

Geography 273/1

05 Goppa

Paper 1

MARKING GUIDE

PART 1:

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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

TOTAL: 30 MARKS

PART II
SECTION A

(20 MARKS)

1. COMPULSORY QUESTION: MAPWORK

Study the EAST AFRICA 1:50,000 UGANDA: BULISA map extract part of sheet 2914 series 7732 edition 3-U.S.D and answer the questions that follow.

- (a) (i) State the grid reference of the borehole at Kibambura.

(01 mark)

292364

- (ii) Name the physical feature found at grid reference 195411.

(01 mark)

Pond

- (b) Measure and state in Kilometres the distance of the all-weather loose surface road to Butiaba and Masindi from Wanseko grid reference 195412.

(02 marks)

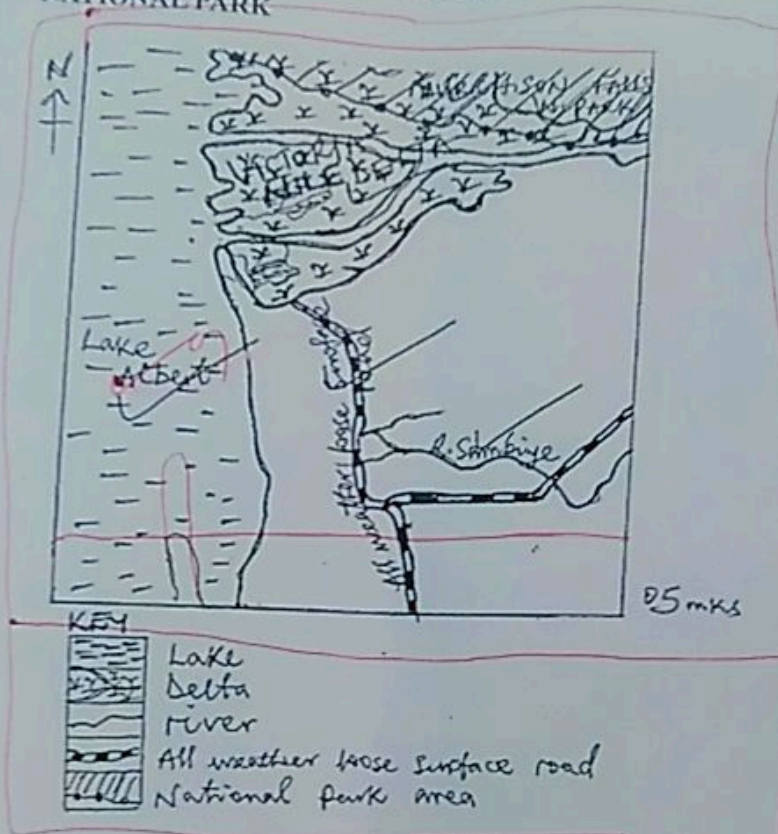
12.2km (Accept 12 – 12.4km)

- (c) Draw a sketch map of the area north of northing 34 and on it, mark and name:

- (i) Lake Albert,
- (ii) Victoria Nile delta,
- (iii) river Sambiye,
- (iv) all weather loose surface road,
- (v) area occupied by Murchison falls national park.

(05 marks)

A SKETCH MAP OF BULISA NORTH OF NORTHING 34 SHOWING LAKE ALBERT, VICTORIA NILE, DELTA, RIVER SAMBIYE, ALL WEATHER LOOSE SURFACE ROAD AND AREA OCCUPIED BY MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK



Albert — 07
Delta — 07
WLP — 07
R. — 07
MFA — 2/05

(d) (i) Identify any three settlement patterns in the area shown on the map extract.

(03 marks)

- > Nucleated settlement at Kiramira and Ndadamire
- > Planned settlement at Ndadamire
- > Linear settlement along Wamseko-Bulisa, loose surface road/along the motorable track from wamseko to Bukindwa / along lake shore of wamseko
- > Dispersed / scattered settlement around kasenyi in the East and south of kisimni

3 x 1

candidate must be give evidence from the map.

(ii) Describe the factors which have influenced settlement in the area on the map extract. (08 marks)

- > Transport routes such as roads have attracted settlement e.g., along Wanseko – Bulisa road due to easy accessibility
- > Social infrastructures such as schools at Kigwera and kusansya have attracted many settlements
- > Flat land area such as kirama and kigwera have attracted many settlements because of easy construction of houses
- > Well drained areas such as Kisomsya and Kirama have attracted settlements
- > Papyrus swamps in the north (Delta area) have discouraged settlement
- > Seasonal swamps along lake Albert shores have discouraged settlement
- > Murchison falls national park in the north east has discouraged settlement

Positive influence $2 \times 2 = 04$

Negative influence $2 \times 2 = 04$

08 marks

4x2

factor and evidence

08

Total 20 marks

2. PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTION (15 MARKS)

Answer all parts of this question

Study the photograph provided below and answer the questions that follow;



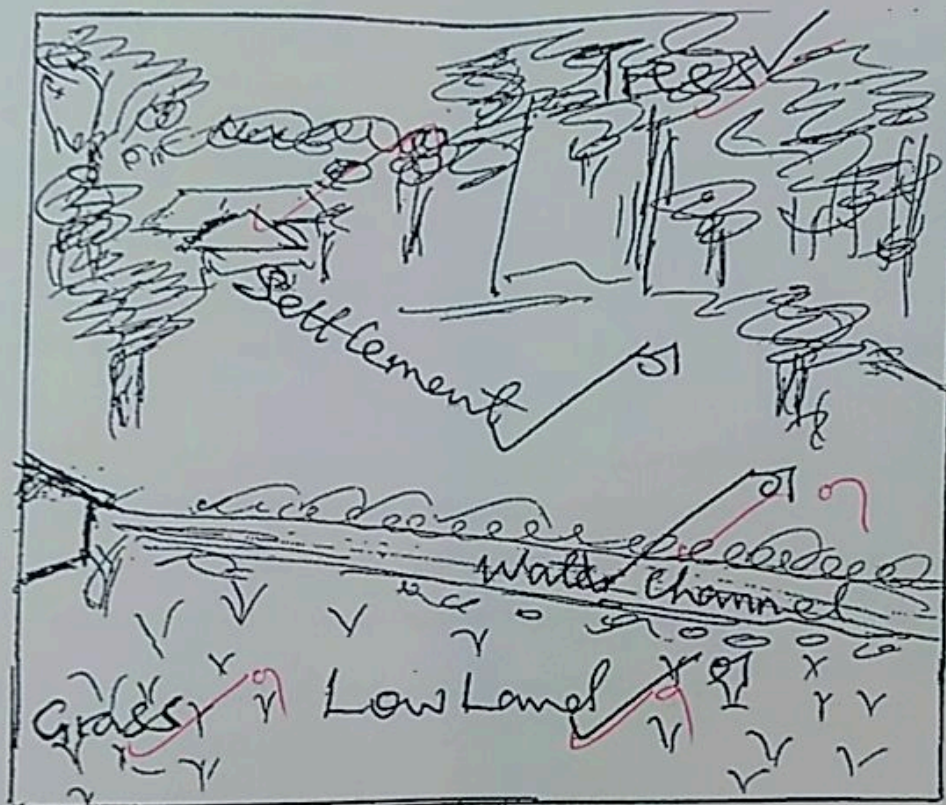
Turn over

(a) Draw a landscape sketch of the area shown on the photograph and on it mark and name.

- (i) Lowland area
- (ii) Any one vegetation type
- (iii) Water channel
- (iv) Settlement

(04 marks)

A LANDSCAPE SKETCH OF THE AREA SHOWN ON THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING LOWLAND AREA, VEGETATION TYPE, WATER CHANNEL AND SETTLEMENT



(b) With evidence, identify any three sources of energy that can be used in the area shown on the photograph. (03 marks)

- Electric energy due to the power lines in the middle ground
- Wood, fuel due to the presence of trees in the background
- Bio-gas from cow dung due to the cows shown in the foreground

3 x 1 = 03 marks

At least one must refer the photograph.

(c) (i) Describe the physical conditions which have enabled the land use activity shown in the foreground of the photograph (04 marks)

- > The land use activity is Livestock rearing hence physical conditions include:-
- > Presence of a lowland in the foreground for easy movement of cattle during grazing
- > Presence of abundant pastures in the middle and foreground for the cattle to feed on
- > Presence of a reliable source of water (water channel) in the ^{middle} ground for cattle to drink
- > Presence of trees in the middle and background which provide shade / shelter for the cattle during hot / sunny weather
- > Well drained land ^{for the pasture growth where cattle feed on}
- > Extensive land etc

4 x 1 = 04 marks

2x2

(ii) Outline the benefits of land use activity in c(i) above to the people living in the surrounding areas. (03 marks)

- > Provides milk and beef which improve peoples diet
- > Provides employment to the people which improves income and standards of living
- > Provides income to the livestock farmers improving their standards of living
- > Provides ^{mature} (cow dung) which improves crop yields
- > Skins / hides from cattle used domestically as mats, making drums etc

Consider local immediate benefits not national ones

d) Giving reason for your answer, suggest an area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken. (01 mark)

- > Any area with a livestock farm

Reason:- Presence of Livestock farm

show a right place with a right reason

3. COMPULSORY FIELD WORK QUESTION.

(15 Marks)

For any one field work study you have conducted either as an individual or a group on a small scale mine/quarry,

(a) State the;

(i) topic

MUST cover what was studied and where the study took place.

Topic must be related to mining

(ii) objectives of the study

Must be:

> measurable and achievable

> clearly related to the topic

> realistic and time ^{based} ~~based~~

> use active action verbs e.g., to identify to find out

Any 2 x 1, 03 marks

(b) Draw a sketch map of the area you studied and on it, mark and name:

(i) land use types

(ii) relief features.

> sketch draw must have title frame / key / label direction

> it must show relief features and land use types e.g., Relief features may include Hills, gentle slopes, flat land, valleys, low land etc

Land use types include cultivated land, transport routes, centre mining area, grazing

land, use of local names

Ans 2 x 1

NB: Award a tick for marginal information

(c) Explain how you used any two of the following methods to collect the information.

(i) Recording

(ii) Observation

(iii) Measurement

- define
- application
- Result

each 2:

2 2x2 = 4

H.B. answers should clearly bring out the effect.

Definition - 1

Application & Results - 1

Ans 2 marks

NB: This must be in line with topic of study on a small scale mine

(d) Describe the influence of the small scale mine Quarry on the environment of the surround areas. (03 marks)

- pollution
- destruction of environment/landscape
- deforestation
- creation of potholes/open pits
- destruction of habitats etc

influence of small scale mine to the surrounding area can be positive or negative

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA. (20 MARKS)

4. (a) Draw an outline sketch map of East Africa on it mark and name:

- (i) Lakes: Victoria and Turkana
- (ii) Rivers: Rufigi, Tana and Albert Nile
- (iii) Cities: Kampala and Nairobi

(07 marks)

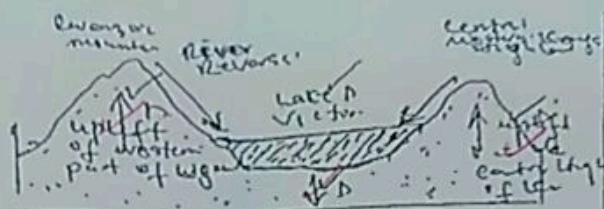
SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING LAKE VICTORIA, LAKE TURKANA, RIVER RUFIGI, RIVER TANA, ALBERT NILE, KAMPALA AND NAIROBI



*L - 02
R - 03
C - 02
/ 07*

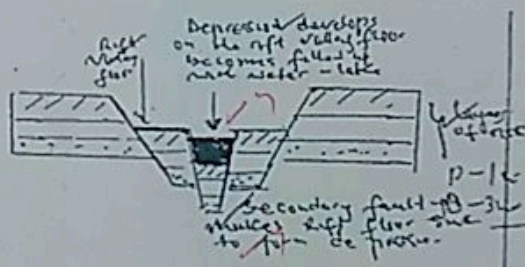
(b) Describe the processes responsible for the formation of either Lake Victoria or Lake Turkan. (04 marks)

- > Lake Victoria is a down warped lake, main process responsible is crustal warping. formed when western part was uplifted during formation of Rwenzori Mountains. At the same time western Kenya was uplifted, central part was depressed leading to down warping thus a basin was formed. Flowing River reversal and heavy rainfall at that time, depression become filled up with water - lake Victoria



Formation of lake Turkana

It's a rift valley lake formed as a result of faulting. This occurred as a result of a secondary faulting on the rift valley floor depression was formed. This later became filled up with water thus formation of L. Turkana



(c) Explain value of lakes to East Africa (06 marks)

- > Provision of water for domestic use
- > Lakes provide water for industrial use e.g., as raw material, cooling machines
- > Lakes in East Africa provide habitats for wild life, wild life conservation
- > Lakes such as Lake Victoria, Kyoga etc contribute towards climate modification i.e. convectional rainfall supporting agriculture.
- > Promote development of mining e.g., Lake Katwe for commercial purpose

NG: final advantage must come out

- Provide cheap means of water transport leading to development of trade among east Africa countries
- Lakes have contributed to the development of fishing sector since they harbour different species of fish *for food & commercial purposes*
- Some lakes in east Africa act as territorial borders separating countries.
- Creation of employment opportunities to fishermen, *etc. it improves their income*

Point identified

Point-explained 1 Reason = 3 marks

Nb: final advantage must come out

(d) What are the problems affecting effective use of Lakes in East Africa.

- *- siltation limits growing feeds*
Some lakes are shallow which can not support large vessels to sail on them
- Some lakes have floating vegetation limiting fishing and water transport
- Occurrence of rock out crops limit water navigation
- Some lakes harbor dangerous marine life such as crocodiles, hippos which scares away fishermen
- *- strong winds / waves which cause water accident*
Industrial discharge of chemical wastes resulting in water pollution thus water become unfit for marine life
- Insecurity on the some of the lake e.g., L Albert, scaring away water / lake users

Nb: an effect or limitation must be given out

5. Study the table below showing export of goods and services by value from Uganda and Tanzania and answer questions that follow.

Table 1 Export value in Million US dollars for Uganda and Tanzania (2006-2010)

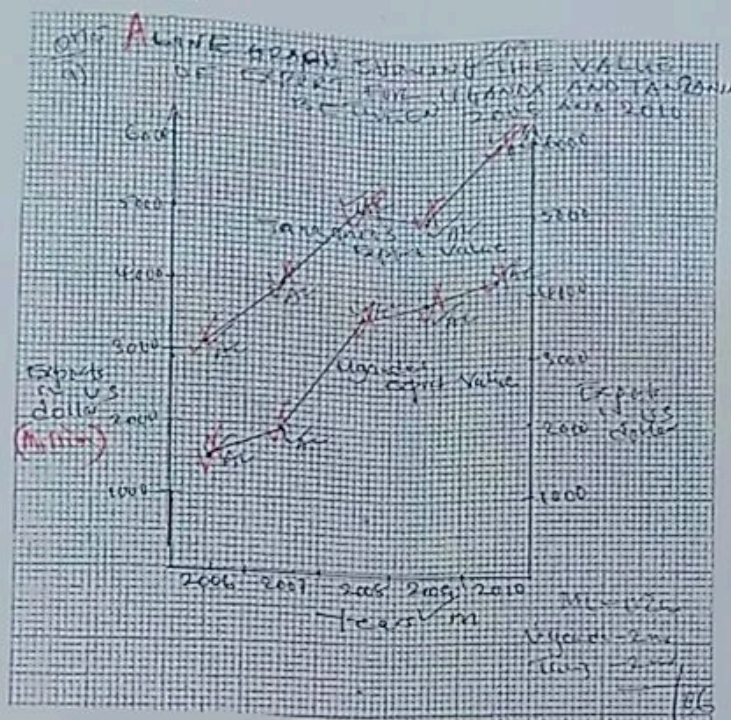
Country:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Uganda:	1524	1993	3506	3753	4087
Tanzania:	3233	4079	5208	4963	5975

Source: African Development Indicators 2012/13

Turn over

Page 10 of 12

- (a) Draw a line graph to show the value of export for Uganda and Tanzania between 2006 and 2010. (06 marks)



Plot in the middle

$\frac{11}{11} = 1$
acc - $\frac{1}{2}$ each point

86

- (b) Describe the trend of export between 2006 and 2010 for;

(i) Uganda

(02 mark)

- 13
Tanzania must quote
5 million dollars
- > There was a general increase in export value from 1524 US dollars in 2006 to 4087 US dollars in 2010
 - > There was slight increase from 1524 US Dollars in 2006 to 1993 US dollars in 2007 and 2008 increase from 8506 US Dollars to 4087 US dollars in 2010
 - > There is an increase in export value from 2006 to 2010 by 2563 US ^{million} dollars

(ii) Tanzania

any (02 marks)

Trend is fluctuating between 2006 from 3233 US dollars and 2008 ie 4079 US dollars.

There was slight decline in Tanzani export values from 5208 US Dollars in 4163 to 2009

Trade 2 marks

any 2

- (c) Explain the factors which have influenced export trade in any one country given in the table. (06 marks)

NB: Candidate ^{must} choose a country

- Factors are more or less the same
- Efficient transport net work which facilitates marketing of export products
- Improved quality of goods that attract foreign market
- Improved port handling facilities that boost loading and offloading of export goods.
- High demand for some goods and services thus promoting export trade.
- Favorable terms of trade encouraging export trade
- Adequate capital to purchase and market export commodities
- Efficient entrepreneurial skills promoting management of trade activities
- Security promoting productive and export trade

Negative Factors

- Perishability of some goods especially agricultural products reducing their volume
- Poorly developed port handling facilities ^{leading to} delay in loading
- Duplication of goods reducing market for export of goods
- Restricted tonnage / courier
- Limits the ^{quantity} quality of good
- Insecurity limits the transportation
- Inflation discourages export trade

- Restrictive Policies 6X1

Factors identified each 3 marks

- Production of similar goods

Factors explained 3 marks

trade partners also limit the quantity
similar goods also limit the market.

- (d) Describe the contribution of international trade to the development of East Africa.

- Provides employment thus income leading to improved standards of living
- Source of foreign exchange to government to provide services.
- Provide a variety of goods and services for consumption
- Promotes improved international relationships
- Leads to improvement in infrastructure e.g., good roads
- Attracts foreign investments and local investment
- Source of government revenue through taxation for development of other sectors

- resource utilization
- political cooperation
- rapid urbanization
- export

- > Improvement in skills through training
 - > Increased research and innovation
- Any 4 x 1, Total = 20 marks

4x1

6. (a) Describe how the following methods of fishing are used.

(i) Gill netting

(03 marks)

Gill nets are vertically laid in water.

It is designed in such away that it has floats and weights fitted floats are onto and weights sink to the bottom of the water body.

When fish tries to swim through it is trapped by its gill cover

(ii) Purse seining

(03 marks)

It consists of large fish net when a ^{school} short of fish has been identified, a sennet is stopped a net is land in water with the help of a small boat to form a circular enclosure.

It has weights and floats attached to it. After forming an enclosure draw string as pulled to close the bottom part of the net. The net is then hauled out of water on a vessel to remove trapped fish

(b) Describe conditions favouring the development of Marine fishing in East Africa.

(04 marks)

- > Reliable / large capital for investing in the fishing activity to buy fishing equipment
- > Supportive government policies encouraging investment in fishing sector
- > Extensive fishing grounds comprising of the Indian ocean and coastal shores enabling large scale fishing.
- > Numerous species of fish i.e., mackerel, Tuna, crabs, surdines which are of commercial value.
- > Plenty of ^{plankton} plantations which provide ^{food} chain on which fish feed
- > Irregular shoreline with bays and ^{head} land that have provided excellent sites for establishment of fishing villages.
- > Number of off shore islands e.g pembe, mafia, Zanzibar that increase on fishing grounds
- > Extensive forest that provide timber used in construction of fishing boats / vessels
- > Skilled labour for that provide necessary labour for fishing activities.

Ans: ✓ descriptive & objective
✓ explanation

5x1

- Introduction of modern technology in the field of fishing *eg modern pygmy*
- Ready / wide market for fish caught
- Developed transport network facilitating transportation of fish
- Condition and its role (tick) tick it the end

4X1

25 marks

(c) Explain the contribution of the fishing sector to the development of East Africa.

- Led to development of infrastructure *w/c promote other sectors like tourism*
 - Source of income to the fishermen led to improved standards of living.
 - Source of food which provides animal *protein* protection in the diet of *people* *we have*
 - It has led to development of sport fishing, led to development of tourism.
 - It encourages industrial growth in Uganda *by providing materials to fish processing industries*
 - Development of urban centers, many of them that start as fishing villages.
 - Creation of employment to fishermen *w/c improve their income*
 - Led to improved international relationships *w/c boost international trade*
- Contribution identified each 3 marks*

5X1

25 marks

Explanation 3 marks

(d) Outline the problem facing the fishing sector in East Africa.

(04 marks)

- Water weed e.g water hyacinth that hinder the movement of vessels
- Harsh weather conditions on water leading to water accidents
- Human diseases mostly water borne diseases affect the life of fisher men
- Pollution of water by industries that deposit *wastage* industries, chemical in water
- Limited capital for exporting fishing activities.
- Predators e.g., Nile perch that feed on the species of fish reducing their numbers.
- Poor preservation method leading to harvest losses *eg traditional ones*
- Extensive swamps and forested land making accessibility to fishing grounds difficulty
- Fluctuation in the level of water due to climatic change leading to reduced fishing activities etc

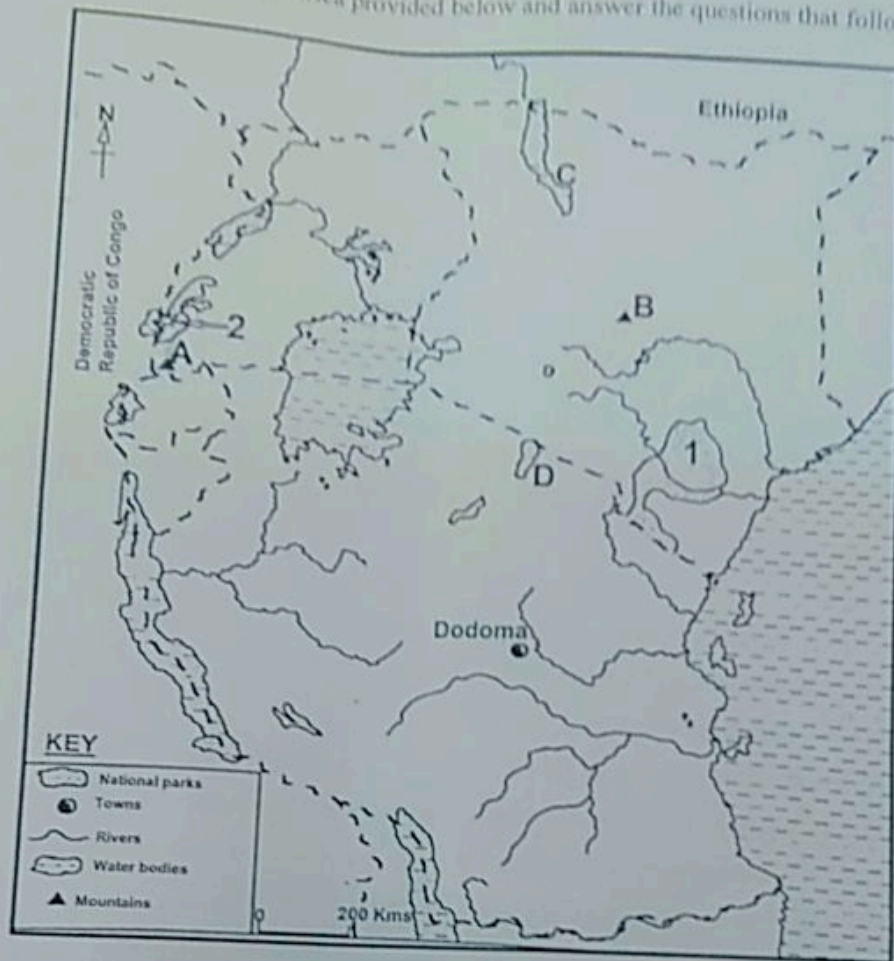
Indiscriminate fishing leading to reduction of fish stocks

Any 11 x 1

4X1

24 marks

7. Study the map of East Africa provided below and answer the questions that follow



(a) Name the:

(i) mountains marked A and B.

A – Muhavura / Muhavura

B – Mountain Kenya

(ii) lakes marked C and D.

C – Lake Turkana

D – Lake Natron

(iii) national parks marked 1 and 2.

1 – Tsavo N.P.

2 – Queen Elizabeth N.P.

(b) Mention any two:

(02 marks)

(i) tourist attractions found in East Africa.

- A variety of wild life ie National Parks and Game reserves e.g Lions, Zebras etc
- Relief features e.g., Mountain, Rift Valley, plain lands
- Historical sites e.g fort Jesus, Bigobya mugenyi; slave trade, markets in Zanzibar, Mombasa, Burial sites for kings in East Africa e.g., kasubi Tombs
- East Africa heritages Cultures and Tradition
- East Africa's coastal land forms e.g., Beaches, caves
- Industrial sites e.g., Kampala, Jinja, Mombasa
- Drainage feature e.g., Rivers with water falls, lakes, caves, dammed lakes, volcanic crater lakes.
- A variety of plant life (flora) with indigenous plant life especially in forest etc

any 2x1

(ii) countries where tourists come from.

- European countries e.g., Germany, Australia, Britain, France, Turkey, American countries e.g., USA, Canada, Mexico
- Asian Countries China, Korea, etc.
- Africa countries e.g., South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Egypt etc.

2x1

(c) Explain the benefits of the tourist industry to the people of East Africa.

- Creation of employment opportunities e.g., Tour guide, Hotel managers who gain income to improve on standards of living
- Development of infrastructure e.g., Roads, buildings *help to develop the sector*
- Generation of foreign exchange used in developing other sectors.
- Leads to improved international relationships contributing to trade.
- Creation of market for agriculture sector, sale of art craft (art pieces) source of income
- Increase in revenue collection *ie taxes* leading development of other sectors.
- Leads to urban growth and development *hence provision of better services*
- Tourism provides maximum utilization of areas that would have remain utilized
- Preservation of tourist materials for future generation *eg historical sites, monuments*
- It facilitates easy transfer *of* technology among countries leading to over role development

Any 3 identified benefits x 1 and 3 explained benefits

6x1

(d) Outline the problems faced by the tourist industry in East Africa. (04 marks)

- > Poaching of wild life leading to reduced number of animals
- > Inadequate supply of skilled man power to handle wild life and hotel managers
- > Inadequate capital for investment e.g., ^{to develop road, setting up roads and other infrastructure.} setting high good road
- > Hostile tribes (communities) ^{we at times kill the tourist & scatter them around}
- > Low level of advertisement which has made people (tourists) away of Tourist attraction
- > High population ^{leading} increased demand for ^{land} human use leading to deforestation
- > Pests that attack animals in National Parks and Game reserves ^{such as tsetse flies}
- > Diseases outbreak attack both human and animals
- > Political instabilities ^{we scare away tourists eg in Mt Kenya NP}
- > Seasonal migration of wild life in national parks
- > Shortage of water and pastures for ^{animals} games in national parks and game reserves

END

problem with an effect

4X/

1/20