

UNEB U.C.E GEOGRAPHY (PAPER 1) 2007

PART 1

1. The rapid increase in the population of East Africa is mainly due to
 - A. Early marriages
 - B. High fertility rate
 - C. Increased food production
 - D. Improved sanitation
2. In East Africa, cloves are grown
 - A. In the rift valley areas
 - B. In the highlands
 - C. In the Miombo woodlands
 - D. Along the coast
3. Which of the following lakes in East Africa was formed by glaciations?
 - A. L. Nabugabo
 - B. L. Teleki
 - C. L. Bunyonyi
 - D. L. Katwe
4. Iron ore in East Africa is not commercially exploited mainly because of
 - A. Small ore deposits
 - B. Low quality ore
 - C. Inaccessibility of the deposits
 - D. Unskilled labour
5. Which one of the following is a planted forest in Uganda?
 - A. Zoka
 - B. Maramagambo
 - C. Mafuga
 - D. Mabira
6. Landslides in Uganda are most common in the
 - A. Lake Victoria basin
 - B. Highland areas
 - C. Nyika plateau
 - D. Coastal areas
7. The biggest problem facing Tanga Port is
 - A. Poor hinterland

B. Traffic congestion

C. Shallow harbor

D. Poor roads

8. Gulu is hotter than Fort Portal because of differences in

A. Vegetation cover

B. Altitude

C. Cloud cover

D. Latitude

9. Which of the following is a major tourist attraction at Bwindi Impenetrable National park?

A. Birds

B. Beautiful scenery

C. Forests

D. Gorillas

10. Most rivers in East Africa are difficult to use for transport mainly because of

A. Presence of rapids

B. Existence of water weeds

C. Changes in water volume

D. Deposit of silt

11. Which of the following mountains in East Africa was formed due to faulting?

A. Kipengere

B. Muhavura

C. Usambara

D. Aberdare

12. Northern Kenya has a low population density mainly because of

A. Unreliable rainfall

B. Poor transport network

C. High evaporation rate

D. Limited job opportunities

13. Which of the following factors has mainly hindered the development of large scale manufacturing industries in East Africa?

A. Shortage of skilled man power

B. Limited capital for investment

C. Inadequate supply of raw materials

D. Narrow domestic market

14. The Lee-ward side of Mt. Rwenzori is dry mainly because of

A. Limited forest vegetation

B. High altitude

C. Absence of large water bodies

D. Descending winds

15. The major problem facing the fishing industry in East Africa is

A. Inappropriate fishing methods

B. Limited capital

C. Remoteness of fishing grounds

D. Limited fish species

16. A forestation in the highland areas of East Africa is being carried out to solve the problem of

A. Overgrazing

B. Strong winds

C. Soil erosion

D. Fuel wood shortage

17. Which of the following systems of farming is capital intensive?

A. Plantation agriculture

B. Shifting cultivation

C. Bush fallowing

D. Nomadic pastoralism

18. Which of the following types of fish is abundantly caught in the fresh waters of East Africa?

A. Mud fish

B. Nile perch

C. Cat fish

D. Tilapia

19. The deep hollow found at the head of a glaciated valley is called

A. Arête

B. Cirque

C. Hanging valley

D. Truncated spur

20. Which of the following modes of transport in Uganda has declined in importance?

A. Air

B. Water

C. Railway

D. Road

21. The best method of preserving fish for a long time is

A. Sun drying

B. Smoking

C. Salting

D. Freezing

22. In which of the following industries is water used as a raw material?

A. Breweries

B. Tea processing

C. Leather tanning

D. Textiles

23. Slashing and burning of natural vegetation are characteristics of

A. Mixed farming

B. Nomadic pastoralism

C. Shifting cultivation

D. Plantation farming

24. Which of the following towns in East Africa is important for textile manufacturing

A. Kisumu

B. Kasere

C. Dodoma

D. Songea

25. The mangrove type of vegetation in East Africa is found

A. Around Lake Victoria

B. Along the coast

C. On the Nyika plateau

D. In the highlands

26. Which of the following forms the basis for the tourist industry in East Africa?

A. Beautiful scenery

B. Cultural diversity

C. Warm climate

D. Fauna and flora

27. Masailand is sparsely populated mainly because the area has

A. Poor soils

B. Low rainfall

C. Tsetse flies

D. Poor pastures

28. Which of the following minerals products is imported by East Africa?

- A. Asbestos
- B. Steel
- C. Petroleum
- D. Copper ingots

29. An elongated depression bounded by parallel fault scarps is called a

- A. Rift valley
- B. Gorge
- C. Fjord
- D. Hanging valley

30. Which of the following is a characteristic of clay soil?

- A. Has large particles
- B. Is rich in humus
- C. Retains much water
- D. Is well aerated

31. The lines on a map joining places with equal sunshine duration are known as

- A. Isobars
- B. Isotherms
- C. Isohyets
- D. Isohels

32. Which of the following tree species in East Africa provides hardwood?

- A. Eucalyptus
- B. Mahogany
- C. Pine
- D. Spruce

33. The most common method of fishing used on L. Kyoga is

- A. Gill netting
- B. Use of hooks
- C. Use of spears
- D. Basket method

34. The method used for mining diamonds at Mwadui is

- A. Adit
- B. Open cast
- C. Deep pit
- D. Alluvial

35. Doho irrigation scheme is found on River

- A. Mpologoma
- B. Sironko
- C. Manafwa
- D. Sezibwa

PART II

MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION AND EAST AFRICA

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

SECTION A

1. COMPULSORY QUESTION: MAPWORK

Answer all parts of this question

Study the Map Extract **1:50,000(UGANDA) CHEPSIKUNYA**, series Y732 (DOS426); part of sheet 45/3; edition 4-DOS and answer the questions that follow:

- a) State the grid reference of the following features:
 - (i) Apedet secondary trigonometrically station.
 - (ii) The bridge along chepsikunya - Nabiswa road.
- b) Identify the features found at the following references:
 - (i) 705742
 - (ii) 802708
- c) (i) Calculate the area of the seasonal swamp found between Eastings 85 and 86 and between Northings 70 and 76.
- (ii) State the general direction of flow of River Kiriki or Greek.
- d) Draw a cross section of the area along Easting 76 between Northings 73 and 82 and on it, mark and name;
 - (i) The road
 - (ii) Settlements
 - (iii) Conical hill
 - (iv) Broad valley
 - (v) Rivers
- e) Giving evidence from the map,
 - (i) Identify any two means of communication used in the area,
 - (ii) Describe the relationship between drainage and communication in the area.

2. Study the photograph provided below and answer the questions that follow:

PHOTOGRAPH

- a) (i) Name the type of photograph shown above.
- (ii) Identify the activity taking place in the middle foreground of the photograph.
- b) Describe the factors that have favored the activity identified in (a) above.

- c) Giving evidence from the photograph, explain the problems faced by the people carrying out the activity.
- d) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest one area in East Africa where the photograph could have been taken.

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA

Answer one only question from this section.

3. Study the table below showing the climate of station X and answer the questions that follow:

Station X: (Altitude 1067 metres)

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	23	23	22	22	22	20	19	19	22	24	25	24
Rain fall (mm)	203	191	356	627	244	109	33	31	28	05	144	190

- a) Draw a suitable graph to show the climate of the station.
 - b) Calculate the annual:
 - (i) Rainfall total
 - (ii) Range of temperature for station x.
 - c) Describe the characteristics of the climate experienced at station X.
 - d) Giving reasons for your answer,
 - (i) State the hemisphere in which the station is located,
 - (ii) Outline the economic activities that can be carried out around station X
4. a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it, mark and name:
- (i) industrial towns; Nairobi, Kasere, Mtwara,
 - (ii) rivers; Rufiji and Tana,
 - (iii) Mountains; Rwenzori and Kenya.
- b) (i) Name any three types of industries found in any one industrial town marked in (a) (i) above.
 - (ii) Describe the conditions which have favored the development of industries in the town chosen in (b)(i) above.
- c) Outline the benefits resulting from industrial development in East Africa.
 - d) Name any two other industrial towns in East Africa.
5. For any one field work study carried out around your school,
- a) (i) State the topic of the field study.
 - (ii) Outline the objectives of the study.
 - b) Draw a sketch map of the area studied and on it, mark and label the
 - (i) Position of the school,
 - (ii) Communication lines,
 - (iii) Relief features,
 - (iv) Settlements.
 - c) Describe the relationship between relief and settlement in the area studied.

d) What problems did you face when conducting the field study?

6. Study the table below showing the area under forest cover in forest cover in East Africa and answer the questions that follow:

East Africa: Area under Forest Cover ('000^s ha) 1980-2000

Country	1980	1990	2000
Uganda	7,011	6,400	6,104
Kenya	1,358	1,309	1,292
Tanzania	38,004	34,123	32,510
East Africa	46,373	41,832	39,906

Adapted: World Resources (1998-99): A guide to the Global Environment, WRI, World Bank p292.

a) Draw a line graph to show the trend of forest cover destruction in East Africa.

b) (i) Calculate the percentage change in the area under forest cover for each country between 1980 and 2000.

(ii) State the country in East Africa with the:

- Highest,

- Lowest

Rate of forest cover destruction between 1980 and 2000.

c) Explain the conditions which have led to loss of forest cover in East Africa.

d) (i) Outline the effects of deforestation on the environment in East Africa.

(ii) Name any two areas in East Africa covered by natural forests.

7. Study the map of East Africa provided showing communications and answer the questions that follow:

MAP

a) Name the:

(i) Towns marked **A** and **B**,

(ii) Water body marked **1**,

(iii) Railway line marked **4**.

(iv) Ports marked **C** and **D**,

(v) Airports marked **2** and **3**,

b) Describe the factors which have influenced the distribution of the road and railway transport network in East Africa.

c) Explain the role of road and railway transport in the development of East Africa.

d) Outline the advantages of relying on road transport in East Africa.