

10. The upper course of a river is characterised by
 A: interlocking spurs and leaves B: bluffs and meanders
 C: Flood plain and oxbow lakes D: open sided V shaped valleys
11. The presence of soda Ash at lake Magadi is due to
 1) hot springs which bring minerals in solutions into the lake
 2) high evaporation rate in the lake Magadi area
 3) lack of outlet from lake magadi to the sea
 4) large quantities of brine which is deposited in lake Magadi
 A: 1, 3 and 4 B: 1,2 and 3 C: 1,2 and 4 D: 2,3 and 4
12. Cement production is important in the following places of East Africa.
 A: Nairobi, Mombasa and Hima B: Tororo, Kabale, and Mombasa
 C: Mombasa, Tororo and Hima D: Kabale Hima and Nairobi
13. Which of the following influence rainfall distribution in western Uganda?
 A: distance from the sea B: inter-tropical convergence zone
 C: the equator D; relief
14. Areas of forest in Kenya are largely confined to the
 A: Rift valley region B: coastal region
 C: well-watered highlands D: western lake shore regions
15. Williamson diamond mine of Mwadui uses
 A: Placer mining B: Adit mining
 C: shaft mining D: Quarrying
16. What is meant by the "Site of a town"
 A: the distance and direction from other towns or features
 B: the position of the town in relation to its surrounding area
 C: the ground on which the town stands
 D: the longitude and latitude of that town
17. Which of the following are true of mature lava soils k
 1) low quartz content
 2) high quartz content
 3) easily eroded
 4) resistant to erosion
 A: 1 and 3 B: 1 and 4 C: 2 and 3 D: 2 and 4
18. Which of the following crops is Uasin Gishu famous for?
 A: sugarcane B: cotton C: wheat D: Tobacco
19. Over 90% of Uganda has a good prospect of getting a total rainfall of
 A: 2000mm B: 1250mm C: 1000mm D: 750mm

20. Which of the following factors combine to explain best why Jinja was a good site for hydro-electric power scheme in Uganda?
 1) A reliable water supply
 2) The river is narrow at this point
 3) The underlying rocks are hard and firm
 4) Availability of market for the electricity
 A: 1,2,3 B: 2, 3 C: 1, 2 , 4, D: 1,3,4
21. The Ankole Masaka corridor in western Uganda is sparsely populated because it
 A: is remote and inaccessible B: is an arid area
 C: has unproductive soils D: is nature conservation area
22. Relief rainfall is received in
 A: Entebbe B: Kapchorwa C: Jinja D: Kalangala
23. Mountain Moroto in Uganda is a result of
 A: Erosion B: warping C: volcanicity D: Folding
24. The type of vegetation found in area with rainfall between 625 – 1000mm is
 A: semi-desert and desert scrub B: forest vegetation
 C: savanna grassland D: savannah woodland
25. Which of the following factors is a major obstacle to agricultural modernisation in East Africa ?
 A: lack of market B: inadequate capital
 C: poor transport facilities D: lack of skilled labour
26. Which of the following lakes is a lagoon lake?
 A: Mutanda B: Bunyonyi C: ;Nabugabo D: ;Murehe
27. Which of the following methods is used in the extraction of soda ash in Kenya?
 A: drilling B: panning C: open cast D: Adit
28. Which of the following features is formed after the roof of a cave collapses
 A: Arch B: ;stack C: Geo D: stump
29. The major type of biomass used to provide energy in rural areas of Uganda is
 A: wood fuel B: charcoal C: firewood D: Bagasse
30. A situation when the number of people living in an area is less than that required for maximum exploitation of resources in the area is
 A: optimum population B: overpopulation
 C: dense population D: under population
31. Which of the following features are formed by constructive waves?
 A: Beaches and spits B: spits and Arches
 C: caves and cliffs D: terraces and stacks

32. The highest block mountain in East Africa is k
 A: Kilimanjaro B: Rwenzori C: Kenya D: Usambara
33. The most flexible means of transport in East Africa is
 A: Railway transport B: water transport C: road transport D: Air transport
34. Which of the following areas of East Africa is Arabica coffee widely grown?
 A: Bugisu, Thika and Usambara B: Bukoba, Busoga and Nyanza
 C: Busoga, Usambara and Nyanza D: Bugisu, Thika and Bukoba
35. The main attraction in Bwindi impenetrable national park is
 A: Mountaineering B: Gorilla tracking
 C: wild game D: Natural vegetation

PART II:

Map work, photograph interpretation and East Africa

1 hour 35 minutes

Answer 3 questions from part II, including question 1 and 2 which are compulsory

SECTION A:

Compulsory question – map work

Answer all parts of its question.

Study the map extract scale 1:50,000 (Ugnda) ABOKE sheet 32/1 and answer questions that follow.

- (a) Name the man made feature found at the following grid references
 (i) 597544
 (ii) 554673
- (b) State the grid reference of
 (i) Abongodero borehole
 (ii) Opeta road junction
- (c) Measure and state in Kilometres the distance of the all weather loose surface road from 530508 to the first road junction
- (d) Giving evidence from the map extract identify two economic activities carried out in the area
- (e) (i) Identify the different settlement patterns in the area
 (ii) give reasons for the above settlement patterns
- (f) Draw a sketch map of the area between easting 60 and easting 72 and northing 58 to 68. On it, mark and name
 (i) all weather loose surface roads
 (ii) river streams
 (iii) swamps
 (iv) human activities

2. Compulsory question -photograph interpretation
 answer all parts of this question

Study the photograph provided and answer the following questions

- (a) Draw a sketch map of the area shown in the photograph and label the following
- (i) vegetation
 - (ii) crop
 - (iii) Relief
- (b) (i) Identify the economic activity carried out in the photograph above
- (c) Using the photograph provided, explain the conditions that have favoured the activity above
- (d) (i) Name one area in East Africa where this photograph would have been taken
 (ii) Identify two problems facing the activity mentioned above.

SECTION B:

EAST AFRICA

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it, mark and name
- (i) one national park
game reserve in each of the countries of East Africa
 - (ii) Any two historical sites outside Uganda
- (b) Explain the reasons why Kenya receives more tourists than Uganda
- (c) outline the steps being taken by the government of Uganda to improve tourism
- (d) why do East African governments encourage the development of tourism
4. (a) Name the areas in East Africa where each of the following mineral are found
- (i) Iron ore
 - (ii) Coal
 - (iii) Diamonds
 - (iv) Limestone
- (b) Describe the economic uses of any one mineral in (a) above
- (c) (i) For either diamonds or limestone, describe the method of mining used
 (ii) Explain the effect of the mining method in c (i) above on the environment
- (e) (i) Name any one country outside East Africa where iron and steel industry is developed

5. For any one field work study you have conducted either as a group or as an individual:
- (a) state the
 - (i) topic of the field study
 - (ii) objectives of the field work study

 - (b) Draw a sketch map of the area studied on it , mark and name
 - (i) physical features
 - (ii) the different land use types

 - (c) Describe the relationship between physical features and the land use types named in (b) above

 - (d) Outline the conclusions you made from the field study.

END