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TOPIC 1: LOCATION OF UGANDA IN EAST AFRICA.

1. In which region of Africa is Uganda located?

.....
.....

2. Apart from Uganda, mention any other two countries found in the same region of Africa.

.....
.....

3. Write any **two** neighbour's of Uganda.

(i).....
(ii)

4. Who named Uganda the pearl of Africa?

.....
.....

5. Why was Uganda named the pearl of Africa?

.....
.....

6. Uganda is a landlocked country. What do you understand by this statement?

.....
.....

7. Which lake in Uganda shares a boundary with Kenya and Tanzania?

.....
.....

8. Name the smallest country in East Africa.

.....

9. Name the common market which unites all the three East African countries.

.....
.....

10. State any **two** main reasons why Uganda is divided into many districts.

(i).....
(ii)

11. Name the region where the following important places are located.

a) Entebbe airport:
b) Soroti flying School:
c) Gulu referral Hospital:.....
d) Mbarara University:

12. Mention **two** regions that form Uganda.

(i).....
(ii)

13. State **two** districts found in the following sub regions.

- a) Central region
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
- b) Northern region
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
- c) Western region
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
- 1. How are island districts different from highland districts?
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
- 2. What do you understand by the term altitude?
 -
 -
- 3. Mention **two** examples of highland districts.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
- 4. State **two** economic activities commonly carried out in highland districts.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
- 5. Give any **two** problems faced by people living in highland districts.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
- 6. Mention **two** possible solutions to the problems facing people living in highland districts.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
- 7. Name the major cause of landslides in highland areas.
 -
 -
- 8. How can landslides be controlled in highland areas?
 -
 -
- 9. Why do people living in Kapchorwa district rear donkeys?
 -
 -
- 10. What are island districts?
 -
 -
- 11. Name any **two** examples of islands districts.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)

12. Mention **two** economic activities commonly carried out in island districts.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
13. Name the island which is famous for chimpanzees.

.....

.....
14. State **two** benefits enjoyed by Kalangala districts over Kotido District.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
15. Give any **two** problems facing people living in island districts.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
16. State the main reason why there is no hydro electricity in Kalangala district.

.....

.....
17. What term is used to mean a representation of an object drawn as seen from above?

.....

.....
18. How is a picture different from a map?

.....

.....
19. How is a map similar to a picture?

.....

.....
20. State **two** types of maps.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
21. Mention **two** features that can be represented on the topographic maps.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
22. Mention any **two** importance of maps.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
23. State the elements of a good map which;
 - a) helps to show the direction of places on a map

.....

.....
 - b) helps one to know what the map is all about

.....

.....
 - c) helps a map reader to interpret symbols used on a map.

.....

.....
d) helps a map reader to calculate the actual ground distance on a map
.....

24. Jackie was reading a map without these components. What problem is she likely to get when she reads a map without:

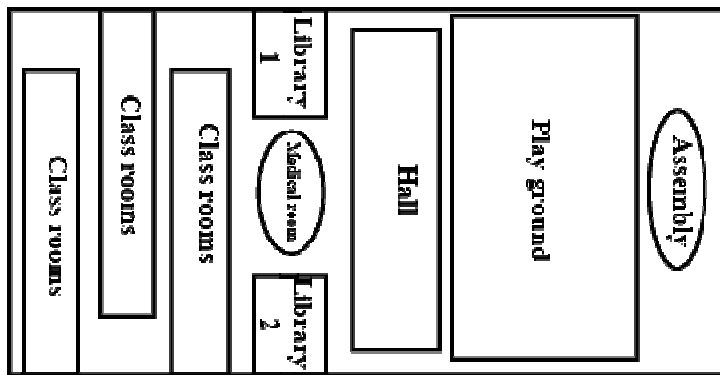
(a) Compass direction?.....

(b) Title?.....

(c) Key?.....

(d) Scale?.....

Map interpretation



1. How many classroom blocks are shown on the map?
.....
.....

2. Which building is between library 1 and library 2?
.....
.....

3. Name the building found in the North western direction of the Hall?
.....
.....

4. Name the building found in the South eastern direction of the Hall?
.....
.....

5. What is the direction of classes from the playground?
.....
.....

6. Find the correct direction of the assembly ground from:

(a) Playground?.....

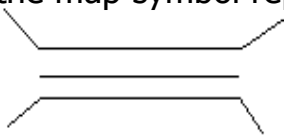
(b) Library 2?.....

1 What special name is given to the features which represent real objects on a map?
.....
.....

2 Mention **two** importance of symbols on a map.

- (i).....
 (ii)

3 Name the map symbol represented below.



4 How is a compass different from compass directions?

5 Name the point on the compass:

- a) From which the sun rises?:
 b) To which the sun sets:

6 Name any **two** of the four major points of a compass.

- (i).....
 (ii)

7 **Secondary points** are the directions that lie midway of cardinal points. Mention the cardinal points which lies between;

- a) North and East

 b) West and South

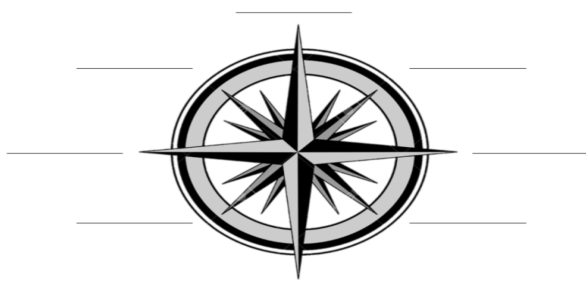
8 Mention any **two** people who use a compass in their daily work.

- (i).....
 (ii)

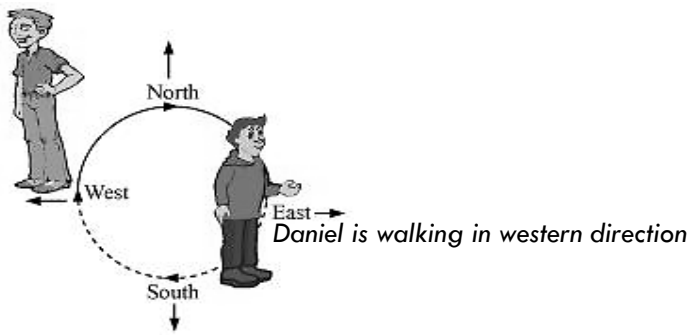
9 Write any **two** ways of finding direction.

- (i).....
 (ii)

Below is a compass rose. Use it to answer the questions that follow



1. Daniel was facing east direction, he turned 90°anti-clockwise and started moving. In which direction is he moving?



2. Nakigudde was facing North East direction. She turned at an angle of 45° clockwise. What is her new direction?



Activity

3. Sekibuto was facing Southeastern direction. He turned at an angle of 90° . What was the new direction?



4. Kapere was facing South West direction; he turned at angle of 135° clockwise. What is his new direction?

5. Kawumpuli was going to Owino facing North West direction. He turned at an angle 225° clockwise. What is his new direction?

6. Ssali was moving towards Namboole facing South East. He turned at an angle of 45° anti-clockwise. What is his direction?

7. Wava was going to Didis while facing East direction. She turned at an angle of 135° anti-clockwise. What is her direction?

1 Karen was going home in the evening; she saw her shadow on her right. To which direction was she moving?

2 Musa was going to the factory in the evening. He saw his shadow on his left. To which direction was he moving?

3 Mary was going to garden in the morning. She saw her shadow on her left. To which direction was she facing?

4 Henry was going to the church in the morning. He saw his shadow on his left. To which direction was he facing?

1. Which element of a map is used to measure the actual distance of places on a map in relation to the actual ground distance?

.....
.....

2. What is a sketch map?

.....
.....

3. Mention **two** types of map scale.

(i).....

(ii)

4. Give another name for a representative scale.

.....
.....

5. Name the type of scale shown below.



.....
.....

6. Juliet moved a distance of 10cm from town A to B. Given that 1 cm represents 20 cm. Find the actual ground distance in Km.
.....
.....
7. Musumali moves a distance of 5cm from home to school on the map. Given that 1cm = 2km, find the actual ground distance in Km.
.....
.....
8. Why is it difficult for Prudence to read a map without a scale?
.....
.....
9. Why is it hard for Sarah to read a map without a compass?
.....
.....
10. How important is a key on a map?
.....
.....
11. Jolly was reading a map without a title. Suggest **one** problem she is likely to experience.
.....
.....
12. Name the method of locating places using the lines of longitude and latitude.
.....
.....
13. Why is the Equator marked 0° ?
.....
.....
14. Mention any **two** East African countries crossed by the Equator.
(i).....
(ii)
15. What name is given to the area between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn?
.....
.....
16. Mention any **two** districts in Uganda crossed by the Equator.
(i).....
(ii)
1. When is the sun overhead the equator?
2.
3. State any **two** countries found in the southern hemisphere.
(i).....
(ii)
4. Name the east African country not crossed by the equator.

.....
.....
5. Name **two** lakes in Uganda crossed by the Equator.

(i).....

(ii)

6. Name the mountain in Uganda crossed by the Equator

.....
.....
7. Name the East African country which is not crossed by the Equator.

.....
.....
8. Mention any **two** importance of latitudes on a map.

(i).....

(ii)

1 State the country that share boundaries with Uganda from the:

a) East

.....
.....
b) North

.....
.....
c) South West

.....
.....
2 What are land locked countries?

.....
.....
3 State any **two** neighbors of Uganda which are not land locked.

(i).....

(ii)

4 Mention **two** seaports that handle Uganda's imports and exports.

(i).....

(ii)

5 Why is Kenya not a land locked country?

.....
.....
1. Define the following term:

(A) imports

.....
.....
(b)Exports:

2. State any **two** examples of :

Imports:

Exports:

3. Why are computers referred to as the Ugandans imports?

(i).....

(ii)

4. Mention any **two** examples of cash cross exported by Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

5. What are landlocked countries?

.....

.....

6. State any **two** problems faced by Uganda as a landlocked countries.

(i).....

(ii)

7. Suggest **two** ways Uganda can solve the problems it face as a result of being landlocked.

(i).....

(ii)

8. Mention any **one** common market in East Africa.

.....

.....

9. How are imports different from the exports?

.....

.....

10. Mention **two** problems faced by a land locked country.

(i).....

(ii)

11. State **two** ways how landlocked countries can overcome the problems above.

(i).....

(ii)

12. Why should Uganda have good relationship with Kenya?

.....

.....

13. How can a land locked country promote international trade?

.....

.....

14. How does port Mombasa promote trade in Uganda?

.....

.....

15. What is smuggling of goods?

.....

.....
16. State any **two** causes of smuggling of goods.

(i).....

(ii)

17. Mention any **two** dangers of smuggling of goods to the government.

(i).....

(ii)

18. What are coastal countries?
.....
.....

19. Mention any **two** sea ports Uganda uses.

(i).....

(ii)

20. In which country is port Matadi found.
.....
.....

21. Name any **one** seaport found in Kenya.
.....
.....

22. Mention any **two** countries in east Africa which have direct access to their own sea ports.

(i).....

(ii)

23. State any **two** benefits enjoyed by the coastal countries.

(i).....

(ii)

24. In which way is port Mombasa important to Uganda?
.....
.....

25. What name is given to the countries located at the coast?
.....
.....

TOPIC TWO: PHYSICAL FEATURES IN UGANDA

1. Define the term physical features.
.....
.....

2. Mention any **two** types of physical features.

(i).....

(ii)

3. What are relief features?
.....
.....

4. Mention any **two** examples of relief features.

(i).....

(ii)

5. Why are mountains called relief features ?

.....

.....

6. What is altitude ?

.....

.....

7. What are drainage features ?

.....

.....

8. State any **two** examples of drainage features **not** found in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

9. What term is used to mean the raised flat topped piece of land?

.....

.....

10. Name the physical feature that covers the greatest part of Uganda.

.....

.....

11. Draw a symbol of a plateau.

12. Mention **two** physical features found on a plateau.

(i).....

(ii)

13. Write down any **two** activities carried out on a plateau.

(i).....

(ii)

14. State any **two** importance of plateaus.

(i).....

(ii)

15. State any **two** problems faced by people who live on plateau.

(i).....

(ii)

16. Mention any two common places where fishing is carried out in plateau.

.....

.....

17. What evidence is there to show that Uganda's plateau is tilted to North?

.....

.....

18. How important is fertile soils found in the plateau to the farmers?

19. Name the type of rainfall formed in the plateau areas of Uganda.

20. State one economic activity carried out in the forested areas of Uganda's plateaus.
 (i).....
 (ii)
21. Mention **two** other importance of the plateaus in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
22. Mention any **two** physical features found on the plateau of Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
23. Mention any **two** problems facing people living in the plateau of Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
24. What evidence is there to show that Uganda's plateau is tilted to North?

25. Name **one** lake found in the central plateau of Uganda.

26. Mention any **two** types of mountains found in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
27. What type of mountain is mount Nkokonjeru?

28. State **two** forces that led to the formation of a block mountain.
 (i).....
 (ii)
29. State **one** example of a block mountain in Uganda.

30. Name the highest peak on Mt. Rwenzori.

31. Why did Stanley name Mt. Rwenzori the mountains of the moon?

32. State any **two** districts in Uganda covered by Mount Rwenzori.

- (i).....
(ii)
33. Why is Mt. Rwenzori snowcapped?
.....
.....
34. State the reason why there are no plants and animals at the top of Mt. Rwenzori.
.....
.....
35. Give any **one** reason why it is difficult to build roads and railways in Bundibugyo.
(i).....
(ii)
36. State any **two** rivers whose source are at mount Rwenzori.
(i).....
(ii)
37. State **one** mineral got from mountain Rwenzori.
.....
.....
38. Why would you advise the people of Bundibugyo to rear donkeys?
.....
.....
39. State any **two** importance of mount Rwenzori.
(i).....
(ii)
40. Name the mountain that gives a political boundary between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Uganda.
.....
.....
41. State any **two** districts that share part of mountain Elgon in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
42. Mention any **two** rivers that originate from mountain Elgon
.....
.....
43. Which people live on the slopes of Mt. Elgon?
.....
.....
44. How the Bagisu are similar to Baganda and Chagga of Tanzania?
.....
.....
45. How the Bagisu are similar to Baganda in their economic activities?
.....
.....
46. Mention **two** factors that favor Arabic coffee growing on the slopes of Mt. Elgon

- (i).....
(ii)
47. How the formation of Mt. Elgon different from that of Mt. Rwenzori?
.....
.....
48. Why the slopes of Mt. Elgon are densely populated?
.....
.....
49. In Uganda, which type of coffee is grown best in volcanic soils?
.....
.....
50. How does Mt. Elgon influence the climate of Mbale?
.....
.....
51. Name the highest peak of mount Mufumbiro.
.....
.....
52. State the common tourist attraction found at mount Mufumbiro.
.....
.....
53. Name any **two** crops grown on the slopes of mount Mufumbiro.
(i).....
(ii)
54. Mention any **two** tribes which live at the slopes of mount Mufumbiro
(i).....
(ii)
55. Mention any **two** districts in Uganda covered by mount Mufumbiro.
(i).....
(ii)
56. Why is Arabic coffee mainly grown on the slopes of Mount Elgon not mount Mufumbiro?
.....
.....
57. How is the formation of Mt. Elgon different from that of Mount Rwenzori?
.....
.....
58. Why are the slopes of mount Mufumbiro densely populated?
.....
.....
59. In Uganda, which type of coffee is grown best in volcanic soils?
.....
.....
60. Which part of Uganda is mount Moroto located?

.....
.....
61. Name the highest peak of Mount Moroto.
.....
.....

62. Which tribes mainly lives on the slopes of Mount Moroto?
.....
.....

63. State the main economic activities of the tribe stated above.
.....
.....

64. Why do areas around Mount Moroto receive very little rainfall?
.....
.....

65. Name the type of rainfall received around mountainous areas.
.....
.....

66. State any **two** reasons why mountains are used as natural boundaries of the countries.
(i).....
(ii)

67. How does fertile soil at the slopes of mountain promote agriculture?
.....
.....

68. Mention any **two** disadvantages of Mount Moroto to people living around it.
(i).....
(ii)

69. Why is soil erosion common in Kabale and Mbale?
.....
.....

70. Why is soil erosion not common in Karamoja sub region?
.....
.....

71. Write **two** ways how farmers can control soil erosion inMbale district.
(i).....
(ii)

72. What is land fragmentation?
.....
.....

73. What causes land fragmentation?
.....
.....

74. Why do farmers in Kabale terrace their land?

.....
.....

75. Why are landslides very common in Kabale and Kisoro?

.....
.....

76. Give **one** reason why there is land shortage in Kabale district.

.....
.....

77. Why do tourists like to visit mountainous areas?

.....
.....

78. What is an escarpment?

.....
.....

79. Which mineral was discovered in the Albertine region?

.....
.....

80. Mention any **two** features found in the rift valley.

(i).....
(ii)

81. Mention any **two** lakes found in Western branch of the rift valley in Uganda.

(i).....
(ii)

82. Write down any **two** lakes in Uganda which are not found in rift valley arm.

(i).....
(ii)

83. State **two** characteristics of Rift Valley lakes found in Uganda.

(i).....
(ii)

84. State **two** economic activities carried out in rift valleys.

(i).....
(ii)

1. Suggest any **two** dangerous wild animals found in the rift valleys lakes in Uganda.

(i).....
(ii)

2. How is lake Katwe important to Uganda government?

.....
.....

3. In which way are vectors a problem to people living in the rift Valley arm.

.....
.....

4. Why are there no fishing activities on Lake Katwe?

-
-
5. Mention **two** weather disaster's which commonly affect people living in the rift valleys.
- (i).....
- (ii)
6. State **one** importance of rift valley to the following groups of people:
- (a) Tourists:
- (b) Livestock farmers:.....
- (c) Miners:
7. State any **two** problems faced by people living in the rift valleys.
- (i).....
- (ii)
8. Mention any **two** importance of Rift Valley to the people living on it.
- (i).....
- (ii)
9. What is a lake?
-
-
10. Mention any **two** types of lakes.
- (i).....
- (ii)
11. How are permanent lakes different from seasonal lakes?
-
-
12. Name the largest permanent lake found in Uganda.
-
-
13. Mention any other **two** examples of permanent lakes in Uganda.
- (i).....
- (ii)
14. State **two** types of lakes formation.
- (i).....
- (ii)
15. Define depression lakes.
-
-
16. Why is lake Victoria called a depression lake?
-
-
17. State **two** examples of down warped lakes.
- (i).....
- (ii)

18. Give any **two** characteristics of depression lakes.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
19. Give **one** reason why depression lakes have fresh water.

.....

.....
20. Name the largest fresh water lake in Uganda.

.....

.....
21. Why is Lake Victoria referred to as an inter-territorial lake of Africa?

.....

.....
22. State **two** countries which shared border with Uganda from lake Victoria.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
23. How is charcoal burning a problem to the environment?

.....

.....
24. Name the explorer who remained Lake Victoria.

.....

.....
25. Mention any **two** inland ports found on Lake Victoria in Uganda.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
26. Mention any **two** economic activities carried out in Kalangala.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
27. Suggest **two** problems faced by people of Kalangala.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
28. Mention any **two** islands found in Kalangala district.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
29. Give the main product got from oil palm in Kalangala district.

.....

.....
30. How will the people of Kalangala benefit from oil palm growing?

.....

.....
31. State any **two** main economic activities carried out by the people of Kalangala.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
32. Mention any **two** problems faced by people of Kalangala district

- (i).....
(ii)
33. State any **two** economic importance of Kalangala district to Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
34. Mention any **two** importance of Lake Victoria to industrial sectors.
(i).....
(ii)
35. Why do you think Kalangala receive convectional rainfall?
.....
.....
36. In which **two** ways does Lake Victoria promote trade?
(i).....
(ii)
37. Why there are many people on the shores of Lake Victoria?
.....
.....
38. Mention **two** problems faced by fishing industry in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
39. State **one** importance of inland ports of Uganda.
.....
.....
40. What is fishing?
.....
.....
41. Mention any two problems faced by fishermen on Lake Victoria.
(i).....
(ii)
42. How is Kalangala district economically important to Uganda?
.....
.....
43. Mention any **two** importance of water hyacinth to people.
(i).....
(ii)
44. State **two** problems caused by water hyacinth.
(i).....
(ii)
45. Mention any **two** importance of water weeds to the people surrounding water bodies.
(i).....
(ii)
46. State any two common animals which can hide in the water weeds.

- (i).....
(ii)
47. Write down **two** ways of destroying the water Hyacinth
(i).....
(ii)
48. Name the process by which lake Kyoga was formed.
.....
.....
49. Name the part of river Nile which flows from Lake Victoria towards lake Kyoga.
.....
.....
50. Why do lake Victoria flow northwards?
.....
.....
51. Name the lake found in the center of Uganda.
.....
.....
52. Name the swampiest lake in Uganda.
.....
.....
53. State the reason why lake kyoga is the shallowest lake in Uganda.
.....
.....
54. Mention **two** inland ports found on Lake Kyoga.
(i).....
(ii)
55. State **two** inlets of Lake Kyoga.
(i).....
(ii)
56. What are rift valley lakes?
.....
.....
57. Mention any **two** examples of rift valley lakes.
(i).....
(ii)
58. State any **two** characteristics of rift valley lakes.
(i).....
(ii)
59. Mention any **two** inland ports found on lake Kyoga.
(i).....
(ii)
60. State any **two** inlets of lake Kyoga.
(i).....

- (ii)
61. Suggest **two** reasons why rift valley lakes are salty.
 (i).....
 (ii)
62. How important is lake Katwe to the people of Uganda?

63. Mention any **two** examples of salty lakes found in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
64. State any **one** reason why Lake Katwe is not considered to be a rift valley lake.

65. Name the feature that connects Lake George to Lake Edward.

66. State any **two** lakes in Uganda crossed by the equator.
 (i).....
 (ii)
67. Name any **two** lakes which were seen by Henry Morton Stanley.
 (i).....
 (ii)
68. What is the major tourist attraction found at Kazinga Channel?

69. State one reason why fishing activities are impossible on Kazinga Channel.
 70.
71. Mention any **two** economic activities carried out on Kazinga Channel.
 (i).....
 (ii)
72. In which national park is Kazinga channel located?

73. Which game park has the biggest population of hippos in Uganda?

74. Name the river which connects lake Edward to lake Albert.

75. Name **two** lakes that form a natural boundary between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo.
 (i).....
 (ii)

76. Name the second largest lake in Uganda.

.....
.....

77. Name the European explorer who remade lake Albert.

.....
.....

78. State any **two** inland ports found on lake Albert.

(i).....

(ii)

79. Mention any **two** reasons why port Butyaba was built on lake Albert.

(i).....

(ii)

80. State any **two** economic activities carried out on Port Butyaba.

(i).....

(ii)

81. Name the lake in Uganda which was formerly known as the killer of locusts.

.....
.....

82. Mention any **two** importance of lake Albert to people surrounding it.

(i).....

(ii)

83. Name the lake on which Port Butyaba was built.

.....
.....

84. Suggest **two** reasons why Port Butyaba was built.

(i).....

(ii)

85. Apart from Port Butyaba, Mention any other inland ports on Lake Albert.

.....
.....

86. State **two** importance of Lake Mburo to Uganda's economy.

(i).....

(ii)

87. Name the game park found on lake Mburo.

.....
.....

88. How do lake Mburo influence the climate of Mbarara district?

.....
.....

89. State any **two** importance of Lake Mburo to the economy of Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

90. Suggest **two** reasons why fishing activity is not allowed on Lake Mburo.
 (i).....
 (ii)
91. Name the type of lakes found on a dead volcanic mountain.

92. State **two** examples of crater lakes in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
93. How are ox bow lakes formed?

94. Name the deepest lake in Uganda.

95. Why is Lake Katwe not a rift valley lake yet is found in the rift Valley arm?

96. What are lava dammed lakes?

97. State **two** examples of lava dammed lakes found in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
98. Name the lakes which were formed as a result of river meandering.

99. Mention any **two** examples of man-made lake in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
100. Mention any **two** economic activities carried out on and around lakes.
 (i).....
 (ii)
101. State any **two** advantages of lakes to man
 (i).....
 (ii)
102. Name the type of electricity generated from fast running water.

103. What are aquatic animals?

104. Mention any **two** means of water transport.

(i).....

(ii)

105. Mention any **two** examples of aquatic animals.

(i).....

(ii)

106. State any **two** ways how lakes promote agriculture in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

107. How do people misuse lakes in Uganda?

.....

.....

108. State any **two** dangers of living near lakes

(i).....

(ii)

109. Mention any **two** common problems facing lakes in Uganda

(i).....

(ii)

110. Write down **two** ways of caring for the lakes

(i).....

(ii)

111. State **one** effect of sitting to the lakes.

.....

.....

112. What is a river?

.....

.....

113. State the reason why many rivers in Uganda originate from high plateaus and highlands.

.....

.....

114. Which type of rivers flow throughout the year?

.....

.....

115. Which type of river is

(a) river Pager?

(b) River Kafu?

116. Name the place where two or more rivers meet.

.....

.....

117. Define these terms

a) A river source

.....

.....
b) A river mouth
.....

.....
c) A delta
.....

.....
d) A tributary
.....

.....
e) A flood plain
.....
.....

1. Name the longest river in Uganda.
.....
.....

2. Name the source of River Nile.
.....
.....

3. Mention any **two** examples of the Nile valley countries.

(i).....

(ii)

4. Name the part of river Nile between lake Victoria and lake Albert.
.....
.....

5. Why does River Nile flow towards northern Uganda?
.....
.....

6. Name the first European to see River Nile.
.....
.....

7. Why isn't it correct to say that John Speke discovered the source of River Nile?
.....
.....

8. Name any **two** major waterfalls found on the River Nile.

(i).....

(ii)

9. State any **two** some of the power stations found on R. Nile in Uganda .

(i).....

(ii)

10. Mention any **two** countries to which Uganda exports hydro electricity

(i).....

(ii)

11. Give **two** economic importance of water falls to Uganda government.
 (i).....
 (ii)
12. Name the **two** tributaries of River Nile.
 (i).....
 (ii)
13. Give any **two** uses of electricity generated from the fast running water.
 (i).....
 (ii)
14. Name the part of river Nile which flow from Lake Victoria to Lake Albert.

15. Mention any **two** reasons why some rivers are not navigable.
 (i).....
 (ii)
16. State any **two** dangers of aquatic animals to hitman beings
 (i).....
 (ii)
17. State **two** reasons why the banks of River Nile are densely populated.
 (i).....
 (ii)
18. Mention any **two** dangerous aquatic animals which make some rivers not navigable.
 (i).....
 (ii)
19. How is River Nile important to industries of Uganda?

118. Name the river that forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Rwanda.

119. Which river flows from lake Edward to lake Albert?

120. Name the river which joins river Nile from Nimule.

121. State the main tributary of River Nile in Uganda.

122. Mention any **two** activities carried out around lakes and rivers.
 (i).....
 (ii)

123. State any **two** common fishing activities which leads to misuse of rivers.
 (i).....
 (ii)
124. Mention any **two** importance of rivers to man.
 (i).....
 (ii)
125. What causes floods?

126. What are aquatic animals?

127. Mention any **two** examples of aquatic animals.
 (i).....
 (ii)
128. How do people misuse water bodies?

129. Mention any **two** weather related hazards which affects rivers.
 (i).....
 (ii)
130. State **two** dangers of living near rivers.
 (i).....
 (ii)
131. Give any **two** problems facing rivers in Uganda
 (i).....
 (ii)
132. What is water accident?

133. State any **two** causes of water accidents.
 (i).....
 (ii)
134. Mention any **two** dangerous wild animals which can attack and cause water accidents.
 (i).....
 (ii)
135. How are water weeds important to us?

136. State any **one** weather hazard which can cause water accidents.

.....
137. State the important of a life jackets to a sailor.
.....
.....

138. State any **two** reasons why accidents are very common along river Nile.

(i).....

(ii)

139. State any **two** ways of avoiding water accidents.

(i).....

(ii)

TOPIC 3: THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA

1. How is weather different from the climate?
.....
.....

2. In which way is climate similar to the weather?
.....
.....

3. What is meteorology?
.....
.....

4. Name the biggest meteorological station in Uganda.
.....
.....

5. Suggest the reason why the biggest weather station is located in the place mentioned above.
.....
.....

6. How is a weather forecast important to a traveler?
.....
.....

7. State any **two** types of weather.

(i).....

(ii)

8. Name the line drawn on a map to show two places with the same altitude.
.....
.....

9. Which weather condition forces us to wear heavy woolen clothes?
.....
.....

10. What term is used to mean the lines drawn on a map to show places with the same rainfall?
.....
.....

11. What is altitude?

.....
.....

12. Mention any **two** physical features identified by their altitude.

(i).....

(ii)

13. Mention any **two** conditions of weather.

(i).....

(ii)

14. Mention any **two** elements of weather.

(i).....

(ii)

15. Mention any **two** weather conditions which requires the use of umbrella.

(i).....

(ii)

16. How do people manage cold weather in your area?

.....
.....

17. State **one** way in which people protect themselves from

(i) much sunshine

.....
.....

(ii) rainy weather

.....
.....

1. how are farmers important in our community?

.....
.....

2. Give any **one** agricultural activity done by farmers in a:

(i) wet season

.....
.....

(ii) dry season

.....
.....

3. How climate doesaffect people's way of dressing?

.....
.....

4. Suggest **two** reasons why farmers store food crops.

.....
.....

5. Why do farmers plant cross in the rainy season?

.....

.....
6. What is afforestation?
.....
.....

7. State **two** things that can be done to maintain good climate in an area besides afforestation.
.....

(i).....

(ii)

8. Why should a wind vane be placed in an open area?
.....
.....

9. If the wind is blowing to western direction, to which direction should the wind vane face?
.....
.....

10. Define humidity.
.....
.....

11. Why is a rain gauge placed in an open flat place?
.....
.....

12. Name the instrument used to measure air pressure.
.....
.....

13. Of what importance are ceilometers to a weather station?
.....
.....

14. Name the instrument used for measuring the intensity of earthquakes
.....
.....

15. What is a Stevenson screen?
.....
.....

16. Why is a Stevenson screen made of louvers?
.....
.....

17. State the main reason why the Stevenson screen is painted white.
.....
.....

18. Why do you think a Stevenson screen is made of wood?
.....
.....

19. What is the use of a Stevenson screen at a weather station?
.....

-
-
20. Name any **two** weather instruments kept in a Stevenson screen.
 (i).....
 (ii)
21. Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for monitoring weather and climate, and giving advice to the public on weather conditions in Uganda?

8. What is altitude?

9. Why do you think Gulu is hotter than Entebbe?

10. How does the altitude affect climate?

11. Why is Kisoro cooler than Kampala?

12. Why are places near larger water bodies receive a lot of rain?

13. State the reason why places near the equator experience high temperature than places far away from the equator.

14. Why are places where deforestation occurred experience dry condition?

15. How do clearing of natural vegetation affects the area?

16. Mention any **two** types of rainfall.
 (i).....
 (ii)
17. Which type of rainfall is received in the forested areas?

18. State **two** characteristics of rainfall which is received in hilly or highland area.
 (i).....
 (ii)

19. State **one** weather condition brought by wet weather element.

.....
.....

20. Name the type of rainfall received near large forests and water bodies.

.....
.....

21. State any **two** weather hazards related to the above weather element.

(i).....

(ii)

22. Name any **two** districts in Uganda which receive frontal rainfall.

(i).....

(ii)

1. Define climatology.

.....
.....

2. How are climatologists important to our community?

.....
.....

3. Which aspect of climate causes flood?

.....
.....

4. Mention any **two** main components of climate.

(i).....

(ii)

5. Name any **two** types of climate experienced in our country.

(i).....

(ii)

6. Why is tropical climate described as dry and wet?

.....
.....

7. Why is tropical climate experienced in the most part of Uganda?

.....
.....

8. Mention any **two** characteristics of tropical climate.

(i).....

(ii)

9. Mention any **two** districts in Uganda that experience tropical climate.

(i).....

(ii)

10. State **two** economic activities carried out in Tropical climatic regions.

(i).....

(ii)

11. Give any **two** crops grown within the tropical climatic regions.

- (i).....
 (ii)
12. Name the climatic condition experienced along the equatorial regions.

13. Why is equatorial climate described as hot and wet?

14. Mention any **two** economic activities carried out in areas with equatorial climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
15. State **two** examples of crops grown areas of which experience Equatorial climate in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
16. Mention any **two** districts in Uganda which experience equatorial climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
17. State **two** characteristics of Equatorial climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
18. State **two** districts in Karamoja which experienced semi desert climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
19. State **two** characteristics of climate experienced in Karamoja sub region.
 (i).....
 (ii)
20. Mention any **two** economic activities carried out in Semi desert climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
21. How is pastoralism different from Nomadic pastoralism?

22. Mention **two** tribe in Uganda who practice nomadic pastoralism
 (i).....
 (ii)
23. Why do the Karimojongs move from one place to another?

24. State **two** ways in which government can encourage the Karimojongs to live settled life.
 (i).....
 (ii)

25. Why is North Eastern Uganda sparsely populated?

26. How has the government tried to solve the problem of water in the drier parts of Uganda?

27. What type of climate is experienced in mountainous areas?

28. Mention any **two** characteristics of Montana climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
29. State any **two** crops grown in Montana climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
30. State the reason why:
 a) wind ward side receives plenty of rainfall.
 (i).....
 (ii)
 b) lee ward side receives very little rainfall.
 (i).....
 (ii)
31. State any **two** areas in Uganda that experience montane climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
32. Mention any **two** districts in Uganda that experience montane climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
33. State **two** economic activities commonly carried out in both Montane and semi desert climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
34. What is altitude?

35. Give a reason why areas with thick vegetation usually receive heavy rainfall.

36. State the main reason why Mbale is cooler than Kampala.

37. In which way does vegetation modify climate of an area?

-
-
38. Mention **two** human activities that affect climate of an area positively.
 (i).....
 (ii)
39. Mention **two** negative human activities that affect climate of an area.
 (i).....
 (ii)
40. Why are areas which are near the Equator hotter than those which are far away from the equator?

41. State the main reason why most parts of Uganda are always hot.

42. What causes changes in seasons?

43. Name the area of land lying between the Tropic of cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

44. How is the equinox different from solstice?

45. Define the word "breeze"

46. How is a sea breeze different from land breeze?

47. Name the type of rainfall formed as a result of Sea breeze.

48. What is land breeze?

49. Mention any **two** economic activities commonly carried out in semi desert climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
50. How can crop growing be made successful in the semi-arid climate?

51. Why do people in semi-arid climate grow fast maturing crops?

-
-
52. Mention any **two** problems faced by people living in semi-desert region.
 (i).....
 (ii)
53. Mention any **two** possible solutions to the problems faced by people living in desert areas.
 (i).....
 (ii)
54. Why do people in equatorial and tropical climate wear thick clothes?

55. State **two** reasons why people in equatorial and tropical climate build houses with slanting roofs.
 (i).....
 (ii)
56. Mention any **two** problems faced by people living in equatorial and tropical regions.
 (i).....
 (ii)
57. State any **two** possible solutions to the problems faced by people living in equatorial and tropical climatic region
 (i).....
 (ii)
58. Mention any **two** economic activities carried out in montane climate.
 (i).....
 (ii)
59. How do people living in montane climatic regions protect their bodies from much coldness?

60. Why do people living in montane climatic region grow perennial crops?

61. State **two** problems faced by people living in montane climatic region.
 (i).....
 (ii)
62. State **two** possible solutions to the problems faced by people living in montane climatic region.
 (i).....
 (ii)
63. How do plant roots control landslides in highland areas?

64. What is agriculture?

65. What term is used to mean the industries which use agricultural produces as raw materials?

66. Who are farmers?

67. State any **two** needs of farmers

(i).....

(ii)

68. Why do farmers need ready markets for their produces?

69. State any **two** factors that promote farming in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

70. Why are ginneries called agro based industries?

71. Mention any **two** groups of people employed by farming.

(i).....

(ii)

72. Give any **two** importance of growing crops to the farmers.

(i).....

(ii)

73. Name any **two** examples of domestic animals reared by the farmers.

(i).....

(ii)

74. State the commonest system of farming practiced in Uganda.

75. Give a reason to support your answer above.

76. Mention any **two** advantages of subsistence farming.

(i).....

(ii)

77. State **two** disadvantages of subsistence farming.

(i).....

- (ii)
78. What is plantation farming?
.....
.....
79. What type of crops is majorly grown under plantation farming?
.....
.....
80. State any **two** advantages of plantation farming.
(i).....
(ii)
81. Mention **two** disadvantages of plantation farming.
(i).....
(ii)
82. Give any **two** examples of plantation crops.
(i).....
(ii)
83. Mention any **two** examples of plantations for tea.
(i).....
(ii)
84. What are agro-based industries?
.....
.....
85. Mention any **two** examples of agro based industries.
(i).....
(ii)
86. Write down any **two** tea growing districts in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
87. Mention any **two** examples of beverage crops.
(i).....
(ii)
88. State the type of coffee which is:
a) grown in highlands?
.....
.....
b) grown in low lands?
.....
.....
89. Give any **two** advantages of growing clonal coffee over other types of coffee.
(i).....
(ii)
90. State any **two** factors that favour the growing of arabica coffee on the slopes of mountain Elgon.

- (i).....
(ii)
91. How is coffee harvested?
.....
.....
92. Name the tribe in Uganda which grows Arabica coffee on the slopes of Mount Elgon.
.....
.....
93. On which mountain sloped do Bakonzo mainly grow Arabica coffee?
.....
.....
94. Mention any **two** sugarcane plantations in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
95. In which district is Kakira sugarcane plantation found?
.....
.....
96. Name the sugar works found in Masindi district.
.....
.....
97. Who introduced the fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda in 1903?
.....
.....
98. Who encouraged cotton growing in Uganda?
.....
.....
99. State **two** reasons why the British colonialists encouraged cash crop growing in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
100. What are textile industries?
.....
.....
101. Write NYTIL in full.
.....
.....
102. Suggest any **two** cotton growing districts in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
103. Mention any **two** importance of cotton.
(i).....
(ii)

104. State **two** problems faced by cotton growers.
- (i).....
- (ii)
105. Name the body responsible for marketing and processing tobacco in Uganda.
-
-
106. State the main cause of reduction in tobacco production in West Nile.
-
-
107. State the Oil palm leading producing district in Uganda.
-
-
108. What are traditional cash crops?
-
-
109. Why is coffee referred to as traditional cash crops?
-
-
110. Mention any **two** examples of traditional cash crops.
- (i).....
- (ii)
111. State **two** reasons why people are encouraged to grow traditional cash crops.
- (i).....
- (ii)
112. Mention **two** ways in which the government is encouraging farmers to grow traditional crops.
- (i).....
- (ii)
113. State any **two** products got from the oil palms.
- (i).....
- (ii)
114. From which plants do we get latex?
-
-
115. Name the district in Uganda where oil palms is grown in large quantity.
-
-
116. Name the crop from which we get insecticides.
-
-
117. What are non-traditional cash crops?
-
-

118. Why is the government encouraging people to grow more non-traditional cash crops?

- (i).....
- (ii)

119. Mention any **two** examples of non-traditional cash crops.

- (i).....
- (ii)

120. Which type of crops takes a long time to mature and harvested several times?

- (i).....
- (ii)

121. Mention any **two** examples of such crops.

- (i).....
- (ii)

122. State any **two** characteristics of perennial crops.

- (i).....
- (ii)

123. Mention any **two** examples of perennial crops.

- (i).....
- (ii)

124. Why is sisal referred to as perennial crops?

-
-

Cash crops?

-
-

What are annual crops?

- (i).....
- (ii)

125. State any **two** characteristics of annual crops.

- (i).....
- (ii)

126. Mention any **two** examples of annual crops grown in Uganda.

- (i).....
- (ii)

127. What is irrigation farming?

- (i).....
- (ii)

128. Name the irrigation scheme known for floriculture.

- (i).....
- (ii)

129. Name the system of crop growing in which land is supplied with water by human means to support crop growth.

- (i).....
(ii)
130. Why is irrigation farming not well developed in North Eastern Uganda?
.....
.....
131. State **two** commonest methods of Irrigation.
(i).....
(ii)
132. In which district is Sango Bay irrigation scheme found?
.....
.....
133. Mention any **two** advantages of Irrigation farming.
(i).....
(ii)
134. State **two** disadvantages of Irrigation farming.
(i).....
(ii)
135. Suggest **two** ways of caring for crops in the garden.
(i).....
(ii)
136. Mention any **two** factors that have promoted farming in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
137. State **two** importance of agriculture.
(i).....
(ii)
138. Suggest **two** problems faced by farmers in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
139. How is a prolonged drought a problem to farmers?
.....
.....
140. Suggest **two** possible solutions to the problems affecting agricultural development in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
141. Mention any **two** developmental programmes introduced by the government to develop agriculture.
(i).....
(ii)
142. Under the Ministry in Uganda is agriculture?
.....
.....

143. Name the organization set to carry out research on how to improve farming activities in Uganda.

.....
.....

140. **What** is agricultural mechanization?

.....
.....

141. Mention any **two** examples of machines used in crop growing.

(i).....

(ii)

142. State the reason why agricultural mechanization is impossible in Kasese.

.....
.....

143. State any **two** advantages of agricultural mechanization

(i).....

(ii)

144. Mention any **two** reasons why most farmers in Uganda do not use agricultural mechanization

(i).....

(ii)

145. Define Mixed farming.

.....
.....

146. Write down any **two** advantages of mixed farming.

(i).....

(ii)

147. Mention any **two** things which make mixed farming very expensive.

(i).....

(ii)

148. State any **two** disadvantages of mixed farming.

(i).....

(ii)

149. What is livestock farming?

.....
.....

150. State **two** systems of livestock farming.

(i).....

(ii)

151. Define dairy farming.

.....
.....

152. Mention any **two** conditions which favours setting up dairy farms.

(i).....

- (ii)
153. Name the climatic area which favours dairy farming.
.....
.....
154. Why are cows mainly reared in dairy farming?
.....
.....
155. Suggest **two** products got from a dairy farm.
(i).....
(ii)
156. State any **two** milk products you know.
(i).....
(ii)
157. What is ranching?
.....
.....
158. State any **two** characteristics of ranching.
(i).....
(ii)
159. State the main purpose of carrying out ranching.
.....
.....
160. Mention any **two** examples of products got from the ranches.
(i).....
(ii)
161. How are skins and hides important to the leather industries?
.....
.....
162. Why are bulls mainly reared in ranches?
.....
.....
163. Give any **two** examples of ranches in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
164. Define nomadic pastoralism.
.....
.....
165. Why are nomadic pastoralism mainly carried out in semi-arid areas?
.....
.....
166. Name the tribe which commonly practiced nomadic pastoralism in North Eastern Uganda.
.....

-
167. Give any other **two** examples of pastoral tribes in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
168. State **two** districts where nomadic pastoralism is practiced.
 (i).....
 (ii)
169. Suggest **two** reasons why pastoralists move from one place to another.
 (i).....
 (ii)
170. What is cattle rustling?

171. State the main cause of cattle rustling?

172. Name the water reservoir built in Karamoja to store water.

173. Mention any **one** effect of diseases on the animals.

174. Suggest **two** problems faced by the pastoralists in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
175. Give any **two** possible solutions to the problems facing pastoralists in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
176. State any **two** reasons why Karamoja sub region is sparsely populated.
 (i).....
 (ii)
177. How has the government tried to solve the problem of water in the drier parts of Uganda?
 (i).....
 (ii)

TOPIC 4: VEGETATION OF UGANDA

1. What is vegetation?

2. Mention any **two** types of vegetation.
 (i).....
 (ii)

3. State the type of wood got from:
 - i) Planted vegetation :
 - ii) Natural vegetation:
4. What is planted vegetation?

.....

.....
5. State **two** components of plantation vegetation.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
6. Mention any **two** examples of planted forests found in Uganda.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
7. State **two** characteristics of planted forests named above.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
8. Mention any **two** examples of tree species that grow in planted forests.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
9. State the main importance of these tree species:
 - a) rubber tree:
 - b) wattle tree:
 - c) mulberry:
10. State **two** products commonly obtained from soft wood
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
11. What are grasses?

.....

.....
12. State any **two** examples of grasses.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
13. Mention any **two** basic needs animals get from grasses.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
14. How are grasses important in the school compound?

.....

.....
15. Name the grass put in tea as ingredient.

.....

.....
16. How do traditional herbalists benefit from the grasses?

.....

.....

17. Mention any **two** importance of grasses to people.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
18. State **one** reason for spraying grasses using herbicides.

.....

.....
19. How is herbicides dangerous to plants?

.....

.....
20. State any **two** dangers of grasses to people.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
21. Mention any **two** problems facing grasses.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
22. Suggest **two** possible solutions to the problems stated above.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
23. Give any other **two** ways of caring for the grasses.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
24. Who is a florist?

.....

.....
25. State any **two** reasons why we grow flowers?
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
26. Mention any **two** social functions where flowers are used.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
27. Give **two** economic values of flowers.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
28. Why do we water flowers?

.....

.....
29. Name any **two** flower estates found in Uganda.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
30. Outline **two** problems faced by flowers.
 - (i).....
 - (ii)
31. Mention any **two** ways of caring for the flowers on our school compound.

- (i).....
(ii)
32. What is natural vegetation?
.....
.....
33. State any **two** examples of natural vegetation.
(i).....
(ii)
34. State the reason why equatorial forests are ever green.
.....
.....
35. Equatorial rain forests are called the Tropical rain forests. Why so?
.....
.....
36. Give any **two** examples of natural forests in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
37. Name the largest natural forest found in Uganda.
.....
.....
38. Why do trees in natural forests grow very tall and take so long to mature?
.....
.....
39. What are deciduous trees?
.....
.....
40. State any **two** common tree species found in the natural forests.
(i).....
(ii)
41. Mention any **two** economic activities commonly done in Equatorial rain forests.
(i).....
(ii)
42. State any **two** products obtained/ got from hard wood.
(i).....
(ii)
43. Mention any **two** problems facing forests in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
44. How is deforestation different from lumbering?
.....
.....
45. State **two** reasons why people carry out deforestation.
(i).....

- (ii)
46. Mention any **two** effects of deforestation.
- (i).....
- (ii)
1. Define forest conservation.
-
-
2. State **two** ways of conserving forests.
- (i).....
- (ii)
3. Define these terms:
- a) Afforestation
-
-
- b) Reafforestation
-
-
- c) Forestry
-
-
4. Name the body that is responsible for conservation of forests in Uganda.
-
-
5. State **two** roles of the above national body.
- (i).....
- (ii)
6. Which national body is responsible for conservation of the environment in Uganda?
-
-
7. What is a desert?
-
-
8. Why does semi-desert vegetation has few trees?
-
-
9. State the reason why trees in semi-desert vegetation have thick barks and thin leaves.
-
-
10. Why are cactus trees able to survive in semi-desert conditions?
-
-
11. Cite **two** characteristics of Semi-desert vegetation.

- (i).....
(ii)
12. Suggest **two** common plants in Semi-desert vegetation.
(i).....
(ii)
13. Mention **two** districts in Uganda that have Semi-desert vegetation
(i).....
(ii)
14. Name the vegetation found in mountainous areas.
.....
.....
15. Mention any **two** factors that cause vegetation variation in mountainous areas.
(i).....
(ii)
16. State **two** characteristics of montane vegetation.
(i).....
(ii)
17. Mention any **two** economic activities commonly carried out in montane vegetation.
(i).....
(ii)
18. What name is given to the Tropical grasslands of Uganda?
.....
.....
19. Name the vegetation type that covers the largest part of Uganda.
.....
.....
20. Why are most game parks in Uganda located in savannah grasslands?
.....
.....
21. State any **two** characteristics of Savannah vegetation.
(i).....
(ii)
22. Why do trees in savannah grasslands usually shed their leaves during the dry season?
.....
.....
23. Suggest **two** districts in Uganda that have Savannah vegetation.
(i).....
(ii)
24. State **two** common tree species found in savannah vegetation.
(i).....
(ii)

25. State any **two** economic activities greatly done in savannah vegetation
 (i).....
 (ii)
26. What is a swamp?

27. Give another name to mean the same as swamp.

28. Draw a map symbol of a swamp

29. Mention any **two** examples of swamp vegetation.
 (i).....
 (ii)
30. State **two** economic activities commonly carried out in swampy areas.
 (i).....
 (ii)
31. Suggest **two** swamp resources/ craft raw materials got from swamps.
 (i).....
 (ii)
32. Write down any **two** common crops grown in swampy areas.
 (i).....
 (ii)
33. Give any **two** importance of swamps.
 (i).....
 (ii)
34. State **two** ways people misuse swamps in your area.
 (i).....
 (ii)
35. What is :
 (a)swamp drainage?

 (b)swamp reclamation?

 (c) swamp encroachment?

36. State **two** ways how do people drain swamps.
 (i).....
 (ii)

37. Mention **two** reasons why people drain swamps.
 (i).....
 (ii)
38. State **two** dangers of draining swamps.
 (i).....
 (ii)
39. Give any **two** problems faced by people living near swamps.
 (i).....
 (ii)
40. Mention any **two** problems caused by the swamps to people.
 (i).....
 (ii)
41. What is vegetation distribution?

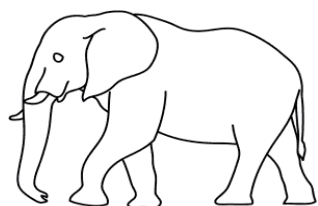
42. State **two** factors that influence vegetation distribution in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
43. How can these factors affect vegetation distribution in Uganda
 a) Rainfall distribution

 b) Altitude.

 c) Human activities

44. Mention any **two** human activities that destroy vegetation.
 (i).....
 (ii)

Below is a diagram of an animal. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



45. Name the animal shown above.

46. Name the type of animal shown above.

47. In which way can deforestation affect the animal above?

.....

48. Apart from the animal above, mention any other two animals affected by deforestation.

.....
.....

49. How does deforestation cause soil erosion?

.....
.....

50. State any **two** human activities which promote the growth of vegetation.

(i).....

(ii)

51. Why are there many climbing animals in the equatorial rainforests?

.....
.....

52. State any **two** examples of common animals in equatorial rain forests.

(i).....

(ii)

53. Why are herbivorous animals commonly found in tropical rainforests?

.....
.....

54. Why do most animals live in savannah vegetation zone?

.....
.....

55. Mention any **two** common animals found in swamp vegetation.

(i).....

(ii)

56. Suggest **two** common animals found in desert vegetation.

(i).....

(ii)

57. Suggest any **two** common animals which live in montane vegetation.

(i).....

(ii)

58. State any **two** places for wildlife conservation in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

59. What is the difference between a game park and a game reserve?

.....
.....

60. What is wildlife?

.....
.....

61. Mention any **two** major national parks found in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

62. Give any **two** examples of game reserves in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
63. In which **two** ways are national parks important to us?
 (i).....
 (ii)
64. Suggest **two** activities that commonly take place in Uganda's national parks.
 (i).....
 (ii)
65. Give any **two** unauthorized activities in national parks.
 (i).....
 (ii)
66. Why is poaching an illegal activity in national parks?

67. State **two** reasons why people carry out poaching.
 (i).....
 (ii)
68. What is a prolonged drought?

69. How is a prolonged drought a problem to animals in the game parks?

70. Mention any **two** outcomes of Bush fires to the game animals.
 (i).....
 (ii)
71. State **two** possible solutions to problems facing national parks in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
72. Mention **two** ways of caring for animals.
 (i).....
 (ii)
73. State **two** values of caring for animals.
 (i).....
 (ii)
74. What is tourism?

75. Who is a tourist?

76. State the reason why tourism is called an:

a) industry.

.....
.....

b) invisible trade.

.....
.....

c) invisible export.

.....
.....

77. Mention any **two** major tourist attractions found in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

78. State **one** importance of the Tourism industry.

.....
.....

79. Suggest any **two** problems facing the Tourism industry in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

80. State **two** possible solutions to the problems facing Uganda's Tourism industry.

(i).....

(ii)

81. In which **two** ways can tourism be dangerous to a country?

.....
.....

82. State **two** ways in which vegetation improve the health of human beings.

(i).....

(ii)

83. Mention any **two** examples of herbal medicine

(i).....

(ii)

84. State **two** dangers of some vegetation.

(i).....

(ii)

85. Mention any **two** effects of over population on vegetation.

(i).....

(ii)

86. Explain what the word "vegetation conservation" means.

.....
.....

87. Suggest **two** human activities which destroy vegetation in an area.

(i).....

(ii)

88. State **two** ways how man destroys vegetation in an area.

- (i).....
(ii)
89. Mention **two** ways of conserving vegetation.
(i).....
(ii)
90. Mention **two** bodies that promote conservation of vegetation in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
91. How is the role of National Forestry Authority different from that of Uganda Wildlife Authority?
.....
.....
92. Suggest **two** ways how NEMA conserves the environment.
(i).....
(ii)
93. State **two** importance of conserving vegetation.
(i).....
(ii)
94. State any **two** examples of sparse population areas in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
95. State **two** reasons why the two stated areas above are sparsely populated.
(i).....
(ii)
96. State the reason why:
a) Equatorial rain forests are sparsely populated.
(i).....
(ii)
b) Savannah vegetation zones are densely populated.
(i).....
(ii)
c) Slopes of mountains are densely populated.
(i).....
(ii)
d) The tops of mountains have very few people.
(i).....
(ii)

RESOURCES IN OUR DISTRICT

1. What are natural resources?

.....
.....

2. In which way is a natural resource different from a man-made resource?
.....
.....
3. Mention **two** types of natural resources.
 (i).....
 (ii)
4. Define inexhaustible resources?
.....
.....
5. State **two** examples of renewable resources.
 (i).....
 (ii)
6. Mention **two** sources of non-renewable resources.
 (i).....
 (ii)
7. What is land?
.....
.....
8. Why is land considered as a basic resource?
.....
.....
9. In which **two** ways can land support farming?
 (i).....
 (ii)
10. Mention **two** economic activities carried out on land.
 (i).....
 (ii)
11. Define the term land degradation
.....
.....
12. Mention **three** ways in which people misuse land in your community.
 (i).....
 (ii)
13. State any **two** ways in which people acquire land.
 (i).....
 (ii)
14. State any **two** activities carried out on acquired land
 (i).....
 (ii)
15. What is land conservation?
.....
.....
16. Mention **two** ways of conserving land.

- (i).....
 (ii)
17. What are water resources?

18. State **two** examples of water resources.

19. Mention **two** artificial sources of water resources
 (i).....
 (ii)
20. State **two** natural sources of water resources.
 (i).....
 (ii)
21. Give any **two** importance of water sources.
 (i).....
 (ii)
22. In which **two** ways can man misuses water sources?
 (i).....
 (ii)
23. Give **two** impacts of water pollution.
 (i).....
 (ii)
24. Mention **two** ways of conserving water sources.
 (i).....
 (ii)
25. What is fishing

26. Name the largest inland fishing ground in Uganda

27. State the largest fish species caught in Uganda

28. Name the commonest type of fish caught in Uganda.

29. Mention **two** traditional fishing methods used in Uganda
 (i).....
 (ii)
30. State **two** modern methods of fishing practiced in Uganda.
 (i).....

- (ii)
31. Define fish preservation.
.....
.....
32. State **two** importance of fishing industry to the economy of Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
33. Mention any **two** problems facing the fishing industry in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
34. State any **three** dangers of water hyacinth to the aquatic animals.
(i).....
(ii)
35. Mention any **two** ways in which water hyacinth a threat to fishermen?
(i).....
(ii)
36. State **two** ways of controlling water hyacinth.
(i).....
(ii)
37. Mention **two** possible solutions to the problems facing the Fishing industry.
(i).....
(ii)
38. Define:
a) Mining
.....
.....
b) mineral deposit
.....
.....
c) mineral ore
.....
.....
39. State **two** types of minerals.
(i).....
(ii)
40. Mention **two** examples of non-metallic minerals.
(i).....
(ii)
41. Name the minerals used for making artificial fertilizers.
.....
.....
42. Name the mineral mined from Osukuru Hill in Tororo.
.....

.....
43. State **two** methods of mining.

- (i).....
(ii)

44. State the East African town in which oil is refined.

.....
.....
Mention any **two** examples of oil wells in the Albertine region.

- (i).....
(ii)

Give **two** reasons why crude oil mining is delaying

- (i).....
(ii)

45. How will Ugandans benefit from oil mining in the Albertine region?

.....
.....

46. State **two** contributions of the mining industry to Uganda's development.

- (i).....
(ii)

47. What is Devegetation?

.....
.....

48. State any **two** economic causes of devegetation

- (i).....
(ii)

49. Mention any **two** effects of devegetation.

- (i).....
(ii)

50. Mention any **two** problems facing Uganda's Mining industry.

- (i).....
(ii)

51. State **two** possible solutions to the problems facing the Mining industry in Uganda.

- (i).....
(ii)

52. Mention **two** dangers caused by mining.

- (i).....
(ii)

53. State **two** problems faced by miners.

- (i).....
(ii)

54. Mention **two** types of animals.

- (i).....

- (ii)
55. Mention any **two** examples of domestic animals.
- (i).....
- (ii)
56. Give any **two** examples of animal resources.
- (i).....
- (ii)
57. Mention any **two** importance of keeping domestic animals.
- (i).....
- (ii)
58. State **two** examples of pack animals reared in Uganda.
- (i).....
- (ii)
59. Define wild animals.
-
-
60. State any **two** importance of wild animals.
- (i).....
- (ii)
61. What is wildlife?
-
-
62. What do you understand by the **habitat**?
-
-
63. Define endanger species.
-
-
64. Mention any **two** examples of carnivorous animals.
- (i).....
- (ii)
65. State any **two** needs of wild animals
- (i).....
- (ii)
66. Mention any **two** advantages of game parks
- (i).....
- (ii)
67. Give any **two** problems faced by animals in game parks
- (i).....
- (ii)
68. What is tourism?
-
-

69. Mention **two** types of tourism
 (i).....
 (ii)
70. State the reason why tourism is referred to as an industry

71. Mention **two** importance of tourism industry
 (i).....
 (ii)
72. In which **one** way can tourism industries provide employment to people?

73. State **one** way in which the building of hotels promote the tourism industry

74. In which way does building of roads promote tourism in Uganda?

75. Why is a tourist who moves to Uganda is given a map of Uganda

76. In which way does security promote tourism?

77. Name the ministry responsible for wildlife in Uganda.

78. State the main reason why people are not allowed to hunt for animals in a game park.

79. State **two** reasons why people hunt for wild animals
 (i).....
 (ii)
80. Why do tourists like to visit forest areas of Uganda?

81. What is Bwindi National Park famous for?

82. Why do tourists like visiting lakes and rivers?

83. What is poaching?

.....
.....

84. State any **two** reasons why people carryout poaching

(i).....

(ii)

85. Why is the government of Uganda discouraging poaching in game parks?

.....
.....

86. Mention **two** ways in which the government can improve on tourism industry.

(i).....

(ii)

87. State the home of the following animals

a) Lions:

b) Goats:

c) Cattle:

88. How does climate affect wild animals?

.....
.....

89. Mention any **two** dangers of animals.

(i).....

(ii)

90. State **two** ways how people mistreat animals.

(i).....

(ii)

91. Mention any **two** ways of caring for animals.

(i).....

(ii)

92. What is wind?

.....
.....

93. State any **two** aspects of wind.

(i).....

(ii)

94. Draw and name **three** aspects weather instruments used to measure wind aspects.

95. Mention any **two** games played using wind.

- (i).....
- (ii)

96. How is weather different from climate?

.....
.....

97. Mention **two** ways in which wind can be utilized as a resource.

- (i).....
- (ii)

98. State **two** dangers of wind to people.

- (i).....
- (ii)

99. How is rain different from rainfall?

.....
.....

100. How does too much rainfall affect transport in Uganda?

.....
.....

101. Mention **two** types of rainfall.

- (i).....
- (ii)

102. State **one** importance of rainfall.

.....
.....

103. What causes flood?

.....
.....

104. State **two** dangers of flood.

- (i).....
- (ii)

105. Name the main natural source of heat and light.

.....
.....

106. Why is sun called the main natural source of light in the environment?

.....
.....

107. State **two** importance of sunshine.

- (i).....
- (ii)

108. State **two** solar energy projects in Uganda.

- (i).....
 (ii)
109. Give **two** dangers of sunshine.
 (i).....
 (ii)
110. Define human resource.

111. State **two** importance of people as a resource.
 (i).....
 (ii)
112. Mention **two** problems facing man as a resource.
 (i).....
 (ii)
113. State **two** ways of improving human resources.
 (i).....
 (ii)
114. Mention any **two** problems affecting utilization of natural resources in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
115. State **two** ways people misuse natural resources.
 (i).....
 (ii)
116. Write down any **two** ways of protecting natural resources.
 (i).....
 (ii)
117. In which **one** way can sensitization of masses be a solution to misuse of resources?

118. Apart from protecting natural resources, mention **two** other values of planting trees.
 (i).....
 (ii)

TOPIC 6: THE PEOPLE OF PRE COLONIAL UGANDA

1. Give the meaning of the following
 Pre-history period

.....

 History

2. Write down any **three** sources of history.

- (i).....
(ii)
3. Which source of history involved the use of stories to pass information to the new generation?
.....
.....
4. What do we call the study of languages spoken by different groups of people in a society?
.....
.....
5. How important were myths to the people of long ago?
.....
.....
6. What do we call the period when man used stones to make tools?
.....
.....
7. Write down any **two** stages of the above stated period.
(i).....
(ii)
8. How important was the bow to the early man?
.....
.....
9. Give any **two** ways in which early man obtained food.
(i).....
(ii)
10. For what **two** reasons did early man settle near water bodies?
(i).....
(ii)
11. State the other term used to mean middle Stone Age.
.....
.....
12. Name the first animal to be tamed by early man.
.....
.....
13. In which **two** ways was the above animal important to early man?
(i).....
(ii)
14. State the important discovery made by early man in the middle Stone Age period.
.....
.....
15. How important was fire to early man?
.....
.....

15. In which way was farming useful to the early man?

.....
.....

16. Mention any other discovery made by the early man in this Stone Age period.

.....
.....

17. State any **two** characteristics of man in the new Stone Age.

(i).....

(ii)

18. What marked the end of Stone Age period.

.....
.....

19. Name the first animal to be tamed by the early man.

.....
.....

20. Which ethnic group introduced iron working in Uganda?

.....
.....

21. State **two** examples of iron tools that were made and used by early man.

(i).....

(ii)

22. In which **two** ways did the discovery of iron improve early man's life.

(i).....

(ii)

23. Mention any **two** problems faced by early man.

(i).....

(ii)

24. What is an ethnic group?

.....
.....

25. Who were the original inhabitants of Uganda before the coming of ethnic groups?

.....
.....

26. Mention any **two** ways in which the above named group of people earned their living?

(i).....

(ii)

27. What do you understand by the term tribe?

.....
.....

28. Name the common ethnic group that is found in the area of your school?

.....
.....

Mention the largest ethnic group in Uganda.

.....
.....

29. Name the largest Bantu tribe in Uganda.

.....
.....

30. Name the cradle land of Bantu tribes.

.....
.....

31. Mention any **two** Bantu tribes which settled on the slopes of mountains.

(i).....

(ii)

32. Mention any **two** great lakes of East Africa.

(i).....

(ii)

33. How important was the fertile soil to the Baganda?

.....
.....

34. Give the meaning of the term interlacustrine region.

.....
.....

35. Why did the Bantu settle in the interlacustrine region?

.....
.....

36. Give any **two** negative effects of the coming of the Bantu into Uganda

(i).....

(ii)

37. State any two domestic animals introduced by the Bantu.

.....
.....

38. How did the coming of the Bantu affect the Bushmen?

.....
.....

39. State any **two** simple tools introduced by Bantu in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

40. Mention **two** causes of Bantu migration

(i).....

(ii)

41. Why did some of the Bantu tribes form kingdoms?

.....
.....

42. What is the original homeland of the Nilotics?

.....
.....
43. Why are the Nilotics called River – Lake Nilotes?
.....
.....

44. State the reason why Nilotes are referred to as **the Luo speakers**?
.....
.....

45. Name the ethnic group which entered into Uganda from the North
.....
.....

46. Name the Nilotic group found in the Western Kenya
.....
.....

47. What was the original homeland of the Nilotics?
.....
.....

48. Name the largest Nilotic tribes found in Uganda
.....
.....

49. Why is Pubungu remembered in the history of the Luo in Uganda?
.....
.....

50. Who was the founder of the Luo – Babito dynasty?
.....
.....

51. Why are the Nilotics called the river – Lake Nilotes?
.....
.....

52. How was the Nile important to the Luo?
.....
.....

53. Why did the Nilotics start more crop growing after reaching Uganda?
.....
.....

54. What was the major occupation of the Nilotics?
.....
.....

55. Why are plain Nilotes called so?
.....
.....

56. State any **two** tribes under plain Nilotes.

(i).....
.....

- (ii)
57. Mention any **two** reasons why some plain Nilotic tribes changed to mixed farming
- (i).....
- (ii)
58. Give any **two** districts in Uganda where the plain Nilotes settled
- (i).....
- (ii)
59. Give any **two** reasons why the Plain Nilotes settled in plain areas.
- (i).....
- (ii)
60. State any **two** reasons for the migration of plain Nilotes.
- (i).....
- (ii)
61. Mention **two** effects of the migration of the plain Nilotes
- (i).....
- (ii)
62. Name the ethnic group that entered Uganda through North Eastern direction.
-
-
63. State the main economic activity of the Karimojong.
-
-
64. Apart from Karimojong mention any **one** other tribe under plain Nilotes in Uganda.
-
-
65. Give any **one** cause of the migration of plain Nilotes into Uganda.
-
-
66. State any **two** negative effects of the migration of highland Nilotics in Uganda.
- (i).....
- (ii)
67. Name the smallest ethnic group in Uganda.
-
-
68. Mention any **two** tribes under the Hamites in Uganda.
- (i).....
- (ii)
69. State the direction from which Hamites entered Uganda.
-
-
70. Which country did the early Hamites cross to enter Uganda?
-

-
71. Name any **two** districts in Uganda occupied by the Cushites.
 (i).....
 (ii)
72. State the main occupation of the Hamites.

73. Mention ant **two** effects of Cushite migration in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
74. Name the Uganda's sub region in which the Sudanic tribes are found.

75. Mention any **two** Sudanic tribes in Uganda.

76. Mention **two** reasons why the Sudanic people migrated.
 (i).....
 (ii)
77. State **two** problems faced by early migrants.
 (i).....
 (ii)
78. Mention **two** types of migration.
 (i).....
 (ii)
79. What is immigration?

80. Mention **two** causes of Immigration.
 (i).....
 (ii)
81. State **two** advantages of Immigration.
 (i).....
 (ii)
82. Mention **two** effects of Immigration
 (i).....
 (ii)
83. What is emigration?

84. Who is an emigrant?

85. State the difference between immigration and emigration.

.....
.....

86. Give any **two** causes of emigration.

(i).....
(ii)

87. State any **two** common problems experienced by the early migrants.

(i).....
(ii)

88. State any **two** physical features which challenged the early migrants.

(i).....
(ii)

89. What is migration?

.....
.....

90. What is rural -rural migration?

.....
.....

91. State **two** cause of rural -urban migration.

(i).....
(ii)

92. Mention any **two** effects of rural urban migration to the villages.

(i).....
(ii)

93. What is rural electrification?

.....
.....

94. Give **two** effects of rural urban migration to the people of town.

(i).....
(ii)

95. What is urban-rural migration?

.....
.....

96. Mention **two** causes of urban-rural migration.

(i).....
(ii)

97. State **two** reasons why people move from towns to villages.

(i).....
(ii)

98. Mention **two** effects of urban-rural migration.

(i).....
(ii)

99. Give **two** ways in which the government can encourage urban-rural migration.

- (i).....
- (ii)

100. What is urban-urban migration?

.....

.....

101. Mention **two** causes of urban-urban migration.

- (i).....
- (ii)

102. State **two** reasons why people move from one town to another.

- (i).....
- (ii)

103. Give any two effects of urban-urban migration.

- (i).....
- (ii)

104. State **two** causes of rural-rural migration.

- (i).....
- (ii)

105. What do you understand by Rural –rural migration?

.....

.....

106. State any **two** causes of migration from one village to another.

- (i).....
- (ii)

107. Mention **two** conditions that force farmers to migrate from one village to another.

- (i).....
- (ii)

108. What type of migration involve movement within two countries?

.....

.....

109. How can the government solve rural – urban migration?

.....

.....

110. State **two** effects of rural – rural migration.

- (i).....
- (ii)

111. What do we call the extending of electricity to rural areas?

.....

.....

112. How do people in urban areas benefit from those living in rural areas?

.....

.....

113. State any **two** problems faced by people living in urban towns.

- (i).....
- (ii)

114. Suggest **two** examples of crimes commonly committed in the towns.

- (i).....
- (ii)

115. What are slums?

.....

.....

116. State any **two** armed security officers which help to maintain order in towns.

- (i).....
- (ii)

117. Mention **two** possible solutions to the above problems.

- (i).....
- (ii)

118. How important are the people in town to the farmers in the village?

.....

.....

119. Mention any **two** farm inputs farmers get from the town.

- (i).....
- (ii)

120. State any **two** ways people in rural areas benefit from people in urban areas.

- (i).....
- (ii)

121. Mention any **two** problems faced by people in rural areas of Uganda.

- (i).....
- (ii)

122. Suggest any **two** possible solutions to the problems faced by people in rural areas.

123. Write **three** factors affecting settlement patterns.

- (i).....
- (ii)

1. Why do each of these groups of people settle in the areas below?

a) Pastoralists in grasslands.

.....

.....

b) Hunters around forests

.....

.....

3. Which areas have high pasture in Uganda?

.....
.....
4. How do fertile soils affect human settlement?
.....
.....

5. Which element of weather is good for human settlement?
.....
.....

6. Why was Bunyoro Kitara called an empire?
.....
.....

7. Name the founders of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire.
.....
.....

8. Who was the last ruler of the Batembuzi?
.....
.....

9. Who was the first king of the Bachwezi?
.....
.....

10. Who was the last king of the Bachwezi?
.....
.....

11. Mention **two** economic contributions of Bachwezi in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)

12. State **two** social contributions of Bachwezi in Uganda
(i).....
(ii)

13. Name the earliest kingdom to be formed in Uganda.
.....
.....

14. Who was the founder of the Chwezi dynasty?
.....
.....

15. State the economic importance of Bigobyamugenyi to the government of Uganda.
.....
.....

16. How did the size of Bunyoro – Kitara kingdom contribute to its collapse?
.....
.....

17. Mention any **two** cultural sites left by the Bachwezi.
(i).....
.....

(ii)

18. Mention any **two** kingdoms formed after the collapse of **Bunyoro Kitara Empire**.

(i).....

(ii)

19. Which group of people led to the collapse of Bunyoro – Kitara kingdom?

.....

.....

20. Who were the founders of Bunyoro – Kitara kingdom?

.....

.....

21. Give **two** political causes for the downfall of Bunyoro – Kitara kingdom.

(i).....

(ii)

22. What are kingdoms?

.....

.....

23. Give **two** reasons why the Bantu formed kingdoms.

(i).....

(ii)

24. State **two** importance of kingdoms.

(i).....

(ii)

25. Mention **two** tribes that formed kingdoms in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

26. State any **two** disadvantages of kingdoms in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

27. What is the importance of a royal drum to a kingdom?

.....

.....

28. How does one become a king in Uganda?

.....

.....

29. In which way do kingdoms contributed towards the political development of a country?

(i).....

(ii)

30. What title is given to the king of Buganda?

.....

.....

31. State any **two** duties of the Katikiro of Buganda.

- (i).....
(ii)
32. Give any **two** factors or the growth of Buganda kingdom.
(i).....
(ii)
33. According to the Baganda tradition, who was the founder of Buganda kingdom?
.....
.....
34. How is Kasubi hill important in the social development of Buganda?
.....
.....
35. In which region of Uganda is Buganda kingdom located?
.....
.....
36. Who is the current king of Buganda kingdom?
.....
.....
37. Who founded Bunyoro kingdom?
.....
.....
38. Name the title given to the king of Bunyoro is Omukama.
.....
.....
39. Name **two** districts in which Bunyoro kingdom cover.
(i).....
(ii)
40. Who were the "Abarusura"?
.....
.....
41. State **two** duties of the Abarusura.
(i).....
(ii)
42. State **two** factors that led to the expansion/ growth of Bunyoro kingdom.
(i).....
(ii)
43. Mention **two** factors that led to the collapse of Bunyoro kingdom.
(i).....
(ii)
44. Name the title given to the kings of Toro kingdom.
.....
.....
45. Name the current king of Toro.
.....

.....
46. Mention **two** districts covered by Toro Kingdom.

(i).....

(ii)

47. Who overthrew Omukama Kasagama?
.....
.....

48. Who restored Omukama Kasagama of Toro back to his throne.
.....
.....

49. Mention **two** reasons why Toro broke away from Bunyoro kingdom.

(i).....

(ii)

Complete the table below

Kingdom/ chieftdom

Title of the leaders

Buganda

Omukama

Iteso

Ankole

Kyabazinga

Toro

50. Who founded by Ankole Kingdom?
.....
.....

51. Who was the last king of the Bachwezi?
.....
.....

52. Name any **one** kingdom found in the South Western part of Uganda.
.....
.....

53. Name the title given to the king of Ankole.
.....
.....

54. Define decentralized societies?
.....
.....

55. Why is Iteso grouped among decentralized societies?

.....
.....
56. Mention **two** reasons why some tribes in Uganda did not form kingdoms.

(i).....

(ii)

57. Mention any **two** ways in which the people of pre-colonial Uganda were economically organized.

(i).....

(ii)

58. Name main system of trade during pre-colonial time.

.....
.....

59. Why was barter trade very common during that time?

.....
.....

60. Mention any **two** economic activities that were carryout by people in different societies.

(i).....

(ii)

61. State any **two** systems of trade.

(i).....

(ii)

62. Mention any **two** items of trade that were exchanged during barter trade in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

63. State **two** factors that enabled barter trade to be carried out.

(i).....

(ii)

64. Mention **two** advantages of barter trade.

(i).....

(ii)

65. Write down any **two** disadvantages of barter trade.

(i).....

(ii)

66. State **two** effects of barter trade on the people of pre-colonial people of East Africa.

(i).....

(ii)

67. Name the system of trade that involves the use of money as a medium of exchange.

.....
.....

68. Which foreigners brought cowrie shells in East Africa?

.....
.....

69. Name the second form of currency to be introduced in East Africa.

.....
.....

70. State **two** qualities of money.

(i).....
(ii)

71. Mention **two** uses of money.

(i).....
(ii)

72. Give **two** ways in which people misuse money.

(i).....
(ii)

73. Mention **two** advantages of monetary trade.

(i).....
(ii)

74. State ant **two** disadvantages of monetary trade.

(i).....
(ii)

75. What term is used to describe productive activity that involves the use of energy?

.....
.....

76. State any **two** types of work

(i).....
(ii)

77. What are formal works?

.....
.....

78. Mention any **two** examples of formal work

(i).....
(ii)

79. State any **two** examples of informal work

(i).....
(ii)

80. Give any **two** reasons why people work.

.....
.....

(i).....
(ii)

81. State any **two** problems facing people in doing their work.

(i).....

- (ii)
82. State the group of workers directly affected by lack of market.
.....
.....
83. State **three** ways in which people of Uganda were socially organized before colonialization.
(i).....
(ii)
84. Why was culture highly respected by all people in the society?
.....
.....
85. Mention **two** types of culture.
(i).....
(ii)
86. State **two** duties of a clan leader.
(i).....
(ii)
87. Write down any **two** examples of clans in our community.
(i).....
(ii)
88. Mention **two** symbols of a clan used for identification.
(i).....
(ii)
89. In which way do clan leaders bring different clan members together?
.....
.....
90. What term is used to mean the process of acquiring knowledge and skills?
.....
.....
91. Name the type of education that was provided to the people of pre-colonial Uganda.
.....
.....
92. Mention **two** different skills which were taught to people in pre-colonial times.
(i).....
(ii)
93. Write down **two** people who provided informal education.
(i).....
(ii)
94. Write down **two** importance of informal/ traditional education.
(i).....
(ii)

95. Name the religion that existed in Uganda before the introduction of foreign religions.

.....
.....

96. Worship is an act of giving divine honour to God. Mention **two** ways in which people worshipped their Gods.

(i).....

(ii)

97. Suggest **two** places where people worshipped from.

(i).....

(ii)

98. Mention **two** reasons why people worshipped God.

(i).....

(ii)

99. What is a taboo?

.....
.....

100. Why is it bad to sweep houses at night?

.....
.....

101. Mention any **two** importance of taboos.

(i).....

(ii)

102. State any **two** ways of promoting morals to children.

(i).....

(ii)

103. Define social activities.

.....
.....

104. State **two** examples of social activities.

.....
.....

105. Mention **two** importance of social activities.

(i).....

(ii)

106. State **two** groups of people who perform social activities.

(i).....

(ii)

107. In which way can social activities promote culture?

.....
.....

108. Culture is the way of life of the people in a given society. Mention two types of culture.

- (i).....
- (ii)

What special name is given to the physical things shared by people of

.....

Mention **two** examples of material culture.

- (i).....
- (ii)

109. Define non-material culture.

.....

110. State **two** examples of non-material culture.

- (i).....
- (ii)

111. Mention **two** importance of culture.

- (i).....
- (ii)

112. Write down **two** ways of promoting culture in your community.

- (i).....
- (ii)

113. Give any **two** examples of good cultural practices.

- (i).....
- (ii)

114. What are values?

.....

115. State **two** types of values.

- (i).....
- (ii)

116. Mention any **two** examples of:

a) Personal values

- (i).....
- (ii)

b) Community values

- (i).....
- (ii)

117. State **two** importance of values.

- (i).....
- (ii)

118. Define the word relationships.

.....

119. What type of relationship exists between Moses and his Sons?

120. Mention any **two** types of relationships.

(i).....

(ii)

121. Mention any **two** importance of having relationships.

(i).....

(ii)

122. Suggest **two** dangers of some relationships.

(i).....

(ii)

TOPIC 7: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

1. Who is a foreigner?

.....
.....

2. Define the term foreign influence.

.....
.....

3. Mention **two** groups of foreigners who came to Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

4. Name first foreigners to come to Uganda.

.....
.....

5. Name the first Arab trader to come to Uganda.

.....
.....

6. Name the Kabaka of Buganda who welcomed the first Arab traders.

.....
.....

7. State **two** reasons why Arabs came to Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

8. Mention **two** reasons why Arabs took long to come to Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

9. State **two** reasons why the Arabs took long to spread Islam in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

10. Mention the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda?

.....

11. Name the traders who raided people of northern Uganda for slaves?

12. Name the group of foreigners who introduced slave trade in Uganda?

13. How helpful were the monsoon winds to the Arabs?

14. Give any **one** advantage of barter trade.

15. Which type of transport did the Arabs use to come to the coast of East Africa?

16. How were the dhows useful to the early Arab traders?

17. Name the breed of cattle introduced by Arab in East Africa?

18. What is slave trade?

19. How is a slave different from slavery?

20. Who introduced slave trade in Uganda?

21. Mention **two** reasons why slave trade was introduced by the Arabs.

(i).....

(ii)

22. State **two** ways slaves were got/ obtained.

(i).....

(ii)

23. Who was the most famous slave trader in East Africa?

24. Who was the most powerful slave trader in East Africa?

25. Name the largest slave market in East Africa.

.....
.....

26. State the worst slave traders from Egypt and Sudan.

.....
.....

27. Who built Fort Patiko which protected the people of Northern Uganda against Khartoumers from raiding them as slaves?

.....
.....

28. Why was Sir Samuel Baker liked by most people in Acholi land?

.....
.....

29. How did Sir Samuel Baker help to end slave trade in Northern Uganda?

.....
.....

30. Who started the move to stop slave trade?

.....
.....

31. State **two** steps which were taken to end slave trade in East Africa.

(i).....

(ii)

32. State **two** treaties that were signed to abolish slave trade in East Africa.

(i).....

(ii)

33. State the contributions of these people who participated in the abolition of slave trade in East Africa.

a) Dr. David Livingstone.

.....
.....

b) Sir Samuel Baker.

.....
.....

c) Sir William Wilberforce

.....
.....

34. State **two** reasons why it was difficult to stop slave trade.

(i).....

(ii)

35. Mention the main reason why the Africans Kings and chiefs were supporting slave trade.

.....
.....

36. Name the group of foreigners who never wanted the slave trade to end.

37. Mention any **two** positive effects of slave trade.
 (i).....
 (ii)
38. State **two** negative outcomes of slave trade.
 (i).....
 (ii)
39. Which system of trade was introduced by the Arabs in Uganda?

40. What form of currency was introduced by the Indians in Uganda?

41. How did the Indian Community come to Uganda?

42. In which way did the Indians promote transport network in Uganda?

43. Who were the Banyans?

44. How important are sugarcane plantations to the people of Uganda?

45. Mention any **one** school that was built by the Indians in Uganda.

46. What name was given to the Indians who came to build the Uganda railway?

47. State the difference between barter trade and monetary trade.

48. Name the groups of foreigners who constructed the Uganda railways.

49. Give any **one** negative effect of the coming of the Indians in Uganda

50. Write IBEACO in full.

.....
.....
51. Mention **two** countries in East Africa where IBEACO carried out its work.

(i).....

(ii)

52. Who was the representative of IBEACO in Uganda?
.....
.....

53. Mention **two** reasons why IBEACO was formed.

(i).....

(ii)

54. State **two** responsibilities of IBEACO in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

55. Why did IBEACO withdraw its activities from Uganda?
.....
.....

56. Who asked for funds from the Church Missionary Society (CMS) to support the work of IBEACO in Uganda?
.....
.....

57. State **two** reasons why IBEACO ran bankrupt.

(i).....

(ii)

58. What was the major reason for the coming of early explorers to Uganda?
.....
.....

59. Which physical feature greatly attracted most early explorers to Uganda?
.....
.....

60. Name any **two** explorers who came to Uganda by 1960's.

(i).....

(ii)

61. From which direction did most European explorers enter Uganda?
.....
.....

62. Who is an explorer?
.....
.....

63. How was River Nile responsible for the coming of early European explorers to Uganda?
.....
.....

64. State **two** reasons why John Speke is remembered in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
65. Name the king of Karagwe who welcomed John Speke and James Grant.

66. Which Organization sent most European explorers to Uganda?

67. Who was the Kabaka of Buganda by the time the first European explorer visited Uganda?

68. Write R.G. S in full.

69. Why was James Grant left behind at Karagwe by John Speke?

70. Give the reason why the Europeans were interested in finding the source of River Nile.

71. Write down the **two** discoveries made by John Speke in Uganda.
 (i).....
 (ii)
72. Why did Sir Samuel Baker come to Uganda?

73. Who renamed Lake Mwitanzigye as Lake Albert?

74. Name the fall which was renamed by Sir Samuel Baker.

75. Why was Joseph Thompson sent East Africa?

76. Name the first European explorer to cross the land of the Masai and Nandi successfully.

77. Who saw mountain Masaba and named it mountain Elgon?

-
-
78. Who wrote a letter on behalf of Kabaka Muteesa I inviting Christian missionaries to come to Uganda?
-
-
79. Name the governor of the Equatorial province, who sent it to the Queen of England.
-
-
80. Why did Henry Morton Stanley named Mt. Rwenzori "the mountain of the moon"?
-
-
81. Name any **two** physical features named by Henry Morton Stanley.
- (i).....
- (ii)
82. Why was Joseph Thomson sent to East Africa?
-
-
83. Name the European explorer who tried to find the source of R. Nile from its mouth.
-
-
84. Name the explorer who discovered each of the mountains below.
- a) Mt. Elgon.
-
- b) Mt. Rwenzori
-
85. Name the place in South Sudan where Sir Samuel Baker met with John Speke.
-
-
86. Write A.T.R in full.
-
-
87. Write down any **two** problems faced by early missionaries in Uganda.
- (i).....
- (ii)
88. State any **two** ways in which Missionaries tried to solve the problems they faced.
- (i).....
- (ii)
89. Name the European explorer who wrote a letter to invite Missionaries to come to Uganda.
-

90. Name the first society of Christian Missionaries to come to Uganda?

91. Who is a missionary?

92. How did the introduction of the first printing press help in the spread of Christianity Uganda?

93. Write C.M.S in full.

94. Name the countries where most of the following groups of Christian Missionaries came from.

a) Protestant missionaries.

b) Roman Catholic missionaries.

(i).....

(ii)

95. Name the Frenchman who is believed to have taken the letter to the Queen of England inviting the Christian Missionaries to Uganda.

96. Which Newspaper in England published the invitation letter about the coming of Christian Missionaries to Uganda?

97. Which missionary in Uganda was nicknamed "Mapeera"?

98. State **two** reasons for the coming of missionaries to Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

99. State any **two** negative effects of Christian missionary work in Uganda

(i).....

(ii)

100. Mention ant **two** differences between ATR and Christianity.

(i).....

(ii)

101. State ant **two** similarities between ATR and Christianity.

(i).....

- (ii)
102. Write down ant **two** problems faced by missionaries in Uganda.
.....
.....
103. How did the missionaries try to overcome some of the problems?
.....
.....
104. What was the major reason for the coming of missionaries to Uganda?
.....
.....
105. State any **two** positive contributions of Missionaries in Uganda
(i).....
(ii)
106. Which religion was introduced by the Christian Missionaries in Uganda?
.....
.....
107. Write down any **two** differences between A.T.R and Christianity.
(i).....
(ii)
108. In which **two** ways are A.T.R and Christianity similar?
(i).....
(ii)
109. Name the Ugandan missionary who spread Christianity in Toro and Eastern Congo.
.....
.....
110. How did Kenneth Borup contribute to the economic development of Uganda?
.....
.....
111. Which group of foreigners introduced formal education in Uganda?
.....
.....
112. How did Robert Ashe contribute to the transport network in Uganda?
.....
.....
113. Why do we remember Dr. Albert Cook in the medical history of Uganda?
.....
.....
114. Give any **one** reason why Christianity spread faster than Islam in Uganda.
.....
.....
115. Which type of education existed in Uganda before the coming of foreigners?
.....
.....

.....
116. Apart from 3R's, which other subject was taught in Missionary schools?
.....
.....

117. What name was given to the cotton seeds introduced by Kenneth Borup?
.....
.....

118. Name the missionary who introduced the first bicycle in Uganda?
.....
.....

119. What does the word martyr mean?
.....
.....

120. How is 3rd June every year important to Christians in Uganda?
.....
.....

121. Why did Pope Paul VI come to Uganda in 1969?
.....
.....

122. How did Bishop Hannington meet his death in Busoga?
.....
.....

123. Name the Kabaka of Buganda who ordered the killing of Bishop Hannington.
.....
.....

124. Name the public holiday celebrated on 17th February yearly.
.....
.....

125. Where were most Christian converts killed and burnt in Uganda?
.....
.....

126. In which way was Mukajanga a threat to the existence of Christianity in Uganda?
.....
.....

127. Give **two** reasons why Mutesa I developed mistrust in Christian Missionaries.

(i).....

(ii)

128. Who is a colonialist?
.....
.....

129. State any **two** reasons for the coming of colonialist in Uganda?

(i).....

(ii)

130. Mention **two** colonialist who came to Uganda?

(i).....

(ii)

131. Write any **two** methods used by the colonialists to establish their administration in Uganda?

(i).....

(ii)

132. Name the country of origin for the colonialists who came to Uganda?

.....

.....

133. Who was the first governor of the Equatorial province?

.....

.....

134. Name the African country that attempt to colonize Uganda?

.....

.....

135. What was the Equatorial region?

.....

.....

136. Why did Egypt try to colonize Uganda?

.....

.....

137. What was the Equatorial province?

.....

.....

138. Why was Sir Emin Pasha hated by the Acholi?

.....

.....

139. Who established the Equatorial province?

.....

.....

140. Name the people who were sent to convince the king of Buganda to accept Egyptian rule.

.....

.....

141. Give any **one** contribution of Sir Samuel Baker as governor of the Equatorial province.

.....

.....

142. Why did H.M Stanley go to the Equatorial province?

.....

.....

143. Why was Egypt interested in colonizing Uganda?

144. Define Scramble for Africa

145. How was the scramble of Africa different from Partition of Africa?

146. Mention **two** European countries which scrambled for African territories.

(i).....

(ii)

147. State **two** reasons why European countries wanted colonies in Africa.

(i).....

(ii)

148. Who chaired Berlin conference?

149. Mention **two** methods used by colonialists to obtain colonies in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

150. State **two** effects of scramble and Partition of Africa.

(i).....

(ii)

151. Name any **two** examples of the early European colonialists who came to Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

152. Name the British who officially declared Uganda a British protectorate in 1894?

153. Who was the representative of IBEACO in Uganda?

154. Why were Sudanese soldiers brought to Buganda by F.D Lugard?

155. Give **two** reasons why the Sudanese soldiers staged a Mutiny in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

156. How helpful was F.D Lugard to Omukama Kasagama of Toro?

157. What is a protectorate?

.....
158. How was the treaty of Carl Peters with Mwanga a threat to the British?
.....
.....

159. Name the German official who had signed an agreement with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.
.....
.....

160. Which king had overthrown Omukama Kasagama from Toro kingdom?
.....
.....

161. Who was the founder of IBEACo?
.....
.....

162. Name the Bishop who mobilized funds to keep IBEACo running for some time in Uganda.
.....
.....

163. What was the major aim of forming IBEACo in Uganda?
.....
.....

164. Write IBEACo in full.
.....
.....

165. State the major reason why IBEACo withdrew its activities from Uganda?
.....
.....

166. How did the people of Uganda benefit from IBEACO?
.....
.....

167. In which ocean is Seychelles Island found?
.....
.....

168. Name the British official who fought and defeated Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
.....
.....

169. State the year of the following kings died.
Omukama Kabalega:
.....
.....

Kabaka Mwanga:
(i).....
.....

(ii)
How helpful was Semei Kakungulu in establishing British rule in Uganda?
.....
.....

170. Name the British agent who brought the following parts of Uganda under their rule.

Eastern Uganda.

.....
Western

Uganda.

171. Write down any **two** effects of the Lamogi rebellion.

(i).....

(ii)

172. Who succeeded the following kings in their kingdoms?

Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.

.....
Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.

173. Where was Kabaka Mwanga buried after his death?
.....
.....

174. What was the major cause of Nyangire rebellion?
.....
.....

175. Why it was right for Omukama Kabalega to resist the British rule?
.....
.....

176. Why should Uganda today honour chief Awich as a hero?
.....
.....

177. Name the European country that colonized Uganda.
.....
.....

178. Which is the official language used in Uganda?
.....
.....

179. Why do Ugandans use the above named language?
.....
.....

180. Mention any **two** cash crops that were introduced by colonialists in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

181. Name the type to trade that replaced barter trade in Uganda.

.....
.....
182. How did colonial rule change the lives of the people of Uganda?
.....
.....

183. Apart from colonialists, name any other group of foreigners that improved social services in Uganda.
.....
.....

184. Mention **three** positive results of colonialists in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

185. State **three** negative impacts of the colonialists in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

186. Mention any **two** ways in which colonialists stopped slave trade.

(i).....

(ii)

TOPIC 8: HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION.

1. When was the Berlin conference called?
.....
.....

2. Name the city where the Berlin conference took place.
.....
.....

3. Who organized the Berlin conference in 1884?
.....
.....

4. Why was the Berlin conference so called?
.....
.....

5. Give **one** major reason why the Berlin conference was organized in 1884.
.....
.....

6. Name any **two** European countries that attended the Berlin conference.

(i).....

(ii)

7. Name the British collaborator who brought most parts of Eastern Uganda under the British rule.
.....
.....

8. How did the above collaborator help to establish British rule in Eastern Uganda?

.....
.....

9. In which way did Semei Kakungulu improve the environment of Uganda?

.....
.....

10. What is a nation?

.....
.....

11. How did the 1894 treaty affect Uganda?

.....
.....

12. Why was it difficult for the British to capture the North Eastern part of Uganda

.....
.....

13. Mention the **two** forms of taxes introduced as a result of the 1900 Buganda agreement.

(i).....

(ii)

14. Apart from Sir Apollo Kaggwa, mention any one official who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the Buganda.

.....
.....

15. Write **one** reason why the British signed the 1900 Buganda agreement.

.....
.....

16. Mention the people who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of; Buganda kingdom

.....
.....

The British protectorate government.

.....
.....

Why didn't Daudi Chwa sign the 1900 Buganda agreement?

.....
.....

17. Give **one** reason why Kabaka Mwanga was unable to sign the 1900 Buganda agreement.

.....
.....

18. Who was the Kabaka of Buganda during the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement?

.....
.....
19. State the **two** ways in which Buganda land was portioned during 1900 Buganda agreement.

(i).....

(ii)

20. How did the 1900 Buganda agreement affect the land tenure system in Buganda?
.....
.....

21. In which way did the 1900 Buganda agreement affect the Kabaka's power?
.....
.....

22. Give **two** ways in which the 1900 Buganda agreement affected the people of Buganda.

(i).....

(ii)

23. How did Nuwa Mbaguta help the British in Uganda?
.....
.....

24. Mention any **one** of the rulers of Ankole kingdom.
.....
.....

25. State **two** effects of 1901 Ankole agreement.

(i).....

(ii)

26. Mention any **one** county from Bunyoro that was added to Ankole after the agreement of 1901.
.....
.....

27. Name the British agent who extended the British colonial rule in Western Uganda.
.....
.....

28. State any **two** contributions of Nuwa Mbaguta in Ankole.

(i).....

(ii)

29. Name the British Sub – commissioner who was murdered in Ankole.
.....
.....

30. How similar was the 1900 Buganda agreement to that of the Toro Agreement?
.....
.....

31. What were the major terms of the 1900 Buganda agreement?
.....
.....

.....
32. What was the purpose of the 1890 treaty between Mwanga and F.D Lugard agreements?
.....
.....

.....
33. Why did F.D Lugard build fort along the borders of Toro and Bunyoro?
.....
.....

.....
34. How did Sir Gerald Portal change the political set up of Uganda?
.....
.....

.....
35. How did the British react towards African leaders who refused to Uganda?
.....
.....

.....
36. Why do you think the British government didn't directly take over Uganda immediately?
.....
.....

.....
37. Give **two** reasons why Toro separated from Bunyoro by 1901.

(i).....

(ii)

38. Why was West Nile transferred to Uganda in 1914?
.....
.....

.....
39. To which colonial country did west Nile belong before 1914?
.....
.....

.....
40. In which agreement were Buganda's boundaries fixed?
.....
.....

.....
41. Why do you think the colonialists emphasized the use of physical features as boundaries?
.....
.....

.....
42. Why did the British want to separate the Karimojong from the Turkana?
.....
.....

.....
43. Give any **two** ways in which the fixing of Uganda's boundaries affected the natives.

(i).....

(ii)

44. Mention any **two** tribes that were separated during the fixing of Uganda's boundaries.

- (i).....
- (ii)
45. How did the British try to control the hostile tribes?
.....
.....
46. Which method of administration was mostly used in Uganda by the colonialists?
.....
.....
47. Name **one** country in East Africa where direct rule was used by the colonialists.
.....
.....
48. State the difference between direct rule and indirect rule.
.....
.....
49. How were direct and indirect rule and indirect rule?
.....
.....
50. Give **two** ways in which the local chiefs were helpful to British colonialists in Uganda.
(i).....
(ii)
51. In which **two** ways were the British direct commissioners in Uganda important to the British colonial government?
(i).....
(ii)
52. How did the British solve the problem of language with the natives during their administration in Uganda?
.....
.....
53. Which country in East Africa was referred to as a protectorate?
.....
.....
54. In which way was the introduction of courts of law by the British important in Uganda?
.....
.....
55. What is a colony?
.....
.....
56. Suggest **one** way in which the British used the taxes collected by chiefs.
.....
.....
57. What title was given to British administrators in Uganda before 1905?

.....

.....

58. How did Sir Hesketh Bell contribute to the economic development of Uganda?

.....

.....

59. Name the missionary who introduced the fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda?

.....

.....

60. How did the coming of Colonel Harry Colville affect Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro?

.....

.....

61. Where was the British colonial office in Uganda before independence

.....

.....

62. Mention the British commissioner of Uganda who fought and bought under British rule.

.....

.....

63. What role did Sir Walter Coutts play toward Uganda's independence process?

.....

.....

64. Write NYTIL in full?

.....

.....

65. How did Sir Phillip Mitchel contribute to higher education in Uganda?

.....

.....

66. Name the colonial governor who ruled Uganda during world war II.

.....

.....

67. Write a short note about of the following people.

a) Sir Andrew Cohen

.....

.....

b) Sir John Halton Hall

.....

.....

68. Name the place where the first government hospital was built in Uganda.

.....

.....

69. Which was the government university to be built in Uganda?

.....

70. Why did the British attach great importance to the education of the natives?

71. Suggest **two** ways in which formal education is important to Ugandans.

72. What are the dangers of having a leader with excess power?

73. How did the British colonial administration help to change Uganda society?

74. How did different societies react towards the British administrative system?

75. Which form of religion existed in Uganda before the coming of missionaries?

76. Give any **two** examples of cultural changes that you think were caused by the colonialists.

(i)

(ii)

77. Suggest **two** ways in which the British colonialists promoted good living condition among Uganda.

(i)

(ii)

78. How did the British benefit from the introduction of cash crop in Uganda?

79. State any **two** ways in which people governed themselves before the coming of the colonialists.

(i)

(ii)

80. State any **three** voluntary services you can offer to the community.

(i)

(ii)

b) Give the meaning of the term independence.

(c) State any **two** characteristics of colonial government

(i)

(ii)

c) In which way did the Africans react to colonial rule in Uganda?

.....
.....

d) Give any **two** reasons why the British colonialists introduced taxes in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

81. Why were Ugandans unhappy with the formation of LEGCO at first?

.....
.....

82. How did the first Ugandans join the LEGCO?

.....
.....

83. Name the Ugandans who were nominated on the LEGCO to represent each of the following regions in 1945.

Central region:

.....
.....

Western Uganda:

.....
.....

Eastern Uganda:

.....
.....

Who was the governor of Uganda when the first representatives of LEGCO were nominated?

.....
.....

84. Who was nominated to represent Northern region on LEGCO in 1946?

.....
.....

85. What was the importance of the LEGCO during the colonial rule in Uganda?

.....
.....

86. Name the British governor in Uganda who established the first legislative council in Uganda in 1921.

.....
.....

87. What is nationalism?

.....
.....

88. Write UNO in full.

.....
.....

89. Who is a veteran?

.....
.....

90. Give one country that fought against the British in the World War II.

.....
.....

91. Suggest a reason why the UNO was formed.

.....
.....

92. State any **one** way in which World War II affect the economy of Uganda.

.....
.....

93. Name the British governor of Uganda who ruled during World War II.

.....
.....

94. Name the country in East Africa that suffered more during World War II.

.....
.....

95. Suggest a reason why Ugandans participated in World War II and yet the war was mainly fought in Europe.

.....
.....

96. What is a federation?

.....
.....

97. Why did Kabaka Mutesa II reject the East African federation?

.....
.....

98. Name the British colonial governor who exiled Kabaka Edward Mutesa II to Britain.

.....
.....

99. Who led Buganda kingdom when Kabaka Mutesa II was in exile?

.....
.....

100. Why was the Namirembe conference held in 1954?

.....
.....

101. Give the main reason for the signing of the Namirembe agreement.

.....
.....

Why are the following people remembered in Uganda's history?

102. Sir Keith Hankook.

(i).....

- (ii)
103. Michael Kintu.
(i).....
(ii)
104. Why is I.K Musaaazi declared as a national hero in Uganda?
.....
.....
105. Why was it necessary to form political parties in Uganda during colonial times?
.....
.....
106. What enabled Benedicto Kiwanuka to become the first chief minister of Uganda in 1956?
.....
.....
107. Why was the Uganda National Congress formed in 1952?
.....
.....
108. What is the place for burying heroes in Uganda?
.....
.....
109. Why do you think the independence process of Uganda was more peaceful?
.....
.....
110. Why was independence in Uganda more peaceful?
.....
.....
111. How did Kabaka Yekka Party help Obote to win the 1962 general elections?
.....
.....
112. Name the political parties that joined to form Uganda People's Congress.
.....
.....
113. What was the major reason behind the formation of Kabaka Yekka Party?
.....
.....
114. Why do you think the Kabaka of Buganda had to support the activities of the United Congress Party?
.....
.....
115. State any **one** disadvantage of political parties in Uganda today?
.....
.....
116. Mention any two political parties in Uganda today.

.....
.....
117. Who was the Kabaka of Buganda during the first general elections in Uganda?
.....
.....

118. Name the **two** political parties which formed an alliance during the 1962 general elections in Uganda.

(i).....

(ii)

119. Who formed the Uganda People's Congress in 1960?
.....
.....

HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION.

1. Name the flag that was replaced by the Uganda National Flag on 9th October, 1962.
.....
.....

2. How did U.P.C win the 1962 general elections?
.....
.....

3. Who was the first president of Uganda?
.....
.....

4. Name the first prime minister in Uganda with executive powers.
.....
.....

5. Why is 9th October celebrated in Uganda every year?
.....
.....

6. State any one effect of the Lancaster conference to Uganda.
.....
.....

7. Who was the first Vice President of Uganda?
.....
.....

8. Who is Akorimo Kanuti remembered in the history of Uganda?
.....
.....

9. Who was the first president of Uganda?
.....

.....
10. Who received the instruments of power from the British at independence on behalf of the Ugandan?
.....
.....

.....
11. Who was the first prime minister of Uganda?
.....
.....

.....
12. How did Kabaka Edward Mutesa II struggle for Uganda's Independence?
.....
.....

.....
13. How did I.K Musaazi contribute to the independence of Uganda?
.....
.....

.....
14. Give any **one** reason why UNC was formed.
.....
.....

.....
15. Who was the founder of UNC?
.....
.....

.....
16. Why do you think the formation of UNC was helpful to Kabaka Mutesa II?
.....
.....

.....
17. What is democracy?
.....
.....

.....
18. How is democracy exercised in Uganda today?
.....
.....

TOPIC 10: UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION.

1. What do you understand by the term independence?

.....
.....

2. Give any **two** indicators of an independent country.

i).....
ii).....

3. State any **two** characteristics of a nation or a state.

i).....
ii).....

4. Give **two** different security organs in Uganda.

i).....
ii).....

5. What are national forces?

.....
.....

6. Mention any **two** examples of national forces found in Uganda.

i).....
ii)

7. What is a nation?

.....
.....

8. State any **two** ways in which Uganda is recognized as an independent nation.

i).....
ii).....

9. Write UPDF in full.

.....
.....

10. Who heads UPDF in Uganda?

.....
.....

11. When did Uganda attain her independence?

.....
.....

12. Mention the **two** political parties that made an alliance to win the 1962 general elections.

i).....
ii)

13. Who became the first prime minister of the independent Uganda?

.....
.....

14. Name the first president of independent Uganda.

.....

15. What title was given to the highest administrator of independent Uganda from 1962 – 1966?
.....
.....
16. What is a Republic?
.....
.....
17. How did the republican constitution affect kingdoms in Uganda?
.....
.....
18. Who became the first executive president of Uganda?
.....
.....
19. How did the Kabaka Yekka party help Obote to come to power?
.....
.....
20. What political party led Uganda to independence?
.....
.....
21. Name the first military leader of Uganda.
.....
.....
22. State **two** ways in which human rights were abused during Amin's regime.
i).....
ii)
23. Name the Ugandan president who expelled all the British and Asians from Uganda.
.....
.....
24. Write **UNLF** in full.
.....
.....
25. Name the president who succeeded Iddi Amin in **1979**.
.....
.....
26. Why is Yusuf Lule regarded as a National hero in Uganda?
.....
.....
27. Name the army from Tanzania that attacked Uganda in **1978** to overthrow Iddi Amin.
.....
.....

28. Name the body that acted as the National Assembly or parliament during Lule's regime.
.....
.....
29. a) What do you understand by a military coup?
.....
.....
b) How is a military coup dangerous to a country's economy?
.....
.....
30. Mention any **two** political parties that took part in the 1980 general elections.
i).....
ii).....
31. Why were other politicians not happy with the results of the 1980 general elections?
.....
32. Mention any **two** guerrilla groups that fought against Obote's government from 1981 – 1985.
i).....
ii).....
33. Name the president who was overthrown by Y. K. Museveni.
.....
.....
34. When did the National Resistance Army take over government in Uganda?
.....
.....
35. Write the following in full.
i) UPM.....
ii) FEDEMU.....
iii) NRA.....
iv) UFM.....
v) UFM.....
36. Who was the chairman of the military commission that organized the 1980 general elections?
.....
.....
37. Name the electoral commission chairman during the **1980** general elections.
.....
.....
38. Name the president who ruled for the shortest period in Uganda.
.....
.....
39. What do Ugandans remember on **26th January** every year?

.....
.....
40. Which political party took over government in **1986**?
.....
.....

41. What is the former name for UPDF?
.....
.....

42. State **two** reforms under National Resistance Movement in Uganda.
i).....
ii).....

43. Write **IGG** in full.
.....
.....

44. Why was **IGG's** office set up?
.....
.....

45. State the major challenge faced by the NRM government that retards the development of Uganda.
.....
.....

46. Mention any **two** private universities found in Uganda.
i).....
ii).....

47. Name **two** government universities in Uganda.
i).....
ii).....

48. Write the following in full.
UPE:
USE:

49. How has the government tried to fight corruption in Uganda?
.....
.....

50. When do Ugandans celebrate Liberation Day?
.....
.....

51. Mention any **two** symbols of Uganda as a nation.
i).....
ii)

52. Write **two** colours of the Uganda flag in their order.
i).....
ii)

53. Who is remembered for designing the National Flag of Uganda?

.....
.....
54. State any **two** importance of the Uganda Flag.

- i).....
ii)

55. Why should the National football team of Uganda carry the Uganda flag?
.....
.....

56. Name the bird found in the middle of the Uganda Flag.
.....
.....

57. What does the Crested Crane in the middle of the Uganda Flag represent?
.....
.....

58. Why is the Crested Crane in the Uganda flag pointing one leg forward?
.....
.....

59. What do each of the following colours of the Uganda flag represent?

- i) Black _____
ii) Yellow _____
iii) Red _____

60. When is the Uganda flag flown to a half mast?
.....
.....

61. Why do we remember George Wilberforce Kakoma in the history of Uganda?
.....
.....

62. How do Ugandans show respect to their National anthem?
.....
.....

63. State any **two** occasions in which the National anthem may be sung.

- i).....
ii)

64. State any **two** reasons why national anthems is sung at schools.

- i).....
ii)

65. Give any **one** message got from the Uganda National Anthem.
.....
.....

66. How can **one** show respect to the National anthem if he/she cannot stand when it's being sung near him/her?
.....
.....

67. Why is it important for Ugandans to show respect to the National Anthem when being sung?

.....
.....

68. State the importance of the national Anthem.

.....
.....

69. On which occasion is the National Anthem supposed to be sung?

.....
.....

70. How many stanzas does the Uganda Anthem have?

.....
.....

71. State any **two** public holidays in which the national flag and anthem is sung.

i).....

ii)

72. What is nationalism?

.....
.....

73. Apart from Schools, mention any **two** other public places where Uganda national anthem is sung?

.....
.....

74. State the change caused by the government on the National Anthem on 9th October 2012.

.....
.....

75. How many stanzas does the Uganda National Anthem have?

.....
.....

76. Which country in Africa is known as the **Pearl of Africa**?

.....
.....

77. Which lake in Uganda is referred to as the source of river Nile?

.....
.....

78. Apart from Uganda, mention any **two** other Nile Valley countries.

i).....

ii)

79. Name the British prime minister who referred to Uganda as the Pearl of Africa.

.....
.....

80. Why was Uganda referred to as the Pearl of Africa?

.....
.....
81. Why should Ugandans show respect to the national Anthem?

- i).....
ii)

82. Write the first line of the second stanza of the Uganda National Anthem.
.....
.....

83. State the main message in the following stanzas of the Uganda Anthem.

- a) Stanza 1 _____
b) Stanza 3 _____

84. Who designed the Uganda Coat of Arms?
.....
.....

85. Give **two** values of the National Coat of Arms.

- i).....
ii)

86. Mention **two** documents in Uganda where the National Coat of Arms appear.

- i).....
ii)

87. Which feature on the coat of Arms represents Uganda's culture?
.....
.....

88. What does the Kob represent on the National Coat of Arms?
.....
.....

89. Write the words found on the Uganda Coat of Arms.
.....
.....

90. What represents the source of River Nile in Uganda on the Coat of Arms?
.....
.....

91. What do the blue stripes on the top of the shield represent?
.....
.....

92. What represents the abundant green vegetation of Uganda on the Coat of Arms?
.....
.....

93. Give the meaning of the words that are found on the Uganda Coat of Arms.
.....
.....

94. What is Uganda's motto?
.....
.....

.....
95. Give the meaning of the term patriotism.
.....
.....

96. Name Uganda's emblem.
.....
.....

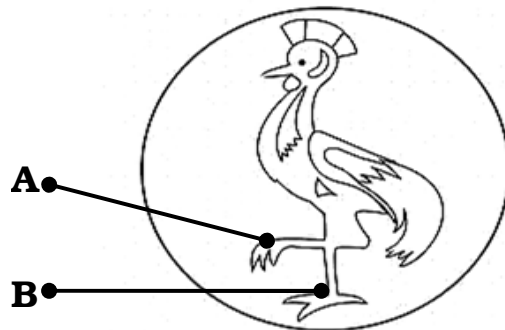
97. Mention any **two** official objects of the government of Uganda where the crested crane appears.

i).....

ii)

98. Give the importance of the Uganda National motto.
.....
.....

Below is a diagram of a bird. Use it to answer questions that follow.



99. State the meaning of the legs of the bird represented by letter **A** and **B**.

a) A:

b) B:

100. Why is it wrong for any Ugandan to shoot the bird shown above?
.....
.....

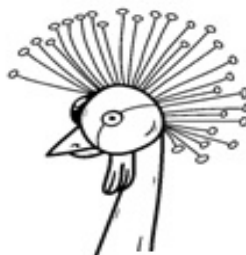
101. Mention any **one** national document which has the bird above.
.....
.....

102. State **two** characteristics that made the bird above to be chosen as the Uganda National Emblem.

i).....

ii)

103. Use the diagram below to answer questions that follow.



(a) Name the bird whose head is drawn above.

.....
.....

(b) Mention any **two** significance of the bird above to Ugandans.

.....
.....

(c) State any **two** official documents on which the picture of the bird above are found.

.....
.....

104. Why doesn't Uganda have a National language?

.....
.....

105. What is the official language of Uganda?

.....
.....

106. Why does Uganda use English as her official language?

.....
.....

107. What is the National language for Kenya and Tanzania?

.....
.....

108. Give **two** advantages a country may enjoy for having a National language.

i).....

ii)

109. What name is given to Uganda's National currency?

.....
.....

110. Name the animals found on the following Uganda shillings.

(a) One hundred shillings coin

.....
.....

(b) Fifty thousand shillings note

.....
.....

111. What is the capital city of Uganda?

.....
.....

112. Where was the capital city of Uganda during the colonial period?

.....
.....

113. Which bank is responsible for printing new currencies in Uganda?

.....
.....

114. Who is the current Governor of B.O.U?

.....
.....

1. What is democracy?

2. Who is a citizen?

3. State any **two** ways in which democracy is practiced in Uganda today.

i).....

ii)

4. State any **two** signs of modern democracy in Uganda today.

i).....

ii)

5. Mention any **two** political parties existing in Uganda today.

i).....

ii)

6. How can democracy be practiced in your school?

7. Who is a citizen?

8. State any **two** roles of citizen in democratic activities.

i).....

ii)

9. Mention any **two** ways in which democracy is practiced in Uganda.

i).....

ii)

10. Why is it important to conduct free and fair elections in a country?

11. State any **two** common challenges of democracy in a country.

i).....

ii)

12. Mention any **two** signs of modern democracy.

i).....

ii)

13. Give **one** way in which citizens can take part in democracy.

14. What do you understand by the term elections?

15. Who are the electorate?

.....
.....

16. What is a by-election?

.....
.....

17. Give any **two** types of elections.

i).....
ii)

18. How is a by-election different from a referendum?

.....
.....

19. State any **two** ways in which one qualifies to take part in general elections in Uganda.

i).....
ii)

20. Who was the first directly elected president of Uganda?

.....
.....

21. After how long are general elections conducted in Uganda?

.....
.....

22. State **two** conditions that may lead to a by-election.

i).....
ii)

23. Why do you think Mukasa who is 17 years old is not allowed to participate in general elections in Uganda?

.....
.....

24. State **two** advantages of open elections.

i).....
ii)

25. State any **two** electoral systems in Uganda.

i).....
ii)

26. What do you understand by the term electoral college?

.....
.....

27. How can a person become a member of parliament in Uganda?

.....
.....

28. State the ministry in which the Electoral Commission belongs.

.....

.....
29. Give any **two** qualifications that one must have to become a member of parliament.

- i).....
ii)

30. State **two** ways in which a member of parliament can be disqualified.

- i).....
ii)

31. Why is it important for people to participate in a national election?

.....
.....

32. What is ballot box?

.....
.....

33. Give any **two** advantages of secret ballot voting.

- i).....
ii)

1. Give the meaning of the term a **ballot paper**.

.....
.....

2. State any **two** duties of the Electoral Commission.

- i).....
ii)

3. Under which arm of a democratic government is the **Electoral Commission**?

.....
.....

4. What is a **polling station**?

.....
.....

5. Mention any **two** examples of electoral officials.

- i).....
ii)

6. Mention any **two** election materials.

- i).....
ii)

7. Why do people deep their finger in ink after voting?

.....
.....

8. What is voting by proxy?

.....
.....

34. Why is a police constable important during elections at a polling station?

.....
.....

.....
35. Give any **two** importance of elections in a country.

i).....

ii)

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION

1. What is a **nation**?

.....
.....

2. Name the first executive prime minister of Uganda.

.....
.....

3. Who was the first president of Uganda?

.....
.....

4. Which political party led Uganda to independence?

.....
.....

5. Why is late Grace Ibingira remembered in the history of Uganda?

.....
.....

6. What is the significance of the following colours on the Uganda Flag?

i) Black:

ii) Yellow:

iii) Red:

7. How do Mega Junior School pupils show respect to the Uganda National Anthem?

.....
.....

8. Why did the Kolfram Demonstration School Band delegation that represented us in UN conference went with the Uganda National Flag?

.....
.....

9. Give the meaning of the words that are found on the Uganda Coat of Arms.

.....
.....

10. Name Uganda's Emblem.

.....
.....

11. Write I.G.G in full.

.....
.....

12. Why does Uganda use English as her official language?

.....
.....

13. Who is a citizen?

.....

14. Which body in Uganda is responsible for organizing and supervises general elections?

.....

.....

15. How can democracy be practiced in your school?

.....

.....

16. Briefly explain the following:

a) Unopposed candidate

.....

.....

b) Independent candidates

.....

.....

c) Party flag bearer

.....

17. Mention any **two** important information provided on the voters' cards

.....

.....

TOPIC 11: THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

1. What is a government?

.....

.....

2. Mention **two** levels of the local government.

i).....

ii)

3. State any **two** differences between national government and local government.

i).....

ii)

4. Who is the highest civil servant in any ministry?

.....

.....

5. What title is given to the central government's representative in the district?

.....

.....

6. Who is the highest civil servant in the district?

.....

.....

7. Write the following in full:

i) RDC:.....

- ii) CAO:
8. Who is a civil servant?
.....
.....
9. What title is given to the political head of the district?
.....
.....
10. What term is given to services provided by the government or an official organization for the people in a particular society?
.....
.....
11. Mention the **three** organs of a democratic government.
i).....
ii)
12. Name the organ of the democratic government that manage the day to day affairs of the country.
13. Who heads the Executive organ of the government?
.....
.....
14. Mention any **two** examples of the armed forces in Uganda.
i).....
ii)
15. To which organ of the government does the president belong?
.....
.....
16. Write down any **two** duties of the Executive organ of the government.
i).....
ii)
17. Who are civil servants?
.....
.....
18. State any **two** examples of civil servants who provide security services.
i).....
ii)
19. Mention any **two** ways in which one can become a civil servant in Uganda.
i).....
ii)
20. To which organ of the government do the civil servants belong?
.....
.....
21. State the **main** role of the **UPDF** in Uganda.
.....
.....

22. Name the organ of the government which plan and rule the country.

.....
.....

23. Write in full: CAO.

.....
.....

24. Who is the current president of the republic of Uganda?

.....
.....

25. State any **two** roles of the president.

i).....
ii)

26. State **one** role played by the following.

a) Chief Administrative Officer:
b) Prison.....

27. Mention the highest organ of government.

.....
.....

28. Which organ of the government makes laws in Uganda?

.....
.....

29. How was legislative council similar to legislature in terms of their functions?

.....
.....

30. Who heads the legislature arm of the government?

.....
.....

31. Mention any **two** special groups of people represented in the parliament of Uganda.

i).....
ii)

32. State any **two** duties of Uganda parliament.

i).....
ii)

33. Mention any **two** administrators in the parliament of Uganda.

i).....
ii)

34. What is a constituency?

.....
.....

35. When does a bill become a law?

.....
.....

36. What is a bill?

.....
.....

37. What term is given to the recorded proceedings in the parliament?

.....
.....

38. Who heads the judiciary arm of government?

.....
.....

39. Mention any **two** groups of people who make up the judiciary arm of the government.

i).....
ii)

40. What name is given to the highest court in Uganda?

.....
.....

41. State any **one** duty of the Chief Justice.

.....
.....

42. How is judiciary similar to local council I in terms of their work?

.....
.....

43. Give any **two** duties of the Judiciary.

i).....
ii)

44. Which organ of government is responsible for punishing law breakers in Uganda?

.....
.....

45. Who heads the supreme court of Uganda?

.....
.....

46. To which arm of government do the lawyers belong?

.....
.....

47. What are courts?

.....
.....

48. Name the court that deals with young people who are not yet adults.

.....
.....

49. In which court are army personnel who have violated Army ethics and regulations tried?

.....

.....
50. What title is given to the person responsible for the day to day administration of the Supreme Court?
.....
.....

51. Name the court that handles disputes between employees and employers.
.....
.....

52. State any **two** duties of the chief magistrate.

i).....

ii)

53. Give any **two** examples of cases tried in courts of Uganda.

i).....

ii)

1. What do you understand by the term constitution?
.....
.....

2. Name the constitution that led Uganda to independence.
.....
.....

3. Which constitution made abolished all kingdoms in Uganda?
.....
.....

4. Name **two** people who wrote the 1967 Republic constitution.

i).....

ii)

5. Which constitution was also known as a pigeon hole constitution?
.....
.....

6. In which year did Uganda become a Republic?
.....
.....

7. State any **two** results of the 1967 Republic constitution.

i).....

ii)

8. Why do we remember late Hon. James Wapakhabulo in the history of Uganda?
.....
.....

9. Give **two** ways in which a constitution is important to a country.

i).....

ii)

10. What important event took place in Uganda on 8th October, 1995?

i).....

ii)

11. Why do you think the **1995** constitution was different from any other constitution in Uganda?

1. What are social service centres?

.....
.....

2. Mention any **two** social services provided by the government to its people.

i).....
ii)

3. Mention any **two** social service centres found in your district.

i).....
ii)

4. What is banking?

.....
.....

5. Give **two** reasons why it is important to have a government in a county.

i).....
ii)

6. Where do people in your district keep their money safely?

.....
.....

7. Which bank in Uganda prints new money?

.....
.....

54. What title is given to the person who heads the central bank in Uganda?

.....
.....

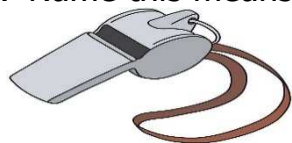
55. What is transport?

.....
.....

1. What is communication?

.....
.....

2. Name this means of communication.



1. State any **two** ways in which communication is important to a country.

i).....
ii)

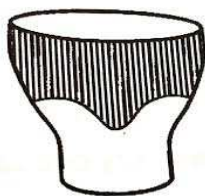
2. Give any **two** factors that slow down communication in Uganda.

i).....
ii)

3. Give any **two** uses of drums to people.

- i).....
 ii)

4. Below is a diagram of a drum. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



5. In which way is the diagram above similar to a whistle in term of their use?

6. Statue any **two** social activities done using the drum.

- i).....
 ii)

3. Write UCC in full.

7. Name any **two** newspaper companies in Uganda.

- i).....
 ii)

8. Name the mean of communication commonly used during games and sports events at school?.

9. Why is a radio regarded as a mass media communication?

1. What term is given to the government income?

2. Mention any **two** sources of government income.

- i).....
 ii)

3. In which year was **VAT** introduced in Uganda?

4. Write any **two** groups of people exempted from paying taxes in Uganda.

- i).....
 ii)

5. Mention any **two** groups of people exempted from paying taxes in Uganda.

- i).....
 ii)

6. Write the following in full.

i) PAYE

.....
.....
ii) V.A.T
.....
.....

7. State the difference between excise duty and customs duty.
.....
.....

8. How is a loan different from a grant?
.....
.....

1. Write **URA** in full.
.....
.....

2. State the main work of the **URA** in Uganda.
.....
.....

3. Which section under URS fights against smuggling in Uganda?
.....
.....

4. State any **two** problems facing revenue collection in Uganda.
i).....
ii)

5. Give any **two** solutions to the problems facing revenue collection in Uganda.
i).....
ii)

6. What is smuggling?
.....
.....

7. State any two causes of smuggling in a country like Uganda.
i).....
ii)

8. State any **one** solution to smuggling in Uganda.
.....
.....

9. Apart from collecting taxes, state any **two** other duties of URA in Uganda.
i).....
ii)

10. Write S.R.P.S in full.
.....
.....

11. State any **two** dangers of smuggling to a country.
i).....
.....

- ii)
1. Give the meaning of the term budget.
.....
.....
 2. What is a national budget?
.....
.....
 3. Which ministry is responsible for preparing the National budget in Uganda?
.....
.....
 4. State any **two** ways the government spends its money.
i)
ii)
 5. Why is it important for the government of Uganda to prepare the National budget?
.....
.....
 6. What is a family budget?
.....
.....
 7. Give **two** reasons why it is important for schools to prepare a budget.
i)
ii)
 8. State the difference between income and expenditure.
.....
.....
 9. Give **one** way you can spend your pocket money wisely.
.....
.....
 10. Mention the **two** parts of a budget.
i)
ii)
 11. Who is the current minister of finance, planning and economic development in Uganda?

-
1. What is supplementary budget.
.....
.....
 2. State any **two** causes of supplementary budget to a country like Uganda.
i)
ii)
 3. Mention any **two** advantages of supplementary budget
i)
ii)

4. What are natural disasters?

.....
.....

5. Write down any **two** natural disasters that can cause supplementary budget.

i)
ii)

6. Mention **two** ways in natural disasters can cause supplementary budget

i)
ii)

7. Give any **two** disadvantages of supplementary budget.

i)
ii)

8. State **one** way in which supplementary budget affects the development of the country:

a) Negatively:

.....
.....

b) Positively:

.....
.....

1. Name the **two** parts of a budget.

i)
ii)

2. How is a **surplus budget** different from a **deficit budget**?

.....
.....

3. State any **two** advantages of surplus budget to a given country.

i)
ii)

4. Give any **two** conditions that may lead to a deficit budget.

i)
ii)

5. Which type of budget encourages development in a country?

.....
.....

6. State any **two** dangers of a deficit budget.

i)
ii)

7. Mention any **two** solutions to a deficit budget.

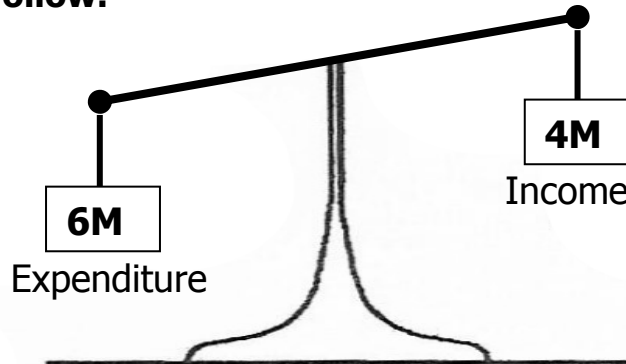
i)
ii)

8. Mention the type of budget that discourages development in a country.

.....

9. Why is it important for families to prepare a budget?

Below is the type of a budget made by Mr Okello annually. Use it to answer questions that follow.



a) Name the type of budget shown above.

b) Give **one** disadvantage of the above type of budget.

c) State any **one** cause of the type of budget shown above.

d) Why is it important for families to prepare budget?

1. What are human rights?

2. Write UHRC in full.

3. State any **two** duties of UHRC in Uganda.

i)

ii)

4. Give any **two** human rights in Uganda.

i)

ii)

5. In which one way is Uganda's government protecting human rights?

1. Give the major responsibility of every citizen of Uganda.
.....
.....
2. Who is a citizen?
.....
.....
3. Give any **two** ways in which someone can become a citizen of Uganda.
i)
ii)
4. Under which ministry is the immigration department of Uganda?
.....
.....
5. Who is a citizen by the following ways:
a) By birth
.....
.....
b) By descent
.....
.....
c) By naturalization
.....
.....
d) By registration
.....
.....
e) By adoption
.....
.....
6. In which **two** ways may a person lose his/her citizenship in Uganda?
i)
ii)
7. Give any **two** duties of citizens in Uganda.
i)
ii)
8. Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for registering citizens and issuing passports?
.....
9. How can citizens maintain law and order?
.....
10. What do you understand by the term citizenship?
.....

1. What is child abuse?

.....
.....

2. State any **two** causes of child abuse.

i)
ii)

3. Give any **two** ways how children abuse their rights to education.

i)
ii)

4. What are children's rights?

.....
.....

5. Mention any **two** children's rights.

i)
ii)

6. Give any **two** ways in which children lead to abuse of their rights.

i)
ii)

7. (a) What do you understand by the word **street children**?

.....
.....

(b) Give **two** reasons why street children have increased in Uganda today.

i)
ii)

(c) Give **two** problems facing street children.

i)
ii)

8. State any **two** effects of child abuse.

i)
ii)

9. Mention **two** groups of people who practice child abuse.

i)
ii)

1. What is child labour?

.....
.....

2. Suggest any **two** causes of child labour.

i)
ii)

3. State any **three** examples of child labour.

i)
ii)

4. Suggest any **two** solutions to child labour.

i)

ii)

5. Name the local council I executive member responsible for children's affairs.

.....

.....

Topical questions

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

1. What is a government?

.....

.....

2. Write down **three** arms of a democratic government.

i)

ii)

3. To which organ of the government do teachers belong?

.....

.....

4. Who heads the legislature arm of the government?

.....

.....

5. What is a bill?

.....

.....

6. State **two** duties of Uganda Parliament.

i)

ii)

7. Which organ of government is responsible for punishing law breakers in Uganda?

.....

.....

8. What do you understand by the term National Constitution?

.....

.....

9. Which constitution made all kingdoms to be abolished in Uganda?

.....

.....

10. Name any **two** sources of government income.

i).....

ii).....

11. Write the following in full:

i) P.A.Y.E

ii) V.A.T

iii) U.R.A

iv) S.R.P.S _____

12. Mention **two** structures of budget.

i)

ii)

13. Which ministry is responsible for preparing National budget in Uganda?

.....

.....

14. Which type of budget encourages under development in a country?

.....

.....

15. Who is a citizen in Uganda by descent?

.....

.....

TOPIC 12: POPULATION, SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

1. What term is used to mean the total number of people living in a particular area?

.....

.....

2. State the meaning of each of the following terms:

a) Population explosion

.....

.....

b) Dense population

.....

.....

3. What do we call the composition of people by age and sex?

.....

.....

4. What is population distribution?

.....

.....

1. What is population census?

.....

.....

2. Who is a teenager?

.....

.....

3. What name is given to the well trained people who carry out population census?

.....

.....

4. Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for carrying out population census?

.....

-
5. What is **census night**?
.....
.....
6. State any **two** importance of carrying out population census to a country like Uganda.
i)
ii)
7. Mention any **two** types of information collected during population census.
i)
ii)
8. After how long is population census supposed to be conducted in Uganda?
.....
.....
9. State **two** reasons why population census is conducted after the period you have stated in (8) above.
i)
ii)
10. State any **two** problems that may be faced during the population census exercise.
i)
ii)
1. State the difference between **population growth** and **population census**.
.....
.....
2. Give any **two** factors that can lead to population growth.
i)
ii)
3. Mention **two** ways the government of Uganda can control population growth.
i)
ii)
4. Give **two** human factors that can lead to population growth.
i)
ii)
5. Write down **two** cultural factors which can lead to population growth.
i)
ii)
6. Give **one** way in which water can be poisoned.
.....
.....
7. Mention **two** natural hazards that can reduce the number of people in an area.
i)
ii)

8. Give **two** human planned disasters that can reduce the number of people in the country.
 - i)
 - ii)
9. Write **two** advantages of a high population to a country.
 - i)
 - ii)
10. State **two** problems caused by a high population to a country.
 - i)
 - ii)
1. Why do you think some mountainous areas of Uganda are densely populated?

.....

.....
2. Mention any **two** areas that are densely populated in Uganda.
 - i)
 - ii)
3. Give any **two** areas that are sparsely populated in Uganda.
 - i)
 - ii)
4. State **two** reasons why areas around lakes and rivers are densely populated.
 - i)
 - ii)
5. Give **two** reasons why urban areas in Uganda are densely populated.
 - i)
 - ii)
1. Give **two** reasons why semi-arid areas of Uganda are sparsely populated.
 - i)
 - ii)
2. Which part of Uganda is found in semi-arid areas?

.....

.....
3. Write **two** reasons why swampy areas of Uganda are sparsely populated.
 - i)
 - ii)
4. Which type of soil is mainly found in swampy areas?

.....

.....
5. State **two** reasons why plateau areas of Uganda are densely populated.
 - i)
 - ii)
1. Give the difference between high population density and low population density.

.....

-
2. State **two** factors that influence population distribution.
 i).....
 ii).....
3. Which aspect of climate mainly influences human settlement?

4. Give any **two** factors that influence high population density.
 i).....
 ii).....
5. Write any **two** factors that influence low population distribution.
 i).....
 ii).....
6. Mention **two** advantages of a low population to a country.
 i).....
 ii).....
7. Write **two** disadvantages of a low population to a country.
 i).....
 ii).....
8. Give any **two** examples of social services that may influence population distribution.
 i).....
 ii).....
1. Write the following abbreviations in full.
 a) HIV:
 b) AIDS:.....
2. How has **AIDS** affected the population of Uganda?

3. Give any **two** effects of **AIDS** on the economy of Uganda..
 i).....
 ii).....
4. How has **AIDS** affected people of Uganda socially?

5. Mention **two** ways in which **AIDS** may be spread.
 i).....
 ii).....
6. In which **two** ways can people prevent **AIDS**?
 i).....
 ii).....
7. Give **two** ways in which **AIDS** has affected the industrial development in Uganda.

- i).....
 ii).....
8. Name the Non-Government Organisation in Uganda that helps people who suffer from AIDS.

9. Write **TASO** in full.

10. State any **two** services provided by **TASO** to the **AIDS** patients in Uganda.
 i).....
 ii).....
1. What is the major cause of refugees in Uganda?

2. Who is a refugee?

3. State the difference between population explosion and population density.

4. In Arua, there are **100,000 people** living in an area of **500 square kilometers**. Calculate the population density.
5. Mbarara has a population density of **500 people** per square kilometer. Calculate the total number of people in Mbarara if it has a coverage of 500 square meters.
6. Mbale has a population of **300,000 people** with a population density of **300 people**. Calculate the area covered by the people in square kilometers.
7. Give any **two** solutions to high population density to a country like Uganda.
 i)
 ii)

1. State the difference between rural-urban migration and urban-rural migration.

.....
.....

2. Give **two** reasons why people move from villages to towns for settlement today.

i)
ii)

3. How does rural-urban migration affect agriculture in rural areas?

.....
.....

4. Why do people move from towns to villages for settlement?

.....
.....

5. How does urban-rural migration affect industrial development?

.....
.....

6. Why do you think there are many people in urban areas in Uganda?

.....
.....

7. Give **two** ways the government can control rural-urban migration.

i)
ii)

8. State any **two** problems faced by people living in urban areas of Uganda.

i)
ii)

1. What is urban-urban migration?

.....
.....

2. Give **two** causes of urban-urban migration.

i).....
ii)

3. Mention any **two** effects of urban- urban migration.

i)
ii)

4. What is rural-rural migration?

.....
.....

5. State any **two** causes of rural-rural migration.

i).....
ii)

6. State any **two** effects of rural- rural migration.

i)
ii)

TOPICAL TEST

TOPIC: POPULATION IN UGANDA

1. Define the term population.
.....
2. Why is family planning important in Uganda?
.....
3. What is referred to as population structure?
.....
4. List **two** advantages of having a small family.
i).....
ii).....
5. Why should the government of Uganda check the population growth?
.....
.....
6. What is meant by the term "**census night**?"
.....
7. Differentiate between a population density and sparse population.
.....
.....
8. Mention any **two** problems caused by a high population density.
i).....
ii)
9. Outline any **two** problems caused by a high population density.
i).....
ii).....
10. What are the **two** disadvantages of the low population to a country?
i).....
ii).....
11. Find the population density of Kikajjo Trading Centre with the Population of 12,000 people covering an area of 300 square kilometers.
12. List any **two** districts in Uganda with a low population.
i).....
ii)
13. Suggest **one** factor which influences population distribution.
.....
14. Write D.P.O in full.
.....
15. Mention any **two** problems faced by enumerators during population census.
i).....
ii)