Cordinated M. Gudda.

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)

1a) Candidates are expected to state the topic of the study indicating WHAT was studied and WHERE the study took place.
N.B The topic should have a geographical relationship

=02 mks

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 3×1 = 03 marks.

05mks

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(3)

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.
- Explained 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)

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. ✓07
- For example we saw physical features like Kamukuzi hill, Rwizi river and others.
=03mks. ✓

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 give oral answers. ✓07

- During the field work study I/we ✓07 asked Yona oral questions about the effects of his farm on the surrounding areas and he gave us oral answers.
- Forexample he gave us the effects like the farm has led to destruction of natural vegetation in a bid to expand its acreage and others ✓07
=03 mks

Any 3 steps/methods well explained and illustrated each = 03 marks
3X3 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:

- 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). Eg:

Eg:
- 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 postive 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.
- Relationships should be varied

N.B
Any 2 relationships from each category 2 marks

Any 2 x 3 = 06 mks.

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(9) (7)

d. ⇒ Candidates are expected to bring out activities they carried out as a follow up such as;
- We assembled in class and presented / shared the data collected and made comparisons.
- 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.
- Writting 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 ie. 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 bare 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.

Any 5 x 1 = 05 mks. 07mk

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(11) (10)

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

⇒ Marginal information:
- Acceptable title spelling out the observation point / view point - 01
- A complete frame enclosing it - 01
- A key / labells - 01
- View point / observatory point. 01
= 04 mks.

Details.

⇒ Physical features such as hills, dirt crop forks, valleys, steep slopes, gentle slopes, swamps, streams, rivers, lakes, spring vegetation types etc
Any 2 different features 2×1 = 02 mks.

⇒ Land use types eg crop gardens / farm lands, live stock farms, roads, foot paths railway lines, bore holes, planted trees, telecommunication mast, power line, recreation centres, settlements etc.
Any 3 features (different) 3×1 = 03 mark
Mak = 09 mks

N.B The panorama should not be in form of a map but a future.
i.e Accept only pictures Not symbols.

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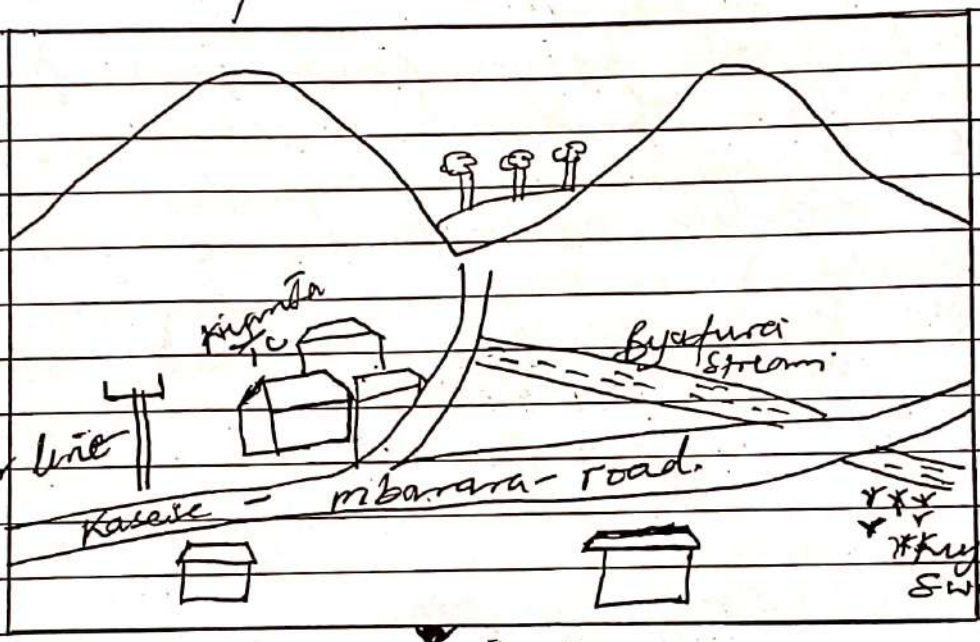
01 (11)

Eg. Either. A panoramic view of Kamukuzi trading Centre showing physical and man made features as seen from Ruharo Hill.



Viewpoint.

N.B features should vary.

Title. - 01
~~Direction - 01~~
V.P - 01
K/L - 01
I.d - 02
2 ply - 02
08.

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(1) (12)

(c) 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 named and should include: Relief / land forms, drainage, vegetation types, soils, the atmosphere / air and climate.

— land Uses activities should include Settlement, agriculture, communication, recreation, tourism, nature conservation, forestry, fishing, Mining / Quarrying etc. Eg.

↳ The Quarrying of stones on the west - facing slopes of Kamwenge hill has accelerated soil erosion leading to creation of deep gullies.

— Cultivation of crops in Rwibi Kong valley has led to drying up of Rwibi Swamp.

- The establishment of livestock farm on in Rwebikoma valley has led to the degredation of the natural vegetation.

— The planting of Eucalyptus wood lots on Kamwenge hill has created

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(21) (13)

a cool Mediterranean 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 6×1=06 mks
Max = 06 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 tool(s) used.
⇒ They should include;
- observing skills using the eyes and other senses.
- Recording / sketching skills.
- Map reading skills
- Measuring skills by using paces, 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 eg. tabulating
- Skill of Editing raw data.
- Skill of interpreting data.
- Skill of writing a field work report.

N.B.

- Any 5 Skills. clearly explained 5x1 = 05mks
- Mere outline of skills earns not more than 2mks.

Total 25 marks. Mat 05mks

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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 earths surface. 02mks.

⇒ The vegetation of Uganda consists of the following types.

— High altitude Moorland and heath/ Montane vegetation and the rest of eg is Kaphorwa, 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, Mabira, Bugoma, Maramagambo, Kalinzu, Budongo and Mpigi group of forests.

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

— Wood lands Savanna eg in Murchison falls National park Queen Elizabeth N.P in Kasese, and other parts of Hoima, Kumba

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(16)

Gra. Gulu, Kitgum.
— Grassland Savanna eg in Lamwo, Nakasongola, Kibaga, Kiruhura, etc.
— Steppe / semi-desert savanna in Kotido, moroto, Abim, Kapak, Kaabong, Nakiloletak, Nakapiripirit, Kiruhura, Lyantonde, Sembabule, Luwero etc.
— Swamp / wetlands vegetation in Bugiri, Butaleja, Mpigi, Soroti, Pallisa, Amolatar, Butambala, Wakiso, Masaka, Kayunga, Mukono, etc. Any 6 x 3 = 18

— Mere Identification any three (3 types and place where they are found without a map = 03mks.
- Identification of any 3 types with a map = 05 mks.

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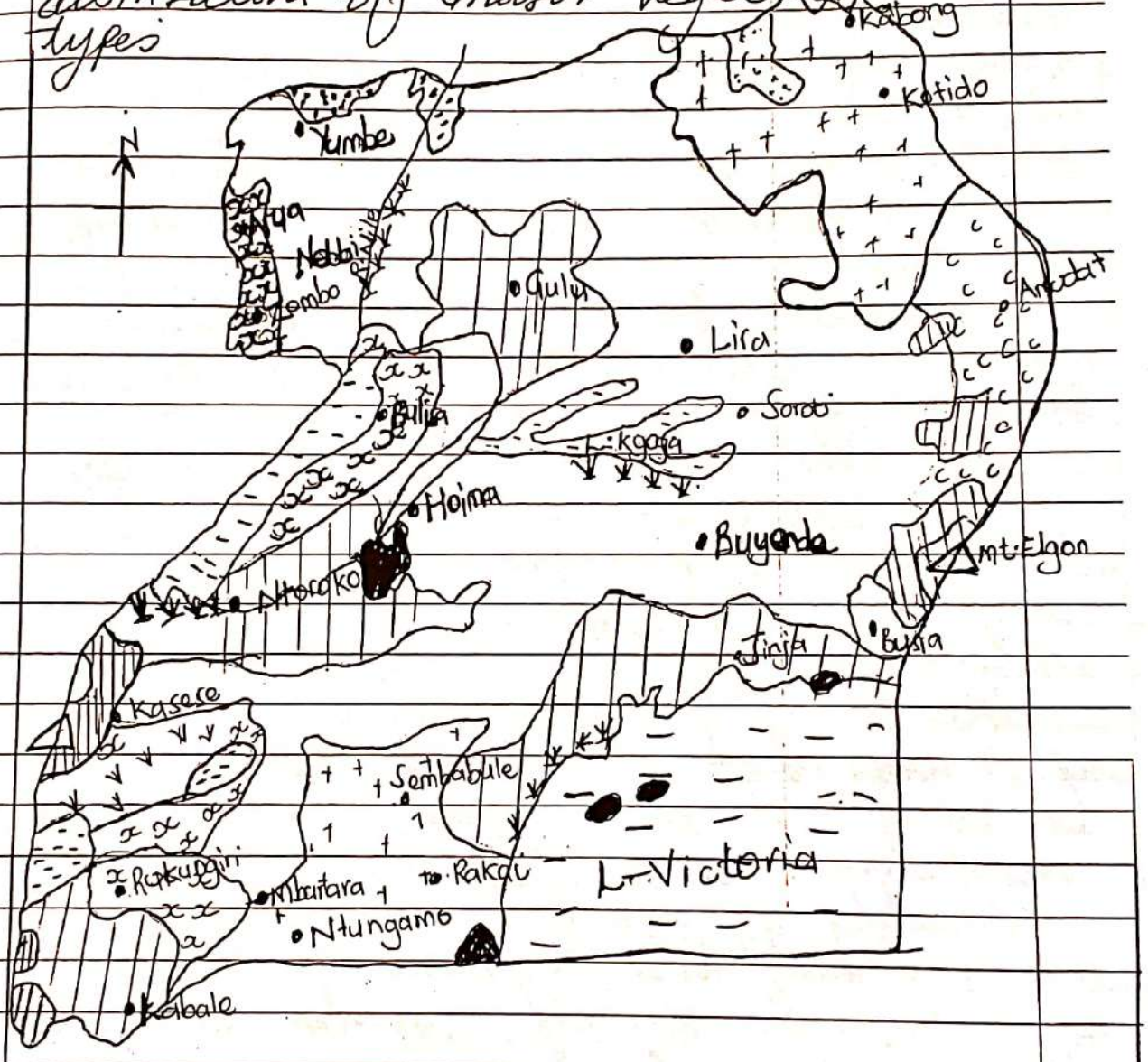
A sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of major vegetation types



key

- Savanna Mosaic
- High Altitude Moorland and forest
- Tropical High/Medium Altitude forest
- Bush and Moist thicke savanna
- Steppee / Semi-desert
- Woodland Savanna
- Wetland Vegetation

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(18) em

⇒ 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 Kotido, 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 savannah has created steppe grass and scrub vegetation.

— Planting of woodlots and forests has modified local vegetation patterns eg in Mukenda, Kayunga, Gomba and Kakasongola where eucalyptus, pines and cypress have been introduced

— Gazetting 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 forest, Mpanga Nawandegi forest etc.

Any 5 factors well explained and illustrated each 2 mks. 5 x 2 = 10 mks.

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

- Climatic 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 wildgame which modify plant communities through grazing.

Any 4 factors well explained and illustrated each 2 mks

4 x 2 = 08 mks

Max 18 mks.

Total = 25 marks

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P1 (20)

4 Candidates are expected to come up with 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, Kiruhura, Nyantonde, Sembabule, Rakai, Luwero, Mubende, Kiboga, Nakasongola, Kyankwanzi, Kataki, Bukedea, Soroti, Nakapiri, Pirit, Amudat, Napaka, Kaabong, Nabilatuk-ete

- 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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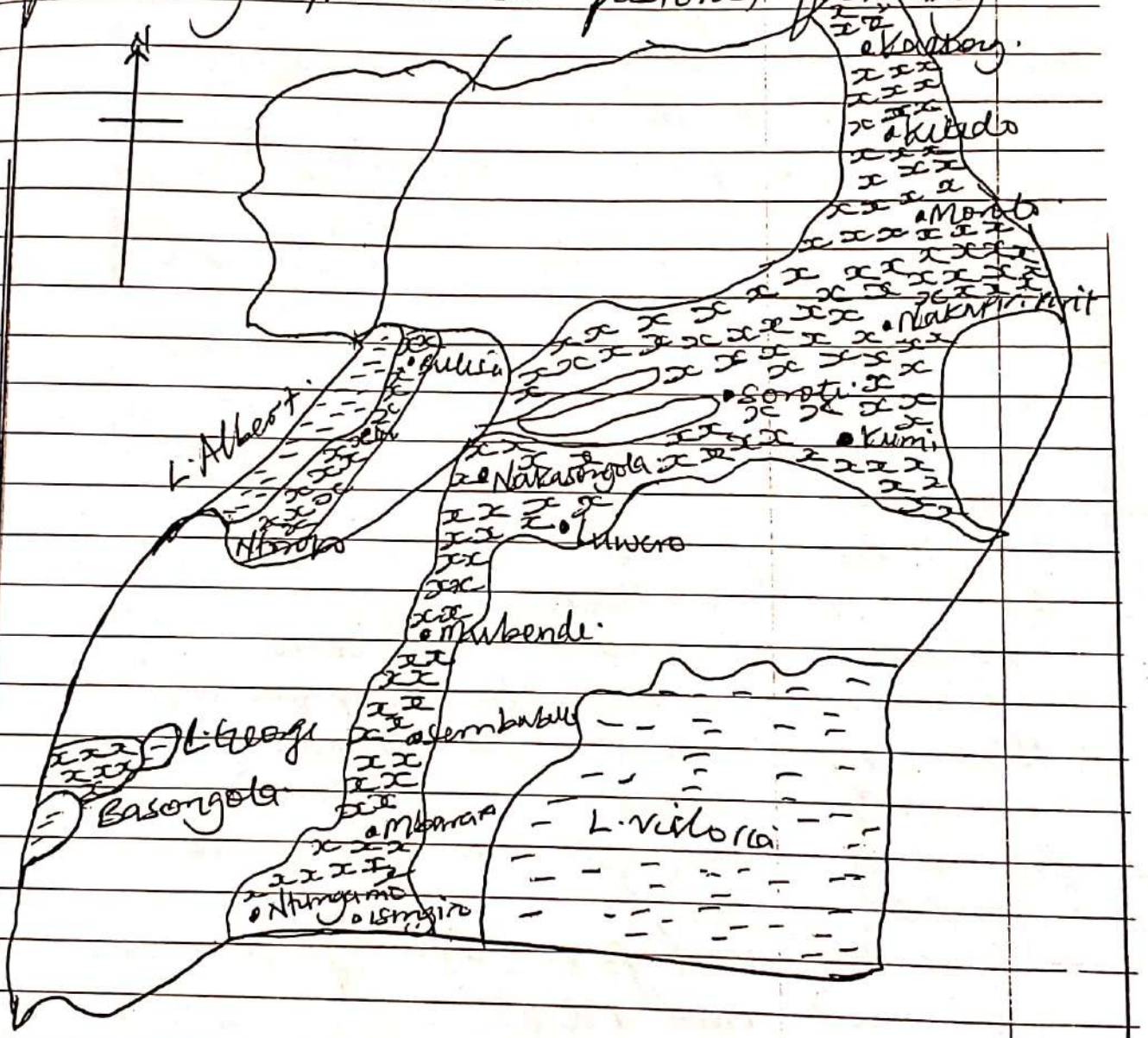
(21)

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 breed animal breeds which are low yielders of meat and milk.
- freqient attakes 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 acess to markets.
- Competition for land with arable farmers / crop cultivators and nature conservation.

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(11) (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 farmhumants.
- 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 1mk.
= 10 mks.
Mat 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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(24)

- 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 eg 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 pasture land by planting supplimentary pasture grasses.
- Engaging in inter governmental cooperation especially with Kenya and Tanzania to fight cross border animal raiding/Rustling.
- Nomadic herders are being encouraged to practice sedentary pastoralism eg in Mbarara, Kotido, Kaabong, Kasese

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(25)

- Branding of animals/herds in border regions Such as Moroto, Kotido Kaabong, Nakapiripirit 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 mk ∴ 8 marks
8 × 1 mk = 08 MKS

Total = 25 MKS.

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Ans 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 settings

= 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 Matheniko WR, Bokora, Pian-upe, Adai, East madi, Katonga, Toro, Kigezi etc.

- Wild life Sanctuaries Eg Kei, Otze, Entebbe birds Sanctuary, Ngamba Island, Jinja Hippos Sanctuary, Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary, Kazinga Channel Sanctuary etc

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- Community wild life areas eg Amudat Iriri, North Karamoja, Kaiso - Tonya, Karenga etc.
- Forest Reserves Eg. Mabira, Budongo, Bugoma, Kibale, Bwindi etc.
- Wetlands / Ramsar sites eg Katonga, Nabajjuzi, Nabamba, Sanga Bay, Kazinga channel etc.
- Water bodies ie 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 1mk = 03 mks.

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

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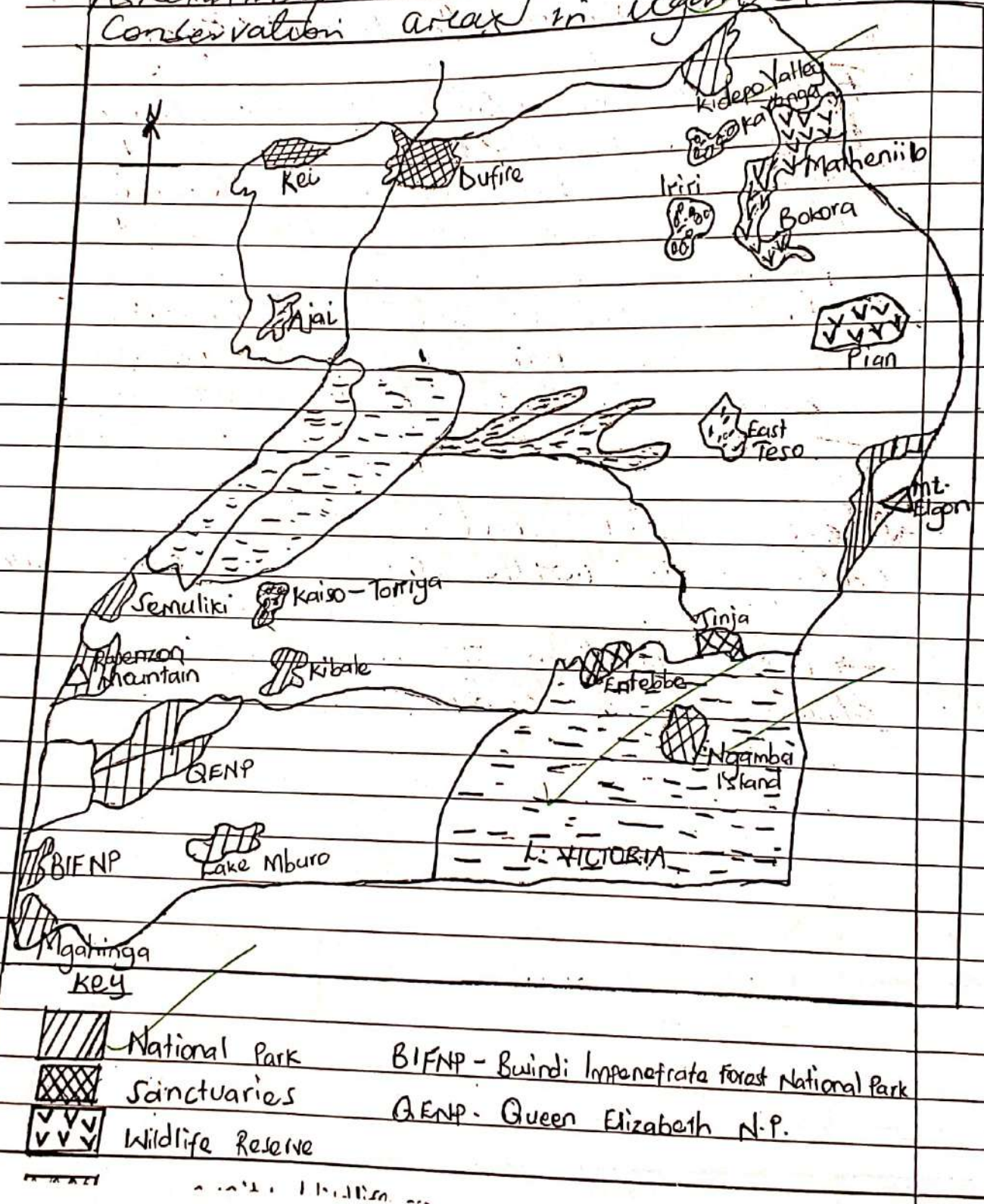
(28)

A sketch map showing major wildlife Conservation areas in Uganda.



Key

- National Park
- Sanctuaries
- Wildlife Reserve

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

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(29)

⇒ Candidates are expected to identify and explain the profitable/ postive contribution of wild life conservation in Uganda as;

- makes profitable use of the would-be wastelands of Uganda eg the steppes and rugged mountainslopes and drylands.
- 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 hunger force.
- It helps to protect important water catchment areas eg mountain Elgon slopes in Mt. Elgon National park; Mt Rwenzori
- 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 degredation.
- 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.

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 eg Bagungu of Kasese Head Queen Elizabeth N.P.
- Stray animals destroy farm lands in near by areas
- It encourages spread of Contagious diseases to both man and livestock
- Limiting land for farming and settlement.

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(C) (31)

- Conservation areas act as hideouts for anti-goverment forces and other wrong doers who cause insecurity.
- Some wild life conservation areas are reservoir for disease vectors like tsetse flies
- Conserved animals cause environmental degredation through overgrazing
- Some conservation areas especially wild life sanctuaries are too expensive to manage eg Nganda Island Chimpaze Sanctuary, Ziwa Rhino Ranch Sanctuary.
- etc

Any 6 points well explained and illustrated each 1 mark : 6 x 1 = 06 mks
Total 25mks

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Qn 6

(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 rain forests.
- Savanna 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 x1 = 02 mks

Candidates should identify the types of forests / categories of forests in Uganda with relevant examples eg:
- Tropical low land forests eg Mabira Bugoma, Budongo, Itwara, Bwindi, Kibale, Kariamu etc.
- Tropical High land / montane forests eg mount Elgon forest, mt Rwenzori, Mgahinga forests.
- Tropical riverine forests eg along River Katonga, R. Kafu, R. Semuliki, Kagera, Victoria Nile, R. Mpologoma, R. Sezibwa etc.

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- Savanna woodland forests eg Timii, Zulia, Agoro-Agu, Kadam, Molongoe, Napak, Oki, Otte, Alera etc.
- Planted forests eg, Katugo, Kagoma, Bgwata, Kaykwai, Rwhola, Bigombe, Mafuga, Mukono, Kateera Etc
- Identification of any 3 types with a map with forest correctly distributed = 05 mks.
- Mere Identification of any 3 types with examples = 03 mks.

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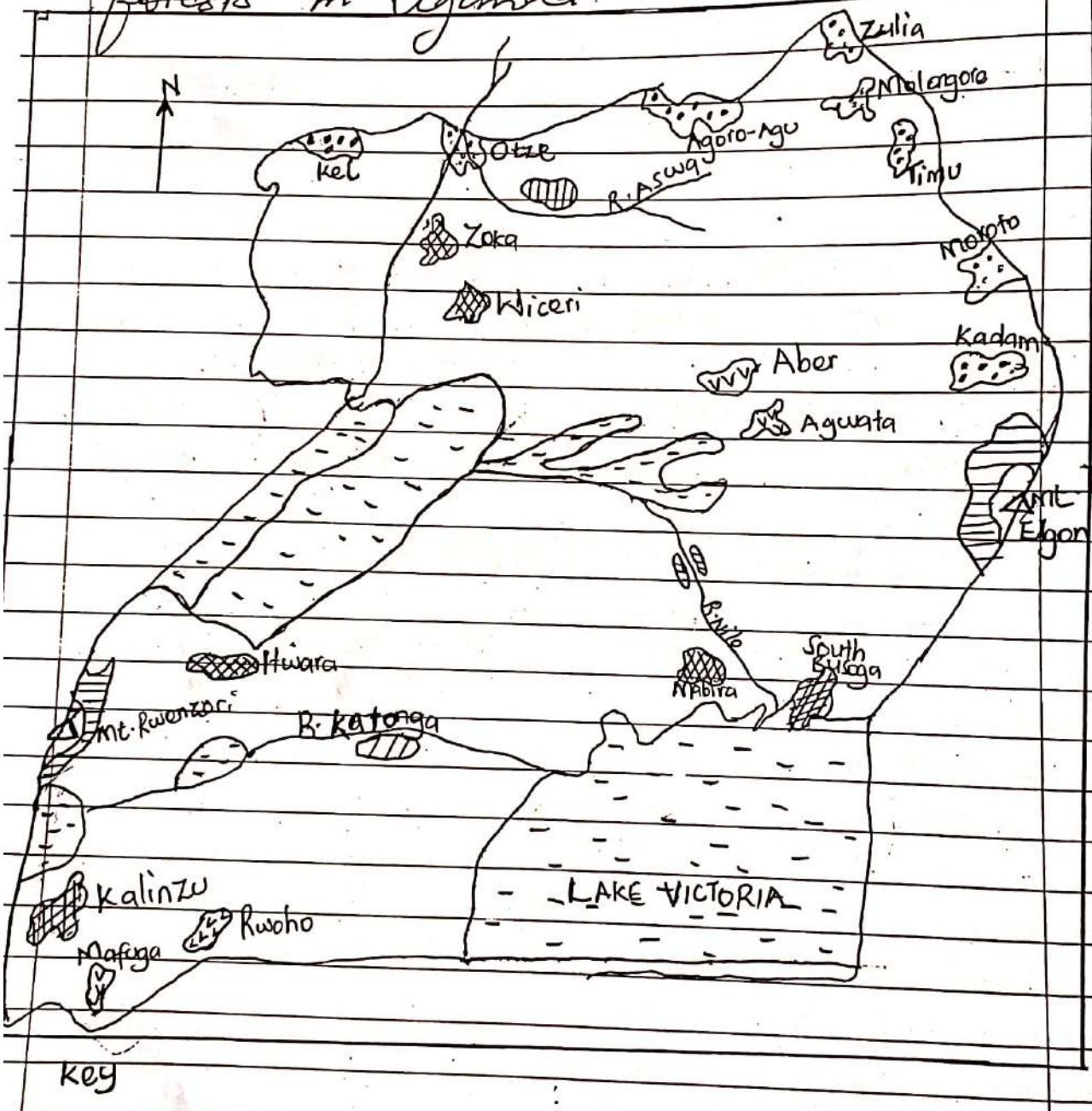
A map showing distribution types of forests in Uganda.



Key

- Tropical High Forests
- Montane Forest
- Savanna Woodland Forest
- Riverline forest
- Planted forest

07

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⇒ Candidates are expected to come up with factors / reasons responsible for rapid loss of forest cover since 1st 1978 and these should include;

- Increased demand for agricultural land eg Kagombe forest, Mabira
- More demand for fuel wood such as Charcoal and fire wood.
- More land for settlement / Urbanisation eg Kagombe forest in Kibale
- During construction of communication lines eg roads and railway lines eg Mabira, Kenin'zu, 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 Nakanyo.
- Fire out breaks
- 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 pekers
- For purposes of flashing out rebels

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— Increased accessibility to forested areas has increased exploitation.
— Improved technology with its negative effects eg use of power-driven Chain saws.
— etc 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 Nawendigi, Mpanga, and other forests in Mpigi
— etc.

Any 10 points well explained and illustrated each 1mk = 10x1 = 10marks
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 encouraging

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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, Kachwekano, Karengyere.
- 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 mk 8x1 = 08 mks
Max = 08 mks

Total 25 mks

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Qn 7

7 ⇒ 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
- Most Industrial parks have been opened up.
- Most of the Industries are concentrated in Urbard 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. = 02 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 plastic, foot wear, printing and publishing
- Mukono. Beverages, foot wear, food processing, Steel rolling mills etc

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- 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
- etc.

⇒ Mere Identification of any 3 Industrial Centres with Industries =03mks
⇒ Identification of any 3 Industrial Centres with names of Industries =05 marks

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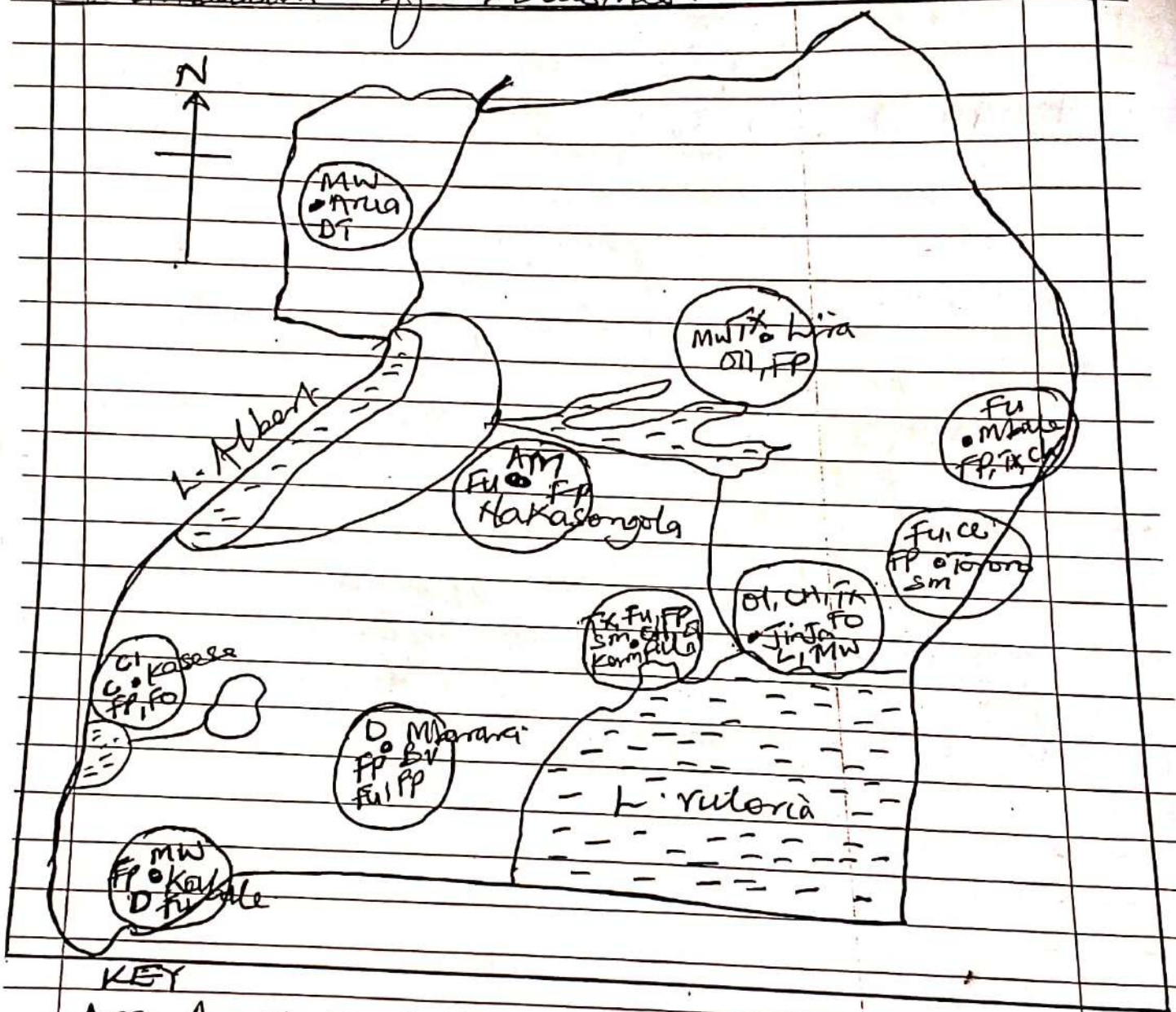
A sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of Industries.



KEY

Am. Ammunitions
Bv. Beverages
Ch. Chemical Ind.
Cm. Cement Industry
FO. Foams.
FP. Food Processing
Fu. Furniture making
DT. Distillery.

Mak DTmk

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(41)

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. (weight reducing)
- 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 Kasaku Tea estate.
- Wide dispersion/localized raw material i.e if the raw materials is scattered in agreri area, there is need to establish an Industry in the same area to ease Collection and transportation. Thats why copper factories are located in most parts eg Masaka, Kayunga, Mpigi because Copper is widely dispersed.

Mete

- Bulky R/materials Eg Sugar cane eg Kakira Sugar factory in Bukuwe due to

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B1- Products of Manufacturing industries - water as a raw material. (4+2)

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

Any ~~4x3 Max 09~~ mks.

Any 4x2=08 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 ie stability.
- Availability of adequate land for expansion
- Industrial inertia of 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 Eg gentle / flat relief

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- Presence of plenty of water for processing and cooling eg Coca Cola plant in Mbarara.
- Entrepreneurs initiatives.
- etc.

Any 9 points well explained and illustrated with industrial name each 1mk 10 x 1 = Max 10 mks

Total = 25 marks.

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

THANKS

2008

$r = \sqrt{\frac{614,662}{3.14}}$

$r = \sqrt{195,752.2}$

$r = 442.4$

2012

$r = \sqrt{\frac{1,633,952}{3.14}}$

$r = \sqrt{520,368}$

$r = 721.4$

2012

M-1

Title - 01

~~Scale~~ - ~~01~~

Cal ~~Neatness~~ - 02

K/L - 07

Acc. - 05

09

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

(To be fastened together with other answers to paper)

UACE

Candidate's Name [redacted]

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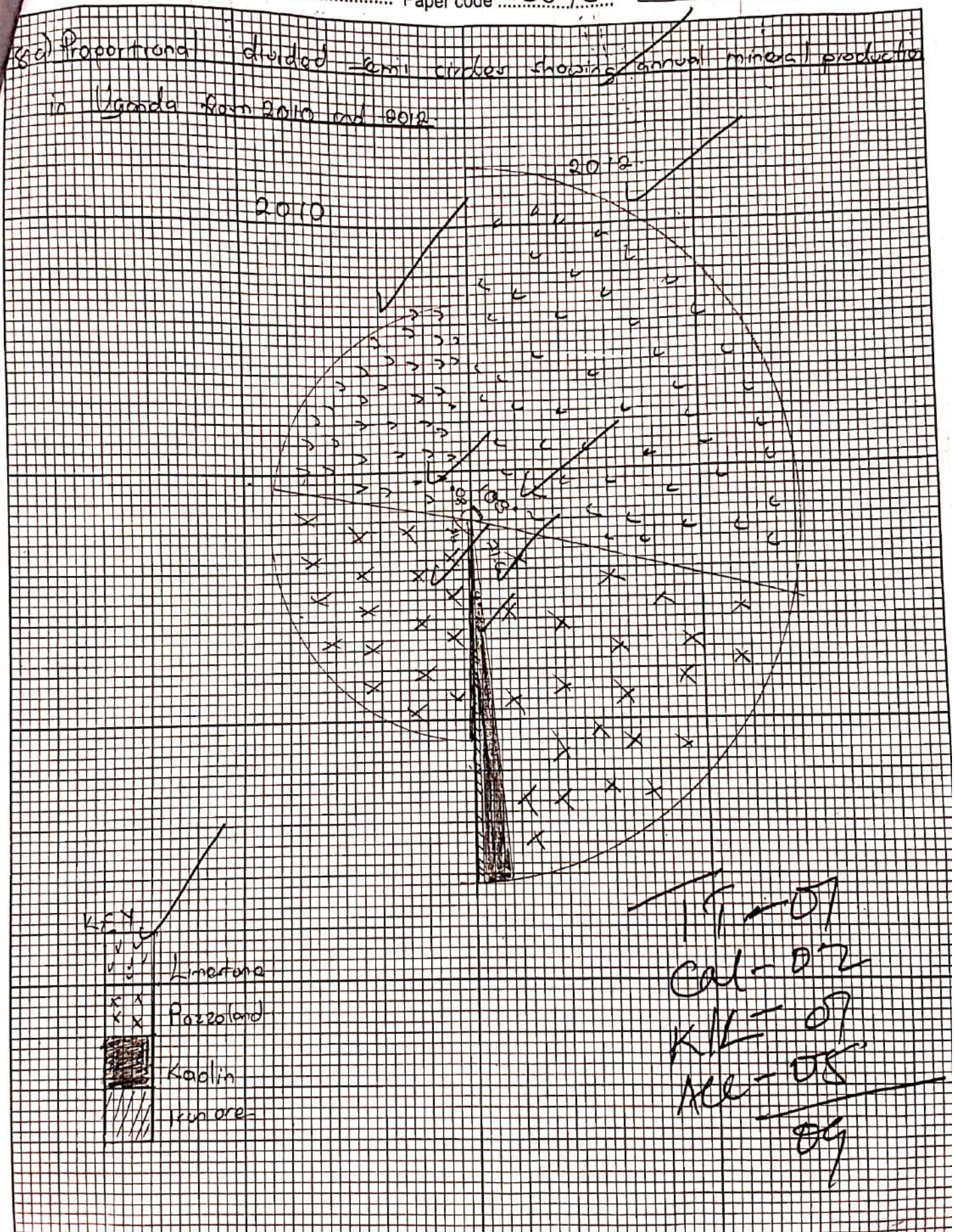
(5 c) Proportional divided semi circles showing annual mineral production in Uganda from 2010 and 2012.



Annual Mineral

① limestone

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

$= 80^\circ$

② Pozzolana

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

$= 98^\circ$

③ Kaolin

$\frac{4000}{614662} \times 180$

$= 1.2^\circ (1.17^\circ)$.

④ Iron ore

$\frac{2000}{614662} \times 180$

$= 0.6^\circ$

⑤ Cobalt

$\frac{662}{614662} \times 180$

$= 0.2^\circ$

Radius $= \sqrt{\frac{Area}{\pi}}$

$\frac{614662}{22/7} = \frac{442.2}{100} = 4.4cm$

Production in limestone

$\frac{936000 \times 180}{1633956}$

$= 103.1^\circ$

Pozzolana.

$\frac{650.000 \times 180}{1633956}$

$= 72^\circ$

Kaolin

$\frac{43000}{1633956} \times 180$

$= 4.7^\circ$

Iron ore

$\frac{4400 \times 180}{1633956}$

$= 0.5^\circ$.

Cobalt.

$\frac{556}{1633956} \times 180$

$= 0.5^\circ$.

Radius

$\sqrt{\frac{Area}{\pi}}$

$= \frac{1633956}{22/7}$

$= \frac{727.0}{100} = 7.2cm$

b) Calculate the percentage change in cobalt production in tones (2mks)

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

$$\frac{556 - 662}{662} \times 100 = -16\%$$

—— 02

c) Account for the percentage change of cobalt production in tones (6mks)

Candidates are supposed to bring out the cause for decline in cobalt production which include the following.

- Inadquate capital to invest in purchasing Machinery
- and payment of Labour
- Inadquate Market / Price fluctuation due to low demand.
- low levels of technology
- Limited skilled Labourforce
- Insecurity / Instability
- Poorly developed transport network
- over exploitation / exhaustion of Cobalt in Kasese.
- Limited research
- Corruption & embezzlement etc

~~6 X 1 = (6mks)~~ 07 MKS.

~~7 X 1 = 07~~

Points should be well explained

d) Explain the problems resulting from Mineral production in uganda (7mks)

Candidates are expected to bring out the problems resulting from Mineral production in uganda such as.

- Environmental pollution
- accidents
- Mineral exhaustion.
- Profit repatriation
- Displacement of people
- urban related problem
- destruction of vegetation
- creation of Pits which are habitats for disease carrying vectors
- land degradation
- damaging of building through cracks created by blasting of rocks
- destruction of Soil structure through blasting of rocks
- Increase govt expenditure
- withdrawal of labour from other Sectors

(7X1 = 7marks)

Points Should be well explained and illustrated with an example of a Mineral and the Mining Centre.