S.3 SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1

PART I

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
Answer all the 30 questions.

1. Which one of the following sedimentary rocks is organically formed?
   A. coal.   C. dolomite.
   B. mudstone.   D. gypsum.

2. Which of the following highlands in East Africa has explosion craters?
   A. Mathews   C. Rwenzori
   B. Ulunguru   D. Usambara

3. The lower course of Rufiji river valley is mainly characterised by
   A. broad valley and meanders
   B. gentle gradient and vertical erosion
   C. fast flowing water and flood plains
   D. valley braiding and truncated spurs

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

5. Which of the following shores of lake Victoria receive the heaviest annual rainfall totals?
   A. south-eastern   C. north-western
   B. south-western   D. north–eastern

6. Which of the following climatic conditions are experienced in north western Kenya
   A. high pressure and unreliable rainfall
   B. hot temperatures and low humidity
   C. low pressure and moderate rainfall
   D. hot temperatures and heavy rainfall

7. The establishment of temperate forest plantations in East Africa is mainly because they
A. produce various wood products
B. mature over a short period of time
C. have disease resistant tree species
D. effectively control soil degradation

8. The major factor which has limited commercial exploitation of forests in East Africa is the
   A. poor quality of timber produced
   B. distribution of valuable tree species
   C. low level of technology applied
   D. competition from imported wood

9. The major cause for the rapid depletion of savanna woodlands in East Africa is ?
   A. grazing by livestock   C. clearing for cultivation
   B. demand for wood fuel   D. wild fires during dry season

10. Mangrove forests grow along the coastal areas of East Africa mainly because of
    A. salty waters   C. high humidity
    B. heavy rainfall   D. water logging

11. The lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro are densely populated mainly because of
    A. cool temperature   C. gentle slopes
    B. fertile volcanic soils   D. heavy rainfall

12. The rapid population increase in East Africa is mainly a result of
    A. an increase in fertility rates   C. better medical health care
    B. migrations into the region   D. improved political stability

13. Which of the following crops is mainly grown on the Kano plains of Kenya?
    A: rice   C. sugarcane
    B: wheat   D. pyrethrum

14. The Lake Victoria basin has been extensively used for agriculture mainly because of
    A. developed transport   C. rapid urban growth
    B. large market potential   D. availability of skilled labour

15. Which of the following cash crops are mainly grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon?
    A. vanilla and cocoa   C. pyrethrum and tea
    B. maize and coffee   D. wheat and barley

16. Which of the following areas is most important for sisal growing in Kenya
    A. Kilifi   C. Malindi
    B. Lamu   D. Mombasa

17. Which of the following minerals are non- metallic
    A. tin and zinc   C. limestone and soda ash
    B. gold and diamonds   D. iron and beryllium

18. Which of the following features are a result of wave deposition
    A. geos and caves   C. blow holes and arches
    B. beaches and spits   D. cliffs and coral reefs

19. The Seven Forks hydro-electric power project is located on river

A. Athi   C. Nzoia
B. Tana   D. Nyando

20. Which of the following tree species is dominant in the savanna woodlands of
    Tanzania
       A. ebony   C. euphorbia
       B. camphor   D. mangroves
21. The expansion of barley growing on the slopes of Mt. Elgon is mainly affected
by
    A. limited capital   C. land tenure system
    B. unskilled labour   D. steep topography

22. The major problem limiting the exploitation of minerals in north eastern
Uganda is
    A. lack of skilled labour   C. capital for investment
    B. poor transport network   D. inadequate power supply

23. The gold deposits in East Africa have not been exploited on a large-scale
because
A. mining methods are expensive.
B. valuable mineral deposits are small
C. world market prices are unstable.
D. minerals are in remote locations

24.   The small – scale industries dominate the urban areas of East Africa mainly
because of
 A. availability of cheap raw materials   B. capital for investment is adequate
 C. abundant supply of cheap labour   D. ready market is easily accessible

25.   The towns in East Africa which developed due to the processing of minerals
      are
   A. Kilembe and Tanga   C. Mbeya and Kasese
   B. Mwadui and Hima   D. Tororo and   Mtwara

26. The major factor which has led to the industrial development of Tororo is the
     A. accessibility to foreign markets   C. foreign capital investment
     B . well developed transport system   D. large deposits of minerals.

27. The location of a cement factory at Athi river in Kenya is because of the
     A. well developed transport   C. cheap source of power
     B. abundant raw materials   D. reliable water supply

28. Which of the following are the major industries which are found in Kisumu
    town?
    A. fruit and meat canning   C. milk and fish processing
    B. ship building and petroleum refining   D. pharmaceuticals and textiles

29. Deposits of coal and iron ore minerals in Tanzania are found along river
    A. Ruvuma   C. Ruhuhu

B. Pangani   D. Malagarasi

30. The major contribution of the fishing industry to the economy of Uganda is the
    A. development of fishing ports   B. provision foreign exchange
    B. improvement of transport networks   D. growth of processing industries

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA (20 MARKS)
Answer only **one** question from this section.

4. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it, mark and name:

   (i)   ports :   Jinja and Mwanza
   (ii) lakes: Tanganyika and Turkana
   (iii) Rivers: Tana and Ruvuma   (7 marks)

   (b) Describe the conditions which have led to the formation of river meanders on
       river Tana.   (6 marks)

   (c) Explain the benefits of river Tana to the economic development of Kenya.
                                                                     (4 marks)

   (d) Outline the problems faced in the utilization of rivers in East Africa.
                                                                     (3 marks)

5. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and on it, mark and name the following:
       (i) Latitude: Equator
       (ii) Water bodies :   Victoria and Indian Ocean
       (iii) Vegetation zones: Rain forests and savanna grasslands.   (6 marks)

   (b) Describe the characteristics of the savanna vegetation of East Africa. (5 marks)

   (c) Explain the benefits of savanna grasslands to the people of East Africa.(5marks)

   (d) Outline the causes for the disappearance of savanna grasslands in of East

Africa.   (4 marks)

6. (a) (i) Distinguish between **manufacturing** and **processing** industries.
                                                                     (2 marks)
     (ii) Name **two** example of manufacturing and processing Industries in East Africa.

                                                                     (2 marks)

   (b) Describe the factors which have led to the industrial development of **either**
       Kisumu **or** Kampala.   (6 marks)

(c) Explain the contribution of the industrial sector to the development of any **one** East African country. (6 marks)

(d) Outline the problems limiting the growth of the small scale industries in East Africa. (4 marks)

7. Study the table below showing the Average Annual Fresh water fish catch in East Africa (1993-1995) and answer the questions that follow:

Country	Amount of Fish Catch (tons)
Tanzania	100,100
Kenya	86,000
Uganda	117,600
Total	**303,700**

Adapted: World Resources (1998-99).World resource Institute, p314.

(a) Draw a pie –chart to show the relative importance of the freshwater fish catch in East Africa. (6 marks)

(b) (i) Name the country with the highest freshwater fish catch in East Africa. (1 mark)

(ii) Calculate the percentage difference in the amount of fish caught between the highest and lowest freshwater fish catch in East Africa. (1 mark)

(c) Describe the factors which have favoured fishing in the country named in (b)(i) above. (8 marks)

(d) Explain the problems faced by the marine fishing along the Indian Ocean. (4 marks)

END