

Coordinated M. Guided  
UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD  
NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 2017

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(1)

GEOGRAPHY P250/3.

U.A.C.E 2023.

STANDARDS:

- Candidates are expected to exhibit the ability to explain points raised and illustrate them.
- Mere outline of Points Should not get more than half of the Marks allocated to that section.
- Marking is by impression unless stated otherwise

AWARDS:

23 — 25 — Excellent answer.

18 — 22 — V. good Answer.

15 — 17 — Good Answer.

12 — 14 — Average Answer.

08 — 11 — O' level answer.

01 — 07 — Fail answer.

00 — Irrelevant answer.

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(2)

Ia) Candidates are expected to state the topic of the study indicating what was studied and where the study took place.  
NB The topic should have a geographical relationship =02

ii Candidates are expected to come up with the objectives of the study

which are specific, measurable, achievable, researchable, and time bound.

- These should be related to the topic of the study.

- They should not repeat the topic of the study.

Therefore accept phrases like:

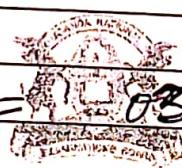
- To find out,
- To identify,
- To establish,
- To analyse
- etc.

Do not accept phrases like:

- To know
- To see
- To understand
- To appreciate
- etc.

Any 3x1 = 03 marks.

05mks



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(3)

(5)

b Candidates are expected to describe any three methods used to collect data during the study.

→ These should include:-

- observation
- interviewing
- Sampling
- Map orientation
- Recording / Documentation / field sketching
- Questionnaire
- Measurement
- Reviewing / analysis of existing information

N.B:

Every step / method should be:-

- Identified / named and defined
- Explain how it was used pointing out the procedure followed and tools) used
- Illustration with information obtained

Eg:

OBSERVATION.

This method involves using eyes to see geographical features in the field and collect information about them and it involves using other senses.

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(H) (B)

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During the field work study I/we moved around the field while using my/our naked eyes to see physical features and land use types in the area.  
- For example we saw physical features like Kamukuzi hill, Rukizi river and others.

= 03 mks.

### INTERVIEWING.

This involves a face to face conversation / dialogue / interaction between the researcher and respondents in the field where by a researcher ask oral Questions and respondents gives oral answers.

- During the field work study I/we were asked some oral Questions about the effects of his farm on the surrounding areas and he gave us oral answers.
- For example he gave us the effects like the farm has led to destruction of natural vegetation in a bid to expand its acreage and others.

= 03 mks

Any 3 steps / methods well explained and illustrated each = 03 marks

3 x 3 Max 09mks

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(5)

c Candidates are expected to explain the extent to which the fieldwork study was geographical by coming up with geographical relationships existing in the area studied.

→ These should include:

Relationships between aspects of the physical environment (physical - physical)

Eg:

- relief and drainage
- Relief and Soils
- Soils and vegetation
- Climate and vegetation
- Drainage and Soils
- etc.

- Relationships between the physical environment and human activities / landuse (physical - Human).

Eg:

- 1 Transport and relief
- Relief and agriculture
- Relief and Settlement
- Soils and farming
- Rocks and mining / Quarrying
- Climate and farming
- Vegetation and Agriculture
- etc

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(6)

- Relationships between man-made features / Landuse types (Human - Human).

E.g.

- Transport network and trade
- Agriculture and settlement
- Transport routes and settlement
- Urban development and farming
- Fishing activities and market growth
- etc

N.B

- Accept both positive and negative relationships.
- Every relationship should be well explained and illustrated using place names / directions / names of features or relative positions in the field.
- Explanation should have some form of accountability.
- The relationship should have proper connecting words such as led to, favoured, facilitated, encouraged, promoted, discouraged, hindered etc.
- Relationship slips should be varied

N.B

Any 2 relationships from each category 2 marks

Any 2 + 3 = 86 mks.

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(5) (7)

d. Candidates are expected to bring out activities they carried out as follow up such as;

- we assembled in class and presented / showed the data collected and made conclusions.
- Re-arranging and editing data.
- Analysing data.
- Interpreting data.
- Improving / polishing field sketches
- Making conclusions about the area studied / field findings.
- Making recommendations about the area studied.
- Writing a detailed field work report.
- Disseminating / circulating our field work report to stakeholders.

N.B.

- Candidates should exhibit a practical approach to the follow-up i.e. every activity should be presented in past tense.
- A mere outline / theoretical presentation of activities earns No mark.
- Candidates should clearly explain how each activity was done.

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(9)

2 Candidates are expected to state the topic of the study showing clearly WHAT was studied and WHERE the study took place.

The name of a trading centre should be mentioned.

N.B. The topic should bear a geographical relationship.

02 mks.

(ii) Candidates are expected to state the objectives of the study which are specific, measurable and achievable. The objectives should not repeat the topic of the study.

Accept phrases like;

- To find out,
- To establish,
- To examine,
- To investigate,
- To analyse,
- etc.

Do not accept phrases like

- To know

- To see

- To appreciate

- To Comprehend

- et -



07mks

Any 5x1 = 05 mks.

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b Candidates are expected to come up with a panoramic sketch of the area studied which should have:

→ Marginal Information:

- Accurate little spelling out the Observatory point / View point - 01
- A complete frame enclosing it - 01
- A key / labels - 01
- View point / Observatory point - 01

= 04 mks.

Details:

→ physical features such as hills, dirt crop banks, valleys, steep slopes, gentle slopes, swamps, streams, rivers, lakes, spring vegetation types etc.

→ Any 2 different features  $2 \times 1 = 02$  mks.

→ Land use types eg crop gardens / farm lands, live stock farms, roads, foot paths, railway lines, bore holes, planted trees, telecommunication masts, power line, recreation centres, settlements etc.

Any 3 features (different)  $3 \times 1 = 03$  mark

N.B The panorama should not be in form of a map but a picture i.e, Accept only features / symbols.

Max = 09 mks

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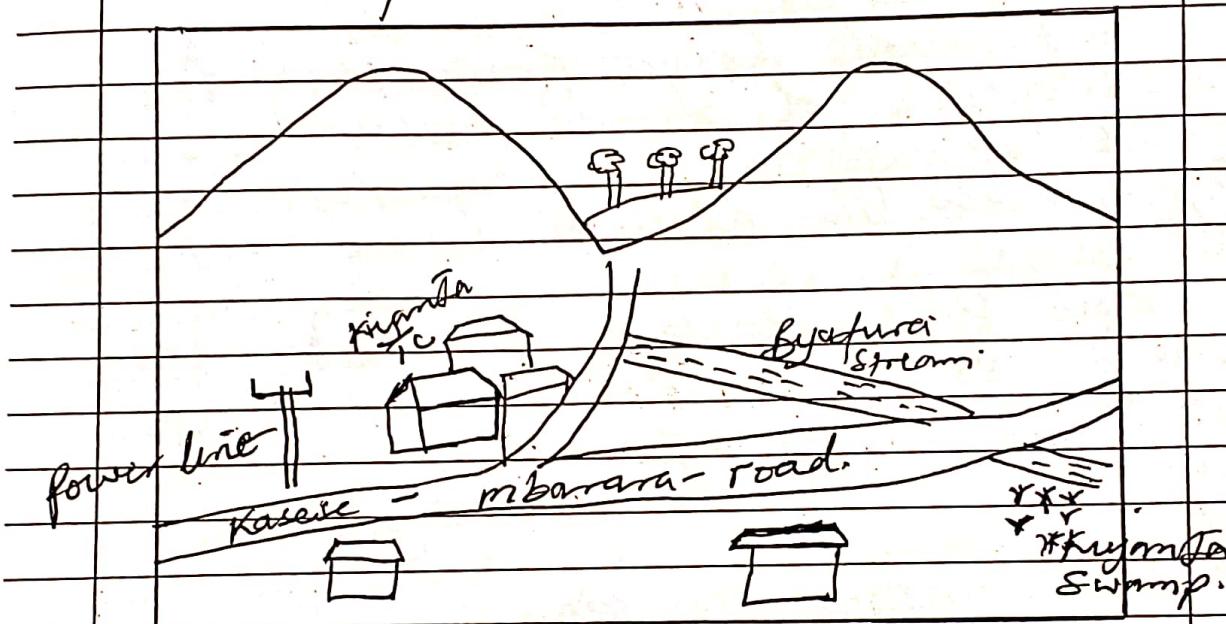
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(01) (11)

Eg Either - A Penoramic view of Komukazi trading centre showing physical and man made features as seen from Richard Hill.



N.B features should vary.  
view point.

Title. - 01

Direction. - 01

v. P. - 01

K.I.L - 01

T. a - 02

2 phy - 02

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(11) (12)

10) Candidates are expected to identify and briefly explain the impact of human activities / land use on the physical environment in the area studied.

- The physical environment should be varied and should include: Relief / land forms, drainage, vegetation types, soils, the atmosphere (air and climate).
- Land use activities should include settlement, agriculture, commercialisation, recreation, tourism, nature conservation, forestry, fishing, mining / quarrying etc. Eg.
  - The quarrying of stones on the west-facing slopes of Komukazi hill has accelerated soil erosion leading to creation of deep gullies.
  - Cultivation of crops in Rwebikong Valley has led to drying up of Rwizi Swamp.
  - The establishment of a live stock farm on in Rwebikong valley has led to the degradation of the natural vegetation.
  - The planting of Eucalyptus wood lots on Komukazi hill has created

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(21) (13)

a cool Mero climate in the area.

- etc.

N.B : Accept both positive and negative impacts.

Accept Any 2 Impacts on one category of physical environment  
Any 6 valid points  $6 \times 1 = 6$  mks  
Max = 86 mks.

- (d) Candidates are expected to identify and briefly explain the practical geographical skills which he/she acquired during the field work study.
- The skills should be related to the methods used to collect data and the tools used.
  - They should include;
    - Observing Skills Using the eyes and other senses
    - Recording / Sketching Skills
    - Map reading Skills
    - Measuring Skills by Using poles, Strings, measuring tape, rules etc
    - Skills of analysing existing information
    - Sampling Skills
    - Skills of preparing and administering Questionnaires



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(14)

- Skills of organising data e.g. tabulation
- Skill of editing raw data
- Skill of interpreting data
- Skill of writing a field work report

N.B.

- Any 5 skills clearly explained  $5 \times 1 = 05 \text{ marks}$
- mere outline of skills earns not more than 2 marks.

Total 25 marks.

Max 05mk



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Qn 3

(15)

Candidates are expected to identify the different types of vegetation in Uganda and their distribution. These should be both natural and planted vegetation.

→ Candidates should first come up with a clear definition of vegetation as all forms of plant life that has grown either naturally or planted by man on the earth's surface.

02mks.

→ The vegetation of Uganda consists of the following types.

- High altitude Moor land and heath/ Montane vegetation and the rest of eg in Kaphoma, Sironko, Bududa, Mbale and the rest of mt. Elgon, on Mgahinga Mountain in Kisoro and on mt. Rwenzori.
- Medium altitude / Tropical high land forests like Kibale, Morabiyambo, Bugoma, Mabira, Karintu, Budongo and many other group of forests.

— Most thickets eg in Moyo, Kyeggye, Sigulu Islands etc.

— Wood lands Savanna eg in Murchison Falls National Park Queen Elizabeth N.P in Kasese, and other parts of Hornia, Yumbo

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Gra. Guju, Kitgum.

- Grass land Savanna eg in Lamwo, Nakasongola, Kiboga, Kieniura, etc.
- Steppe / semi-desert Savanna in Kotido, Moroto, Abim, Konyak, Kaalong, Nalidatuk, Nakapiripint, Kieniura, Lyantonde, Sembabule, Lwengo etc.
- Swamp / wetlands vegetation in Bugiri, Butaleja, Mfagi, Soroti, Pallisa, Omolo, Butambala, Wakiso, Masaka, Kayunga, Mukono, etc.

Any 6x3 = 18

- mere identification any three /3 types and place where they are found without a map = 03 mks
- Identification of any 3 types with a map = 05 mks.

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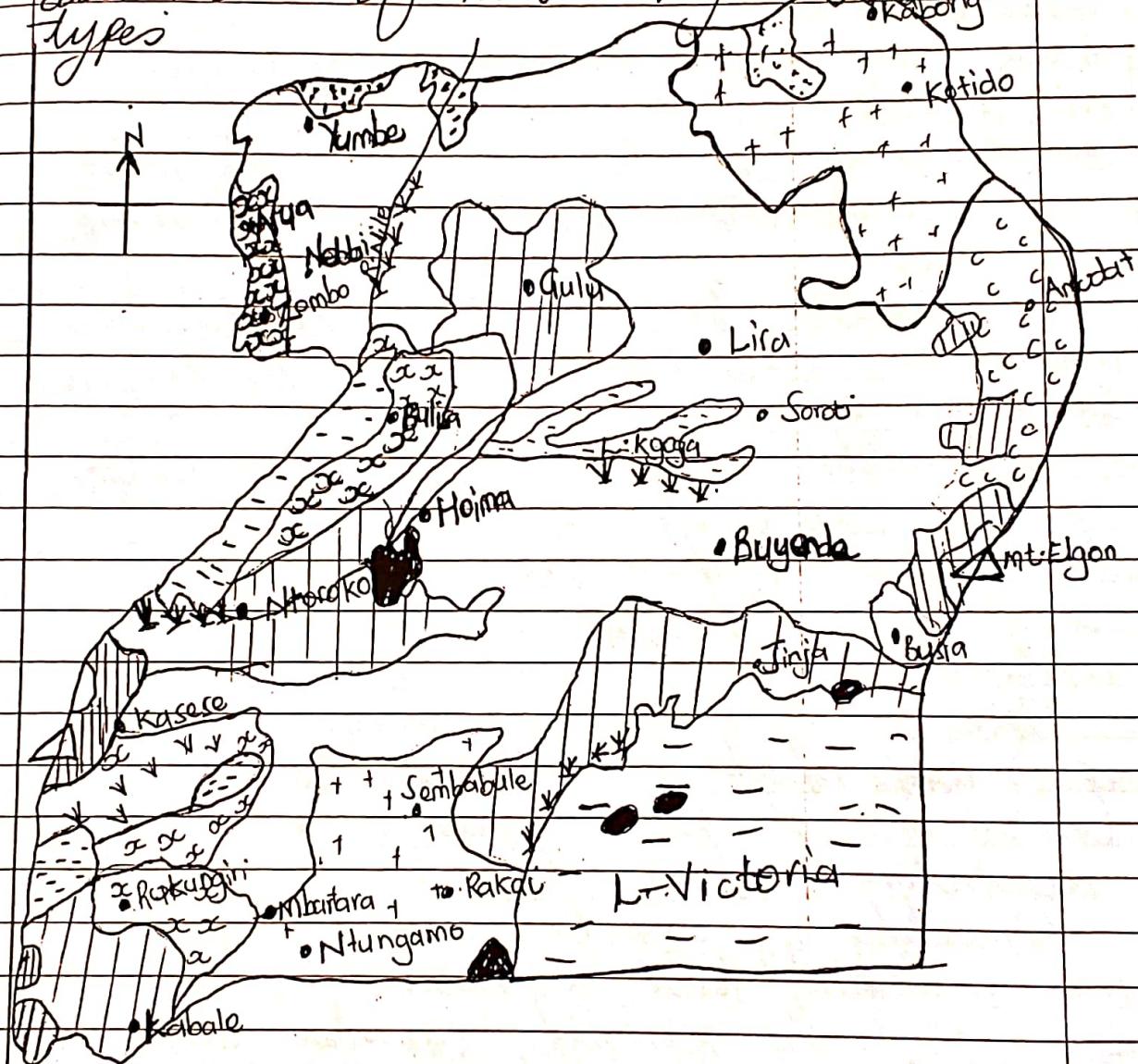
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(17)

Sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of major vegetation types



Key

Savanna Mosaic

Bush and Moist thicket savanna

High Altitude Moorland and forest

Steppe / Semi-desert

Tropical High/Medium Altitude Forest

Woodland Savanna

Inland Vomantion

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(18)

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- Candidates should examine the extent to which human activities have influenced vegetation distribution in Uganda as;
- Clearing of land for settlement and cultivation has created Savanna Mosaic.
  - Repeated burning of vegetation has modified grass lands Savanna to steppe Savanna eg in Kafidio, Moroto.
  - Excessive felling of trees for timber, poles, fuel wood has also reduced the area under tropical rain forests and increased acreage of Savanna Mosaic.
  - The grazing of livestock in areas of grasslands and thickets savannas has created steppe grass and scrub vegetation.
  - Planting of wood lots and forests has modified local vegetation patterns eg in Mukono, Kayunga, Gombe and Kakwanga where Eucalyptus, Pines and Cypress have been introduced.
  - Gazetteing of land for nature conservation has created pockets of tropical high and montane forests in areas of mosaic savanna eg.

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Budongo, Bugoma forests, mfang'a /  
Nawandgi forest etc.

Any 5 factors well explained and  
illustrated each 2 mks.  $5 \times 2 = 10$  mks.

Candidates should go ahead and  
discuss other factors influencing  
vegetation distribution in Uganda as:

- Climate conditions.
- Soil depth, type and water retention
- Drainage distribution of surface and  
soil water.
- Altitude - influencing vegetation  
zonation.
- Relief of the area especially steepness  
and ruggedness.
- Concentration of large herds of wild game  
which modify plant communities  
through grazing.

Any 4 factors, well explained and  
illustrated, each 2 mks

$$4 \times 2 = 08 \text{ mks}$$

Max 18 mks

Total = 25 marks

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4 Candidates are expected to come up with a clear definition of nomadic pastoralism as; keeping of animals like cattle, goats, sheep, whereby people move from place to place with their animals in search of water and pasture.

02 mks

→ Candidates are expected to identify specific areas where traditional pastoralism is carried out.

Ntungamo, Isingiro, Mbarara, Kumi, Kisoro, Kibonde, Semuliki, Rakai, Lwengo, Mukono, Kiboga, Nakasongola, Kyankwanzi, Katakwi, Buwedde, Soroti, Masaka, Jinja, Amudat, Napak, Kaabong, Nebbi, Lira etc

- mere identification of any 3 districts at least 1mk from each region, without a map, each 1 mark = 03 mks.

- Identification of 3 districts / places from different regions with a map = 05 mks.

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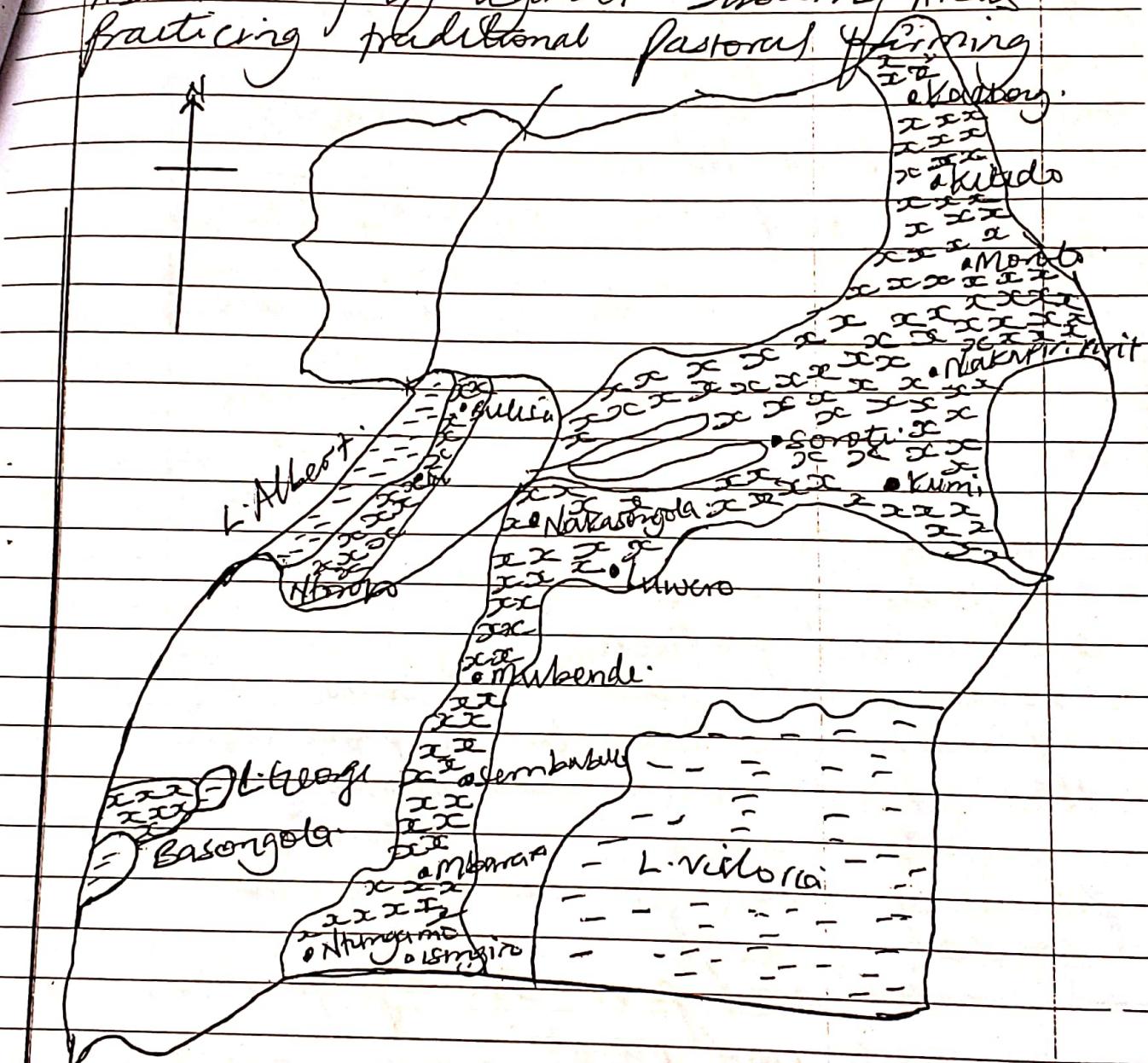
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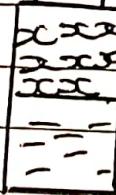
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A sketch map of Uganda showing areas practicing traditional pastoral farming



KEY



Traditional Pastoral farming area

Lake

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→ Candidates are expected to identify and explain problems facing traditional pastoral farming in Uganda which should include:

- Shortage of pasture especially during the dry season.
- Poor local animal breeds which are low yielders of meat and milk.
- frequent attacks from wild animals such as lions, leopards and Jackals
- Tribal and clan conflicts over the grazing territory
- Limited market for livestock and animal products like milk, butter fats, hides and skins
- Limited Capital to improve upon their herds and farm lands.
- Limited access to factories, processing their products to usable goods
- Limited and poor storage facilities for milk and meat.
- poorly developed transport network hindering access to markets.
- Competition for land with arable farmers, crop cultivators and nature conservation.

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(1) (23)

- Limited access to extension services such as Veterinary Care and technical advice.
- Limited basic education in livestock management.
- Corruption and embezzlement of funds allocated to improvement of livestock farming.
- Scarcity of water for both the herders and their animals.
- Cattle rustling among nomadic herders and pastoralists.
- Uncontrolled bush fires and repeated burning of pastures which lead to deterioration of pasture land etc.

Any 10 points well explained and illustrated with examples each 1mks.

= 10 mks

Mark 17 mks.

- b) Candidates are expected to identify and explain steps / measures being taken to improve upon pastoral farming in Uganda which should include:

- Construction of valley dams, wells, bore holes to supply water to herders.

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- Cross breeding of animals to improve upon their maturing rate and productivity.
- Establishment of market outlets for livestock and livestock products.
- Establishing factories processing animal products.
- Restocking herds in areas affected by wars e.g. in Soroti, Katakwi.
- Mass education is being provided to the herders through seminars and mass media.
- Training and commissioning deployment of extension workers to pastoral farming areas.
- Disarming of war-like pastoralists to overcome cattle rustling.
- Herders are being encouraged to improve upon pastureland by planting supplementary pasture grasses.
- Engaging in intergovernmental cooperation especially with Kenya and Tanzania to fight cross border animals raiding / rustling.
- Northern herdsmen are being encouraged to practice sedentary pastoralism e.g. in Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong, Kasese

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- Branding of animals/herds in border regions such as Moroto, Karamoja, Kaabong, Nakapiripite to easier their recovery.
- Spraying pasture land with pesticides to control vectors and animal diseases.

Any 8 points well explained and illustrated with specific examples  
each = 1 mks = 8 marks

$$8 \times 1 \text{ mks} = 08 \text{ mks}$$

Total = 25 mks.

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Qn 5

→ Candidates are expected to come up with a clear definition of wild life conservation which should point out the idea of:

- non - domesticated plants and animals in their natural habitats or flora and fauna in their natural setting

= 02 mks

→ Candidates are expected to identify wild life conservation areas in Uganda by categories namely;

- National Parks eg. Murchison falls NP, Kidepo valley NP, Mount Elgon NP, Queen Elizabeth NP, Semuliki NP, Mgahinga NP etc.

- Wild life reserves eg Mabulenzi wr, Bokora, Pian - up, Adai, East mads, Katonga, Tooro, Kigezi etc.

- Wild life sanctuaries eg Kisi, Oti, Entebbe birds sanctuary, Ngamba Island, Jinja Hippos sanctuary, Ziwa Rhinos sanctuary, Karisigam Channel sanctuary etc

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- Community wild life areas eg Amudat, Iriri, North Karamoja, Kalso-Tonya, Karanya etc.
- Forest Reserves Eg, Mabira, Budongo, Bugoma, Kibale, Bwindi etc.
- wetlands / Ramsarsites eg Katonga, Nakasero, Mabamba, Sanya Bay, Kazinga Channel etc.
- Isolated bodies in lakes and Rivers eg L-Victoria, Kyoga, Edward, Albert, R-Nile, R-Kafu, R-Katonga etc.
- etc

→ Mere Identification of any 3 categories with examples each 1mks

= 03 mks.

→ Identification of any 3 categories shown on a map = 05 mks.

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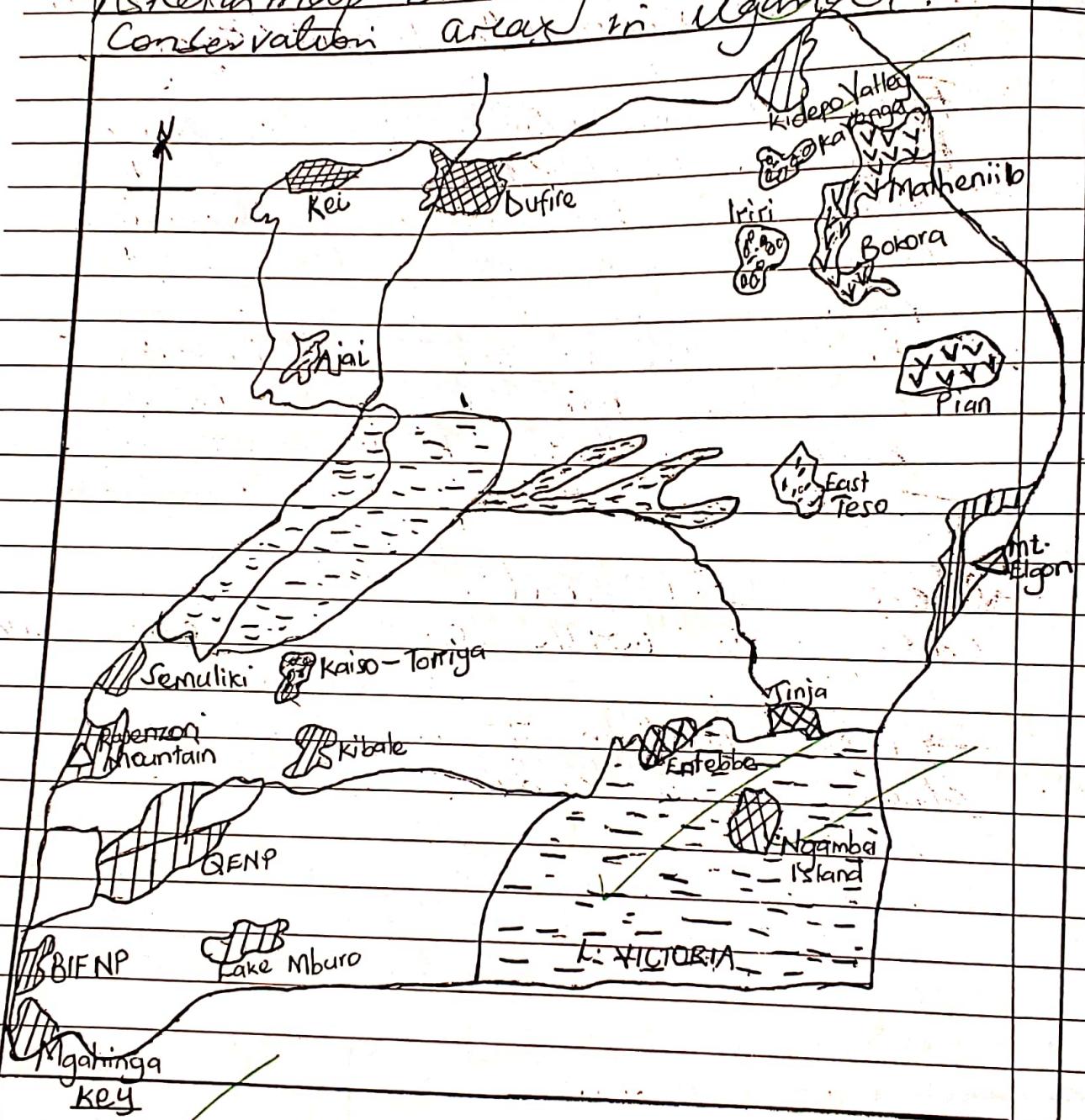

  
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(28)

A sketch map showing major wildlife conservation areas in Uganda.



KEY

- |        |                  |
|--------|------------------|
|        | National Park    |
| ██████ | Sanctuaries      |
| VVVV   | Wildlife Reserve |

BIFNP - Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park  
QENP - Queen Elizabeth N.P.

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→ Candidates are expected to identify and explain the profitable postwar contribution of wild life conservation in Uganda as;

- makes profitable use of the would-be wastelands of Uganda eg the steppes and rugged mountain slopes and dry lands.
- conserved flora and fauna attract tourists thereby earning Uganda foreign exchange eg mountain gorillas in Bwindi
- creation of employment opportunities for the local people eg the ranger force.
- It helps to protect important water catchment areas eg mountain Elgon slopes in Mt-Elgon National Park, Murchison Falls
- It protects plants with medicinal value.
- It protects plants and animals needed for scientific research such as in botany, zoology.
- Conservation areas protect fragile land against landslides, soil erosion and degradation.
- Wild life conservation promotes rural development as local communities are encouraged to invest in local lodging, campsites etc

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- It has strengthened cooperation with neighbouring countries through Joint management of Shared Conservation areas
- Wild life conservation maintains ecological balance.
- plants and animals conserved have Social-etc cultural significance such as those considered Sacred totems.
- etc.

Any 10 points well explained and illustrated with relevant examples  
= 10mks.

2 Candidates are expected to Identify and explain the drawbacks associated with wild life conservation such as:

- It leads to displacement of people and loss of farm land e.g Basongola of Kasese near Queen Elizabeth N.P.
- Stray animals destroy farm lands in rural by areas
- It encourages spread of Contagious diseases to both man and livestock
- Limiting land for farming and Settlement.

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- Conservation areas act as hide outs for anti-government forces and other wrong doers who cause insecurity.
- Some wild life conservation areas are reservoir for disease vectors like tssequelebo
- Conserved animals cause environmental degradation through over grazing
- some conservation areas especially wild life sanctuaries are too expensive to manage eg Ngamba Island Chimpzee Sanctuary, Ziwa Rhinos Ranch Sanctuary.
- etc.

Any 6 points well explained and illustrated each 1 mark :  $6 \times 1 = 6$  mks

Total 25mks

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(32)

Qn b

- (a) Candidates are expected to come up with the current status of the forestry sector in Uganda such as:
- Most forests in the country are natural
  - Of the natural forests about 49% are tropical high rainforests
  - Semina wood land forests are the most wide spread forests in the country accounting for 50.3%
  - Planted forests cover the smallest area of only about 0.7%
  - etc

Any 2 points x 1 = 02 mks

Candidates should identify the types of forests (categories of forests in Uganda with relevant examples e.g:

- Tropical low land forests eg Mabira, Bugoma, Budongo, Ituriwa, Bwindi, Kibale, Karamoja etc.
- Tropical High land / montane forests eg mount Elgon forest, mt. Rwenzori, Mgahinga forests.
- Tropical riverine forests eg along R. M. Katonga, R. Kafu, R. Semuliki, R. Kagera, Mutora etc, R. Mpologoma, R. Sezibwa etc.

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(53)

- Savanna woodland forests eg Timu, Tuli, Agoro-Agyi, Kaduna, Molongor, Napak, Opu, Otuke, Alera etc.
- Planted forests eg, Katungo, Karamoja, Igwata, Kaykway, Rukobo, Bigombe, Mapuga, Muko, Kiteera etc
- Identification of any 3 types with a map with forest correctly distributed  
= 05 mks.
- Mer identification of any 3 types with examples  
= 03 mks.

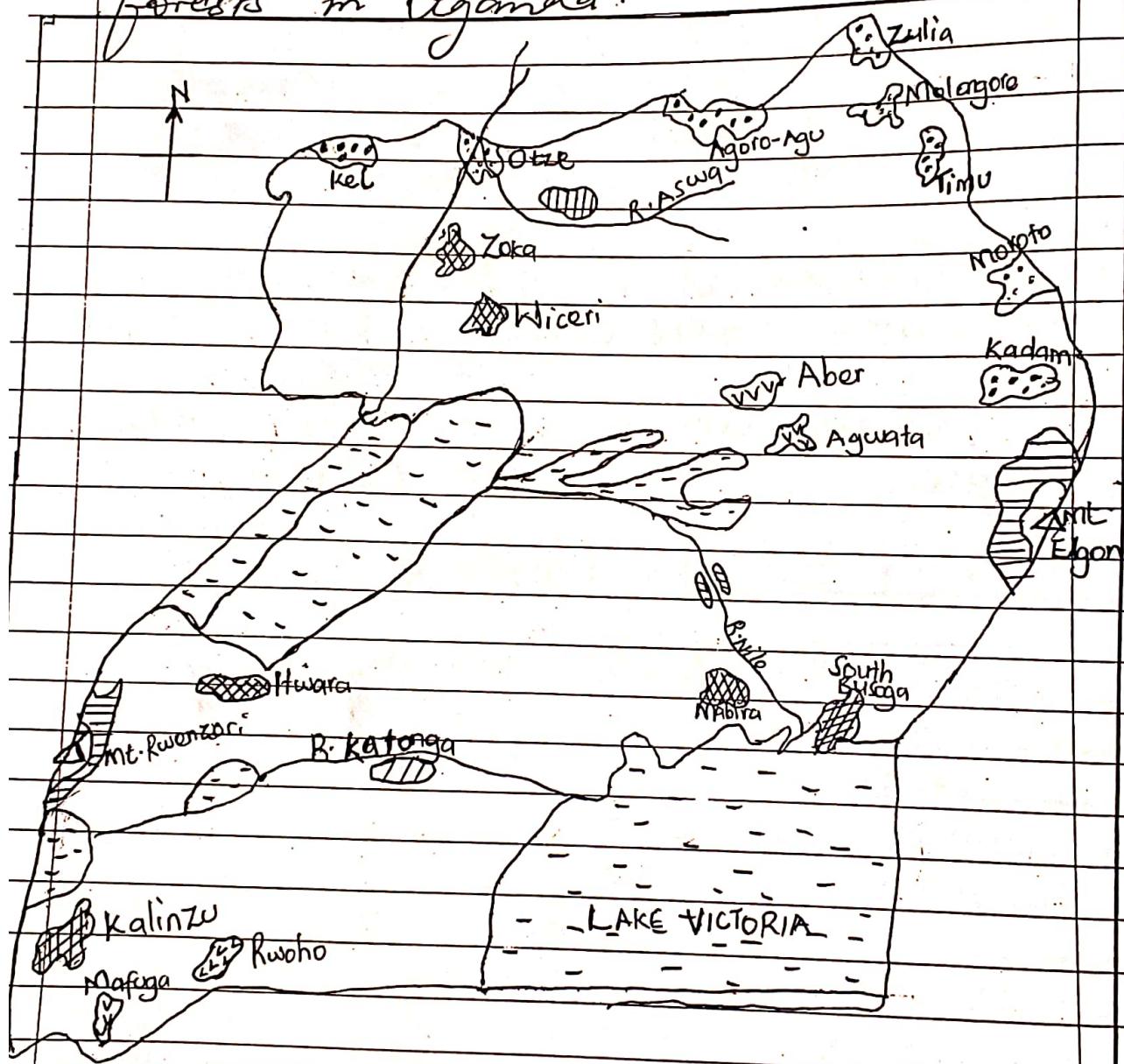
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A map showing distribution types of forests in Uganda



Key



Tropical High Forests



Savanna woodland forest



Riverline forest



Montane Forest



Planted forest

07

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(35)

→ Candidates are expected to come up with factors/reasons responsible for rapid loss of forest cover since the 1970s and these should include;

- Increased demand for agricultural land eg Kagonde forest, Mabira
- More demand for fuel wood such as charcoal and fire wood.
- More land for settlement / urbanisation eg Kagonde forest in Kibale.
- During construction of communication lines eg roads and railway lines eg Mabira, Kominzu, Kibale.
- More demand for building and construction materials such as timber, poles, crafts
- During eradication of pests such as tsetse flies.
- For purposes of establishing more industries eg Normandie
- Fire outbreaks
- During herbal collection some trees dry out or become prone to diseases
- Herbivorous animals eg elephants.
- Climate change Eg heavy and stormy rains which trigger off land slides
- Pests and diseases such as wood borers
- For purposes of flushing out rebels

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36  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Time \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) 36
- Increased accessibility to forested areas has increased exploitation.
  - Improved technology with its negative effects eg use of power-driven Chain saws.
  - The breakdown of law and order between 1971 and 1986 led to encroachment on gazetted forest reserves eg South Busoga forests.
  - Corruption and embezzlement in the National Forestry Authority eg Kawemdingi, Mfangano, and other forests in Mpigi etc.

Any 10 points were explained and illustrated each  $1 \text{mks} = 10 \times 1 = 10 \text{mks}$   
Max 10mks.

(b)

Candidates are expected to identify and explain steps being taken to conserve forest resources in Uganda which should include:

- Eviction of encroachers from gazetted forest land since 1986.
- Government and non-government organisations are conserving

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(37)

afforestation and private tree planting.

- Re-afforestation programs.
- Government has created forest reserves on public land
- Agro-forestry is being encouraged through Agro forestry research network with Station at Namulonge, Kachwekane, Karenkyere.
- Use of alternative source of energy
- Controlled logging through National forestry Authority
- + Educating the population about need to conserve forests.
- Nature conservation clubs being encouraged in schools
- etc

Any 8 points well explained and illustrated each 1 mks  $8 \times 1 = 8$  mks  
Max = 8 mks

Total 25 mks

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(38)

→ Candidates are expected to come up with the current status of the Industrial Sector in Uganda as:

- The Industrial sector is dominated by Processing Industries with most of them specializing in food processing.
- There are few manufacturing industries.
- More industrial parks have been opened up.
- Most of the industries are concentrated in Urban Centres.
- They are mainly owned by foreigners.
- They are mainly agro-based industries.
- Most of the products are consumed locally.
- etc.

→ Any 2 valid facts.

= 0.2 MKS

Candidates are expected to identify the major industrial areas of Uganda with their respective industries which should include.

- Kampala: Food processing industries, Beverages, steel rolling mills, breweries, Pleshe, foot wear, printing and publishing
- Mukono: Beverages, foot wear, food processing, Steel rolling mills etc.

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(39)

- Jinja - Steel rolling mills, food processing, textile industries, foam industries
- Mbarara - Milk processing, beverages, breweries, Steel rolling mills etc.
- Tororo - Cement manufacturing, steel rolling mills, fertilizer industries
- Mbale - Coffee Processing, textiles, Soap making,
- Kasese - Cement industry, foam Ind., food Processing
- Bushenyi - Tea Processing, honey processing, food processing etc
- Rte -

→ mere identification of any 3 industrial centres with industries = 3 marks

→ identification of any 3 industrial centres with names of industries = 05 marks

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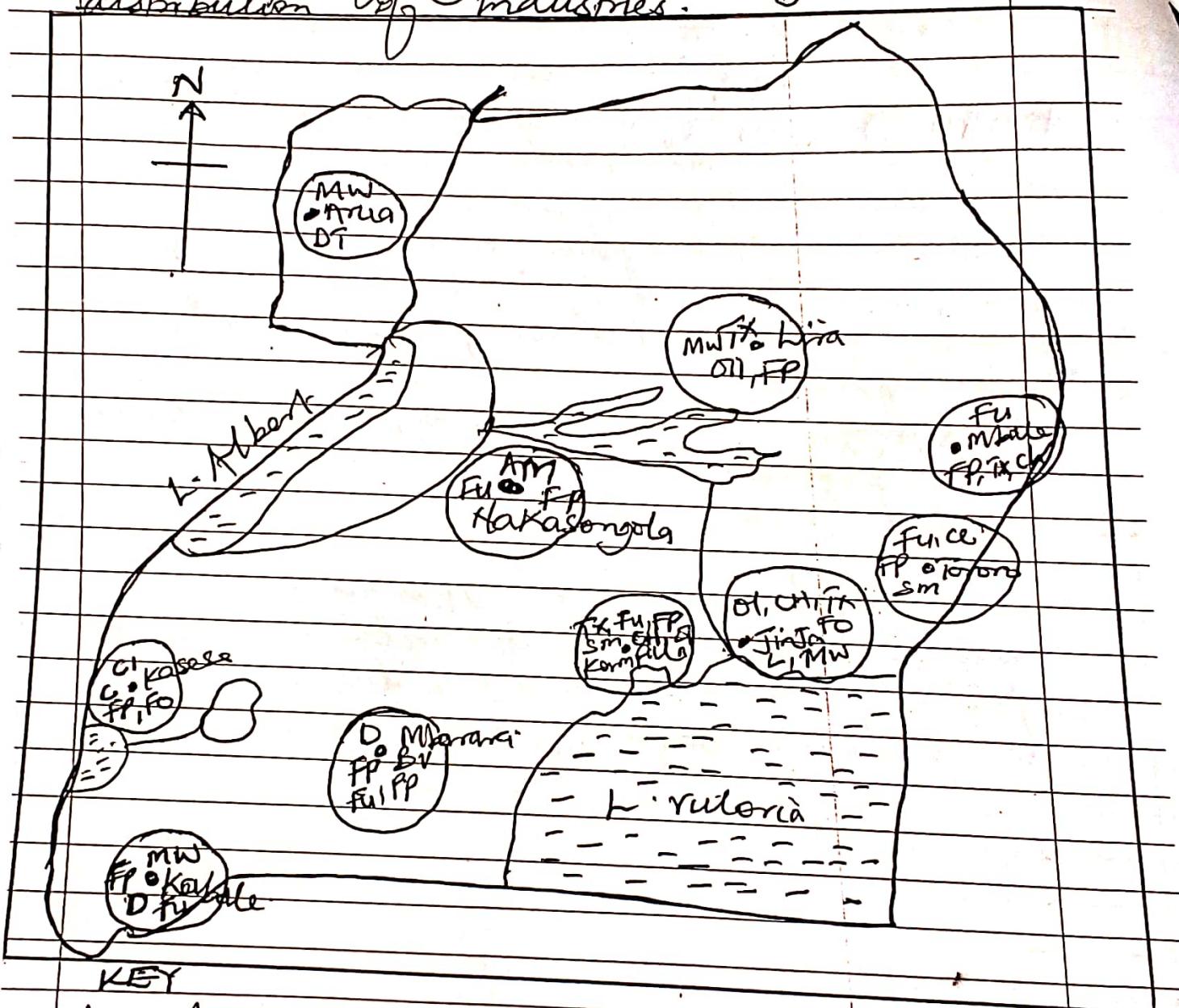
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(40)

A sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of industries.



**KEY**

Am. Ammunition  
Br. Beverages  
ch. Chemical Ind.  
cm. Cement Industry

Fo. foams  
FP. Food processing  
Fu. Furniture making  
Di. Distillery

Max Dfma

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Candidates are expected to identify the different industrial inputs and clearly explain how the distribution of industries in Uganda is a reflection of availability of raw materials as:

- Some raw materials are too heavy to be transported to far places and when processed they loose weight such, raw materials have led to establishment of the industry at the source eg Tororo cement industry in Tororo due to the presence of limestone.
- Perishability where some raw materials are perishable and must be processed immediately hence establishment of the industry near the source of raw material eg Tea corporation in Lugazi due to the presence of Kasaka Tea estate.
- Wide dispersion / localized raw material if the raw materials is scattered in agro area, there is need to establish an industry in the same area to ease collection and transportation. That's why coffee factories are located in most parts of Masaka, Kayunga, Mปgi because coffee is widely dispersed.
- Bulky raw materials eg Sugar cane eg Kajura sugar factory in Bulikwe due to

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## ~~B) Products of Industries~~ ~~water as a material.~~

Any ~~4~~ points well explained and illustrated with relevant examples of industries each 3 marks.

Any ~~4x3=12 marks~~

Any ~~4x2=8 Marks~~

⇒ Candidates should identify and explain other factors which have influenced the location of industries in Uganda which include;

- Transport network and the state of transport routes.
- Government policy on land use and regional development.
- Prevailing external economies of scale.

- Presence of auxiliary services such as insurance firms, banking, were housing etc.

- political climate i.e stability.
- Availability of adequate land for expansion

- Industrial inertia at the already existing locations

- Availability of ready market

- presence of adequate capital to run all the activities of manufacturing

- Availability of skilled labour

- Nature of relief e.g. gentle / flat relief

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(43)

- presence of plenty of water for processing and cooling eg Coco Cola plant in Mbarara.
- + Entrepreneurs initiatives.
- etc.

Any 9 points well explained  
and illustrated with Industrial name  
each 1mK  $10 \times 1 = \text{Max } 10 \text{ mks}$

Total = 25 marks

$$a) r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$$

(44)

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{2008}{614,662}}$$

$$r = \sqrt{195,752.2}$$

$$\frac{M-1}{\text{little - O}}$$

Scale - of  
Circular - or  
K.L. - O

Ace : 05

2012

$$r = \sqrt{1,633,952}$$

3.14

$$r = \sqrt{520,368}$$

$$\sqrt{721.4}$$

JKH

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Be fastened together with other answers to paper)

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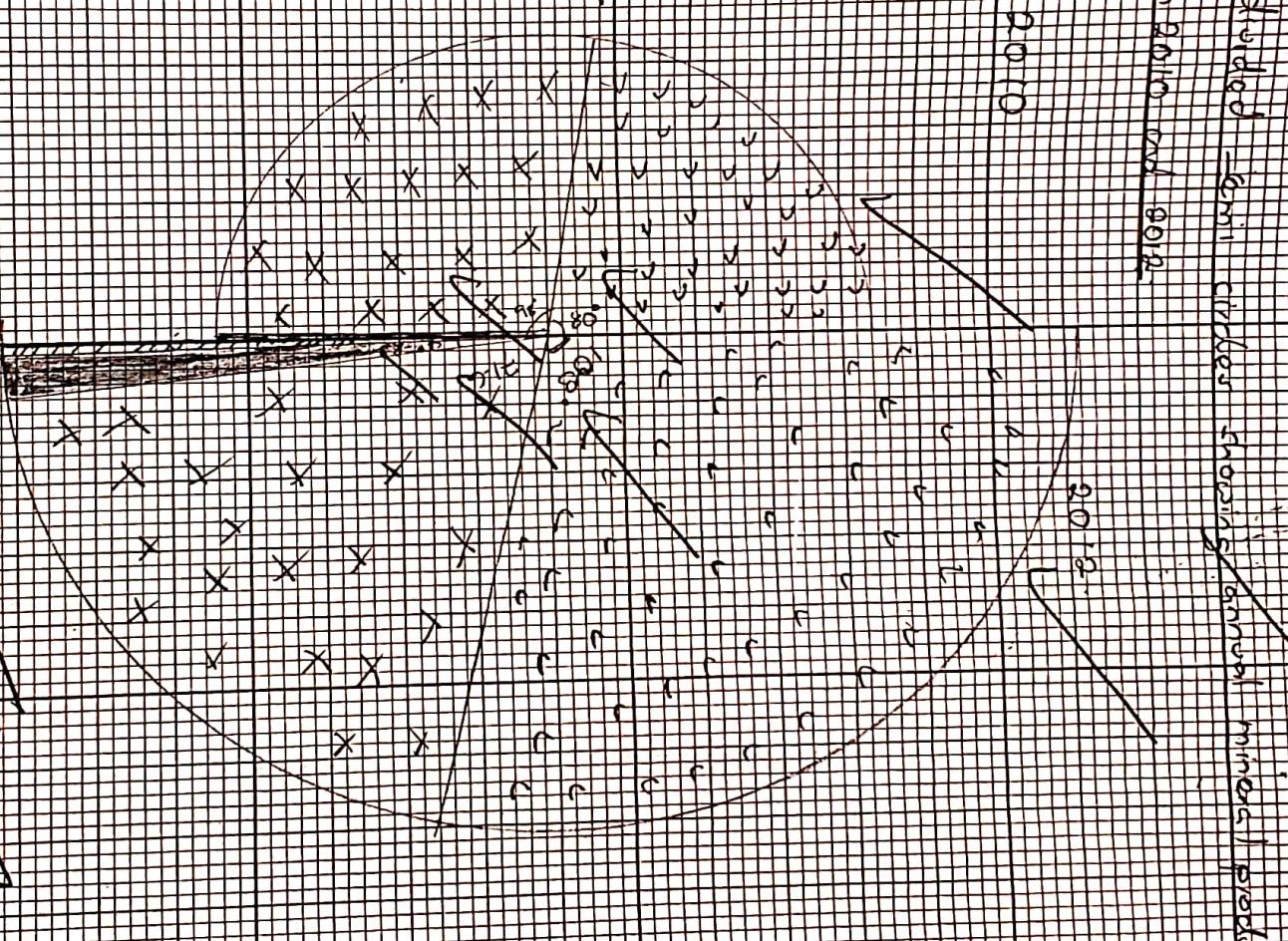
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(c) Proportion divided among mineral production  
in Uganda from 2010 and 2012



KFC  
V  
L  
K  
X  
Pozzolana  
K  
X  
Kaolin  
Tin ore

11-02  
Code  
KL = 07  
KL = 05  
07

## Annual Mineral

① Lime stone

$$\frac{275000 \times 180}{614662} \neq 180^\circ$$

②  $\rho_{\text{air}} = 80^\circ$   
= 80°  
Parafined.

$$\frac{333000}{614662} \times 180$$

$$= 98^\circ$$

③ Kao lime

$$\frac{4000}{614662} \times 180 \\ = 1.2^\circ (1.17^\circ)$$

④ Iron ore

$$\frac{2000}{614662} \times 180 \\ = 0.6^\circ$$

⑤ Cobalt

$$602 \times 180$$

Cobalt

$$\frac{602}{1633958} \times 180 \\ = 0.5^\circ$$

Radius

$$= 0.2^\circ$$

$$\text{Radius} = \sqrt{\frac{A_{\text{rec}}}{\pi}}$$

$$\frac{602}{2277} = \frac{442^\circ}{100} = 4.4^\circ \text{ cm}$$

$$= 1632958$$

Production  
in limestone

$$\frac{93600 \times 180}{1632958}$$

$$= 103.1^\circ$$

Paraland.

$$\frac{650.800 \times 180}{1633958} \\ = 72^\circ$$

Kaolin

$$\frac{43000}{1633958} \times 180 \\ = 4.7^\circ$$

Iron ore

$$\frac{4400}{1633958} \times 180 \\ = 0.5^\circ$$

Cobalt.

$$\frac{602}{1633958} \times 180 \\ = 0.5^\circ$$

Color  
pro.

(49)

b) Calculate the percentage change in cobalt production in tonnes (2marks)

$$\frac{\text{New} - \text{Old}}{\text{Old}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{556 - 662}{662} \times 100 = -16.70 \\ = -0.2$$

c) Account for the percentage of cobalt production in tonnes (6marks)

Cambodians are supposed to bring out the cause for decline in cobalt production which include the following:

- Inadequate capital to invest in purchasing Machinery
- and payment of labour
- Inadequate Market Price fluctuation due to low demand.
- low levels of technology
- limited skilled labour force
- Increasing Instability
- Poetry developed there are nature one
- over exploitation / exhaustion of Cobalt in Kassar.
- Limited research
- Corruption & embezzlement etc

$$\frac{6x1}{7x1} = \frac{(6marks)}{(7marks)}$$

points should be well explained

(50)

c) Explain the problems resulting from Mineral production in Uganda (2 mks)

Complications are expected to bring out the following problems resulting from Mineral Production in Uganda such as.

- Environmental pollution
- accidents
- Mineral exhaustion
- People repatriation
- Displacement of people
- urban related problem
- destruction of vegetation
- creation of pits which are habitats for disease carrying vectors
- Land degradation
- damage of building through cracks created by blasting of rocks
- destruction of soil structure through blasting of rocks
- increase in cost of labour from other sectors

(7x 1 = 7 Marks)

Points should be used explained and illustrated with an example of a mineral and the Mining centre.

Q 4 (a) (i)