

SENIOR FOUR
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1

1. The greatest factor influencing population distribution in Tanzania is
 - a. presence of tsetse flies
 - b. altitude.
 - c. urbanisation.
 - d. rainfall reliability.
2. Soft wood plantations in Uganda are mainly used to provide

- a.
- b. tannin.
- c. plywood.
- d. pulp.



poles.

3. Physical weathering in semi-arid areas of East Africa is mainly due to
 - a. overgrazing.
 - b. strong winds.
 - c. temperature changes.
 - d. de-vegetation.
4. Which of the following fish preservation methods are mostly used in East Africa?
 - a. Smoking.
 - b. Salting.
 - c. Refrigeration.
 - d. Canning.
5. Which of the following industries is an example of a primary industry?
 - a. Textiles.
 - b. Fishing.
 - c. Food processing.
 - d. Tourism.
6. Which of the following features are found in the upper course of a river?
 - a. Levees and truncated spurs.
 - b. Pot holes and levees.
 - c. Waterfalls and interlocking spurs.
 - d. Waterfalls and slip-off slopes.
7. The Karamoja region is sparsely populated mainly because of
 - a. unreliable rainfall.
 - b. high temperatures.
 - c. poor soils.
 - d. food shortage.

8. The main two reasons for the dominance of subsistence farming in Uganda are
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| a. inadequate funds. | c. poor transport. |
| b. conservative attitude. | d. limited market. |
9. Which of the following areas in East Africa is known for tea growing?
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| a. Liwale. | c. Maracha. |
| b. Takaba. | d. Kericho. |
10. Large areas of Central Tanzania are mainly used for growing annual crops due to
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| a. absence of markets. | c. fertile soils. |
| b. presence of pests and diseases. | d. a long dry season. |
11. Which of the following is the most widespread agent of erosion in East Africa?
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| a. wind action. | c. wave action. |
| b. glaciation. | d. running water. |
12. Lake Nakuru national park has been established mainly to conserve
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| a. white Rhinos. | c. crocodiles. |
| b. crested cranes. | d. flamingoes. |

Which one of the following mountains in East Africa was formed by faulting?

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| a. Kenya. | c. Longonot. |
| b. Usambara. | d. Kilimanjaro. |

Which one of the following waterfalls is found on River Nile?

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| a. Kindaruma. | c. Sezibwa. |
| b. Bujjagali | d. Kalambo. |

13. Chemical weathering in East Africa mainly occurs in areas of
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| a. high latitudes. |
| b. very low rainfall totals. |
| c. very low temperatures. |
| d. high temperatures. |

The glaciated Rwenzori mountain landscape is mostly important for

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| a. hunting. |
| b. tourism. |
| c. agriculture. |
| d. settlement. |

The major factor influencing population distribution in East Africa is

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| a. soil. |
| b. drainage. |
| c. vegetation. |
| d. climate. |

The tourist industry in Uganda has improved mainly because of

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| a. rehabilitation of roads. |
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- b. improved political climate.
- c. increased advertisement.
- d. renovation of up-country hotels.

Which one of the following types of lakes was formed due to glaciation?

- a. Ox-bow lakes.
- b. Crater lakes.
- c. Lagoons.
- d. Tarns.

Savannah grasslands in East Africa are mainly used for

- a. bee-keeping.
- b. nomadic pastoralism.
- c. hunting.
- d. charcoal burning.

Which of the following exotic tree species is most widely planted in Uganda?

- a. Wattle.
- b. Cypress.
- c. Spruce.
- d. Eucalyptus.

Which of the following heavy industries are found in East Africa ?

- a. Textiles and food-processing.
- b. Ship-building and textiles.
- c. Ship-building and car assembly.
- d. Food processing and car assembly.

The major problem resulting from rapid urbanization in Kenya is

- a. unemployment.
- b. shortage of agricultural land.
- c. shortage of accommodation.
- d. poor sanitation.

The major source of energy used in Kenya's industries is

- a. geothermal.
- b. thermal.
- c. hydro-electricity.
- d. solar.

Which of the following explains why population density of Northern Kenya is lower than that around Lake Victoria?

- a. Hostile tribes and hot climate.
- b. Low rainfall and infertile soils.
- c. Low rainfall and thin vegetation.
- d. Hot climate and diseases.

Which of the following processes leads to the formation of lateritic soils?

- a. Leaching.
- b. Sedimentation.

- c. Deposition.
- d. Erosion.

Fishing on Lake Turkana has been greatly improved through

- a. introduction of new fish species.
- b. use of modern fishing gear.
- c. improvement of roads in the region.
- d. formation of co-operative unions for fishermen.

Which one of the following rocks is formed from animal remains?

- a. Sandstone.
- b. Coral limestone.
- c. Coal.
- d. Boulder clay.

A delta formed at the mouth of the river is a result of

- a. rejuvenation.
- b. salinisation.
- c. lateral erosion.
- d. deposition.

Which of the following lakes has the richest tilapia fishing ground in East Africa ?

- a. Wamala.
- b. Tanganyika.
- c. Kyoga.
- d. Naivasha.

Which of the following minerals are found in Tororo?

- a. Iron-ore and phosphates.
- b. Limestone and beryl.
- c. Iron-ore and beryl.
- d. Phosphates and limestone.

Isohyets are lines drawn on a map joining places of the same

- a. rainfall.
- b. temperature.
- c. humidity.
- d. pressure.

Which of the following is Uganda's leading invisible export?

- a. Skilled labour.
- b. Tourism.
- c. Cocaine.
- d. Hydro-electricity.

Which of the following is the major tourist attraction in East Africa?

- a. Climate.
- b. Flora and fauna.
- c. Mountain scenery.
- d. Cultural sites.

Which of the following crops in East Africa grow well in areas of low rainfall?

- a. Sisal
- b. Cotton
- c. Pyrethrum.
- d. Tea