



B.T

### GUIDELINE FOR AWARDS

Marking is done by impression as below

Mark	Comment
0 .....	Irrelevant answer
1-5 .....	Rudimentary/primary answer
6-9 .....	Outline/O' level essay (Graduate)
10-11 .....	Marginal/unbalanced
12-13 .....	Basic/General answer
14-16 .....	Average essay/answer
17-19 .....	Good answer/essay
20-22 .....	V. Good points, Good explanations. Examples
23-25 .....	Excellent introduction examples balanced conclusion sketch maps.

### GRADING SYSTEM

80-100.....D <sub>1</sub>	Sanyu
75-79.....D <sub>2</sub>	OI
70-74.....C <sub>3</sub>	Flora
60-69.....C <sub>4</sub>	F
55-59.....C <sub>5</sub>	C
50-54.....C <sub>6</sub>	C
45-49.....P <sub>7</sub>	1C 2B 5S 3V
35-44.....P <sub>8</sub>	2S 1V
0-34.....F <sub>9</sub>	Bonfigg

## SECTION A

1.

(a) Total

$$5,000 + 2,000,000 + 11,000,000 + 6,000,000 + 10,000,000 + 3,000,000 \\ = 37,000,000$$

Average

$$= \frac{37,000,000}{6} \\ = 6166,666$$

City	Deviations (Total population)	Average	Deviations
Shenyang	5,000,000	6,166,666	-1,166,666
Kumming	2,000,000	6,166,666	-4,166,666
Beijing	11,000,000	6,166,666	4,833,334
Wuhan	6,000,000	6,166,666	-166,666
Tianjin	10,000,000	6,166,666	3,833,334
Tiajuan	3,000,000	6,166,666	-3,166,666

(Calculations 3 marks)

b) Merits (*Advantages*)

- Good visual impression.
- Helps to compare.
- Represent many items.
- Easy to read and interpret.
- Has simple calculations.
- Help to show deviations

*Easy to draw*

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(3marks)

### **Demerits**

- Has many tedious calculations.
- Represent one item.
- Time by many calculations.
- Cannot be super imposed.
- Congested with many items.
- Hard to get with ~~big range~~ scale ~~big range~~
- Difficult to read individual items.
- Consumes lot of space
- 

(2 marks)

c)

- Easy spread of diseases like air and water borne.
- Pollution of air water and land by wastes and sewage
- High crime rate and social problems.
- Rural urban migration and effects.
- Congestion of traffic and housing causing inconvenience
- Unemployment and under employment leading to low standards of living.
- Strain on social services and infrastructure.
- High costs of living causing high dependence.
- Promotion of conflicts and tensions
- Poor urban management due to limited resources.
- Over exploitation of resources causing exhaustion.
- Displacement of people and aeration
- Distinction of forests and swamps.
- Regional imbalance causing economic problems.
- Change of cultures and traditions causing social problems.
- Development of slums with poor conditions.
- High expenses diverting causing diversion of labour and capital.
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(5 marks)

d) Name the town / case study of the functions of cities

- Industrial centres like manufacturing.
  - Trading centres i.e shops, markets
  - Transport like roads and ports
  - Tourism i.e historical sites, entertainment centres
  - Religion i.e churches, mosques
  - Residential centres i.e estates apartments
  - Education centres i.e school institution.
  - Administrative centres i.e offices and headquarters.
  - Cultural centres i.e palaces, historical sites.
  - Communication i.e telephone, internet
  - Mining centres i.e quarrying
  - Entertainment centre i.e Amusement parks
- No town / case study no mark

(5 marks)

**(Total = 25 marks)**

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# UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

(To be fastened together with other answers to paper)

UACE

Candidate's Name .....

Random No. ....

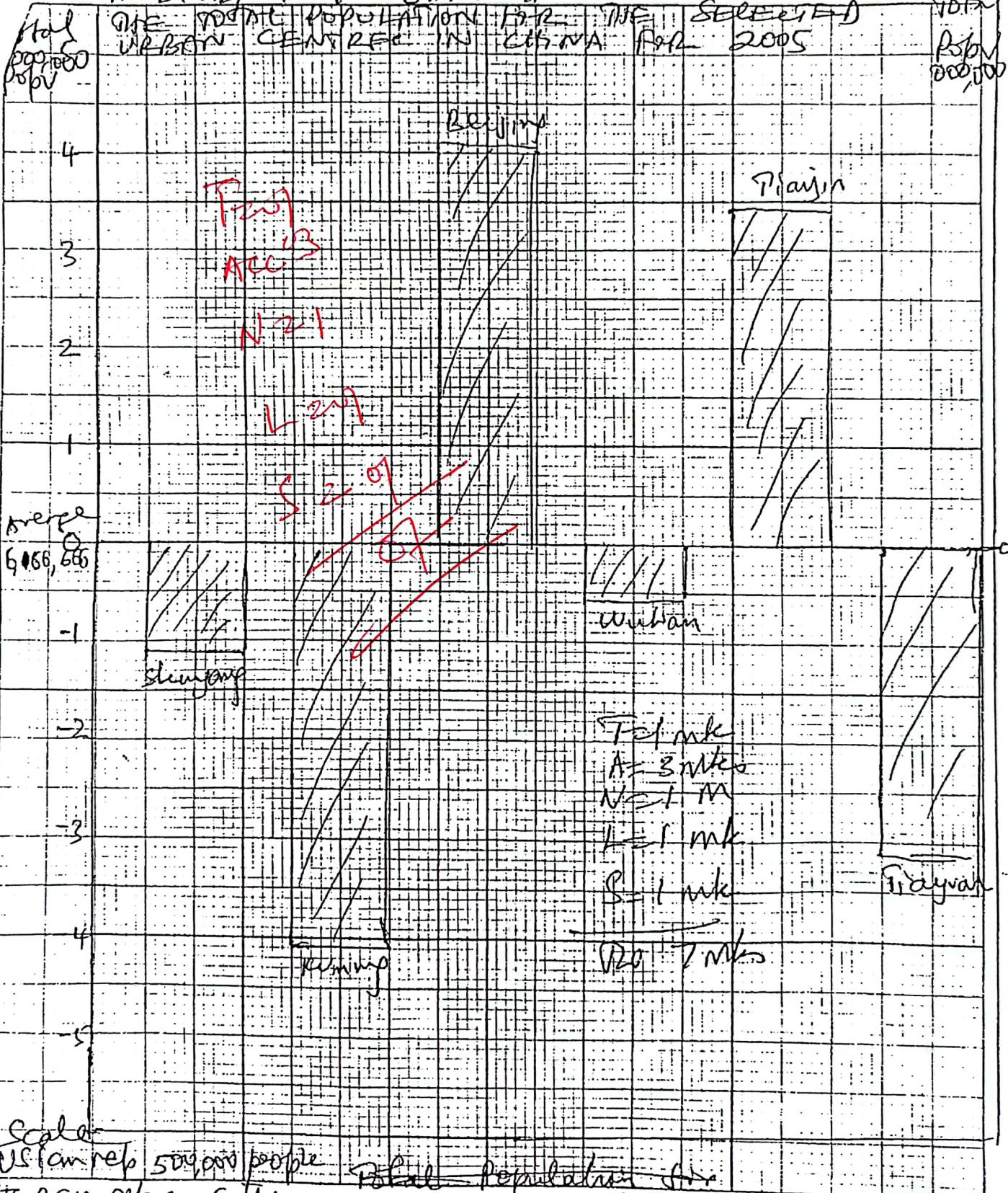
Mature .....

Personal Number .....

Subject Name ... DIVISION

Paper code:

EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE.....



## SECTION B

### 2 a) Describe the characteristics of nomadic pastoralism.

(7 marks)

- Subsistence traditional farmers rearing animals like cattle
- Examples the Fulani Masai Turkana Somalis
- Constant movement for water and pasture.
- Building temporary settlements huts with mud.
- Found sparse population giving enough land.
- Keep large herds by prestige.
- Keep local and poor breeds.
- Found in dry areas with limited water, pasture.
- Traditional and local methods are used.
- Depend on nature like water and pasture.
- Practice cattle rustling causing conflict, tensions.
- Found in remote areas with poor social services and infrastructure.
- Specialized in animal rearing.
- Found in infertile areas with limited resources.
- They practice communal grazing due to communal land ownership.
- Keep animals for subsistence basic needs i.e food, bride price, dowery.
- Bush burning is used for clearing land.
- Family labour is used by small farms.
- Use barter system of trade .example of goods for food stuffs.
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Apprentice  
Des. method  
Pastoral  
pasture/moving  
Animals kept  
Areas  
cliffs

(7 marks)

### b) For either Denmark or Argentina Assess the benefits of large scale commercial livestock farming.

(13 marks)

- A candidate is expected to
  - Define large scale commercial livestock farming.
  - Choose one country. Then give both the positive and negative contribution.
  - Definition – Large scale commercial livestock farming is the rearing of animals on a large scale using a big piece of land.
  - Denmark-mainly for dairy farming milk and milk products, cattle e.g Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Guernsey cattle. etc in cold and low land areas.
- Argentina
  - For beef and cattle ranching with breeds Boran Aghas, Clanze Aberdeen. Areas Pampass Blanca Paddock stantafe Benous Arre's

**Contributions are moreless similar.**

- Source of employment opportunities leading to high standards of living.
- Provision of revenue / income by taxation.
- Source of foreign exchange through exports.
- Leads to urbanization / development of towns.
- Leads to industrialization like food processing.
- Encourages economic diversification.
- Promotes international relationships leading to trade.
- Encourages development of social services.

- Leads to development of transport and communication networks for movement of people and goods.
- Promotes the development of tourism sector earning foreign exchange
- Encourages and promotes research and education.
- It's a source of food i.e rich in proteins improve diet.
- Alternative land use due to the good nature of soils.
- Source of capital through sales and investment by investors leading to development of other projects.
- Source of animal products like dung which act as a source of power and energy.
- Cow dung is a source of soil formation(humus)improving soil fertility and conserving the environment.
- Promotes skills and technology using machines.

~~Negative~~

- ~~Environmental degradation is Deforestation to construct~~
- ~~displacement of people for~~
- ~~Profit maximization~~
- ~~Division of labour and Capital~~
- ~~Regional imbalance~~
- ~~Water related problems~~

(Impression marking 18 marks)

(Total = 25 marks)

3. The development of the fishing industry is mainly influenced by climate. "Discuss with reference to either British Columbia or Norway."

#### Approach

- Define fishing
- Select case study
- Name the major fishing grounds.
- Species caught methods used and major fishing activities.
- Explain influence of climate.
- Other factors
- Determine the extent as part of conclusion.

Fishing refers to the extraction of aquatic life from the water bodies e.g lakes, rivers, oceans etc on fishing grounds.

#### British Columbia

It's along the north east Pacific fishing grounds and the major fishing grounds i.e the Pacific ocean alongside some rivers like Skeena, Fraser and Stikine.

Species caught include Tuna, Herrings, Anchovy, Alaskan Pollack, Mackerel, Menhaden, Scallops, Harkel, Halibut etc with crustaceous like shrimps prawns, Lobsters, crabs etc using methods like trawling, purse- seining , Long lining etc with modern processing and preservation methods like freezing, canning factory,drying etc.

The major fishing ports are Vancouver, Prince Rupert ,Kitimat and others.

#### Norway

It's along the North-East Atlantic fishing grounds like North Atlantic ocean, Norwegian sea, North sea, Barent sea and mainly marine fishing species are Tuna, Halibut, Anchovies, Mackerel, Harkel etc. The major ports and landing sites include Hammerfest, Kristiansund, Bergen, Stavanger. Trondheim San Bresl

Fishing is influenced by climate and other factors

## Role of climate

- Cool temperature climate that favours fish breeding.
- Climate influences migration patterns of fish and catch e.g Herrings at Bergen in spring and later move to Lofoten Islands in autumn (Norway)
- Cool ~~temperature~~ climate favours fish preservation.
- Temperature climate favours fish preservation .
- ~~Temperature~~ ~~temperature~~ climate favours the growth of planktons which attract large shoals of fish.
- Unfavourable humid climate not fit for agriculture has made people turn to the sea.(fishing)
- In Norway modified temperature brought about by N.A.D favours fishing throughout the year ~~temperature~~
- Cool ~~temperature~~ climate favours the growth of forest providing firewood, construction materials etc.
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However there other factors which include;

- Extensive fishing area resulting into bigger catch.
- Wide continental shelf which is shallow allowing the penetration of sunlight for plankton growth and breeding.
- Indented /fiorded coastline favouring setting up of ports and landing sites.
- Rugged landscape /limited land available for agriculture.
- Commercially valuable species of fish highly demanded internationally.
- Many off shores islands i.e Loften,Norway,Vancouver,Queen Charlotte in British Columbia etc that increase fish breeding and establishment of ports.
- Presence of coniferous forests for ship building.
- Smooth ocean floors that favour methods like trawling.
- Skilled labour for various fishing operations hence efficiency and quality products.
- Capital for purchase of modern fishing gear provided by government,local and foreign in fishing co-operations.
- Large fish market i.e local and foreign.
- Well-developed transport system for efficient delivery of fish workers, fish products etc including marketing.
- Use of modern fishing methods /technology e.g Sonas and echo – sounds for large location preservation and processing.
- Continuous research on fishing i.e breeding and migration patterns.
- A long sea farming tradition which has taught the plenty of skills and experience.
- Favourable government policies i.e supervision of fishing grounds, acquisition of capital.
- Existence of co-operatives that offer technical support and market.etc
- Political stability that attracts investment workers and lead to better social services infrastructure.
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4. a) Account for the development of the transport sector in either South Africa or Switzerland.

**Approach**

- Define transport.
- Location of country
- Types of transport
- Transport areas / Routes
- Types include; Road, air, railway, water
- Railway – used in mining areas

**Roads in urban areas**

Candidates are expected to explain and illustrate the reasons/factors for the development of transport and these include;

- The positive and supportive government policies like roads, land research.
- The effect of research planning survey for development.
- Presence of resource for exploitation like mineral, forests, fish, wildlife .
- Availability of economic activities like industries trade tourism.
- The presence of international relations regional and internal cooperation for easy connections.
- High levels of technology leading to use of machines, excavators tractors for construction maintenance.
- Presence of different means of transport for easy connection linkages.
- Improved political stability and security attracting workers, investors like army and police
- Presence of materials used for building construction like murram, stones, pebbles, slates, gravel.
- Presence of power and energy in construction maintenance rehabilitation.
- The high population density providing labour and market passengers goods/cargo.
- Availability of extensive gazetted land for transport development.
- The relief which is flat gentle sloping for drainage construction.
- The role of climate like Savannah with wet and dry for easy work.
- The strategic location near towns, industries, borders for easy connection.
- The availability of drainage feature water bodies for navigation.
- The cultures and traditions for easy participation.
- The historical and colonial factors affecting development.
- The growth and development of towns, ports, cities leading to easy connection.

*adequate Capital*

(Impression marking 15 marks)

**Challenges are mainly similar**

Explain the challenges facing the development of transport in the country chosen .  
The challenges / problems.

- The rugged and steep slopes in highlands and mountains.
- The poor drainage near water bodies like lakes, rivers, swamps.
- The thick forests, swamps making development difficult.
- The poor soils like clay and lowlands basins swamps.
- The hard rocks obstacles making construction expensive.
- Climate like heavy rainfall near the ~~coastal~~ causing floods.

*Hasan*

- Presence of pests and diseases, wild animals scaring working passengers
- High expenses for construction maintenance.
- Profit repatriation by foreign investor lowering government income.
- Competition between other types reducing passengers cargo.
- Limited skilled labour like engineers and technicians.
- Mismanagement causing corruption embezzlement illegal activities divisions.
- Inadequate capital to develop and to modernize. *for better areas*
- Limited research planning surveying, mapping.
- Political instabilities and security causing destruction delays scare.
- Low levels of technology affecting construction maintenance upgrading.
- Poor land tenure system causing conflicts compensation encroachment.
- Rampant accidents destroying people property.
- Unfavourable government policies of high taxes
- Poor international relations affecting joint investments delays. *for S.A*
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**(Impression marking 10 marks)**  
**Total 25 marks**

**5. Discuss the effects of the development of mining sector on the environment in either central Zambia or Ruhr conurbation of Germany.**

**Approach**

- Define mining
- Types of minerals/methods of mining
- Mining centres
- Causes effects both positive and negative.
- Mining is the extraction of minerals from the earth's crust
- Zambia – copper, cobalt, lead from Nkana, Ndola, Kitwe
- Germany – coal, copper, zinc, lead from Bochum, Essen, Duisburg, Dusseldorf etc
- Methods like open cast, Deep shaft mining, Drifting etc

**Positive effects**

- Provision of employment leading to high standards of living.
- Source of foreign exchange use for social services infrastructure development projects.
- Provide government revenue used for economic growth and development.
- Development of social services and infrastructure leading to high standards of living.
- Growth of urban centres towns cities promoting trade.
- Promote international relations through export and import trade.
- Economic diversification by influencing other activities reducing dependence and adding government income *sectors*.
- Provide market for other goods like industrial products agricultural food products.
- Development of industries like processing using inputs raw materials.
- Capital accumulation by foreign investors
- Promotion of education and research
- Improvement in technology skills.
- Alternative land use with limited resources.
- Development of tourism industry.
- Development of agriculture by getting market.

### **However negative effects**

- Destruction of landscape nature beauty by open cast methods.
- Unemployment by mineral exhaustion and use of machines.
- Promote accidents destroying people and property.
- Diversion of labour affecting other sectors.
- Destroy forests and vegetation plants and animals.
- Cause urban problems due to population increase Rural urban migration
- Profit repatriation by foreign investors causing capital out flow lowering of income.
- Encourage landslides, mass wasting, and causing destruction.
- Development of ghost towns after mineral exhaustion.
- Provide breeding grounds for disease vectors like depression by mining.
- Environmental pollution by wastes and sewage near mineral industries.
- Displacement of people and activities by gazetting mineral areas.
- Over exploitation causing mineral exhaustion.
- Promoting soil erosion causing soil exhaustion.
- High expenses causing diversion of labour and capital.
- Destruction of forests swamps causing climate change.
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**(Impression marking 25 marks)**

### **6. To what extent has power and energy affected the development of industries in either Japan or Kenya.**

#### **APPROACH**

- Case study.
- Define power and energy / industrialization.
- Types /examples of industries and industrial centres.
- How power and energy affects development.
- Other factors / problems affecting industrial development.

Power refers to energy to doing work and moving machines due to improved science and technology.

Industrialization is the transformation of raw materials into finished products using power, capital involving processing manufacturing, assembling etc

#### **Types of power & energy sources.**

- Hydro power, coal, oil, solar, Nuclear etc

**JAPAN** is located in

Located in South East Asia (developed country). With industries such as; textile, food processing, foot wear, electrical, automobile, vehicle assembling, pharmaceutical Industrial towns include;

Tokyo, Nagasaki, Kyoto, Oklahoma Hokaido, Hokadate

#### **KENYA**

Located in East Africa a developing country with industries such as electrical, soft drinks, textiles, vehicle assembling etc. Industrial towns include Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Voi etc

## **How power and energy affects development.**

- Limited power and energy used in running of machines.
- Limited power potential used in the processing of raw materials.
- Limited energy used in packaging industrial manufactured / finished products in boxes, containers, bottles, tins etc.
- Insufficient power used in storage / preservation like refrigeration freezers, cold room for perishables.
- Limited power and energy used in the extraction and exploitation of raw materials like mineral, forests, fish.
- Shortage of power needed by workers for domestic purposes.
- Limited energy affects transportation of raw materials and finished goods.
- Load shading of power affects the security which leads to robbery and thefty in manufacturing factories.
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## **OTHER FACTORS**

- However other factor also limit or affect the development of industries
- Limited market both internal and external affects industrial development.
- Inadequate /insufficient capital to expand, establish and financing industrial activities.
- Political instabilities / insecurity scares investors, limits development and expansion of industries, limits establishment of new industries.
- Limited skilled labour force especially in Kenya and various other employment opportunities in Japan.
- Limited exploitation of raw materials to feed the industries like forests, fish, minerals etc.
- The rugged terrain / relief in some areas limit establishment of transport routes from industrial centres to market centres for transportation of manufactured products.
- Insufficient water supply for cooling machines and acting of raw material for manufacturing of particular products.
- Limited social services and infrastructures like water, banks, power, insurance to boost industrial development.
- Limited entrepreneurs / innovators affects capital, generation to establish and run industries.
- Limited land for establishment and expansion of manufacturing industries due to the increasing population / population explosion in towns.
- Limited regional cooperation and international relations affect the market for the products.(external market)
- Unfavourable government policies like over taxation, limited protectionism, limited extension of loans to industrialists.
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**(Impression marking 25 marks)**

7. Analyse the significance of population pressure concept with reference to either India or Britain.

**Approach**

- Choose a case study
- Define population pressure.
- Identify the densely and sparsely populated areas.
- Explain with examples the positive and negative significance of population pressure.

Population pressure is a situation where the existing resource can no longer maintain the increasing population.

**India**

- Located in South East Asia second largest country after Russia second to China with the highest population in the world with a population in the world with a population more than 1.3 billion people. Densely populated areas include; North Western States of Punjab, Rajasthan towns like Newdelhi, Andra, Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta etc and the sparsely populated areas are Tamil, Wodu, Kelala, Sikikimi, Karnataka, Mizoran etc

**Britain**

- Located in the western Europe and largely populated. The densely populated area and majorly urban center of London, Liverpool, Manchester etc.

**The significance are moreless similar positive significance**

- Wide tax base for development.
- Provision of a large market base.
- Promotes urbanization like towns, ports, cities.
- Provision of security given nature and human phenomena.
- Development of agriculture to feed the increasing population.
- Improved research and technological advancement.
- Improved infrastructure and transport
- Exploitation of natural resources and proper utilization
- Increased investment i.e industrialization
- Presence of planners, innovators. *Labour*.
- Employment like social services trade.
- Encourage competition leading to hard work.
- Improvement of social services, infrastructure.
- *presence of cheap labour*

**However the negative significance / effects are discussed as follows;**

- High death rates because of accidents, diseases.
- General reduced standards of living and poverty.
- Rural – urban influx causing over population.
- Famine due to increased food shortage.
- Inadequate social services leading to low standards of living.
- Racial discrimination leading to crimes.
- Encroachment on marginal land. e.g swamps, forests etc.
- Increased government expenditure.
- Increased dependence burden causing poverty
- Congestion i.e growth of slums, easy spread of diseases.
- Over utilization of resources causing exhaustion.

- Unemployment leading to high crime rates.
  - Land fragmentation, conflicts and other related legal challenges.
  - Pollution i.e air, water, land , noise etc.
  - Cultural break down due to mixing of cultures.
  - Increase in dependence burden as the unemployed become more than employed.
  - Promotes low savings causing poverty.
- Encourages Brain drain (Emigration)*
- Political Instability (Anarchy)*
- High cost of living*

(Impressional marking 25 marks)

#### 8. a) Examine the causes of environmental degradation in Sub Saharan Africa.

(15 marks)

- Sub-Saharan are ..... South of the Sahara for instance Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Senegal, Zambia, Botswana etc.
- Mostly affected by environmental degradation and destruction of resources.
- Environmental degradation is the destruction of natural resources in terms of quality and quantity like soil, forests, fish, wildlife, and minerals which are renewable and non-renewable.
- It is mostly experienced in flooded areas, deforested areas, over grazed areas, polluted areas mined/drained areas, soil exhausted, leached areas near transport routes density populated areas with backward people.
- The indicators effects include; prolonged drought, excessive flooding, subsequence melting of snow ice, low and unreliable rainfall changing seasons of rainfall, heat wave, Green house global warming effect, water shortage, storming winds, hail stones, displacement of people, reduction in plants and animals, famine, hunger malnutrition, soil erosion, landslides, conflict for resources, spread of air and water borne diseases, unemployment, poverty, rampant migration, high government expenditure.
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*Effects to areas  
Climate change  
Conflict  
Society*

#### Causes/Reasons factors are physical & human

- Climatic changes by global warming causing soil erosion, floods.
- Rugged and steep slopes in highlands & mountains.
- Pests diseases ,wild animals destroying vegetation and plants i.e elephants,locusts.
- The effect of natural calamities hazards, disasters causing *destruction* of landscape, plants, animals i.e. landslides massive volcanic eruption, earthquakes.
- Strong winds dust storms causing pollution erosion in deserts.
- Excessive lumbering for timber, firewood to densely populated areas.
- Mining and quarrying using open cast destroying land scale.
- Development of industries causing pollution, destruction of vegetation.
- Population increase in urban areas causing pollution like plastics.
- Drilling of bore holes lowering water table and construction of valley dams destroying landscape.
- Use of agro chemicals pesticides, insecticides, herbicides causing soil contamination.
- Irrigation farming causing flooding, submergence leading to mature soil infertile.
- Poor methods of farming like monoculture causing soil exhaustion.

- Over grazing caused by over stocking causing soil exhaustion and deforestation.
- Bush burning by ..... and human factors causing deforestation and soil erosion.
- Swamp reclamation causing shortage of water and infiltration.
- Over cultivation in densely populated areas causing soil exhaustion.
- ~~inaction of watershed / flood prevention~~
- ~~weak govt policies on environmental protection~~
- ~~pol. Instability~~

(15 marks)

- b) Outline the measures being taken to address the problem of environmental degradation in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Measurements, steps solutions being taken**

- Planting trees through afforestation and reforestation controlling soil erosion.
- Using modern methods of farming like paddocking, rotational mulching maintaining soil fertility ,intercropping
- Applying fertilizers like organic and inorganic maintaining soil fertility.
- Using soil conservation measures conserving the soil like contour ploughing, terracing, strip cropping on hills.
- ~~Facilitating encroachments from wetlands, natural parks.~~
- Strengthening laws and regulations ~~/ fine~~ reducing on illegal activities.
- Encouraging education awareness using formal and informal education.
- Population control reducing human activities using modern methods of family planning.
- Economic diversification reducing depression on the land.
- Establishing NP GP FR ~~wetlands by gazetting.~~ *short*
- Encouraging proper waste management by using recycling treatment ~~destroying soils.~~
- Political stability and security reducing use of ammunition.
- Promoting research leading to sustainable use of resources.
- Promoting proper land use management and planning for resources.
- Government support by giving loan exclusives to workers.
- Training skilled like environmental officers helping in educating, monitoring and supervision.
- Avoid using fragile areas like highlands, mountains, steep rugged slopes,wetlands and desert areas.

*Bonjour M. le Professeur*  
*... et je vous prie de me excuser pour mon manque de temps pour écrire plus longtemps.*

(10 marks)

**NB: Mind about tense used (wrong tense no marks)**

**(Impression marking 25 marks)**

**END**