

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

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

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

14. The Lake Victoria basin has been extensively used for agriculture mainly because of
 - A. developed transport
 - B. large market potential
 - C. rapid urban growth
 - 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
 - B. maize and coffee
 - C. pyrethrum and tea
 - D. wheat and barley

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

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

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

19. The Seven Forks hydro-electric power project is located on river
 - A. Athi
 - B. Tana
 - C. Nzoia
 - D. Nyando

20. Which of the following tree species is dominant in the savanna woodlands of Tanzania
 - A. ebony
 - B. camphor
 - C. euphorbia
 - D. mangroves

21. The expansion of barley growing on the slopes of Mt. Elgon is mainly affected by
 A. limited capital
 B. unskilled labour
 C. land tenure system
 D. steep topography
22. The major problem limiting the exploitation of minerals in north eastern Uganda is
 A. lack of skilled labour
 B. poor transport network
 C. capital for investment
 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
 B. Mwadui and Hima
 C. Mbeya and Kasese
 D. Tororo and Mtwara
26. The major factor which has led to the industrial development of Tororo is the
 A. accessibility to foreign markets
 B. well developed transport system
 C. foreign capital investment
 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
 B. abundant raw materials
 C. cheap source of power
 D. reliable water supply
28. Which of the following are the major industries which are found in Kisumu town?
 A. fruit and meat canning
 B. ship building and petroleum refining
 C. milk and fish processing
 D. pharmaceuticals and textiles
29. Deposits of coal and iron ore minerals in Tanzania are found along river
 A. Ruvuma
 B. Pangani
 C. Ruhuhu
 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
 C. improvement of transport networks
 D. growth of processing industries