



JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD

UCE GEOGRAPHY 273/1

MARKING GUIDE MOCK 2022

PART I- OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

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

MAP WORK (20 MARKS)

1 (a) (i) **Drainage feature** at grid reference 262711 is river confluence 1mark

(ii) Grid reference for borehole north of Panyigoro is 262625/ 262624 1mark

(b) (i) the distance covered by loose surface road is 15-16 Km 2marks

(i) the area covered by Albert Nile is

One full square is 1 km²

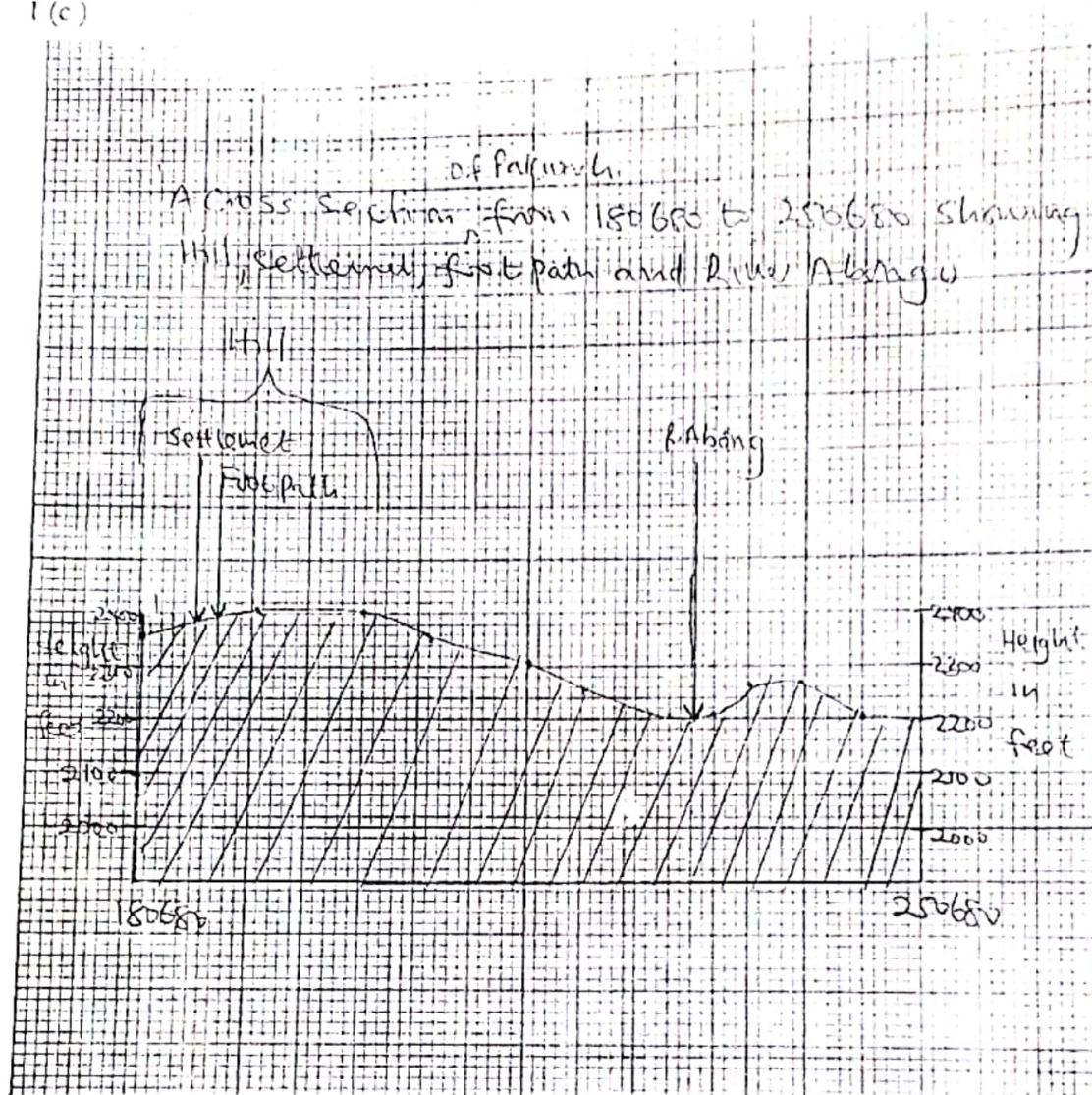
Number of full squares= 5km²

Number of half squares = 47/2=23.5 Km²

Total area = 28.5 Km²

Area is in the range 28-30 Km² 2marks

1(c)



(d) (i) types of settlement shown on the map extract

- Nucleated settlement at Pakwach town/ trading centre, Pakwach labour camp, Pacego School, Paroketto School, Panyigoro School.
- Scattered settlement at Gabi, Marama
- Nucleated settlement along Gulu-Nebbi loose surface road, Pagem-Pakwach dry weather road, Panyimur-Paroketto dry weather road, along foot path in Panyigoro.

Any 2X1=2 marks.

Candidates must give evidence by mentioning places on map extract or grid reference.

(ii) Economic activities carried out on the map extract include:

- Farming/Agriculture evidenced by cotton stores at Pakwach and south of Panyigoro
- Animal rearing evidenced by borehole at Panyigoro, Kapita and Payongo
- Art and craft evidenced by Papyrus swamp at Albert Nile
- Trade and commerce evidenced by cotton stores at Pakwach, Pakwach trading centre.

-Transport evidenced by loose surface road from Gulu to Nebbi. dry weather road from Rhino camp to Pakwach. Paroketto to Panyimur

-Tourism evidenced by Kateer lodge, Kateer lodge staff quarters, Pakwach rest house.

-Fishing evidenced by foot path ending on Albert Nile.

Any 3X1=3 marks.

Candidates must give evidence in form of places or grid reference.

(iii) problems facing the people living in the area:

-Floods because of seasonal swamps such as Kiyaya, Ayila, and flooding of Albert Nile.

-Pests because of papyrus swamp around Albert Nile and forest North of Marama.

-Diseases because of seasonal swamps at Kiyaya, Ayila and Albert Nile.

-Water shortage with no boreholes at Atar, Pacego.

-Poorly developed transport network at Western part and North Western part of Pakwach.

-Pollution/dust because of dry weather road from Panyimur to Paroketto and from Pakwach to Rhino camp.

-Limited social services in western part of Pakwach with no school.

-Accidents on Albert Nile

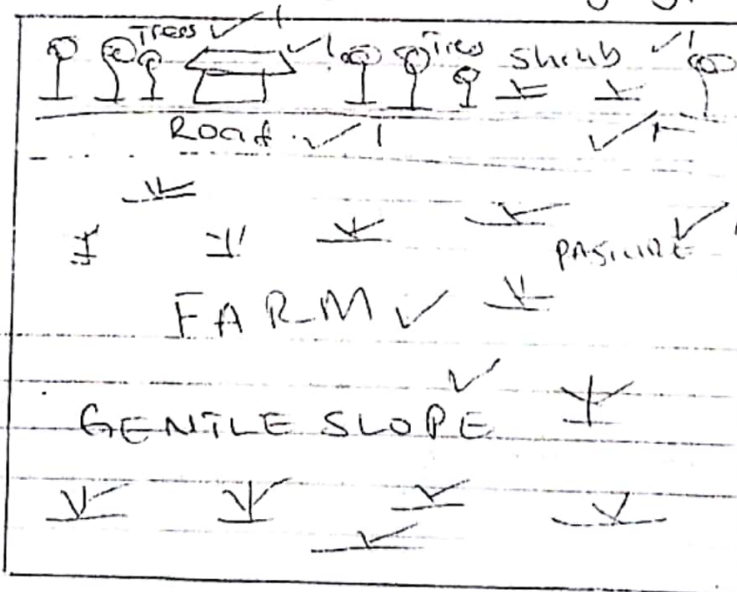
-Piracy on Albert Nile

Any 3x1=3 marks.

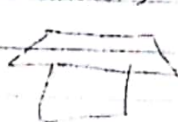
Evidence can be in form of place name, grid reference or direction.

2 (a)

A landscape sketch of the photograph showing vegetation types, relief types and land uses



Key



Settlement

OS marks

(b) (i) the type of photograph is ground photograph. 01 mark

(ii) The economic activity taking place in the middle ground is dairy farming/ animal rearing/cattle rearing / ranching 01 mark

(c) The factors that have favoured the economic activity include:

- Flat land/gentle slope in the foreground for easy movement of animals
- Vast land for grazing animals on the fore ground and middle ground.
- Presence of fertile soils that support the growth of pasture in the middle ground and fore ground.
- Availability of large sums of capital to buy animals and land in the middle ground.
- Availability of ready market by settlement in the background.
- Cheap labour in the background to work on the farm.
- Efficient transport in the background to ease transportation of dairy products to markets.
- Presence of exotic breeds of animals of high quality in the middle ground.
- Presence of quality pasture in the middle ground and fore ground for the animal to graze on.
- Presence of trees that provide shades to animals in the background.

Any 3x1=3 marks.

Points must have evidence of foreground, middle ground and background to every point written. If missing NO MARKS AT ALL.

(d)(i) The environmental problems resulting from the activity include:

- Destruction of vegetation covers in the foreground and middle ground.
 - Soil erosion due to clearance of vegetation cover in the middle ground and fore ground.
 - pollution by animal dropping
 - Displacement of people during setting up of the farm.
 - prolonged drought/desertification/aridity due to destruction of vegetation cover will lead to reduced rainfall.
 - Shortage of land to expand the farm
- Conflicts with neighbors when animals destroy the crops.

Any 3x1=3 marks.

(ii) The area in East Africa is where dairy/ranches are found but not areas of nomadic pastoralism. The areas may include: Mbarara, Bushenyi, Luwero, Mukono, Buyende, Iganga, Batuma farm, Byakika farm in Mbale, Jesa farm, Nyeru stock farm, Kisozi ranch, Nyabusozi ranch, Kongwa in Tanzania. 01mark

3. (a) (i) the topic of study should clearly spell out WHAT was studied and WHERE the study took place. It should be specific and geographical. 2marks

(ii) The objectives of study should be related to the topic of study, measurable, achievable, and time bound. Use words like: to find out..., to examine....., to identify..... Avoid using to know...

Any 2x1=2 marks

(b) Candidates should be able to define the method, describe how the method was used and give evidence of information got. Any 2x2=04 marks

(i) Observation is the use of all senses to obtain geographical information in the field. OR observation is the use of eyes to see/view geographical information in the field. Give evidence of what you saw and what did you use to get information.

(ii) Recording is the writing down of information got in the field using pen, paper, and books. Give evidence of what you recorded, what did you use to record.

(iii) Measurement is the use of calibrated and non calibrated instruments such as ruler, tape measure, weighing scale, tin, ropes to establish distance, area, and volume of geographical feature. Give evidence of what was measured, which tool was used and what measurements you got.

(iv) Interviewing is the oral asking of questions and receiving answers verbally from the respondent. Give evidence of person asked and the questions asked.

Candidate must choose any two methods to get 4 marks.

(c) The findings of the field work study should be related to the topic and objectives of study.

They should have geographical relationships between

- Physical feature and another physical feature
- Physical feature and human feature
- Human feature and another human feature

Any 3x1=3 marks

The relationships must give cause and reason for existence with place name of area of study to each point raised or relationship.

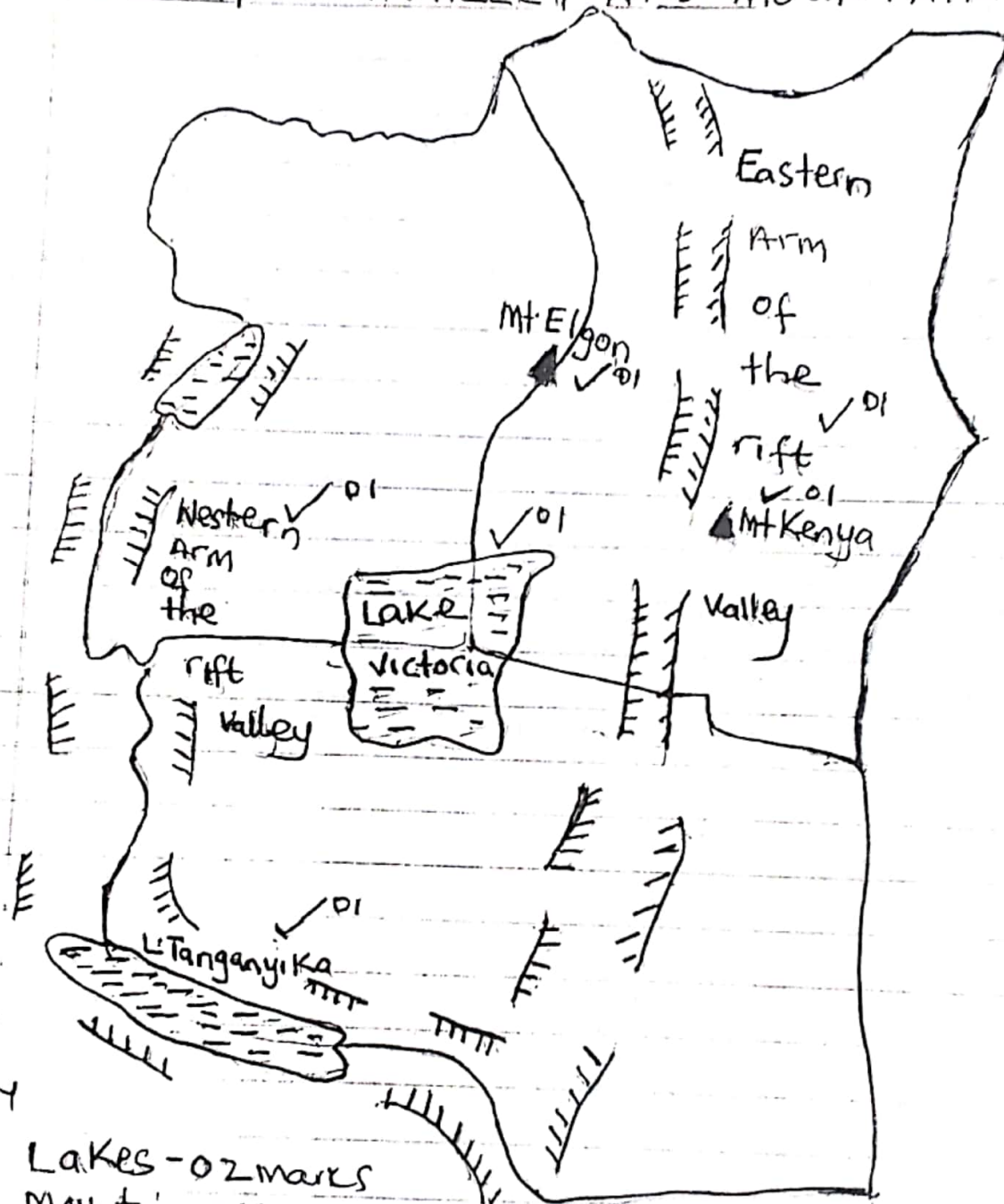
(d) Outline the activities carried out after the field work such as:

- We organized and compiled information/data.
- We discussed information in class.
- We compared information with other students.
- We made conclusions of the findings.
- We analyzed the information.
- We polished the sketch map and transect of the area of study.
- We made recommendations to the leaders of the area of study.
- We wrote the final field work report.
- We disseminated the field work to stake holders.

Any 4x1=4 marks

4. (a) A sketch map of East Africa drawn well and labeled in places in relative positions each a mark 7 marks.

4 (a) A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING LAKES, RIFT VALLEY AND MOUNTAINS



KEY

- Lakes - 02 marks
- Mountains - 02 marks
- Arms of rift valley - 02 marks
- Correct sketch - 01 mark
- 07 marks

MS Consider the relative positions of the features asked.

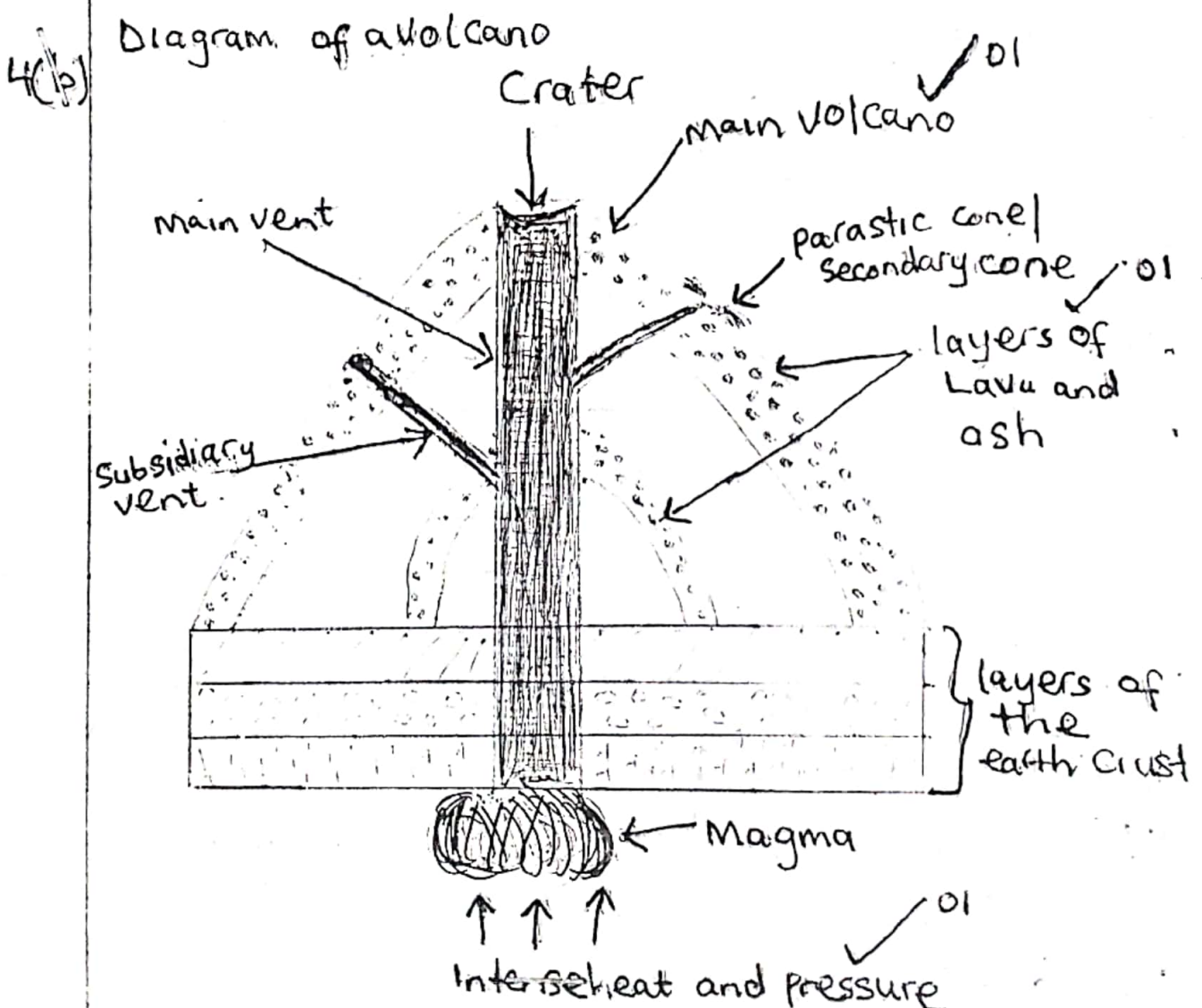
4. (b) the processes responsible for the formation of volcanic mountains in East Africa

- The process is volcanicity.
- The rocks underneath the earth's surface are subjected to intense heat and pressure.
- Consequently they are turned into a semi-solid state called magma.
- The magma then erupts through a line of weakness called pipe /vent/ fissure.
- The movement or eruption of magma is caused by intense pressure from underneath.
- It is poured out or ejected in either a violent or effusive / calm/ quiet eruption.
- When the materials reach the earth's surface they accumulate, cool and solidify around the vent to form lava.
- The repeated / successive eruptions of magma over time lead to accumulation and building up of lava and ash to form a volcanic mountain.
- When the main vent blocks, magma escapes through the subsidiary vents to form secondary / parasitic cones.
- After the eruption has stopped magma solidifies within the vent and a depression called a crater is formed.

Any 5x1=5 marks

Note: where a candidate explains only award a maximum of 5 marks

- If a candidate uses only diagram award 3 marks
- Where a candidate explains and draws a diagram award 5 marks.



4 (c) Importance of volcanic mountains to the people of East Africa include:

- Fertile volcanic soils support agriculture hence source of food.
- Occurrence of precious minerals such as gold, copper, diamond, limestone etc.
- Receives heavy orographic rainfall on the windward side
- Source of rivers that provide water for domestic use.
- Potential sites for hydro electricity power generation
- Promote tourism due to beautiful sceneries
- Promotion of forests that provide wood fuel, timber
- Encourage construction of communication masts to improve on communication.
- They are used for study purposes
- They modify the climate through creation of micro climatic condition.

Any 5x1=5 marks

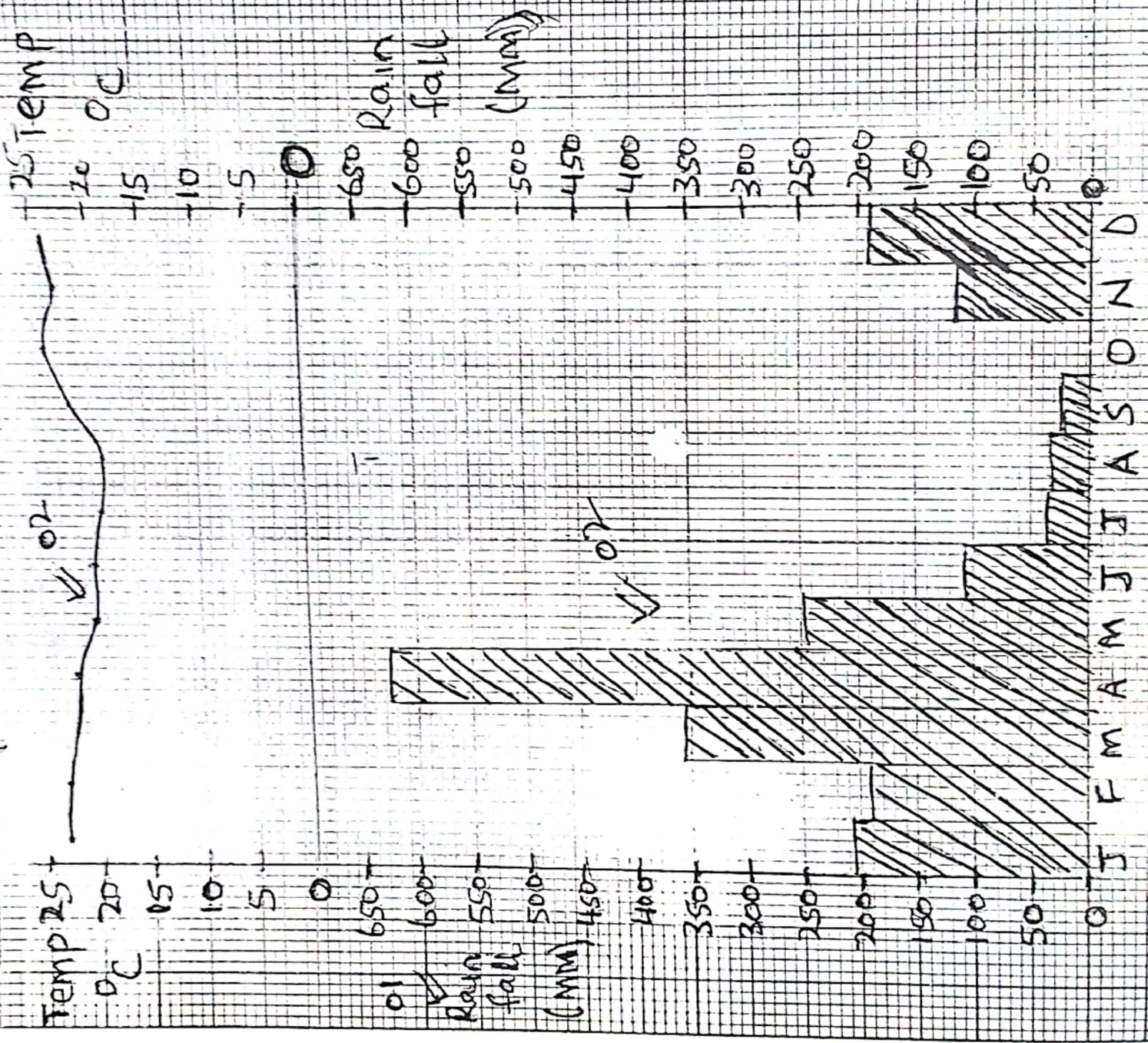
4(d) problems faced by people living in mountainous areas of East Africa include:

- Steep slopes restrict human settlement
- Highlands limit agricultural mechanization
- Highlands are a barrier to transport and communication network.
- Hot temperatures and shortage of rainfall in the leeward sides.
- Steep slopes accelerate soil erosion.
- Highlands are prone to landslides.
- Highland areas are very cold.
- Highland areas have dangerous wild animals.

Any 3x1= 3 marks

5 (a) (i) Graph must have title-2marks, Labeling -1 mark, scale-1 mark, temp graph-2 marks, rainfall-2 marks

71) A combined line and bar graph showing
 Climate of Station A in East Africa



MONTHS vs 1cm represents 5°C
 1cm represents 5°C

Copy as per the graph, Sanitize and Print as per the mark

(ii) Annual total rainfall = $203+191+356+627+244+167+33+31+28+5+114+190=2131\text{ mm}$ 2 marks

Annual range of temperature = Hot temperature - Cold temperature

$$25^{\circ}\text{C}-19^{\circ}\text{C} = 6^{\circ}\text{C} \quad 2 \text{ marks}$$

(b) The characteristics of the climate experienced at station A include:

- Very wet rainfall of 2131 mm per annum
- Small annual range of temperature of 6°C
- Hottest temperature of 25°C in November
- Coolest temperature of 19°C in July and August.
- Driest months are July to October.
- Wettest month is April with 627 mm.

Any 4x1=4 marks

(c) The economic activities that can be carried out around station A include:

- Crop growing due to heavy rains received from November to June
- Animal rearing because the area receives heavy rainfall that supports growth of pasture.
- Tourism because of the hot temperatures that support sun bathing.
- Agro-forestry because of the heavy rains received support growth of trees.
- Trade and commerce because of the heavy rains support growth of crops.
- Lumbering because of the heavy rains that support growth of trees.
- Mining because of hot temperatures
- Industrialization because of the heavy rains received support growth of crops.

Any 2x1= 2 marks

(d) The problems likely to face people living in the area around station A include:

- Flooding due to heavy rains received.
- Prolonged drought due to low rainfall received between July to October.
- Pests due to dry season between July to October.
- Diseases due to heavy rains received.
- Destruction of transport routes especially bridges and roads due to heavy rains.
- Soil erosion due to heavy rains.
- Landslides in mountainous areas due to heavy rains.

Any 2x1=2 marks

6. (a) (ii) Marine fishing is the fishing that is carried out on salty waters in seas and oceans. **1 mark**
- Fresh fishing is the fishing done in fresh water and inland waters such as lakes, rivers and swamps. **1 mark**
- (i) Marine fish species are sardines, lobster, prawns, tuna, cod, and mackerel. **1 mark**
- Fresh fish species are tilapia, Nile perch, lung fish, mud fish, cat fish, dagaar/silver fish. **1 mark**
- (b) The candidate must select one country in East Africa such as Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Then award **1 mark** for selected country. **Failure to select a country NO MARKS AT ALL for this part.** The conditions which have favoured the development of fishing industry in any one country in East Africa include:
- Large expanse of water bodies that is rich in fish and planktons.
 - Indented coastline / shore line that support fish breeding and setting up landing sites / ports.
 - Extensive coastline / shallow continental shelf that serve as a breeding ground for fish.
 - Abundant fish species of commercial value.
 - Well oxygenated waters that support fish growth and multiplication
 - Presence of large forests that supply wood fuel constantly for fish processing.
 - Presence of various industries for processing fish.
 - Supportive government policy of sustaining the fishing industry.
 - Availability of ready market to sell fish.
 - Large sums of capital for buying / purchasing fishing equipments.
 - Advanced technology used in fishing
 - Abundant supply of skilled and semi skilled labour to do fishing.
 - Modern fish preservation methods that keep fish for a long time.
 - Well developed transport for transporting fish to market centers.
 - Relative political stability that provides security to fisher men.
 - Intensive research carried out to come up with improved fish species.
 - Constant power supply used to run machines to process fish and preserving fish.

Any 5x1= 5 marks.

The condition must be described and explained.

(c) The candidates should bring out the benefits of fishing industry to the people of East Africa which include:

- Source of employment to people which leads to improved standards of living.
- Source of income to fishermen through sell of fish.
- Source of protein to people hence improved diet.
- Development of industries that process fish.
- Urban development such as ports and landing sites provide better services to fishermen.
- Leads to development of roads, ferry routes for easy transport.

- Source of medicinal value for better health.
- Promotes research and education to improve skills and knowledge.
- Source of foreign exchange earnings for better international trade and investment.
- Promotes international relationship with outside countries hence improved trade, peace and investment.
- Promotes tourism through recreation and sport fishing.
- Source of revenue to government through taxes paid by fishermen and fishing companies.
- Diversification of the economy by reducing over dependency on other sectors.

Any 6x1= 6 marks

6. (d) outline the measures taken to improve the fishing industry in East Africa may include:

- Provision of security by establishing marine police.
- Restocking of depleted waters.
- Strict laws against pollution of water bodies
- Improved transport network to and from the landing site.
- Introduction of fish of high value.
- Training of fishermen to provide better skills.
- Encouraging foreign investors into fishing sector.
- Finding external markets for fish in other countries.
- Strict government policy on illegal fishing and sale of immature fish.
- Introduction of fish farming to supplement the natural fish.
- Formation of beach management units to ensure controlled fishing.
- Formation of fishing cooperatives to provide loans to fishermen.

Any 4x1=4 marks