QUESTIONS AND THEIR APPROACHES:

SECTION B:

1. To what extent can the **theory of plate tectonism** explain the present landforms in East Africa?

   Approach: Define plate tectonism**;** explain the theory in details**,** Link the theory to the landforms**.** Landforms include; Block Mountains (Mt.Rwenzori, Ulungulu)**.** Volcanic mountains (Kilimanjaro, Kenya & Longonot)**.** Formation of East African rift valleys, Rift valley lakes, Craters, Calderas, Volcanic plug. On the other land, other processes can explain the presence of landforms in East Africa i.e weathering, glaciations, mass wasting e.t.c Conclude

2. Examine the **relevance of Wegner's theory** of continental drift

   Approach: Define continental drift Explain the theory in details (You must include the original landmass as Pangea surrounded by a super ocean panthalasa then splitting into Laurasia and Gondwanaland.

   Evidences include: Atlantic widening and rift valley widening, earthquakes, proximity, geometric fit, fold mountains, similarity between vegetation types and animals, matching geology, glacial evidence, occurrence of laterites in temperate countries, coral evidence among others and conclude

3. Justify the **continental drifting theory** using specific evidences from Southern Continents

   Approach: Define Continental Drifting. Explain the **major theories** e.g Wegner's theory, Sea floor spreading, Plate tectonic theory e.t.c with relevant examples and diagrams.

   Evidences include: (Similarity between coastlines, similarity between rocks, Presence of coral reefs, occurrence of earthquakes, Existence of fold mountains, presence of folded sediments) but each in details with relevant examples and diagrams.

4. Explain **the factors** responsible for **the present distribution** of the continents

   Approach: Define continental drifting. Point out the theories in details. Wegner' theory, sea floor spreading theory, Plate tectonic theory, F.B Taylor's theory but each in details with examples and illustration.

5. Define **continental drifting** and advance evidence for its occurrence

   Approach: Define continental drift and their example. Briefly point out theories explaining continental drifting. Evidence in details (As seen in Qn.4 above)

6. Account for the formation of East African **rift valley**

   Approach: Define a rift valley
   Show the extent of the East African rift valleys (both the Eastern and western arms stretching from where and ends where).
   Draw a sketch map of East Africa showing its location
   Mention the process that is faulting and its origin.
   Discuss the theories and explain each in details with illustrated diagrams and examples.

7. Examine the validity of the theories put forward to explain the **origin of the Great Rift Valley in East Africa**.

   Approach: locate both Eastern and Western rift valley
   Draw a map of East Africa and locate it
   Mention the process which is faulting and its origin
   Point out these theories and explain one in details i.e tension or compression
   Point out the evidences to justify the theories.

8. Explain the processes that led to the formation of the following mountains in East Africa.
   i. **Rwenzori,**
   ii. **Kilimanjaro**

   Approach: part (A) mention that Rwenzori is a block mountain and it's formed through faulting, give the origin of faulting.

   Then explain the theories that is Tension theory, compression theory, Differential uplift theory, Basin swell theory and topographic invasion then L.C King's theory of 1962 with well-illustrated diagrams.

   Part (B) mention that Kilimanjaro is a volcanic mountain and it formed through a process of volcanicity, Give the origin of volcanicity. Then explain how a volcanic mountain is formed with well-illustrated diagrams.

9. Assess the **effect of faulting** on **landform evolution** of East Africa

Approach: Define faulting; explain the origin of faulting,

Explain the landforms resulting from faulting these include: Block Mounatins e.g Rwenzori, Rift valley, Rift valley lakes e.g Lake Albert, Escarpments e.g Butiaba, Mau, fault steps e.g Kandong, Tilt blocks e.g Abadare ranges.

Give other processes and their resultant landforms these include: Vulcanicity (define it and give at least 3 landforms from extrusive and intrusive

landforms/features), warping (lake basins e.g Lake Victoria and Kyoga basins), Glaciation (Give landforms 2 from erosion and deposition), River action e.g (alluvial fans, gorges then discuss also weathering e.g (Uvula, poljie, pillars, stalagmites, grikes and clints) with well-illustrated diagrams then give the conclusion.

10. Examine the **effect** of **faulting** on the drainage of East Africa
    Approach: Define faulting and drainage, Give the **origin** of faulting.
    Then the effects of faulting on drainage i.e Rift valley lakes e.g Albert, Edward, waterfalls e.g Murchison falls, Karuma, Reversed drainage e.g of rivers like (Kagera, Kafu and Katonga), Swamps along reversed rivers e.g R.Kagera, Hooked drainage patterns e.g on R.Rwizi, fault guided valleys like R.Aswa in Northern Uganda .

11. To what extent has **tectonism been** responsible for the **development of drainage** in East Africa?
    Approach: Define tectonism, give its **origin.**
    Identify the processes under tectonism i.e faulting, volcanicity and warping.
    Give a stand point
    Explain the effect of tectonism on drainage under processes i.e faulting there is rift valley lake basin, tilt block lakes, waterfalls, reversed rivers, swamps along reversed rivers.
    Volcanicity we have (crater lakes, caldera lakes and lava dammed lakes) and warping there is down warped lakes e.g Lakes Victoria and Kyoga
    And with well-illustrated diagrams.
    On another side
    Other processes include Erosion, deposition, and man's activities
    Under erosion we have cirques lakes, rock basin lakes.
    Deposition we have moraine dammed lakes, kettle lakes, lagoon lakes, ox-bow lakes.
    Conclusion.

12. To what extent has the process of **faulting** been responsible **for landform development** in East Africa?
    Approach: define faulting
    Give the origin of faulting **(answer it as seen in Qn.**11)
    Areas or examples
    Give a stand point
    Explain the landforms and features under faulting with examples and in details.
    Other factors or processes like
    Glaciation, weathering, vulcanicity e.t.c
    Conclusion

13. Examine **the economic important** of **volcanic features** in East Africa

Approach: Define volcanicity

Causes of Volcancity

Mention the landforms for example Composite volcanoes, basalt dome, lava plains, cumulo dome, plug dome, volcanic plug craters, calderas, calderas e.t.c with diagrams.

Economic importance include both positive and negative.

Positive include the following (Agriculture, mining, tourism, forestry, stone quarrying, modification of climate, water catchment areas, fishing)

Negative include (hindering transport and communication, landslides, soil erosion, poor soils in volcanic regions, volcanic eruptions, water shortages, pests and diseases, desertification in volcanic regions)

Examples are needed.

14. With reference **to any one country** in East Africa, account for the formation of **volcanic landforms** on its landscapes.

Approach: Define volcanicity and give its origin

Choose any one East African country

Explain the volcanic landforms in details and these include (Plug, cumulo dome, volcanic plug, lava plain, basalt dome, composite, craters, calderas) but with examples strictly from the chosen country and with illustrated diagrams.

15. Examine the **relationship** between the nature of **material ejected and the resultant extrusive landforms** in East Africa.

Approach: Examine the extrusive features (volcanicity)

Origin of volcanicity

Explain the types of lava (acidic, basic and intermediate)

Then explain the landforms but include the type of lava responsible for the formation of a given landform.

With well-illustrated diagrams and examples

(Give landforms as seen in Qn.14 above)

16. Examine the **effect of intrusive features** on the **landscape** of East Africa

Approach: Define intrusive Vulcancity and then give its origin

Make an observation that features become landforms after

They have been exposed onto earth's surface by denudation

Features include Batholiths, Dykes, Sills, Laccolith and Ring complex

Those found in East Africa with examples and diagrams.

17. Examine the **influence of extrusive vulcanicity** on the development of **relief landforms**.

Approach: Define extrusive vulcanicity and its origin Give extrusive landforms (only) in details with well-illustrated diagrams. Give landforms as seen above.

18. With the **aid of sketch diagrams**, account for the **formation of different types of rocks.**

Approach: Define rocks, Identify the rock types in East Africa i.e igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.
Explain how each rock type is formed for example
Igneous talk about extrusive igneous rocks, intrusive igneous then give abyssal and the hypabassal rock types.
Sedimentary talk about mechanically formed rocks, chemically formed rocks, organically formed rocks under this talk about the coral reefs and the carbonaceous.
Metamorphic rocks talk about dynamic (for pressure) thermal (for heat) Thermo- dynamic
Examples and diagrams are needed
Also give the characteristics of each rock type

19. Examine **the processes responsible** for the formation of **various rock types** in East Africa

Approach: Define rocks and identify rock types
Explain the processes which led to the formation of various rock types e.g igneous the process is (Vulcancity), Sedimentary the process is (weathering), and metamorphic the process is faulting through compression.

20. Explain the **formation and importance of sedimentary rocks** in East Africa

Approach: Define sedimentary rocks
Types of sedimentary e.g the mechanically rocks, chemically rocks, organically rocks each type in details with relevant examples and diagrams.
Then their economic importance e.g (Rocks are weathered to form soils of different fertility, agriculture, composed of wide range of minerals, tourism, manufacture of limestone form organic rocks, hard rocks form firm foundation for dam construction, roads, railway lines and houses, water supply, give also
Negative importance e.g Fine silt can lead to flooding, loss of surface water; can easily be weathered down leading to landslides.

21. Examine the **relationship** between **rocks and landform evolution** in East Africa

Approach: Define rocks and explain the formation of rocks.
Explain landforms related to each rock type
e.g Igneous (Cumulo dome, crater, volcanic plug, volcanoes, Lava plains)
Sedimentary rocks (beaches, coral reefs, deltas, flood plains, terminal moraines.
Metamorphic (Block Mountains) with well- illustrated diagrams and Examples.

22. Explain the **influence of rock structure** on **evolution of landforms** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define rock structure and explain the rock structure
    Rock structure includes; permeability, rock solubility, rock hardness, rock softness, rock joints, colour of the rocks.
    Explain the effect of rock structure on landforms.
    Examples of hard rocks like granite lead to formation of inselbergs, soluble rocks lead to formation of karst landscape, heterogonous rocks lead to formation of bays and headlands.
    With well-illustrated diagrams and examples.

23. Examine the **influence of rock types** on **landform evolution** in East Africa
    Approach: Define rocks, identify and explain the rock types
    Explain landforms related to each rock type in details e.g igneous rocks include (craters, lava plains, and volcanoes)
    Sedimentary include (beaches, coral reefs, terminal moraine)
    Metamorphic rocks include (block mountains)

24. With reference to **any one area in Uganda**, discuss **factors** that lead to **evolution of landforms.**
    Approach: Choose any one area (Western or Eastern) i.e in case of West, Explain all the landforms and how they were formed .i.e karst landscape, inselbergs, arenas, block mountains etc with illustrations and examples.

25. Examine the different features that result from igneous activity in East Africa
    Approach: Explain what igneous activity is then give its origin which is Volcancity, Explain landforms under vulcanicity (Extrusive and Intrusive) with examples and illustrations are a must.

26. With reference to **any one country in East Africa**, examine the **part played by rock structure.**
    Approach: Choose any county and define what rock structure is
    Consider the influence of rock structure on formation of landforms as discussed in Qn.22 above.

27. To what extent does **the character, nature and rate of weathering depend** on the climate of an area?
    Approach: Define weathering
    Types of weathering and identify the climatic region i.e savanna, semi-arid, equatorial, and montane.
    Discuss the nature, character and rate of weathering in the climatic regions depending on **rainfall and temperature.**
    Give other factors, which do not depend on climate.
    i.e parent rocks (jointed rocks, porosity or permeability, colour of the rocks, mineralogical composition of rocks.), topography (gentle surfaces, steep slopes),

Living organism (animals, plants and man through dumping of industrial wastes, mining), Time, Drainage (swamps, lakes), Natural catastrophes (volcanic eruptions, earthquakes)
Give examples and Conclusion.

28. **'' Climate more than other factors** determine the nature and **rate of rock weathering,** " Discuss
Approach: Define weathering
Types of weathering i.e Physical and Chemical
Explain the role of Climate (Rainfall and temperature)
Relate the points to the question
Explain other factors parent rocks (jointed rocks, porosity or permeability, colour of the rocks, mineralogical composition of rocks.), topography (gentle surfaces, steep slopes), Living organism (animals, plants and man through dumping of industrial wastes, mining), Time, Drainage (swamps, lakes), Natural catastrophes (volcanic eruptions, earthquakes)
Give examples
Give a conclusion.

29. Examine **the factors** affecting **the rate of weathering**
Approach: Define weathering
Types of weathering i.e Physical and Chemical
Explain the factors in details and these include
Climate (Rainfall and temperature, Relief (Gentle, steep slopes,
Parent rocks (jointed rocks, porosity or permeability, colour of the rocks, mineralogical composition of rocks.), topography (gentle surfaces, steep slopes), Living organism (animals, plants and man through dumping of industrial wastes, mining), Time, Drainage (swamps, lakes), Natural catastrophes (volcanic eruptions, earthquakes)
Give examples and Conclusion.

30. Examine the **weathering processes** that take place in the **humid areas of East Africa**
Approach: Define weathering and give the types
Characteristics of humid areas i.e (High amounts of rainfall, hot temperatures, high humidity, thick cloud cover).
Identify the areas (examples) of humid areas.
Under humid areas, chemical weathering is dominant through processes such as carbonation, oxidation, hydration, solution, reduction, and hydrolysis.
Explain the physical processes during hot temperatures such as frost shattering, pressure release, granular disintegration, exfoliation, block disintegration.
Examples and diagrams are needed.

31. With reference to **equatorial regions of East Africa**, examine the view that **chemical and physical weathering** is **interdependent.**
Approach: Define weathering and give the types i.e Physical and Chemical weathering
Give characteristics of equatorial regions.
Identify areas and examples of equatorial region.
Briefly explain the chemical and physical processes
Explain how chemical weathering processes depend on physical processes.
Explain how physical processes depend on chemical processes in details
(In other wards the question requires to show how each aids the other).

32. Examine the **processes** leading to the **formation of major landforms in limestone areas**.
    Approach: In limestone areas chemical weathering is dominant.
    Then explain what chemical weathering is about.
    Then give examples of limestone areas e.g Nyakasura, Tanga in Tanzania.
    Briefly explain the processes under chemical weathering and landforms e.g solution leads to formation of (Stalagmites, Stalacites, pillars, underground caves, limestone pavements,
    Carbonation leads to dolines, sink holes and blind valleys, uvula and polje
    Examples and well-illustrated diagrams is needed.

33. Discuss the **processes** of **chemical weathering** and **giving specific examples** outline the effects **of chemical weathering on economic geography of either Uganda or Kenya.**
    Approach: Define chemical weathering.
    Choose the country.
    Give the examples in that chosen country.
    Explain the processes of chemical weathering for example Hydration, Hydrolysis, oxidation, reduction, solution in details.
    Then give the effects both positive and negative on the economic geography of the chosen country.

34. Examine **the landslide types** experienced in **mountainous regions** of East Africa.
    Approach: Define landslides and give examples of the mountainous regions in EA.
    Causes of landslides in summary form i.e climate, earthquakes, moving heavy objects, clearance of vegetation cover, relief, alternating rocks, and jointed rocks.
    Explain the types of landslides for example Rock fall, rockslides, slumping, mudflow and talus creep.
    Well-illustrated diagrams are needed.

35. Examine the **types of mass wasting** occurring in East Africa
    Approach: Define mass wasting and mention the types of mass wasting both landslides and slow movements.
    Briefly summarize the causes.
    Explain the types of mass wasting e.g landslides i.e rock fall, rock slide, slumping, mudflow and talus.
    Those of slow movements include soil creep, Solifluction and talus creep
    Give examples and well-illustrated diagrams.

36. Account for the **occurrence of landslides** in East Africa
    Approach: Define landslides and give examples of areas in East Africa where they occur.
    Explain the types of landslides briefly as given above.
    Then explain the causes of landslides in details e.g (Climate, earthquakes, moving heavy objects, man's activities, relief, alternating rocks, jointed rocks e.t.c.
    With well-illustrated diagrams is needed.

37. With the **aid of sketch map** identify **areas in Uganda** where **landslides occur** and explain their **causes.**

Approach: Define landslides and give examples of areas in Uganda where landslides occur.
Sketch map and show those areas.
Explain the types of landslides i.e rock fall, rock slides, slumping, mud flow, talus creep.
Explain the causes of landslides in details and these include; Climate, moving heavy objects, man's activities, relief, jointed rocks e.t.c
With well-illustrated diagrams and examples.

38. Outline the **causes of landslides** and the **measures** that are **being taken** to control them.

Approach: Define landslides and explain the types of landslides.
Explain the causes of landslides in details and then give the measures.
Consider the tense to use on the measures.
Examples and illustration are a must.

39. With reference to either **Kigezi** or **Elgon highlands**, Examine the **factors** influencing the **processes of mass wasting.**

Approach: Define mass wasting and mention the types both slow and rapid movements.
Choose the area and give examples specifically to that area.
Explain the types in details with examples.
Factors with examples in line with the chosen area with illustrated diagrams and examples.

40. With reference to **either Kigezi highlands** or **Bugisu,** discuss the **occurrence of landslides** and how they can **affect man's activities**.

Approach: Define landslides and choose the area and give examples under that area.
Explain the landslide type and examples under each.
Discuss the causes in details.
Effects to man' activities both positive and negative.

41. With reference to **specific areas** in East Africa, example the **causes of mass wasting.**

Approach: Define mass wasting and explain the types of mass wasting (Both) (Landslides and slow movement) and diagrams then give the causes in details with examples.)

42. Outline the **measures being taken** to control the **problems of mass wasting.**

Approach: Define mass wasting and explain both types (slow and rapid) with well-illustrated diagrams.
Explain the causes in details
Then give the effects of the processes both positive and negative with examples

43. Examine the **causes** and the **effects** of various **processes of mass wasting** in East Africa

Approach: Define mass wasting and explain the types both (slow and rapid movements) (Landslides and slow movements.
Explain the causes of mass wasting in details.
Then give the effects of the processes both positive and negative with examples.

44. Explain how **rivers** accurately erode their **banks** and **beds.**

Approach: Define a river and give examples of rivers.
Explain the processes of erosion such as (hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and corrosion).
Relate those processes to river valley deepening, valley widening and valley lengthening. Examples are needed with illustration.

45. Explain how **a river** attains **aggraded erosion** OR examine the **graded profile** of the **river**.

Approach: Define a graded profile
Explain the appearance of the aggraded profile.
Explain how a river attains its graded profile in details such as changes in climate, influence of river rejuvenation, changes in the base level, difference in rock hardness, presence or absence f vegetation, river capture and human activities.
However it should be noted no river in Africa has attained aggraded profile and therefore the above factors explain the non-existence of a graded profile.

46. Examine the t**heories** put forward to explain **river meandering** OR account for **river meandering**.

Approach: Define river meandering, its appearance and examples of rivers with it.
Then give the theories in details such as (Presence of an obstacle, gentle slope, riffle and pool, minimum time, rate of energy expenditure)
With – illustrated diagrams.

47. Examine the **conditions that** favor the f**ormation** of **depositional landforms along** the **river profile**.

Approach: Define river profile.
Explain the conditions which include (Gentle slope, reduced river speed, lateral erosion is pronounced, higher water volume, u-shaped valley).
Landforms are (ox-bow lakes, deltas, braided channel, u-shaped valleys, and meandering, flood plains, levees, deferred tributaries, alluvial fans) e.t.c
With illustrated diagrams and examples.

48. Explain the f**ormation** of **deltas** and their **importance.**

Approach: Define Deltas
Briefly outline the conditions for deltas and these include
(Large quantity of sediments, low gradient, sheltered coast, low velocity, absence of barriers.
Explain the types of deltas include
(Bird's foot delta, acute delta, estuarine delta, lacustrine delta).
With well-illustrated diagrams and examples.
Importance (Both positive and negative) with examples.

49. Compare **deltas** and **alluvial fans** in East Africa.

Approach: Explain what deltas in details
Examples and its diagrams.
Briefly explain the types of deltas, conditions (As above in Qn.48)
Explain alluvial fans and illustrate its appearance.
Similarities after give the differences in details.

50. Examine **the major drainage patterns** in East Africa
    Approach: Define drainage patterns
    Explain the types of drainage patterns which include (Trellis, Dendritic, Radial, Centripetal, Hooked, Annular, Parallel, Accordant, and Discordant).
    Illustrate with diagrams and give examples.

51. Examine the **effects** of **river rejuvenation** on **landform developments.**
    Approach: Define river rejuvenation.
    Causes of river rejuvenation which include (Earth movements, increased water volume, fall in base level, nature of the rock, amount of load transport.
    Explain the landforms and these include (nick point, incised meander, paired terraces).
    With illustrations and examples.

52. With the **aid of diagrams** and **specific examples** from East Africa, account for the **formation** of **any three** of the following.
    i. Ox-bow lakes,
    ii. Braidation,
    iii. Radial drainage
    iv. Flood plains.

Approach: Identify where the features are found for each case.

(Which stage of a river are the landforms found). Explain the conditions for their formation with diagrams and examples.

53. Examine the **processes** leading to the **formation** of **deltas** and their **importance i**n East Africa.
    Approach: Define deltas and identify areas where they are found.
    Give conditions for delta formation.
    Then give the types of deltas **(As seen in qn.48).**
    Give the importance.
54. Describe the **features** commonly **associated with a river that flows on a wide flood plain.**
    Approach: Identify where flood plains are found and give their characteristics.
    Explain its formation and other landforms found in a wide flood plain e.g (Braided channel, meanders, ox-bow lakes, slip off slope, levees).
    Illustrated diagrams and examples.

55. With **reference to specific examples** from East Africa, Examine the **formation of landforms along a river profile.**
    Approach: What is a river and River Profile?
    Outline the stages of a river i.e (Youthful stage, middle stage and old stage)
    Then give the characteristics of each stage and look at landforms from each stage.
    With illustrated diagrams and examples.

56. Examine the **landforms r**esulting from **river erosion** and their **effects** on human **activities** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define river erosion
    Explain the processes of River erosion which include:
    (Hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, corrosion)
    Go ahead and give the landforms which include:

(Potholes, plunge pool, gorge, plus meanders, waterfall, and V-shaped valley)
With illustrated diagrams and examples.
Give the effects both positive and negative on human activities.

57. To what extent are **erosional** and **depositional processes** responsible for the **formation** of l**ake**s in **East Africa?**

Approach: Define lakes.
Types of lakes under erosional and depositional e.g
Erosional include: cirque lakes, rock basin)
Depositional include: Lagoon lakes, ox-bow lakes, Kettle Lake, moraine, Barrier Lake).
Explain other types of lakes e.g tectonic lakes such as down warped lakes, crater, caldera, lava dammed, and rift valley lakes), man-made lakes, solution lakes.
Illustrated diagrams and examples
Give the conclusion.

58. To what extent are **tectonic movement are responsible for the formation of lakes** in East Africa.

Approach: Define lakes and define tectonic movement.
Give the origin of tectonism.
Identify the processes of tectonism i.e (Faulting, volcanicity, warping)
Lakes under each process in details and relevant examples.
Other processes like erosional, deposition, solution e.t.c
With illustrate diagrams and examples
Give the conclusion.

59. With reference to East Africa, describe **the major lake types.**

Approach: Define a lake.
Give the types of lakes under each category i.e lakes from Vulcancity, faulting and warping and those include: (Crater lakes, caldera lakes, rift valley, tilted lakes, and lava dammed lakes).
Man-made lakes, erosional lakes, depositional lakes, solution lakes.
With illustrated diagram and examples are needed.

60. Describe the **processes** of the formation of **glacial features** on **mountain Rwenzori**

Approach: Define glacier features.
Explain the processes of glacier erosional in details, which include;
(Frost action, sapping, plucking, abrasion).
Discuss the erosion landforms, which include cirque, pyramidal peak, arêtes, U-shaped valleys, rock basin, rock steps, crag and tail, Roche montane).
Deposition includes (Moraine, till plains, drumlins, outwash plains, erratics, eskers, kettle holes, kames, kame terrace).
With examples and illustrations.

61. Account for the **glaciation** in East Africa.

Approach: Define glaciation.
Give the examples of glaciated regions.
Mention some of the landforms both erosional and depositional.
Then give the factors and these include:
(Altitude, nature of relief, snow line, precipitation, periodical climate changes, relationship between rate of ice accumulation and melting ice.

With examples

62. Examine the **evidence of glaciation (glacial activity)** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define glaciation.
    Give examples of areas affected by glaciation
    Give the processes of glaciation.
    Explain the landforms in details (As seen in Qn.60 above).
63. Describe **the processes** leading to **the formation** of **erosional glacial landforms** in East Africa
    Approach: Define glacial erosion.
    Explain the processes in details and these include:
    (Plucking, abrasion, sapping, frost shattering)
    Then give the landforms under glacial erosion and these are:
    (Cirque, pyramidal peak, arêtes, U-shaped valley, Hanging valley, rock basin, rock steps, crag and tail, Roche montane.
    With illustrated diagrams and examples.
64. Discuss the **coastal landforms** which have resulted from **wave erosion** in East Africa
    Approach: Define wave erosion and give its processes such as (Abrasion, hydraulic action, solution, attrition).
    Then explain the landforms by define them, describe their formation and illustrate. Such landforms include:
    (Cliffs, caves, headlands & bays, blow holes, geo, notch, stack, stump, wave cut platform, sea arch).

65. Describe the effect of **wave erosion to formation of coastal landforms** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define wave erosion.
    Give its processes like those seen in Qn.64 above.
    Then explain the landforms by defining them describe the processes of formation, illustrate with local examples.
    The landforms include: Cliffs, headlands, caves, blowholes, geo, sea arch, stack, and notch).
66. Describe the **coastal landforms** which have resulted from **wave deposition** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define wave deposition
    Then explain the depositional landforms which include:
    Beach, barrier beach, hooked spit, cuspate, winged headland, tombolo, bay bar, off shore bars, mudflats.
    With illustrations and examples.
67. With reference to East Africa, examine **the processes** of **sea-level changes** and their **effect** on the coastline.
    Approach: Define sea level changes.
    State and define the types of sea level changes.
    Give the causes of sea level changes for both (Emergence and Submergence)
    Emergence include: Coastal uplift, desiccation, glaciation, widening gap between coasts, dredging.
    Submerge include: Down warping, sedimentation, pluviation, Deglaciation, damming.
    Then explain the effect of sea level changes.
    Landforms of emergence include (raised beaches, raised cliffs, caves, raised terraces, raised coral reef, coastal plains.).
    Landforms of submerged include: (Aria, Dalmatian, estuarine, peninsular, islands)
    Illustrate with local examples.

68. Examine the **landforms** in East Africa resulting from **sea-level changes**.
    Approach: Define sea level changes. State and define the types of sea-level changes.
    Explain the causes of each type in details.
    Then explain the landforms for both emergence and submergence in details.
    (Landforms as seen in Qn.67 above).
    With illustrated diagrams and examples.
69. With reference to East Africa, examine the **causes** of **Euastatism**.
    Approach: Define Euastatism (This also means sea-level changes)
    State and define the types of sea level changes.
    Then explain their landforms (As seen in Qn.68)
    With well-illustrated diagrams and examples.
70. Account for **marine regression** and **transgression**
    Approach: Define marine regression and transgression.
    Which includes emergence and submergence respectively
    And transgression is positive (submergence)
    These are also termed as emergence for (regression) and submergence for (transgression).
    Then give the causes for each in details and then,
    Explain the landforms for each for example landforms of regression include:
    Raised beaches, raised cliffs, raised caves, raised terraces, and raised coral reefs, coastal plains.
    Landforms for transgression include: Aria, Dalmatian, estuaries, peninsular, islands.
    With illustrations and examples.
71. Describe the l**andforms** associated with **submergence** and their **economic values**.
    Approach: Define submergence.
    Causes of submergence (only) and these include:
    (Heavy rains, sedimentation, Deglaciation, earth movements).
    Then explain the landforms in details and this include:
    (Aria, Dalmatian, estuaries, peninsular, island)
    With illustrations and examples.
    Explain the economic values both positive and negative.
    Positive include: (Tourism, mining i.e corals being sources of limestone, sand extraction from beaches, recreation e.g within Rias, fishing within Rias, forest harvesting along estuaries, harbors being constructed on Rias such as Mombasa).

72. Account for **coral reef** formation in East Africa.
    Approach: Define coral reefs and state areas and examples.
    Give the conditions i.e (Salty water, warm water, variation in water level, no constant waves, presence of continental shelf, sea level changes, and clean water).
    Explain the types in details and these include: Fringing, barrier, and atoll).
    Then give the theories which include: (Subsidence theory, glacial control and murry's theory).

73. Assess the **economic importance** of **coral reefs** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define coral reefs, state the areas and examples.
    Give the conditions and explain the types in details.
    Then explain the types in details and illustrate.
    Give the economic importance both (positive and negative)
    Conclude.

74. With the **help of diagrams**, describe the **ways** in which **coral reefs** are **formed**.
    Approach: Define coral reefs, Give areas and examples.
    Talk about the conditions
    Explain the types in details (coral reefs)
    Then explain the theories and accompany them with diagrams.
75. Assess the **relevance of Darwin's theory** to the understanding of the formation of **coral landforms** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define coral landforms.
    Identify the types of coral reefs and their distribution in East Africa.
    Give the conditions for coral reef formation.
    Explain the formation of coral reefs with reference to Darwin's theory.
    Give its strength and weaknesses.
    Give the illustrations and examples.
76. a) Distinguish between a **barrier** and a **fringing reef**
    b) Describe the **conditions** that have favoured the **growth of coral landforms** in East Africa.
    Approach: Give the differences and draw diagrams.
    Part b define coral reefs, outline the processes of their formation
    Then describe the conditions favouring their formation.

SECTION C:

77. Discuss a **fully developed Soil Profile**.
    Approach: Define soil profile.
    Illustrate the soil profile (Diagram)
    Then describe each region which includes
    Horizon A, B, C, D, Zones.
    Then point out the differences depending zones the different climatic regions.
78. Examine the **formation** of **soil profile**.
    Approach: Define a soil profile.
    Illustrate the soil profile diagrammatically
    Explain the factors influencing the formation such as (Climate, parent rock, relief, living organisms and time).
    Include thin, deep and skeletal soils in your explanations in line with the zones of the profile.
79. To what extent does **climate influence soil formation** in East Africa?
    Approach: Define soil profile and give its components.
    Explain how climate influences soil formation in details.
    (Major concern is in terms of temperature, rainfall, humidity in each case both low and high).
    Then discuss other factors which include:
    Parent rock, time, relief, living organisms and time.
    Conclude each point with deep or thin or skeletal as the type of soils formed.
    Then give a stand point.

80. Examine the **influence** of the **parent rock** on **soil formation**.
    Approach: Define soil and give its components.
    Then explain the influence of the parent rock in details (**ONLY**)
    (Talk about jointed or cracks, porosity or permeability, rock hardness, Mineral composition, rock colour).
    With relevant examples.
81. Examine the **factors** that **influence** the **soil profile development**.
    Approach: Define soil profile.
    Then illustrate with a diagram.
    Then explain the factors in detail i.e
    (Climate, time, relief, living organisms, parent rocks)
    Each point the candidate should point out the type of soil formed i.e thin, deep, skeletal soils.
82. To what extent does the **parent rock influences soil formation**.
    Approach: Define soil and give its components.
    Explain the extent of the parent rock in details (as seen in Qn.80 above)
    Then explain other factors also in details.
    Each point the candidate should point out the type of soil formed i.e thin, deep, skeletal soils.

83. Account for **soil formation** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define soil and give its components.
    Explain all the factors in detail with examples.
    Conclude your points with the soil type formed.
84. Examine the **processes** responsible for **soil formation** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define soil and give its components.
    Then explain the processes in details i.e Leaching, Humification, weathering, eluviation, illuviation, mineralization, calcification, salinization, Laterisation, Gleization, podozolisation.
    Conclude each process with the type of soil formed i.e thin, deep and skeletal soils.
85. Examine the **processes** for the formation of **soil profile** in East Africa.
    Approach: Define soil profile and illustrate with a diagram.
    Talk about the zones in brief (A, B, C & D horizons).
    Then explain the processes in details (as seen in Qn.84).
    Conclude the process with the type of soil formed in each zone.
86. Account for the **occurrence** of **soil erosion** in East Africa
    Approach: Define soil erosion
    Give types of soil erosion such as:
    Splash, surface flow (sheet, rill, gulley), wind (traction, saltation, suspension).
    Examples of areas affected by soil erosion.
    Then explain the causes both geological (natural) and accelerated (human)
    (Over stocking, overgrazing, deforestation, over cultivation, monocultures, growing of poor cover crops, mining, climate, nature of soils, relief, vegetation cover, glacial erosion.

Give examples.

87. Examine the **causes** and **effects** of **soil erosion** in East Africa.

Approach: Define soil erosion.
Give the types of soils erosion (as seen in Qn.88 above)
Examples of areas affected by soil erosion.
Then explain the causes both human and physical which include:
Lowering of water table, formation of poor soils, creation of Gulleys, water pollution, saltation or irrigation channels, leads to floods (Negative)
Positive: formations of soils, new soils are formed, sand deposited can be used for construction, and unique features are formed e.g cirques, arêtes which attract tourists.

88. Examine the **measures** that **can be taken** to combat soil erosion.

Approach: Define soil erosion.
Give the types of soil erosion (as seen in Qn.87 above)
Areas affected by soil erosion.
Then explain the measures
Mind about the tense used in the question.

89. Examine the influence of **altitude on vegetation distribution** of East Africa.

Approach: Define vegetation and altitude.
Give the types of vegetation such as (Savannah, montane, equatorial forest, semi-arid, bush land and thickets).
Give the characteristics
Explain the influence of altitude with relevant examples such as differences in height i.e 0 – 1000 MASL there is mangrove forest, swamps, grassland, 1000 – 2000 there is semi-arid e.t.c
Include the amount of rainfall received and soil fertility.

90. Account for the **distribution of natural forests vegetation** in East Africa.

Approach: Define vegetation and forest.
Identify the forest vegetation types and these include:
(Savannah grassland, savannah woodland, tropical rainforests, temperate forest, bamboo, heath and moorland.
Give their characteristics.
Then explain the factors and these include:
(Climate, relief, soils, drainage, living organisms) in details and give examples.

91. Explain how the **desert plants** are **adopted** to their environment.

Approach: Define desert plants.
Give the conditions which include:
(High temperatures, low rainfall, low humidity, little cloud cover).
Then their locations in arid areas like Northeastern Uganda, Northern Kenya.
Examples of plants include Acacia, baobab.
Explain the adoption in details and these are thin leaves, have spines, deep tap roots, shed leaves during the dry season, spread their roots, thick barks, waxy leaves, sunken stomata.

92. Explain the **factors** influencing the **distribution of tropical rain forest** in East Africa.

Approach: Define tropical rainforests and give their distribution and examples.
(Lower slopes of Mounatins, central and Western Uganda).
Then give their characteristics which include:
Thin barks, buttress roots, long in height, broad leaves, dense canopy, heterogeneous, appear in layers, hard wood.
Explain the factors such as heavy rainfall, high humidity, high and constant temperatures, deep and fertile soils, gently sloping relief.
With examples.

93. Describe the **characteristics** and assess the **economic importance** of **savannah type** of **vegetation** in East Africa.

Approach: Define savannah and give the type's i.e grassland, woodland and dry savannah.
Then explain the characteristics in details such as
Grassland (Scattered trees and bushes, variety of grasses, alternating periods of green and brown color, trees are umbrella, break leaves during dry season.
For woodland (Trees are umbrella shaped and thorny, thick barks, swollen trunks, deep rooted, thick underground, shed leaves during dry season.
Give the locations then give their economic importance.

94. Account for the **distribution** of **savannah vegetation** in East Africa.

Approach: Define savannah vegetation.
The types of savannah/examples
Give their characteristics **(as seen in Qn.93)**
Explain the Factors in details and these include:
(Moderate rainfall, high temperatures, low altitude, low humidity, fairly fertile soils, seasonal rainfall and man's influence.
With relevant examples.

95. To what extent has **altitude** influenced the **distribution of natural vegetation** in the **highland** areas of East Africa?

Approach: Define natural vegetation.
Identify the highlands in East Africa.
Give the types of vegetation zones across a mountain giving the characteristics of each.
(Savannah grassland, savannah woodland, tropical rainforests, temperate forests, bamboo forests, heath and moorland, bare rocks).
Illustrate with a diagram the vegetation zonation according to their heights.
Give a stand point.
Then explain the extent of altitude in details. Give other factors such as
(Climate, soils, drainage, relief, living organisms)
With relevant examples from East Africa.
Give the conclusion.

96. To what extent does the **natural vegetation** of East Africa provide a basis for **land use planning?**

Approach: Define vegetation.
Identify the vegetation type and characteristics and their location.
Give a stand point.
Then explain the influence of natural vegetation on land use planning such as:
(Lumbering, animal grazing, medicinal herbs, tourist attraction, apiculture, cultivation, settlement).
Give other factors such as Man's influence, transport, government policy, relief, pests and diseases, mining e.t.c.

97. Justify the view that **natural vegetation** of East Africa provides a basis for **land use planning.**

Approach: Define natural vegetation and identify the vegetation zones.
Give their characteristics.
Then explain the influence on land use in details
Don't give other factors.

98. For any **one mountainous** area in East Africa, **describe the relationship between vegetation types and land use**.

Approach: Define vegetation and identify the mountainous areas.
Give the types of vegetation and their characteristics.
Then explain the land use type in each type in details.

99. Examine the **problems** related with **land use** in the **savannah regions**.

Approach: Define vegetation
Identify savannah types of vegetation.
Give the Charactertics in each type.
Then explain the problems related in detail such as
(Shortage of grass for animals during dry season, grasses is burnt by bush fires, pests and diseases, unreliable rainfall, low soil fertility, reduction of the quality and quantities of trees, roads become slippery during wet season).
Give the land use with its related problem.

100. Using specific examples, examine the **factors** that have led to the **detoralition** of **savannah grasslands** of East Africa.

Approach: Define savannah grassland
Then give the locations.
Give the characteristics.
Factors for deterioration are both human and physical such as
(Overgrazing, bush fires, soil erosion, brick making, settlement, climate, charcoal burning, mining, agriculture).

101. Discuss the **importance** of **forests** to man.

Approach: Define forest.
Types of forest both man-made and natural which include:
(Tropical rainforests, mangrove, bamboo, temperate).
Discuss the positive and negative importance.
Positive includes: Modification of climate, soil conservation, medicinal herbs, environmental purification, wildlife conservation, provide timber, tourism.
Negative importance include: Pests and diseases, limits land for agriculture, settlement and transport, cause floods.
With examples and conclusion.

102. To what extent has **man** depended on the **characteristics of forests** in East Africa?

Approach: Define a forest and give the types.
Give a stand point.
Then explain how man has depended to those Charactertics in details.
Give other factors.
Give the conclusion.

103. To what extent is **relief** responsible for the **climatic conditions** of East Africa?

Approach: Define climate.
Then give the elements of climate.
Types of climate in East Africa such as
(Equatorial, tropical, arid and semi-arid, monsoon)
Then give their characteristics
Give a stand point.
Then explain the extent of relief in details
(Explain the influence of relief on highland areas i.e lee ward and wind ward side, flat areas.
Then give other factors such as:
(Latitude, altitude, vegetation, Continentality, presence of large water bodies, perturbation, coriolis force).
Conclude.

104. Examine the **factors** that have influenced **climate** in East Africa.

Approach: Define climate.
Give the elements of climate
Give the types of climates and their characteristics.
Then explain the factors in details with relevant examples.

105. To what extent is the **climate** of East Africa **Equatorial?**

Approach: Define climate and give the elements of climate.
Describe the conditions if equatorial climate which include:
(Heavy rainfall, experiences two rain fall peaks, hot temperatures, dense cloud cover, temperatures are constant).
Identify the areas in East Africa experiencing equatorial climate.
Areas include (Entebbe, Kalangala, Bukoba, and Masaka).
Give other climatic types and their conditions
With examples and conclusion.

106. Account for the **absence** of **true equatorial climate** in East Africa.

Approach: Define climate and its elements.
Then give characteristics
Then explain the factors or reasons for the absence of equatorial climate which is physical and human.
i.e relief in terms of hot and dry, rift valley.
Altitude in terms of rainfall, temperature and humidity.
Human activities such as deforestation, draining of swamps
With examples.

107. " East Africa **lies a stride the equator** but does not experience **true equatorial climate''** Discuss.

Approach: Define equatorial climate
Give the location of East Africa.
Give conditions of true equatorial climate.
Justify that East Africa does not experience true equatorial climate but experiences other types of climate.
On the other hand it experiences true equatorial climate.
Then give the conclusion.

108. Account for **variation** of **temperatures** in East Africa.

Approach: Define temperature and give how it's measured.
Explain the factors for the variation which includes:
(Distance from the sea, cloud cover and humidity, wind system, vegetation cover, man' activities, amount of impurities in the air, lengthy of the day).
With examples

109. Describe the **conditions** under which **temperature inversion** occurs.

Approach: Define temperature inversion.
Give an illustration of temperature inversion.
Explain the condition such as
(Subsidence of cold dense air, rapid radiation of heat during the night, amount of warm air mass over a very cold surface, cold air mass under cuts a warm air mass.
With well-illustrated diagrams and examples.

110. Explain what is meant by **lapse rate** and describe the various **types of lapse rates**.

Approach: Define lapse rate
Describe how it occurs.
Then give the types which include:
(Environmental lapse rate, dry adiabatic, wet adiabatic lapse rate) in details.
With relevant examples

111. Giving **specific examples** examine the influence of **ocean currents** on **economic activities along the coastal region of Africa.**

Approach: Define the ocean currents
Give the types of ocean currents which include:
(Warm and cold ocean currents).
The explain the characteristics of each.
For warm:

(Flow from low pressure regions, associated with warm temperatures, flow from equator to pole wards, high rainfall, they are cooled down in the high latitude).
For cold:
(Flow on the western side of the land masses, associated with flow temperatures, flow from high altitude to low latitude, flow from high pressure regions to low pressure regions).
Explain the economic activities include:
Settlement, fishing, growth of planktons, coral reefs, agriculture, forestry, fog formation.
With examples.

112. Describe the **characteristics of ocean current** and assess their **effects on climate in East** Africa's coast lands.

Approach: Define ocean current
Give the types of ocean currents.
Then give their examples.
Identify the characteristics on each **(as in Qn.111 above)**
Then explain the effects both positive and negative on the climate in details.
For warm currents such as: (Rise the temperature of the surrounding, high levels of humidity, formation of heavy rainfall, dense cloud cover).
For cold currents includes: Lower the temperatures, fog formation, low humidity.

Prepared and Organized:

0772555254/0759369234

@okellobigo_fred

Okello Fred