Senior Three Activity

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The highlands of Kenya are densely populated mainly because, they
    - A. are centrally located
    - B. have volcanic soils
    - C. have reliable rainfall
    - D. have an efficient transport and communication network.

2. Large areas of softwood trees have been planted in trans-Nzoia area of Kenya to;
    - A. provide pulp for paper making
    - B. provide timber for construction
    - C. control soil erosion
    - D. increase timber exports

3. The greatest problem facing the fishing industry in east Africa is;
    - A. marketing of fish caught
    - B. low fish population
    - C. swampy vegetation on the lake shores
    - D. poor fishing equipments

4. Most town in East Africa originated from;
    - A. trading and industrial centres
    - B. trading and administrative centres
    - C. farming and trading centres
    - D. mining and industrial centres.

5. Which of the following is the most important benefit of the tourist industry in East Africa? it has
    - A. attracted more people to East Africa
    - B. created good relationship between the people of East Africa and other countries.
    - C. led to conservation of wild life.
    - D. Became an important invisible export.

6. The benefit of the Tanzara is the
    - A. profit from oil transport to Zambia
    - B. development of Port Tanga
    - C. employment of more people
    - D. stimulation of development in the Southern highlands.

7. Most areas in East Africa which are important for tea growing have;
    - A. gentle slopes, acidic soils and high temperatures
    - B. alkaline soil, gentle slopes and high rainfall
    - C. high rainfall, high temperatures and acidic soils
    - D. low temperatures, acidic soils and gentle slopes.

8. The type of settlement pattern which develops along communication routes in East Africa is;
    - A. dispersed settlement
    - B. nucleated settlement
    - C. linear settlement
    - D. clustered settlement

9. The feature formed where three or more arêtes meet on glaciated mountains of E. Africa is a;

A. cirque   B. hanging valley   C. pyramidal peak   D. hollow

10.   The term weathering refers to the;
       A. deposition of rocks into rivers   C. removal of rocks from one place
           and lakes   to another
       B. break up of rocks   D. recording of elements of weather

11. The most important cause of temperature differences in East Africa is the;
       A. great variation in attitude   C. distance from the equator
       B. distance form the Indian ocean   D. variation in cloud cover

12.   Farming in Uganda can be improved by;
       A. crop diversification   D. changing the present land tenure
       B. building processing industries   system
       C. importing capital intensive
           farming implements

13.   The Serengeti plains are kept as a game park because;
       A. there is very little water available   D. they are far from communication
       B. the soils are seriously eroded   network.
       C. they are sparsely populated

14.   Which of the following represents the order of natural vegetation zones from the top to
       the bottom of mountain Kilimanjaro?
       A. savannah, heath, forest   B. Savannah, forests, heath
       C. forests, savannah, heath   D. heath forests savannah

15.   Which one of the following groups of landforms are found along the coast of East
       Africa?
       A. cliff, stacks, cone lets   B. stacks, caves, lagoons
       C. horsts, lagoons, calderas   D. lagoons horst stacks

16.   Anticlines and synclines are results of;
       A. volcanicity   B. earthquake   C. faulting   D. folding

17.   Most of the major lakes in East Africa are;
       A. crater lakes   B. fault lakes
       C. lava dammed lakes   D. down warped lakes

18.   Which shores of lake Victoria receives the heaviest rainfall?
       A. South - Eastern   B. South – Western
       C. North – Eastern   D. North – Western

19.   The coral lime stones along the East African Coast is an example of;
       A. igneous rocks   B. sedimentary rocks
       C. metamorphic rocks   D. plutonic rocks

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20. The economic underdevelopment of the highlands of Southern Tanzania is mainly a result of;
    A. infestation by tsetse flies
    B. lack of natural resources
    C. the effect of slave trade
    D. lack of good communication network.

21. Which one of the following types of industries is common in East Africa?
    A. primary industry
    B. tertiary industry
    C. secondary industry
    D. electrical industry

22. Meru National Park is located in;
    A. North- East Tanzania
    B. South – East Kenya
    C. South Tanzania
    C. Central Kenya

23. Soda Ash from L. Magadi is mainly used;
    A. for human consumption
    B. as cattle salt
    C. as a fertiliser
    D. in making glass

24. Williamson Diamond Mine of Mwadui uses the open cast method because the ore is:
    A. deep underground
    B. in great quantities
    C. near the surface
    D. in alluvial deposits

25. Which one of the following natural resources of East Africa is likely to be destroyed completely?
    A. Mineral
    B. Forest
    C. Wild games
    D. Soil

26. Which one landform is a result of glaciation?
    A. an inselberg
    B. an arête
    C. A plug
    D. Caldera

27. Which of the following mountains has a glacier
    A. Meru
    B. Usambara
    C. Aberdare
    D. Rwenzori

28. Mt. Kilimanjaro is an example of:
    A. a volcanic plug
    B. an exposed batholith
    C. a block mountain
    D. a composite volcano

29. Which of these areas in East Africa is best known for marine fishing?
    A. Mtwara and Tanga
    B. Mombasa and Dar-es-salaam
    C. Mombasa and Kisumu
    D. Zanzibar and Pemba

30. The major problem faced by residents in urban areas of East Africa is;
    A. thuggery and terrorism
    B. traffic congestion
    C. inadequate accommodation
    D. Disease epidemics

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