

SECTION A: FIELD WORK

i Candidates are expected to clearly write the topic showing what was studied and where the study was conducted. (02 mks)

ii Candidates should state the objectives which are measurable, responsible, achievable and related to the topic.

Candidates should use phrases like

- To find out
- To examine
- To identify

(06 mks)

b. Candidates are expected to explain how they arranged or prepared for the field work study emphasising activities like

- Pilot study
 - Formulation of the field work topic
 - Formulation of objectives
 - Suggestion of methods like measurement, observation etc
 - Organising tools like stationery, thumbtacks etc
 - Seeking for permission from authorities
 - Allocating groups and each given a task
 - Briefing
 - Departure
- n.B The first four activities must appear in that order. (07 mks)

c Candidates should outline the findings of their field work study in form of relationships like;

Physical to physical

- Relief - Vegetation

- Drainage - Vegetation

- Relief - Drainage etc.

Physical

02 mks

Physical - Human

- Relief - Settlement
- Drainage - Fishing
- Vegetation - Animal rearing etc.

(02 mks)

Human - Human

- Transport - Settlement
- Agriculture - Industrialisation
- Settlement - Trade and commerce

(02 mks)

d) Candidates are expected to explain the challenges they faced during data collection i.e

- Obstruction by tall vegetation and relief
- Inadequate tools
- Harsh respondents
- Poor visibility due to fog or misty mornings
- Language barrier
- Obsolete tools

(06 mks)

Points must be well explained, illustrated & showing information missed

TOTAL - 25 mks

i) Candidates should clearly state the topic showing what was studied and where the study took place. This should have a geographical relationship. (02 mks)

ii) Candidates should state the objectives which are related to the topic. These should be realistic, measurable and achievable.

Candidates can use phrases like :-

To find out

To assess

To identify

To examine etc.

They should avoid phrases like :-

To know

To admire

To see

To appreciate

Any $5 \times 1 = 05$ mks

b) Candidates should draw a panoramic sketch of the area studied and show

- Complete title - 01

- View point - 01

- Frame - 01

- Key outlabelling - 01

- Relief features - 02

- Landuse types - 02

08 marks

c) Candidates should plan and illustrate the impact of relief on landuse in the studied area.

- Steep slopes - Quarrying.

- Gentle slopes - Settlement, transport etc.

- Valleys - Brickmaking, Crop cultivation etc.

- Flattens - Settlement, Agriculture etc.

+B.

- Relief features should be varied.

- Accountability should be given for the relationships.

- No accountability, no mark at all.

Any $3 \times 2 = 06$ mks.

- d. Candidates should come up with recommendations made after the field work & study and these may include
- Use of pesticides to control pest and diseases
 - Use of bump to control road accidents.
 - Use of protective gear to control accidents at the quarry/mines.
 - Improving on the quality of the products by industrialists to widen the market base of their products etc.

$$\text{Avg } \frac{4x1}{4} = 0.4 \text{ M.K.C}$$

Total - 25 marks.

SECTION B: UGANDA

3 Assess the impact of ^{reversed} drainage systems on the economic development of Uganda

Candidates are expected to define drain reversed drainage systems or rivers as systems which were forced to change their flow back found due to upland down washing processes which acted on the land. (02 mks)

Candidates are then expected to come up with the causes of drainage reversal and the effects. i.e Upwarping/lifting took place in Eastern and Northern Uganda. This was followed by down warping/sagging/sinking of the central part of Uganda creating a basin depression which was filled with water from rivers like Kabuga, Kafu and Kagera to form lakes like Victoria and Kyoga. (05 mks)

Candidates are expected to come up with both positive and negative impacts of reversed drainage systems a combination of rivers, lakes and swamps.

Positive

- fishing on lake victoria which is a source of food
- Mining of clay and sand along the shores and banks
- Agriculture due to the fertile alluvial soils on the shores
- Tourism activities have been encouraged
- Transport activities across the lakes and rivers
- Conservation practices of the rare plants, animals and bird species
- Art and craft activities due to papyrus got from the swamps.
- Industrialisation activities
- H-E-P generation along rivers like the nile and white nile
- Urbanisation through developing ports
- Climatic modification through rainfall formation

Points must be well explained and illustrated with names of lakes rivers or swamps.

$$\text{Any } 10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ mks.}$$

Negatives

- Occurrence of water accidents due to the strong winds & waves
- Floods leading to the destruction of property
- Water borne diseases like bilharzia and malaria
- Wild animals which are destructive to life and property
- Border conflicts with neighbouring countries over lakes like ~~Afrot~~; ~~Eduad~~ and Victoria
- Smuggling of goods leading to loss of government revenue
- Globalisation and related problems like prostitution
- Remoteness of some places
- Piracy leading to loss of property and lives.

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

Points should be illustrated and explained with names of lakes and rivers

$$\text{TOTAL - 25 mks.}$$

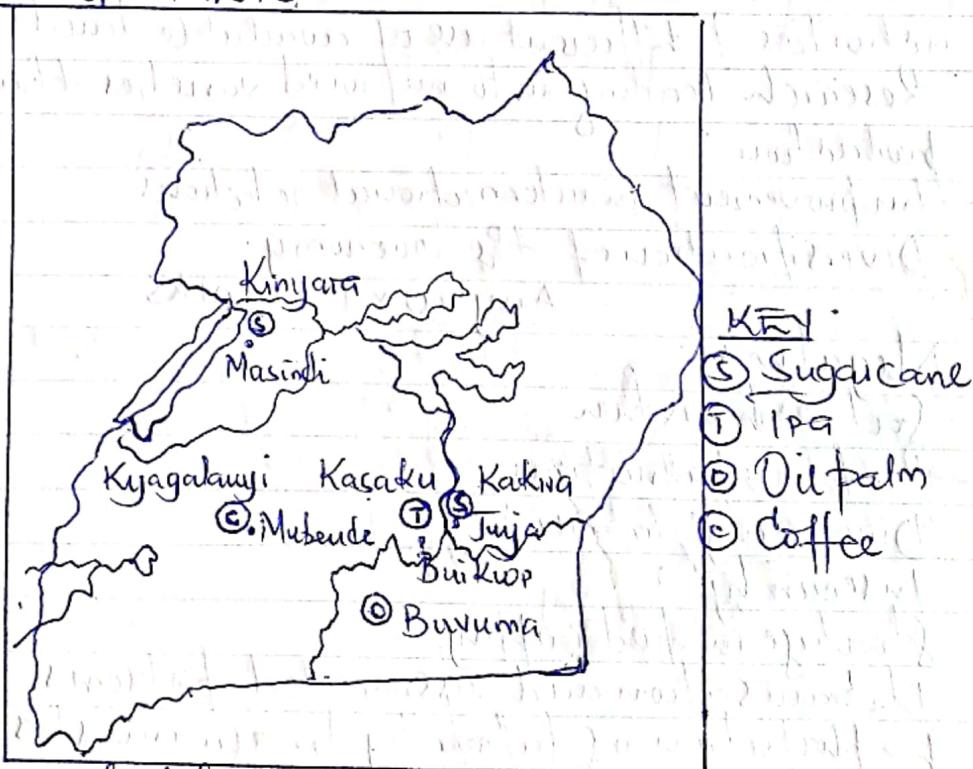
4. Candidates are expected to define Estate farming as the growing of one perennial crop on a large piece of land for commercial purposes. (02 mks)

Candidates should identify the major plantation farming crops and associated plantation farms.

- i) Coffee: Kyagalanyi Tea estate in Mubende
- ii) Oil palm in Buvuma, Kalangala district and Sango bay
- iii) Sugarcane: Kakira in Jinja, Kinyara in Masindi
- iv) Tea: Kasaku tea estate in Bukwo, Kyanzuhungs in Bushenyi

Candidates are expected to draw a sketch map of Uganda showing plantation farming areas.

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING PLANTATION FARMING AREAS.



- KEY
- (S) Sugarcane
 - (T) Tea
 - (O) Oil palm
 - (C) Coffee

Mere identification - 03 mks

Identification on a map - 05 mks

Candidates should explain and illustrate the positive and negative importance of estate farming on the environment in Uganda

Positive

- Source of employment opportunities to people
- Source of government revenue through taxing the workers
- Source of foreign exchange through exportation of products
- Estate farms act as demonstration farms.
- Development of industries as the crops are used as raw materials
- Dev't of towns with better social services
- Dev't of infrastructures in form of roads, hospitals
- Better audience in places like Masindi with few economic activities / Efficient use of available land
- Research leading to improved varieties thus high production
- Improvement in international relations
- Diversification of the economy.

Any $10 \times 1 = 10$ mks

Negatives

- Soil exhaustion
- Profit repatriation
- Division of labour
- Insecurity
- Shortage in food supply
- Urbanisation and associated problems
- Exploitation of labour by foreign investors
- Pollution of water, air
- Encroachment on forest areas to establish farms.
- etc.

Any $8 \times 1 = 08$ mks

Points should be explained and illustrated by names of plantation farms and where they are located.

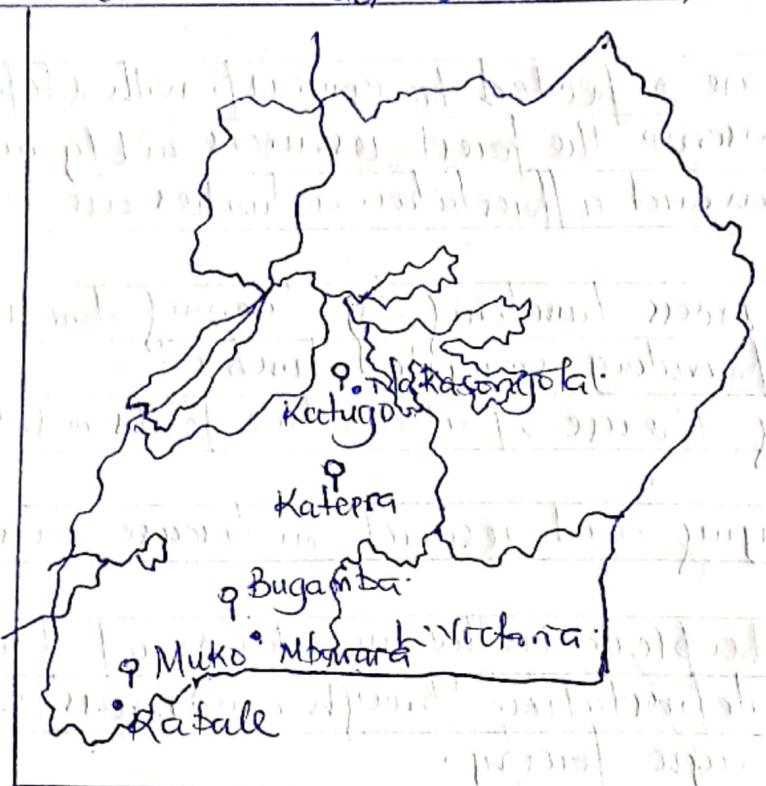
TOTAL - 25 mks.

Qa Candidates are expected to define afforestation as the planting of trees/forests in areas new areas. (02 mks)

Candidates should identify examples of planted forests and areas where these are found.

- Katugo forest - Nakasongola
- Kiteera - Kiboga
- Bugamba - Mbarama
- Muko and Mafuga - Kabale
- PTC

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING PLANTED FORESTS.



KEY

Planted forests

More identification

03 mks

Identification on a map - 05 mks.

Candidates are expected to account for the increasing afforestation activities in Uganda.

- Availability of adequate Capital to manage the forest plantations by buying seedlings, pesticides etc
- The need to diversify the economy by the government to reduce our dependence on agriculture
- forest favourable government policy of afforestation in abid to improve on the physical environment
- Increasing demand for building and construction materials like timber and poles.

- Increasing demand for paper and wood
- Increasing demand for wood fuel for domestic and industrial energy requirements.
- Need to protect water catchment / shade areas especially along the mountain slopes.
- Establishment of plantation forests to conserve the soils.

Any $5 \times 2 = 10$ mks.

Points should be explained and illustrated by names of planted forests.

- b. Candidates are expected to come up with steps being taken to conserve the forest resources in Uganda.
- Reafforestation and afforestation activities are being encouraged.
 - Controlling excess lumbering by banning timber exports through infounding smuggled timber.
 - Encouraging the use of alternative fuels (solar energy, HEP).
 - Aerial spraying and research on disease resistant tree species.
 - Sensitizing people on the importance of forests and dangers of deforestation through awareness campaigns.
 - Promoting agro-forestry.
 - Licensing of lumberjacks to reduce illegal cutting of trees.
 - Training and deploying of forest rangers.
 - Rehabilitation / protection of encroachers from forest resources.
 - Establishment of forest reserves.
 - Planting of trees with a short gestation period.

Any $8 \times 1 = 8$ mks.

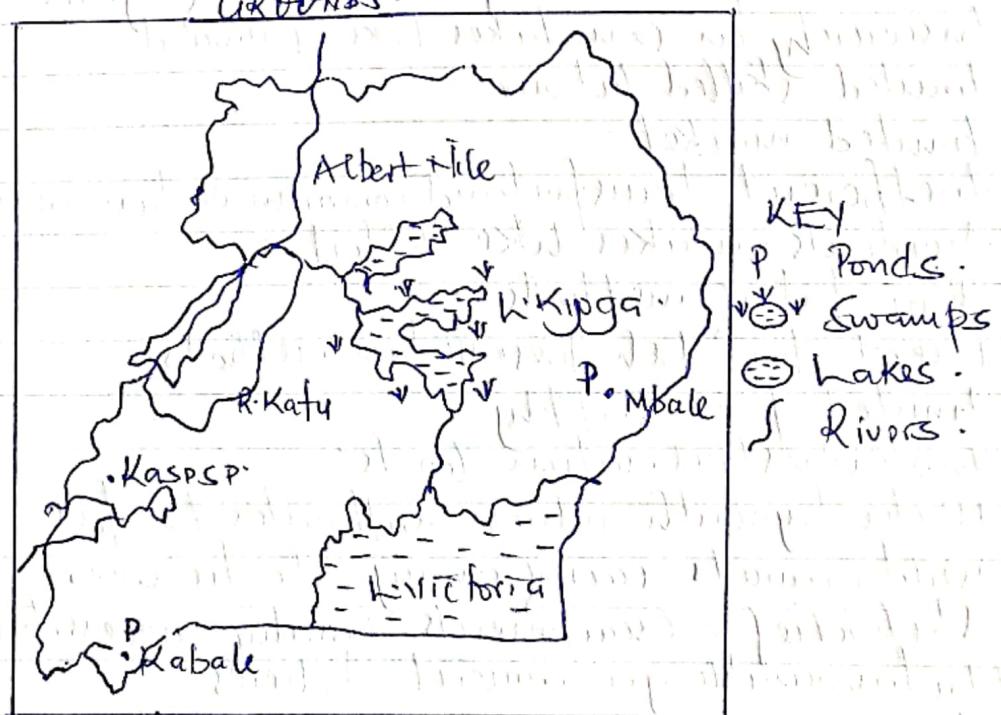
TOTAL - 25 mks.

- 6 Candidates are expected to outline the current status of the fishing industry in Uganda
- fish farming activities are at an increase in many parts of the country.
 - About 1.2 million people depend on the fishing sector
 - Fish export is the 2nd largest foreign exchange earner.
 - The biggest percentage of fish harvest comes from Lakes Victoria and Kyoga.
 - fishing methods are both traditional spearing and modern i.e. Gill netting.

Candidates are expected to identify the fishing grounds in Uganda i.e.

- Lakes: Victoria and Kyoga
- Rivers: Katu, Nile, Kafu
- Swamps around L Kyoga and rivers
- Fish ponds: in Mbale, Wakiso, Masaka areas.

A SKETCHMAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE MAJOR FISHING AREAS.



Identification on a map - 05mks
Mere identification - 03mks.

Candidates are expected to explain the extent to which human activities have contributed to the low level in the development of the fishing activities in Uganda i.e

- Destruction of swamps through mining of clay and sand reduces fishing grounds
- Land extraction activities in Lake Victoria destroys the breeding grounds for the fish
- Water transport activities through the use of engine boats leads to spilling of oil which results into death of aquatic life
- Industrialization activities leading to water pollution activities.
- Dumping garbage in to water bodies
- Cultivating near water bodies

$$\text{Any } 3 \times 2 = 06 \text{ mks}$$

Candidates are then expected to explain and illustrate other factors limiting the development of fishing industry in Uganda i.e

- Limited Capital to buy modern fishing gears
- Insecurity on some lakes like Edward
- Limited skilled labour
- Limited market
- Inefficient Transport and communication network
- Accidents on lakes like Albert
- Poor fishing methods
- Use of poor fish preservation methods
- Limited poor supply
- Low industrialisation levels
- Water hyacinth which suffocates the fish
- Wild animals scaring away the fishermen
- Steep relief & escarpments limiting accessibility
- Unfavourable government policies

$$\text{etc. Any } 12 \times 1 = 12 \text{ mks}$$

points should be explained & illustrated with fishing grounds.

TOTAL - 25 mks

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etc. Any $12 \times 1 = 12$ mks

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TOTAL - 25 mks

A CUMULATIVE BAR GRAPH SHOWING TOURIST ARRIVALS IN UGANDA BETWEEN 2010 TO 2014 IN 000'S

VC 1cm rep 1,000,000 arrivals

HS: 1cm rep 1 year

KEY

R Non-residents

R Residents

Title - 07

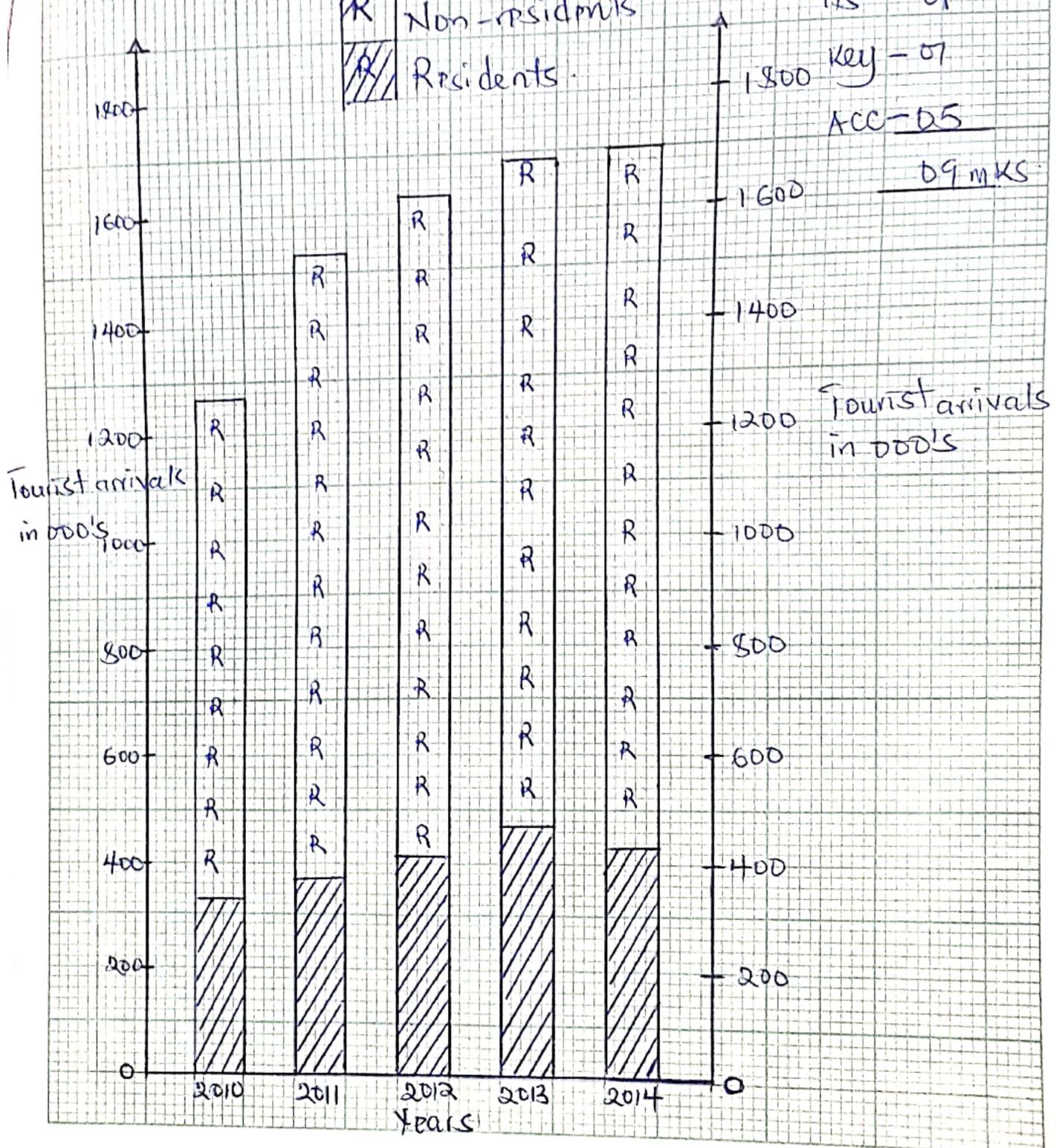
V.S - 07

HS - 07

Key - 07

ACC-05

09 mks



- b. Candidates are expected to explain and illustrate the importance of wild life conservation in Uganda
- Wild life parks like Mt. Rwenzori park is a source of employment opportunities to game rangers
 - Source of government revenue to tour and guide companies
 - Dev't of towns like Kasese, Kiboga
 - Infrastructural development
 - Conservation of the rare plants animals and bird species.
 - Research and study activities
 - Improvement in international relations
 - Effective use of available land
 - Development of other sectors
 - Source of foreign exchange.

$$Aug 8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ mks.}$$

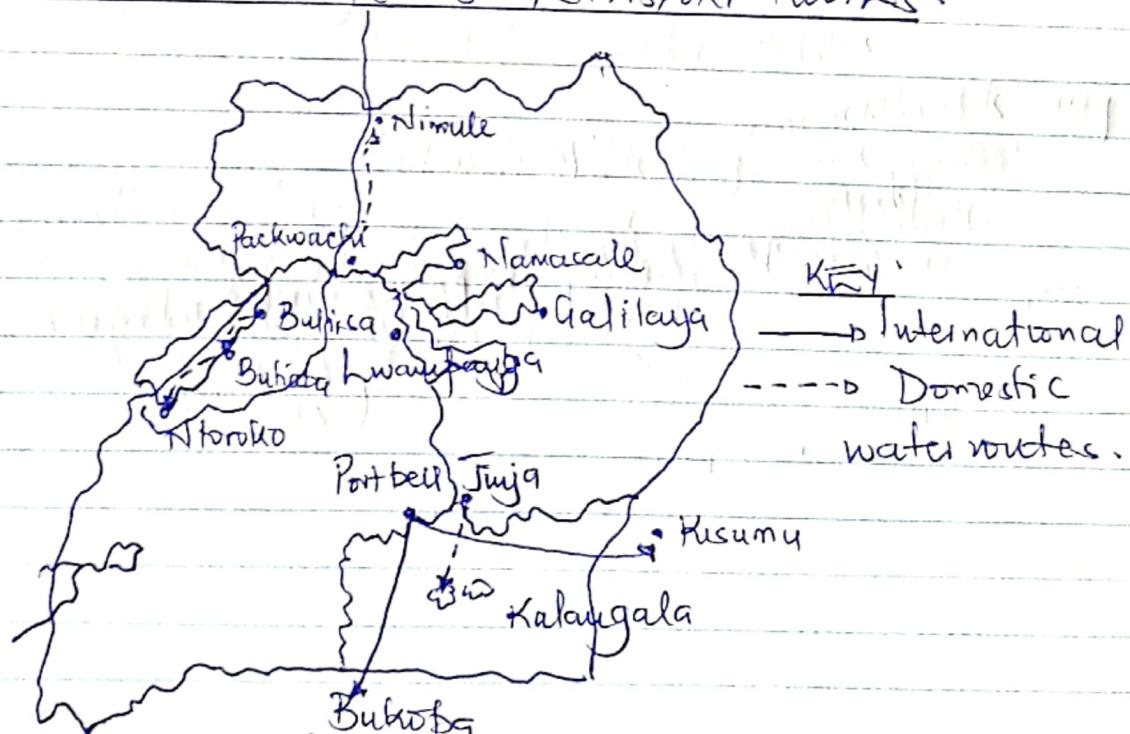
Q. Candidates are expected to account for the low level of development of the water transport sector in Uganda by first stating the status i.e

- Water transport is mainly operational on lakes and a few rivers.
- There's poor port facilities.
- It is characterised by the use of canoes.
- The sector is still under dev't. (02mks)

Candidates are expected to identify the major water transport routes i.e

- L-Victoria - Port Bell - Mwanza, Port Bell - Kalangala
- L-Kyoga - Lwampanga - Namasale
- L-Albert - Bulisa - Butaba, Ntoroko - Butaba
- R-Nile - Pakwach - Jinjile

SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE MAJOR FIFTH WATER GROUNDS TRANSPORT ROUTES.



More identification - 03mks
Identification on a map - 05mks.

- in less
lands*
- Existence of water hyacinth making accessibility difficult.
 - Existence of swampy vegetation around lakes like Kyoga and Victoria.
 - Existence of rapids and waterfalls.
 - Strong winds causing accidents.
 - Rock outcrops.
 - Wild animals that scare away transporters.
 - Some water bodies are shallow.
 - Steep escarpments limit accessibility to lakes like Albert.
 - Insecurity.
 - Inefficient technology.
 - Trained & skilled labour.
 - Limited capital.
 - Unfavourable government policies.
 - Competition with fast transport modes.

- b. Any $10 \times 1 = 10$ mks.
- b. Candidates are expected to come up with attempts being made to improve performance of Uganda's water transport sector.
 - Introducing of modern ferries on Lake Victoria.
 - Improving on port facilities.
 - Removal of water hyacinth.
 - Improving security.
 - Construction of local boats like at Kisenyi.
 - Use of life saving jackets to control accidents.
 - Training Labour.
 - Establishing firms to build and repair large water vessels.

Any $8 \times 1 = 08$ mks

Points must be well planned and illustrated with water transport routes and associated water bodies.

TOTAL - 25 mks.