

STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL

S.3 GEOGRAPHY SET TWO 2020

PAPER 1 (273/1)

TIME: 1 ¾ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- This paper consists of **two** sections **A** and **B**.
- Section **A** is compulsory. Attempt any **ONE** questions from section **B**.
- Credit will be given for the use of relevant diagrams and examples.
- Forward scanned answer sheets to **stahiza2020@gmail.com**

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS ANSWER SHEET

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| 1. | | 11. | | 21. | |
| 2. | | 12. | | 22. | |
| 3. | | 13. | | 23. | |
| 4. | | 14. | | 24. | |
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| 10. | | 20. | | 30. | |

SECTION A

1. The largest part of E. Africa is found in
 - A. Northern hemisphere.
 - B. Southern hemisphere.
 - C. Above the Equator.
 - D. West of Greenwich.
2. Igneous rocks are ones which are a result of
 - A. many stages of change.
 - B. deposition of rocks.
 - C. breaking away of rocks.
 - D. heating of rocks.
3. Lateritic soils are formed as a result of
 - A. deposition.
 - B. chemical weathering.
 - C. physical weathering.
 - D. classification.

4. Which one of the following lakes was formed due to faulting?
 A. Albert B. Caldera C. Victoria D. Bunyonyi
5. Inselbergs are formed when
 A. hard rocks resist erosion.
 B. lava is deposited on hard rock.
 C. when small volcanic cone is formed.
 D. rocks are folded into semi-circular shapes.
6. Which of these is a combination of Rift valley lakes?
 A. Kikuyu, Bogoria, Nakuru.
 B. Natron, Naivasha, Bisinia.
 C. Kwanja, Turkana, Tanganyika.
 D. Eyasi, Albert, Turkana.
7. A crater is formed when
 A. a depression on a rift valley floor is filled with water.
 B. a saucer shaped like feature on top of the volcano.
 C. a hollow on the mountain side is widened and deepened by glaciation is filled with water.
 D. there is wave deposition at the coast.
8. The feature formed when a sheet of magma cools across bedding planes is called
 A. Dyke B. Lacolith C. Batholith D. Sill
9. Which one of these is not an igneous rock?
 A. Gabbro B. Granite C. Graphite D. Basalt
10. The first process of soil formation is
 A. Weathering B. Leaching C. Decomposition D. Deposition
11. The volcanic highlands of E. Africa are densely populated mainly due to
 A. Fertile volcanic soils.
 B. Cool climate.
 C. Beautiful scenery.
 D. Mineral deposit.
12. The type of soil formed in an area mainly depend up on
 A. Parent rock. B. Relief. C. Time D. Vegetation cover.
13. An elongated depression bordered by parallel fault scarps is called a
 A. Rift valley B. Gorge C. Fiord D. Hanging valley
14. Which one of these is an igneous rock?
 A. Sandstone B. Shale C. Granite D. Limestone
15. A caldera on Mt. Manengai was formed as a result of

- A. mountain cone top getting sunk.
 - B. mountain eruption frequently and violently.
 - C. mountain top/cone getting extinct.
 - D. mountain top getting sealed.
16. The following are denudation processes except
- A. Volcanicity.
 - B. Erosion
 - C. Weathering
 - D. Mass-wasting.
17. When the granite rocks are subjected to great heat or pressure, they change to
- A. Slate
 - B. Gneiss
 - C. Quartzite
 - D. Graphite
18. Which one of the following pairs of sedimentary rocks were organically formed?
- A. Mudstone and clay.
 - B. Chalk and limestone.
 - C. Rock salt and gypsum.
 - D. Dolomite and gravel.
19. Granite rocks around Mubende in Uganda is
- A. an intrusive igneous rock.
 - B. metamorphic rocks.
 - C. an extrusive igneous rock.
 - D. a sedimentary rock.
20. Which of the following weathering processes is common in areas of limestone?
- A. Exfoliation
 - B. Hydration
 - C. Carbonation
 - D. Pressure release.
21. Ngorongoro is an example of
- A. secondary cone.
 - B. lava plateau.
 - C. caldera
 - D. an explosion crater.
22. Wind blows from areas of
- A. high pressure to low pressure.
 - B. low pressure to high pressure.
 - C. valleys to mountains.
 - D. easterly to westerly.
23. Which of the following lakes were formed as a result of down warping?
- A. Eyasi and Kyoga.
 - B. Kyoga and Victoria.
 - C. Victoria and Nakuru.
 - D. Manyara and Naivasha.
24. Which one of the following mountains is not a volcanic mountain?
- A. Mufumbiro
 - B. Elgon
 - C. Abardare
 - D. Moroto

25. Geysers and hot springs can be used to generate
- Hydro-electric power.
 - Geo-thermal power.
 - Bio-hydro electric power.
 - Thermal power.
26. The process by which the Usambara, Ulugulu and Pare were formed is known as
- Block faulting.
 - Up warping.
 - Volcanicity
 - Eruption
27. The basin like feature found on top of some volcanic mountains of E. Africa is called
- Vent
 - Crater
 - Cone
 - Plug
28. A composite volcano is composed of
- layers of lava and springs.
 - a metamorphic rock.
 - an extrusive igneous rock.
 - a sedimentary rock.
29. Which of the following volcanoes of E. Africa is known to be still active?
- Muhavura
 - Elgon
 - Oldonyo lengai
 - Ngorongoro
30. On which one of the following mountains in E. Africa experiences weathering by frost action?
- Rwenzori
 - Moroto
 - Usambara
 - Meru

SECTION B

- 1.(a) With the help of illustrations explain the formation of the East African Rift valley. (10marks)
- (b) Explain the importance of the Rift valley to the people living around. (05marks)
- (c) What problems are faced by the people living around the RIFT valley. (05marks)
2. (a) Explain the formation of different rock types. (10marks)
- (b) Of what importance are the above rocks to the people of the area? (06marks)
- (c) What problems are likely to faced by the living in the areas with such rocks. (04marks)

END

