

S.3 OBJECTIVES SET ONE

- Which of the following instruments is used to record sunshine at a weather station?
A. Sixth's thermometer C. Campbell's stoke recorder
B. barometer D. Hygrometer
- Lake Eyasi was formed as a result of
A. faulting B. volcanicity C. folding D. warping
- Which of the following is a tertiary industry?
A. Steel rolling C. Insurance
B. Shoe making D. Car assembling
- Natural vegetation changes along mountain slopes as a result of changes in
A. relief B. altitude C. climate D. soils
- Coal in East Africa is mainly found at
A. Lamu B. Mtwara C. Mombasa D. Ruhuhu
- Which of the following coastal features is a result of wave deposition?
A. an arch B. a wave C. a tombolo D. a geo
- The most important factor determining development of a soil catena is:
A. soil C. drainage
B. Climate D. relief
- The major problem affecting cotton growing in East Africa is:
A. floods C. pests and diseases
B. soil exhaustion D. poor transport
- The accumulation of soluble mineral nutrients in the B – horizon of a soil profile is called:
A. leaching B. eluviation C. erosion D. illuviation
- Which of the following vegetation types dominates the Ankole – Masaka corridor of East Africa?
A. Savannah grasslands C. Dry bush-land and thicket

20. Which one of the following minerals in East Africa is mined by the placer method?
 A. diamonds B. copper C. gold D. coal
21. Which of the following is the most common method of catching fish in L. Victoria?
 A. Basket trap B. Trawling C. Hook and line D. Gill netting
22. Which of the following landform features is a result of chemical weathering?
 A. Effoliation dome C. Pillar
 B. Corrie D. Screes
23. The major tourist activity at Lake Munyanyange is
 A. spot fishing C. sailing
 B. swimming D. bird watching
24. Which of the following areas in East Africa is mostly affected by temperature inversion?
 A. Karamoja C. Mountain Rwenzori
 B. Turkan land D. Kigezi highlands
25. Which one of the following towns in East Africa is developing due to the presence of mineral deposits?
 A. Dodoma B. Marsabit C. Buliisa D. Jinja
26. Which one of the following is a good example of a caldera in East Africa?
 A. Katwe C. Suswa
 B. Nyamunuka D. Elgon
27. Isobars are lines drawn on a map to show areas with the same
 A. temperature C. Sunshine
 B. Pressure D. Rainfall
28. The development of Mombasa as a Port is mainly due to:
 A. deep harbor C. large hinterland
 B. efficient transport D. skilled labour
29. The major problem affecting water transport on Lake Victoria is:
 A. Poor quality vessels Piracy on waters
 B. Poor visibility D. strong winds
30. Which one of the following is an example of a planted forest in Uganda?
 A. Lendu C. Mabira
 B. Budongo D. Bugoma

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS. SET TWO

1. The coastal areas of East Africa are densely populated mainly because of
 - A. heavy rainfall
 - B. fertile soils.
 - C. stable political climate.
 - D. improved transport network.

2. Which of the following is a physical weathering process?
 - A. Oxidation.
 - B. Exfoliation.
 - C. Hydrolysis.
 - D. Carbonation.

3. Which of the following is a block mountain?
 - A. Moroto.
 - B. Kilimanjaro.
 - C. Muhabura.
 - D. Usambara.

4. Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme draws its waters from rivers
 - A. Ruaha and Kilombero.
 - B. Pangani and Wami.
 - C. Thiba and Nyamindi.
 - D. Nzoia and Yala.

5. Which of the following industries was attracted to Jinja due to the availability of hydro-electric power?
 - A. Beer brewing.
 - B. Copper smelting.
 - C. Sugar refining.
 - D. Cotton ginning.

6. The greatest problem affecting the fishing industry in East Africa is
 - A. limited fish species.
 - B. presence of water hyacinth.
 - C. limited capital.
 - D. narrow markets.

7. The major advantage of constructing the Mombasa-Eldoret petroleum pipeline is to reduce
- A. road damage by fuel tankers.
 - B. fuel spillage.
 - C. accidents by fuel tankers.
 - D. fuel distribution costs.
8. Which of the following is the major factor responsible for the increase in the population of East Africa?
- A. Polygamous marriages.
 - B. Low death rates.
 - C. High fertility rates.
 - D. Improved medical facilities.
9. Which of the following areas in East Africa experiences a high diurnal range of temperature?
- A. South Western Kenya.
 - B. North Eastern Kenya.
 - C. South Western Uganda.
 - D. North Western Uganda.
10. Equatorial forests in East Africa have been mainly cleared for
- A. settlement.
 - B. industries.
 - C. road construction.
 - D. agriculture.
11. Which of the following measures has been mainly used to promote tourism in Uganda?
- A. Advertisement of tourism.
 - B. Encouraging local tourism.
 - C. Training game wardens.
 - D. Improving accommodation facilities.
12. The flood plains of rivers in East Africa are mainly used for
- A. animal grazing.
 - B. crop cultivation.
 - C. human settlement.
 - D. wildlife conservation.

20. Which one of the following activities has greatly led to the destruction of Savannah vegetation in East Africa?

- A. Cultivation.
- B. Pastoralism.
- C. Lumbering.
- D. Wildlife conservation.

21. Which of the following factors has accelerated soil leaching in East Africa?

- A. Steep slopes.
- B. High altitude.
- C. Heavy rainfall.
- D. High temperature.

22. Which one of the following minerals is the major foreign exchange earner in East Africa?

- A. Sada ash.
- B. Cobalt.
- C. Gold.
- D. Diamonds.

23. Ranching in East Africa has been improved mainly through

- A. vaccination.
- B. Cross breeding.
- C. digging valley dams.
- D. rotational grazing.

24. Which one of the following crops requires heavy rainfall which is well distributed throughout the year?

- A. Sugarcane.
- B. Cotton.
- C. Sisal.
- D. Tobacco.

25. Which one of the following coastal landforms has been formed by deposition?

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

26. Marine life conservation in East Africa is being carried out in

- A. Tsavo national park.
- B. Malindi national park.
- C. Serengeti national park.
- D. Kidepo national park.

