

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

There are 30 compulsory questions. Each questions carries one mark. Answer to this part must be written in the answer booklet provided.

SET 1

1. Migrations from Kigezi are mainly a result of
 - A. Unemployment
 - B. Land shortage
 - C. Soil erosion
 - D. Pests and Diseases

2. The major problem facing railway transport in East Africa is
 - A. Competition with road transport
 - B. High fuel costs
 - C. Inadequate capital
 - D. Limited skilled labour

3. Which one of the following rocks is used in the construction of tarmac roads?
 - A. Laterite
 - B. Sandstone
 - C. Shale
 - D. Granite

4. The weight of air pushing on the earth's surface called.
 - A. Insolation
 - B. Atmospheric pressure
 - C. Precipitation
 - D. Relative humidity

5. The major reason for wildlife conservation in East Africa is
 - A. Earning foreign exchange
 - B. Promoting good international relationship
 - C. Employing the people

- D. Advertising goods and services abroad
6. Nomadic pastoralism is practised in the Masai land mainly because of
- A. Low quality pastures
 - B. Unreliable rainfall
 - C. Pests and diseases
 - D. Large tracts of land
7. The Usambara mountain was formed by a process of
- A. Warping
 - B. Erosion
 - C. Faulting
 - D. Vulcanicity
8. Which one of the following crops grows well in areas of low rainfall?
- A. Rice
 - B. Sisal
 - C. Tea
 - D. Pyrethrum
9. The major factor favouring the growth of Bamboo forest in East Africa is
- A. Altitude
 - B. Soils
 - C. Drainage
 - D. Climate
10. Which one of the following is true about horticulture farming?
- A. Uses plenty of machinery
 - B. Needs plenty of cheap labour
 - C. Grown on large pieces of land
 - D. Needs quick means of transport

11. The major tourist attraction in East Africa is the
- A. Warm, sunny climate
 - B. Beautiful mountain scenery
 - C. Abundant wildlife
 - D. Historical sites
12. Which one of the following minerals in East Africa is used in the manufacture of fertilisers?
- A. Soda ash
 - B. Coal
 - C. Phosphates
 - D. Flouspars
13. The Nandi escarpment in Kenya was formed by the process of
- A. Vulcanicity
 - B. Faulting
 - C. Folding
 - D. Warping
14. Industrialisation in Uganda can be achieved by
- A. Encouraging foreign investment
 - B. Improving the transport network
 - C. Training industrial workers
 - D. Establishing industrial parks
15. The major problem faced by fish farmers in Uganda is
- A. Shortage of capital
 - B. Limited market
 - C. Shortage of skilled labour
 - D. Limited land to construct fish ponds
16. Which one of the following towns is located along the coast of East Africa?

- A. Musoma
- B. Lamu
- C. Bukoba
- D. Mwanza

17. The major factor limiting Commercial Agricultural production in Uganda is

- A. Poor transport network
- B. Pests and diseases
- C. Inadequate rainfall
- D. Limited capital

18. Which one of the following Coastal Land form is formed by Wave deposition?

- A. Cliff
- B. Beach
- C. Stack
- D. Arch

19. Fish exports from Uganda are transported by

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

20. The major problem faced by the people living on the slopes of Mt. Elgon is

- A. Cold temperatures
- B. Shortage of wood fuel
- C. Occurrence of landslides
- D. Decline in Crop yields

21. Which one of the following industries in East Africa is located near the source of raw materials?

- A. Steel rolling

- B. Sugar processing
- C. Grain milling
- D. Textile manufacture

22. The low rainfall received in the rift valley areas of East Africa is a result of

- A. Flat relief
- B. Scarcity vegetation
- C. Human activities
- D. Rain shadow effect

23. Which of the following factors has caused rapid population increase in Uganda?

- A. High birth rates
- B. Political stability
- C. Improved medical services
- D. Increased food production

24. The traditional fishing method used in the swampy areas of East Africa is

- A. Beach seining
- B. Trawling
- C. Spearing
- D. Long lining

25. The process by which minerals are transported to the lower layers of the soil profile is known as

- A. Leaching
- B. Erosion
- C. Capillarity
- D. Weathering

26. Dredging method is used in the mining of

- A. Copper
- B. Soda ash

- C. Petroleum
- D. Limestone

27. Nairobi City is mainly important as a centre of

- A. Communication
- B. Tourism activities
- C. Commerce
- D. Cultural activities

28. The type of climate which is characterised by alternating wet and dry season is

- A. Semi desert
- B. Montane
- C. Equatorial
- D. Tropical savannah

29. Which fish landing site is found on Lake Tanganyika?

- A. Butiaba
- B. Mwanza
- C. Kisumu
- D. Kigoma

30. The extensive loss of forest vegetation in East Africa has been mainly caused by

- A. Mining and quarrying
- B. Agricultural activities
- C. Brick making
- D. Charcoal burning

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SET 2

1. Most of the areas in East Africa with the highest population density have fertile soils and
 - A. Mineral deposits
 - B. Railway transport
 - C. Reliable rainfall
 - D. Cool temperatures
2. A flat area of deposited materials formed in the old stage of a river is known as
 - A. Levee
 - B. Meander
 - C. Slip off slope
 - D. Flood plain
3. Chemical weathering in East Africa is most common
 - A. In semi-arid regions
 - B. In glaciated areas
 - C. A long the coastal region
 - D. In humid tropical areas
4. Isotherms are lines drawn on a map to show areas of the same
 - A. Humidity
 - B. Rainfall
 - C. Temperature
 - D. Pressure
5. The dominant Crop grown on the Kilombero valley irrigation scheme is

- A. Tea
 - B. Cotton
 - C. Rice
 - D. Sugar cane
6. Industrial development is higher in Kenya than Uganda because Uganda has
- A. Unskilled labour
 - B. Limited capital
 - C. Narrow market
 - D. Poor transport
7. Which of the following forest types is found along the East African Coast?
- A. Equatorial forests
 - B. Montane forests
 - C. Mangrove forests
 - D. Bamboo forests
8. Which of the following factors has been mainly responsible for the development of the tourist industry in East Africa?
- A. A variety of tourist attractions
 - B. Favourable geographical location
 - C. Good transport network
 - D. Favourable political climate
9. The western rift valley in East Africa is Sparsely Populated mainly because of
- A. Poor soils
 - B. Rugged terrain
 - C. Tsetse fly infestation

D. Unreliable rainfall

10. Which of the following is a volcanic land form?

- A. Spit
- B. Crater
- C. Corrie
- D. Bluff

11. The removal of soluble minerals from the surface to the bottom layers of soil is called.

- A. Siltation
- B. Weathering
- C. Erosion
- D. Leaching

12. Tabora receives its rainfall season during the month of

- A. November to March
- B. August to December
- C. July to November
- D. March to July

13. Which one of these crops grows well in areas of Uganda receiving rainfall of less than 625 mm of rainfall in a year?

- A. Rice
- B. Sorghum
- C. Tea
- D. Pyrethrum

14. Industries in East Africa which produce perishable goods have been located in areas with

- A. Raw materials
- B. Hydro-electricity
- C. Market
- D. Labour

15. Tropical rain forests in East Africa have been extensively destroyed due to

- 1. Increased demand for cultivable land
- 2. The need for wood fuel
- 3. The increase in wild animals
- 4. Lack of government policy

- A. 2 and 4
- B. 3 and 4
- C. 1 and 3
- D. 1 and 2

16. Which of the following fish types are obtained from marine fisheries?

- A. Tilapia and Nile perch
- B. Sardine and Tuna
- C. Lung fish and Lobsters
- D. Mackerel and Tilapia

17. Wild life conservation refers to the

- A. Protection of animals and plants
- B. Expansion of game reserves and parks
- C. Adoption of strict anti-poaching laws
- D. Eviction of encroachers from forest reserves

18. Which of the following ports are found on Lake Victoria

- A. Musoma and Kipili

- B. Nkasi and Mwanza
- C. Muhoro and Bukoba
- D. Manda and Kisumu

19. East African countries trade more with European countries than amongst themselves, because they

- A. Produce similar commodities
- B. Have limited market
- C. Prefer goods from Europe
- D. Have a poor internal communication network

20. Which of the following towns in Kenya is found in the northern hemisphere?

- A. Thika
- B. Kisumu
- C. Kakamega
- D. Nakuru

21. Which one of the following rocks in East Africa is sedimentary?

- A. Limestone
- B. Basalt
- C. Obsidian
- D. Slate

22. The sum of daily rainfall totals recorded in a month is referred to as

- A. Mean monthly rainfall
- B. Total monthly rainfall
- C. Mean annual rainfall
- D. Total annual rainfall

23. Nomadic pastoralism in East Africa is carried out in areas receiving rainfall of

- A. Over 1500mm per annum
- B. Between 1000 and 1500mm per annum
- C. Between 750 and 1000mm per annum
- D. Less than 750mm per annum

24. Kenya has a low hydro-electricity power generation capacity because of

- A. Absence of permanent rivers
- B. Competition from biogas
- C. Fluctuations in the river regimes
- D. Low level of technology

25. Which of the following factors has greatly influenced the distribution of natural vegetation in East Africa?

- A. Climate
- B. Latitude
- C. Drainage
- D. Soils

26. The Tanzanian portion of Lake Victoria has the largest fish catch because it has the

- A. Greatest number of canoes
- B. Longest shore line
- C. Most developed fishing methods
- D. Largest number of landing sites

27. Railway transport is popular in East Africa because it is

- A. Secure
- B. Regular

- C. Flexible
- D. Cheaper

28. The Southern and Western slopes of Mt. Elgon are densely populated because they

1. Receive high rainfall
2. Have volcanic soils
3. Have terraced slopes
4. Are served by roads

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 1 and 2
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 3 and 4

29. Which of the following rocks is most resistant to erosion?

- A. Sandstone
- B. Marble
- C. Quartzite
- D. Limestone

30. The greatest problem facing tea growers in Kericho is

- A. Limited labour
- B. Hailstone
- C. Poor drainage
- D. Price fluctuation

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SET 3

1. The problem of rapid population growth in Kigezi highland can be best controlled by
 - A. Family planning
 - B. Change in land tenure system
 - C. Encourage outward migration
 - D. Educating the masses

2. Which of the following is an igneous rock?
 - A. Limestone
 - B. Slate
 - C. Shale
 - D. Granite

3. Which one of the following is a tributary of river Rufiji?

- A. Aswa
- B. Galana
- C. Kilombero
- D. Ruvuma

4. Landslides in the highland areas of the East Africa are mainly caused by?

- A. Earth quakes
- B. Heavy rainfall
- C. Cultivation on slopes
- D. Use of explosives

5. Which one of the following is a marine type of fish?

- A. Tilapia
- B. Catfish
- C. Lungfish
- D. Mackerel

6. The amount of water vapour in the atmosphere is called?

- A. Pressure
- B. Rainfall
- C. Humidity
- D. Cloud cover

7. Which one of the following activities is the major threat to wetlands in east Africa?
- A. Cultivation
 - B. Industrialization
 - C. Animal grazing
 - D. Mining and quarrying
8. The major factor which led to the location of the cobalt processing plant in Kasere is the presence of
- A. Market
 - B. Labour
 - C. Power
 - D. Raw materials
9. Which one of the following stations in East Africa receives rainfall in two seasons per year?
- A. Gulu
 - B. Dodoma
 - C. Bukoba
 - D. Wajir
10. Which one of the following factors best explains the uneven distribution of population in Kenya?
- A. Poorly developed transport network

- B. Variation in rainfall
- C. Land tenure system
- D. Difference in soil fertility

11. The main factor responsible for the development of soil catena in East Africa is?

- A. Climate
- B. Vegetation
- C. Relief
- D. Time

12. Which one of the following part in east Africa is direct linked to Zambia by railway line?

- A. Mombasa
- B. Tanga
- C. Mtwara
- D. Dar- es- salaam

13. The main problem facing fishing in Lake Kyoga is?

- A. Over fishing
- B. Pollution
- C. Water hyacinth
- D. Fish predators

14. Which one of the following types of transport in East Africa is commonly used

for the movement of bulky goods?

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

15. The major problem facing communities living near conservation areas is?

- A. Presence of tsetse flies
- B. Destruction of crops by wild animals
- C. Conflicts with game rangers
- D. Limited land for agricultural expansion

16. Which one of the following trees species is commonly found in the savannah region of East Africa?

- A. Ebony
- B. Mahogany
- C. Acacia
- D. Mangrove

17. The type of vegetation in east Africa characterized by tall grass and scattered trees is?

- A. Bush and thicket
- B. Rain forest
- C. Heath and moorland

D. Savannah woodland

18. Which one of the following cash crop is exported by the three East Africa Countries?

- A. Tea
- B. Sisal
- C. Cloves
- D. Vanilla

19. Dairy farming is carried out in the Kenya highlands mainly because of the presence of?

- A. Good pastures
- B. Cool climate
- C. A large market
- D. Cheap labour

20. Which one of the following process was responsible for the formation of cirques in east Africa?

- A. Folding
- B. Faulting
- C. Glaciation
- D. Vulcanicity

21. The main factor encouraging the development in East Africa is?

- A. Increasing determine for vegetables
- B. Improved transport facilities
- C. Improved technology
- D. Availability of skilled labour

22. Which one of the following coastal features is formed as a result of wave deposition?

- A. Geos
- B. Stacks
- C. Arches
- D. Sand bars

23. The mineral obtained from coral reefs along the east African coast is?

- A. Coal
- B. Limestone
- C. Peat
- D. Salt

24. Which of the following factors has mainly limited the development of heavy industries in east Africa?

- A. High costs of production
- B. Narrow domestic market
- C. Low level of technology
- D. Poor transport network

25. Modernization of agriculture in east Africa is mainly facing the problem of?

- A. Limited capital
- B. Unskilled labour
- C. Land tenure system
- D. Poor transport system

26. Which of the following method is commonly used in preserving fish in east Africa?

- A. Sun drying
- B. Smoking
- C. Salting
- D. Frying

27. Equatorial forests in east Africa here been mainly cleared for?

- A. Settlement
- B. Industrial development
- C. Road construction
- D. Agriculture

28. Which one of the following winds is responsible for the dry conditions experienced in north western Kenya?

- A. North- east trades
- B. South- east trades
- C. South- west monsoons

D. Westerly winds

29. Bwindi impenetrable forest national park is visited by tourists mainly because of its?

A. Chimpanzees

B. Gorillas

C. Monkeys

D. Baboons

30. Which one of the following is the major problem factor facing trade among east African countries?

A. Trade restriction

B. Smuggling of goods

C. Use of different currencies

D. Production of similar goods

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SET 4

1. The Island of Zanzibar is densely populated mainly because of

A. Nature of soils

B. Heavy rainfall

C. Tourism

D. Trade

2. Which one of the following Fault line scarps is found in the western rift valley?
 - A. Aberdares
 - B. Butiaba
 - C. Elgeyo
 - D. Kilosa – msolwa

3. Weathering by exfoliation occurs as a result of
 - A. Carbonation
 - B. Frost action
 - C. Temperature changes
 - D. Action by living organism

4. Which one of the following places in East Africa experiences a dry season from November to March?
 - A. Lindi
 - B. Gulu
 - C. Dodoma
 - D. Entebbe

5. The type of land use found in the Semi-arid areas of East Africa is
 - A. Livestock farming
 - B. Plantation farming
 - C. Forestry
 - D. Fish farming

6. Which one of the following minerals in East Africa is mined by the Open Cast Method?
 - A. Soda ash
 - B. Diamonds
 - C. Coal
 - D. Copper

7. The Savannah areas of East Africa are mainly used for
- A. Hunting
 - B. Bee keeping
 - C. Wild life conservation
 - D. Forest conservation
8. The most common method of fish preservation used in East Africa is
- A. Smoking
 - B. Salting
 - C. Sun drying
 - D. Freezing
9. Which of the following National Parks in Kenya is used for protection of the white Rhino?
- A. Tsavo
 - B. Amboseli
 - C. Nairobi
 - D. Meru
10. The most dominant soil component which is found in the A horizon is
- A. Humus
 - B. Minerals
 - C. Water
 - D. Air
11. The spread of desert conditions in East Africa can best be controlled by
- A. Setting up irrigation schemes
 - B. Afforestation and re-afforestation programmes

- C. Providing alternative sources of fuel
- D. Establishing ranches

12. Which one of the following Coastal features is a result of wave deposition?

- A. Stack
- B. Cave
- C. Arch
- D. Beach

13. Which of the following is the greatest threat to tropical rain forests in Uganda?

- A. Destruction by Wild animals
- B. Seasonal outbreaks of fire
- C. Competition of pests and diseases
- D. Existence of pests and diseases

14. Which one of the following factors greatly hinders transport a long River Nile?

- A. Presence of waterfalls
- B. Existence of crocodiles
- C. Strong winds
- D. Floating vegetation

15. Rapid population increase in Uganda is mainly due to

- A. Decline in inter-tribal wars
- B. Increased immigration
- C. Improved medical facilities
- D. High fertility rates

16. Which of the following is an igneous rock?

- A. Schist
- B. Mudstone
- C. Granite
- D. Slate

17. Wetlands in East Africa are mainly conserved for

- A. Regulating the climate
- B. Providing building materials
- C. Providing fish
- D. Attracting tourists

18. Which of the following areas in Tanzania is important for the growing of pyrethrum?

- A. Lake Victoria shores
- B. Southern highlands
- C. The coastal areas
- D. Rift valley floor

19. The sparse population in Western Tanzania is a result of

- A. Remoteness of the area
- B. Depopulation by slave raids
- C. Unreliable rainfall
- D. Tsetse fly infestation

20. Which one of the following cash crops is grown in Northern Uganda?

- A. Tea
- B. Sisal
- C. Cotton
- D. Pyrethrum

21. The establishment of small – scale industries in East Africa has mainly contributed to
- A. Rural development
 - B. Creation of employment
 - C. Reduction in rural – urban migration
 - D. Development of skills by local people
22. The lake in East Africa which is most important for transport is
- A. Lake Kyoga
 - B. Lake Turkana
 - C. Lake Tanganyika
 - D. Lake Victoria
23. Which of the following is the major factor affecting the development of road transport in East Africa?
- A. Limited capital
 - B. Few economic activities
 - C. Sparse population
 - D. Low level of technology
24. The vegetation type in East Africa which has fall grass with scattered trees is called
- A. Semi-desert vegetation
 - B. Savannah grassland
 - C. Heath and moorland
 - D. Savannah woodlands
25. Which one of the following is the largest industries establishment at Kisumu?

- A. Petroleum refining
- B. Motor vehicle assembly
- C. Cement works
- D. Leather tanning

26. The major problem faced by fishermen on Lake Kyoga is

- A. Presence of Crocodiles
- B. Shallow waters
- C. Floating vegetation
- D. Strong winds

27. The National Park in Uganda which is most affected by the problem of remoteness is

- A. Mt. Elgon
- B. Kibale
- C. Bwindi
- D. Kidepo

28. Which one of the following towns has a motor vehicle assembly factory in East Africa?

- A. Jinja
- B. Arusha
- C. Mombasa
- D. Nakuru

29. The type of clouds which is associated with thunderstorm is

- A. Cumulus
- B. Altocumulus
- C. Cirrostratus
- D. Cumulonimbus

30. Gold in East Africa is not exploited on a large scale because
- A. The method of mining is expensive
 - B. World market prices keep changing
 - C. Of competition from other producers
 - D. The deposits are small quantities

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SET 5

1. The major problem faced in areas of East Africa with a high population density is
 - A. Tribal conflicts
 - B. Decline in the standards of living
 - C. Land fragmentation
 - D. Increased unemployment

2. Which of the following Coastal landforms in East Africa were formed by wave deposition?
 - A. Beaches and Spits
 - B. Caves and blow holes
 - C. Arches and stacks
 - D. Cliffs and geos

3. Which of the following is a Sedimentary rock?
 - A. Granite
 - B. Sandstone
 - C. Marble
 - D. Basalt

4. Which one of the following cattle diseases is spread by tsetse flies?
 - A. Rinderpest
 - B. East Coast Fever
 - C. Anthrax
 - D. Nagana

5. The most suitable method of extracting minerals that occur close to the surface is

- A. Opencast
 - B. Adit
 - C. Drilling
 - D. Filtration
6. Tarns on the glaciated mountains of East Africa have been used mainly for
- A. Tourism
 - B. Fishing
 - C. Research
 - D. Water supply
7. The type of forests found at the coast of East Africa is known as
- A. Bamboo
 - B. Temperate
 - C. Mangrove
 - D. Montane
8. Which of the following fish landing sites is found on the shores of Lake Albert?
- A. Katunguru
 - B. Rwenshama
 - C. Namasale
 - D. Wanseko
9. The major factor limiting local tourism in East Africa is
- A. Low income levels
 - B. Inadequate information
 - C. Shortage of accommodation
 - D. Political instability
10. Which of the following lakes in East Africa is found in the rift valley?
- A. Kyoga

- B. Wamala
- C. Rukwa
- D. Bisina

11. The low rate of chemical weathering in North Eastern Uganda is due to

- A. Dry climate conditions
- B. Flat topography
- C. Resistant rocks
- D. Limited human activities

12. Which of the following human activities has mainly led to environment degradation in North Eastern Uganda?

- A. Building settlements
- B. Animal rearing
- C. Uncontrolled hunting
- D. Bush burning

13. Which of the following districts in Uganda has the highest population density?

- A. Mbale
- B. Gulu
- C. Masindi
- D. Iganga

14. The major factor which favoured the location of kilombero Sugar Plantation

- A. Presence of fertile soils
- B. Gentle relief for mechanisation
- C. Government policy to open up remote areas
- D. Presence of water for irrigation

15. The major problem facing hydro-electricity generation at Owen falls (Nalubale) dam in Uganda is

- A. High costs of operation
- B. Presence of water hyacinth
- C. Changing water levels
- D. Narrow market for power

16. The product obtained from the forest plantations in Kenya is

- A. Paper
- B. Timber
- C. Medicine
- D. Charcoal

17. Which of the following fish species in East Africa is mainly caught in the swamps?

- A. Tilapia
- B. Mudfish
- C. Dagaa
- D. Nile perch

18. Atmospheric pressure at a weather station is measured in units called

- A. Millibars
- B. Percentages
- C. Millimetres
- D. Degrees

The major problem facing the port of Dar – es – salaam is

- A. Shortage of warehouses
- B. Limited land for expansion
- C. Pollution from oil spills
- D. Poor docking facilities

19. Which of the following exports from Uganda are transported by air?

- A. Pineapples

- B. Coffee
- C. Sugar
- D. Minerals

20. Which one of the following volcanoes is found outside the rift valley in East Africa?

- A. Meru
- B. Longonot
- C. Elgon
- D. Muhavura

21. The reduction of infant mortality rate in East Africa is mainly due to improved

- A. Medical services
- B. Child nutrition
- C. Income levels
- D. Family life education

22. Which of the following industries in East Africa use water as a raw material?

- A. Textile mills
- B. Breweries
- C. Sisal factory
- D. Leather tanning

23. The most common type of exotic tree species grown in East Africa is

- A. Wattle
- B. Cypress
- C. Pine
- D. Eucalyptus

24. Farmers in the highland areas of East Africa practise agriculture on small holdings mainly because of

- A. Lack of skilled labour
- B. Inadequate capital
- C. Limited land
- D. Lack of market

25. Which of the following towns in Uganda has a soft drinks factory?

- A. Mbarara
- B. Gulu
- C. Kasese
- D. Tororo

26. Which one of the following factors limits fish farming in Uganda?

- A. Unskilled labour
- B. Limited capital
- C. Narrow market
- D. Low fish prices

27. The major economic activity which has led to the destruction of wetlands in East Africa is

- A. Brick making
- B. Fishing
- C. Animal rearing
- D. Tourism

28. Limestone rocks are weathered by the process of

- A. Hydration
- B. Oxidation
- C. Carbonation
- D. Hydrolysis

29. Which of the following industries in East Africa is agro – based?
- A. Pharmaceuticals
 - B. Electronics
 - C. Plastics manufacturing
 - D. Clothing and textile
30. The Mobuku river in Kasese is important for
- A. Irrigation
 - B. Fishing
 - C. Navigation
 - D. Tourism
31. The method of preserving fish commonly used in East Africa is
- A. Freezing
 - B. Salting
 - C. Smoking
 - D. Frying
32. Which one of the following game reserves is found in Kenya?
- A. Matheniko
 - B. Selous
 - C. Ugalla
 - D. Masai mara
33. The type of clouds associated with thunder storms in East Africa is
- A. Cirro-stratus
 - B. Alto-stratus
 - C. Cumulo-nimbus
 - D. Cirro-cumulus
34. Which of the following crops is grown in Zanzibar Island?
- A. Cloves

- B. Pyrethrum
- C. Sugarcanes
- D. Cotton

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SET 6

1. Central Tanzania is sparsely populated mainly because of
 - A. Infertile soils
 - B. Unreliable rainfall
 - C. Presence of tsetse flies
 - D. Existence of woodland vegetation

2. Which 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. Scarcity vegetation
 - D. Granitic rocks
4. Which 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 hydroelectricity 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 area 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 Arete

13. Which of the following is a 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 African rivers is

- A. Presence of floating vegetation
- B. Variation in the volume of the water
- C. Presence of waterfalls
- 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 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

20. Which of the following rivers in East Africa has Ox-bow lakes?

- A. Kafu
- B. Nzoia

- C. Tana
- D. Kagera

21. The largest game reserve in Tanzania is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. Leaching in Equatorial regions of East Africa produces

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

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

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

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

- A. Beautiful scenery
- B. Historical sites
- C. Wild life
- D. Culture

28. Kenya's population is unevenly distributed mainly because of the differences in

- A. Soil fertility
- B. Transport network
- C. Economic activities
- D. Climatic conditions

29. The major problem hindering agricultural modernization in East Africa is

- A. Poor transport
- B. Limited capital
- C. Poor technology

D. Narrow market

30. Which of the following forests is found in Western Uganda?

A. Budongo

B. Zoka

C. Abera

D. Mabira

31. 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

32. 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

33. Which one of the following processes were responsible for the formation of Lake Victoria?

A. Faulting

B. Vulcanicity

C. Down warping

D. Deposition

34. Sisal growing in Tanzania has declined mainly due to

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

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

There are 30 compulsory questions. Each questions carries one mark. Answer to this part must be written in the answer booklet provided.

SET 7

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 highland
- C. In the Miombo woodlands
- D. A long the coast

3. Which of the following lakes in East Africa was formed by glaciation?

- 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 harbour
 - D. Poor roads

8. Gulu is hotter than port 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 raids
 - B. Existence of water weeds
 - C. Changes in water volume
 - D. Deposition 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 manpower
- 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. Afforestation 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. Crete
- 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

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

- A. Kisumu
- B. Kasese
- 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 diversity
- D. Fauna and flora

27. Masai land 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 53, 66,
69

- A. Rift valley
- B. Gorge
- C. Floral
- 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 Lake 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

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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SET 8

1. The volcanic highlands of East Africa are densely populated mainly due to
 - A. Fertile soils
 - B. Cool climate
 - C. Beautiful scenery
 - D. Mineral deposits
2. Which one of the following lakes in Uganda was found as a result of faulting?
 - A. Wamala
 - B. Albert
 - C. Bunyonyi
 - D. Kyoga
3. The type of soil formed in an area mainly depends upon
 - A. Parent rock
 - B. Relief
 - C. Time

- D. Vegetation
4. Which of the following weather elements is measured and recorded in Millibars?
 - A. Temperature
 - B. Humidity
 - C. Air pressure
 - D. Rainfall
 5. The major problem facing nomadic pastoralists in East Africa is
 - A. Wild animals
 - B. Diseases
 - C. Poor soils
 - D. Unreliable rainfall
 6. Which of the following minerals is mined around Tororo?
 - A. Wolfram
 - B. Phosphates
 - C. Cobalt
 - D. Tin
 7. The Cobalt industry was established at Kasese because of the existence of
 - A. Raw materials
 - B. A railway line
 - C. A large market
 - D. Cheap labour
 8. Which of the following factors has led to the loss of vegetation cover in the Kenya Highlands?
 - A. Pests and diseases
 - B. Wild animals
 - C. Climate change
 - D. Human activities
 9. The development of Mombasa as an important industrial center has been mainly due to
 - A. Cheap source of thermal power

- B. Availability of minerals deposits
 - C. Well-developed transport network
 - D. Ready market provided by a dense population
10. Which one of the following methods is used by large-scale companies to preserve fish at the coast of East Africa?
- A. Refrigeration
 - B. Smoking
 - C. Salting
 - D. Canning
11. The development of the tourist industry in East Africa has been mainly favoured by
- A. Liberation of economies
 - B. Increased advertisement
 - C. Presence of varied wildlife
 - D. Well-developed hotels
12. Which of the following means of transport in East African is mostly suitable for the transportation of bulky commodities?
- A. Railways
 - B. Air
 - C. Pipeline
 - D. Road
13. Which of the following types of fish is found in the Inland fresh waters of East Africa?
- A. Halibut
 - B. Tuna
 - C. Prawns
 - D. Dagaa
14. North-Western Kenya is sparsely populated mainly because of
- A. Presence of diseases
 - B. Semi-arid climate
 - C. Remoteness
 - D. Absence of minerals

15. The process of leaching involves
- A. Movement of minerals to the sub-soil
 - B. Weathering of rocks by temperature change
 - C. Addition of organic matter to the soil
 - D. Erosion of top-soil by water
16. Which of the following types of lakes in East Africa was formed by volcanic activity?
- A. Tarn
 - B. Ox-bow lake
 - C. Lagoon
 - D. Crater lake
17. Which of the following factors best explains why Kampala has higher temperatures than Nairobi?
- A. Kampala is near Lake Victoria
 - B. Nairobi is far from the Equator
 - C. Kampala is at low altitude
 - D. Nairobi has dense cloud cover
18. Horticulture is carried out near the Urban areas of East Africa due to the available of
- A. Fertile soils
 - B. Skilled labour
 - C. Ready market
 - D. Abundant capital
19. Which of the following industries is raw material oriented?
- A. Cement manufacturing
 - B. Shoe making
 - C. Breweries
 - D. Bakery
20. The savannah vegetation in East Africa is characterised by
- A. Short evergreen trees

- B. Thick thorny bush and scrub
- C. Tall trees with buttress roots
- D. Tall grass with scattered trees

21. Which of the following lakes yields the largest fish catch in East Africa?

- A. Tanganyika
- B. George
- C. Victoria
- D. Albert

22. The major mineral exported by Tanzania is

- A. Coal
- B. Diamonds
- C. Gold
- D. Iron ore

23. A depositional feature joined to the bay at one end with the other end projecting into the sea is called a

- A. Spit
- B. Bar
- C. Beach
- D. Tombolo

24. Navigation along the rivers of East Africa has mainly been affected by

- A. Flooding of the banks
- B. Silting of the channels
- C. Seasonality of the rivers
- D. Narrowness of the valleys

25. Which of the following problems has mainly hindered fishing on Lake Victoria?

- A. Limited fish species
- B. Attacks by pirates
- C. Presence of wild animals

- D. Poor fishing gear
26. The major problem facing the mining industry in East Africa is
- A. Limited capital
 - B. Remoteness
 - C. Poor quality ores
 - D. Low prices
27. Which of the following best explains the low population density in the Miombo woodlands of Tanzania?
- A. Infertile soils
 - B. Presence of tsetse flies
 - C. Poor transport
 - D. Unreliable rainfall
28. Lines drawn on maps joining places with the same atmospheric pressure are called
- A. Isobars
 - B. Isohyets
 - C. Isonephs
 - D. Isotherms
29. Which of the following cash crops grown well in the highland areas of East Africa?
- A. Tobacco
 - B. Cloves
 - C. Pyrethrum
 - D. Cotton
30. There is more erosion in the youthful than in the mature stage of a river because of
- A. Narrow rivers
 - B. Small river load
 - C. Low volume of water
 - D. Steep gradient
31. Which of the following tourist attractions are found at Olorgesailie?
- A. Sand beach

- B. Recreational fishing
- C. Archeological site
- D. Wild life

32. The population around Kinyara Sugar estate has mainly benefited through

- A. Obtaining cheap sugar
- B. The out-growers scheme
- C. The available social services
- D. Marketing their food crops

33. Which of the following describes Equatorial forests?

- A. Tall grass with scattered trees
- B. Drought resist scrub
- C. Needle shaped leaves
- D. Evergreen trees

34. The vegetation type found below 1000 metres on Mt. Kilimanjaro is

- A. Tropical rainforests
- B. Heath and moorland
- C. Savannah Vegetation
- D. Bamboo forests

35. Which one of the following towns in East Africa has a cement processing factory?

- A. Shinyanga
- B. Thika
- C. Mbeya
- D. Hima

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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SET 9

1. The Miombo woodlands are sparsely populated because of
 - A. Poor transport network
 - B. Tsetse fly infestation
 - C. Unreliable rainfall
 - D. Poor drainage
2. Which of the following glacial features in East Africa are a result of deposition?
 - A. Cirques
 - B. Aretes
 - C. Terminal moraines
 - D. Pyramidal peaks
3. Soils in the highland areas of East Africa are fertile because of the presence of
 - A. Volcanic lava
 - B. Heavy rainfall
 - C. Cool temperature
 - D. High levels of humus
4. Which of the following types of climate covers the largest percentage of land area in Kenya?
 - A. Tropical continental
 - B. Semi-arid
 - C. High land sub-tropical
 - D. Modified equatorial
5. The major factor limiting the expansion of area under cropland in Kenya is
 - A. Poor transport
 - B. Pests and diseases
 - C. Water shortage
 - D. Labour shortage

6. Equatorial forests are described as evergreen because
 - A. Their leaves are broad
 - B. Trees grow close together
 - C. The trunks are covered by climbing plants
 - D. Trees shed their leaves at different times of the year
7. Which of the following factors is the greatest problem facing the mining industry in East Africa?
 - A. Exhaustion of mineral deposits
 - B. Inadequate capital
 - C. Frequent mining accidents
 - D. Increasing costs of mining
8. Coral reefs are not found at the mouth of rivers on the East Africa Coast because the water is
 - A. Warm
 - B. Salty
 - C. Shallow
 - D. Muddy
9. Which of the following fish landing sites is found on Lake Kyoga?
 - A. Lwampanga
 - B. Butiaba
 - C. Katunguru
 - D. Majanji
10. Which of the following towns in East Africa is located in the rift valley area?
 - A. Nakuru
 - B. Voi
 - C. Tororo
 - D. Tabora
11. Some areas in East Africa have been gazetted as national parks in order to
 - A. Reduce deforestation

- B. Promote tourism
- C. Control poaching
- D. Provide employment

12. Which of the following commodities is exported through Entebbe airport?

- A. Flowers
- B. Cotton
- C. Coffee
- D. Tea

13. Weathering by frost action in East Africa has been experienced in the

- A. Rift valley areas
- B. Coastal region
- C. Mountainous areas
- D. Central plateau

14. Which of the following crops should be grown near the market?

- A. Tomatoes
- B. Coffee
- C. Pyrethrum
- D. Cotton

15. The method used in the mining of diamonds at Shinyanga is

- A. Shaft
- B. Open cast
- C. Adit
- D. Drilling

16. Which of the following vegetation types covers the largest area of East Africa?

- A. Tropical rainforests
- B. Savannah grasslands
- C. Bush and thicket
- D. Heath and moorland

17. In East Africa, fish farming is mainly practised in

- A. River mouths

- B. Bays
- C. Ponds
- D. Swamps

18. The use of air transport within East Africa is limited by

- A. Few commodities to transport
- B. Few airports and aerodromes
- C. High fares
- D. Competition from road transport

19. Which of the following processes led to the formation of Mount Kilimanjaro?

- A. Folding
- B. Up-warping
- C. Step faulting
- D. Vulcanicity

20. The 2002 census showed Uganda's population size as

- A. 24.7 million
- B. 12.6 million
- C. 35.0 million
- D. 16.6 million

21. The main factor influencing the development of a soil catena in East Africa

- A. Relief
- B. Drainage
- C. Climate
- D. Vegetation

22. Which one of the following is a characteristic of the trees in the Savannah region of East Africa?

- A. Presence of buttress roots
- B. Periodic shedding of leaves
- C. Forming of a dense canopy
- D. Stems of over sixty metres

23. Cashew nuts in East Africa are grown in the

- A. Highland areas

- B. Rift valley areas
 - C. Coastal areas
 - D. Lake Victoria shores
24. The type of erosion which involves uniform removal of soil from a large area is called
- A. Rill erosion
 - B. Sheet erosion
 - C. Splash erosion
 - D. Gully erosion
25. Minimum and maximum temperatures of a place are obtained by using
- A. A barometer
 - B. A hydrometer
 - C. The six's thermometer
 - D. An anemometer
26. Marine fishing at the East African Coast has been affected by
- A. Presence of coral reefs
 - B. Availability of unskilled labour
 - C. Limited fish species
 - D. Lack of mechanized fishing vessels
27. Which one of the following animals in Uganda is faced with the danger of extinction?
- A. Kob
 - B. Rhino
 - C. Zebra
 - D. Giraffe
28. Lake Teleki in Kenya is an example of a
- A. Crater
 - B. Rift valley lake
 - C. Lava dammed lake
 - D. Glacial lake
29. The type of climate East Africa characterized by heavy rainfall well-distributed

throughout the year is called

- A. Montane
- B. Tropical
- C. Equatorial
- D. Monsoon

30. The East African rift valley areas are mainly used for

- A. Animal rearing
- B. Hunting
- C. Bee keeping
- D. Arable farming

31. Which one of the following fish types is exported by East African Countries?

- A. Tilapia
- B. Barbus
- C. Dagaa
- D. Nile perch

32. The problem of traffic congestion in Kampala is being solved by

- A. Constructing flyovers
- B. Encouraging use of public transport
- C. Installing traffic lights
- D. Increasing the number of traffic police

33. Oil refineries in East Africa are found in

- A. Nairobi
- B. Jinja
- C. Mombasa
- D. Eldoret

34. Lugari plantation forests in Western Kenya was established mainly to provide

- A. Raw materials for pulp and paper industry
- B. Fire wood to local population
- C. Wind breaks for homestead
- D. Building poles

35. The major export from East Africa is

- A. Timber
- B. Copper
- C. Coffee
- D. Frozen fish

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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SET 10

1. Population distribution in East Africa is mainly influenced by
 - A. Rainfall
 - B. Temperature
 - C. Vegetation cover
 - D. Relief

2. Which of the following is the process by which a glacier erodes the valley bottom over which it flows?
 - A. Plucking
 - B. Attrition
 - C. Sapping
 - D. Abrasion

3. The weathering process taking place on mount Kenya summit is
 - A. Granular disintegration
 - B. Oxidation
 - C. Frost shattering
 - D. Hydration

4. Which one of the following cloud types is associated with thunderstorms?
 - A. Cumulus
 - B. Cumulonimbus
 - C. Stratocumulus
 - D. Stratus

5. The greatest problem facing nomadic pastoralists in East Africa is
 - A. Water shortage
 - B. Poor animal breeds
 - C. Cattle rustling
 - D. Poor pastures

6. Which one of the following minerals is obtained from copper pyrites at Kilembe?
 - A. Beryllium
 - B. Iron ore
 - C. Tin
 - D. Cobalt

7. Forests are important to the people of East Africa mainly because they
 - A. Provide a habitat for animals
 - B. Protect soil from erosion
 - C. Provide fuel wood
 - D. Are water catchment areas

8. Most tourists are attracted to East Africa because of
 - A. Beautiful scenery
 - B. Varied wild life
 - C. Warm climate
 - D. Sand beaches

9. Which one of the following statements best explains the decline in the use of rail transport in Uganda?
 - A. Vandalisation of railway line
 - B. Expensive to import the wagons
 - C. Existence of alternative routes
 - D. Government policy of privatisation

10. The eroded material deposited along the sides of a glacier is known as
 - A. Ground moraine
 - B. Terminal moraine
 - C. Lateral moraine
 - D. Medial moraine

11. When granitic rocks are subjected to great heat or pressure, they change into

- A. Slate
- B. Gneiss
- C. Quartzite
- D. Graphite

12. The Kasere plains experience dry conditions because

- A. They lie in the rain shadow
- B. Of the influence of the North-East trade winds
- C. Of the absence of water bodies
- D. They lack dense vegetation cover

13. Which one of the following crops in East Africa is grown on plantation?

- A. Tobacco
- B. Coffee
- C. Tea
- D. Cotton

14. Gold mining in Western Kenya is on a small-scale because of

- A. Poor transport system
- B. Small mineral deposits
- C. Low quality of mineral ore
- D. The depth of gold mines

15. Which one of the following is an example of a heavy industry in East Africa?

- A. Textiles
- B. Paper making
- C. Engineering

D. Chemical processing

16. The seven Forks dam is found on river

- A. Pangani
- B. Ruvuma
- C. Nile
- D. Tana

17. Which of the following problems is faced by farmers in Kigezi highlands?

- A. Severe soil erosion
- B. Lack of capital
- C. Few crop varieties
- D. Poor transport

18. Savannah woodlands in East Africa occur in areas receiving rainfall of

- A. Above 1500mm
- B. Between 750 and 1000mm
- C. Between 500 and 750mm
- D. Between 500mm

19. The major threat to wild life conservation in the Semliki National Park is

- A. Scarcity of surface water
- B. Degeneration of pastures
- C. Frequent earth quakes
- D. Encroachment by the people

20. Which of the following pairs of Sedimentary rocks is organically formed

- A. Mudstone and clay
- B. Chalk and limestone
- C. Rocksalt and gypsum

D. Dolomite and gravel

21. The high land areas of East Africa are densely populated mainly because of

- A. High rainfall totals
- B. High fertility rates
- C. Cool temperatures
- D. Improved road networks

22. Which one of the following factors greatly influence rainfall distribution in Kenya?

- A. South-East trade winds
- B. Vegetation cover
- C. Altitude
- D. Inland water bodies

23. The form of erosion in which soil is gradually removed as a thin layer over a large area by surface run off is called

- A. Sheet
- B. Rill
- C. Gully
- D. Rain splash

24. Which one of these features are found in the lower course of a river?

- A. Pot-holes and gorges
- B. Flood plains and Ox-bow lakes
- C. Interlocking spurs and cliffs
- D. Waterfalls and V-shaped

25. Which one of the following industries is found in Nairobi?

- A. Oil refining
- B. Ship repairing
- C. Car assembly
- D. Copper smelting

26. A caldera is formed when

- A. Alternating layers of ash and cinder are deposited around the vent
- B. Magma of high acidic content solidifies to form a cone
- C. Magma flows through numerous fissures
- D. The top of volcanic cone is blown off

27. Shifting cultivation is dying out of East Africa because of

- A. Changes in land tenure system
- B. Increase in population
- C. Strict laws against bush burning
- D. Improvement in farm tools

28. Lines drawn on a maps joining places with the same amount of sunshine are called

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

29. The low development of commercial Agriculture in East Africa is mainly due to

- A. Pests and diseases
- B. Inadequate capital
- C. Limited market
- D. Land fragmentation

30. Which one of the following methods is used in mining limestone in Tororo?

- A. Shaft

- B. Adit
- C. Open cast
- D. Alluvial

31. Mangrove forests are found along the coastal areas of East Africa because of

- A. Water logged conditions
- B. High temperatures
- C. Heavy rainfall
- D. Presence of corals

32. Which one of the following sources of energy has the least effect on the environment?

- A. Coal
- B. Hydro-electricity
- C. Wood fuel
- D. Petroleum

33. The major problem facing the Urban areas of East Africa is

- A. Drug abuse
- B. High crime rate
- C. Water shortage
- D. Poor housing

34. The greatest contribution of tourism to the economy of East Africa is

- A. Promotion of international relations
- B. Preservation of cultural heritage
- C. Provision of foreign exchange
- D. Diversification of the economy

35. Agricultural products from Kisumu port are transported to Mombasa using

- A. Railway transport

- B. Air transport
- C. Road transport
- D. Water transport

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

There are 30 compulsory questions. Each questions carries one mark. Answer to this part must be written in the answer booklet provided

SET 11

1. The areas around lake Victoria are densely populated because of
 - A. Fertile soils
 - B. Absence of tsetse flies
 - C. The presence of many industries
 - D. A warm climate

2. Which one of the following features is found in the glaciated areas of East Africa?
 - A. Corrie
 - B. Tombolo
 - C. Spit
 - D. Estuary

3. Coral limestone is an example of
 - A. An igneous rock
 - B. A sedimentary rock
 - C. A metamorphic rock

D. An extrusive rock

4. Convectional rainfall is received in

A. Kapchorwa

B. Entebbe

C. Kabale

D. Kasese

5. Which one of the following crops grow well in the highland areas of East Africa?

A. Sisal and sugarcane

B. Cotton and maize

C. Tea and cocoa

D. Pyrethrum and wheat

6. The development of small hydro-electricity power in Kenya is mainly intended to

A. Produce enough power for export

B. Supply enough power to rural areas

C. Provide employment to the local population

D. Reduce dependence on imported hydro-electricity

7. Protection of wetlands in East Africa is mainly intended to promote

A. Eco-tourism

B. The crafts industry

C. Environmental conservation

D. Fishing

8. Which of the following fish species is found in fresh waters?

A. Cod

B. Sardines

C. Tilapia

D. Mackerel

9. The number of tourists visiting Bwindi National Park has declined mainly because of

- A. Political instability
- B. Depletion of wild life
- C. Poor road network
- D. Poor accommodation

10. The most flexible means of transport in East Africa is

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

11. Most of the highlands of East Africa are densely populated because of

- A. Relief and drainage
- B. Relief and fertile soils
- C. Cool climate and drainage
- D. Cool climate and fertile soils

12. Lake Bunyonyi and Mutanda are examples

- A. Lava dammed lakes
- B. Erosional lakes
- C. Glacial deposition
- D. Crustal warped lakes

13. Which one of the following are chemical weathering processes?

- A. Exfoliation and frost shattering
- B. Solution and hydration
- C. Block disintegration and exfoliation

D. Frost shattering and oxidation

14. The major factor limiting Agricultural production in Kenya is

- A. Poor transport facilities
- B. Presence of pests and diseases
- C. Inadequate rainfall
- D. Fluctuation of prices

15. Which one of the following are secondary industries?

- A. Sugar refining and fishing
- B. Textile and quarrying
- C. Fishing and quarrying
- D. Textile and sugar refining

16. Softwood forests in Kenya are mainly used for the provision of

- A. Timber
- B. Plywood
- C. Pulp
- D. Firewood

17. Which one of the following towns in Uganda is most affected by air pollution?

- A. Mbale
- B. Mukono
- C. Tororo
- D. Lira

18. Uganda has promoted tourism through the

1. Expansion of national parks
2. Conservation of bio-diversity
3. Improvement of hotels and lodges
4. Liberalisation of the private sector

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 4
- D. 3 and 4

19. Ox-bow lakes in Kenya are found on river

- A. Nzoia
- B. Athi
- C. Tana
- D. Turkwel

20. The main cause of land fragmentation in south-western Uganda is

1. Instalment buying and selling of land
2. High population density
3. Polygamy
4. High fertility rates

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 1 and 4
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 2 and 3

21. Uganda's main export crop is

- A. Cotton
- B. Tea
- C. Coffee
- D. Tobacco

22. The feature formed when a block of the earth's crust is depressed between parallel fault is a

- A. Block mountain
- B. Hanging valley
- C. Tilt block
- D. Rift valley

23. Isotherms are lines on a map to join points with the same

- A. Pressure
- B. Altitude
- C. Temperature
- D. Sunshine

24. Jinja is declining as an industrial centre because of

- 1. Political instability
- 2. Decline in cotton industry
- 3. Departure of entrepreneurs
- 4. Shortage labour

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 1 and 4

25. Miombo woodlands in East Africa are thinly populated because of

- A. Thick forests
- B. Tsetse flies
- C. Remoteness
- D. Unfavourable climate

26. Coral polyps grow well in water which is

- A. Salty

- B. Cold
- C. Warm
- D. Deep

27. The soil formed as result of water deposition is known as

- A. Sandy
- B. Clay
- C. Loamy
- D. Alluvial

28. Coffee grows well on the Northern shores of Lake Victoria because

- 1. Fertile alluvial soils
 - 2. Reliable rainfall
 - 3. Skilled manpower
 - 4. Absence of pests and diseases
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 3 and 4
 - C. 1 and 4
 - D. 2 and 3

29. The method used to extract diamonds at Mwadui is

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

30. The Taita hills in Kenya are densely populated mainly due to

- A. Reliable rainfall
- B. Cool temperature
- C. Fertile soils

D. Efficient transport

31. Which of the following tribes in East Africa are nomadic pastoralist?

- A. Turkana
- B. Iteso
- C. Sukuma
- D. Gogo

32. The most common type of fish caught in Lake Kyoga is

- A. Lung fish
- B. Tilapia
- C. Nile perch
- D. Haplochromis

33. Which of the following are characteristics of Savannah woodland in East Africa?

- 1. Trees shed off their leaves during dry season
 - 2. Trees have needle like leaves
 - 3. Trees are umbrella shaped
 - 4. Trees are straight and very tall
- A. 1 and 4
 - B. 2 and 4
 - C. 1 and 3
 - D. 3 and 2

34. The most commonly method of fishing in East Africa is

- A. Line fishing
- B. Gill – netting
- C. Basket fishing
- D. Drift – netting

35. Which one of the National Parks in East Africa has flamingos as the main

tourist attraction?

- A. Lake Mbuoro
- B. Serengeti
- C. Lake Nakuru
- D. Tsavo

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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SET 12

1. The major factor influencing population distribution in East Africa is
 - A. Soil
 - B. Climate
 - C. Vegetation
 - D. Drainage

2. Which of the following features are found in the upper course of river?
 - A. Waterfalls and interlocking spurs
 - B. Pot holes and levees
 - C. Levees and truncated spurs
 - D. Waterfalls and slip-off slopes

3. Chemical weathering in East Africa mainly occurs in areas of
 - A. Very low temperature
 - B. High latitudes
 - C. High temperature
 - D. Very low rainfall totals

4. Which one of the following crops in East Africa grow well in areas of low rainfall?
 1. Cotton
 2. Sisal
 3. Tea
 4. Pyrethrum
 - A. 1 and 3
 - B. 1 and 2
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. 3 and 4

5. Savannah grasslands in East Africa are mainly used for
- Nomadic pastoralism
 - Charcoal burning
 - Bee keeping
 - Hunting
6. Which of the following fish preservation methods are mostly used in the East Africa?
- Smoking
 - Salting
 - Refrigeration
 - Canning
- 1 and 4
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 1 and 2
7. Fishing in Lake Turkana has been greatly improved through
- Formation of co-operative unions for fishermen
 - Improvement of roads in the region
 - Introduction of new fish species
 - Use of modern fishing gear
- 1 and 4
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 3 and 4
8. Which of the following lakes has the richest tilapia fishing ground in East Africa?
- Tanganyika
 - Wamala

- C. Kyoga
- D. Naivasha

9. Lake Nakuru National Park has been established mainly to conserve;

- A. Flamingos
- B. Crocodiles
- C. White Rhinos
- D. Crested Cranes

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

- A. Low rainfall and infertile soils
- B. Hot climate and diseases
- C. Low rainfall and thin vegetation
- D. Hostile tribes and hot climate

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

- A. Rejuvenation
- B. Deposition
- C. Lateral erosion
- D. Salinization

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

- A. Coal
- B. Coral limestone
- C. Sandstone
- D. Boulder clay

13. Physical weathering in semi-arid areas of East Africa is mainly due to

- A. Strong winds
- B. De-vegetation

- C. Over grazing
- D. Temperature changes

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

- A. Ship-building and textile
- B. Textile and food processing
- C. Food processing and car assembly
- D. Ship-building and car assembly

15. Soft wood plantation in Uganda are mainly used to provide

- A. Poles
- B. Pulp
- C. Plywood
- D. Tannin

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

- A. Cocaine
- B. Skilled labour
- C. Tourism
- D. Hydro-electricity

17. The major problem resulting from rapid urbanisation in Kenya is

- A. Unemployment
- B. Shortage of accommodation
- C. Poor sanitation
- D. Shortage of agricultural land

18. Which one of the waterfalls is found on River Nile?

- A. Sezibwa
- B. Kalambo

- C. Kindaruma
- D. Bujjagali

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

- A. Humidity
- B. Pressure
- C. Rainfall
- D. Temperature

20. Which one of the following industries is an example of primary industry?

- A. Fishing
- B. Food processing
- C. Textile
- D. Tourism

21. The tourist industry in Uganda has improved mainly because

- A. Revolution of up-country hotels
- B. Improved political climate
- C. Increased advertisement
- D. Rehabilitation of roads

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

- A. Kilimanjaro
- B. Kenya
- C. Usambara
- D. Longonot

23. Large areas of central Tanzania are mainly used for growing annual crops due to;

- A. Fertile soils
- B. Long dry season
- C. Presence of pests and diseases

D. Absence of markets

24. Which one of the following minerals are found in Tororo?

- A. Limestone and beryl
- B. Iron ore and phosphates
- C. Iron ore and beryl
- D. Phosphates and limestone

25. The Karamoja region is sparsely populated mainly because of

- A. Food shortage
- B. Unreliable rainfall
- C. High temperatures
- D. Poor soils

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

- A. Ox-bow lakes
- B. Lagoons
- C. Crater lakes
- D. Tarns

27. The main reason for the dominance of subsistence farming in Uganda is

- 1. Limited market
 - 2. Inadequate funds
 - 3. Conservative altitude
 - 4. Poor transport
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 2 and 4
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. 1 and 4

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

- A. Cypress
- B. Wattle
- C. Eucalyptus
- D. Spruce

29. The greatest factor influencing population distribution in Tanzania is

- A. Presence of tsetse flies
- B. Urbanization
- C. Altitude
- D. Rainfall reliability

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

- A. Erosion
- B. Sedimentation
- C. Leaching
- D. Deposition

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

- A. Geothermal
- B. Hydro-electricity
- C. Solar
- D. Thermal

32. Which of the following is the most widespread agent of erosion in East Africa?

- A. Wind action
- B. Glaciation
- C. Running water
- D. Wave action

33. The glaciated Rwenzori mountain landscape is mostly important for
- A. Tourism
 - B. Settlement
 - C. Agriculture
 - D. Hunting
34. Which one of the following areas in East Africa is known for tea growing?
- A. Takana
 - B. Kericho
 - C. Liwale
 - D. Maracha
35. Which one of the following is the major tourist attraction in East Africa?
- A. Cultural sites
 - B. Mountain scenery
 - C. Flora and Fauna
 - D. Climate

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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SET 13

1. The settlement pattern found along transport and communication routes is called
- A. Linear
 - B. Dispersal
 - C. Nucleated
 - D. Clustered

2. Which one of the following features is a result of extensive Vulcanicity?
 - A. Dyke
 - B. Volcanic plug
 - C. Sill
 - D. Batholith

3. Continued evaporation and deposition of iron and aluminium oxides within the soil under wet and humid conditions is called.
 - A. Water logging
 - B. Salination
 - C. Evapo-transpiration
 - D. Leaching

4. The lowest mean annual rainfall in Tanzania is received at
 - A. Tukuyu
 - B. Mbeya
 - C. Songea
 - D. Mwanza

5. Pyrethrum in East Africa best grows on the
 - A. Highlands
 - B. Plateaus
 - C. Coastal plains
 - D. Rift valley floor

6. Kilembe mines were closed mainly due to
 - A. A fall in the world prices
 - B. Decline in copper ore quality
 - C. Breakdown in railway transport
 - D. Absence of labour

7. The types of forests found in highland areas of East Africa are
- A. Mangrove forests
 - B. Montane forests
 - C. Tropical forests
 - D. Bomboo forests
8. Which one of the following fish landing sites is found on Lake George?
- A. Wanseko
 - B. Ntoroko
 - C. Magyo
 - D. Kasenyi
9. Tanga has developed into an important port mainly because of
- A. Good labour and a large population
 - B. A rich hinterland and availability of hydro-electricity
 - C. Availability of hydro-electricity and large population
 - D. A rich hinterland and good road transport
10. The tourist industry is important in East Africa mainly because it has
- A. Promoted international co-operation
 - B. Led to wild life conservation
 - C. Diversified the economy
 - D. Yielded the foreign exchange
11. Coral landforms along the East African Coast are found in areas with
- A. Fresh waters
 - B. Muddy water
 - C. Salty water
 - D. Cold water
12. The vertical arrangement of soil horizons is called

- A. Profile
- B. Catena
- C. Solifluction
- D. Porosity

13. Isobars are lines drawn on a map to show areas with the same

- A. Temperature
- B. Wind speed
- C. Humidity
- D. Pressure

14. The most dominant method of livestock rearing in East Africa

- A. Zero grazing
- B. Rotational grazing
- C. Nomadic pastoralism
- D. Transhumance

15. Which one of the following is the major source of energy used in industries in East Africa?

- A. Petroleum
- B. Coal
- C. Hydro-electricity
- D. Bio-gas

16. The major economic activity which has led to extensive destruction of forests in East Africa is

- A. Mining
- B. Agriculture
- C. Brick making
- D. Lumbering

17. Which one of the following ports is found on Lake Victoria

- A. Kibanga
- B. Kasenyi
- C. Bukumgu
- D. Butiaba

18. The renewed down cutting of a river due to a change in base-level is called

- A. Reserved drainage
- B. Braiding
- C. River capture
- D. Rejuvenation

19. Which one of the following is Sedimentary rock

- A. Basalt
- B. Gypsum
- C. Gneiss
- D. Shale

20. Temperature differences in East Africa are mainly caused by variations in

- A. Latitude
- B. Cloud cover
- C. Altitude
- D. Vegetation cover

21. Mwea Tebere resettlement scheme predominantly grows.

- A. Sugar cane
- B. Cotton
- C. Vegetables
- D. Rice

22. Most minerals in East Africa have not been exploited mainly because they exist in

- A. Remote areas

- B. Small quantities
- C. Politically unstable places
- D. Agricultural rich areas

23. The most common type of fish caught in Lake Tanganyika is

- A. Black bass
- B. Dagas
- C. Salmon
- D. Barbus

24. Which of the following factors has greatly promoted Uganda's tourists industry?

- A. Good climate
- B. Rich culture
- C. Abundant wild life
- D. Good historical sites

25. The weathered materials transported by a river are called its

- A. Profile
- B. Catchment
- C. Load
- D. Regime

26. The type of soil erosion experienced in the Kondos districts of Tanzania is called

- A. Gully erosion
- B. Sheet erosion
- C. Glacial erosion
- D. Rill erosion

27. East Africa's exports are dominated by

- A. Forestry products

- B. Agricultural products
- C. Mineral ores
- D. Manufactured goods

28. Which one of the following mountains in East Africa is Block Mountain?

- A. Mt. Kenya
- B. Mt. Kilimanjaro
- C. Mt. Usambara
- D. Mt. Muhavura

29. The high rate of soil erosion in the highland areas of East Africa is mainly a result of

- A. High rainfall
- B. Steep gradient
- C. Increased deforestation
- D. Increased leaching

30. North-Eastern Kenya is very dry because of

- A. Lying outside the inter-tropical convergence zone
- B. The North-East trade winds
- C. High transpiration rates
- D. Absence of thick vegetation cover

31. Oil refineries have been located at East African Coast because

- A. There is abundant labour
- B. Of abundant energy supply
- C. Of a wide market for oil
- D. The raw material is bulky

32. Which one of the following features is found in the Semiba stage of river?

- A. Flood plain
- B. Interlocking spur

- C. Meander
- D. V-shaped valley

33. The most common method of fishing on Lake Kyoga is

- A. Trawling
- B. Purse seining
- C. Gill netting
- D. Beach seining

34. The major problem affecting the development of the tourist industry in East Africa is

- A. Poor hotel management
- B. Hostile tribes
- C. Poor road network
- D. Destructions of wildlife

35. The Tanzam railway was constructed in order to

- A. Transport bulky oil to Zambia
- B. Increase the level of employment
- C. Develop the southern highlands of Tanzania
- D. Improve port facilities at Dar-es-salaam

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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SET 14

1. Rapid population growth in Kenya is mainly a result of
 - A. Increased immigrations
 - B. High birth rates
 - C. Good nutrition levels
 - D. Improved medical care

2. Which one of the following features is found in the youthful stage of river?
 - A. Levee
 - B. Ox-bow lake
 - C. Delta
 - D. Gorge

3. The sequence of the soil types down a slope is called
 - A. Catena
 - B. Screens
 - C. Profile
 - D. Aeration

4. Rainfall distribution in East Africa has been greatly influenced by
 - A. Vegetation and relief
 - B. Inland water bodies and distance from the sea
 - C. Vegetation and South-East trade winds
 - D. Relief and Inland water bodies

5. The most dominant crop grown on the Ahero pilot scheme is
- A. Maize
 - B. Rice
 - C. Cotton
 - D. Pyrethrum
6. Hale power project is found on river
- A. Pangani
 - B. Tana
 - C. Rufigi
 - D. Ruaha
7. The types of forests found along the coastal areas of East Africa is called
- A. Montane forest
 - B. Equatorial forests
 - C. Mangrove forests
 - D. Bamboo forests
8. Which one of the following is the greatest problem faced by the fishing industry in Uganda?
- A. Limited market
 - B. Poor transport network
 - C. Poor fishing equipments
 - D. Limited fish species
9. Congestion at the port of Dar-es-salaam can be best reduced by;
- A. Containerisation
 - B. Dredging
 - C. Traffic control
 - D. Vessel diversion

10. The tourist industry in East Africa is an example of

- A. Visible import
- B. An invisible export
- C. A subsistence sector
- D. An information sector

11. River Nile has not been effectively used for transport mainly because of the presence of

- A. Floating Islands
- B. Dangerous crocodiles
- C. Abundant rock sediment
- D. Rapids and water falls

12. Which one of the following is depositional feature

- A. Delta
- B. Knick point
- C. Pyramidal peak
- D. Inselberg

13. The loosening decaying and break up of rocks is called

- A. Weathering
- B. Attrition
- C. Erosion
- D. Siltation

14. The speed of wind at weather station is measured by

- A. Wind vane
- B. Sixth's thermometer
- C. Anemometer
- D. Barometer

15. In Tanzania sisal is mainly grown around

- A. Arusha
- B. Lindi
- C. Mashi
- D. Tanga

16. A cement factory was established at Hima because of the existence of

- A. Large limestone deposit
- B. Cheap labour
- C. A large market
- D. A railway line

17. Which one of the following best shows vegetation zonation on Mt. Kilimanjaro?

- A. Savannah grassland, Tropical evergreen forests, Bamboo forests
- B. Bamboo forests, Savannah grassland, heath and moorland
- C. Savannah grassland, Bamboo forests, Tropical evergreen forests
- D. Tropical evergreen forest, heath and moorland

18. The most common type of fish caught in Lake Victoria is

- A. Bagrus
- B. Barbus
- C. Tilapia
- D. Salmon

19. Which one of the following is glacial landform?

- A. Tombolo
- B. Cwm
- C. Localith
- D. Meander

20. Which one of the following is a metamorphic rock?

- A. Marble
- B. Sandstone
- C. Shale
- D. Limestone

21. The amount of water vapour in the air expressed as a percentage of vapour the air can hold when it is saturated is called

- A. Maximum entropy
- B. Atmospheric pressure
- C. Relative humidity
- D. Evapo-transpiration

22. Woollen textile mills in East Africa are found in

- A. Mbale
- B. Iringa
- C. Kisumu
- D. Nakuru

23. Which of the following features are found in Limestone areas of East Africa?

- A. Sills
- B. Stalagmites
- C. Eskers
- D. Levees

24. The highest mean annual rainfall in East Africa is received at

- A. Kotido
- B. Wajir
- C. Mbeya
- D. Lodwar

25. Which one of the following crops best grows in Northern Uganda?
- A. Coffee
 - B. Simsim
 - C. Bananas
 - D. Pyrethrum
26. Industrial expansion in Kampala has been mainly limited by
- A. A narrow market
 - B. Land shortage
 - C. Limited capital
 - D. Shortage of raw materials
27. The extensive deforestation in East Africa has been mainly as a result of
- A. Increased agriculture
 - B. Uncontrolled lumbering
 - C. Unchecked bush burning
 - D. Raining and quarrying
28. Which one of the following fish landing sites is found on Lake Kyoga?
- A. Wanseko
 - B. Lwampanga
 - C. Rwenshama
 - D. Masese
29. Mombasa is a very good port mainly because it has
- A. Ice free conditions and waters
 - B. Sheltered harbour and hard basement rock
 - C. Hard basement rock and deep waters
 - D. Deep waters and sheltered
30. Most of the National Parks in East Africa are found in areas with

- A. High rainfall and sparse population
 - B. Low population and low rainfall
 - C. Dense population and high soil fertility
 - D. High rainfall and tsetse fly infestation
31. Which one of the following products are exported in largest quantities from East Africa?
- A. Manufactured goods
 - B. Mineral ores
 - C. Agricultural products
 - D. Synthetic fibres
32. Which one of the following areas has the highest population density in East Africa?
- A. Kisumu
 - B. Mbeya
 - C. Gulu
 - D. Lodwar
33. A feature formed when lava solidifies in a vent is called
- A. Volcanic plug
 - B. Lava plain
 - C. Drumlin
 - D. Caldera
34. Which one of the following is the best method of controlling soil erosion in the highland areas of East Africa?
- A. Controlled grazing
 - B. Contour ploughing
 - C. Mixed farming
 - D. Inter-cropping
35. The slopes of Mt. Elgon which receive the highest rainfall are found in the

- A. South – West
- B. North – East
- C. South – East
- D. North – West

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

There are 30 compulsory questions. Each questions carries one mark. Answer to this part must be written in the answer booklet provided

SET 15

1. Which of the following areas in East Africa has the lowest population density?
 - A. Shores of Lake Victoria
 - B. Central Tanzania
 - C. Lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro
 - D. Kigezi Highlands

2. Inselbergs in East Africa are found in
 1. Voi
 2. Morogoro
 3. Kigoma
 4. Nakasongola

- A. 1,2 and 3

- B. 2,3 and 4
- C. 1,2 and 4
- D. 1,3 and 4

3. Which one of the following results from the process of leaching?
- A. Sandstone
 - B. Clay
 - C. Limestone
 - D. Laterites
4. Area along the equatorial belt of East Africa experience
- A. High temperature and high rainfall
 - B. Low pressure and low humidity
 - C. Thick cloud cover and low rainfall
 - D. Low temperature and high humidity
5. Which one of the following has greatly hindered the development of livestock farming in the Miombo woodlands of central Tanzania?
- A. Seasonal rainfall
 - B. Poor soils
 - C. Limited pasture
 - D. Tsetse flies
6. A cobalt industry was established at Kasese mainly because of the presence of
- A. Raw materials
 - B. Skilled labour
 - C. Market for the products
 - D. Good transport network
7. In which of the following areas is mangrove forest vegetation found in East Africa?

- A. Lake Victoria basin
 - B. Central Tanzania
 - C. Coastal plains
 - D. Kenya highlands
8. The main problem facing fishing activity on lake Albert is
- A. Limited market
 - B. Inadequate fish species
 - C. Steep banks
 - D. Limited manpower
9. Which of the following factors led to the development of Tororo town?
- A. Its location at the railway and road junction
 - B. Development of mining activities
 - C. Establishment of manufacturing industries
 - D. Its position near the border
10. Which of the following commodities does Kenya import from Uganda?
- A. Cement
 - B. Wheat
 - C. Maize
 - D. Shoes
11. Lake Tanganyika was formed as result of
- A. Down warping
 - B. Faulting
 - C. Vulcanicity
 - D. Glaciation
12. Which one of the following mountains in East Africa experiences weathering
- A. Rewenzori

- B. Moroto
- C. Usambara
- D. Meru

13. The difference between a day's maximum and minimum temperatures recorded for the place is called

- A. Daily mean temperature
- B. Diurnal temperature range
- C. Mean monthly temperature
- D. Annual temperature range

14. Which one of the following conditions has greatly favoured the growing of Pyrethrum in East Africa?

- A. Gentle slopes
- B. Heavy rainfall
- C. Fertile soil
- D. High altitude

15. The main problem facing the supply of hydro-electric power in Tanzania is

- A. Limited market range
- B. Inadequate capital
- C. Few power stations
- D. Seasonal changes in river flow

16. Which one of the following is an example of hardwood tree species in East Africa is

- A. Ebony
- B. Pine
- C. Spruce
- D. Cypress

17. The most common type of fish caught in the marine fishing grounds of East Africa is

- A. Mullet
- B. Prawns
- C. Cysters
- D. Sardines

18. Which one of the following mountains has a caldera?

- A. Muhavura
- B. Kilimanjora
- C. Longonot
- D. Meru

19. Which one of the following is the greatest problem limiting the expansion of Nairobi city?

- A. Increased cost of land
- B. Inadequate supply of clean water
- C. Development of slums
- D. Poor transport facilities

20. Road transport is popular in East Africa because it is

- A. Cheap
- B. Flexible
- C. Faster
- D. Safer

21. Which one of the following is the most important contribution of the fishing industry in East Africa?

- A. Development of fish processing industries
- B. Foreign exchange earning
- C. Improved transport network
- D. Development of ports

22. The arrangement of soils down a slope is called soil
- A. Catena
 - B. Structure
 - C. Profile
 - D. Texture
23. Which one of the landforms resulted from deposition of shells of marine organism?
- A. Splits
 - B. Beaches
 - C. Fringing reefs
 - D. Tombolo
24. The different sizes of particles making up soil is referred to as soil
- A. Catena
 - B. Texture
 - C. Profile
 - D. Composition
25. Which one of the following districts in Uganda has the highest population density?
- A. Kabarole
 - B. Luweero
 - C. Mbale
 - D. Arua
26. Which one of the following National Parks in Uganda was gazetted to protect endangered animal species?
- A. Bwindi
 - B. Murchision falls
 - C. Semiliki
 - D. Mt. Elgon

27. A hydrometer at a weather station is used for measuring
- A. Wind speed
 - B. Relative humidity
 - C. Atmospheric pressure
 - D. Temperature
28. Which one of the following tree species is characteristic of Savannah vegetation of East Africa?
- A. Mahogany
 - B. Ebony
 - C. Acacia
 - D. Rosewood
29. Horticulture is practised around the centres in East Africa mainly because of
- A. Limited land
 - B. High labour costs
 - C. Quick transport
 - D. Ready market
30. Which of the following factors have favoured commercial fishing in Lake Victoria?
- A. Introduction of lake Victoria
 - B. Use outboard engines
 - C. Establishment of fish processing plants
 - D. Improvement at landing sites
31. The major problem limiting agricultural modernization in Uganda is
- A. Inadequate capital
 - B. Cultural practices
 - C. Poor transport
 - D. Land tenure system

32. Which one of these products is manufactured from soda ash?

- A. Tooth paste
- B. Glass
- C. Fertilizers
- D. Cement

33. Which one of the following types of Natural vegetation is commonly found in North-Eastern Uganda?

- A. Thorn bush and thicket
- B. Rain forest
- C. Woodland
- D. Montane forest

34. Navigation a long River Nile is limited by the

- A. High speed of waters
- B. Presence of rapids and waterfalls
- C. Existence of floating vegetation
- D. Seasonal changes in water volume

35. In East Africa, the co-operative movements have greatly helped the farmers by;

- A. Marketing the produces
- B. Supervising the farming activities
- C. Providing transport
- D. Distributing inputs

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SET 16

1. Which one of the following factors explains the migration of people from Kabale district?
 - A. Government
 - B. Land shortage
 - C. Scarcity of building materials
 - D. Rugged terrain.
2. Materials carried a long by a glacier is called.
 - A. Moraine
 - B. Alluvium
 - C. Scree
 - D. Silt
3. The vertical section through the soil is called the soil.
 - A. Texture
 - B. Structure
 - C. Catena
 - D. Profile
4. Which type of climate is East Africa has the following characteristics?
 - i. Heavy rainfall all year around
 - ii. High relative humidity

iii. Small annual temperature range

- A. Equatorial
- B. Tropical savannah climate
- C. Semi-desert climate
- D. Mountain

5. Cement industries are located near the coast of East Africa mainly because of the

- A. Existence of already market
- B. Presence of skilled labor
- C. Nearness to raw materials
- D. Availability of cheap labor

6. The major problem faced by the pastoral nomads in north-eastern Kenya is

- A. Diseases
- B. Poor soils
- C. Wild animals
- D. Low rainfall

7. The major advantage of using containers at Mombasa port is to reduce

- A. Theft of available goods
- B. Damage of fragile goods
- C. Accidents among workers
- D. Loading and offloading time

8. The fish preservation method commonly used in East Africa is

- A. Smoking
- B. Freezing

C. Salting

D. Sun drying

9. Which one of the following towns in East Africa developed due to mining?

A. Mbale

B. Tabora

C. Nairobi

D. Mwadui

10. The major problem facing the tourism industry in East Africa is

A. Poaching

B. Insecurity

C. Remoteness

D. Diseases

11. Which one of the following goods is exported using air transport?

A. Timber

B. Coffee

C. Cotton

D. Flowers

12. North-Eastern Uganda is sparsely populated mainly because of

A. Unreliable rainfall

B. Sandy soils

C. Remoteness

D. Insecurity

13. Which of the following lakes in East Africa was formed due to deposition?

- A. Victoria
- B. Tanganyika
- C. Nabugabo
- D. Magadi

14. The temperature of Jinja are higher than those of Kabale due to differences.

- A. Humidity
- B. Cloud cover
- C. Latitude
- D. Altitude

15. The major factors for the decline in cotton production in East Africa is

- A. Reduction in soil fertility
- B. Competition from synthetic fibres
- C. Changes in prices
- D. Infestation by pests and diseases

16. In which of the following industries is tannin used as a raw material?

- A. Leather processing
- B. Textile manufacturing
- C. Soap making
- D. Beer brewing

17. Which one of the following tree species is charred wood

- A. Pine
- B. Cypress
- C. Cedar
- D. Ebony

18. The major factor for the development of fish farming in East Africa is to.

- A. Earn income for farmers
- B. Increase food production
- C. Promote fish export
- D. Reduce over fishing

19. The tourism industry in Uganda has been improved mainly through
- A. Introduction of new wildlife species
 - B. Training more game wardens
 - C. Creation the new national parks
 - D. Advertising the tourist attractions.
20. The major reason why the lake Victoria region of East Africa is densely populated is the
- A. Cool climate conditions
 - B. Presence of fertile soils
 - C. Good transport network
 - D. Presence of industries.
21. Sisal growing is mainly carried out along the coast of East Africa because of the
- A. Unreliable rainfall
 - B. Availability of land
 - C. Abundant sunshine
 - D. Gently sloping relief
22. The major problem limiting large scale fishing on lake Victoria is the
- A. Irregular shape of the coast line
 - B. Presence of the water hyacinth
 - C. Threat of crocodiles
 - D. Shallow water
23. Which of the following minerals is formed as a result of evaporation?
- A. Gypsum

- B. Diamonds
- C. Soda ash
- D. Cobalt

24. The major export commodity from Zanzibar to Europe is

- A. Timber
- B. Cloves
- C. Copper
- D. Frozen fish

25. Which one of the following is a volcanic mountain in East Africa?

- A. Usambara
- B. Rwenzori
- C. Uluguru
- D. Muhavura

26. Soils in tropical rainforests of East Africa are heavily leached mainly because of.

- A. Heavy rainfall
- B. Gentle slopes
- C. Thick vegetation cover
- D. High human interference

27. The main problem affecting the mining of iron in the southern highlands of Tanzania is

- A. Fluctuating prices
- B. Shortage of skilled labor

- C. Remoteness
- D. Low quality ores

28. Which one of the following is a characteristics of shifting cultivation?

- A. Use of scientific methods
- B. Crops grown are for sale
- C. Settlements are permanent
- D. Crops are grown on small holdings.

29. A plunge pool exists a long a river profile where there is a

- A. Delta
- B. Leeve
- C. Waterfall
- D. Meander

30. Which of the following tree species is found in the highland altitude area of East Africa?

- A. Mahogany
- B. Cedar
- C. Mvule
- D. Palm tree

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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SET 17

1. Population distribution in East Africa is mainly influenced by;
 - A. Soils
 - B. Relief
 - C. Climate
 - D. Vegetation

2. Which one of the following mountains has a glacier?
 - A. Meru
 - B. Usambara
 - C. Aberdares
 - D. Rwenzori

3. The most effective method of controlling soil erosion in the highland areas of East Africa is by
 - A. Contour ploughing
 - B. Intercropping
 - C. Terracing
 - D. Shifting cultivation

4. Lines drawn on a map to show places having the same amount of temperature are called
 - A. Isohyets
 - B. Isotherms
 - C. Isobars
 - D. Contours

5. The major problem affecting tea growing in Kevicho is
 - A. Inadequate rainfall

- B. Severe hailstorms
- C. Loss of soil fertility
- D. Poor transport

6. The seven forks river project is found on river

A. Tana

B. Alti

C. Nzoia

D. Mara

7. Which of the following activities is mostly responsible for deforestation in East Africa

A. Quarrying

B. Road construction

C. Lumbering

D. Small- Scale industry

8. The most common type of fish caught on lake Tanganyika is

A. Cod

B. Salmon

C. Dagaa

D. Tilapia

9. Which one of the following ports is found on L Victoria?

- A. Kigoma
- B. Bukungu
- C. Butiaba
- D. Musoma

10. Lake Nakuru National Park in Kenya is best known for

- A. Giraffes
- B. Elephants
- C. Flamingos
- D. Buffalos

11. Inter-territorial trade in East Africa is not well developed because the countries

- A. Are economically
- B. Have a poor transport network
- C. Produce similar goods
- D. Are politically unstable

12. The miombo woodlands are sparsely populated mainly because of

- A. Remoteness
- B. Poor soils
- C. Tsetse flies
- D. Thick vegetation

13. Which of the following lakes in East Africa were formed due to crustal down-warping?

- A. Victoria and Kyoga

B. Tanganyika and Malawi

C. Turkana and Magadi

D. Bunyonyi and mutanda.

14. Minerals of Toror are obtained from

A. Crystalline rocks

B. Volcanic rocks

C. Sedimentary rocks

D. Sand stones

15. The instrument used to measure wind speed at a weather station is called.

A. Barometer

B. Anemometer

C. Wind vane

D. Hygrometer

16. The major crop grown on the Ahero irrigation scheme is

A. Cotton

B. Tobacco

C. Rice

D. Groundnuts

17. Small- scale industries should be encouraged in East Africa they

A. Are cheap to establish

B. Provide employment

C. Are capital saving

D. Required semi-skilled labor

18. Exotic tree species have been introduced in East Africa because they

- A. Are more valuable
- B. Have soft timber
- C. Mature faster
- D. Are more resident

19. The most common methods of catching fish on lake Victoria is

- A. Purse seining
- B. Trawling
- C. Gill netting
- D. Trolling

20. National parks have been established in East Africa in order to

- A. Utilize marginal land
- B. Promote tourism
- C. Discourage nomadism
- D. Conserve the environment.

21. Kenya exports has more industrial products than any other country in East Africa

- A. Has better quality goods
- B. Is not land locked
- C. Has more industries
- D. Is politically stable

22. Mount Kilimanjaro is an example of

- A. A volcanic plug
- B. An exposed batholiths

C. A block mountain

D. Composite volcano

23. The western ports of Kenya are densely populated mainly because of

A. Concentration of industries

B. High fertility rates

C. Good road network

D. Suitable climate

24. Which of the following lakes in East Africa are igneous

A. Obsidian and basalt

B. Limestone and coal

C. Quartz and graphite

D. Sandstone and shale

25. Construction of valley dams in Karamoja is very difficult mainly because of

A. Porous soils

B. Seasonal rivers

C. Land lockedness

D. Sedimentation

26. Pyrethrum in East Africa best grows in area of

A. Cool moist conditions

B. Low altitude

C. High temperatures

D. Seasonal flooding

27. Which one the following features in East Africa was formed due to river deposition

- A. Wind gap
- B. Waterfall
- C. Delta
- D. Fjord

28. Soil erosion in the Kondoa district of Tanzania has mainly caused by

- A. Seasonal rainfall
- B. Over grazing
- C. Steep gradient
- D. Shifting cultivation

29. Which of the following industries is found in Mombasa?

- A. Copper smelting
- B. Motor vehicle assembly
- C. Watch making

30. Which one of the following is a coastal landform?

- A. Spit
- B. Tarn
- C. Crater
- D. Arete.