

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
 MARKING GUIDE
 Uganda Certificate of Education
 UCE August 2023
 GEOGRAPHY 2713/1



OBJECTIVES.

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

1 MARK@ = 30 MARKS

Qn: 1 (a) (i) Man made feature is a Church. (01 mark)
 (ii) Grid reference is 208344 (01 mark)

(b) (i) $7.4 \text{ km} - 7.6 \text{ km}$ ✓✓
 (ii) Average height = $\frac{\text{Highest contour} + \text{Lowest contour height}}{2}$
 $= \frac{2200+2050}{2}$
 $= \frac{4250}{2}$

NB - No shorts / wrong = 2125 feet
 no score and heavier only score for method. (02 marks)

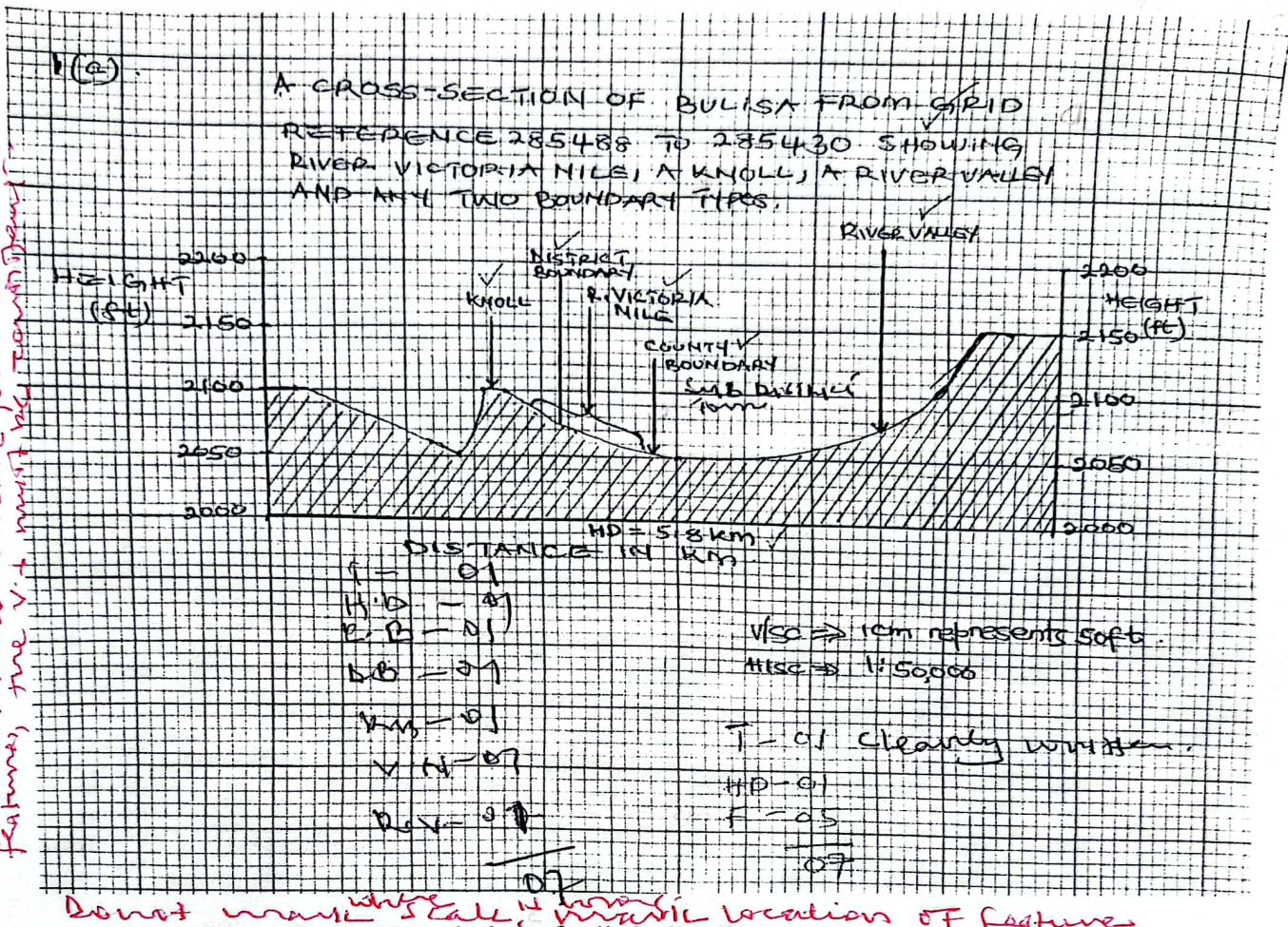
(iii) River Sambiye flows from the East to West because altitude is high in the East and low in West.

From - To

(02 marks)

* check and mark sheet

(c) A CROSS-SECTION OF BULISA FROM GRID REFERENCE
285488 TO 285430 SHOWING RIVER VICTORIA NILE, A KNOLL,
A RIVER VALLEY AND ANY TWO BOUNDARY TYPES



(d) (i) Description of relief of Bulisa

(d) (i) Description of relief of Bulisa

- The area has a basin occupied L. Albert in the west.
 - The area has knolls e.g. Anaka. - broad valley occupied by Victoria Nile
 - The area has bays e.g. Wanseko and Katara point.
 - The has lowlands on the shores of lake Albert. - wide valley of
 - The area has river valleys e.g. Sambiye.
 - The area has spits evidenced by Katara point spit.
- At $\frac{1}{4}$ Amplitude, $\sqrt{1}$, Higher, lower
 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
 - Gentle slopes in Masenyi, Bwambales, Kiboko.
 - Delta at the mouth

(iii) Relationship between relief and drainage.

- The Albert basin is occupied by Albert rule
low faults are occupied by Seaford Swash
etc. — Rivers flow from heights to low altitude
Broad valleys are occupied by rivers

(03 marks)

— ~~Wast water~~ are or

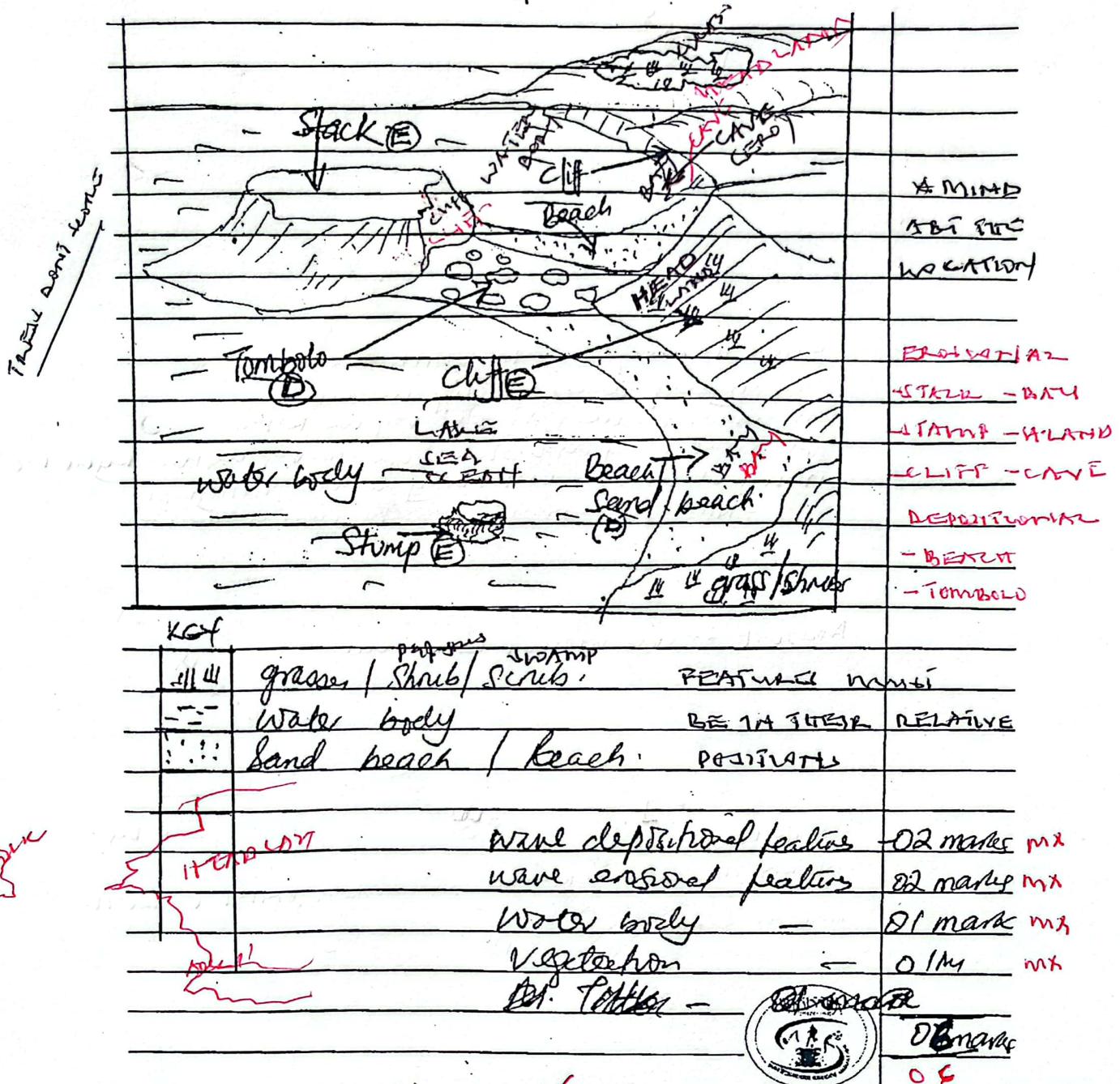
20 MARKS

— Basins are occupied by lakes

— Deltas in low lying areas

— Deltas have ~~problems~~ in formation.

2. (a) A landscape sketch of the area shown in the photograph showing Depositional and erosional coast features, vegetation and water body.



- (b) Process of formation of a stack. ONE MARK TO FORMED DUE TO W.E (8)
- Stack is an erosional wave feature

~~WORN AWAY BY WAVE~~ Formed out of the wave (swash) attacking the headland / projected land mass in ~~ATTACHED THE SEASIDE~~ ~~OF THE SEA AREA~~ ~~WEARING IT TO ITS~~ ~~COLLAPSE~~. ~~WHEN THE ROSE OF THE SEA AREA IS ERODED~~ ~~LEAVING TO COLLAPSE OF THE AREA~~. A notch is formed due to successful wave erosion. ~~AFTER COLLAPSE AN ISOLATED~~ ~~ROCK IS LEFT IN THE WAVE~~ A cave later extends / develops through the headland to create a hollow extending to the other side of the head land and an isolated cut off. The isolated island becomes a stack.

~~AT 1 + 2 SEPARATELY~~

Any $4 \times 1 = 04$ marks

~~FROM THE LEFT~~ NB: If a candidate draws diagrams to illustrate the process of formation tick the relevant processes in it but losses 1 mark ~~created a stack~~

(03 marks)
Page 3 of 13

(c) Likely land use types; *activities*

- Tourism – presence of beaches, tombolo, cliffs, stack and stamp in the photograph.
- Fishing – presence of the water body in the left fore and background.
- Swimming and recreation because of the water body in the left fore and backgrounds.
- Geographical research and study due to variety of coastal land forms such as cliffs, stacks, beaches.
- Sand bathing and basking due to the presence of sand in the right fore ground.
- Water surfing due to the presence of Large open water in the left fore and background.
- Sand mining due to beach in R.F.G
- Quarrying due to cliff in R.M.S
- Animal rearing due to veg in R.F.G
- Art and craft industry due to veg in the right F.C
- Transportation – water body in the photograph.
- e.t.c. - Wildlife conservation due to grass in the F.G

Any 3 land use activities with evidence x 1 mark

= 03 marks

Present score without Evidence

(d) Any area in the East Africa with an open water body with costal features

- Coastal areas of East Africa e.g. Mombasa, Kilifi, Fort Jesus, Lamu, Dar es-salam, Tanga etc.
- Shores of lakes (inland lakes) of Kasenyi, Nakiwogo (Entebbe)
- Masese, Majenya, Buwakola maxima, Bukoba, Kisumu, Lamu.
- Nakivogo
- ~~Witem the leather cases no reason, no name & beach~~

Present score

TIED //

Area – 01 mark

Reason – 01 mark

(02 marks)

and these are tied.

3. (a) (i)

- The topic of study should clearly spell out **WHAT** was studied and **WHERE** the study took place.
- It should be geographical and specific.

without where, the candidate gets 0

(02 marks)

(ii) The objectives of study should be related to the topic of study, measurable, attainable and related to the topic of study. *Action verbs*

*informant
- investigate*

(02 marks)

(b) The cross section should have;

- Title
- Area covered
- Features both physical and human and they should be labelled using local names.

Physical 2

Human 2

Local names

(05 marks)

- (c) The relationship between relief and land use activities in the area should be clearly brought out. *e.g. - Prevalence of Boulders and rocks related to quarrying
- hilly areas / centre high at Kaimosi town and Western
of Wagangai forest for* *for* *(05 marks)*
- NB:** Both relief and land use activities must have local names and directions.
- Physical features, may four (4) well described with score max 4.*

04

- (d) Recommendations should be explained to bring out the possible solutions to the problem or an improvement in the land use activity.

Recommendations may lie in line with;

- Land shortages
- Pollution
- Urban problems such as thefty, poor garbage disposal, traffic congestion, unemployment, land disputes etc.
- Solutions to the urban problems are the required recommendations.

-
-
-
-
-

- one must clearly spell out the recommendations.

Any 2 x 1 = (02 marks)

(15 marks)

SECTION B

4. (a) (i) Percentage of land area under woodland in Kenya
 $= 100\% - (14.1 + 38.6 + 93 + 11.4 + 8.3)\%$
 $= 100\% - 81.7\%$
 $= 18.3\%$ *100 - 81.5* *✓* (01 mark)
 $\approx 18.5\%$
- (ii) Percentage land area under swamps in Uganda
 $= 100\% - (29.3 + 26.5 + 15.3 + 10.5 + 5.4)\%$
 $= 100\% - 87\%$
 $= 13\%$ *✓* (01 mark)
- (iii) Actual land area under dry bush and thickets in Tanzania
 $= 100\% - (28.1 + 39.4 + 10.3 + 2.7 + 3.2)\%$
 $= 100\% - 83.7\%$
 $= 16.3\%$ *✓* *04 mks*
- $= 16.3\% \times 214,000 \text{ km}^2$
 $= \left(\frac{16.3}{100} \times 214,000\right)$
 $= 34,882 \text{ km}^2$ *✓* (2marks)

(b) Calculations of the pie chart

$$\text{Forest } \frac{29.3 \times 360^\circ}{100} = 105.48^\circ$$

$$\text{Woodland } \frac{26.5 \times 360^\circ}{100} = 95.4^\circ$$

$$\text{Dry bush & thickets } \frac{15.3 \times 360^\circ}{100} = 55.08^\circ$$

$$\text{Swamps } \frac{13 \times 360^\circ}{100} = 46.8^\circ$$

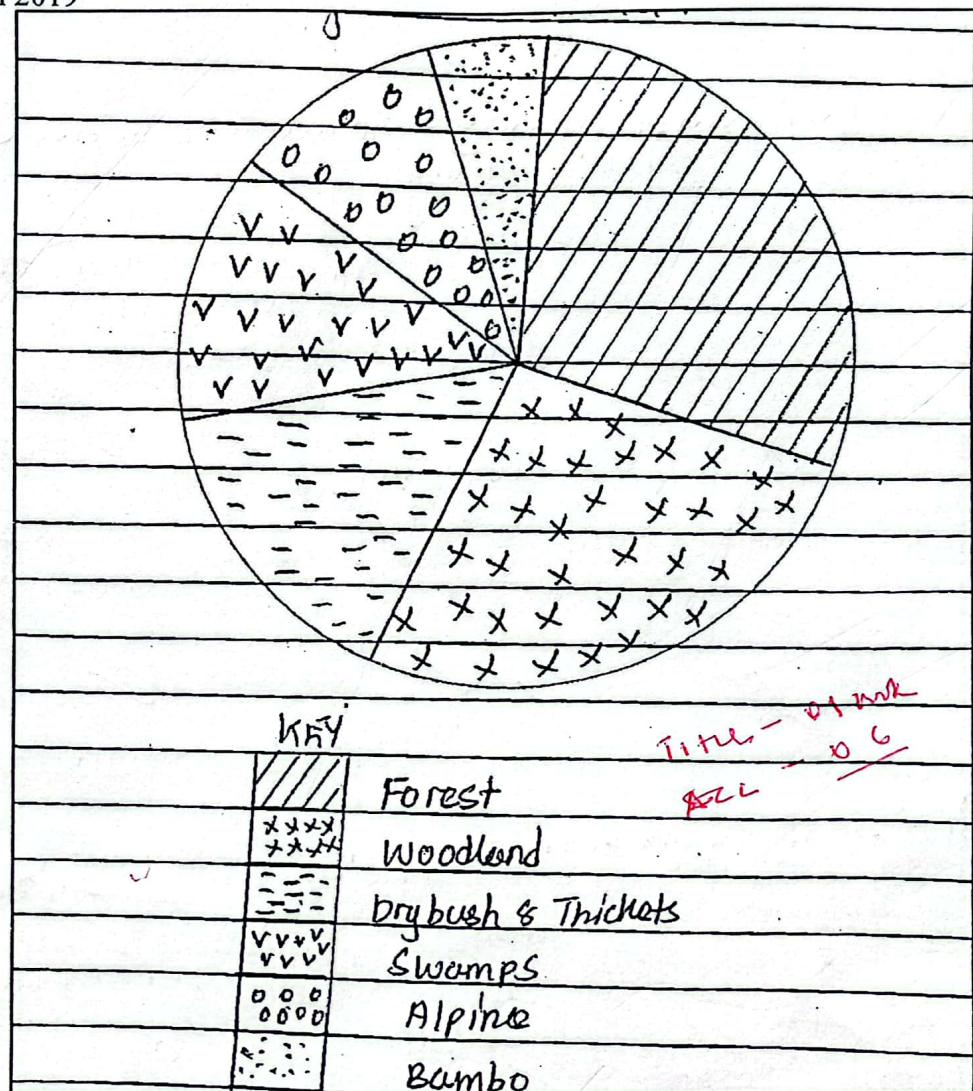
$$\text{Alpine } \frac{10.5 \times 360^\circ}{100} = 36^\circ$$

$$\text{Bambo } \frac{5.4 \times 360^\circ}{100} = 19.44^\circ$$

METHODS

WT 07

A Pie chart showing relative importance of various natural vegetation cover in Uganda in 2019



NB: Where a candidate gives either the degrees or percentages, award marks for an accurate pie chart.

Legend

(8 marks)

08

- (c) Factors for the growth of natural vegetation in East Africa (Explained)
- Climate where by heavy reliable rainfall supports growth of forests, moderate rainfall supports growth of woodland & low rainfall supports growth of dry bush.
 - Areas with deep fertile & well drained soils favour growth of forest, areas are of moderately fertile soils favour growth of dry bush
 - Well drained areas are dominated with ^{which} forest & savannah vegetation, while areas with permanent & stagnant water ^{support} growth of swamp vegetation.
- influenced*
- Biotic factors as areas with pests scare away settlement hence growth of forests while areas without pests attract settlement leading to savannah grasslands.
 - Altitude as areas of low altitudes favour the growth of forests, Mangrove forests & savannah vegetation while montane forests Bambo, heath & moorland grow in high altitude areas.
 - Human activities like settlement, agriculture have led to clearing of forested areas turning them into grasslands ~~or so~~ while in areas engaged in afforestation & re-afforestation have led to growth of forests.
 - *hort policy of gazetting forest areas*
 - *steep slopes have led to Affore, mountain*
 - *coastal areas mangrove*
 - *low lying areas bushy rain forest*
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -

code 1A
Any 3 points explained x 2 marks
Point identification = 01 mark
Explanation = 01 mark

- (d) Outline the effects of Natural vegetation destruction on the climate of East Africa?
- Decline in rainfall totals received which affects crop growth.
 - Increase in micro temperatures of the area hence high evaporation rates.
 - Increase in the speed of wind causing wind erosion and destruction of infrastructures like houses.
 - Increased drought hence shortage of food.
 - Occurrence of floods since plant cover is reduced.
 - Decline of level of cloud cover hence less rains.

*DUE MARCH
FOR COUNTRY ID*

04 m
(03 marks)

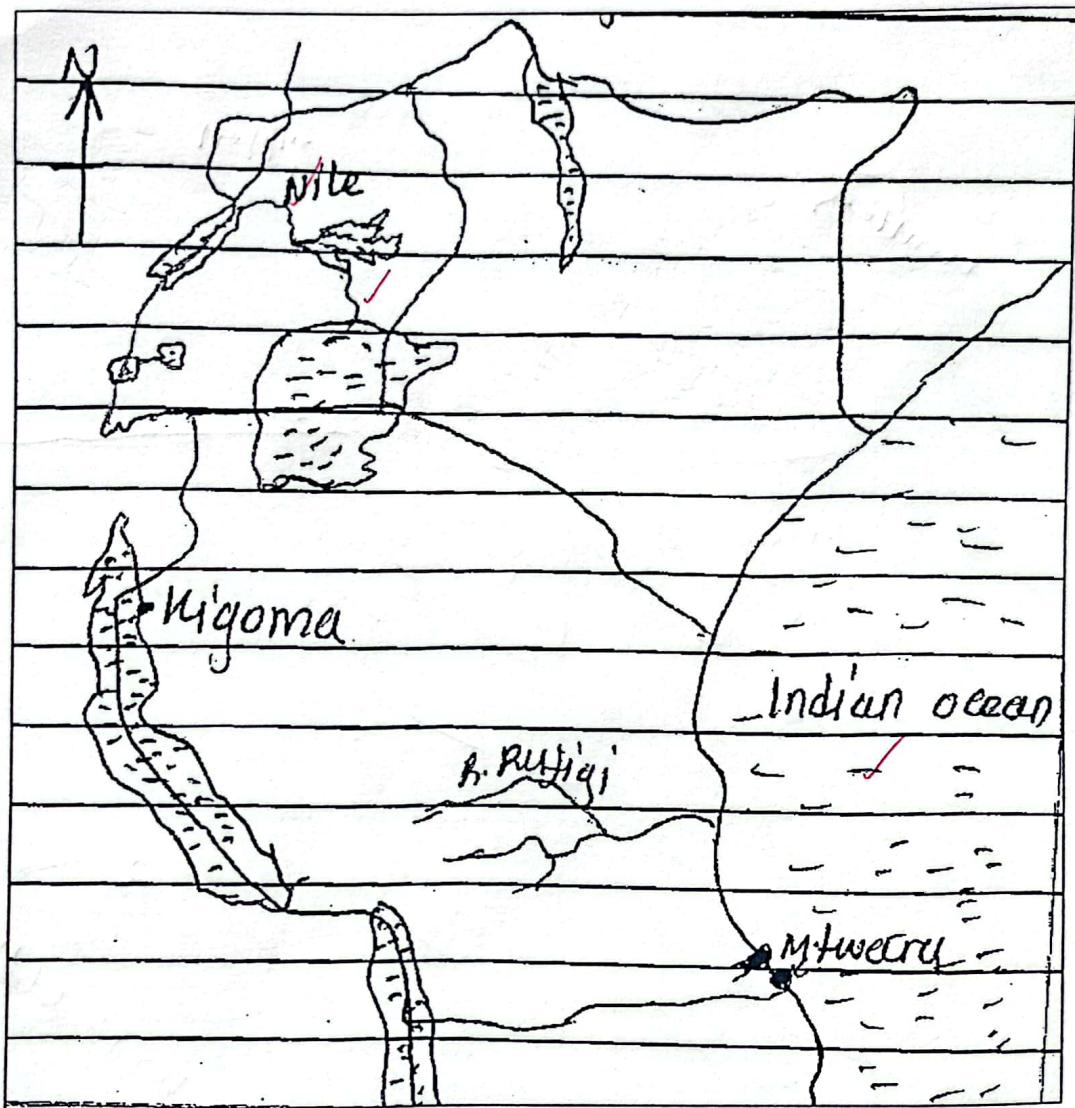
20

1 m - 1 identification

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3 m - outlined point

5. (a) A sketch map of East Africa showing Rivers Nile & Rufiji, Fishing ports Mtwa and Kigoma and Indian Ocean.



(b) (i) – Long lining - Trawling - Purse seining - Drift netting

(ii) Describe any two method of ~~reserving~~ fish commonly used in East Africa
Smoking

- This involves use of wood fire. ~~fire wood~~
- Locally made ovens are used with a wire mesh on top and fire is lit from below.
- The fish are placed on the wire mesh covered with banana leaves.
- The smoke from firewood underneath dries the fish.
- The big fish are first opened or chopped into pieces for easy smoking.
-
-
-
-

Salting

- Removing the industries *techniques*
- Splitting / opening the fish
- Applying salt
- Putting the fish under the sun today. *dry*
-
- *53 543217*
-

Curing | canning

* *sun drying*

Freezing

- Cleaning
- Putting the fish into a refrigerator / ice blocks to freeze.
-

Deep frying. Clear

*Remove waters
Dip in hot cooking oil*

(6 marks)

(c) Physical factors which have favoured fishing in East Africa (Describe)

- Presence of a variety of fish species of commercial value.
- Presence numerous fishing grounds e.g. lakes, swamps etc
- Indented coastlines for port development.
- Abundant planktons for fish to feed on.
- Shallow continental shelf for fish breeding *fire wood*
- Numerous tropical rainforest for boat making. *natural*
- *cool water temp for fish breeding & metabolism*
- *water pollution due to dumping*
-
-
-

(04 marks)

(d) Problems caused by fishing on the physical environment of East Africa.

- Clearance of forest vegetation to make boats & get firewood.
- Air pollution due to fumes from boat engines.
- Depletion of fish due to overfishing. *In this climate*
- *Contamination of water by the wastes from engines*
- *Water pollution*
- *Destruction of swamps / wetland to set up ports / Fish farms*
-
-
-

(03 marks)

TOTAL = 20MARKS

6. (a) Primary industries are those known as extractive industries which produce goods in their raw form.

(01 mark)

Secondary industries are those which convert / process raw materials or goods into finished goods.

(01 mark)

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(b) (i) Industrial centres in East Africa

Uganda;

Jinja
Kampala
Mbarara
Tororo
Kasese etc

Kenya;

Nairobi
Nakuru
Eldoret
Kitale
Kisumu etc

Tanzania

Dar-es-salam
Tabora
Tanga
Mtewara
Dodoma etc

~~NB Distribute major towns one country~~

Any 3 industrial centres in E. Africa

= 3 x 1 mark

03 marks

(ii) Industries found in each industrial centres in b(i) above
Nairobi

- Chemical industries
- Engineering industries
- Textile industries
- Paper and pulp
- Food processing
-
-
-
- etc.

Jinja

- Textile industries
- Paper and Pulp
- Engineering
- Food processing
- Breweries
- Fish processing
-
-
-
-
- etc

Q 1 mark

Dar-es-salaam

- Fuel refineries
- Engineering
- Pulp and paper
- Food processing
- Pharmaceuticals
- Chemical industries

- Cement industries
- Textile industries
- Car Assembly
-
-
-
- etc.

Kampala

- Food processing
- Textile industries
- Breweries
- Chemical industries
- Engineering industries
- Fish processing
-
-
-
- etc.

Any 2 industries found in each industrial center

x 3 marks

06 marks

NB: Industries cut a cross in E. African industrial centres except for oil refineries located at the coast.

(c) Factors for development of Industries in East Africa (explained)

- Abundant raw materials used in various industries for production of goods.
- Constant power supply to run machines.
- Constant water supply for mixing raw materials, cooling engines and as a raw material.
- Efficient transport network for movement of goods and raw materials to and from industries.
- Cheap labour force both skilled and unskilled to work in the industries.
- Ready market for selling of industrial products.
- Supportive government policy to attract of foreign investors.
- Modern technology used in the raw material processing.
- Relatively political stability to provide security and stable markets
- Large capital to buy machinery and pay workers.
- High level of entrepreneurship to set up business.
- Intensive research to improve on quality of goods and widen the market
- etc

Any 3 factors explained x 2 pts

= 06 marks

(d) Problems resulting from industrial development in East Africa.

- Pollution of environment in form of air, water, noise and land.
- Increased rural-urban migration leading to development of slums.
- Shortage of land for expansion of industries.

- Deforestation through destruction of natural vegetation cover to set up industries.
- Displacement of people during industrial establishment and expansion.
- Profit repatriation due to foreign ownership.
- Increased industrial accidents leading to loss of lives
- Labour strikes due to little and unreliable pay.
- etc.

HB should be a meaningful statement

Any 6 problems identified x 1

= 06 marks

20 marks

7. (a) (i) Inland ports A - Kigoma

B - Mwanza

(ii) Airports 1 - Arusha

2 - Dar-es-salaam

(iii) Transport routes 4 - Dar-es-salaam highway

5 - Tazara / Tanzan railway

*Dar - Jabor - mwanza,
Dar - mwanza,*

(b) Factors influencing the distribution of roads and railway transport network in East Africa. (06 marks)

- Steep slopes and highlands have discouraged the construction of roads and railway lines.
- Areas of little and limited economic activities have discouraged road & railway construction.
- Areas of dense vegetation cover discourage construction of roads and railway lines.
- Water logged areas limit roads and railway construction.
- Large water bodies such as lakes hinder construction of road and railway networks.
- Gently sloping areas/ plains/ plateaus encourage construction of road and railway networks.
- Areas of heavy agricultural productivity attract construction of dense road and railway systems.
- Areas rich in mineral resources have attracted dense network of roads & railways.
- Urban and commercial Centres have attracted construction of road and railway systems.
- Supportive government policies have encouraged road and railway construction.
- Availability of adequate capital has led to construction of roads and railway routes.

*Factor described
1st be 2nd*

3 X 2 =

3 points well described x 3marks = 06 marks

- (c) Role of transport network to the development of Tanzania (Explain)
- Open up areas that were originally remote to access social services.
 - Promote internal & international trade through transportation of imports & exports.
 - They facilitate transportation of raw materials for industrial growth.
 - They led to development of urban centres to promote trade and movement of goods people & services.
 - They help in promotion of regional cooperation for trade and political friendship.
 - Facilitate exploitation of natural resources for growth & development.
 - Promote of tourists movement coming ^{into} the country ^{foreign} exchange for ^{visiting} infrastructural development.
 - They promote diversification of the economy through industrial, agricultural & mineral exploitation

1d - 02 marks
sd - 02 marks
2x 2 = 04

Any 2 points well explained

Role must be brought out to earn ex

- (d) Factors limiting the effectiveness in utilizing road transport in East Africa.
- Narrowness of roads that limits easy movement of vehicles & goods.
 - Impassable roads in the wet season delay delivery of goods & services
 - Traffic jam slows down delivery and movement of goods and people.
 - High fuel costs make road transport costly
 - Swampy vegetation and valleys increase the cost of road construction.
 - Encroachment on road reserves limit expansion of road systems.
 - Corrupt officials carryout shoddy works and roads get damaged very fast.
 - Land tenure system make road expansion and construction difficult.
 - Gazetting of wild conservation areas & wetlands limit road construction in reserve areas.

4x1

Any 3 points

END