PASSING GEOGRAPHY WITH A DISTINCTION

Master the following areas in geography in order to get a distinction one.

MAP READING

i. Grid Reference
ii. Area
iii. Distance
iv. Detour index
v. Trend
vi. Bearing and Direction
vii. Vertical interval
viii. Inter-visibility
ix. Direction of flow of river
x. Amplitude
xi. Location and hemisphere
xii. Drawing a sketch map
xiii. Cross section
xiv. Describing relief
xv. Describing drainage
xvi. Drainage patterns/types
xvii. Describing vegetation
xviii. Describing settlement
xix. Describing settlement patterns
xx. Describing Transport and communication
xxi. Describing Relationships between geographical aspects e.g Relief Drainage, Relief and Transport, Drainage and Settlement e.t.c
xxii. Factors for the presence of geographical aspects
xxiii. Describing economic activities/land use types using map extract
xxiv. Describing problems/challenges faced by people in the areas
xxv. Sample Map Reading questions

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION

i. Types of photographs
ii. Drawing a landscape sketch
iii. Economic activities/ land use types
iv. Relationships between geographical aspects in the photograph
v. Formation of various features seen in the photograph
vi. Economic importance of features and land use types
vii. Problems faced by the region seen in the photograph
viii. Effects of the land use type on the environment
ix. Sample photographs and questions

FIELD WORK

i. Topic of study
ii. Objectives/Aims/Goals of the study
iii. Pre-field activities(preparation stage)
iv. Data collection (How different method are used)
v. Advantages and disadvantages of using particular methods
vi. Problems faced during data collection
vii. Skills obtained from the field
viii. Sketches
    - ✓ Sketch map of the area studied/Lay out
    - ✓ Cross section/relief section/line Transect/Transverse/Catena
    - ✓ Panoramic view (panorama)
ix. Relationships between geographical aspects (importance/findings/significances/ Conclusions)
    - ✓ Physical –physical
    - ✓ Physical-human
    - ✓ Human-human
x. Effect of land use on physical environment
xi. Follow-up activities (post field work)
xii. Recommendations

GENERAL SUMMARY OF GEOGRAPHY

i. Drawing maps
   - ✓ East Africa
   - ✓ Africa
   - ✓ Rest of Africa
   - ✓ North American maps
   - ✓ Rhine lands
   - ✓ China

ii. Studying maps
   - ✓ East Africa
   - ✓ Africa
   - ✓ Rest of Africa
   - ✓ North American maps
   - ✓ Rhine lands
   - ✓ China

iii. Statistics

How to draw a;
   - Bar graph
   - Line graph
   - Combined Bar and Line Graph
   - Pie-chart

iv. Factors favouring……
   - ➢ Adjective + Factor + Use of the factor + e.g

v. Benefits/importance/contributions/positive effects/values/significances
   - ➢ Contribution + Resultant effect/impact + e.g

vi. Problems/challenges/bottlenecks faced
   - ➢ Problem + Resultant effect/impact + e.g

vii. Problems resulting /Negative effects
   - ➢ Problem + Cause + e.g

viii. Solution to problems faced and resulting
   - ➢ Mind the language use in the question (Solution + Reason + e.g)

MAP READING

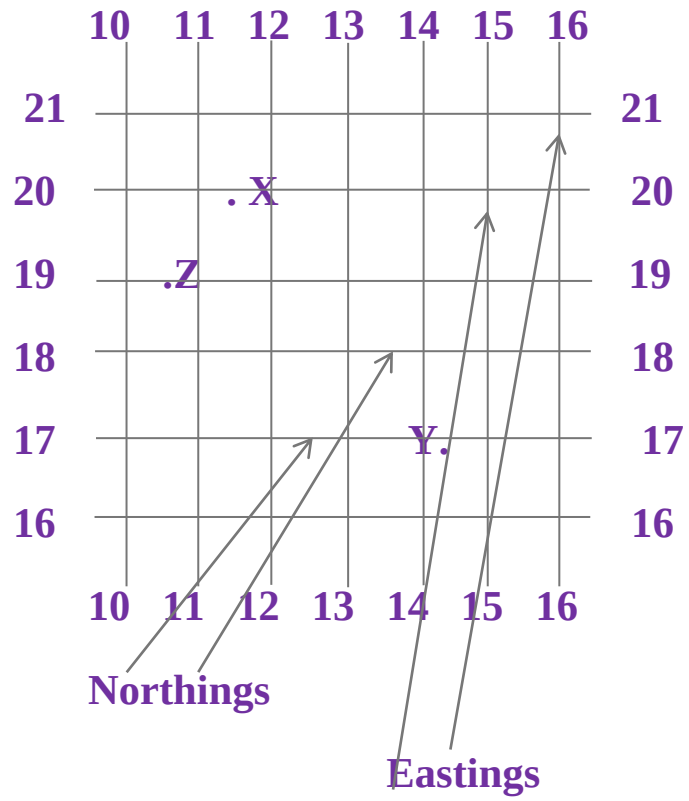
A map is a representation of physical and human features of a particular area on a sheet of paper as seen, drawn and printed from above using conventional symbols.

GRID REFERENCES

These are networks of lines running vertically and horizontally on the map extract. These are used to locate features on a map extract.

The horizontal lines are known as Northings while vertical lines are known as Eastings.

While reading grid reference, start with Eastings then Northings as illustrated below;



e.g X ➡ 115199 **Try this; Y ➡ …… Z ➡ ……..……**

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Sample question to do:

Using the map extract of NABYESO,

What is the grid reference of;

a. Arwotcek road junction
b. Ayabi bore hole

What is the feature at grid reference?

a. 851034
b. 801959

CALCULATING AREA ON MAP EXTRACT

Area is the total distance covered or occupied by a feature.

This has a Formula as **Full squares + <u>Half squares</u>**
2

Count all the fully covered boxes and then count the boxes that are partially covered by the feature.

E.g $10 + \frac{\cancel{18}^{9}}{\cancel{2}_{1}} = 10+9 = 19$ squares

1Square ➡ 1km

19 squares X 1km = ***19km^2***

Area = ***<u>19km^2</u>***

MEASURING DISTANCE OF LINEAR OBJECTS ON A MAP EXTRACT

e.g A road, railway line, river, boundary e.t.c

Identify the feature in the question on the map extract. The start point and the end point

Using a straight edged piece of paper, measure a short but straight distance portion of the feature up to the end point.

Transfer the distance of the feature marked on paper to the linear scale on the map extract starting from zero rightwards to determine the distance in kilometers. The remaining distance can be measured in meters using the same scale but from zero leftwards. E.g ***6km +500 meters =6.5km***

DETOUR INDEX

This has a formula; $\frac{\textit{Actual distance – straight distance}}{\textit{Actual distance}} \textit{ X 100}$

The Actual distance is the ***6.5km*** as obtained above. The straight distance is obtained by joining the two points in question along the linear feature like a road and then using a straight edge of a paper; get the distance of the straight line e.g ***3.5km***

$$\frac{6.5 - 3.5}{6.5} x100$$

$$\frac{3.0}{6.5} x100 = 46.15\%$$

TREND

This is the degree segments from the point of start to the point of end along a transport route.

Identify the transport route in question and the two points asked. Draw a line to join the two points along the transport route. Draw a compass direction in the middle of the line. Using a protractor, measure from north clockwise up to when the line is met e.g 045^0. Measure again from north clockwise up to when the line is met the second time. E.g 225^0.
It is then recorded as ***045^0_ 225^0***

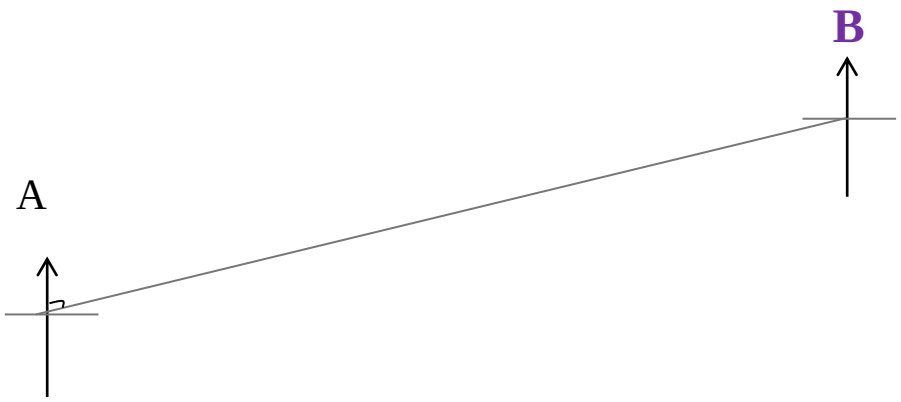
CALCULATING BEARING AND DETERMINING DIRECTION ON MAP EXTRACT

Bearing of one geographical feature from another is measured using a protractor starting from north clockwise. The bearing is recorded in degrees and usually as three digits e. g 060^0 NE

The direction of one geographical feature from another is determined using the cardinal points of the compass

Identify the two features in question then identify the starting point of bearing and direction considering the word ***"from"***; join the two points with a straight line, draw compass directions on both ends. Put the protractor on the starting point and measure from north clockwise up when then line joining the two points is met. As illustrated below

From A to B



Bearing = 061^0 NE

VERTICAL INTERVAL

This is the gap or range between any two successive contours on the map extract. It is also indicated at the extreme south East of the map extract. It is calculated by getting the difference between two contours following each other e.g ***35ooft - 3450ft= 50ft***

AMPLITUDE

This is literally known as range; it is calculated by subtracting the lowest contour from the highest contour on the map extract

e.g 4550ft–3450ft = 1100ft

DIRECTION OF FLOW OF RIVERS

A river flows from a high gradient/altitude to a low gradient/altitude. The contours on the map extract guide one to determine the direction of the flow

of a river. Identify the river in question and then by use of contours determine the direction of flow showing fro and to; ***e.g from east to west because the east is at high altitude than west.***

INTER-VISIBILITY

This is the ability of two features or people to see/connect with each other at distance with ease. We say two points on a map extract are inter-visible when there is no physical feature in between them. The two features are said not to be inter-visible when there is a physical obstacle (***hill***) in between them.

N.B: Forests, water bodies, swamps are not obstacles

LOCATION AND HEMISPHERE

Location is the global position of a place/area in terms of latitudes and longitudes while hemisphere of an area is the position of the place in relation to the equator.

On the extreme east and west of the map extract are degrees that may be increasing either northwards or southwards. When degrees increase northwards, it is an indication that the area is in the northern hemisphere and vice versa. You may also consider the abbreviations like $\boldsymbol{1^0\ 5'N;}$ which mean northern Hemisphere.

DRAWING A SKETCH MAP

While drawing a sketch map of an area shown on the map extract, the following procedures should be followed;

- Identify the area on the map extract to be drawn (area in question) either part or the whole map extract.
- On a fresh sheet of paper, write the title in full with the place names and features asked.
- Draw a frame covering at least three quarters $\frac{3}{4}$ of a page ***(Draw the same shape as the original shape of the map extract)***

- Enclose the sketch outline with a frame/boundary; include the compass on the left top side and the key below the frame to explain the features.
- With the help of main (***thick***) grid lines, mark and name the features in question.

IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ON A MAP EXTRACT

The economic activities/land use types/ human activities are identified according to the existing features that act as evidence on a map extract.
Must Show **WHAT EVIDENCE** and **WHERE**
e.g There is mining due to presence of mineral deposit north of kalugutu

The table below shows the economic activities and their evidences:

No	Economic activity/land use types	Indicator /evidence
1	Crop growing/farming/plantation/irrigation	Crop farm/ estate/plantation/crop store/crop market/crop factory like ginnery for cotton, hullery for coffee, jaggery for sugar cane /agricultural department
2	Animal rearing/livestock farming	Animal farm/Ranch/agricultural department/ animal market/abattoir/Bore holes/ water holes/water tanks/water reservoirs/valley dams, cattle dips/veterinary offices/kraal e.t.c
3	Mining /quarrying	Mineral pit/mineral quarry (workings)/ mineral factory mineral deposit e.t.c
4	Industrialization (manufacturing/processing industries)	Industry/factory e.g ginnery, Hullery, jaggery
5	Forestry (economic activity and land use)	Forest reserve/forest department/forest plantation/forest guard posts/ tree stations e.t.c
6	Lumbering	Saw mill/timber factory/carpentry workshop/transport route ending in forest or at forest, lumbering pit e.t.c ***N.B: Forest alone does not symbolize Lumbering***
7	Wild life conservation	Gazatted area/forest reserve/game reserve/nationalparks/zoos/sanctuary/conservation areas
8	Fishing	Fish pond/fish farm/fish landing site/fish port/fish market/fish factory/fish village, transport route ending at a lake shore or river banks, fish trap, settlements along a lake e.t.c
9	Recreation	Recreational centres and posts
10	Transportation and communication	Transport routes/ports/landing sites/transport stations or terminals/air fields and fields and stripes/telephone line/communication masts e.t.c

11	Tourism	Gazetted area/tourist attractions/rest houses/lodges/hotels/motels/inns/guesthouses/camping sites/game department/antiquity, Ranger post e.t.c
12	Trading/trade and commerce	Market/trading centre/transport junction/transport station towns/linear settlement along transport route e.t.c
13	Power generation/production	Power station/power dam/power transmission line e.t.c
14	Hand craft/brickmaking/pottery	Hand craft yard/brick yard/pot yard e.t.c
15	Hunting	Hunting area/hunting tools/hunting posts, Ranger post e.t.c
16	Settlement (land use)	Built up areas/villages/huts/rest houses/hotels/lodges e.t.c
17	Urbanization	Towns/cities/ports e.t.c

N.B: please endeavor to show; **WHAT** (Economic activity), **EVIDENCE** (Indicator) and **WHERE** (location) **on the map extract** using direction grid box or local place name

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIBING PROBLEMS IN THE AREA ON A MAP EXTRACT

The problems faced by areas/people living in the area shown on the map extract can be physical or human as seen in the table below.

Must **WHAT** (problem) **INDICATOR** (feature) **+ WHERE** (location)

E.g using a map extract of Nabyeso. There is flooding due to presence of a seasonal swamp at Kadomato in the south

Indicator /feature	Problem/challenge
Steep slopes/ hilly areas/mountainous areas highland areas	Severe soil erosion/ limited mechanized agriculture/limited settlement/remoteness/poor transport facilities/inaccessibility
Broad and narrow valleys (Rivers)	Poor transport facilities/frequent or seasonal flooding/seasonal silting / inaccessibility/ remoteness
Seasonal and permanent swamps **(swamps)**	frequent or seasonal flooding/dangerous wild animals/harmful pests and diseases/

	seasonal silting / inaccessibility/ remoteness
Forests/permanent swamps	dangerous wild animals/harmful pests and diseases/ remoteness/inaccessibility/insecurity/limited transport facilities
Transport routes/industries/towns/trading centres	Frequent air, noise, water or dust pollution accordingly, accidents
Sparse settlement	Limited social services/remoteness
Dense population	Easy spread of diseases /congestion /frequent environmental pollution/shortage of land /land fragmentation/high crime rate e.t.c
Bore holes/valley dams/water tanks/seasonal swamps/water reservoirs/wells	Drought/ shortage of water/famine.

IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING RELIEF ON MAP EXTRACT

Relief on a map extract is identified or described using the contours (brown like lines on the map extract)

- The highest point (contour value) of the area is _____ at _____(location)
- The lowest point (contour value) of the area is _____ at _____(location)
- The amplitude of the area is _____ (highest – lowest contours)
- The average point of the area is _____ highest + lowest point divide by two

Describe Relief features like;

Hilly area (when contours area compacted)

Conical hill

Ridge (elongated hill)

Saddle and col (gap between hills)

Flat topped hill (table like hill)

Broad (basin) and narrow valley

Gentle slopes

Steep slopes/escarpment
Low land e.t.c
Show **WHAT** (feature) + **LOCAL PLACE NAME + WHERE**

IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING DRAINAGE FEATURES

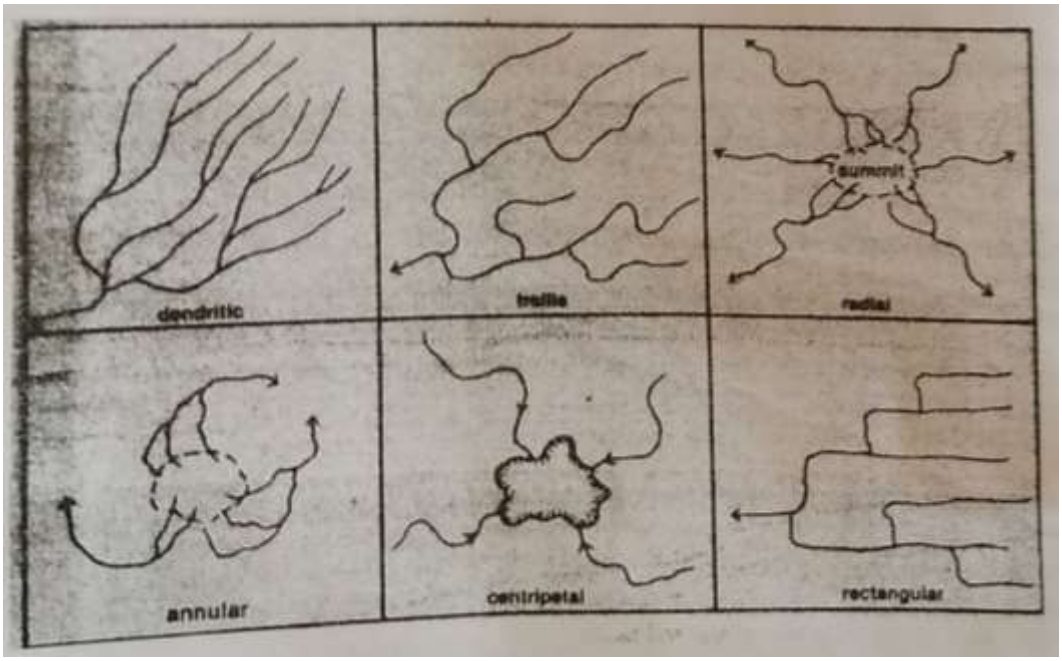
Drainage is the water surface coverage of a given area
Drainage features on a map my include; rivers, swamps, lakes e.t.c
Show **WHAT** (drainage feature) + **LOCAL NAME + WHERE**

IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING DRAINAGE PATTERNS

There different drainage patterns e.g

- Dendritic pattern (tree like river with its branches)
- Trellis/rectangular pattern (main river and tributaries flow along faulted areas
- Parallel pattern (rivers flow opposite in each other for a long distance)
- Radial pattern (cycle wheel like rivers from a dome to different directions)
- Centripetal pattern (rivers pouring in to one basin)
- Pinnate pattern (feather like river as tributaries flow from one direction to the main river)

N.B: Show **WHAT** (drainage pattern) + **LOCAL RIVER NAME + WHERE**
As illustrated below;



IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF VEGETATION

Vegetation is the plant cover on the earth's surface. These can be;

- Forest
- Thicket
- Bamboo
- Wood land
- Scrub
- Scattered trees
- Palms
- Mangrove swamps
- Tree swamps
- Papyrus/marsh/bog swamps

N.B: Show **WHAT** (vegetation type) + **LOCAL NAME + WHERE** (location)

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIBING OF SETTLEMENT

Settlement is the way how people live in a particular area

It can be described as;

- Dense
- Moderate
- Sparse
- Limited

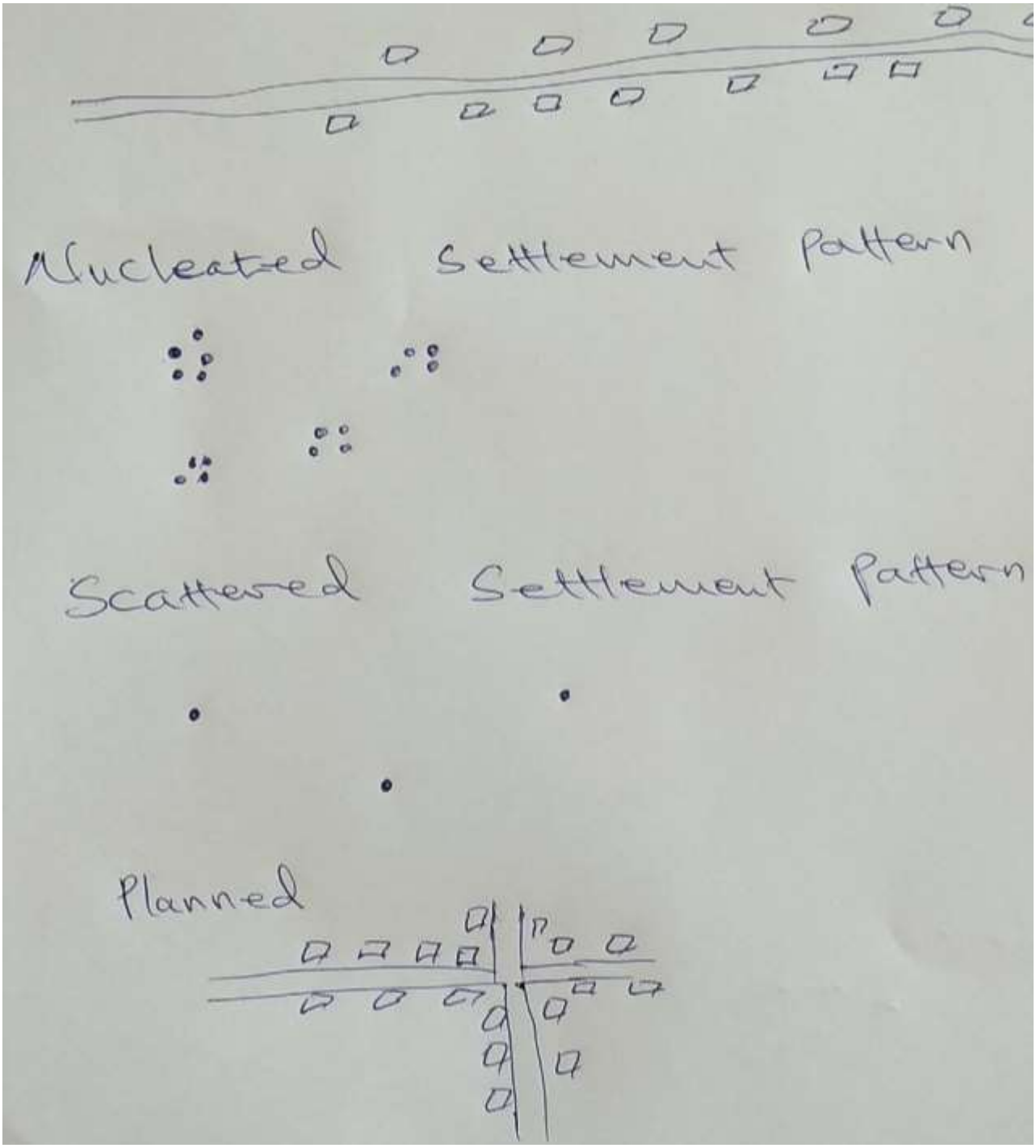
N.B: Show **WHAT** (settlement) + **WHERE** (location)

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIBING OF SETTLEMENT PATTERNS/TYPES

There are different settlement patterns like;

- Linear
- Nucleated
- Planned
- Scattered

Linear settlement pattern



N.B: Show **WHAT** (settlement pattern) + **WHERE** (location)

e.g There is Linear settlement pattern along the dry weather road from Arwoteck road junction to Aputi road junction in the south east

IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION ON A MAP EXTRACT

This is the mode/way through which goods and passengers area moved from one place to another by land, air or water. These include;

- Roads
- Railways
- Airfields
- Water Routes

Check on the key of the map extracts for the symbols of these routes.

N.B: Show **WHAT** (transport route) + **EVIDENCE** (local name) **WHERE** (location)

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FEATURES ON THE MAP EXTRACT

This is the way how two features connect to each other

This is a quite interesting and simple part of map reading by using connecting words like;

- Favour
- Encourage
- Occupy
- Attract
- Cover
- Occupy
- Ease
- Discourage
- Limited
- E.t.c

Relief and Drainage

Relief and Transport

Relief and communication

Vegetation and settlement

Communication and settlement

Drainage and Settlement e.t.c

Relief	Settlement
Hilly areas of……	Are sparsely populated due to steep slopes
Gently sloping areas of…	Are densely populated due to ease of construction
Flat areas of ……..	Are densely populated due to ease of construction
The low land areas of …….	Are sparsely populated due to poor drainage

N.B: Fill the dashes with the local place names from the map extract

Relief	Drainage
Hilly areas of……	Rivers like ……flow from the hill top down slope
Gently sloping areas of…	Have river meanders as seen on river …….
The low land/basin areas of …….	Occupied by a lake e.g …. Covered by permanent/seasonal swamp

N.B: Fill the dashes with the local place names from the map extract

Relief	Transport
Hilly area of…….	Discourage construction of transport routes due to rugged terrain as seen in ……
Gently sloping/flat areas of ……	Have encouraged construction of transport routes as seen in ……
Lowland areas of……..	Contain a lake used for water transport. Discourage construction of transport route.

N.B: Fill the dashes with the local place names from the map extract

Guiding question:
Use the knowledge obtained above, and describe the relationships between other geographical aspect using the provided map extract

DRAWING A CROSS SECTION/SKETCH SECTION/TRANSECT/TRANSVERSE/LINE TRASECT

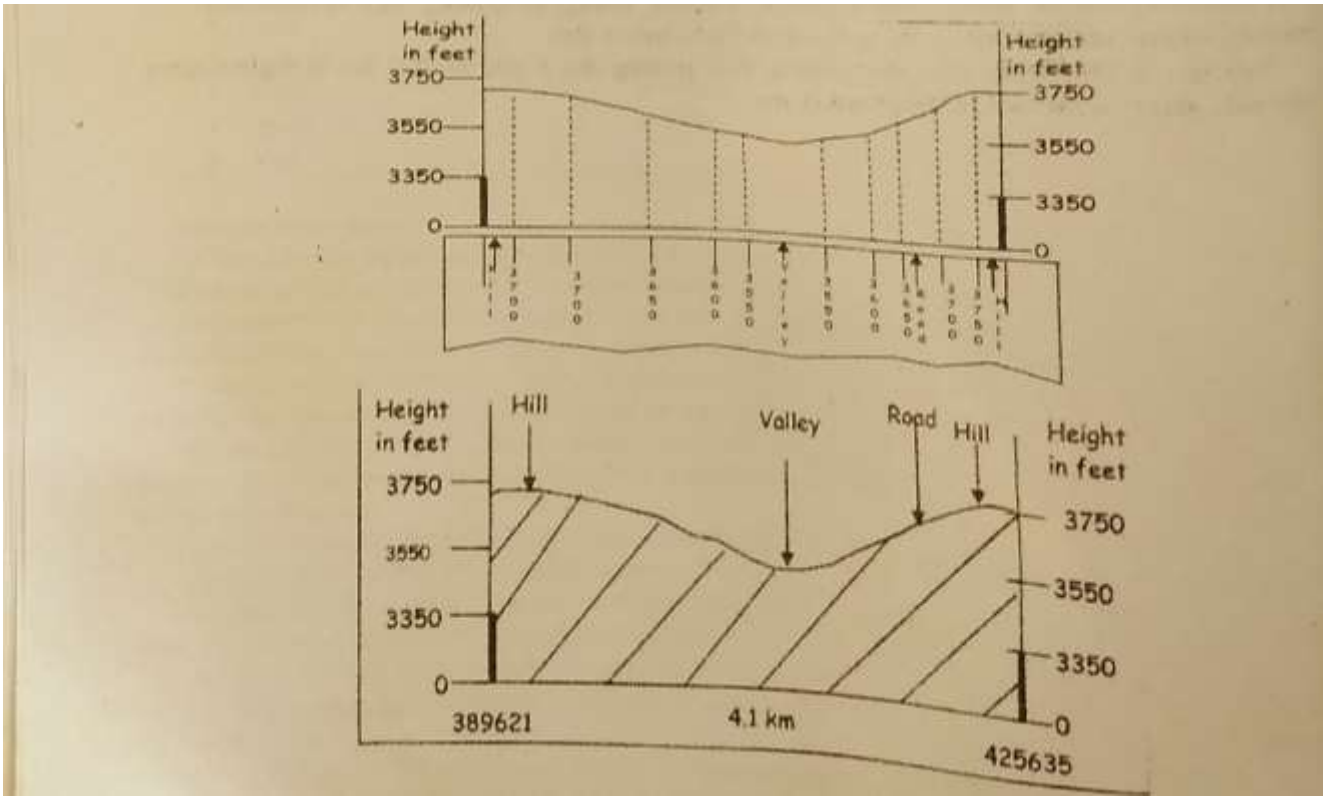
This is a line of drawing from one point to another, showing physical and human features along it.

It is drawn under the guidance of contours with their figures.

Steps/procedures to be followed while drawing a cross section

- Identify the starting point and ending point as asked in the question.
- Join the two points using a ruler and study all the contours crossed by the line as well as features.
- Use the bottom part of a graph paper; demarcate the contours and features crossed by line. Write the figures on the contours demarcated on the graph.
- Fold the graph paper and draw the outline (Horizontal distance) as demarcated.
- Using a scale of equivalent to the Vertical interval draw the section by use of the figures on the bottom of graph paper.
- Using a free hand join the dots and shade the bottom part.
- Use pointed arrows touching the ground to represent the features crossed by the line.
- Endeavor to write the title with the starting and ending point and features asked as well as the scale

  As illustrated below;


Height in feet
3750
3550
3350
0
Height in feet
3750
3550
3350
0
Height in feet
Hill
Valley
Road
Hill
Height in feet
3750
3550
3350
0
3750
3550
3350
0
389621
4.1 km
425635

PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION

i. Types of photographs

There two types of photographs; i.e

a. Ground photographs
b. Aerial photographs

Ground photographs

These are photographs taken when the camera man is standing on land (ground). These have the following characteristics

- The skyline (horizon) is seen especially in the back ground
- The objects seem to be close to the camera
- The objects are clear (clearly seen)
- There is a small coverage
- Two dimensions (sides) of the objects are seen

Ground photographs are sub divided into ground horizontal and ground oblique;

Ground horizontal photographs are those taken when the camera man is at the same level (elevation) as the objects being photographed.

Whereas

Ground oblique photographs are those taken when the camera man in on land (ground) with the camera tilted at a certain angle like 45^0

Aerial Photographs

These are photographs that are taken when the camera man is in space e.g hero copter with the camera facing down (objects). These have the following characteristics

- The skyline (horizon is not seen)
- Objects seem to be far away from the camera
- Only tops of objects are seen (one dimension is captured)

- The objects are not clear (not clearly seen)
- There is big coverage seen

Aerial photographs are sub divided in to vertical aerial and aerial oblique

Vertical aerial photograph is that taken when the camera man is in an air craft with the camera facing the images (ground) directly

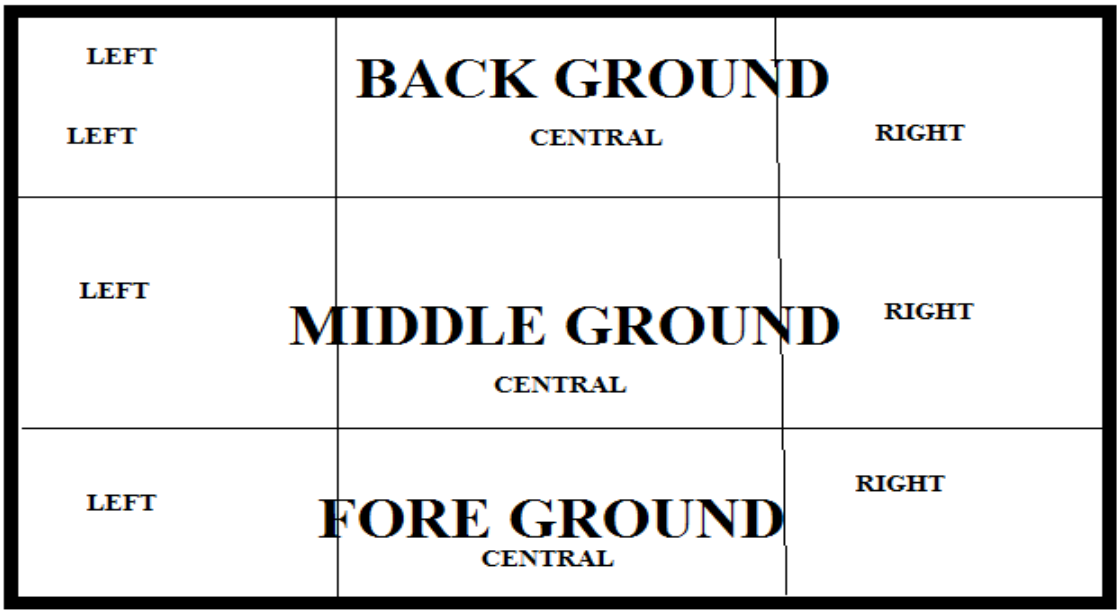
Whereas

Aerial oblique is that from the aircraft with the camera at a tilted angle.

Drawing a landscape sketch

While drawing a landscape sketch different grounds of ground photograph must be considered as shown below;

MAJOR DIVISIONS OF A GROUND PHOTOGRAPH



A landscape sketch of the photograph should be having;

- A complete title showing what is asked in the question
- A frame/boundary that must be of the same shape as that of the photograph given.
- Sub divide the drawn frame and draw the features asked in the relative positions as they appear on the photograph. For purposes of accuracy

ii. Economic activities/ land use types
iii. Relationships between geographical aspects in the photograph
iv. Formation of various features seen in the photograph
v. Economic importance of features and land use types
vi. Problems faced by the region seen in the photograph
vii. Effects of the land use type on the environment
viii. Sample photographs and questions

FIELDWORK ON NYANAMA TRADING CENTRE

For any one fieldwork study you have conducted on a Trading Centre

1. **State the topic of study.**

The Growth and Development of Nyanama Trading Centre in makindye Divison Wakiso District.

2. **Outline the objectives of study.**

—To find out the location of Nyanama Trading Centre.
—To find out the historical background of Nyanama Trading Centre
—To find out the factors for the location and growth of Nyanama Trading Centre
—To find out the physical features around Nyanama Trading Centre
—The find out the landuse activities around Nyanama Trading Centre
—To find out the influence of Nyanama Trading Centre on the surrounding areas
—To find out the commodities sold in Nyanama Trading Centre
—To find out the problems facing Nyanama Trading Centre
—To find out the solutions to the problems facing Nyanama Trading Centre
—To find out the future prospects of Nyanama Trading Centre.

3. **Methods of data collection**
   - —**Observation**
   - —**Interview**
   - —**Recording**

—**Sketching**
—**Literature review**
—**Map orientation**
—**Measurement**
—**Pacing**
—**Questionnaire**

4.Tools needed

—**Hoe**
—**Meter ruler**
—**Pens**
—**Pencils**
—**Voice recorder**
—**Video recorder**
—**Camera etc**

5. Explain the preparations you made before going for fieldwork

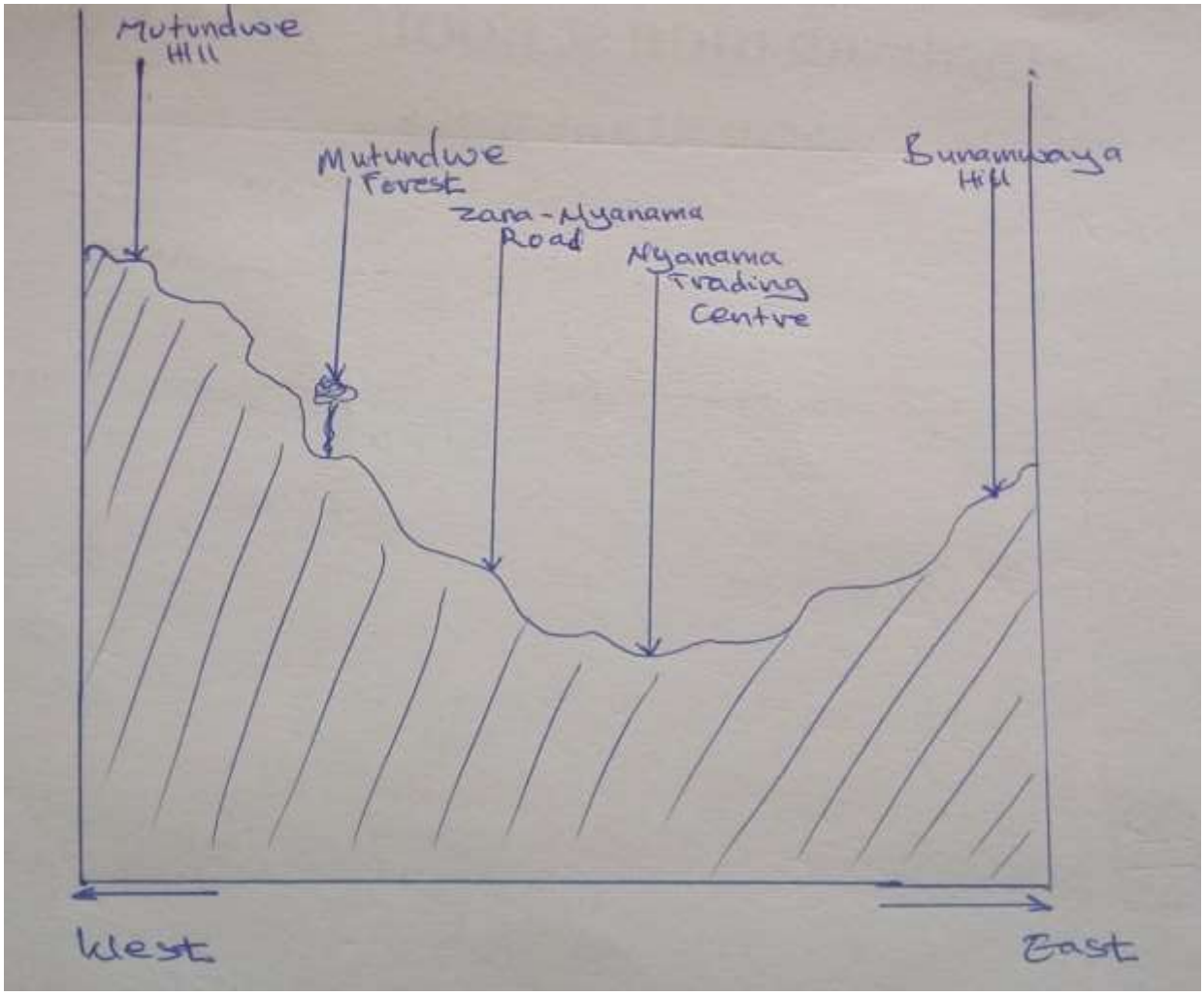
OR, explain the steps you took before going for fieldwork
OR, explain the pre-field activities carried out before going for fieldwork.
OR, describe the activities you carried out before going for fieldwork.
OR, describe how you organized your fieldwork study.

—Our teacher identified the area of study and went for a pilot study at Nyanama Trading Centre to find out whether it would be possible to carry out fieldwork and get permission from the management of Nyanama Trading Centre.
—We chose the topic of study and it was 'The Growth and Development of Nyanama Trading Centre in Makindye Divison Wakiso District'.

—We formulated the objectives of study and they included; To find out the location of Nyanama Trading Centre, To find out the historical background of Nyanama Trading Centre.
—We selected the methods to be used during fieldwork and these included observation, interviewing and measurement.
—We selected the tools to be used during fieldwork and these included pens, pencils, books, measuring tape and base map.
—We sought permission from the school administration to allow us carry out fieldwork.
—Our teacher organized us in groups of five students to ensure group study.

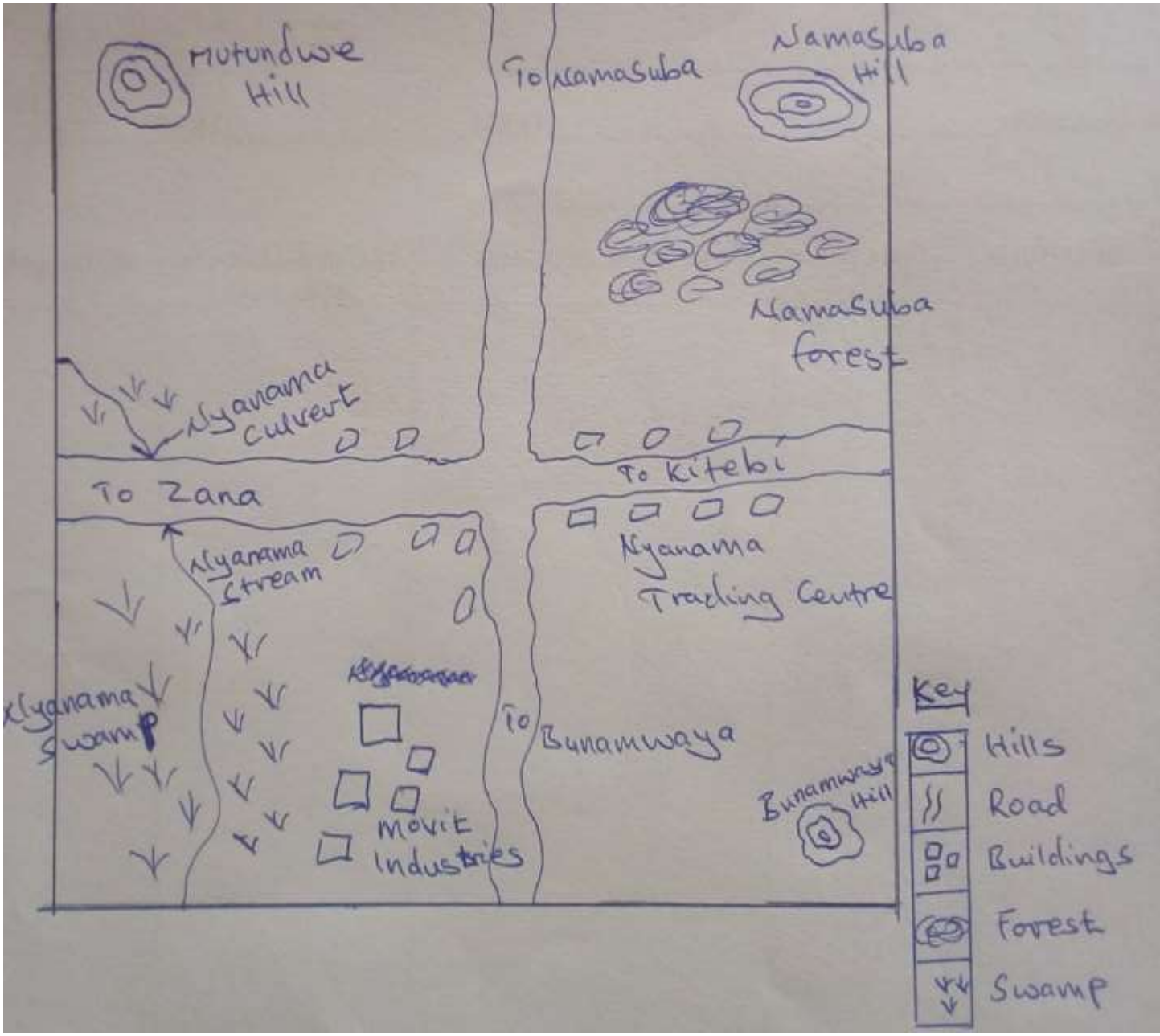
5.Draw a transect/transverse/relief section/cross-section of the area studied and on it mark and name physical features and land use activities.

A TRANSECT ACROSS NYANAMA TRADING CENTRE FROM MUTUNDWE HILL TOP TO NAMASUBA HILL TOP SHOWING PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LANDUSE ACTIVITIES



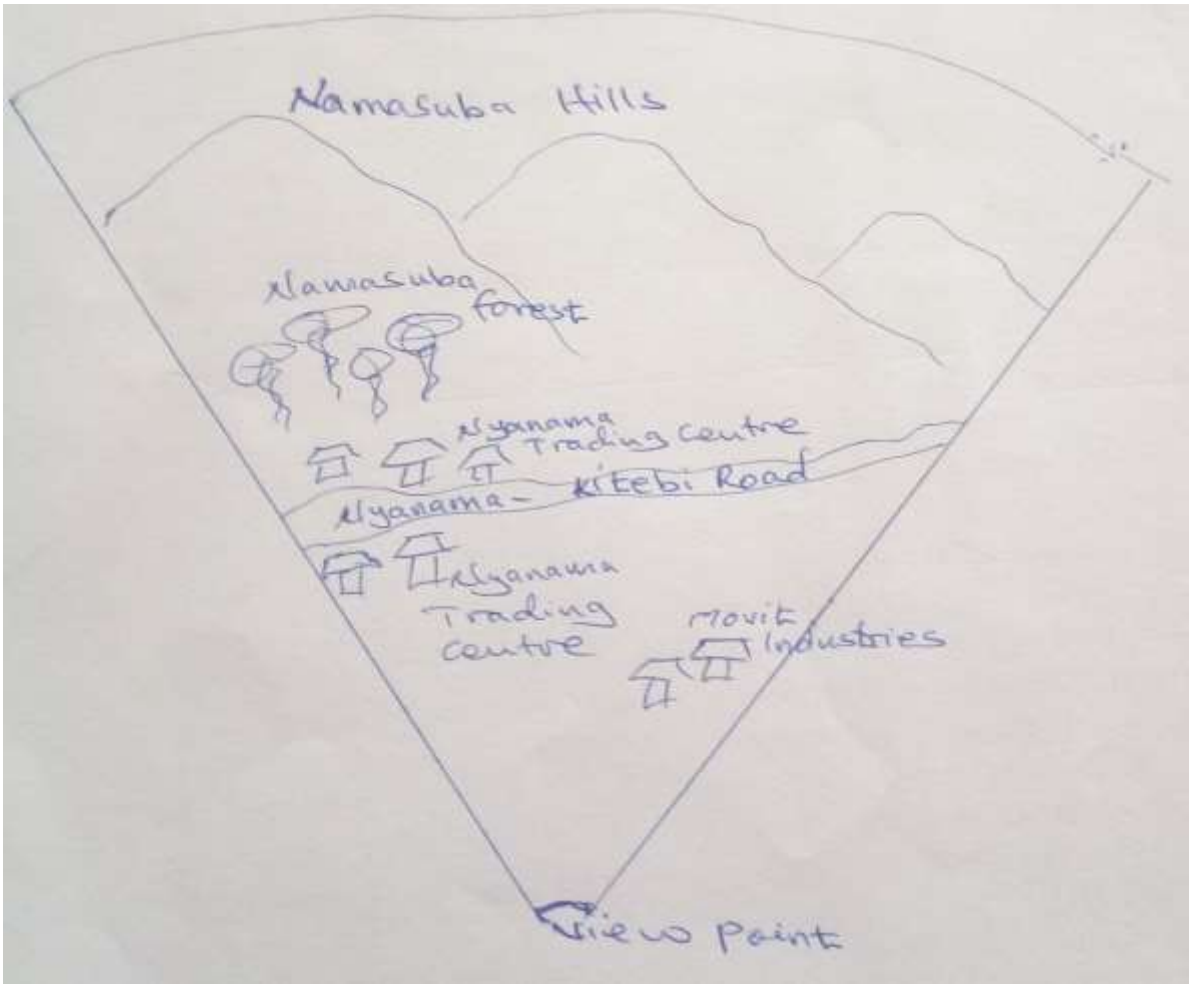
4. **Draw a sketch map of the area studied and on it mark and name physical features and land use activities.**

A SKETCHMAP OF NYANAMA TRADING CENTRE AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS SHOWING PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LANDUSE ACTVITIES.



5. **Draw a panoramic view of the area studied and on it mark and name physical features and land use activities.**

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE AREA AROUND NYANAMA TRADING CENTRE DRAWN FROM NYANAMA VALLEY SHOWING PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LANDUSE ACTIVITIES



6. **Describe the steps you took to collect information from the field**
   Or, describe the activities you carried out during fieldwork
   Or, explain the techniques you used during fieldwork
   Or, describe the methods you used to collect the information in the field.

—I used observation method. This involved using eyes with the help of other senses to see geographical phenomena in the field and sort out information about them. Using eyes, I saw physical features like Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre.

—I used interviewing method. It involves a face-face interaction between the researchers and respondents in the field whereby the researcher asked oral questions and the respondents gave oral answers. Using the interview guide, I asked Mr. kamunye simon the fieldwork guide the problems facing Nyanama Trading Centre and he told me that there was a problem of stiff competition for the customers since the traders are many.

—We used Questionnaire method. This involved use of predetermined questions to collect information about geographical phenomena where the researcher sends written questions for a respondent to give written answers. I wrote and sent the following questions to Mr. kamunye simon the fieldwork manager and he gave us answers in written form.
Where is Nyanama Trading Centre located? It is located in southeast of Kitebi trading centre. It is in Makindye division, Wakiso district.

—I used measurement/measuring. This involved the use of calibrated and non-calibrated instruments to establish/investigate size, weight, area etc. of geographical features in the field. I stretched a tape measure and found the distance from Nyanama market to Mutundwe church which was 100 metres.

—I used Pacing. This involved the use of strides to estimate distance of the geographical features. Using strides, I estimated the distance from Nyanama market to Mutundwe church, which was 120 strides.

—I used sampling. This involved taking part of the whole population to represent the whole/rest. Using a hoe and spade, I picked part of the soil from Nyanama valley and found out that it was sandy soil.

—I used recording. This involved writing/jotting/noting down of information got in the field. Using a pen and paper, I wrote down the problems facing traders at Nyanama Trading Centre which included dangerous aquatic animals, shortage of accommodation and food.

—We used field sketching. This is the technique of obtaining information from the field by drawing sketchmaps, transects and panoramas. I used a pencil and book and drew the sketchmap of the area around Nyanama Trading Centre showing physical features and landuse activities as seen below (draw and show some few features like the one above).

—We used map orientation. This involved alignment/rotating/turning the survey map/base map so that the features on the base map tally/match with features on the ground. We turned the base map of Entebbe while standing at Mutundwe Hill until Nyanama Trading centre on the base map was matching with that on the ground and found out that Nyanama is in south of Mutundwe Hill.

—We used analysis of existing information/library research/documentary review/literature review/documentation. This is a method of data collection whereby the researcher gets information from existing records/secondary sources and compares it with what is in the field at the time of study. We read about historical background of Nyanama Trading Centre in the research report by Matovu Francis and found out that the name Nyanama was a result of the chair personof the area in 1920 who was called Nyanama

7. **Explain the merits of using the above methods**

NB. Use past tense, tie the merit to a method and add some explanation.

—Using observation method, I got firsthand information since geographical features were seen directly

—Observation was time saving since a large field was covered in a short time.

—Observation was cheap because it did not involve expenditure.

—Interviewing enabled me getting the required data on the spot.

—Interviewing enabled me to obtain invisible information like historical background.

—Interviewing was very flexible because questions were modified during the interview.
—Questionnaire method was time saving as many respondents were reached in a short time.
—Reliable data was got while using questionnaire method since respondents answered independently.
—Questionnaire method was easy to administer since it reached respondents in different ways.
—Measurement was flexible since different tools and techniques were used.
—Measurement enabled making predictions about the phenomena investigated.
—Firsthand information was obtained using measurement since tools were used.
—Sampling was time saving since few entities/items were chosen to represent the rest.
—Unbiased data was got using sampling because I came into contact with the phenomena.
—Sampling allowed generalization to be made about other similar phenomena.
—Using documentary review, information was provided in a short period of time.
—Accurate information based on research was obtained using documentary review/documentation
—Documentary review helped in getting the background information about the topic of study

8. **Explain the demerits of using the above methods.**
   OR, explain the problems/challenges you encountered while using the above methods during fieldwork
   OR, explain the limitations of using the above methods during fieldwork study.
   OR

Explain the problems/challenges you encountered during fieldwork
OR, explain the limitations of your fieldwork study.

—I faced the problems of language barrier while using interviewing since my respondents; the traders only knew Luganda and therefore I failed to get the problems facing traders in Nyanama Trading Centre.
—We faced the problem of uncooperative respondents while using interviewing at Nyanama market and therefore, we failed to get the historical background of Nyanama market.
—We faced a problem of loss of questionnaires while using questionnaire method due to disappearance of respondents and therefore we failed to get information on the historical background of Nyanama Trading Centre.
—We faced the problem of physical obstruction by Mutundwe forest while using observation method and therefore we failed to identify the landuse types in Mutundwe village.
—We faced the problem of inaccessibility due to the presence of Nyanama forest while using observation method due to the presence of Mutundwe forest and therefore we failed to see the landuse activities in Mutundwe village
—We faced the problem of noise pollution by Nyanama boat factory while using interviewing/recording and therefore, we failed to hear/note down the problems facing Nyanama boat factory.
—We faced the problem of sudden weather changes due to heavy downpour while using recording, which destroyed our writing materials and therefore we failed to write down the future prospects of Nyanama Trading Centre

9. **Explain the skills you obtained from your fieldwork study.**
NB. Skills are obtained from the methods used.

—I gained the skill of observation by using my eyes to see physical features for example Mutundwe hill north east of Nyanama Trading centre Trading Centre .
—We gained the skill of interviewing by asking respondents oral questions and they gave us oral answers for example we asked Mr. Mubiru the location of Mutundwe hill and he told me that it was found in Nkunba Parish, Wakiso District.
—We gained the skill of measuring by stretching the tape measure to find the distance from Nyanama market to the pier which was 50 metres.
—We gained the skill of sampling by using a hoe to pick part of the soil from Nyanama valley which we found out that it was mainly sandy soil.
—I gained the skill of recording by using a pen and paper to write down information in the field for example I wrote down physical features around Nyanama Trading Centre like Mutundwe hill north east of Bumamwaya Trading Centre
—I gained the skill of field sketching by drawing the sketch map of the area around Nyanama Trading Centre showing physical features and landuse activities as seen below (draw it and show some features).

10. **Describe the follow up activities carried out after fieldwork**
Or, what were the post-field activities carried out during the study
Or, explain how you processed data during the study.

—We presented our data collected by the different groups for example group 1 presented the location of Nyanama Trading Centre i.e. Katabi Sub-county, Wakiso District.
—We compared data collected by the various groups for example concerning the distance from Nyanama market to Nyanama pier and we finally concluded that it was 100metres.

—We reorganized data collected only included the required information to be compiled following our topic and objectives of study.
—We polished our field sketches by redrawing the sketch map around Nyanama Trading Centre and included Nakasunda headland which was missing.
—We wrote a fieldwork report concerning what we studied at Nyanama Trading Centre, how we studied it and the results obtained from the study.
—We drew conclusions from the field by giving geographical relationships. For example we concluded that the presence of Mutundwe hilltop has encouraged the establishment of MTN telecommunication masts due to high altitude which ensures easy transmission of signals.
—We made recommendations to the people of Nyanama Trading Centres for example we advised farmers on Mutundwe hill to carry out terracing so as to control soil erosion.
—We disseminated the findings of the study to the relevant authorities for example one of our fieldwork report was handed over to the manager of Nyanama Trading centre

11. **Explain the conclusions you made after fieldwork study**
OR, explain the significance of the fieldwork study
OR, to what extent was the fieldwork study geographical
OR, what was the geographical significance of the fieldwork study?
OR, what were the outcomes/results of the fieldwork study?
OR, how did the fieldwork study help you to understand the geography of the area?
OR, how was the fieldwork study a sample of the environment?

Physical- physical relationships

—The presence Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading centre has encouraged the growth of Mutundwe natural forest because of the presence of deep fertile soils.
—The presence of Nyanama River in the south of Nyanama Trading Centre has favoured the growth of Nyanama papyrus vegetation due to water logging conditions.

Physical-human relationships

—The presence of gentle slopes of Mutundwe in the north of Nyanama swamp has encouraged settlement at Mutundwe village due to easy construction of houses
—The presence of Nyanama swampin the South of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged water transport due to the presence of water.
—The presence of Mutundwe forest in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged the growth of Nyanama boat making factory due to the presence of commercial tree species like Mvule.

Human-human relationships

—The presence of Zana-Nyanama road in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged settlement at Nyanama due to easy accessibility.
—The presence of Nyanama Movit industries in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has attracted dense settlement at Nyanama due to provision of employment opportunities.
—The presence of dense settlement at Nyanama has encouraged the growth of Nyanama market because of provision of ready market for goods

12. **Explain the relationship between the physical environment and landuse activities in the area studied**

—The presence of gentle slopes of Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged settlement at Mutundwe due to easy construction of houses

—The presence of Nyanama swampin the south of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged water transport due to the presence of water.
—The presence of fertile soils of Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged the growth of coffee and bananas in Mutundwe village since these crops require deep fertile soils to grow well.
—The presence of Mutundwe forest in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged lumbering due to the presence of valuable tree species like Mahogany.

13. **Explain the relationship between physical features and landuse activities in the area studied.**

—The presence of gentle slopes of Mutundwe hill in the east of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged settlement at Mutundwe village due to easy construction of houses.
—The presence of Nyanama River in the South of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged water transport due to the presence of water.
—The presence of Mutundwe forest in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged lumbering due to the presence of valuable tree species like Mahogany.

14. **Explain the relationship between relief and land use activities in the area studied.**

—The presence of gentle slopes of Mutundwe in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged settlement at Mutundwe due to easy construction of houses
—The presence of Mutundwe hilltop has encouraged the establishment of MTN telecommunication masts due to high altitude which ensures easy transmission of signals.
—The presence of Nyanama basin has encouraged water transport due to the presence of water.
—The presence of steep slopes of Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged stone quarrying due to the presence of outcrop rocks

—The presence of flat lands of Nyanama in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged the construction of Nyanama- Kitebi road due to low cost of construction.

15. **Assess the impact of the Trading Centre on the environment**
OR, Assess the impact of the Trading Centre on the development of the surrounding areas.
NB. Give both positive and negative effects giving an example in terms of place name/direction.

Positive impacts include;

—It has encouraged growth and development of Nyanama trading centre in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre because of increased population.
—It has facilitated the development of infrastructure like Nyanama-Kitebi road in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre.
—It has provided employment opportunities to the people for example traders in Nyanama trading centre for example shop attendants.
—It has encouraged the development of industries for example Nyanama boat making factory in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre.
—It is a source of government revenue through taxing people employed for example as traders and business men in Nyanama market in the North of Nyanama Trading Centre.

Negative effects include;

—It has led to pollution of water, land and air from industries for example Nyanama Movit industries in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre.

—It has led to urban related problems like prostitution and robbery in Nyanama trading centre due to increased population
—It has led to deforestation due to infrastructural development for example mutundwe forests were destroyed to establish Nyanama market.
—It has led to competition for labour with other sectors like agriculture in Zana and Mutundwe villages living these sectors underdeveloped.
—It has led to increased school drop out to join trading activities for example from Mutundwe and Zana villages.
—It has led to rural-urban migration with its negative effects for example from Zana Village to Nyanama Trading Centre

16. **Explain the impacts of the growth of the Trading centre on the physical environment.**

NB. Give both positive and negative effects giving an example in terms of place name/direction on every point

Positive effects include;

—Afforestation on Mutundwe hill north of Nyanama Trading Centre has promoted the modification of the local temperatures through releasing moisture to the atmosphere.
—Application of manure in Mutundwe village north of Nyanama Trading Centre has helped to improve soil fertility.
—Contour ploughing on Mutundwe hill has helped in controlling soil erosion.
—Afforestation in Mutundwe hill has helped in increasing the green vegetation cover.

Negative effects include

—Lumbering in Mutundwe forest north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to destruction of vegetation cover

—Industrialization at Nyanama boat factory north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to environmental pollution from the wood dust which has affected human health.
—Settlement on Mutundwe hill north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to destruction of Mutundwe forest leading to loss of vegetation cover
—The construction of Nyanama -Mutundwe road in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to destruction of Nyanama forest leading to destruction of vegetation cover.
—Stone quarrying on Mutundwe hill north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to destruction of landscape by creating depressions.

17. **Explain the problems faced by the people using the Trading Centre.**

NB. Explain how a problem leads to a problem.

—Poor sanitation leading to diseases like cholera and dysentery which have affected human life.
—Remoteness of the area of Nyanama Trading centre with poorly developed roads has discouraged movement of goods by Nyanama traders to the Trading centre.
—Perishability of the goods which lead to losses.
—Price fluctuation due to over production has discouraged traders in Nyanama trading centre to produce more goods.
—Rugged terrain for example due to Mutundwe hill has discouraged the construction of roads to deliver goods to the market centres.
—Siltation of Nyanama River has led to reduction in breeding grounds for fish leading to low fish catch.
—Insecurity due to pirates in Nyanama swamp and robbers in Nyanama Trading centre who destabilize peace.

18. **Describe the recommendations you made to the people using the Trading Centre.**

NB. Give solutions to showing problem and solution

—We advised the traders at Nyanama Trading Centre to carry out market research to expand the market for goods.
—We advised the police force at Nyanama police station to carry out more operations to promote security in Nyanama trading centre.
—We advised traders at Nyanama Trading Centre to improve on goods preservation methods to reduce losses.
—We advised traders at Nyanama market to ensure proper disposal of garbage to solve the problems resulting from poor sanitation.
—We advised the residents of Nyanama village to boil water for drinking to present water borne diseases like Cholera.