

MATIGO EXAMINATIONS BOARD

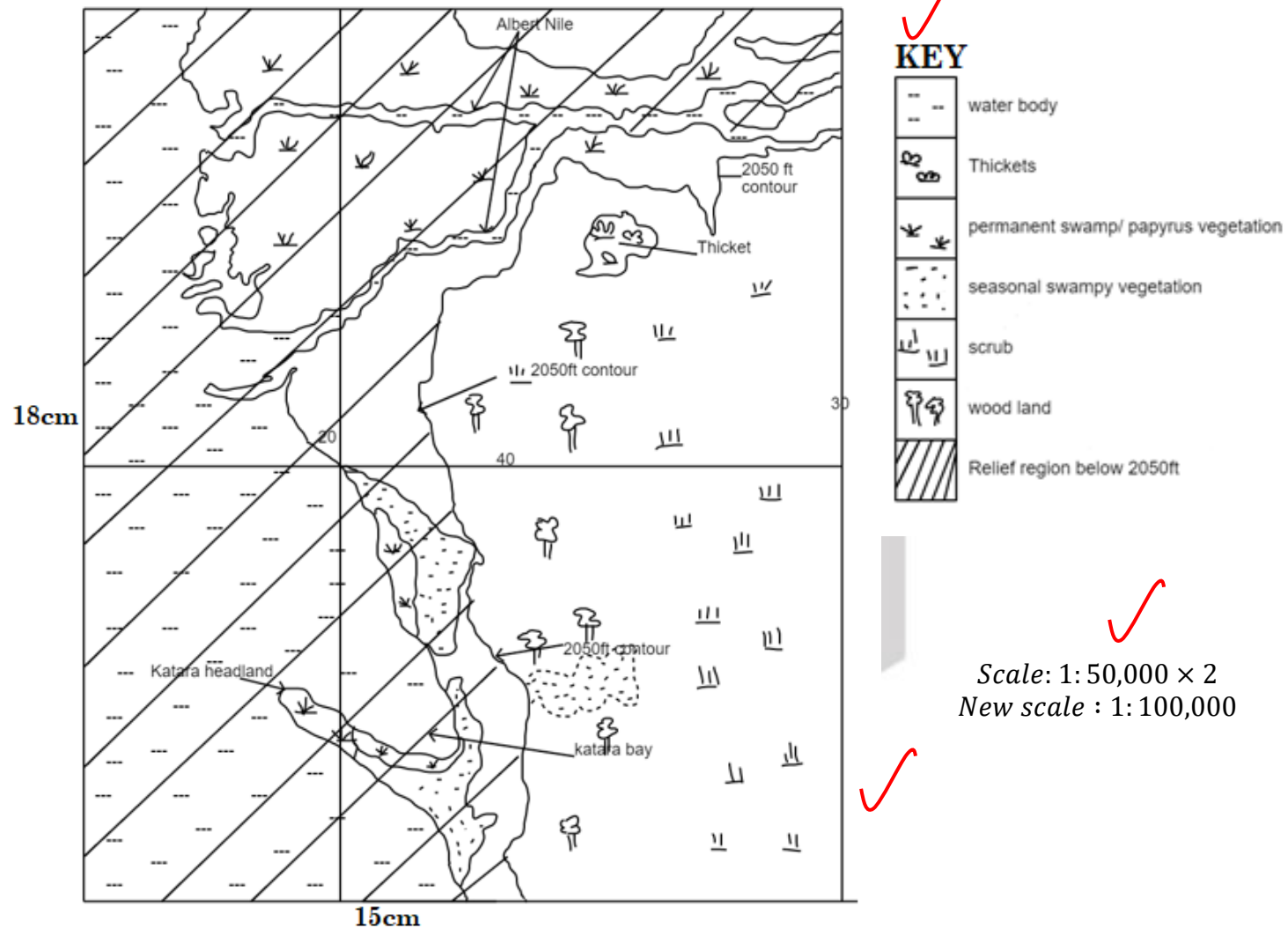


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GEOGRAPHY
MARKING GUIDE 2023
PAPER 1

Qn	Answer	Marks																																																												
	<div><div>PART I</div><div>OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS</div><table><tr><td>1</td><td>A</td><td>11</td><td>C</td><td>21</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>B</td><td>12</td><td>C</td><td>22</td><td>A</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>D</td><td>13</td><td>C</td><td>23</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>A</td><td>14</td><td>B</td><td>24</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>A</td><td>15</td><td>C</td><td>25</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>A</td><td>16</td><td>D</td><td>26</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>A</td><td>17</td><td>D</td><td>27</td><td>A</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>B</td><td>18</td><td>D</td><td>28</td><td>D</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>B</td><td>19</td><td>C</td><td>29</td><td>A</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>D</td><td>20</td><td>D</td><td>30</td><td>B</td></tr></table></div>	1	A	11	C	21	B	2	B	12	C	22	A	3	D	13	C	23	C	4	A	14	B	24	B	5	A	15	C	25	C	6	A	16	D	26	B	7	A	17	D	27	A	8	B	18	D	28	D	9	B	19	C	29	A	10	D	20	D	30	B	30
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	PART II MAPWORK																																																													
1(a)(i) (ii)	Katara Secondary trigonometrical ground station. 233345	02 marks																																																												
(b)	Average height of Bulisa map extract $= \frac{2050ft + 2150ft}{2}$ $= \frac{4200}{2}$ $= 2100ft$	02 marks																																																												

- (c) A reduced map of Bulisa map extract by scale factor 2 showing vegetation types, the Albert, Katara bay and headland and relief region below 2050ft.



MI
: 02 marks

Vegs
: 02 marks

Albert Nile
: 01 mark

Katara bay
: 01 mark

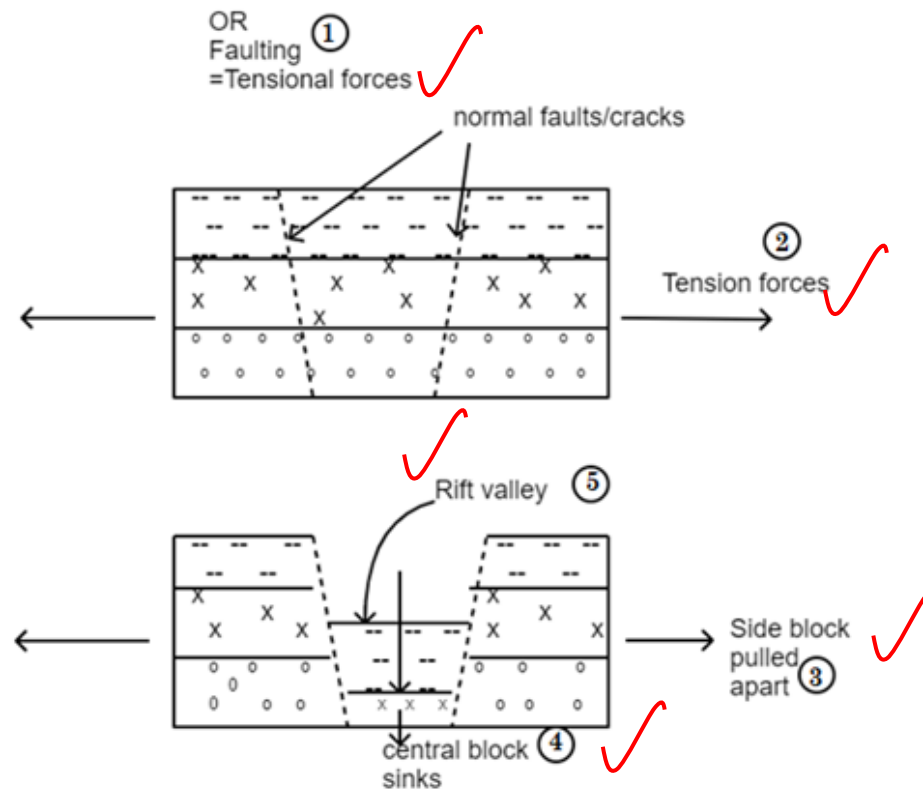
Katara
headland
: 01mark

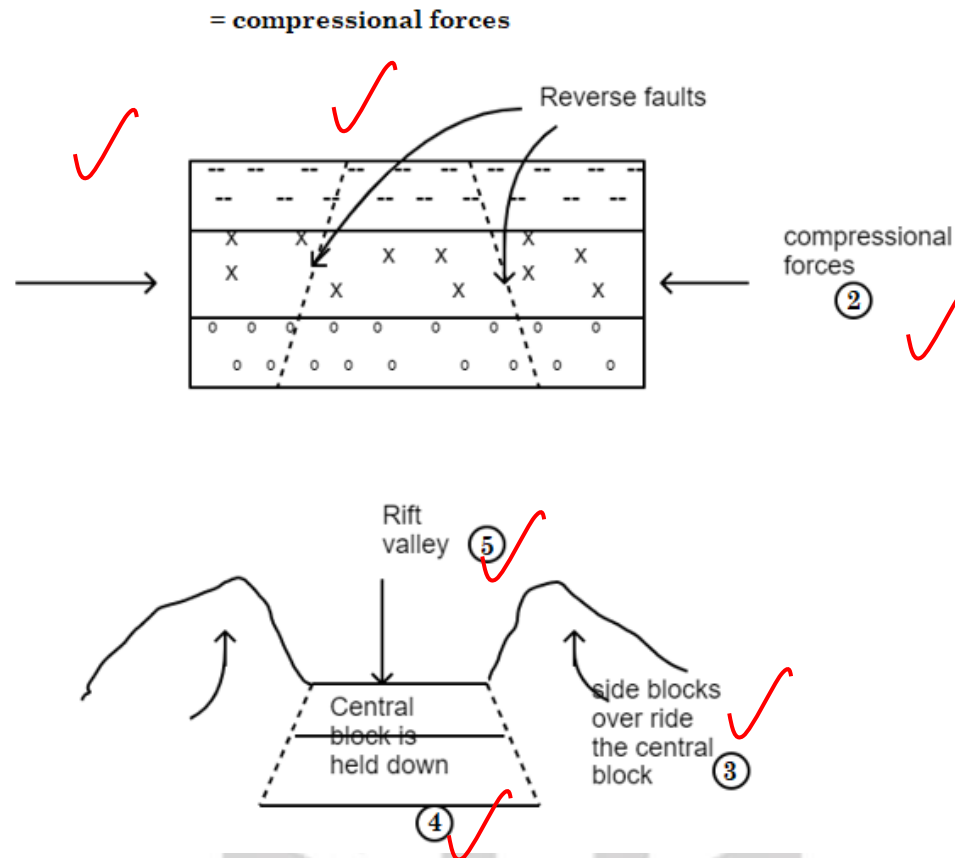
Relief
region
below
: 01mark

- d(i) Process of formation of relief region below 2050ft.
- Relief region is a rift valley floor.
 - Formed out of the process of faulting.
 - Resulting from the processes of either compression or tension.
 - After primary faulting, which resulted into formation of the rift valley, this formed the flat area from the lake rising Eastwards up to the relief region with contour line 2050ft.
 - The area occupied by Lake Albert is also below contour 2050ft. And this region is a depression formed after secondary faulting on the rift valley floor.
 - This was due to tensional forces pulling the land apart.
 - Different land blocks were created and the central block sunk deeper creating a graben that was late filled with water either from rain or rivers to fill up the depression to form a rift valley lake (Lake Albert).

Max 3
marks

(d)(i)





NB:

Only explanation given, candidate scores a max. of 03 marks

Only illustrations given, candidate scores a maximum of 03 marks

illustration + description, candidate scores a maximum of 04 marks.

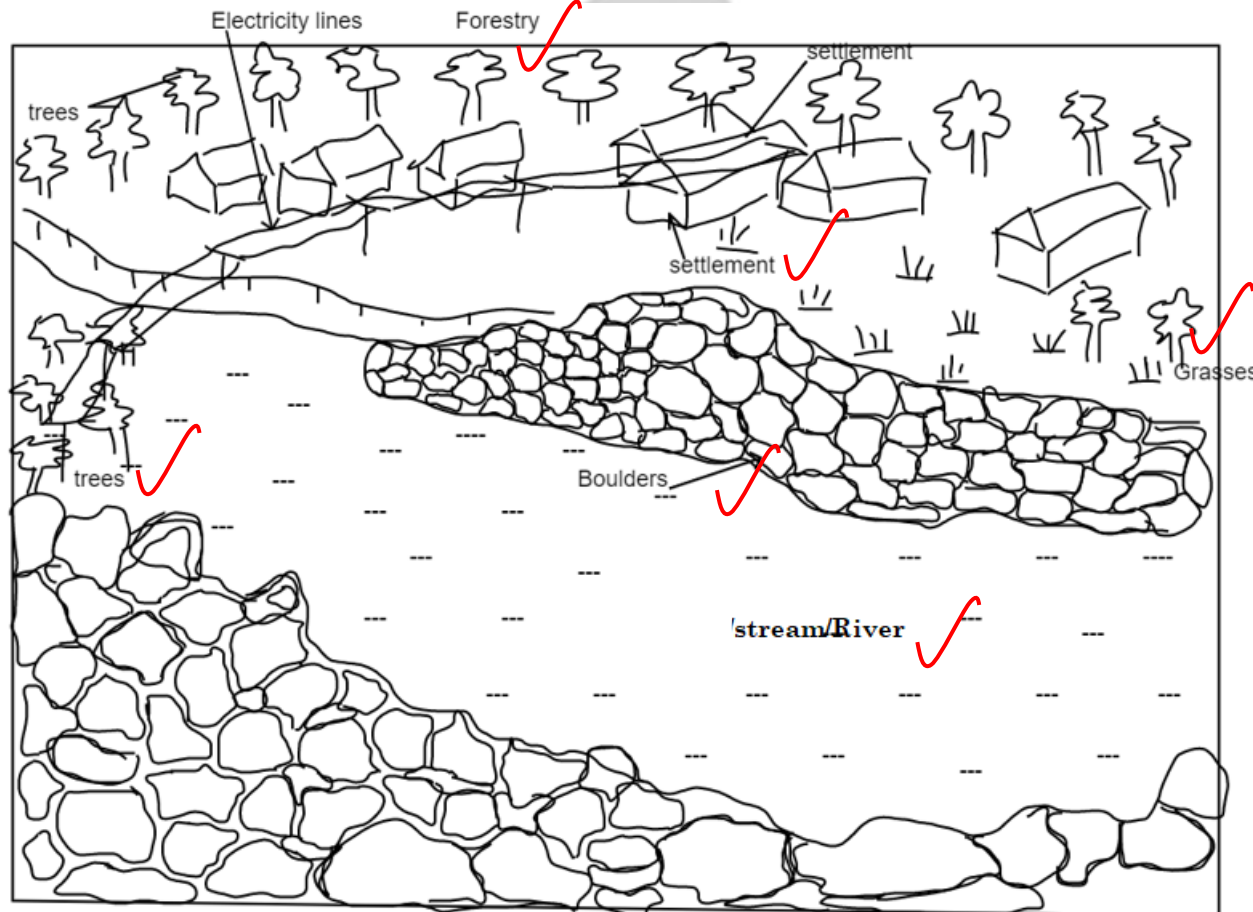
- (ii)
- Water pirates who attack fishermen on Lake Albert.
 - There are strong storms and winds which capsize the water vessels.
 - Faulting water levels which hinder fishing activities.
 - There are floating vegetation which disrupt movement and fishing activities on the lake.
 - Hot temperatures due to location in the Rift valley zone. Which lead to high evaporation rates limiting crop growth due to dry conditions.
 - Some parts of the lake are shallow which limit movement.
 - Water pollution due to fishing activities at Wanseko landing site and oil spills at Katara steamer landing.

Any 4 points
× 1 mark
= 04 marks

- There are dangerous wild animals, both in water bodies, swampy vegetation and Murchison falls National Park which attack and kill people.
- Flooding of the lake shores and river banks of Lake Albert and Albert Nile which discourage settlement especially at Wanseko landing site.
- Insecurity due to ADF rebels which disrupt economic activities.
- Silting of Albert Nile mouth in the Pearson channel which limit movement and fishing activities.
- Unreliable rainfall received in the area affect crop production.
- Shortage of surface water in the distant areas from the lake for human/Animal consumption.
- These areas are prone to earth quakes/tremors which limit settlement and transport.

Total marks
= 20 marks

2(a) A land scape sketch of the area showed in the photograph showing; boarders, water body, vegetation types and settlement.



Settlement:
01 mark

Vegetation:
02 marks

Boulders:
01 mark

Water body:
01 mark

Land use
types:
02 marks

Total
= 07
marks

(b)	<p>Characteristics of the stream.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stream is found in the youthful stage of the river. • There are coarse materials in the channel. • Water flows at a fast speed. • The stream carries dirty water. • The stream gradient is steep. • River flows in a turbulent form. • The major work of the river is erosion. • Vertical erosion is common. • The river carries dirty water. • Less water in the channel etc. 	<p>Any 4 points × 1 mark = 04 marks</p>
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent flooding leads to destruction of settlement and cropland. • Frequent river cut bust destroys roads and bridges and cuts off movement. • Heavy rainfall received in the area causes severe soil erosion. • Severe soil erosion on hill sides leads to loss of soil fertility. • Heavy rainfall in the area leads to landslides which cause death. • Frequent floods cuts off families. • Banks of the river is a breeding places for vectors like mosquitoes and snails causing diseases which affect the people. • Flooding and landslides break down power supply in the area. • There is frequent silting of the low lands limits movement etc. 	<p>Any 3 points well explained × 2 = 06 marks</p>
(d)	<p>Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kilembe mines (Kasese). • Bulambuli. • Bududda. • Sironko. • Bundibugyo. • Mbale. <p>Reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a river / stream with boulders. • Forested area. • Developed permanent settlements. <p>NB: Correct area + wrong reasons. (✓) Wrong area + correct reason. (✗) Correct area + correct reason. (✓)</p>	<p>Area 01</p> <p>Reason 01</p>

	FIELD WORK	
3(a)(i)	<p>The topic stated showed the geographical and clearly stated showing.</p> <p>WHAT was studied and WHERE the study took place.</p> <p><u>WHAT</u> – 01 mark</p> <p><u>WHERE</u> – 01 mark</p>	02 marks
(ii)	<p>The objectives stated should be related to the topic of study, should be Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Time bound (SMART) and should be stated using appropriate term e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out. • To identify. • To discover. <p>Do not award marks for a candidate who has used phrases like.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know. • To understand. • To appreciate. • To see etc. <p>NB: The farm should be a small farm, i.e</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock farm • Fish farm (pond). • Bee farming. • Crop farm (can be single crop on a farm). • Piggery farm. • Goat farm. • Rabbit farm. • Livestock farm. <p>Accept names of the farm in form of;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> People's names i.e Mukasa's poultry farm. Village names i.e Mpendo farm. Abbreviations i.e ABC farm. 	Any 2 × 1 = 02 marks

Etc.

NB: Local

es
amps
asses
ls
sed area/gentle slopes
ep slopes

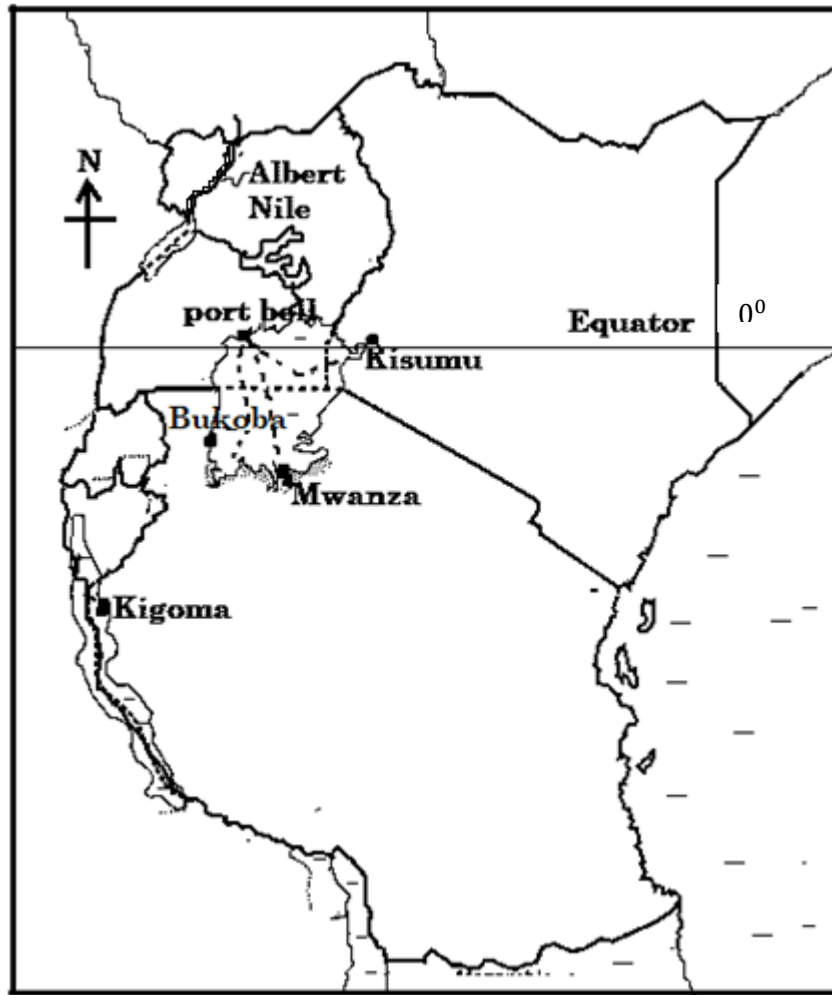
tle, boundary, compass direction.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship must be bought out with local names and directions where they are located as proof for carrying out field work study. Relationship without place name = 0 marks 	
(d)	<p>Recommendation to the management of the area of study:</p> <p>Recommendation must be solutions to the problems faced and future prospects of the area of study; i.e</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Injecting in more capital</u> to <u>boost production</u>. <u>Buying of neighboring</u> areas to <u>expand area of operation</u>. <u>Employing more skilled labour</u> to <u>improve on the quality of production</u>. <u>Market research</u> to <u>widen the market</u> where farm produce is sold. <u>Buying a stand by generator</u> to <u>have a reliable power source</u>. <u>Introducing better breeds</u> to <u>improve on the quality of produce</u>. <u>Constant Vaccination, spraying to control pests and diseases</u> on a farm. <u>Fencing off the area</u> to cut <u>off intruders</u> on the farm. <u>Carrying out stock taking</u> to <u>establish expenses</u> (income + expenditure) <u>Application of fertilizers</u> to <u>boost production</u>. <u>Digging on underground water</u> source to <u>check on water scarcity</u>. Proper disposal of wastes on the farm to improve on hygiene and sanitation. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>ease transportation</u> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Buying/acquiring a vehicle</u> to of the raw material produce and workers on the farm. etc. <p>NB: solution must be attached to the problem to earn a mark.</p>	<p>Any 3 × 1 = 03 marks</p>

P.T.O

SECTION B

4(a) Sketch map of East Africa showing the equator, ferry routes, Navigation rivers, and inland ports.



Equator 01 mark
 Ferry routes – 02 marks
 Navigable river system – 01mark
 ports – 02 marks
 M.I = 02 marks

NB: mark features in their relative positions.

KEY

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| | Water bodies |
| | Navigable river System |
| | Inland ports |
| | Ferry routes |

08 marks

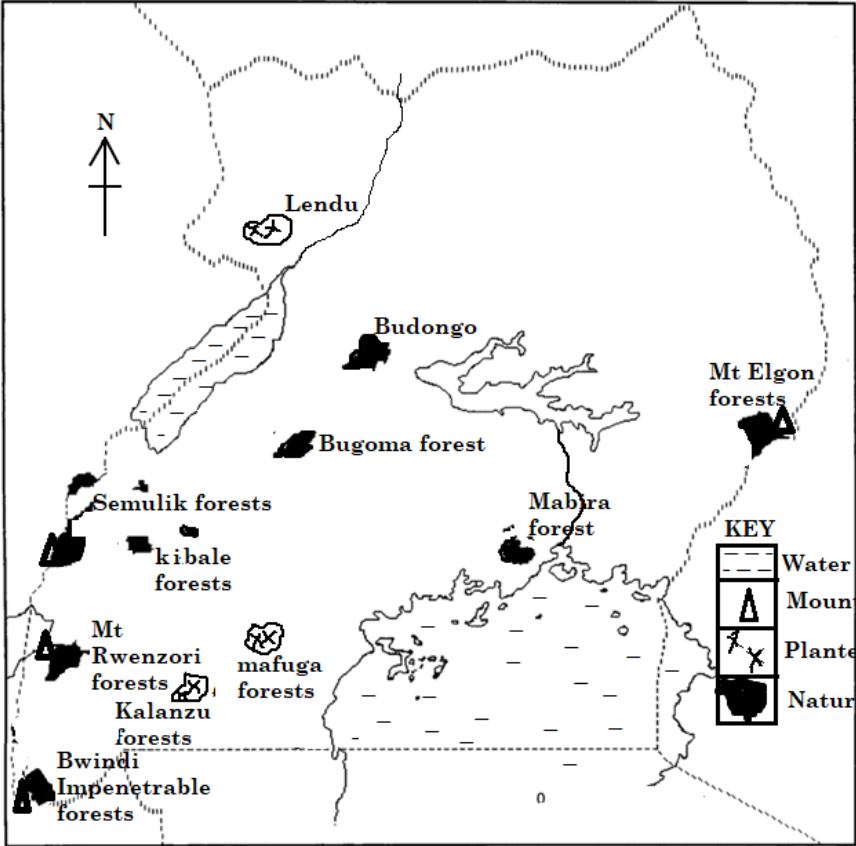
(b) Factors which have influenced the distribution of transport systems (explained)

- Steep slopes and highland relief have discouraged the construction of roads and railway lines.
- Areas of little and limited economic activities have discouraged road and railway construction.
- High density of roads and railway lines are built in densely populated areas.
- Areas of dense forest have discourage construction of roads and railway lines.

02 × Any
 3 points

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Water logged areas limit road and railway construction.</i> • <i>Large water bodies such as lakes hinder construction of roads and railway system.</i> • <i>Unfavourable government policies discourage road and railway construction.</i> • <i>Gently sloping areas/plains/plateaus and low lands have encouraged construction of Airports, railway lines and roads.</i> • <i>Areas of heavy agricultural productivity attract construction of dense roads and railway system.</i> • <i>Urban and commercial centres attract construction of roads, railways system and air transport.</i> • <i>Areas rich in mineral have attracted high densities of roads and railway systems.</i> • <i>Industrial establishment have attracted construction of road and railway systems.</i> • <i>Fishing villages, fishing land sites, ports, have attracted road, railway and water ports for steamers/ferries.</i> • <i>Favourable government policies have encouraged the road, railway, Air and water transport systems. etc.</i> • <i>Availability of adequate capital has encouraged construction of transport systems.</i> <p style="text-align: right;"> <i>point identification – 01 mark</i> <i>point Explanation – 01 mark</i> </p>	= 06 marks
(c)	<p>Factors limiting the use of water transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of many rapids and falls in rivers make navigation difficult. • Flooding of landing sites, ports, steamer, landing sites limit docking of water vessels. • Invasion of the landing sites and ports by the water weeds cutoff landing sites. • Congestion of the ports, landing sites slow down the movement of water vessels to land and off load cargo and people. • Presence of floating vegetation (suds) floating islands disrupt effective movement of water vessels. • Frequent breakdown of steamers on lake limits effective use of water vessels. • High cost of fuels make movement of boats, motor boats, ferries and ships expensive. • High cost of building and maintaining ports and piers make water transport difficult. • Encroachment on the port and pier land reserves limit expansion and construction of feeder roads and railway system difficult are costly. • Corrupt official who carryout shoddy port/pier rehabilitation/ maintainace more expensive. • Presence of many rock islands and outcrops hinder the use of lakes and rivers in the transport sector. • Presence of dangerous aquatic animals scare the people using water bodies in terms of navigation. • Fluctuating levels of the rivers limit effective use of river transport. • Limited capital to build, rehabilitate and upgrade landing site, piers and ports discourage their effective utilization during water transport. etc. 	<p style="text-align: right;"> <i>Any</i> <i>4 points</i> <i>× 1 mark</i> <i>= 04 marks</i> </p>

(d)	<p>Contribution of the transport sector to East Africa countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They <i>open up areas that were originally</i> remote to <i>development</i>. • They <i>promote internal and international trade</i> through <i>transportation of, inputs imports, exports, investors and workers</i>. • They <i>facilitate transportation of raw materials for industrial growth</i>. • They lead to growth of urban centres that bring services nearer to people to develop the region. • They promote regional cooperation to bring about peace and harmony. • They help in the exploitation of natural resources such as minerals. • They <i>promote movement of tourists</i> bringing in foreign exchange for <i>infrastructural development</i>. • They <i>promote diversification of the economy</i> through <i>industrialization, Agriculture, mineral exploitation and Trade</i>. • <i>Promote movement of administrative personnel, Agricultural advisors, to govern regions and monitor, Educate and Evaluate development.</i> <p>NB: a contribution must be brought out to earn a mark A tick is placed on the contribution.</p>	<p><i>Any</i> <i>04 × 1 point</i> <i>= 04 marks</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">P.T.O</p>	

5(a)	<p>Map of Uganda showing three natural forests, two planted forests.</p> 	<p><i>Natural forests</i> : 03 marks</p> <p><i>Planted forests</i> : 02 marks</p>
(b)	<p>Factors that have influenced the distribution of natural forests in Uganda. Described</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas which <i>receive heavy rainfall</i> of over 1300mm per annum <i>encourage the growth of a thick natural vegetation.</i> • Areas with moderate rainfall ranging between 1000 – 1300mm receive moderate rainfall which encourage growth of patches of natural forests. • Well drained fertile soils favours the growth of thick natural vegetation. • Poorly drained soils with thin/skeletal soils discourage growth of natural forests. • <i>Areas around the equator/ latitudinal location</i> receive heavy rainfall <i>encourage growth of thick natural forest.</i> • <i>Areas located a distance away from the equator</i> receive low rainfall totals which <i>discourage natural forest growth.</i> • Favourable government policies through conservation practices encourage the growth and existence of natural forests. 	<p><i>Any 3 points</i> <i>× 2 marks</i> <i>= 06 marks</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavourable government policies of cleaning forests for other economic activities lead to destruction of natural forest reserves. • Presence of many pests and diseases discourage growth of natural forests. • Areas with <i>no/few pests and diseases</i> encourage growth of natural forests. • Areas with <i>no/few pests and diseases</i> encourage growth and existence of natural forests. • <i>A lot of Man's activities</i> such as lumbering, charcoal burning, industrialization, mining or forest reserves etc. discourage existence and growth of natural vegetation. • <i>Areas of low altitude between 1800 – 2000m</i> above sea level encourage the growth of montane forests. Etc. <p style="text-align: right;"> <i>Point identification – 01 mark</i> <i>Point description – 01 mark</i> <i>02 × 3 points = 06 marks</i> </p>	
(c)	<p>Explain the importance of the forest sector to the people of Uganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lumbering of forests <i>provide timber for building and construction</i> works. • Act as <i>source of fuel</i> in form of charcoal and firewood for domestic and industrial use. • Forests help to <i>modify climate/rainfall formation</i> for growth of crops/ agriculture. • Sources of <i>herbal medicine</i> for treatment of ailments. • Forests are used for study purposes to acquire knowledge and skills to enrich researchers. • Forests are useful in recreation and leisure activities in form of nature walk. • <i>Control of soil erosion/</i> soil conservation for <i>high soil productivity</i>. • <i>Forests are sources of fruits/food</i> for growth, energy and better health. • Forests promote wildlife conservation which lead to foreign exchange earnings for infrastructural development. • <i>Forests promote tourism which employ</i> local people who earn income and use it to promote their standard of living. • Forests <i>act as catchment areas</i> for rivers providing water for domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. • Forests purify the air by using carbon dioxide for good health. • Forests <i>lead to development of industries</i> e.g. paper and saw mills to boost scholastic sector. • <i>Forestry in forest</i> encourage construction of road networks which roads are used by the local people to ease their movements etc. <p style="text-align: right;"> <i>NB; importances must be brought out to earn a mark.</i> <i>Any 3 points × 2marks = 06 marks</i> <i>point identification – 01 mark</i> <i>point explanation – 01 mark</i> </p>	<p style="text-align: right;"> <i>Any 3 points</i> <i>× 2 marks</i> <i>= 06 marks</i> </p>

(d)	<p>Factors for rapid depletion of forests in Uganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued illegal felling of trees for timber. • Clearing of forests for agricultural land/production. • High demand of wood fuel (charcoal) and firewood due to population increase. • Rapid population growth which demand more land for crop production and settlement. • Increased effects of global warming. • High demand for timber products for construction and building. • Clearing of a lot of forest cover for road construction. • Prolonged draughts which lead to natural disappearance of forest cover. • Weakened government policies on forest conservation. • Weakness of NEMA body in conservation of forest environments. • High levels of corruption amongst forest officers leading to destruction of large pieces of forests. • Insecurity especially in the Rwenzori forests due to ADF which lead to burning down large chunks of forest land. • Forest encroachment by the local people, politicians who curve out large pieces of forested land. • Floods/ increased occasional floods which destroy hectares of land under forests. <p>etc.</p>	<p>Any 3 points × 1 mark = 03 marks</p>
6(a)	<p>Tea: $\frac{11,465.34}{330,286.17} \times 360 = 12.50^\circ$</p> <p>Sugarcanes: $\frac{51,602.40}{330,286.17} \times 360 = 56.24^\circ$</p> <p>Coffee: $\frac{65,444.49}{330,286.17} \times 360 = 71.33^\circ$</p> <p>Tobacco: $\frac{121,762.96}{330,286.17} \times 360 = 132.72^\circ$</p> <p>Sisal: $\frac{15,676.44}{330,286.17} \times 360 = 17.09^\circ$</p> <p>Cloves: $\frac{64,334.54}{330,286.17} \times 360 = 70.12^\circ$</p>	<p>FOI AOI</p>

$$\text{Tea} : \frac{12.50^\circ}{360} \times 100\% = 3.47\%,$$

$$\text{Sugar cane} : \frac{56.24^\circ}{360} \times 100\% = 15.62\%$$

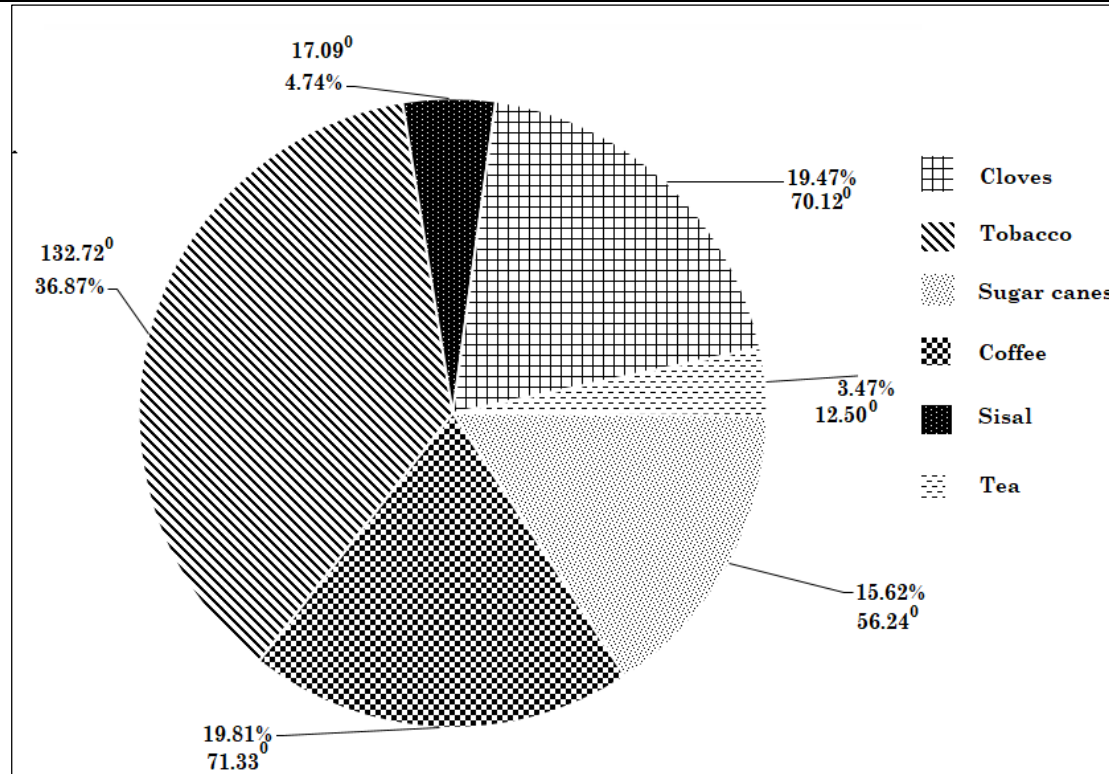
$$\text{Coffee} : \frac{71.33^\circ}{360} \times 100\% = 19.81\%$$

$$\text{Tobacco} : \frac{132.72^\circ}{360} \times 100\% = 36.87\%$$

$$\text{Sisal} : \frac{17.09^\circ}{360} \times 100\% = 4.74\%$$

$$\text{Cloves} : \frac{70.12^\circ}{360} \times 100\% = 19.47\%$$

A PIE CHART SHOWING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TANZANIA'S CROP PRODUCTION IN 2018.



NB: When one sector is wrong, at least another sector somewhere is wrong

- (b) Factors which have led to variation of crop farming in Tanzania.
- *Heavy rainfall over 1300mm annually encourages the growth of perennial crops such as tea.*
 - *Low and unreliable rainfall favours the growth of annual crops.*
 - *Well drained fertile soils encourages growth of perennial crops which require a lot of soil particles.*
 - *Areas with poorly drained soils/ skeletal soils encourage growing of annual crops.*
 - *Water logged areas encourage the growth of paddy rice crops.*
 - *High altitude regions has encouraged the growth of temperature crops such as wheat, Rye, pyrethrum, Oats, Barley and Arabic coffee especially in highland areas.*
 - *Gently sloping areas has attracted a variety of crop growing by different communities.*
 - *The impact or effect of colonial administration/ occupation were forced to grow certain crops (cash crops) such as sisal and Tobacco. Coffee and cotton and these have traditionally remained cash crop growing areas.*
 - *Attachment to tradition and culture of people has led to growing of particular crops in different areas i.e Cloves, Banana, Rice etc*

06marks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Favourable government policies</i> of opening up plantation has dictated on a type of crop to be grown in specific areas i.e plantation crops, G-nuts • <i>Nature of natural vegetation</i> has an indirect influence of crop grown in an area depending on the type of rainfall they are in. • Areas with <i>low incidences of pests and diseases</i> encourage crop production. • <i>Population distribution</i> in terms of densities encourage or discourage crop growth in an area. • The <i>level of technology</i> affects a type of crop farming in an area. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 points well explained × 2 = 06 marks point identification – 01 mark point explanation – 01 mark</p>	
(c)	<p>Describe the contribution of commercial agriculture to development of Tanzania.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces plant /sufficient food supply to the country improving on the people's diet and nutrition. • Provides many employment opportunities to the people of Tanzania as farmers, Agro – buyers, Agricultural Advisors, Agricultural supervisors, Agro-traders, Processors etc. These earn an income which improves on their standard of living. • Produces a lot of variety of raw materials for Agricultural industries i.e processing grain processing, milk processing etc. • Leads to a lot of infrastructural development especially roads and railways to transport. • A lot of Agricultural raw materials to industries that process them into finished goods and in the movement of Agricultural inputs, workers, Advisors, etc. • Source of plenty of government revenue imposed on taxes to traders, processors, and market vendors etc. which are used to provide social services in the country. • Source of a lot of foreign exchange as the Agric manufactured goods are exported, later used in settling foreign debts, buying foreign goods and developing infrastructures. • It lead to growth of many industries which use raw materials to produce goods, which produce Agric inputs for Agricultural activities in Tanzania. • Creates a good international relationship between importers of Tanzanians food crops and providers of Agric inputs which creates peace and harmony in the country. • Has led to improvement in research and tour studies to those conducting field works and studies. • Has led to a lot of urbanization in Agricultural trade leading to easy access to social services in the urban centre. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 points × 2 marks = 04 marks point identification – 01 mark Point description – 01 mark</p>	04 marks
(d)	<p>Measures that should be taken to promote agricultural sector in in East Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased agricultural education through seminars and workshops to acquire Agric knowledge. 	03 marks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Development of agricultural model farms/ demonstration farms to teach farmers better methods of farming.</i> • <i>Provision of Agricultural credit /loans to buy inputs, Agricultural modernization tools.</i> • <i>Liberalization of agricultural sector to attract foreign agricultural investors.</i> • <i>Agricultural diversification through introduction of nontraditional crops for commercial production.</i> • <i>Revival of cooperation movements/farming to boost agricultural production.</i> • <i>Stabilizing of agricultural prices and to farmers to encourage them to produce a lot of products.</i> • <i>Use of herbicides and pesticides to control pests and diseases which attack the crops.</i> • <i>Use of herbicides and pesticides to control pests and diseases which attack the crops.</i> • <i>Improving on soil fertility through use of natural and chemical fertilizers to boost production.</i> • <i>Improving on storage facilities through building of silos to store agricultural inputs and outputs.</i> • <i>Intensive research in crop varieties to boost Agric sector. etc.</i> <p>NB Candidate identifies what to be solved and gives a solution to it to earn a mark. Any 3 suggestions × 1 point</p>	
7(a)(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	<p><i>Port A: Lamu</i></p> <p><i>Water bodies: X: Indian Ocean</i> <i>Y: Turkana</i></p> <p><i>Mining centres B: Shinyanga</i> <i>C: L. magadi</i> <i>D: Tororo/Usukuru hills</i></p> <p><i>Railway line Z: Tanzara/Tazam</i></p>	1 mark each
(b)	<p>Physical factors which have favoured mining in East Africa (Described)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presence of a variety of minerals e.g. copper, limestone, gold, diamond, copper, cobalt etc to boost mining sector to be mined.</i> • <i>Many minerals appearing near the earth's surface making mining easy.</i> • <i>Presence of large mineral deposits for mineral exploitation.</i> • <i>Availability of high quality minerals ores for exploitation.</i> • <i>Thin vegetation covers in the area of mining making it to exploit and open up the area for mining.</i> • <i>Extensive/vacant land less occupied by people making it cheap to compensate the people.</i> • <i>Fairly clear/conducive weather condition to enable continued mining activity.</i> • <i>Adequate aeration in the tunnels to supply the miners with breathing air.</i> • <i>Strong rock foundation undergrounds to allow digging of mining tunnels.</i> 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of <i>adequate water from lakes and rivers</i> for processing and cleaning up minerals. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Any 2 × 2 marks well described. point identification – 01 mark point description – 01 mark</i></p>	<i>Any 2 points × marks = 04 marks</i>
(c)	<p>Explain the contribution of the mining sector to development of East Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provision of employment opportunities in the different mining processes and workers earn an income used to improve on their standard of living.</i> • <i>It has stimulated development of industries that use the minerals to produce finished goods.</i> • <i>Generation of revenue inform of taxes used to develop other sectors of the country.</i> • <i>Source of foreign exchange used to buy foreign goods and pay off foreign debts.</i> • <i>Led to development of transport sectors to ease movement of raw materials goods, workers and expatriates.</i> • <i>Promotion of international relationship with countries involved in the mining process and buying of mineral produces.</i> • <i>Improvement in the social amenities such as schools, Hospitals, Accommodation services to boost people's standard of living.</i> • <i>Helped in training of people to open up or manage their small mining centres through acquiring skills.</i> • <i>Mining sector has boosted the tourist industry through attracting foreigners to see the process of local mining this brings in foreign exchange to boost the country's infrastructure.</i> • <i>Diversification of the economy by getting alternative source of income and foreign exchange to develop other sectors.</i> • <i>Led to exploitation of other resources through research and skill development.</i> • <i>Led to growth of mining towns which bring services nearer to the local people.</i> • <i>Lead to increased research and geographical study to empower students and institutional researchers with knowledge and skills.</i> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Any 3 points × 2 marks point identification – 01 mark point explanation – 01 mark</i></p>	<i>Any 3 points × 2 = 06 marks</i>
(d)	<p>Effect of mining on the environment (outlined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of the natural vegetation to create mining ground. • Destruction of the ecosystem leading to loss of biodiversity. • Destruction of the land scape leading to bare land. • Destruction of the natural beauty due to rock excavation. • Accelerates soil erosion along steep slopes leading to loss of soil fertility. • Encourages air pollution die to dust environment created. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in rainfall totals due to disruption of the water cycle. • Poor drainage due to creation of mining ponds that creates breeding places for mosquitoes. • Mining leads to migration of wild animals due to earth tremors during rock extraction or quarrying. • Accelerates landslides due to steep slopes created. • Suffocates many microorganisms in the mining ground leading to their death etc. <p>Mark even positive effects too.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Any 3 points × 01marks point identification – 01 mark point explanation – 01 mark</i></p>	03 marks

END

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