GEOGRAPHY PAPER 3

UGANDA AND FIELDWORK\

MAKING GUIDE STANDARDS

EXAMINERS ARE GUIDED BY THE FOLLOWING AWARDS

23 – 25 = excellent answers

18 – 22 = a very good answer

15 – 17 = a good answer

12 – 14 = an average answer

8 – 11 = an ‘O’ level answer

1 – 07 = A fail answer

1. a(i) Candidates should clearly state the topic of study which must show what was studied and where the study was conducted

The topic should also have a geographical relationship (02mks)

(ii) Candidates should state the objectives of the study which must be related to the topic.

These must be measurable, achievable with atleast the following phrases

To find out

To identify

To assess etc

They should avoid phrases like

To know, To advice

To see

To appreciate etc (any 4 = 4mks)

b) Candidates should state and explain their pre-fieldwork activities conducted like

Organising and going for a pilot study

Formulation of the topic of study

Formulation of objectives

Suggesting methods of data collection

Organising tools/equipments to use in data collection

Asking for permission from the school authorities to go and conduct the field work study

Allocation of groups and assigning tasks \

Organising for transport

Briefing of students

Departure for the fieldwork excursion. (any 5 = 5mks)

N.B

The first four activities must be written in that order less of this a student gets a zero.

Activities must be explained and illustrated

c). Candidates should draw a fully annotated panoramic sketch which must have

1. Title = 01
2. View point = 01
3. Frame = 01
4. Key/labelling = 01
5. Any 2 physical features = 02
6. Any 2 manmade features = 02

Total = 08mks

d) Candidates are expected to come up with the conclusions drawn in form of geographical relationships of the studied area i.e

i) Physical to physical relationships

* Relief and drainage
* Drainage and vegetation
* Climate and vegetation
* Soils and vegetation etc

ii) Physical to human relationships

* Vegetation and agriculture
* Relief and settlement
* Drainage and fishing etc

iii) Human to human relationships

Transport and settlement

Agriculture and industrialization

Settlement and trade and commerce etc (any 3x2 = 6mks)

N.B

* A relationship can may be positive or negative
* A relationship should be well explained and illustrated with local names or compass directions- (Accountability/reasons for)
* No accountability, place names or compass directions no mark at all.

Total = 25mks

2.a(i) Candidates are expected to state the topic of study clearly showing what was studied and where the study was conducted.

N.B The name of the dairy farm and location must be seen.

The topic should show a geographical relationship. (02mks)

(ii) Candidates are expected to come up with objectives which are related to the topic, achievable and measurable.

Accept phrase like;

To find out To examine

To assess T identify etc

Do not accept phrases like

To know To see

To understand etc

b) Candidates are expected to identify and explain the factors that influenced the establishment of the farm. These may be physical and human factors

Physical factors

Climatic conditions

Nature of soils

Vegetation drainage etc

Human factors include

* Labour
* Market
* Research
* Power
* Transport etc any 5x1 = 05mks

N.B

- Factors must be illustrated with evidence of place, names or directions

- No place names or direction no mark at all

c) Candidates are expected to describe the methods or of data collection steps like:-

Measurement, sampling, recording, interviewing, observation etc

Candidates should;

1. Identify the method 01mk
2. Define and describe the method clearly specifying tool(s) involved in collecting information. 01mk
3. Come up with information obtained/evidence. 01mk

Any 3 methods x 3 = 09mks

d) Candidates are expected to bringout the effects of the dairy farm on the surrounding areas. These are both positive and negative

**Positive effects**

* Raw materials for industrial development
* Provision of manure
* Development of infrastructure
* Employment
* Revenue etc (any 4x1 = 04mks)

**Negative effects**

* Soil erosion
* Destruction of vegetation
* Pollution of water
* Development of towns with their negative effects etc. (any 2x1 = 02mks)

N.B

- Points must be well illustrated with evidence of places, names or directions.

- No place, name or direction no mark at all.

**SECTION B**

3. Candidates are expected to define vegetation as the plant cover on the earth’s surface in an area. (02mks)

Candidates should identify the types of vegetation in Uganda and where they are located i.e:

1. Savnna vegetation in Kasese, Masindi etc
2. Semi-desert vegetation in Kaabong, Kotido etc
3. Swampy vegetation around lakes and along rivers
4. Equatorial vegetation in Buikwe, Kalangala etc
5. Planted vegetation in Mbarara, kabala, Kiboga

Candidates should draw a sketch map of Uganda showing vegetation types.

A SKETCHMAP OF UGANDA SHOWING TYPES OF VEGETATION

N.B

Mere identification = 03mks

Identification on a map = 05mks

Candidates are expected to explain and illustrate factors which have influenced the vanations in the vegetation distributions i.e

* Nature of climate, areas like Buikwe and Kalangala which experience hot temperatures and heavy rainfall amounts have an equatorial vegetation type because such conditions support the growth of dense equatorial rainforests.

However areas like Kaabong and Kotido with very hot temperatures and low rainfall amounts have a semi-desert vegetation type because such conditions favour the growth of scanty vegetation.

* Nature of relief, highland areas like Kisoro and Kabale have supported the growth and existence of a montane vegetation type (highland vegetation) due to heavy rainfall and cool/mild temperatures experienced.

However the broad valleys of Kibimba in Bugiri district have supported the existence of a swampy vegetation because such areas are water logged.

* Nature of soils. Areas like kaabong and Moroto with fairly fertile soils have supported the growth and existence of a semi-desert type of vegetation but Kisoro and Kabale with fertile and well drained volcanic soils have encouraged the growth of a montane vegetation.
* Nature of drainage; the well-drained areas of Buikwe have supported the growth of an equatorial vegetation type.

However, the poorly drained areas of Tirinyi and Bugiri have supported the growth of a swampy vegetation

* Altitude; the low altitudinal areas of Buliisa and Ntoroko have favoured the growth of dry savanna vegetation due to the very hot temperatures experienced.

However Kisoro and Kabale areas in a high altitude have given away to the growth and existence of a montane vegetation type due to the cool temperatures experienced.

* Biotic factors; the existence of pests like tsetse flies in Masindi district have encouraged the growth and existence of equatorial /topical rainforests because these sacre away human settlement and other forms of activities.
* Human activities, afforestation and reafforestation programmes/activities in Zombo and Kiboga districts have supported the growth and existence of planted vegetation.

However deforestation and bushburning practices in nakasongola, Moroto and abiim districts have led to an existence of a ssemi-desert type.

Any well explained and illustrated 6points x 3 = 18mks.

N.B Illustrations must be inform of vegetation type(s) and where they are found.

Therefore: point well stated = 01

Vegetation type = 01

Location = 01 (03mks) and convincing explanation

Total = 25mks

4. Candidates are expected to define tropical rainforests as forests found in tropical lands receiving heavy or high rainfall amounts. (02mks)

* Tropical riverine forests found along river banks i.e R. Katonga, R. Nile etc
* Tropical montane/highland forests found on mountains i.e Elgon forests and Rwenzori forests.
* Tropical lowland forests like Budongo and Mabira.

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE TROPICAL RAINFORESTS

KEY

Tropical lowland forests

Tropical highland forests

Tropical riverine forests

N.B Mere identification = 03mks

Identification on a map = 05mks

Candidates are expected to explain the extent to which the nature of forest has limited the effective utilization of tropical rainforests in Uganda i.e

* The trees have buttress roots which makes felling difficult.
* Trees take long to grow/mature (long gestation period)
* Trees have heavy and hard wood which are difficult to transport
* Presence of climbing plants (thickness) which makes harvesting difficult.
* Trees don’t grow in pure stands which equally makes harvesting difficult
* Poor quality tree spices (any 5x1 = 05mks)

**Other factors**

* Corruption/bureaucracy/embezzlement
* Political instabilities
* Shortage of labour
* Unreliable transport network
* Inadequate power supply
* Unfavourable climatic conditions (heavy rainfall)
* Presence of pests and diseases
* Presence of wild animals
* Inappropriate technology
* Inadequate capital
* Encroachment
* Limited market
* Wildfires cause by lightening
* Limited government support/unfavourable government policies
* Nature of relief etc

Any 13 well explained and illustrated points x 1 = 13mks

5. Total fish catch = 1162,000

Average = 1162,000 = 166,000

7

A table of divergence

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | Divergence |
| 1976  1981  1986  1991  1996  2001  2006 | * 155,000 * 149,000 * 109,000 * 48,000 * 60,000 * 34,000 * 555,000 |

No mark for any calculations

Title = 01

Scale = 01

Labelling = 01

Accuracy = 07

Total = 10mks

A DIVERGENCE LINE GRAPH SHOWING THE TREND IN FISH PRODUCTION IN UGANDA BETWEEN 1976-2006

A SIMPLE LIENGRAPH SHOWING THE TREND IN FISH PRODUCTION IN UGANDA (1976-2006)

b) Candidates are expected to account for the trend in fish production

**Reasons/causes for the increase in production**

* Increased industrialization hence provision of market for the fish as a raw material. Political instability around the fishing grounds
* Improved transport network for the transportation of fish to market centres
* Appropriate technology in fishing gears and preservation methods.
* Availability of ready market both locally and internationally.
* Increased government support through training fishing personale, giving staff loans to the fishermen
* Increase in fish farming activities etc (any 2points x 1 = 02mks)

**Reasons for the decline in fish production**

* Presence of water hyacinth on some lakes
* Political instabilities
* Inadequate market
* Climatic changes
* Unreliable transport network etc (any 1point x 1=01mks)

N.B Points must be explained by use of phrases like increase, rise or decrease, fall, less, decline.

No phrase no mark at all.

c) candidates are expected to explain and illustrate both positive and negative contributions of the fishing industry to the development of Uganda.

**Positive**

* Source of government revenue
* Promoted industrialization
* Source of employment opportunities
* Source of foreign exchange
* Infrastructural development
* Diversification of the economy
* Promotion of international relations etc (any 7points x 1 = 7mks)

**Negatively**

* Deforestation
* Pollution by poor sanitation
* Profit repatriation
* Diversion of labour
* Territorial conflicts
* Accidents thus loss of lives (any 5x1=05mks)

N.B - All points must be explained and illustrated with names of fishing grounds

- No illustrations a half a mark

Total = 25mks

7. Candidates are expected to state the current states of the running sector with points like;

* Most minerals are exported in a raw form and government has put a ban on this with some minerals
* Vermiculite and gold are the leading exported minerals by value.
* Quarrying activities are carried out in most parts of Uganda
* New minerals have been discovered i.e Uranium and gold
* Petroleum drilling is still in its infant stage in Buliisa district most of the mining companies are foreign i.e Cannun mining company.
* Sand and clay are the most mined minerals in the country. (any 2x1=02mks)

Candidates are expected to identify the mining centres and minerals

Mere identification of mining areas and minerals without a map = 03mks

Identification of mining areas and minerals on a map = 05mks.

**A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING MINERALS AND MINING AREAS**

Candidates are expected to explain and illustrate the extent to which physical factors have influenced the development of the mining sector with points like;

**Physical factors**

* Favourable climatic conditions i.e for salt formation
* High quality minerals i.e vermiculite
* Existence of minerals oil in large amounts
* Depth of minerals like clay and sand
* Gently sloping relief
* Existence of soft overlying rocks. Any 4x2=08mks

**Human factors**

* Availability of reliable transport lines/network
* Favourable government policy
* Political stability
* A ready market both locally and internationally
* Availability of abundant labour supply
* Abundant power supply to run machines
* Adequate capital
* Appropriate technology used in the extraction of minerals
* Adequate research which has led to the discovery of new minerals like gold and uranium.
* Availability of processing plants which add value to the minerals before exportation.

Any 10x1=10mks

N.B

Points should be explained and illustrated with minerals and place names

Total = 25mks

8. Candidates are expected to define a swamp as a shallow area is either permanently or seasonally filled with water with unique plants, animals and bird species. (02mks)

Candidates are expected to identify the types of swamps in Uganda and examples like

1. Broadually swamps/dombos i.e nabejjuzi swamp
2. Riverine swamps i.e Katonga and sezibwa swamps
3. Lacustrine swamps i.e Lwampanga on L. Kyoga
4. Forest swamps i.e sangobay wetland

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING TYPES OF SWAMPS

N.B Mere identification of wetlands and types = 03mks

- Identification on a map = 05mks

a) Candidates are expected to identify and illustrate reasons for the rapid disappearance of forests in Uganda i.e

* Need to create land for settlement
* Construction of roads (Kampala-Entebbe express highway)
* Extraction of papyrus
* Harvesting of water
* Eradication of diseases
* Hunting activities
* Wildfires
* Agricultural practices
* Establishment of industrial centres
* Harvesting of medicinal plants i.e Milondo
* Harvesting of fruits i.e Matungulu etc (any 12x1=12mks)

b) Candidates are expected to bring out steps being taken to protect swamps in Uganda

* Sensitizing masses about importances of swamps
* Introducing upland rice growing
* Provision of alternative building materials
* Government ownership of all wetlands
* Eviction of all those settling in swamps
* Treating of wastes before being channeled into the wetlands. (any 6x1=06mks)

N.B Points must be well explained and illustrated with names of wetlands and placenames.