Geography 273/1

Making guide 2022

PART I 30 MARKS

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

MAP-WORK

a. i) Grid reference of all-weather road junction at Bulisa-

233345

ii) Feature found at grid reference 205403 is
Pond/ water reservoir/ water body/ valley dam/ water dam.

b. Area covered by papyrus swamp
Number of full squares= 05
Number of half squares = 78
05+ 78/2
05+39=44 squares
1sq= 1Km x 1Km = $1Km^2$

$44x1Km^2$

$44km^2$

Range = $41\text{-}47km^2$

c. A sketch map of Bulisa showing contour lines 2050 and 2100, lake and papyrus swamp, all weather loose surface road, linear settlement, lowland and uplands.

d. Describing relationship between relief and communication.
- Loose surface roads are on gentke slope e.g Bulisa – paraa road, Wanseko, Ndamire Bulisa road, Bulisa – Butiaba and Masindi road.

- Loose surface road in lowlands eg Wariseko, Ndadamire, Bulisa road.
- Loose surface road on flat land, wanseko -Bulisa to Butiaba – Masindi road.
- Main track or Motorable are on gentle slope eg kirama, Bukindwa Kimoli road, Bulisa, Kijangi, Kitemwa road
- Motorable track on flat land eg Bulisa, Katwa, Kijangi- Kitemwa road.
- Motorable track on lowland eg Katara, Bulisa, Katwa, Kijangi road.
- Foot path in lowland eg Kisansya, Ndandamire, kisibi.
- Footpaths in the upland/ gentle slopes of Bukirolwa, Kimoli
- Footpath on gentle slope eg kitemwa, kibambura, kasenyi and kijangi.
- Loose surface roads are straight on gentle slopes e.g Bulisa – Paraa road.
- Steamer/ ferry on lowlying area eg in kitara.
- Ferry across katara bay and lake albert basin- ETC

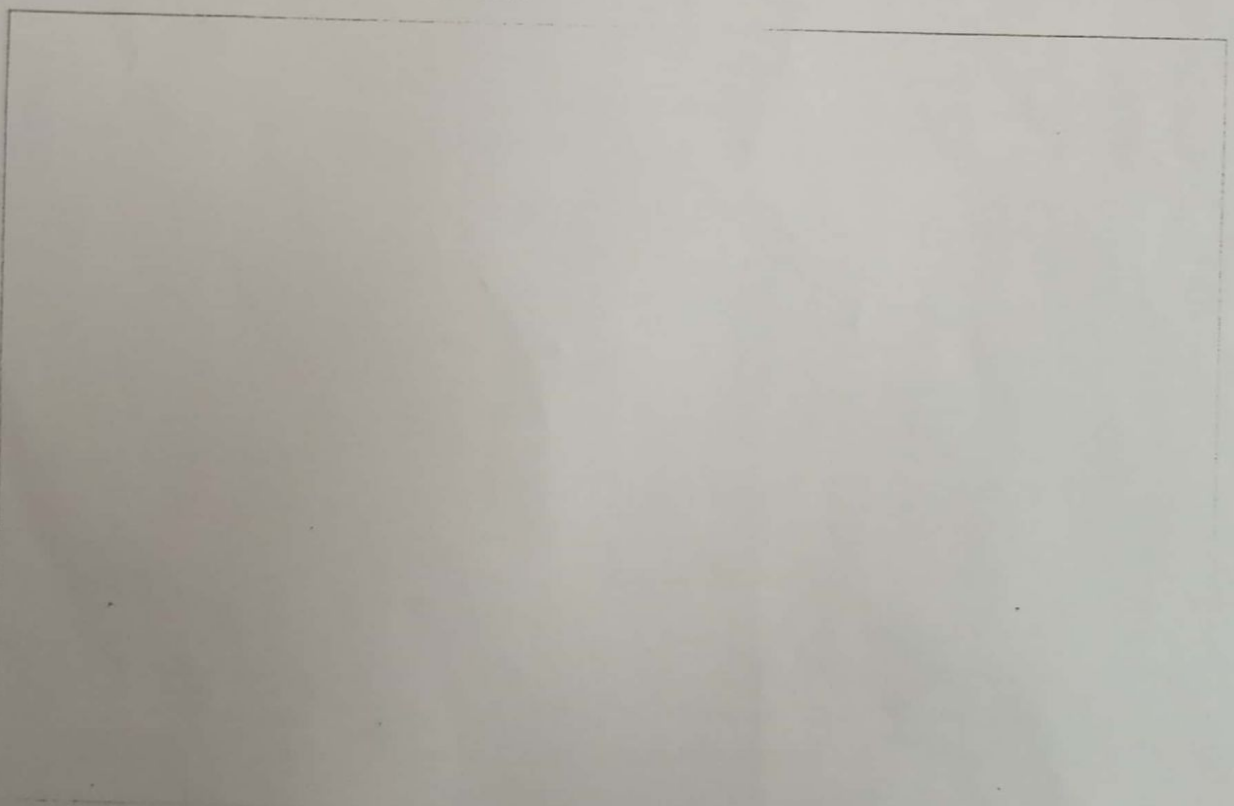
CORRECT DESCRIPTION OF RELATIONSHIP

USE CODES

Description Des 3MAX

Examples Ex 3MAX

A LAND SCAPE SKETCH OF THE AREA SHOWN ON THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE MAJOR ROAD, TWO TYPES OF VEHICLES, TWO AREAS UNDER CROP PLANTATION, TWO AREAS OF PLANTED TREES AND ONE SETTLEMENT.



2b) Factors that have affected road construction in the area include;

- Hilly terrain or landscape in the background has made it difficult to construct the road in terms of physical, financial and technical terms.

- The gentle slopes in the foreground and the middle ground has enabled road construction.
- The thick forest in the background has provided pegs for marking the road width during construction.
- The thick forest in the background has made it difficult to construct the road.
- Hills or rock outcrops in the background has provided material such as the stone aggregate and murram for construction of the road.
- The firm basement rock or stable ground in the fore ground and middle ground has promoted road construction.
- The well drained area or slopes in the fore and middle ground has enabled road construction.
- The sparse population in the area has made it difficult in getting or recruiting local labour force for road construction.
- Availability of labour used in the construction of the road due to the settlement in the background has promoted road construction.
- Competition for land use between agriculture settlement and forestry could have made it difficult to expand the road due to high costs involved in compensating affected persons.
- Soil erosion on the steep slopes in the background caused challenges in the construction of the road.
- Favourable government policy of upgrading roads or construction due to the presence of the tarmac road in the middle ground.
- Availability of resources such as agricultural, forestry products, stone aggregates etc to be transported to market has encouraged road construction.
- Modern technology used during construction ie presence of the tarmac road, built trenches with cover for pedestrians.
- Availability of large capital invested in road construction due to the presence of the tarmac road.
- Vast land or vacant land in the area made it easy and provided space for the road construction.
- Scanty vegetation/ grass in the foreground has made it easy to clear the area for road construction.
- Security that made favourable environment for the construction of the road due to the settlement in the background and the tarmac road.
- Heavy rainfall could have made it difficult to construct the road due to the forested area in the background and middleground

  N.B: Any 3x1

Points must be explained with direct or indirect evidence.

Adjectives are not a must.

c) naming any two sources of energy used.

- Wood fuel/ firewood; charcoal; solar energy;
- Bio mass; thermal energy eg petroleum, diesel and biogas.
- Forest charcoal, saw dust, electricity

  Any 2x1=02marks

iii) Area – highland/ hilly areas eg,

- Sebei region eg kapchorwa, Buko, Kween etc
- Rwenzori/ kasese/ fort portal region/ Bundibujjo
- Bushenyi, Mbarara; Ntugamo; Kabale; Kisoro
- Kenya highlands, Taita Hills
- Kilimanjaro highlands, Usambara etc
- Jinja, Mukono, Masaka etc
- Any region with upland hills 01mark

Reasons

- Hilly or highland area
- Winding road
- Forest on steep slopes.
- Crop plantation on road sides. 01mark

3. COMPULSORY FIELDWORK QUETSION (15MARKS)

a) i) The topic of study stated should be geographical showing what was studies and WHERE the study took place.

N.B. WHAT and WHERE are tied to score a mark 01mark

ii) The objectives of the study should be relevant to the topic (small scale industry), measurable and achievable eg.

- To find out the location of the small scale industry.
- To find out the location of the small scale industry.
- To find out the number of people employed by the small scale industry.
- To find out the output of the industry etc. Any 02x1 =02marks

b) The drawn sketch map should:

- Have a fair outline, title, frame / margin, key and a compass direction (marginal information).
- The required features on the map should be appropriately located thus:
  - The small-scale industry/ factory= 01mk
  - Relief features (hills, valley, cliffs, basins, steep slopes, etc)=01mk
  - The access roads = 01mk
  - Water source eg borehole, swamp, spring water sources, pipped water, tap or tank, water reservoir = 01mk

N.B. The features may or may not have local names appended.

c) The candidate is expected to select any two of the stated methods: explain what it is (define), show how it was used (explain) and state or show what data (information) it collected. Eg

I. Observation. Is the use of eyes and other sense organs to see and perceive and the mind to interprete geographical features in the field or their natural settings.

The following may have been observed/ seen.

- Location of the small-scale industry.
- Relationships between the factory/ small scale industry and the physical environment.
- Layout of settlements in relation to the small-scale industry/ factory.
- Products/ output of the industry / factory.
- Flow of traffic in the factory and the surrounding areas etc.

Candidate could explain what was observed in terms of size of the feature seen,

Relationships between physical and manmade features;

ii) measurement.
Is the use of calibrated/ non calibrated measuring instruments/ tools of tape measures to ascertain distances, (length and width,
Measuring tools of weight, volume and temperature and use of pacing to estimate distances.
Data information collected by measurement may include.

- Size of the area covered by the industry/ factory/ plant.
- Quality/ volume of goods/ output processed over a certain period of time such as per hour etc.
- Quality of raw materials processed per hour, etc
  Any 04x1=04marks

N.B. The result/ data/ information get through measurement should be precise or exact.

iii) Questionnaire.

- Is the use of printed questions which require a written reply/ response, given to the respondent/ interviewee before, during or after the field visit to be submitted or returned to the sender/ field worker in a given period of time.
- Is used to collect information which cannot be observed for example, historical background of the factory, number of people employed, challenges faced by the factory etc eg the candidate administered a questionnaire to the proprietor, management or workers if the small-scale industry.
- The information obtained through questionnaire should be relevant to the topic and objectives of the study.
  Mark allocation.
- Definition/ application = 01mark
- Finding/ information/ result related to topic and objectives of the study= 01mark

Any 2x2 04marks

d) candidates are expected to describe the influence/ effects of the studied industry on the local area. Such maybe positive and negative; environmental, social or economic e.g

- Small scale industry provided employment opportunities to local people to improve incomes/ earnings.
- It improved on infrastructure eg roads.
- It attracted local trade nearby to earn incomes.
- Marked beginning of urbanization in the area.
- It leads to pollution of the environment due to affluents and particles discharged from the industry/ factory.
- Led to competition for land between the industry/ factory, settlement and agriculture.
- Destruction of vegetation cover to create space/ room. Etc.

Any 2x1 02 marks

Qn 4. a) Calculate the

i) Total annual rainfall

66+91+160+256+244+122+76+74+74+94+132+117

=1506mm 01mark

N.B.

- Tick the value.
-A correct value without units(mm) scores 01mark
-A correct value with wrong units does not score a mark.

ii) annual temperature range for the area at station x

maximum temperature of the station – minimum temperature of the station

$22^0c - 20^0c = 2^0c$ 01mark

NB. – Tick at the value.

- A correct value without units (0c) also scores 01 mark
- A correct value with wrong units does not score a mark

b) A suitable graph to show the climate of the area represented by station x (08mrks)

- It should bear a complete tittle that shows the name of the graph, WHAT it contains and the station it represents.
- The tittle should be stated as either,

A COMBINED LINE AND BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE CLIMATE OF STATION X.

Or

A LINE AND BAR GRAPH SHOWING RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OF STATION X.

Or

A CLIMATE GRAPH FOR STATION X SHOWING RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE.

Mark allocation

- Applied/ consistent scale for rainfall-01mark
- Applied/ consistent scale for temperature= 01 mark
- Any two correct rainfall bars = 02 marks

- Any two correct temperature plotting = 02 marks
- A correct title = 01 mark
- A labeled horizontal axis 01mark
- Total 8marks

See the graph on the next page.

c) Characteristics of the climate of station X.

- It is wet through out the year/ area receives rainfall throughout the year/ distributed throughout the year.
- It has two rainfall peaks/ double maximal bi- modal ie between march – June and November – December .
- The wettest month of the station was April (with 256mm)
- The march – June rainfall is heavier / longer/ higher than the November- December.
- It has a heavy annual total rainfall of 1506mm.
- The peaks are separated by two periods of less rainfall ie January – February and July – September rainfall ie January – February and July – September.
- It is hot throughout the year.
- It has a small annual temperature range of $2^{o}c$.
- It has hot mean annual temperature/ average temperature of $21.58^{o}c - 21.6^{o}c$/ $22^{o}c$.
- The hottest months are October, November, December January, February, march. April, may of $22^{o}c$.
- It experiences hot and wet climate.
- The month with the lowest temperature is July $20^{o}c$.
- The place receives high humidity thought the year.
- It has a dense/ thick cloud cover all the year round.

Any 04x1= 04marks

d) (i) The type of natural vegetation found in the area represented by station x is tropical/ equatorial rainforest/ lowland forest/ riverine forest/ mangrove forests. 01 mark

(ii) the various ways the vegetation identified in d(i) above has been used by the local people.

- Trees are cut to provide timber for furniture, building and construction, boat making, etc.
- source of herbs for treating diseases/ ailements .
- Source of wood fuel in form of firewood, charcoal, saw dust, briquettes, biomas, etc.
- Forests act as boundaries for demarcating villages political and administrative units.
- Trees act as wind breaks to homesteads and plantations.
- Preservation of biodiversity to promote tourism.
- Trees are used to protect water catchment areas .
- Forests are used to protect soil from destruction (from erosion, mass wasting, etc)
- They provide raw materials for local art and craft.
- They are used for gathering wild food in form of fruits, honey, wild game, etc.
- They are used for recreation eg picnicking and camping.

Any 5x1=05marks

On 5 (a)

(i) Water bodies marked
A – Lake Baringo 01 mark
B – River Tana 01mark
C – River Nyando 01 mark

(ii) Irrigation schemes marked
1- Mwea Tebere 01mark
2- Ahero - 01 mark
3- Bura – 01mark

06marks

b) (i) Major crop for

- Mwea Tebere – Rice
- Ahero - Rice
- Bura - Maize

Any 1x1 01mark

(iii) The candidate mentions and gives the main features of the conditions that led to establishment of irrigation schemes in Kenya. These are both physical and human in nature and they include;

Physical conditions.

- Climatic challenges characterized by;
  Long dry season; unreliable rainfall. This created need to established irrigation schemes/ farms in such areas.
- Relatively flat/ gently sloping land favours flow of water by gravity. This makes it easy/ cheap for water to be distributed over the farmland also makes it easy to cultivate, plough the land using machines.
- Presence of permanent sources of water for irrigation. These include rivers; such as Tana, Athi, Nyando.
- Existence of fertile; well drained soils in dry areas which favour crop cultivation under irrigation eg clay/ black cotton fertile soils which have the advantges of retaining water for longer use by the crops.
- The existence of large chunks of land for establishment of large scale irrigation farms.
- Hot temperatures of above 20^{0}c for making and sweetening of the sugarcane.

The human and economic factors include;

- The availability of adequate capital to invest in irrigation farming. This was provided by the government of Kenya, private sector/ investors and other development partners.
- Availability of appropriate technology used in the construction of dams/ camals and reservoirs.
- Availability of skilled labour to work in the building of the irrigation systems.

- Supportive / deliberate government policy to promote irrigation farming in Kenya aiming at increasing land for crop cultivation by irrigating the arid and semi- arid lands.
- Well developed transport network for transporting and marketing.
- Need to create land for landless people.
- Demand for food crops such as rice by the population.
- Etc

Factor described 03marks
Factor explained 03marks

C) the candidate is required to mention and explain the benefits of irrigation farming to the people of Kenya
These include:

- Increased food production eg rice, maize, fruits and vegetables. This provided food security and improved nutrition.
- Provision of employment opportunities to irrigation workers which is a source of income for improvement of conditions of living.
- Farmers obtain income after sale hence improving standards of living.
- Source of reliable water for domestic use.
- It has settled some landless people in some areas especially Mwea- Tebere.
- Irrigation has opened once un- utilized or marginal lands with use.
- Better social services for example roads.
- Schools and hospitals were built to serve the large community of settlers/farmers and incoming traders and visitors.
- Control of floods through construction of dams/dykes eg river Tana which used to flood in now controlled.
- It contributed to industrial development e.g food processing industries.
- It is a source of government revenue through taxation for provision of social and economic services.
- Growth and development of towns which bring better services.
- Diversification of the economic activities widens the source of revenue.
- Provision of scientific, educational research skills and services to the workers.
- It generates foreign exchange after exportation of crops.

Etc
Identification 02 maks
Explanation 02 maks =04 maks 04 marks

D) Challenges facing irrigation farming in Kenya.

- Continuous silting of canals leading to low yield and increased costs of irrigation.
- Poor management and maintenance of the scheme.
- Malaria, bilharzia and other water borne diseases due to stagnant water.
- Outbreak of diseases e.g Yellow wilt leading to low out.
- Soil degradation due to leaching and salination caused by irrigation water.
- The presence of irrigation water encourages growth of weeds that compete with crops grown and this causes a drop in cop yield.

- Inadequate labour force to work in the farms because most of the young people prefer to migrate to bigger towns/cities to look for better employment.
- Few extension workers, this hinders farmers access to required advice on time.
- Presence of pests such as birds which destroy crops leading to low yields.
- Wildfire outbreak destroy crops hence low production
- Decline in soil fertility due to monoculture leading to low yields.
- Strikes by workers which paralyse work.
- Competition from other producing countries leading to price fluctuation.
- Prolonged droughts increase irrigation costs.
- Shortage of land for expansion leading to low production.
- Inadequate capital for buying farm inputs
- Etc
- Any 3x1

03maks.

SKETCHMAP OF EASTAFRICA SHOWING LAKES VICTORIA, NATRON AND BUNYONYI AND THE EQUATOR

MI=max of 02 marks

Lakes -03marks, equator=01mark. Total =06marks

(b) The four wild life conservation areas in East Africa include.

- National game parks examples:-
  Queen Elizabeth National park, L. Mburo National game park, Kidepo/ Kidepo valley National game park, Rwenzore National game park, Bwindi Impenetrable National game park, Mt Elgon National game park, Mgahinga National game park, Kibale National game park, Murchision falls/ Kabalega, Serengeti, Morogoro, Katari, Biharamulo, Mikumi, Marsabit, Ruaha, Mkomazi, Sibiloi, Amboseli, Malindi marine, Semiliki, Tsavo (East, West) etc.

- Game reserves/Wildlife reserves.
  Matheniko, Olan-upe, Bokora, Ajai, Masai-Mara,Kitui,Aswa,Karuma, Selous, Toro etc
- Sanctusries: Ziwa Rhino camp, L. Victoria bird Sactuary Moni etc.
- Forest reserves: Budongo, Mabira etc.
- Zoo/ Entebbe Eductional Centre, South Kitui etc

Any 4x1 04 maks 04

(c) Factors that have favoured wildlife conservation in East Africa include:-

Physical Factors.

- Availability of various species of wild animals e.g. Elephants, buffaloes, antelopes, gazelles, birds like pelicans, herons, flamingos etc.
- Availability of various vegetation types that are habitats or homes for wild animals and pasture for grazing.
- Presence of variation in rainfall i.e. heavy reliable rainfall for savannah vegetation and low rainfall for the growth of thickets, scrub for providing habitat for animals and pasture.
- Availability of varied temperatures i.e. warm to hot for plant growth and cool temperatures for montane vegetation and some animal species.
- Presence of fertile soils that support growth of natural forests and grassland.
- Availability of water bodies as habitats for survival of wild life e.g. hippos, crocodiles and birds like flamingos, pelicans etc.
- Presence of varied relief favouring existence of different wildlife e.g. mountain gorillas, bamboo forests, steep slopes with poor vegetation, gentle slopes covered with poor vegetation, gentle slopes covered with luxuriant forests.
- Availability of varied drainage favours varied wildlife e.g. papyrus swamps, crocodiles, fish etc.
- Political stability in E. Africa since 1990's E. African states have progressively experienced political stability hence wildlife is protected.
- Availability of skilled man power in conservation example veterinary doctors, game rangers, forest rangers etc. for conservation.
- Growing demand for both domestic and international tourism created demand for wildlife conservation.
- Sparse population leaves vast/ extensive land for wild life conservation.
- Etc

Any 3x2 = 06 maks

N.B – Identification of factors 1d 3x1 03marks

Explanation/ example ex 3x1 03marks 06marks

(d) Outlining the problems facing wildlife conservation in East Africa.

- ✓ Limited knowledge of many citizens about conservation of wildlife.
- ✓ Human encroachment on the conservation areas for settlement, agriculture, industrialisation, Lumbering etc.
- ✓ Illegal activities e.g. poaching wild animals.
- ✓ Climate change e.g. prolonged drought, floods. Hailstones destroy wildlife.
- ✓ Insecurity/Hostility of some communities towards the conservation of wildlife e.g. threatening the game rangers, forest rangers, poisoning wild games.
- ✓ Fire outbreak in conservation areas destroy habitats and pasture.
- ✓ Outbreak of diseases, pests in the wildlife conservation areas.
- ✓ Pollution of the environment affecting wildlife.
- ✓ Inadequate skilled labour in the conservation of wildlife conservation.
- ✓ Corruption of some government officials who allow illegal activities to take place in wildlife conservation areas.
- ✓ Inconsistent government policies towards conservation i.e. degazetting wildlife conservation areas.
- ✓ Low level of technology in monitoring wildlife conservation areas.
- ✓ Embezzlement of funds allocated in wildlife conservation activities

Etc

Any 4x1

(04 marks)

TOTAL (20)

QN. 7 (a) The candidate is required to give the main features/ characteristics between adit method of mining and opencast method of mining. These include

Adit Method;

- Used for extracting minerals that are found underground on the sides of ridges/ mountains/ highlands and valleys.
- It involves digging or drilling a horizontal or inclined tunnel into the ridge/ mountains or valleys through the sides for entrance into the mines; draining of water from the mine; ventilating the mine; extracting the mineral at the lowest convenient level.
- Mineral ore is extracted/ mined/ blasted using explosives lifted to the surface and the ore is transported to the processing plant/ surface using trucks/ conveyor belts or railway wagons.
- Adit method is expensive to use because it involves use of modern technology.

OPEN CAST METHOD.

- Used for extracting minerals found near or on the surface.
- It involves removing the overburden rock covering mineral over burden and dumping it away.
- The rock containing the mineral is then blasted/ softened/ collected and transported to the processing plant/ market using trucks, Lorries conveyors railway wagons etc.
- It involves the use of simple technology.

- It's relatively a cheaper method to use.

Any 2x1
2x2 04 marks

B (i) The candidate names the mineral obtained using:

Adit method which includes;

- Copper in Kilembe

Any 1x1 = 1 Mks

And one mineral obtained using open cast method include

- Diamond in Mwadui
- Fluospar in Kerio Valley
- Limestone in Tororo, Hima
- Stone Quarrying
- Sand Quarrying /Mining
- Murram Quarrying
- Clay Mining

Any 1x1 = 01 Marks

02 Marks

B (ii) The candidate mentions and describes the factors that have favoured the development of mining sector in East Africa.

These factors are similar throughout the three countries and they are both physical and human in nature.

The Physical include;

- Presence of large deposits of mineral ores e.g. diamond, Fluorspar etc. are mined.
- The existence / deposition of mineral near to the surface of the earth e.g. Limestone at Hima, Tororo e.t.c for easy/ quick extraction.
- Availability of plenty of water for using in the processing and cooling of machines.
- Existence of high-grade ore/ which is highly demanded.
- Presence of soft rocks which are easy to mine.

Human Factors include;

- Favourable government policies e.g. supporting mineral exploration through joint partnership with other companies and private investors e.g. privatisation of the mining sector.
- Provision of adequate capital to invest in the mining sector provided by government of East Africa and donors.
- Ready market/ large market for mineral in both domestic and foreign markets.
- Well-developed transport and communication network e.g. roads and railways which keep in delivering equipment to the mines, transporting the mineral ore to the processing plants and markets.
- Availability of both skilled and semi-skilled labour to work in the mining sector.

- Availability of advanced/ high level of modern technology to employ in the mining sector e.g. conveyor belts explosives, drills etc.
- Relative political stability favoured mining industry.
- Intensive research for exploration from mining process and transportation

Description (des) – 03 Marks
Explanation (ex) – 03 Marks
Explanation/ example is considered in the work of the candidate
06 Marks

(c) The candidate outlines the problem facing the mining sector in East Africa.

These include;

- High cost of compensating people living in the mining areas.
- High cost of equipment for investment in the mining sector.
- Some minerals are found in small quantities e.g. Coal in southern Tanzania, Gold in Busia, Karamoja , Iron ore in Kabale.
- Exhaustion of some minerals in the mines which brings mining to a standstill.
- Remoteness of some mining areas which increases the cost of mining or transport costs e.g. oil in S.W Uganda.
- Inadequate supply of skilled labour which increases mining costs and labour costs.
- Inadequate capital to invest in the mining sector.
- Competition between artisan (local) miners and commercial miners which results into conflicts that affect the operation of the sector.
- Price fluctuation of some minerals on the world market.
- Diseases which endanger the lives of the workers.
- Competition with other land users.
- Floods which interrupt mining operation

E.t.c
Any 2x1 = 02 Marks
02 Marks

(d) The candidate is required to mention and explain the steps being taken to improve the mining sector in any one country in East Africa. The steps are the same / similar across the region but the examples may vary. These include;

- Intensive research is being done to improve the mining sector through training on mineral exploration e.g. training of geologist.

- Liberalisation of the mining sector to attract foreign investors who bring in foreign capital and technical skills to improve the mining sector.

- Improvement of infrastructural roads, railways to transport mineral ores to the processing plants and the market.

- Financing the mining sector through increased budget allocation and foreign fronts and loans.

- inter-state partnership/ cooperation between Uganda and Tanzania to facilitate the mining industry e.g. the construction of planned oil pipeline.

- Formulating laws to streamline the operation of the mining sectors e.g. conserving the environment after mining has been done.

- Extending the market through creating trade pattern ships.

- Improving Security in the mining areas e.g. disarmament in Karamoja.

- Constructing more power stations to increase on the power supply for mining sector and processing of minerals.

- Improving technology in mining sector e.g. use of modern equipments to ease mining

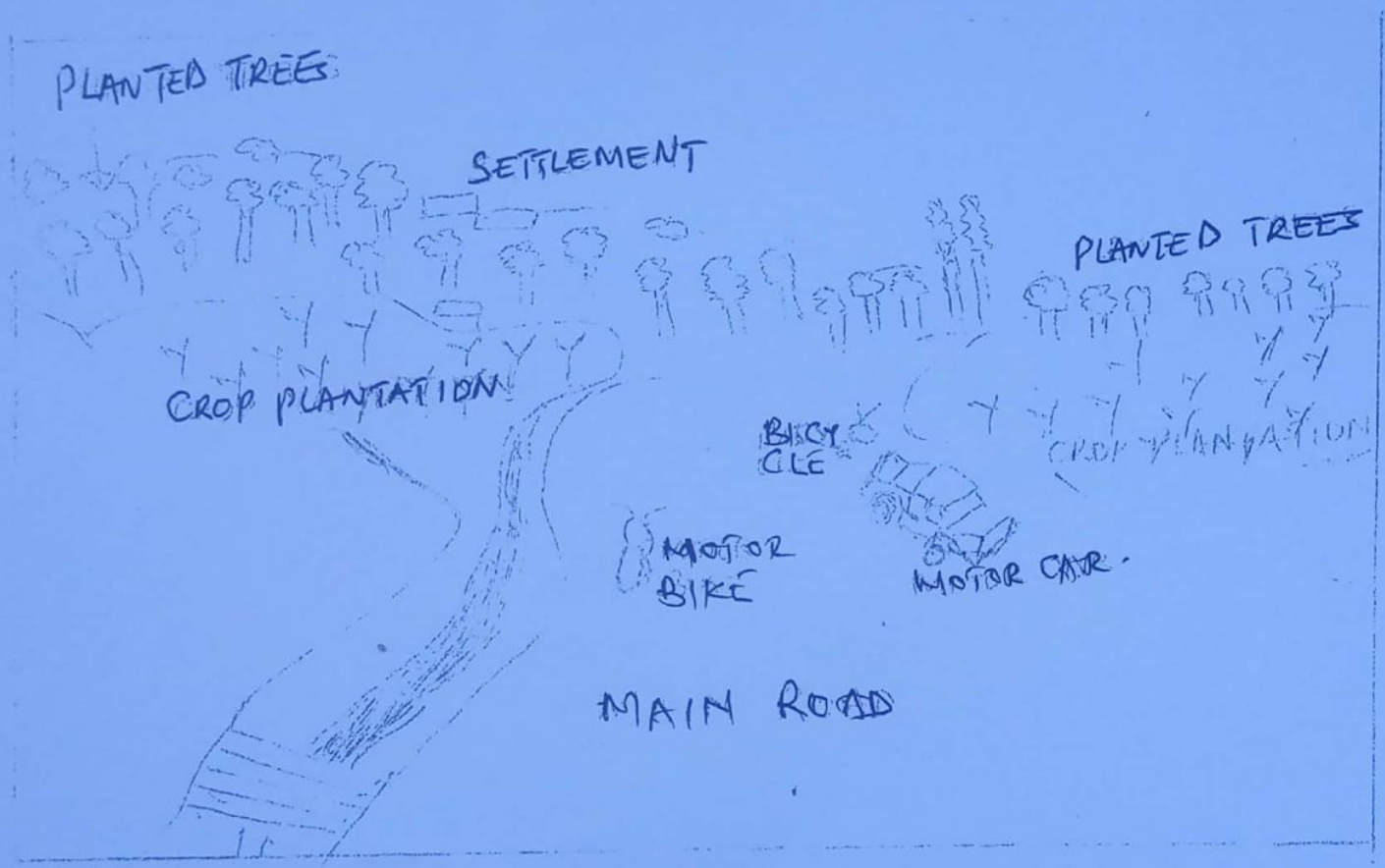
Identification (id) 03 marks. max

Explanation (ex) 03 marks.max 06 Marks

(20 Marks)

END

A LANDSCAPE SKETCH OF THE AREA SHOWN ON THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE MAJOR ROAD, TWO TYPES OF VEHICLES, TWO AREAS UNDER CROP PLANTATION, TWO AREAS OF PLANTED TREES AND ONE SETTLEMENT



KEY
YY - Crop plantation
□ - Settlement
ꝏ - Planted Trees

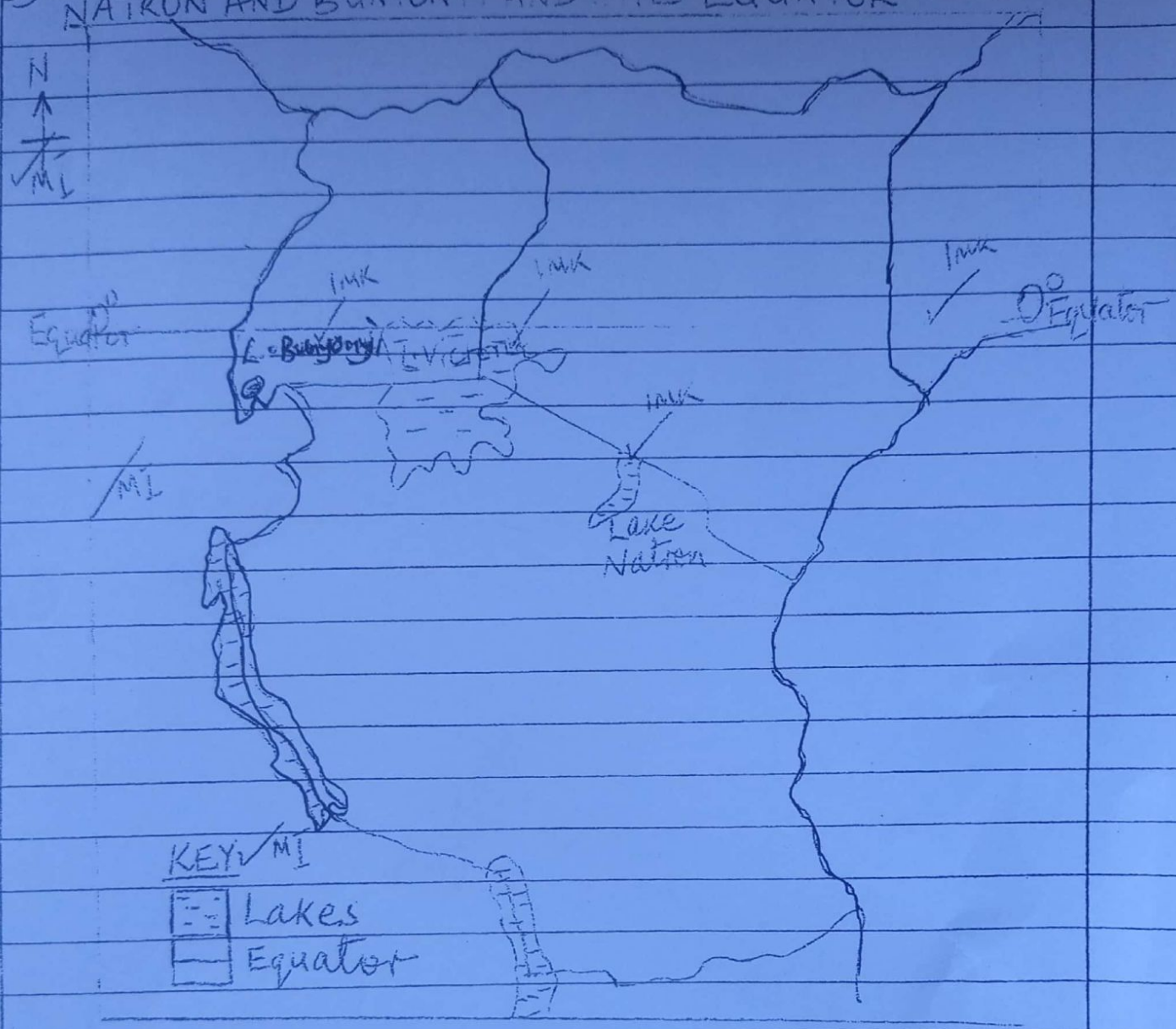
Candidate's Name .....

Signature .....

Subject ..... Paper code ...../...../.....

Random No.						
Personal Number						

6(a) A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING LAKES VICTORIA NATRON AND BUNYONYI AND THE EQUATOR



MI max 02 mks

Lakes - L 03 mks

Equator - E 01 mk

06 mks 06

EITHER

A LINE AND BAR GRAPH SHOWING CLIMATE OF STATION X