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Page 2 of 8

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Candidate's Name
Signature
Subject Paper code / Random No. _____
Personal Number _____

(Q1)

MAP WORK

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

4

2 3 3 3 4 5

2 4

1mk.

- iii Feature found at grid reference 205403 is -

Pond / Water Reservoir / Water body 1mk
Valley dam/water dam

- ii Area covered by Papyrus Swamp

Number of full squares = 09 Award of mark

Number of half squares = 64 1 mk for method

(Full squares + half squares) 1 mk for use of scale
1 square = $1\text{km} \times 1\text{km}$ or

Total squares $\times 1\text{km}^2$

Methed Full squares $\times \frac{1}{2}$ squares Number of $\frac{1}{2}$ squares $\times \frac{1}{2}$ km^2

Scale $1\text{km} \times 1\text{km}$ 1 square $\text{km} \times \text{km}$ or

09 + 32

71 squares

Total squares $\times 1\text{km}^2$

1sq = $1\text{km} \times 1\text{km} = 1\text{km}^2$

$5f 78 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5+39 = 54$ = 1mk

Area = 44km^2 ✓ (or $404 \text{ square} \times 1\text{km}^2$)
= 44km^2

Accept the range 42-46 km^2 - 47 km^2

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 3 of 8

Do not
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Candidate's Name *-3-* Random No. _____
 Signature Personal Number _____
 Subject Paper code /

~~$$41 \text{ Squares} \times 1 \text{ km}^2 = 41 \text{ km}^2 \quad \text{2 marks}$$

Being $\rightarrow (39.5 + 2) = 42.5 \text{ km}^2$~~

Q2

~~$$\text{Full Sq} = 09$$~~

~~$$\text{Half Sq} = 7.5 =$$~~

~~$$09 + \frac{7.5}{2} \checkmark \quad \text{marks}$$~~

~~$$09 + 3.75 = 12.5 \text{ Squares}$$~~

~~$$1 \text{ square} = 1 \text{ km} \times 1 \text{ km} = 1 \text{ km}^2 \quad \text{1 mark}$$~~

~~$$12.5 \text{ Sq} \times 1 \text{ km}^2 = 12.5 \text{ km}^2 \quad \text{2 marks}$$~~

C A sketch Map of Bulisa showing Contour lines 2050 and 2100, Lake and Papyrus Swamp, all weather loose Surface, road, linear Settlement, lowlands and uplands.

Margin information is seen

P.T.O.

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Page 4 of 8

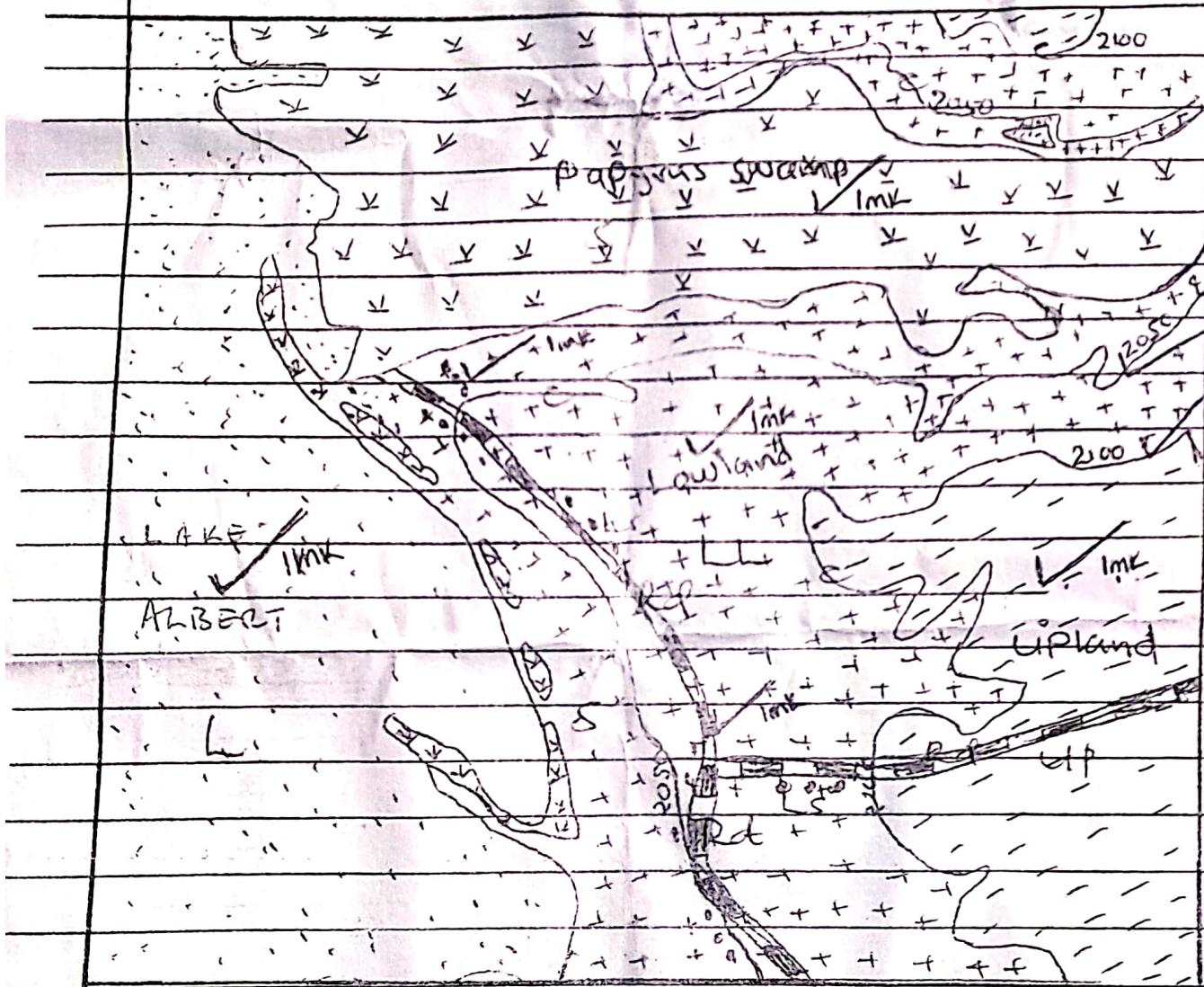
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Summary of Marks

C - Contours — 02

S - Papyrus Swamp — 01

L - Lake — 01

LL - Low-lying — 01

UP - Upland — 01

LS - Linear Settlement - 01

Rd - Road — 04

08

KEY

contour

Papyrus swamp

lake

loose surface road

linear settlement

upland

lowlying lands

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Random No.				
Personal Number				

18

Note place a tick at the end of the description and another tick at the example

d) Describing relationship between relief and communication.

- Loose surface roads are on gentle slope eg Bulisa - Paraa road, Wanseko, Ndandamine Butiaba road; Butiaba - Butiaba and Musindu road.
 - Loose surface roads are in lowlands eg Wanseko, Ndandamine, Bulisa road.
 - Loose surface road on flat land; Wanseko Bulisa to Butiaba - Musindu road.
 - Main track or Motorable are on gentle slope eg Kirama, Bukindwa, Kimoti road; Katwe, Bulisa, Kiyangi, Kitemwa road.
 - Motorable track on flat land eg Bulisa, Katwe, Kijanggi, Kitemwa road.
 - Motorable tracks on lowland eg Katwe, Bulisa, Kijanggi road.
 - Footpath on lowland eg Kisansya, Ndandamine, Kisubi. Footpath in the upland (gentle slopes) eg Bulindwa, Kimoti and Kasenye.
 - Footpath on gentle slope eg Kitemwa, Kijanggi, Kibambwa, Kasenye and Kiyangi.
 - Steamer / ferry on lowlying areas eg in Katwe.
 - Ferry across Lake Albert, headlands, basin ETC
- Correct description of relationship

Use codes



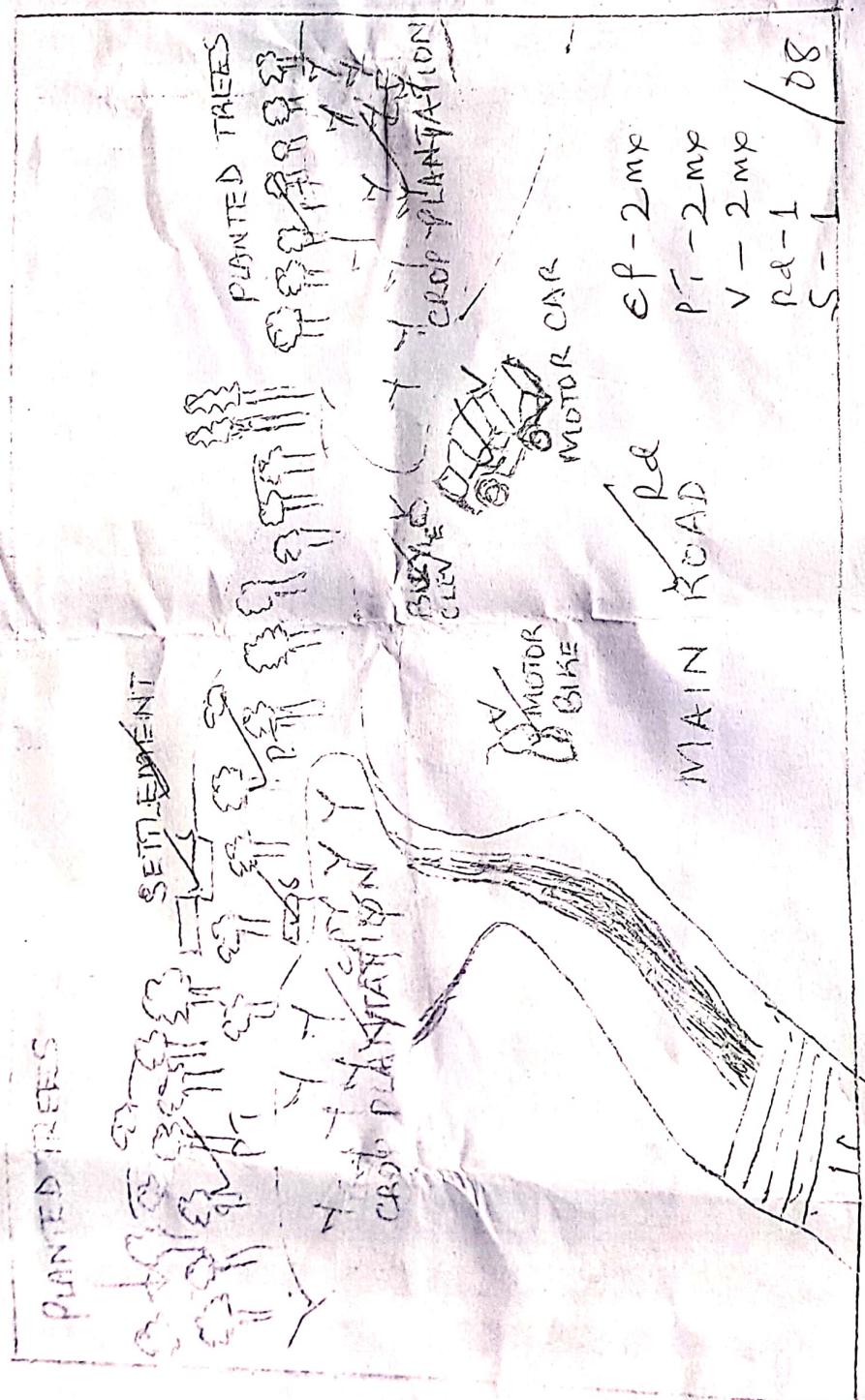
Descriptions D Biomass

Example Ex Biomass

- Loose surface roads are straight in the lowland areas eg Ndandamine, Kiyangi and Bulisa.
- Loose surface road is straight on gentle slope eg Bulisa - Paraa road.

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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
⊕ - Planted Trees

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-7-

Signature

Random No.

Subject

Paper code

Personal number

2 b) 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 provided wood fuel for burning tar used in the eas tarmacing of the road.
- 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 muriam for construction of the road
- The firm basement rock or stable ground in the foreground and middle ground has promoted road construction.
- The well drained area or slopes in the foreground and middle ground has enabled road construction

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 5 of 8

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Candidate's Name - 9 -
Signature Random No.
Subject Paper code / Personal Number

- 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 trench, forest, hilly area

NB: Any 3 x 1 03m

Points must be explained with direct or indirect evidence

Adjectives are not a must.

The thin soils in the fore + middle ground could have made it easy to be removed for road construction.

c) Naming any two sources of energy used

Wood fuel / firewood; charcoal; solar energy; Bio mass; Thermal energy e.g petroleum, diesel and bio gas; Electricity, solar/sun energy/solar due to shining rays of sun, fire wood, charcoal / wood raw dust due to the fires plants (trees, Biomass from plants)

d) Area - Highland / hilly areas / mountainous

Sebei region e.g. Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Kween etc

Rwenzori, Kasese + fort portal region

Bushenyi / Mbarara; Ntungamo; Kabale;

Kisoro; Kigezi, Kamwenge, Rukungiri

Kenya highlands, Taita hills

Kilimanjaro highlands, Usambara, Arusha

Jinja, Mukono

1 mark

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Page 4 of 8

Candidate's Name - 8 -
Signature Random No. /
Subject Paper code / Personal Number

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- 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 landuse between agriculture, settlement and forestry could have made it difficult to expand the road due to high costs of companies compensating affected persons.
- Soil erosion on the steep slopes in the background caused challenges in the construction of the road.
- Favourably government policy of upgrading roads or construction due to the presence of the termac road in the middle ground.
- Availability of resources such as agricultural, forestry products, stone aggregate etc to be transported to market has encouraged road construction.
- Modern technology used during construction ie presence of the termac road, built trenches with cover for pedestrians.
- Availability of capital invested in road construction due to the presence of the termac road.
- Vast land or Vacant Land in the area made it easy and provided space for road construction.

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
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Page 5 of 8

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Candidate's Name 10
Signature
Subject Paper code / Random No. _____
Personal Number _____

Reasons

Hilly or Highland "great mountainous"
Winding road

Forest on steep slopes

Road with crop plantation on the ~~Kiboko~~

Reason and area are tied together

Sources of energy

- Solar / sun energy / solar electricity due to shining rays
- Fire wood / charcoal / wood fuel / plants / trees / bio mass / sawd
- Banana peels
- Fuel / petroleum / diesel, paraffin due to scattered h
- Batteries
- Hydro electricity due to electric poles

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Candidate's Name Service industry, e.g. saloon / hair dressing / tailoring / hotel, etc.
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 Process / Manufacturing, e.g. Welding Personal Number
 Subject Paper code N.B. Quarrying, Forestry, Lumbering / Agriculture
 Consider the industry of - Primary / Extractive nature of fishing

3

COMPULSORY FIELDWORK QUESTION (15 MARKS)

(a) (i) The topic of study stated should be geographical, showing WHAT was studied and WHERE the study took place. 01 mark
 NB: WHAT and WHERE are tied to score a mark.

(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 number of people employed by the small scale industry.
- To find out the output of the industry

Etc

Any 2x1

03

b) The drawn sketchmap should .

- have a fair outline, title, frame / margin, key and a compass direction. (Marginal information

MI - _____ = 2 Marks.

- The required features on the map MI - 0 should be appropriately located. Thus: I - 0,
 → the small scale industry / factory = 01 MK Rd - 0,
 → the access roads Rd = 01 MK RF - 0,
 → relief features (hills, valley, cliffs, basins, steep slopes, etc.) RF = 01 MK
 → water source e.g. borehole, swamp, spring, water source, piped water, tap or tank, water reservoir, W = 01 MK

Any 4x1

04 06

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

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Page 3 of 8

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Candidate's Name - 12
Signature Random No.

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Subject Paper code / Personal Number

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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 interpret 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 area etc.

Candidate could explain what was observed in terms of size of the feature seen, relationships between physical and physical features; physical and man made features; man made and man made features.

(ii) Measurement

- Is the use of Calibrated, non calibrated instruments/tools e.g tape measures to ascertain distances, (length in) breadth)

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UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 4 of 8

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Candidate's Name	- 13 -				
Signature	Random No.				
Subject Paper code	Personal Number				

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
 - Quantity/volume of goods/output processed over a certain period of time such as per hour, etc.
 - Quantity of raw materials processed per hour, etc.
- N.B. The results/data/information got 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/fieldworker 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 of the small scale industry.

- The information obtained through questionnaire should be relevant to the topic and objectives of the study.

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Page 5 of 8

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Candidate's Name - 14 -

Signature

Random No.				
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Subject Paper code /

Personal Number

Mark allocation: D/A - Definition - 01

- Definition / application = 01 mark
- Finding/information / result related to topic and objectives of study = 01 mark

Amy 2x2

04M

d) Candidates are expected to describe the influence/effects of the studied industry on the local area. Such may be positive and negative; environmental, social or economic. Eg

- 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 led to pollution of the environment due to effluents and particulates discharged from the industry/factory.
- Led to competition for land between the industry/factory, settlement and agriculture.
- Destruction of vegetation

Amy 2x1

02M

Cover to create space/ room, Etc.

T 1SM

N.B. Candidates' answers should be -
related to the presence of small-scale
industry in the area

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UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 2 of 8

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Candidate's Name - 15 -

Signature

Random No.					
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Subject Paper code /

Personal Number		
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In 4.a Calculate the:

(ii) total annual rainfall

$$66 + 91 + 160 + 256 + 244 + 122 + 76 + 74 + 74 + 94 + 132 \\ + 117 = 1506 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{01 mark})$$

Final figure / Answer is considered (Method may not be an

NB: - Tick the value

- A correct value without units (mm) scores 01 mark

- A correct value with wrong units does not score a mark

(ii) annual temperature range for the area at station X

Maximum temperature - Minimum temperature
of the year of the year station

$$22^{\circ}\text{C} - 20^{\circ}\text{C} = 2^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{01 mark})$$

Therefore the annual temperature range for Station X
is 2°C (01 mark)

NB - Tick at the Value

- A correct value without units ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) also scores 01 mark

- A correct value with wrong units does not score a mark

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UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 3 of 8

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Candidate's Name - 16 -
Signature Random No.
Subject Paper code / Personal Number

Random No.							
Personal Number							

→ A Suitable graph to show the climate of the area represented by station X (08 marks)

→ It should bear a complete title that shows the name of the graph, what it contains and the station it represents

→ The title 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 1 consistent scale for rainfall = 01 mark

→ Applied 1 consistent scale for temperature = 01 mark

→ Any two correct rainfall bars = 02 marks

→ Any two correct temperature plottings = 02 marks

→ A correct title = 01 mark

→ A labelled horizontal axis = 01 mark

08 marks

See the graph on the next page

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Page 4 of 8

Candidate's Name - 19 -
Signature
Subject Paper code / Random No. _____
Personal Number _____

Q. Characteristics of the Climate of Station X.

- It is wet throughout the year / Area receives rainfall throughout the year / distributed throughout the year.
- It has two rainfall peaks / double maximum bi-modal i.e between March - June and Nov - Dec.
- The wettest month of the station was April (with 256 mm)
- The March - June rainfall is heavier / longer higher than the November - December rainfall.
- It has a heavy annual total rainfall of 1506 mm
- The peaks are separated by two periods of less rainfall i.e January - February and July - September.
- It is hot throughout the year
- It has a small annual temperature range of 2°C
- It has hot mean annual temperature average temperature of $21.58^{\circ}\text{C} \approx 21.6^{\circ}\text{C} / 22^{\circ}\text{C}$
- The hottest months are October, November, December, January, February, March, April and May ^{until} ~~May~~ 22°C
- It experiences hot, and wet climate, the month with lowest temp is July with 20°C
- The place receives high humidity throughout the year.
- It has a dense ^{thick} cloud cover all the year round.

E t C

Answ. A X 1 = 04 marks

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04

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To be fastened together with other answers to paper

- 17 -

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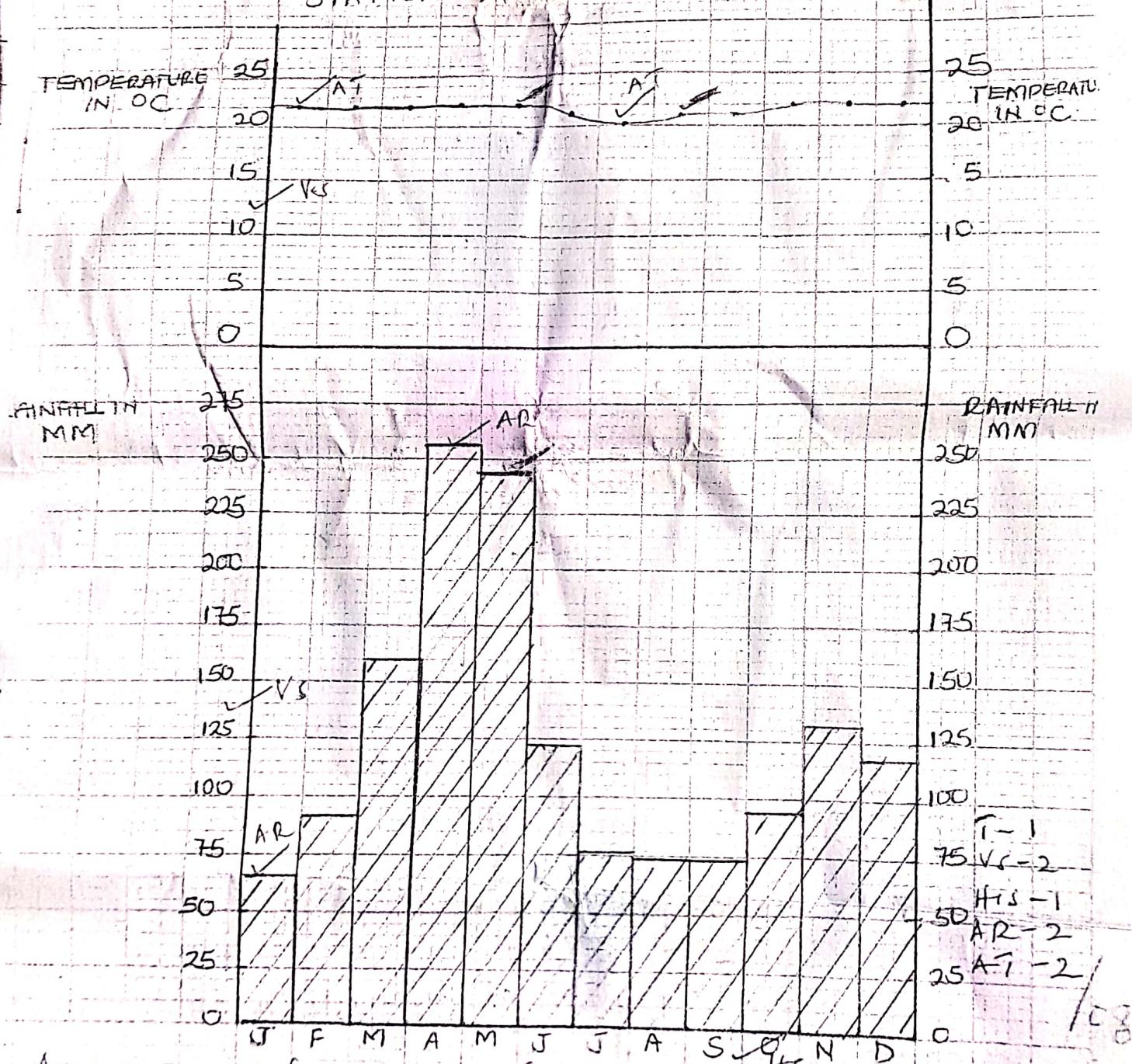
Grade

Examiner's Name

Paper issue

~~LIMITED~~

A LINE AND BAR GRAPH SHOWING CLIMATE OF STATION X



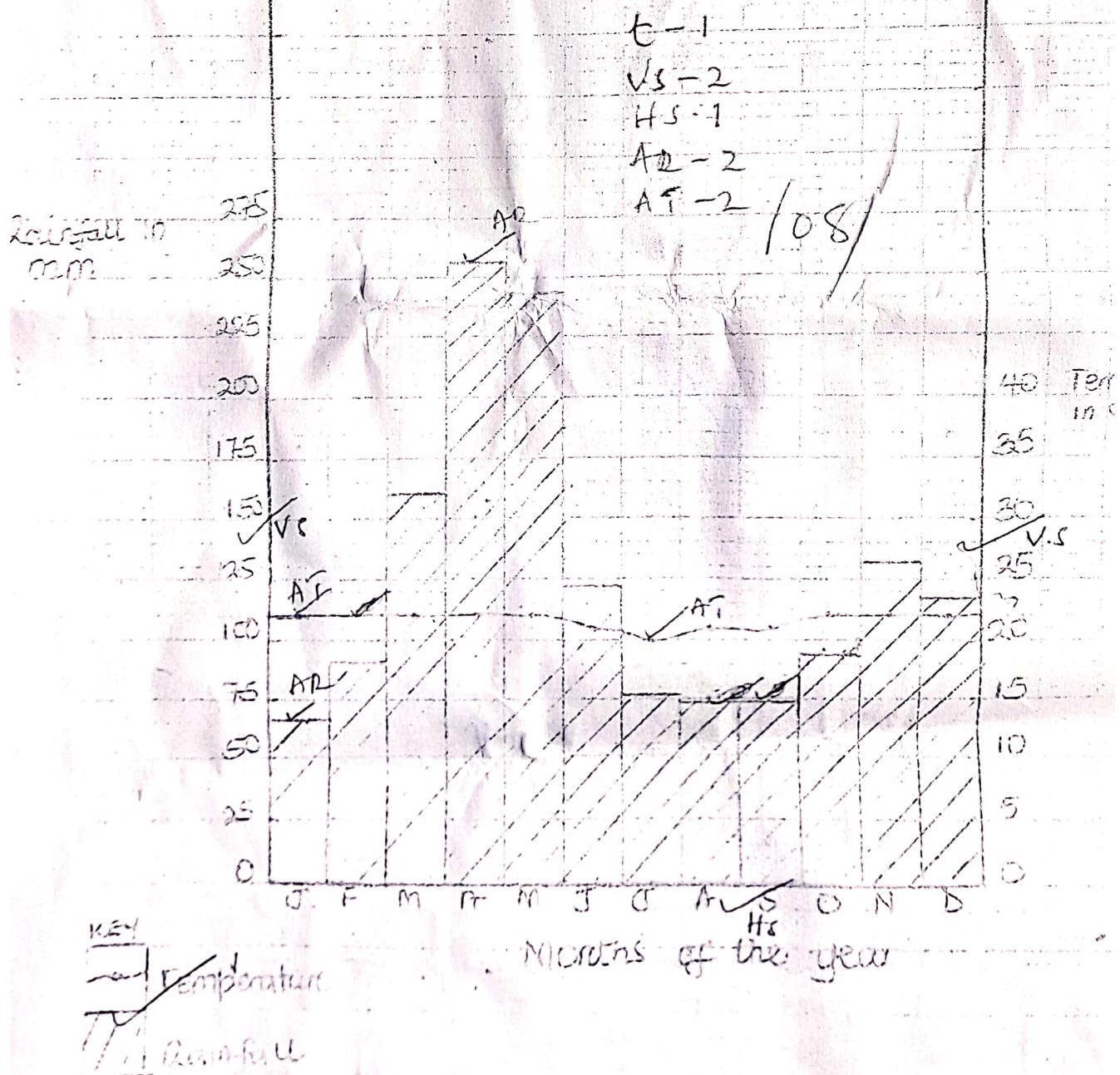
Accuracy of temperature (AT) of the YEAR station

Accuracy of rainfall (AR)

For temperature tick on Jan & July
For rainfall tick Jan and April

DR

A SUPER-IMPOSED LINE AND BAR GRAPH SHOWING
CLIMATE OF STATION X



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Page 5 of 8

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Candidate's Name 20 -

Signature

Subject Paper code / Random No. | | | |

Personal Number | | | |

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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
natural forest

(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 / ailments
- Source of wood fuel : in form of firewood, charcoal, saw dust, briquettes; biomass, etc
- Provides poles for fencing, building houses, electric poles, construction, 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 $5 \times 1 = 05$ marks 06

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Total 20

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Candidate's Name

- 21 -

Signature

Random No.

Subject

Paper code

Personal Number

Gr 5 (a)

i) Water bodies marked

A - Lake Baringo 01 mark

B - River Tana 01 mark

C - River Nyando 01 mark

ii) Irrigation Schemes marked

1 - Mwea Tebere 01 mark

2 - Athi 01 mark

3 - Burat 01 mark

06marks 06

(b) i) Major crop for

Mwea Tebere Rice

Athi Rice

Burat Maize

Any 1x1 01mark

ii) 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

- Climate challenges characterised by de Long dry Season; unreliable rainfall. This created need to establish irrigation schemes for agriculture in such areas
- Relatively flat/gently sloping land farmers flew off

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Candidate's Name 23

Page 5 of 8

UCO

Signature

Random No.					
Personal Number					

Subject Paper code

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- Well developed transport network for transportation and Marketing
- Need to create land for landless people
- Demand for food crops such as rice by the population

efte

factor described 03 marks

factor explained 03 marks 20% marks 07

d - 3 mx

exp - 3 mx

- 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 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, Isingiro.
- Irrigation has opened once unutilised or marginal lands into
- Better Social Services for example roads

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Candidate's Name

- 70 -

Page 4 of 2

Signature

Subject

Paper code

Random No.

Personal Number

water by gravity. This makes it easy/cheap for water to be distributed over the farmland.

- 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 e.g. clay/black cotton fertile soils which have the advantage 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°C for maturing and ripening of the crops.
- Abundant Sunshine for maturing and sweetening of the sugar cane.

- 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/canals and reservoirs.
- Availability of skilled labour to work in the building of the irrigation systems.
- Availability of
- 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.

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Candidate's Name

- 24 -

Signature

Random No.

Subject

Examination Number

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 is 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 economic activities widens the sources of revenue
- provision of Scientific, educational research skills and services to the workers
- It generates foreign exchange after exports of crops

Id = 2 Mx

etc : ex = 2 Mx 02

Identification 02 marks

Explanation 02 marks

= 04 Marks

Candidate's Name

- 25 -

Signature

Random No.

School

Paper code

Personal Number

d. Challenges facing irrigation farming in Kenya

- Continuous ~~digging~~ of canals leading to low yields 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 rust leading to low output
- 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 thus cause a drop in crop 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 destroys 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.
- Droughts increase irrigation costs
- Shortage of land for expansion leading to low production
- Inadequate Capital for buying farm inputs

etc. Any 3 & 1 = 20 marks

Any 3 & 1 = 3 marks

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Candidate's Name - 27 -
Signature Random No.
Subject Paper code Personal Number
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Page 3 of 8

(b) The four wildlife conservation areas in East Africa include:

- National game parks examples:-

Queen Elizabeth National game park, Mabire national game park, Kidepo/Kidepo Valley national game park, Rwenzori national game park, Bwindi impenetrable national game park, Mt Elgon national park, Mgahinga national game park, Kibale national game park, Murchison falls - Serengeti, Mongoro, Katavi, Biharamulo, Mikumi, - Marsabit, Ruaha, Mikomazi, Sibilili - Amboseli, Malindi Marine, Tsavo etc.

- Game reserves:

Matherik, Ngan-Upe, Bokora, Agac, Masai-Mara, Kitui, Agura, Karuma, Selous, Tord etc

- Sanctuaries: Zinda Rhino camp, Entebbe bird sanctuary, Muni Moni etc.

- Forest reserves Budongo, Mabira etc.

- Wild life reserve/ ^{Zoo} Entebbe Educational Centre, South Kitui etc.

Army 4 X 1

Opmates

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Page 2 of 8

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Candidate's Name - 26 -

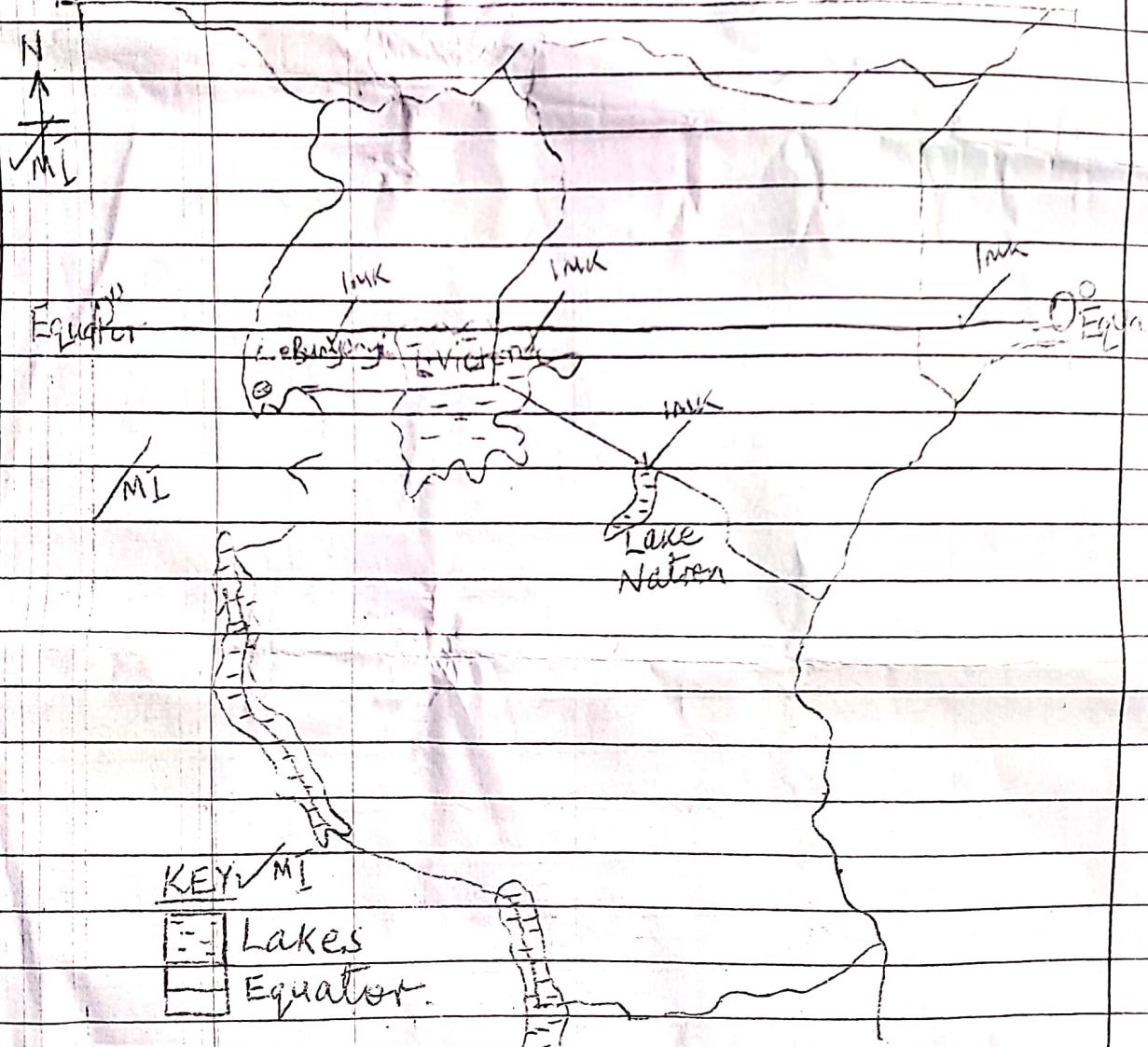
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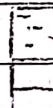
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6(a) A SKETCHMAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING LAKES VICTORIA,
NATRON AND BUNYONYI AND THE EQUATOR



KEY / MI



Lakes



Equator

MI max 02 mks

Lakes - L 03 mks

Equator - E 01 mks

01 mks

01

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Page 5 of 8

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29.

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Subject.....

Paper code

Random No.

Personal Number

- 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
- Favorable government policy towards conserving and protecting wildlife
- Availability of Capital to invest in wildlife conservation activities
- 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 3 = 06 marks

N.B:-Identification of factors Id 3x1 03 marks

- Explanation/example ex 3x1 03 marks

06 marks

06

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UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

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Page 4 of 8

Candidate's Name - 28 -
Signature Random No.
Subject Paper code Personal Number

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

- Availability of various species of wild animals e.g. elephants, buffaloes, antelopes, gazelles, birds like pelicans, herons, flamingoes 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 the growth of forests, moderate 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 grasslands.
- Availability of water bodies as habitats for survival of wild life e.g. hippis, crocodiles and birds like flamingoes, pelicans etc.
- Presence of varied relief favouring existence of different wild life e.g. mountain gorillas, bamboo forests, steep slopes with poor vegetation, gentle slopes covered with luxuriant forests.
- Availability of varied drainage favours varied wild life e.g. Parpynas, swamps, crocodiles, fish etc.

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 7 of 8

UCE

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Candidate's Name -31-

Signature

Subject Paper code /1.....

Random No.				
Personal Number				

- how levels of technology in monitoring wildlife conservation areas
- Embezzlement of funds allocated in wild life conservation activities etc.

Any 4x1 (04 marks) 04

TOTAL (20)

Grade

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Do not write in this margin

Page 6 of 8

Candidate's Name - 30 -
Signature
Subject Paper code

Random No.				
Personal Number				

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(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, industrialization, lumbering etc
- Illegal activities e.g poaching wild animals
- climate change e.g prolonged drought, floods, hailstones destroy wildlife
- 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 areas
- inadequate financial resources to invest in 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

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 7 of 8

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Candidate's Name -33-
Signature
Subject Paper code
Random No. _____
Personal Number _____

Open cast Method

- Used for extracting minerals found deep or on the surface
- It involves removing the overlying rock covering mineral (blasted) and dumping it away.
- The rock containing the mineral is then broken / sorted / collected and transported to the processing plant / market, using truck, lorries, conveyors, railway wagons etc.
- It involves the use of simple technology.
- It is a relatively a cheaper method to use.

Contrasting any 2x2 Blanks

by The Candidate names the mineral obtained using:

Adit Method which include:

- Copper in Kilembe

Any 1x1 = 0.2 miles

and one mineral obtained using open cast method include;

- Diamond in Mwadui

- Phosphate in Kerio Valley

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 6 of 8

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Candidate's Name - 32 -
Signature
Subject Paper code / Random No.

Personal Number

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7 (a) The Candidate is required to give the main differences 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/mountain/highland and valleys.
- It involves digging or drilling a horizontal or inclined tunnel into the ridges/mountains or valleys through the sides for entrance into the mine; 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 firmly set at place; and the ore is transported to the processing plant using trucks/conveyer belts or railway wagons.
- Adit Method is expensive to use because it involves use of modern technology.

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 8 of 8

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Candidate's Name - 34 -

Signature

Random No.					
Personal Number					

Subject Paper code

- Limestone in Tororo, Uganda
- Stone Quarrying
- Sand Quarrying
- Murrum Quarrying
- Clay mining

Any 1X1 = 01MK

QMK

b) 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 eg diamond, Plumbago etc
- the existence / deposition of the mineral near to the surface of the earth eg limestone at Tororo, Uganda etc
- 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 ex

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Candidate's Name -35- Page 2 of 8

Signature

Subject Paper code J

Random No.				
Personal Number				

Human factors include:

- Favorable 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 others.
- Ready market / large market for the mineral in both domestic and foreign markets.
- Well developed transport and communication networks e.g roads and railways which help in delivering equipment to the mines, transporting the mineral ore to the processing plants and markets.
- Availability / plenty reliable power supply for running the mines e.g Hydro Electric power, Geothermal, Petroleum etc.
- Availability of both Skilled and Semi skilled labour to work in the mining Sector.
- Availability of advanced/high level, modern technology to employ in the mining Sector e.g conveyor belts, explosives, drills etc

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 3 of 8

Candidate's Name -36-

Signature Random No. _____

Subject Paper code / Personal Number _____

- Relative political stability favoured the mining industry
- intensive research for exploration from mining processing and transportation

description (des) - 03 mx

explanation (ex) - 03 mx

/06 mx

(C)

① 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 Tanzania, Gold in Uganda 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 over transport costs e.g Oil in SW Uganda

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 4 of 8

Candidate's Name - 37 -

Signature

Random No. | | | |

Subject

Paper code

Personal Number | | | |

- Madagascar Supply of skilled labours which increases mining costs and reduction costs
- Inadequate capital to invest in the mining sector.
- Competition between artisanal miners and commercial miners which results into conflicts that affect the operation of the sector
- Price fluctuation of some minerals on the world market.
- Parts due to collapse of some mines killing workers which endanger the lives of the workers
- Competition with other industries
- Floods which interrupt mining operations
- Etc

Any 2 X 1 = 02 MKS



UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION 2021

Page 7 of 8

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Candidate's Name 1
Signature
Subject Paper code
Random No.

Personal Number

PART I 30 MARKS

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