

UNEB U.C.E GEOGRAPHY (PAPER 1) 2009

PART 1

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Central Tanzania is sparsely populated mainly because of
 - A. Infertile soils
 - B. Unreliable rainfall
 - C. Presence tsetse flies
 - D. Existence of woodland vegetation
2. Which one of the following is a horst?
 - A. Mount Kenya
 - B. Mount usambara
 - C. Mount Moroto
 - D. Mount Kilimanjaro
3. Physical weathering is common in Northern Kenya mainly due to the existence of
 - A. Dry climate
 - B. Flat relief
 - C. Scanty vegetation
 - D. Granitic rocks
4. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Equatorial climate in East Africa?
 - A. Large temperature range
 - B. Low temperatures
 - C. Heavy rainfall
 - D. Low humidity
5. The major problem facing coffee farmers in East Africa is
 - A. Fluctuation of prices
 - B. Competition for land with food crops
 - C. Inadequate capital for investment
 - D. Shortage of labour
6. Which one of the following is a perennial crop?
 - A. Cotton
 - B. groundnuts
 - C. Tea
 - D. Rice
7. The development of the hydro electricity power station on River Pangani was mainly favoured by the presence of

- A. Hard basement rock
B. Water falls
C. Narrow gorge
D. A large volume of water
8. The major effect of deforestation on the slopes of Mount Elgon is
- A. Shortage of wood
B. Reduction in rainfall
C. Destruction of wildlife
D. Soil erosion
9. The greatest problem facing the fresh water fishing grounds in East Africa is
- A. Indiscriminate fishing
B. Water pollution
C. Poor transport
D. Changing water levels
10. The most effective solution to the problem of land shortage in urban areas is
- A. Reclaiming wetlands
B. Encouraging urban-rural migration
C. Constructing sky scrappers
D. Upgrading slum areas
11. Which of the following human activities has resulted in the destruction of vegetation in North Eastern Uganda?
- A. Cattle ranching
B. Nomadic pastoralism
C. Wild game hunting
D. Crop cultivation
12. A steep sided feature formed between two adjacent cirques is called
- A. A pyramidal peak
B. A glacial trough
C. A hanging valley
D. An arête
13. Which of the following is metamorphic rock?
- A. Quartzite
B. Granite
C. Sandstone
D. Basalt
14. The major factor influencing the location of cement manufacturing industries in East Africa is the availability of

- A. Efficient transport
B. Power supply
C. Raw materials
D. Skilled labour
15. Softwood plantations in East Africa are mainly used to provide
- A. Poles
B. Medicine
C. Timber
D. Pulp
16. Which of the following fishing grounds in East Africa is affected by the water hyacinth weed?
- A. Lake Katwe
B. Lake Victoria
C. Lake Tanganyika
D. Lake Turkana
17. The major problem affecting transport on East Africa rivers is
- A. Presence of floating vegetation
B. Variation in the volume of the water
C. Presence of water falls
D. Existence of strong winds
18. Which of the following fish landing sites is found on Lake Kyoga?
- A. Lwampanga
B. Kigungu
C. Kasenyi
D. Ntoroko
19. The low rainfall received in lake Turkana region of Kenya is a result of
- A. Scanty vegetation
B. Flat relief
C. Human activities
D. Dry trade winds
20. The total population of a country divided by the total land area of that country is a measure of population
- A. Distribution
B. Density
C. Growth rate
D. Structure
21. Which of the following rivers in East Africa has oxbow lakes?

- A. Kafu
- B. Nzoia
- C. Tana
- D. Kagera

22. The largest game reserve in Tanzania is

- A. Rungwa
- B. Selous
- C. Ugalla
- D. Mkomazi

23. The lines joining places on a map with equal amounts of rainfall are known as

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

24. The most popular fresh water fish consumed in East Africa is

- A. Gaga
- B. Tilapia
- C. Nile perch
- D. Haplochromis

25. The most suitable mode of transporting bulky goods from Kampala to Mombasa is by

- A. Railway
- B. Air
- C. Road
- D. Water

26. Leaching in Equatorial regions of East Africa produces

- A. Alluvial soils
- B. Sandy soils
- C. Lateritic soils
- D. Loamy soils

27. Which of the following industries in East Africa is a heavy industry?

- A. Cement processing
- B. Textiles
- C. Chemical manufacture
- D. Food processing

28. The most important tourist attraction in North Eastern Uganda is

- A. Beautiful scenery
B. Historical sites
C. Wildlife
D. Culture
29. Kenya's population is unevenly distributed mainly because of the differences in
- A. Soil fertility
B. Transport network
C. Economic activities
D. Climatic conditions
30. The major problem hindering agricultural modernization in East Africa is
- A. Poor transport
B. Limited capital
C. Poor technology
D. Narrow markets
31. Which of the following forests is found in Western Uganda?
- A. Budongo
B. Zoka
C. Abera
D. Mabira
32. Indiscriminate fishing on lake Victoria can best be controlled by
- A. Gazetting landing sites
B. Education and awareness
C. Use of modern fishing gear
D. Enforcing strict laws
33. Which one of the following industries in Dar-es-Salaam depends on imported raw materials?
- A. Pulp and paper
B. Textiles
C. Oil refinery
D. Cement
34. Which one of the following processes were responsible for the formation of Lake Victoria?
- A. Faulting
B. Vulcanicity
C. Down warping
D. Deposition
35. Sisal growing in Tanzania has declined mainly due to

- A. Limited capital to invest
- B. Soil exhaustion
- C. Limited market
- D. Competition for land food crops

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 1:50,000 Map Extract of UGANDA: NAKASONGOLA, series Y732 part of sheet 50/2; edition 1 USD and answer the questions that follow:

- a) State the grid reference of the:
 - i) Road junction at muwolwe,
 - ii) Primary trigonometrically station at sungira
- b) Identify the:
 - i) Physical feature found at grid reference 320467,
 - ii) Man-made feature found at grid reference 291396.
- c) Draw a cross section of the area between grid references 350440 and 410490; on it, mark and name:
 - i) Seasonal swamp,
 - ii) Conical hill,
 - iii) Saddle (col),
 - iv) All weather roads,
 - v) Plantation,
 - vi) Settlements.
- d) Giving evidence from the map extract, identify any:
 - i) Two settlement patterns found,
 - ii) Three problems faced by the people living in the area.
- e) Describe the:
 - i) Relief of the area,
 - ii) Relationship between relief and communication in the area shown on the map extract.

2. COMPULSORY QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

Answer all parts of this question

Study the photograph provided below and answer the question that follow:

PHOTO

a) Name the:

- i) Activity taking place in the photograph,
- ii) Vegetation types shown in the back ground of the photograph.

b) Describe the:

- i) Factors which have favored the activity named in (a)(i) above,
 - ii) Method being used to carry out the activity shown in the photograph.
- c) Outline the disadvantages of using the method described in (b)(ii) above.
- d) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest one area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken.

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA

Answer only one question from reefs this section.

3. a) (i) Name any two types of coral reefs found along the coast of East Africa.
- (ii) Describe the characteristics of the coral reefs named in (a)(i) above.
- b) Describe the factors which have been responsible for the growth of corals along the coast of East Africa.
- c) Explain the value of coral reefs to the people of East Africa.
- d) Outline the problems which have resulted from the presence of coral reefs on the East African coast.
4. a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it, mark and name:
- (i) mountains: Kenya and Rwenzori,
 - (ii) Lakes: Turkana, Victoria and Tanganyika,
 - (iii) Any three areas inhabited by nomadic pastoralists.
- b) Explain the contribution of nomadic pastoralists to the development of East Africa.
- c) Outline the contribution of nomadic pastoralists in the areas named in (a)(iii) above.
- d) Suggest measures that should be taken to improve nomadic pastoralism in East Africa.

5. a) For any one fieldwork you have conducted either as an individual or a group:

State the:

- i) topic of the study,
 - ii) Objectives of the study.
- b) Describe how you used any three of the following fieldwork techniques when collecting information:
- i) Observation,
 - ii) Measurement,
 - iii) Sampling,
 - iv) Interview.
- c) Outline the advantages and disadvantages of using any two techniques described in (b) above.

d) How did the fieldwork findings help you to understand the geography of the area studied?

6. Study the table below showing mineral production in Tanzania('000 tones) for 2003 and 2004 and answer the questions that follow:

Mineral	2003 (Tones)	2004 (Tones)
Salt	60,000	58,000
Limestone	1,220,000	1,410,000
Coal	55,500	65,200
Copper	3,700	4,200
Total	1,339,200	1,537,400

Adapted: Longman Secondary Atlas for East Africa, 2006: Person & Longman p64.

a) Identify the mineral which was produced in:

i) Largest,

ii) Lowest quantities in Tanzania in 2004.

b) Draw a pie chart to show the relative importance of each mineral in 2004.

c) Explain the conditions which have promoted the development of the mining sector in Tanzania.

d) Outline the contribution of the mining sector to the development of Tanzania.

7. Study the map of East Africa below and answer the questions that follow:

MAP

a) Name the:

i) Water bodies marked **1** and **2**,

ii) Airports marked **3** and **4**,

iii) Towns marked **A**, **B** and **C**.

b) Describe the conditions which have favored the development of any one town named in (a)(iii) above.

c) Explain the effects of the development of the town chosen in (b) above on the environment.

d) Outline the steps being taken to address the environmental effects identified in (c) above.