

4. The major problem facing cocoa growing in southern Tanzania is the
 - A. poorly developed transport
 - B. remote location from markets
 - C. high humidity which limits drying
 - D. competition from other beverages

5. Which one of the following towns in East Africa is located at a higher altitude?

A. Kasese	B. Nakuru
C. Mbeya	D. Kericho

6. Which one of the following crops best grows in a wide range of soils in East Africa?

A. sisal	B. maize
C. coffee.	D. wattle

7. The broad creeks along the East African coast have been mainly developed for

A. harbours	B. settlement
C. recreation	D. conservation

8. The town in East Africa which is hot and dry during the months of May to October is

A. Nakuru	B. Kitgum
C. Bukoba	D. Dodoma

9. The relationship between soil water content and drainage along a slope is known as a

A. soil pedon	B. soil catena
C. soil profile	D. soil structure

10. Soil erosion in the dry plains of East Africa is mainly controlled by
 - A. practicing contour ploughing
 - B. carrying out mixed farming
 - C. the planting of cover crops
 - D. practicing agro- forestry

11. The major factor which has influenced population density along the East African coast is the

A. reliable transport	B. growth of towns
C. suitable climate	D. strategic location

12. The low population density in the Serengeti plains of Tanzania is mainly because of

A. the remote location	B. wildlife conservation
C. infertility of the soils	D. the rain shadow effect

22. The major contribution of Kakira sugar refinery to the industrial development of Uganda is
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. supply of raw materials | B. generation of electricity |
| C. provision of large market . | D. training of skilled manpower . |
23. Which one of the following is a major problem facing the nomadic pastoralists of East Africa
- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| A. attacks by dangerous wild animals |
| B. effects of prolonged droughts |
| C. prevalence of livestock diseases |
| D. insecurity due to cattle rustling |
24. The major benefit of transporting goods using containers at the ports of East Africa is the
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. increased speed of loading | B. reduced costs of parking space |
| C. minimised damages of goods | D. reduced theft of commodities |
25. The major reason for planting exotic trees in East Africa is because they
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. can be used in various ways | B. have short gestation periods |
| C. are more resistant to diseases | D. effectively help in soil conservation |
26. Which one of the following forest reserves is located at the delta of River Semliki?
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A. Mafuga | B. Kalinzu |
| C. Bugoma | D. Budongo |
27. Which one of the following hydro electric power station in East Africa is supplied with water along an aqueduct?
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. Masinga | B. Mubuku |
| C. Nyagak | D. Kindaruma |
28. The Mumias Sugar cane plantation in western Kenya was established mainly to
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. promote import substitution | B. provide modern agricultural skills |
| C. diversify employment opportunities | D. promote small holder out growers |
29. Which one of the following fish preservation methods is of least importance around Lake Kyoga?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. salting | B. smoking |
| C. freezing | D. sun drying |
30. The major factor which limits shipping along the East African coastal ports is
- | |
|----------------------------------|
| A. marine traffic congestion |
| B. inadequate docking facilities |
| C. outcrops of coral platforms |
| D. fluctuations in tidal levels |

PART II

MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION AND FIELDWORK.

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 UGANDA: BUGONDO; Series Y732; part of Sheet 42/4; Edition 1-U.S.D and answer the questions that follow:

(a) Identify the physical features found at the following grid references :

(i) 279768

(ii) 354784 .

(2 marks)

(b) State the grid reference of the:

(i) pier at Omodoi,

(ii) trigonometrical station at Ogera.

(2 marks)

(c) Draw a cross section of the area along northing 80 between grid references 350800 and 440800 on it mark and label the following:

(i) seasonal and permanent swamps

(ii) ridges and inselbergs

(iii) broad valley

(iv) woodlands.

(7 marks)

(d) (i) Describe the relief of the area shown on the map extract (5 marks)

(ii) Explain the relationship between relief and drainage in the area shown on the map extract. (4 marks)

2. COMPULSORY QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

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



- (a) (i) Identify with evidence the type of photograph shown above. (3 marks)
(ii) State the major economic activity taking place in the photograph above. (1 marks)
- (b) Describe the factors which have favoured the economic activity identified in the photograph above. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain with evidence, the problems faced by the people carrying out the economic activity identified in the photograph above. (4 marks)
- (d) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest *one* area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken from. (2 marks)

3. **COMPULSORY QUESTION: FIELDWORK**

For any *one* fieldwork study you have carried out on a *market* or an *industry*:

- (a) State the:
- (i) topic, (2 marks)
 - (ii) objectives of the study (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the activities which you carried out before going out to conduct the field work study. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain how you used any *two* methods to identify the location of the *market* or *industry*. (4 marks)
- (d) Describe the relationship between the physical features and landuse activities in the area studied. (3 marks)

SECTION B : EAST AFRICA

Answer only *one* question from this section.

4. (a)(i) What is meant by a glacier. (2 marks)
(ii) Name any *three* areas in East Africa which experience glaciation. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe the conditions which have led to the occurrence of glaciers in East Africa. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of glaciers to the people of East Africa. (6 marks)
- (d) Outline the problems which are faced by the people living in the glaciated areas of East Africa. (4 marks)
5. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it, mark and name:
(i) Rivers : Rufiji and Tana
(ii) Highlands: Elgon and Kilimanjaro
(iii) Vegetation types : Desert scrub, Savanna woodland and Forest. (8 marks)
- (b) Describe the factors which have influenced the distribution of natural vegetation in East Africa. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the benefits of natural vegetation to the people of East Africa. (6 marks)
- (d) Outline the problems facing the conservation of natural vegetation in East Africa. (3 marks)

6. Study the table below showing in-bound international tourists in East Africa (1995-2006) and answer the questions that follow:

In-bound international tourists to East Africa

Country	1995	2006
Tanzania	285,000	622,000
Kenya	896,000	1,536,000
Uganda	160,000	539,000
Total	1,341,000	2,697,000

Adapted: *World development Indicators (2008), The World Bank, Washington D.C. pp377-378.*

- (a) Calculate the percentage change in the in-bound international tourists for each country in East Africa between 1995 and 2006. (6 marks)
- (b) (i) Draw a bar graph to show the in-bound international tourists to East Africa in the year 2006. (4 marks)
(ii) Describe the trend of in-bound international tourists to East Africa for the years 1995 and 2006. (3 marks)
- (c) Describe the factors which have led to the trend shown in (b)(ii) above. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain the problems limiting domestic tourism in East Africa. (3 marks)

END