

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE
Uganda Certificate of Education
GEOGRAPHY 2723/1



OBJECTIVES.

- | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. B | 21. B |
| 2. B | 12. D | 22. D |
| 3. C | 13. B | 23. C |
| 4. D/C | 14. C | 24. C |
| 5. C | 15. B | 25. C |
| 6. C | 16. D | 26. D |
| 7. C | 17. B | 27. C |
| 8. C | 18. D | 28. A |
| 9. B | 19. B | 29. C |
| 10. B | 20. C | 30. B |

1 MARK @ = 30 MARKS

- Qn: 1 (a) (i) Church. ✓ (2)
 (ii) 241713. ✓ (1)

~~Submarks 2~~

(01 mark)
 (01 mark)

Another Map extract
~~2600ft to 2500ft~~
~~2~~ ~~✓ ml~~
~~4650ft~~
~~= 2325ft ✓ A1~~

(b) (i) Average height

$$= \frac{\text{highest + lowest height}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2450\text{ft} + 2050\text{ft}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4500\text{ft}}{2}$$

$$= 2250\text{ft} \quad \checkmark \text{ A1}$$

(i) Global location
 Lat: $2^{\circ} 25' N$
 Log: $31^{\circ} 25' E$

02 marks

- (c) Refer to the graph paper.
 - Water supply evidenced by the boreholes at Paroketto
 - Administration centre of Pakwach town etc (1)
 (d) (i) - Religious services evidenced by a church SW of Pakwach town.
 - Education service ensured by a school SW of Paroketto and Pakwach and west of Pacego etc.
 - Accommodation services e.g. P.H & Kafeer Lodge
 - Transportation evidenced by roads
 (ii) Relationship between settlement and provision of social services.
 - A school West of Pacego was established due to dense population in the area.
 - A church West of Pakwach was established in a sparsely populated area etc.
 - There are few social services established in a sparsely populated area
 - e.g. one borehole west of Pakwach.

TOTAL 20 MARKS

2. Photograph interpretation.

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- Dense population has attracted many social services e.g. accommodation, transportation and religious services.
- Settlements along communication lines e.g. Nebbi-Gulu rd

- (a) (i) Settlement, forestry. *Urbanization / Housing*
(ii) Reasonable flooding. *Flood floods,*
- 01 mark
01 mark
02 marks

- (b) Factors leading to the flooding catastrophe / calamity identified.

- Heavy rainfall received in the area causing frequent flooding.
- A lot of swamp reclamation to create land for settlement.
- Frequent silting of water channel by soils eroded into the valley.
- Frequent dumping of garbage in slum areas which block water channel.
- Narrow river channel which cannot hold all the rain water in the stream channel.
- A lot of road construction which encroaches on swampy reserve land which would have absorbed the excess water during wet season.
- Prolonged wet season leading to bursting of swamp banks
- Increased number of industries constructed in swampy regions blocking natural flow.
- Stream flow causing floods.
- Swamp reclamation for growing of crops which reduces water infiltration to allow natural water absorption.
- *Lodging areas*

Point identification -01 mark

Point description = 01 mark.

Any 2 points x 2 = 04 marks

- (c) (i) Explain problems resulting from flooding calamity.
- Flooding cuts off roads movement which results into delays in delivery of goods movement of people and service.
 - Flooding leads to destruction of infrastructures and sweeping away of bridges, culverts and this leads to delay in delivering service in an area.
 - Flooding sometimes leads to death of people in an area leading to misery.
 - Floods lead to destruction of farm lands and crops as these are covered by water for a long time.
 - Flooding leads to stagnation of business in an area due to limited movement across swampy regions.
 - Floods cut off families due to failure to cross flooded area which lead to societal breakup
 - It stagnates farming activities in swampy areas due to difficulty to cultivate flooded farm land.
 - It leads to losses especially if the goods in houses, shops and stores become wet.
 - Break down of road leads to increased government expenditure to reconstruct flooded areas and build strong bridges.

Explanation - 01

Point identification - 01

Any 2 points x2 = 04

- (ii) Outline steps taken to solve the environmental calamity. *(Don't mind the tense)*
- Dredging or frequent draining of water channels.
 - Widening of stream channels to ease movement of flood water.
 - Building of strong embankments/ dykes to control water flooding/ spilling over the banks.
 - Frequent collection and disposal of garbage in garbage collection centers.
 - Increased monitoring of water catchment areas to check on encroachment by settlers, farmers (cultivators)

- Demarcating limits of swamps after thorough swampy land survey.
- Arresting of swamp encroachers and fining them heavily to deter other from doing the same.
- Establishing of strong NEMA policies protecting wetlands for environmental purposes.
- Encouraging recycling of garbage, plastics and other non-decomposing materials.

Proper planning / Perpetration.

Any pts. well out lined.
03 marks

- (d) Area which experience floods include; Bwaise, Clock tower, Zana, Natete, Kaletwe, Masese, Mbale, Nakawa, Namanve, Luzira, Bugolobi, Angola etc. Reason; due to permanent / seasonal flooding of the area. Basing on school location.

Places of Victoria ,

Area – 01 mark
Reason – 01 mark
02 marks

When

Area is incorrect	00 scores/marks
Reason incorrect	00 marks/scores.

Area is correct

01 mark for area	
Reason incorrect	0 mark for reason

Incorrect area

00 marks scored	
Correct reason	

Total = 15 marks

3. (a) (i) The topic chosen must clearly bring out “WHAT” was studied, WHERE the study took place. It must be geographical;

WHAT- 01 mark WHERE – 01 mark
= 02marks

- (ii) - The objectives of the study must be related to the topic, measurable, attainable within a defined time frame.
- They should be stated using appropriate phrases e.g.
- to find out
- to identify
- to establish
- to assess
- to examine.

BUT NOT; - to know

- to understand.
- to see, to learn.
- to appreciate.
- to admire etc.

- NB; - if the field work was conducted at school; And the name of the school given in the topic or objectives; No score.
- for objectives, mark the objectives that are well stated but without the name of the school.

- | | 02 marks | 04 marks |
|---|----------|----------|
| (b) The candidate must state/choose the method/way of conducting field study/information collection.
In describing the way/method, the geographical meaning must be given or what the method means, how the method was used and what was got when the method/way was used.
The method used may include; | | |
| - Observation
- Interviewing.
- Recording.
- Sketching
- Measuring.
- Pacing.
- Questionnaire.
- Map orientation.
- Literature review/ documentation.
- NB: The method must be related to the objectives. | | |

Any two described = 2 x 2 = 04 marks

- | | |
|--|---|
| (c) The line transect drawn must have a title indicating the two end points, the direction, the ground must be shaded and the features marked must have their local names.
Marginal information.
Any two physical features.
Any two land use patterns | 01 mark
02 marks
02 marks
<hr/> 05 marks |
|--|---|

- | | |
|--|--|
| (d) The practical skills acquired must be outlined (full sentence/statement) written by the candidate. These skills may include; | |
| - Sketching
- Recording
- Measuring.
- Interviewing.
- Writing down questionnaires etc. | |

Note: The skills acquired may be outlined as below.

We/ I developed the skills of measuring using a tape measure.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 4. (a) 1- Equatorial/modified equatorial climatic region.
2- semi- arid /semi desert climatic region.
3- Tropical/Savanah climate region.
4- Montane / mountain climate region. | Total = 15 marks |
|--|-------------------------|

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (b) (i) Factors responsible for the rainfall pattern in the Equatorial/modified Equatorial climate region. | 4x1 mark = 4 marks |
| Latitude. | |
| - The area lies astride the equator and hence hot temperature due to overhead sun which results into heavy rainfall | |
| - The region is close to the equator which experience rainfall throughout the year due to hot temperatures. | |

- The area along the Equator experiences a double rainfall maxima due to overhead position of the sun at the equator twice a year in March and September.

Altitude:

- Low lying altitude area of L. Victoria region experience hot temperature because temperature increase with decrease in altitude hence heavy rainfall in the region.

Distance from the water body/continentally.

- The area is located along the shores of L. Victoria hence heavy rainfall received in the area because of influence of moist ~~onshore~~ winds.(sea/lake breezes)

onshore

Winds.

- The South East trade winds cause heavy rainfall on the Western shores of L. Victoria because they are warm and moist.

Vegetation

- Areas with thick vegetable cover experience heavy rainfall due to evapotranspiration common in the L. Victoria basin.
- The area has a thick vegetation cover leading to cool temperature due to influence of the shade from the foliage leading to heavy Rainfall.

Influence of I.T.C.Z:

A shift in the ITCZ leads to convergence of the winds around Lake Victoria causing rising, expanding, cooling and condensation into thick clouds which cause heavy rainfall.

Any 2 points well explained x 2 = 04 marks

(ii) ~~Semi arid /semi desert climatic region~~

- Latitude the area is far away from the Equator which makes it to receive low and unreliable seasonal rainfall due to the apparent movement of the sun to the North and South of the Equator.
- Distance from the sea/water body continentality;
- The areas is far from the water body hence receiving low and unreliable rainfall because of the warm dry winds which have lost moisture along the coast.

~~Winds /prevailing winds;~~

- The North East dry trade winds cause dry conditions over the North East Uganda, Northern and ~~North eastern~~ Kenya due to having lost moisture enroute/from their original lands.

Vegetation.

- Presence of ~~scanty~~ vegetation leads to hot temperatures due to the direct sun heat on the ground by the sun's insolation.
- These area receive low and reliable rainfall due to low humidity.
- Human activities such as;
 - Over grazing.
 - Bush burning.
 - Over stocking etc cause low and unreliable rainfall in this area. etc

Any 2 well explained x 2 = 04 marks

08 marks

- (c) Effects of the rainfall pattern in b (ii) above (semi-arid area)
- Low and unreliable rainfall lead to occurrence of frequent famine in the area due to failure of crops.
 - Low and unreliable rainfall leads to growth of scanty pasture which cannot support the large herds of cattle reared by the pastoralists leading to their death as well.
of nomads
 - Continuous transhumance with their livestock of Nomadism.
 - It leads to prolonged drought (La- Nino) which lead to death of many herds of livestock.
 - It leads to rise in temperature (Global warming).
 - It leads to accelerated soil erosion due to strong winds blowing over open land.
 - It leads to quick multiplication of pests such as Locusts, ticks which decrease the quality of their livestock.
 - It leads to extinction of wild life in the game parks and game reserve due to severe drought and wildfires.
 - It leads to occurrence of famine leading to malnutrition and mal growth.
 - It lowers soil quality which leads to low land yields.
 - Leads to low crop yield due to excessive evaporation from the soils reducing soils water.
 - It has led to increase in migrations of people due to difficult environmental conditions and famine.
 - It leads to drying up of rivers reducing potentials of hydro- electric power generation.
 - It causes poor visibility during sand storms.
 - It increases incidence of lightning which cause death of people and their livestock.
 - It disrupts agricultural/farmers calendar.
 - It increases multiplication of pests which cause diseases which lead to death of people and their livestock.

Any 4 points x1 well outlined = 04 marks

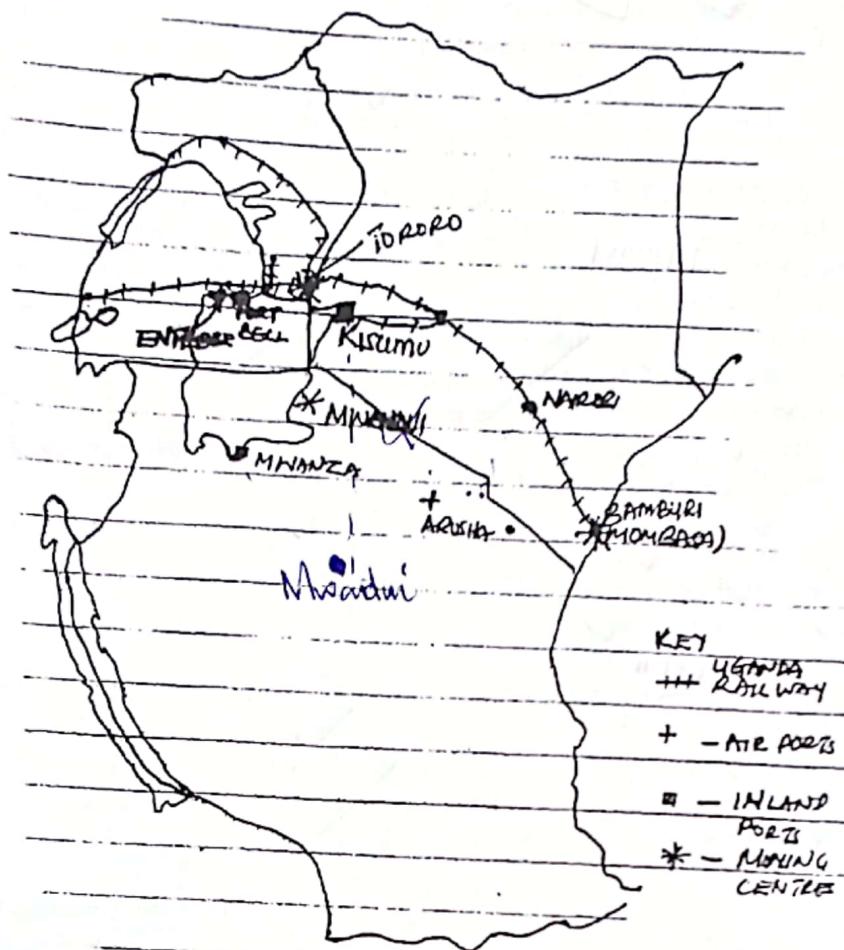
- (d) Measure taken to reduce effects of low and unreliable rainfall.
- Practicing afforestation and Reafforestation to check on sahelisation and increase chances of occurrence of rainfall.
 - Mass education of the pastoral tribes about dangers of setting wild fires.
 - Massive campaigns against over grazing and over stocking which leave the soils bare and cause accelerated soil erosion.
 - Establishing veterinary service/ mobile veterinary services to treat livestock affected by pests and disease.
 - Establishing demonstration farms in pastoral dry areas to teach them better method of farming.
 - Encouraging establishing of cattle ranches to check on traditional cattle grazing through pastoralism.
 - Planting and introducing better pastures which are nutritive and resistant to droughts.
 - Encouraging structural /cultural transformation to modernity as to check on pastoral practices.
 - Building of valley dams and providing water points to pastoral tribes to access water in the dry season

- Use of wind mills to pump water for animals.
- Introducing irrigation farming etc.

Any 4x1 mark = 04 marks

20 marks

A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING MINING CENTERS, AIRPORT, INLAND PORTS AND THE UGANDA RAILWAY.



Uganda Railway - 01

Airport - 02

Mining centers - 03

Inland ports - 02

Marginal information - 01 Max
09 marks

NB:

Candidates must mark and ~~name~~ area

Feature must be in their relative positions.

- (b) (i) Minerals exploited in;
- Mombasa: limestone.
 - Mwadui : Diamond
 - Tororo: limestone, phosphates.

Any 3x1
03 marks

- (ii) Physical factors favouring mining in.

Lime stone mining in Mombasa/Bamburi. (Kenya)

- Large deposits of polyps coral ~~reef~~ limestone.
- Extensively large land where mineral is located.
- High quality mineral ore in Bamburi.
- Generally flat land easing exploitation.
- Quick re-growth /regenerating of coral reefs.
- Least occupied land which reduce costs of resettling people in the area

(Coral reef) limestone.

Gold in Mwadui (Tanzania)

- Large mineral deposits of Gold. diamonds

- Large unoccupied land.
- High quality mineral deposits.
- Thin vegetation cover to ease exploitation
- High quality mineral ore.
- Clear weather which enable continuous mineral exploitation.

Limestone mining in Usukuru hills (Tororo, Uganda)

- Large quantities of limestone deposits.
- Sparsely occupied land enabling mining.
- High quality ores per unit rock ore.
- Thin tropical vegetation for easy opening up of new mineral area.
- Clear weather which allows continuous mineral exploitation.
- Exposed mineral ore which eases exploitation.
- Gently sloping relief for easy construction of roads and movement of machinery.

Phosphates in Usukuru hills

- Plenty of phosphate deposits in the area.
- High quality phosphate ores.
- Thin vegetal cover easing exploitation.
- Relatively gentle slopes which eases exploitation.
- Exposed mineral ores which lower the cost of exploitation.
- Clear weather which allows easy exploitation.
- Extensive vacant land which reduce costs of repayment of local population etc.

Point identification ½
Point Description = ½ mark
Any 4 points well described x 1 = 04 marks

(c) Effects of mining on the environment in East Africa. (Outlined)

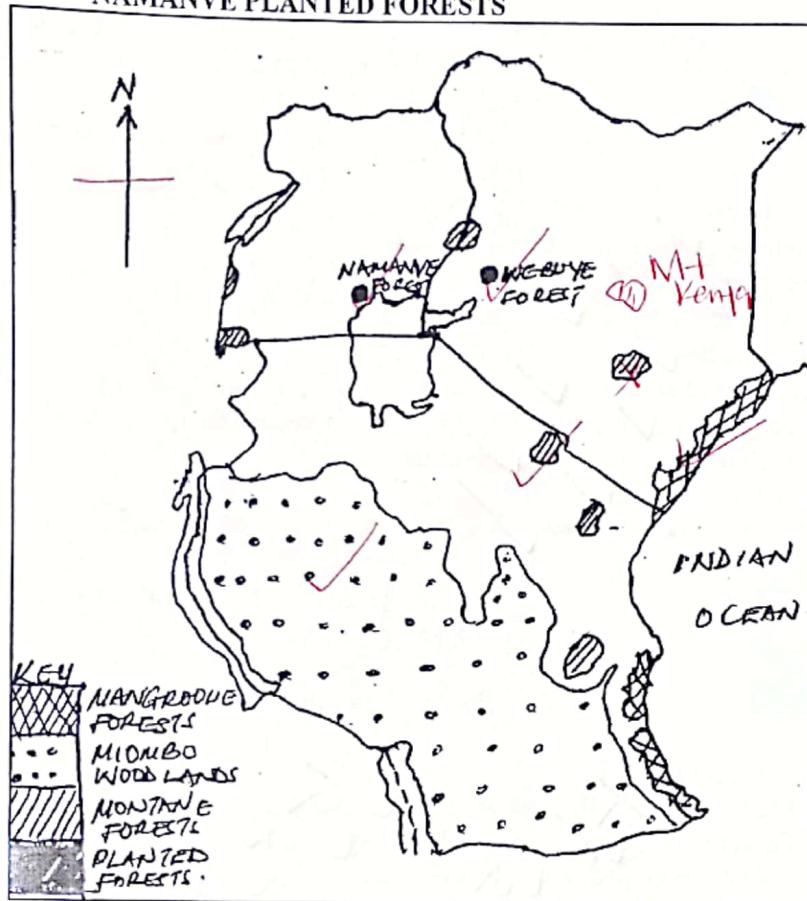
- Mining has left hollows/depressions/pits on the land surface.
- Stagnant water in pits/ponds are breeding places for mosquitoes.
- Hollows/ depression ~~influence~~ with natural water flow due to creation of the ponds.
- Leads to pollution of land, water and air because of onsite processing, excavation, and during breaking of the rock ores.
- Dumping of waste products leads to destruction of scenic beauty
- Depression /hollows/pits created destroy the scenic beauty.
- Loss of valuable land for agriculture and settlement.
- Leads to the destruction of the natural soil profile.
- Leads to destruction of the natural vegetation which is removed or expose the minerals.
- Destruction of soil which would support agriculture due to exposure of infertile rocks.
- Destruction of habitats for wildlife.
- Leads to migration of wild animals.
- Leads to soil erosion as well as accelerated soil erosion due to exposure of the land to agents of soil erosion.

- Leads to increased landslides and accelerated landslides in an area due to weakened rock structure.
- Increased loss of bio-diversity due to mineral exploitation. Etc.
- Leads to exhaustion of minerals

Consider Also positive effects.

Any 4 points well outlined **+1 mark**
= 04 marks
20 marks

6. (a) A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING MIOMBO WOOD LANDS TWO MONTANE FORESTS, MANGROOVE FORESTS AND WEBUYE AND NAMANVE PLANTED FORESTS



Woodlands - 01
 Planted - 02
 Montane - 02
Mangrove - 01
06 marks

NB: mark the relative position of the features.

- (b) Characteristics of the forest above described Miombo woodlands.

- Continuous tree cover.
- Trees have medium height between 4-12 meters.
- Trees are deciduous (loose leaves in the dry seasonal)
- Trees are drought resistant.
- Trees are fire resistant.
- There is a variety of tree species e.g. Acacia, Boabob.
- Tree are interspersed with bare ground.
- Trees have long tap roots to reach underground water.
- Some trees have swollen tree trunks e.g. Boabob.
- There is a dense growth of shrubs, grasses in the bare patches.

Any 2 points well described
02 marks

Mangrove forests.

- Made up of hard wood and soft wood trees.
- Have over hanging roots.
- Aerial roots/ interlocking stilt roots.
- Trees have a single thick canopy.
- Trees have a dense bushy stand.
- Trees have short trunks.
- Some trees have broad leaves other have flat bladed leaves e.g. palms.
- Trees appear in mixed stands. (do not appear in pure stands)
- Trees have twisted trunks etc.

**Any 2 points well described
02 marks.**

Planted forests

- Made up of hard and soft wood trees.
- Trees are grown in pure stands.
- Trees are planted in a straight line.
- Trees mature very fast/have a short gestation periods.
- Exotic trees are usually planted.
- Tree nurseries are grown and later transplanted on farms.
- Trees are of medium height 4-12 metres.
- Trees form a single canopy.
- Mainly planted on hilly areas.

**Any point well described x 1
= 02 marks
06 marks**

Points given must be well described to earn a mark

- (c) Problems limiting effective forest utilization
- Many pests and diseases which attack the people.
 - Found in remote areas which limit exploitation.
 - Poorly developed road network which limit movement of forest resources.
 - Heavy rainfall which make forest extraction difficult.
 - Landslides on mountain slopes which destroy large forest acreage.
 - Many wild animals which limit the forest extraction.
 - Forest activists e.g. (Maama Mabira) who spear headed movements against forest give away to foreigners.
 - Insecurity in forested areas etc.

Point explanation	-01
Point identification	- 01
Any 3 points x 2 = 06 marks	

- (d) Negative effects of forest vegetation exploitation on the environment
- Loss of forest vegetation due to various activities.
 - Leads to soil erosion due to loss of vegetation.
 - Destruction of soil structure due to crop cultivation.
 - Rise in temperature due to vegetation loss.
 - Reduction in rainfall amounts due to loss of vegetation.
 - Destruction of natural wild life habitats.
 - Flooding due to loss of vegetation cover.
 - Landslides in high lands due to destruction of vegetation cover.

- Lowering of the water tables due to deforestation.
- Loss of water catchment areas.

Any 2 well outlined points on the negative effects = 02 marks

7. (a) (i) Relative importance of Textile in Uganda 20 marks

$$\begin{aligned} &= 100\% - (9.3\% + 23.1\% + 14.8\% + 38.3\%) \\ &= 100\% - 85.5\% \\ &= 14.5\% \end{aligned}$$

1 mark

Cement in Kenya.

$$\begin{aligned} &= 100\% - (18.3\% + 11.4\% + 18.5\% + 25.5\%) \\ &= 100\% - 73.7\% \\ &= 26.3\% \end{aligned}$$

1 mark
02 marks

(ii) Output value of Agro-produce in;

Uganda: 100% \rightarrow 1,339,200 tonnes

$$\begin{aligned} 1\% &\rightarrow \frac{1,339,200}{100} \\ 38.3\% &\rightarrow \frac{1,339,200}{100} \times 38.3 \\ &= 512,913.6 \text{ tonnes} \end{aligned}$$

01 mark

Tanzania:

100% \rightarrow 3,755,600 tonnes.

$$\begin{aligned} 1\% &\rightarrow \frac{3,755,600}{100} \\ 28.4\% &\rightarrow \frac{3,755,600}{100} \times 28.4\% \\ &= 1,066,590.4 \text{ tonnes} \end{aligned}$$

1 mark

02 marks

(b) A pie chart showing relative importance of Kenya's production in 2015

$$\text{Textile: } \frac{18.3}{100} \times 360^\circ = 65.88^\circ$$

$$\text{Beverage: } \frac{11.4}{100} \times 360^\circ = 41.04^\circ$$

$$\checkmark \text{ Cement: } \frac{26.3}{100} \times 360^\circ = 94.68^\circ$$

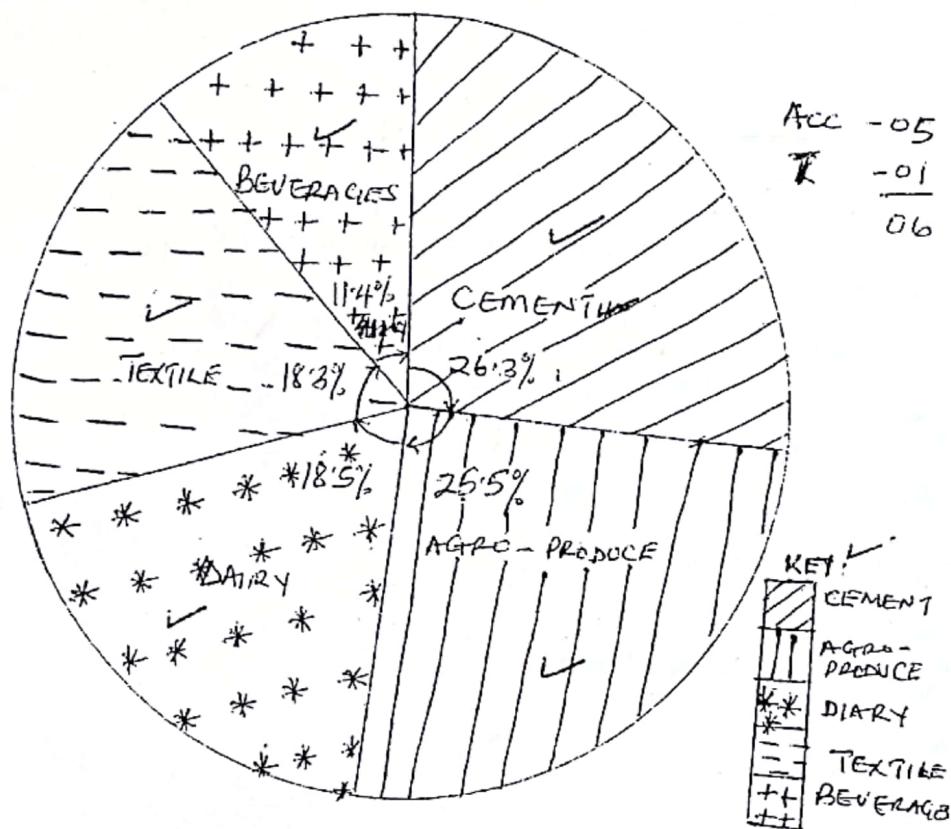
$$\text{Diary: } \frac{18.5}{100} \times 360^\circ = 66.60^\circ$$

$$\text{Agro-produce: } \frac{25.5}{100} \times 360^\circ = 91.80^\circ$$

METHOD = $\frac{\text{Value}}{\text{Total}} \times 360^\circ$
Answer / Actual value = $1 - \frac{\text{Error}}{\text{Actual}}$

Formular - 01 mark
Accuracy = 01 mark
= 02 marks

A PIE CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF KENYA'S PRODUCTION IN 2015.



06 MARKS

- (c) Explain the conditions favouring industrial production in Kenya.
- Availability of plenty of raw materials from agriculture sectors such as tea, cotton, sugarcane, Minerals etc. to feed the industries.
 - Availability of various forms of energy hydroelectricity, wood fuel, solar energy and improved petroleum for running machinery.
 - Abundant cheap labour provided by nationals in Kenya to operate machinery.
 - Fairly developed transport routes for the transportation of raw materials and finished goods to the markets for example road, railway, air and water transport routes.
 - Availability of adequate capital provided by the local and foreign investors for starting and setting up industries, buying raw material and paying labour.
 - Availability of adequate market both of home and abroad to consume goods.
 - Relatively stable political environment to allow smooth running of industries.
 - Positive government policies of attracting foreign investors and local entrepreneurs e.g. giving tax holidays to boost industrial growth.
 - Relatively flat land for easy construction of roads, industries.
 - High entrepreneurial skills that have led to increased investment in the country.

- Availability of various financial institutes e.g. banks and microfinance institutions which give loans to investors to run industries.
- Vast land to establish industries etc.

Any 3 well explained points x 2 = 06 marks
Point identification - 01 mark
Point explanation 01

(d) Effects of industrial growth to the environment.

- Pollution of air, water soils and land due to dangerous fumes and wastes.
- Clearing of the vegetation to set up industries leads to vegetation degradation.
- Death of aquatic animals due to damping of waste in the water.
- Causes health related problems to human beings such as lung cancer, allergies, breathing complications.
- Noise from the industries leads to scaring of wild animals leading to their migration.
- Destruction of natural habitats for wild animals leading to their extinction and mal change in their habits/ characteristics to adapt to the changed environs of their stay.
- Leads to exhaustion of mineral to feed the industries with raw materials ores.
- Leads to destruction of natural soils structure to create land for industrialization etc.

Any 2 points well outlined x 1 mark

N.B: Candidates can outline the positive / negative effects of industrial growth to the environment. (20 marks)

END

Rele

N° 1 C

A relief sketch of an parallel map extract between
Easting 22 = 30 along Northing 69. Showing Drainage,
Crown height, vegetation type and settlement. ✓ MI

Roads - 02

Drainage - 02

Settlements - 02

Veg - 01

MH - 03, veg 3x1

scrub

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