

**CHAPTER 23**

**Guided Reading Strategies 23.1**

**East Africa**

**READING THE SECTION** As you read the section, examine each of the pairs of statements below. Circle the letter of the statement in each pair that is true.

- 1. **a.** The Western Rift Valley begins in the south near Lake Malawi.  
**b.** The Western Rift Valley begins in the south near the Blue Nile.
- 2. **a.** Lake Victoria is the continent’s largest lake.  
**b.** Lake Victoria is the continent’s deepest lake.
- 3. **a.** The Eastern Rift Valley begins in Zanzibar.  
**b.** The Eastern Rift Valley begins in Mozambique.
- 4. **a.** The highlands of Ethiopia are made of layers of volcanic rock.  
**b.** The highlands of Ethiopia are made of layers of desert sand.
- 5. **a.** Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa.  
**b.** Kilimanjaro is the longest river in Africa.
- 6. **a.** The Blue Nile and the White Nile join in southern Somalia.  
**b.** The Blue Nile and the White Nile join in northern Sudan.
- 7. **a.** Weather is often unpredictable in East Africa.  
**b.** Weather is quite predictable in East Africa.
- 8. **a.** Grasshoppers carry a human disease known as waking sickness.  
**b.** Tsetse flies carry a human disease known as sleeping sickness.
- 9. **a.** East Africa is not rich in energy resources or in mineral resources.  
**b.** East Africa is rich in energy resources and mineral resources.
- 10. **a.** Rich soil helps explain why the small countries of Rwanda and Burundi can support dense populations.  
**b.** Rich deposits of gold and silver help explain why the small countries of Rwanda and Burundi can support dense populations.

**POST-READING QUICK CHECK** After you have finished reading the section, in the space provided, explain why East Africa has rift valleys.

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