo trees / bamboo forests
13. Lendu forest
14. A carpenter gets wood , timber for making furniture from forests
15. Eucalyptus, pines, conifers , cedar
16. Match boxes, papers, pencils, ply wood, soft boards
17. Trees have soft wood, the trees are planted in rows, the trees are mainly of the same species, the trees take short time to mature
18. Trees have been cut for human settlement farming

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19. Trees are cut for boat making, trees are cut to get fire wood for smoking fish
20. NFA – national forestry authority
21. Vegetation is a source of food to people / vegetation is habitat to animals/ vegetation provides medicine to animals (herbal)
22. Positively
    Agro – forestry / Afforestation / Soil conservation / Controlled lumbering
    Negatively
    Industrialization / urbanization / lumbering/ human settlement/ charcoal burning/ mining/ over grazing animals
23. Climate – areas with reliable rainfall have thicker vegetation than areas with little or no rainfall.
24. Altitude – vegetation changes with a change in altitude especially in mountainous areas
25. Nature of soil – areas with fertile soils have thicker and greener vegetation than areas with infertile soils (poor soils)
26. Vegetation harbours disease vectors that area harmful to people/ vegetation – occupies land that people would use for human settlement / it is a source of timber through lumbering/ vegetation helps in rainfall formation useful to man
27. This is the gradual increase / constant rise in the world's temperatures
28. Deforestation / industrialization / pollution/ swamp drainage/ fumes from old vehicles
29. Snow from snowcapped mountains melt as a result of high temperatures resulting into glacial rivers/ rainfall reduces leading to drought / animals die due to high temperatures (drought) that dries away pasture
30. Enforcing laws against deforestation/ gazetting forest areas by government/ providing cheaper hydroelectricity power through rural electrification/ encouraging people to use good farming methods
31. Rural electrification controls the rate of cutting down trees for firewood used in cooking
32. Forests absorb the harmful gases that would destroy the ozone layer
33. They shed off their leaves
34. The area is infested with tsetse flies
35. To reduce the rate of transpiration
36. They don't shed off their leaves at once / trees receive plenty of rainfall
37. To compete for sunlight
38. They have long roots that suck water from the ground
39. To increase the rate of transpiration
40. Mediterranean vegetation zone

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1. will be sewn / sewed by my mother.
2. Sheema has presented the book summary

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