



Dr. Bbosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD  
PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

SOCIAL STUDIES WITH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

2012

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes



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Index No:

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Candidate's

Name.....

Candidate's signature.....

School name.....

District Name.....

Read the following instructions carefully 1.

This paper has two sections **A** and **B**.

Section A has 50 question B has 5 questions. The paper has 15 pages altogether

2. Answer all question, **all** answer to both section A and B must be written in the space provided.

3. All answer must be written using a blue or black ball point pen or ink. Any work written in pencil other than graphs, picture and diagrams will not be marked.

4. Unnecessary change of work may lead to loss of marks

5. Any hand writing that cannot easily be read may lead to loss of marks

6. Do not fill anything in the boxes indicated: "For examiners". And those inside the question paper

**FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY**

Qn. No	MARKS	EXR'S NO.
1-10		
11-20		
21-30		
31-40		
41-43		
44-46		
47-49		
50-52		
53-55		
TOTAL		

## SECTION A 40 MARKS

Question 1 to 40 carry one mark each

1. Name the largest natural forest found in the central part of Uganda.  
.....
2. Mention the traditional cash crop that grow well on volcanic soils of East Africa.  
.....
3. What is the main cause of land fragmentation in Uganda?  
.....
4. Give any one problem caused by too much rainfall to the community.  
.....
5. Why should children be encouraged to plant trees to school.  
.....
6. Mention any one human activity which cause the number of wild animals to reduce in national game park.  
.....
7. Give the quickest means in which government sends information to its citizens.  
.....
8. Mention any one way in which African countries can improve on agricultural production.  
.....
9. Apart from constructing schools, state any one way in which missionaries contributed in improving the life of the people of Africa.  
.....
10. Name the country in the Horn of Africa which was not colonized.  
.....
11. Which major activity do farmers in Uganda carry out during a dry season?  
.....
12. State any one way in which wild animals are important to the people of East Africa.  
.....
13. Which king in Uganda did Captain Lugard sign as agreement with in 1890?  
.....
14. Tate any one reason why persons aged 18 and above take part in National elections.  
.....
15. Apart from cultivating crops and grazing animals, mention any other way the people of Uganda use land to earn a living.

- .....
16. State any one reason why Africa countries are not developing at the same level.
- .....
17. What is an import tax?
- .....
18. What causes ocean current?
- .....
19. Give any reason why people should not settle in swamps.
- .....
20. Why is the government of Uganda building more classrooms in schools across the country?
- .....
21. Give any one advantage a tarmac road has over marram road.
- .....
22. Mention any one danger of polythene paper bags to soil.
- .....
23. State any one way in which lakes promote crop farming.
- .....
24. Write any one responsibility carried by the National Environment management Authority (NEMA)
- .....
25. Mention any one material in our environment which can be used for making balls and skipping ropes to enjoy physical education (P.E) lessons.
- .....
26. Name any one group of people who provide security service in our community.
- .....
27. In which one way did Dr. Livingstone show the evils of slave trade in East Africa?
- .....
28. Mention any one contribution of a teacher to the community
- .....
29. Mention any one peaceful method used by British to establish their rule in Uganda.
- .....
30. In what direction will Bbosa face if he turn through 180<sup>0</sup> clockwise from the north?
- .....
31. Mention any one problem people living in mountain area face.
- .....

32. State ant one way in which the government of Uganda helps pastoralists in semi-arid areas to overcome the problem of lack of water.  
.....

33. Mention any one factor that makes lumbering to be done in the Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C)  
.....

34. Give any one characteristic of rift valley lakes.  
.....

35. In which one way did the coming of early migrants to the coast of East Africa affect lives of the people in that area?  
.....

For each of the question 36 to 40, answer EITHER the Christian OR Islamic question but not both, no mark will be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternative in a particular number

36. EITHER

Name the mother of Isaac  
.....

OR

Name the father of prophet Muhammad (PBUH)  
.....

37. EITHER

As Christian child, how can you show love to your elders?  
.....

OR

As an Islamic child, how can you show love to your elders  
.....

38. EITHER

Give one example of sin that a pupil can commit at school  
.....

Or

Give any one example of sin that a pupil can commit at school.  
.....  
.....

39. EITHER

What was the work of Joseph, the husband of Mary, mother of Jesus Christ

OR

What was the work of prophet Muhammad's first wife?

40. EITHER

Mention any one similarity between Christianity and Islam

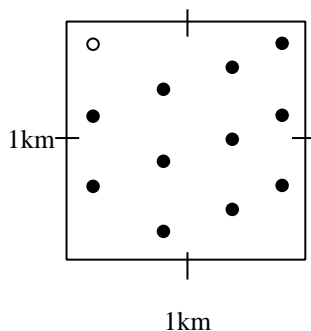
OR

Mention any one similarity between Islam and Christianity

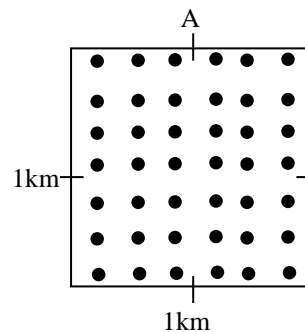
### SECTION B 60 MARKS

Question 41 to 55, carry four mark each

41. The diagram below show the population distribution of two different area in a country. Use them to answer the question that follow.



A



1km

(a) What is the population distribution of area?

(i) A .....

(ii) B .....

(b) Mention any one disadvantage of the population distribution of area B to country.

(c) Give any one advantage of the people living in area A over those living in area B

42. (a) Mention any two economic activities carried out in Kalangala District

(b) State any one problem that has slowed down the development of Kalangala District

( c ) In which way can the problem you have mentioned in ( b ) above be solved

43.(a) Give one safe method of keeping money.

(b) State any three reasons why Ugandan are encouraged to save money today.

44. (a) Mention any one way the colonialists used to show that they had control over an area.

(b) Give any two reason that made African native to resist payment of taxes

( c ) State any one reason why the colonialists did not want the native of Kenya to grow cash crops.

45. (a) Why was early man known as the stone age man?

(b) Mention any two methods stone Age men used to kill the animals for food.

(c) How did the discovery of iron change man's way of life?

46. (a) Which united Nations Agency is responsible for;

(i) Preserving culture and promoting research

(ii) Caring for refugees?

(b) State any two ways in which the Red Cross care war victims.

(i)

(ii)

(b) Write any two elements of weather which are recorded at the place you have named in (a) above.

(i)

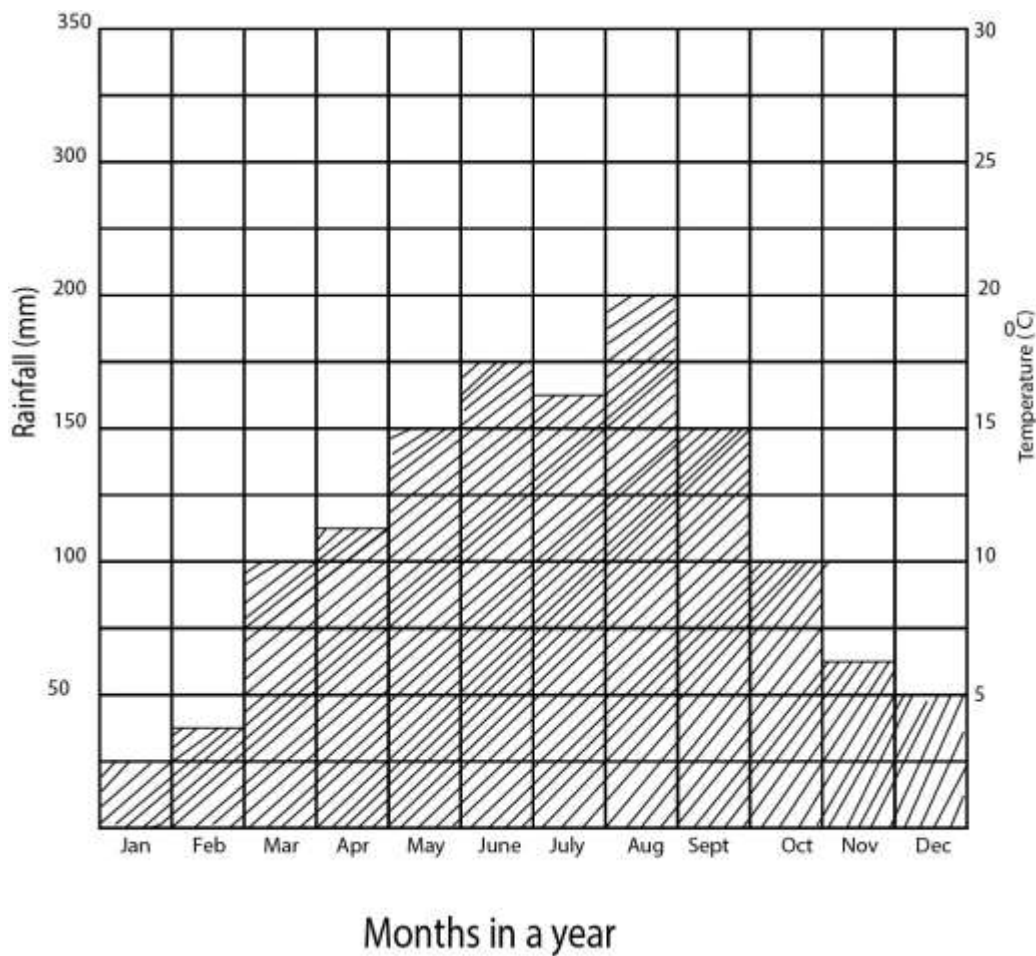
(ii)

( c ) Mention any one way the recorded information about weather benefits the people in the community.

48. (a) Which was the largest inland slave market in east Africa?

(b) Give any two ways Arabs used to get slave in East Africa

49. Below is a climatic graph of Town A. study it carefully and answer question that follow



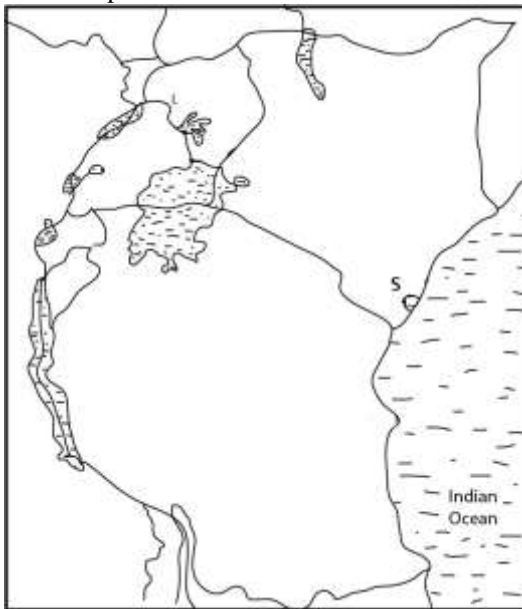
(a) In which month did town A receive the highest amount of rainfall

(b) Name the month in which the highest temperature was recorded in town A above.

.....  
 (c) What was the temperature range of town A?

.....  
 (d) Name the of climate experienced in this town

50 Use the sketch map of East Africa below and follow.



(a) Name the port marked S

.....  
 (b) Give any one economic activity that is carried out at port S.

.....  
 (c) Name the part of River Nile marked with letter L

.....  
 (d) Use letter p to mark the deepest lake in East Africa



For each of the question 51 to 55, answer EITHER the Christian OR Islamic questions but not both. No marks will be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternative in a particular number.

**51. EITHER:**

(a) Mention any two things you learn Jesus Christ he was child.

.....

.....

(b) Give any two things Jesus Christ did to show love to people

.....

.....

OR

(a) Mention any two things you learn from prophet Muhammad (PBUH) when he was a child.

.....

(b) Give any two things prophet Muhammad did to show love to people

.....

.....

52. (a) State any two things that happened immediately after Jesus Christ's death on the cross.

.....

.....

Mention the man who went to Pilate to request for Jesus Christ's body

.....

(c) Where was Jesus Christ's body buried?

.....

OR

(a) State two things that happened immediately prophet Muhammad died.

.....

.....

(b) Name the first successor of prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

.....

(c) Where was prophet Muhammad buried?

.....

53. EITHER

(a) Name the organization that unites the Roman Catholic, orthodox and of Uganda

.....

(c) State any three functions of this organization you have mentioned in (a) above.

.....

.....

.....

OR

(a) Name the organization that unites the Muslims in Uganda

.....

(b) State any three functions of this organization you have mentioned in (a) above.

(i) .....

.....

(ii) .....

.....

(iii) .....

.....

54. EITHER:

(a). What is marriage in Christianity?

.....

(b) State any two reasons why church marriage is important.

.....

.....

(c) Mention any one gift God give to married people.

.....

OR

(a) What is Nikah in Islam?

.....

(b) Mention any two reasons why Nikah is important

.....

.....

(c) Mention any one gift Allah gives to married people.

.....

55. EITHER

(a) Who is a Reverend/ priest

.....

.....

(b) State any three ways in which a Reverend/ priests is important in our community.

(i)

.....

..... (ii)

.....

..... (iii)

.....

.....

OR

(a) Who is an Imam in Islam?

(b) State any three ways in which an Iman is important in our community

(i) .....

.....

(ii) .....

.....



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(iii) .....

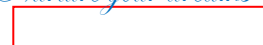
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Social studies and religious education

**Section A**

1. Mabira forest
2. Arabica coffee/coffee
3. over population
  - High dense population
  - High population
  - Population growth/population increase
4. Floods
  - it can stop people from working
  - Landslides/mudslides
    - prevents free movement of people/services
  - Destruction of property
    - leads to low crop yields
  - Soil erosion
    - easy spread of diseases
5. Provides shade
  - Control soil erosion/landslides
  - They act as windbreakers
  - For medicine
  - For food/fruits
  - For beauty
  - Provides wood full/charcoal/firewood
  - Provide oxygen
  - Absorbs carbon dioxide/controls global warming
  - For study purpose
  - For demarcation of land/boundaries.
  - For remembrance/to mark historical events.
  - For formation/modification of climate
  - To provide timber
  - Environment protection
6. Encroachment on land
  - charcoal burning
  - Poaching/Animal smuggling/hunting
    - farming
  - Deforestation
    - settlement
  - Bush burning
    - rebel activities
7. - Radios
  - Television.
  - Telephone
  - E-mails
    - internet
    - fax
  - Newspapers
- 8.- Use of modern methods of farming (accept specific method)
  - Give improved quality seeds to farmer/animals/animals breeds
  - Give farmer loans/farming SACCOs
  - Provide market
  - Increase price of products
  - improve on infrastructures
  - Sensitize farmers/put up demonstration farms.

- Get away unused land to farmer
  - Encourage people to carry out large-scale farming
  - Subsidize farm inputs
  - Provide security
  - Build Agro-based industries
  - Through NAADS program/ giving farmers incentives
  - Training and employing more agriculture/ veterinary officers
  - Formation of co-operative societies
  - Making research.
  - Through diversification of agriculture 9. -
- Built hospital/introduced modern medicine -
- Built /constructed roads.
- Promote agriculture
  - De-campaign inhuman activities/cultures -
  - Taught people how to read and write.
  - Introduced new skills like carpentry.
  - Introduced new culture like dressing.
  - Introduced new ways of feeding.
  - Taught Christianity/Taught good morals -
  - Trained medical personnel/ Teachers
  - They created employment.
  - Built churches.
- 10 - Ethiopia
11. – Harvesting of crop
- Preparing of land
  - Repairing of farm machines
  - Storage of dried crops.
  - Drying cereal crops
  - Sorting/Selecting seeds for planting
  - Constructing beehives
  - Constructing of fishponds
  - Castrating bulls
  - Docking of female sheep
  - De-horning cattle
  - Branding cattle
  - Branding cattle
  - Constructing valley dams
12. –Attract tourist/earring exchange
- Provide hides and skin/ivory/bones/horns/teeth
  - For study purpose
  - For cultural values
  - For bobbies/ recreation.
  - Creation of jobs
  - For medicine
  - Shell for decoration
  - Snails shell for making chicken feeds -
  - For art designs.
- 13 Kabaka Mwanga (Mwanga/ Ssekabaka Mwanga/ Deniel Basamuka Mwanga/Daniel Ekeli Basanula Mwanga 11
- 14.-They are considered adult/mature people according Uganda constitution

-They are able to make decisions

15 - Mining (sand mining, clay mining, mining of minerals, stone quarry)

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| - Building          | - Trade                        |
| -Building of houses | - provision of social services |
| -Building of market | - Urbanization                 |
| -Poultry keeping    | - Brick making                 |

- Bee keeping
- Road construction
- Land sale
- tree planting
- Charcoal burning
- Construction of fishponds

16. - Difference in literacy
  - Difference in distribution of natural resources
  - Difference in science and technology - Difference in industrial development - Difference in infrastructures.
  - Difference in location
  - Difference in leadership skills/policies
  - Difference in education systems
  - Insecurity in some countries
  - Historical factors
  - Difference in population
  - Difference in international relations.
  - Difference in language/ lack of common language
  - Difference in currency values
  - Corruption levels
  - Difference in brain drain level
  - Difference in skilled labour force
  - Variation in poverty level/Debt burdens.
  - Occurrences of national calamities.
  - Difference in life expectancy
- 17 - Tax charged on imported goods/Tax charged on goods bought from outside countries
18. – Movement of wind on a large mass of water in a specified direction
  - Heating of the sea at different latitudes
  - The effect of the Equator
  - The effect of wind on the Equator
  - Rotation of the earth
  - Set in motion by wind
  - Prevailing winds are major causes
  - Difference in temperature and Salinity
  - Action of wind on the surface of water
  - Variation in water temperature that causes movement a process known as convection
19. - To avoid floods
  - To avoid waterborne diseases/vectors
  - To avoid destruction of Habitat of wild animals
  - To avoid destruction of raw material for crafts
  - To avoid drought helps in rain formation
  - To allow easy infiltration of wastes
  - They are source of water
  - To avoid global warming

- 20 -To reduce congestion in classrooms  
To improve on education standards  
To cater for the increasing number of learners  
To promote development
21. It is more easily used throughout the year than murram one  
It is smoother than murram one
- It makes movement faster than murram road
  - Tarmac road is not dustily/slippery/muddy as murram road
  - Tarmac road is not easily affected by weather as murram one
  - Tarmac road does not require regular repair compared to murram one
  - Tarmac road is more durable than murram road
- 22 -They pollute the soil  
-They reduce soil fertility/reduce productivity  
-They don't allow water to enter the soil -  
They reduce aeration of the soil  
-They suffocate living organisms in the soil.
- 23 - Provision of water for irrigation  
- Contributes to rain formation which crops need - There is fertile soil for agriculture.  
- It provide transport for famers' crops.
24. - To protect/ preserve/conservate the environment - To sensitize people on environment. - Enforce environment laws  
- Carries out environment impact assessment  
- Gazettes water lands
25. - sisal  
- Banana fibre/banana leave - Rubber band/balloon  
- Polyethene paper - Straws  
- Raffia - Tree barks  
- Papyrus. - Grass/ paper grass/lemon grass  
- Rugs/Old fish nets - Animals bladder  
- Strings/ gauze - Climbing plants
26. -LDUs - Security gaurds (Askaris) - Teacher  
-police - Matrons - Religious leaders -  
Army - Diso. Criso. RDs - watchmen -LCs -  
Prefects - Scouts/ patriotic clubs.  
-Elders -Gate keeper - Crime preventers. 27 -  
He criticized negatively (preached against it) -  
He recommended its abolition.  
- He participated in soliciting funds to fight it  
- He made reports about the evils of slave trade



- 28 - Teaching learners.
- Guiding and counseling learners/people/Teaching morals to learners
  - sensitizing community members
  - Acts as a role model
  - Provide leadership in the community. - provide consultancy service/mediation - provide security.
29. Singing treaties/ agreements/negotiations Making friendship/giving gifts  
By using collaborators/Agents/ chiefs Through  
trade companies/ IBEACO/GEACO Through  
exploration work.  
-Though missionary work.
30. South/southern/southern ward/southerly
31. - Soil erosion
- Land slide/mudslides
  - Poor transport and communication.
  - Wild animals
  - Shortage of land/ land fragmentation
  - Volcanic eruption
  - Hiding place for wrong people/rebels/thieve - It is hard for them to carry mechanized agriculture.
  - Fog
- 32 - Provision of valley dams
- Provision of boreholes -
- Provision of windmills. 33. -
- Availability of forests
- Availability of ready market
  - Availability of machines - Availability of enough labour force - Government policy.
  - Availability of capital
34. - Narrow and deep
- Have salty water/salt rocks
  - Have inlets and not outlets
  - They are usually long/oblong
  - They have escarpment/steep sides 35 - New religion was introduced.
  - Inter-marriage/ New culture/dressing/language.
  - New crops were introduced -Development of coastal town/trade.
  - Displacement of indigenous communities.
  - Introduction of new items of trade
  - Introduction of slave trade/lose of liver and property

- Introduction of monetary trade/ cowries shells      - Building of stone houses/ Architecture
  - Introduction of Zebu cattle/short horned cattle.
- Opened up East African coast to the outside world      - Introduction of Hindu-Arabic numerals
  - Population increase. 36. Either
  - Sarah/Sarai-Sarah/Sarai

Or:

- Abdallah/ Abdullah

37. Either

- Giving them respect/obeying them/greeting them/listening to the advice
- Sharing with them
- Help them
- Pray for them
- Give them company/visiting them

Or:

- As above

38. Either:

- Stealing      - Cheating examinations
- Abusing      - Homosexuality
- Fighting      - Lesbian lies      - Bestiality/playing sex with animals
- Pretending      - Fornication
- Envy/Jealously      - Drug abuse
- Ill feeling      - Killing
- Disobeying teachers/parents/elders.

Or:

- As above

39 Either:

- Carpentry/Carpenter

Or:

- Business woman/ trader/Merchant

40: Either

- Both believe one God/Allah
- Both believe in life after death
- Both believe in Day of Judgment
- Both respect Angel
- Both believe in prophets
- Both believe in Holy books
- Both have special places for worship
- Both fast
- Both perform Pilgrimage
- Both have official days of worship
- Both have initiations ceremonies
- Both pray for the dead
- Both offer to God/Allah

-Both have symbols of worship e.g. cross and crescent populated/over populated

Or

- As above

41. (a) (i) Sparsely populated (low population/thinly population/under populated/homes are scattered/homes are far apart.

(ii) densely populated/High population/homes are closely nearby/ thickly populated/over populated.

(b) - Shortage of land/land fragmentation

- Over-used of natural resources.

- High crime rate/moral decay

- High spread of diseases/poor sanitation

- Low provision of social services

- Under employment/unemployment

Environmental degradation

Development of slum/shortage of accommodation

Shortage of land

Shortage of food

High cost of living

- ( C) - People in A have more land than those in B
  - People in A have better standards of living than those in B (Accept specific service and standard of living)
  - People in A have chance of getting jobs compare to those in B
- 42(a) - Fishing                      - Transport                      - Collection of shells
  - Lumbering                      - Charcoal burning                      - Livestock rearing
  - Tourism                      - Firewood collection                      - Brick making
  - Trade                      - Sand mining                      - Net repair
  - Boat making/repair
  - Farming (oil-plan growing, Banana growing, coffee growing)
- (b) - Poor tansport system /poor social service
  - Lack of hydro-electricity power
  - Low level of education
  - Low population
  - Shortage of skilled and unskilled labour force
  - Diseases
  - It is hard to reach/remote
- ( c) - Provide more ships/ferries/boats/aero plane
  - Maximize use of solar/thermal/generators
  - Sensitize parents and children about values of education.
  - Improving social service and security services
  - Sensitizing the population on health habits
  - Government should support activities of NGOs in general like building schools health centres transport
  - Encourage settlement in Kalangala
  - Motivation of workers in Kalangala
  - Providing aeroplane to connect to different Islands.
  - Provide hydro-electric power
- 43. (a) - By use of bank
  - Use of mobile money
  - Use of SACCOs
- (b) - To use it in future
  - To avoid wastage
  - To start development project/ income generation project
  - To get interest/ to accumulate capital
    - To access loans
  - To a void debts
- 44. (a) –They planted trees/ posters/flags for their countries -
  - The mapped the area/naming area/fixed boundaries -
  - They introduced western culture.
  - Constructed roads, railways, ports
  - Constructed schools/Introduced western language
  - Constructed hospitals

- They introduced cash crops
- They constructed churches
- Appointed governors/ agent/ Commissioners
- They occupied/ grabbed land
- They introduced laws to govern the area.
- Signed agreements/ treaties
- Collected taxes - They exploited minerals - Acquired markets/trade.

- (b) - It was too high for them
- They were poor/low wages/under paid.
  - Methods of collecting taxes were poor/harsh.
  - Africans were not benefiting from the taxes collected.
  - Africans were not sensitized about the benefits of paying tax.
  - African were denied to grow cash crops so they had no money to pay taxes.
- (c) - they thought that Kenyans would become richer.
- They thought that Kenyans would not be controlled - They wanted to continue getting cheap labour from the native
  - They didn't want competition for market with the natives.

45 (a) he used tools made out of stone.

- (b) Use of bolas - using arrow beads Using spears  
- using clubs

Using traps/deep pits with sharp sticks - using Dogs

- (c) – Got better tools for farming/improved food production -  
Got better tools for hunting.
- Got better tools for defense
  - Had settled life
  - Started using iron tools

46. (a) (i) UNESCO/united nations education scientific and cultural organism.

(ii) UNHCR/United nations high commission for refugees.

- (b) - Provide shelter/settlement for war victims,
- Provide 1<sup>st</sup> aid
  - Rejoin/relief aid

- Re- join/re-unite family members.
- Help in blood transfusion
- Rescue war victims
- Provide safe water
- Provide drugs/treat war victims
- Provide guidance and counseling

47. (a) - Weather station

- Meteorological centre

(b). - Rainfall

- Air pressure/ atmospheric pressure

- Sunshine

- Cloud cover

- Humidity

- Fog

- Temperature

- Mist

- Wind

(c) - Guides them to plan for different activities

- People get to know about weather

48. (a) Tabora/Kazeh

(b) - Through African kings/chief/collaborators

- Through raiding villages
- Through barter trade
- Through way-laying in ambushes
- Through causing inter-tribal wars/war captives

(c) ) - Families broke up

- Destruction of property
- People were killed/loss of live/loss of labour
- Led to under development
- Depopulation of East Africa
- Africa culture were destroyed
- Displacement of people
- Famine
- Led to suffering misery of people
- Some chiefs and king became rich - Led to growth of town like Tabora
- Led to development of some kingdoms
- Led to decline of some weaker states due to constant raids
- Led to hatred between the chief and their subjects - East Africa was opened up to the outside world - New items of trade were introduced.

49. (a) August/Aug/Eight month/8<sup>th</sup> month  
 (b) December/Dec/Twelveth month/last month of the year/12<sup>th</sup> month  
 (c)  $25 - 20 = 5^0\text{c}$   
 (d) Equatorial climate
50. (a) Mombasa  
 (b) - trading - oil refinery/oil refining  
       - Fishing - mining/limestone mining  
       - Tourism - transport  
       - Boat building - ship repairing  
       - Car assembling - industrialization  
       - Handling imports and exports  
 (c) Victoria Nile  
 (d) Mark Lake Tanganyika on the map with letter P.
51. Either  
 (a) - to be humble - to respect elders/parents/ to be respectful  
       - To be obedient - to seek wisdom from god  
       - To be faithful - to be hard working  
       - To love - to be helpful  
       - To preach/teach the word of God - to be trust worthy  
       - To be kind  
       - To be courageous/to have courage  
       - We learn to listen
- (b) - Preaching the word of God to them/taught them.  
       - Promised and sent the holy spirit to guide them  
       - Died for our sins  
       - Fed them - prayed for them  
       - Healed/cured the sick - rose from the dead(brought the dead back to life  
       - Shared with them - calmed down the storm  
       - Washed the feet of the disciples - gave them company  
       - Forgave their sins - ate with them  
       - Blessed them - gave hope to them.
- Or  
 (a) - To be humble - to be gentle - to give respect to elders  
       - To be prayerful - to be polite - to listen to elders  
       - To be obedient - to be helpful  
       - To faithful - to be hard working  
       - To be loving - to be trust worthy  
       - To seek wisdom - to be kind.
- (b) Preaching the word of Allah to the/ he led people to pray (Salat)  
       - Helped the needy e.g. orphans, widows, travelers

- Shared with them
- Taught the people the importance of giving to the needy
- He united them
- Prayed for them
- Visited them
- Visited the sick
- Ate with sinners/Manafiqum (hypocrites)
- He traded with them
- He fought for them during Jihad

52. Either.

- (a) - the curtain in the temple was torn into two pieces.
- There was an earthquake/the earth shook\rocks split
  - Graves of the saints were opened
  - God's people rose from the dead
  - There was darkness

(b) Joseph of Arimethea (Arimathaea)

- (c)
- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| - Joseph's tomb | - Calvary                  |
| - To Jerusalem  | - in the tomb              |
| - To anew tomb  | - in the garden            |
| - Golgotha      | - sepulcher/holy sepulcher |
| - The skull     |                            |

Or

- (a) - People/believers assembled near lady Aisha's house
- People refused to believe that he had died
  - Abubakar addressed the crowd that had assembled
  - The body was washed, perfumed and prepared for burial
  - A grave was dug at the spot where the prophet had died from/grave was dug in Aisha's bed room
  - A successor was elected before the burial of Prophet Muhammad
  - They prayed for his body
  - There was leadership struggle

(b) Abubakar Swidia.



(c) Medina

53. Either

(a) Uganda Joint Christian Council/UJCC

(b) - brings together Christian churches

- Educate students/sponsor students
- United Christians
- Guides Christians
- Monitor elections/carries out civic education.
- Provides instructional materials on Christian religion
- Advises government on important national issues
- Promotes human rights and women emancipation
- Advocates for good morals
- Preaches the word of god
- Mediates peace talks
- Prays for the nation

Or

(a) Uganda Muslim Supreme council/UMSC

(b) - protects Muslim property

- Builds mosques
- Trains shiekhs/imams
- Promoted education/sponsors students/builds schools.
- Organizes holy pilgrimages
- Assisting new converts
- Looks for donations
- Builds relationship between government Muslim community
- It is In charge of printing Islamic books
- It helps the needy-orphans, disabled/widows
- Unites Muslims
- Preaches Islam
- Represents Muslim community in Uganda in international affairs
- Promotes health/building hospitals
- Providing Islamic material like mats
- Promoting development affairs - Appointing district and county Kadhi

- Organizing and monitoring elections
- Guides NCDC or Islamic religious education
- Issuing animal slaughtering permits
- To announce the end of Saum (Muslim cerebation)
- Co-ordinate to other religions through inter religious council/IRC

54. Either

(a) - union of man and woman as wife and husband

- Legal union of husband and wife
- Union of wife and husband through the sacrament of matrimony

(b) - to fulfill God has wish that man should not be Alone/companionship

- For respect
- To bear children
- To bring up children in the Christian faith
- It is one of the sacraments
- It is God blessed union
- Brings unity between man and woman
- For love
- For protection
- To promote enjoyment of sex
- Builds trust
- Encourages faithfulness
- It develops the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation
- Helps to avoid sexual sins
- Couples enjoy church sacraments
- Qualifies one for leadership post In church
- Easier to share property
- Enable children of the married couples to join priesthood.

(b) - to have children                      - joy    respect

- Freedom of sex                      - protection

- Blessing                      - peace and unity

Or

(a) - Marriage agreement in Islam

- It is an agreement that formalizes marriage in Islam
- It is a legal marriage in Islam/holy marriage

(b) - It formalizes marriage

- It helps people to multiply through reproduction
- It eases inheritance of property
- It provides women with protection and care
- It helps to avoid sexual sins/zinah
- It helps in uniting two families
- For rewards
- For companionship
- To promote enjoyment of sex

(c) - children                      - love                      - respect                      - peace and unity  
      - Protection                      - blessings                      - wealth                      - freedom of sex

55. Either

- (a) - Ordained minister in church set apart to serve people on the behalf of God
- Any ordained servant of God
  - A person who has received holy order to offer/lead mass/service in church.

(b) - Preaches/teaches the word of god

- Guides and counsel/mediates
- Prays for people
- Officiate in holy sacraments and offers/issues certificates
- Presides over special ceremonies
- Acts as a role model/shapes morals
- Initiates development projects
- Unites Christians
- Blesses people
- Helps to educate and monitor education system
- Protects church property/offers security
- Solicits funds for church/helps the needy

Or

(a) A person who leads Muslim prayer

A person who reads sermon/khutba Fridays in mosque.

- (b) - Preaches Islam/teaches Islam
- Guides Muslims in their behavior
  - Collects zakat and then distributes
  - Conducts Nikah
  - Settles disputes among Muslims in the community
  - Monitors Muslim activities in the community
  - Teaches good morals in the community
  - Distributes property of the deceased to the children according to the sharia law
  - Blesses people
  - initiates new converts
  - Protects Muslim property
  - acts as role model
  - Organizes Muslim celebrations.