

Name:.....Index No...../.....

273/1  
GEOGRAPHY  
PAPER 1  
AUGUST 2005  
2 HOURS 20 MINUTES

## **MASAKA DIOCESE JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2005**

**GEOGRAPHY  
PAPER 1  
2 HOURS 20 MINUTES**

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

This paper consists of Parts I and II.  
Part I and Section A of part II are compulsory.  
Answer one question from Section B of Part II.

## PART I

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

This part consists of 35 compulsory questions.

1. Which one of the following highland features of East Africa was formed as a result of Vulcanicity?
  - A. Uluguru
  - B. Pare
  - C. Usambara
  - D. Moroto
  
2. Which one of the following features has been formed by the action of long shore drift?
  - A. Arches
  - B. Spits
  - C. Caves
  - D. Stacks
  
3. Which of the following igneous rocks formed deep underground?
  - A. Granite
  - B. Obsidian
  - C. Basal
  - D. Pumice
  
4. Which of the following pairs of sedimentary rocks are chemically formed?
  - A. Dolomite and Coal.
  - B. Mudstone and Clay.
  - C. Shade.
  - D. Rock salt and gypsum.
  
5. Which of the following characteristics is correct about the lakes found on Uganda plateau? They are:
  - A. deep.
  - B. Long
  - C. Swampy
  - D. Narrow.

6. The old stage of a river is characterized by:
- A. steep gradient and vertical erosion.
  - B. Broad valley and meanders.
  - C. Fast flowing and flooding.
  - D. Braiding and interlocking spurs.
7. Rainfall distribution in many parts of Kenya is mainly influenced by:
- A. Altitude.
  - B. Prevailing winds.
  - C. Vegetation.
  - D. Water bodies.
8. Lines drawn on the maps linking all places of equal pressure are called:
- A. Isohytes.
  - B. Millibars
  - C. Isobars.
  - D. Isotherms.
9. Most parts of Northern Kenya are sparsely populated because of:
- A. little rainfall.
  - B. Infertile soils
  - C. High temperatures.
  - D. Poor roads.
10. Which of the following crops is grown on the Kano plains?
- A. Tea
  - B. Coffee
  - C. Sugar cane
  - D. Pyrethrum
11. Most of the Cashew nuts produced by Tanzania are exported through:
- A. Lindi
  - B. Dar-es-Salaam
  - C. Mtwara
  - D. Tanga

12. Which of the following cash-crops grows at an altitude of 1800 – 2300 m in the Kenya highlands?
- A. Robusta Coffee.
  - B. Pyrethrum.
  - C. Cotton.
  - D. Millet.
13. Which of the following combination of commodities would Uganda find most profitable to export to Tanzania?
- A. Bananas, cassava, milk.
  - B. Bananas, oranges, vegetables.
  - C. Bananas, beef, maize.
  - D. Bananas, cashew nuts, sugar.
14. Which of the following conditions contribute to successful tea cultivation in East Africa?
- A. steep slopes
  - B. well drained soils.
  - C. Alkaline soils
  - D. The absence of frost.
15. Which of the following mineral is non-metallic?
- A. Wolfram.
  - B. Beryllium
  - C. Gold.
  - D. Mica.
16. Gold mining in the Karamoja land is on a small scale because of:
- A. Poor transport.
  - B. Small mineral deposits.
  - C. Low quality.
  - D. Deep mines.
17. Which one of the following reasons best explains why diamond processing plant at Mwandui is located near the mine?
- A. Has plenty of waste rock..
  - B. Availability of market.
  - C. Presence of processing machines.
  - D. There is cheap skilled labour.

18. Which of the following is the greatest problem facing industrial development in East Africa?
- A. Shortage of power.
  - B. Shortage of skilled labour.
  - C. Inadequate capital.
  - D. Limited market.
19. Which of the following areas has got a Geo-thermal power site?
- A. Menengai.
  - B. Molo
  - C. Nairobi
  - D. Okaria.
20. Which of the following are characteristics of Savannah wood lands in East Africa?
- A. Trees shed their leaves seasonally.
  - B. Trees have broad leaves.
  - C. Trees have canopies.
  - D. Trees are straight and tall.
21. Why is there such a serious campaign against deforestation in all the countries of East Africa?
- 1. The trees have long gestation period.
  - 2. The trees are used for wild life.
  - 3. The trees are used as fuel.
  - 4. Trees prevent soil erosion.
- A. 1 and 2.
  - B. 2 and 3
  - C. 1, 3 and 4.
  - D. 2 and 4
22. Large areas of soft wood trees have been planted in the Trans-Nzoia area of Kenya to:
- A. Provide pulp for paper making.
  - B. Increase wood for fuel
  - C. Control soil erosion.
  - D. Increase timber exports.

23. Fishing cannot be developed on Lake Magadi because of its:
- A. Remoteness.
  - B. Salinity
  - C. Shallowness.
  - D. Small size.
24. The process by which a flowing river rolls large particles and boulders along its bed is known as:
- A. Saltation
  - B. Traction
  - C. Suspension
  - D. Solution
25. The largest percentage of fish caught in East Africa comes from fresh water lakes and rivers because:
- A. limited fishing hazards.
  - B. Availability of better fish gear.
  - C. Of limited market at the coast.
  - D. Of good breeding grounds.
26. Which of the following tourist attraction is found at Mombasa:
- A. Coral reefs.
  - B. Wild life.
  - C. Hot springs.
  - D. Water falls.
27. Uganda's tourist industry is improving mainly because of:
- A. Renovation of holtels.
  - B. Improved security in the country.
  - C. Creation of more national parks.
  - D. Rehabilitation of feeder roads.
28. Which of the following fish landing sites is found on Lake Albert?
- A. Masese.
  - B. Rwampanga.
  - C. Butiaba.
  - D. Rwenshama.

29. The least common type of fish caught on Lake Kyoga is:
- A. Lung fish.
  - B. Tilapia.
  - C. Nile perch.
  - D. Haplochromis.
30. Which of the following towns is located on a ria?
- A. Dodoma.
  - B. Mombasa.
  - C. Tabora.
  - D. Tanga.
31. The commercial development of Mombasa is related to its:
- A. Early contacts with Arabs.
  - B. Good transport link.
  - C. Coastal location.
  - D. Rich hinterland.
32. Tanzania can improve its tourism industry by:
- A. improve on its transport net work.
  - B. Creating more national parks.
  - C. Encouraging local tourism.
  - D. Promote eco- tourism.
33. Which of the following is the benefit of Tazara railway to Tanzania?
- A. Profit from petroleum transportation.
  - B. Expansion of port Tanga.
  - C. Creation of employment opportunities.
  - D. The development of Southern Highlands.
34. Which of the following area in East Africa has experienced extensive gully erosion due to overgrazing?
- A. Serengeti plains
  - B. Nyika plateau
  - C. Machakos district
  - D. Nyanza province.

35. Which of the following Ishayels in Lake Victoria is gazetted as a national park?
- A. Buvuma
  - B. Kome
  - C. Rubondo
  - D. Bugala

## PART II

### MAP WORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION AND EAST AFRICA

( 1 hour 35 minutes)

Answer **three** questions from part II, including questions 1 and 2 which are compulsory.

### SECTION A

#### 1. **COMPULSORY QUESTION: MAP WORK.**

Answer all parts of this question. Candidates are advised to spend 40 minutes answering this question.

Study the map extract 1:50,000 (UGANDA) NTOMA Series Y732 part of Sheet 42/1 Galatia 1-U.S.D. and answer questions that follow.

- (a) State the grid reference of the following:
  - (i) Borehole at Kyebanat.
  - (ii) Photo principal point East of Pimba. Secondary trigonometrical station.
  
- (b) Name the:
  - (i) man-made feature at grid reference 487588.
  - (ii) Physical feature found at grid reference 349596.
  
- (c) Draw a sketch map of the area and on it mark and name:
  - (i) any three types of vegetation.
  - (ii) Dry weather road.
  - (iii) River Kafue
  - (iv) Steep slope
  - (v) Tsetse Control Camp.

- (d) Describe the relief of the area.
- (e) With evidences from the map, identify the economic activities taking place in the area.

**2. COMPULSORY QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION.**

Answer all parts of this question.

Study the photograph provided and answer questions that follow.

- (a) State the economic activity taking place in the foreground of the photograph.
- (b)
  - (i) Giving evidence from the photograph describe the conditions which have favoured the economic activity you have identified in 2 (a) above.
  - (ii) Describe the method used in carrying out the activity.
- (c) Outline the problems facing the activity you have named above.
- (d) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest an area in East Africa where this photograph, could have been taken.

**SECTION B**

**EAST AFRICA**

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

- 3.
  - (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name the following:
    - (i) Vegetation types
      - Tropical rain forest
      - Savannah wood land
      - Savannah Grassland
      - Dry bush scrub
  - (b) Explain the factors that have led to the growth of forest vegetation.
  - (c) Outline three characteristics of dry bush scrub vegetation.
  - (d)
    - (i) Identify the causes of the deterioration of dry bush scrub vegetation.

(ii) Explain the steps being taken to protect the vegetation.

4. Study the table below showing the total population and percentage of UEB customers for the regions of Uganda and answer questions that follow.

<b>REGION</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>% U.E.B. CUSTOMERS</b>
Central	5,172,607	66
Western	4,677,000	12
Northern	3,150,800	06
Eastern	4,213,000	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,213,407</b>	<b>100</b>

- (a) Draw a bar graph to show the relative consumption for electricity for the regions shown in the table.
- (b) Calculate the approximate number of people who consume electricity in:
- Central region.
  - Northern region
- (c) Explain the factors that favoured the construction of Nalubale power station (Owen Falls Dam) at Jinja.
- (d)
  - Outline the problems facing hydroelectricity supply in Uganda.
  - Explain steps being taken to improve on the problems identified in (d) (i) above.
- (e) Identify other alternative energy sources used in Uganda.
5. (a) For any **ONE** field work you have conducted;
- state the topic of the field work study.
  - outline the objectives of the field work.
- (b) Explain how you used any three methods to collect information during the field work study.
- (c) Explain the difficulties you faced when using the methods you have mentioned in 5 (b) above.
- (d) Outline the conclusions you made from your field work study.

6. Study the passage below and answer questions that follow.

“In many areas of East Africa, there are clear connections between environmental factors and high population density. The link between the slopes of volcanic mountains and population distribution in East Africa is obvious.”

- (a) (i) Explain environmental that influence the distribution of population.
- (ii) State any four non-environmental factors that influence population distribution in East Africa.
- (b) For any one densely populated region in East Africa explain the benefits of having high population.
- (c) What steps are being taken to solve the problems resulting from high population in the area you have identified in (b) above.
7. Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it mark and name the following:

- (a) (i) National Parks:
- Queen Elizabeth
  - Murchison Falls
  - Kidepo Valley national Park
- (ii) Game Reserves:
- Ajai
  - Pian-upe
  - Katonga Game Reserve.
- (b) Mention any four major tourist attractions found in Queen Elizabeth National Park.
- (c) Give reasons why Kenya receives more tourists than Uganda.
- (d) Outline the steps being taken to improve the tourism sector in Uganda.

**END**