WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
UACE August 2024
GEOGRAPHY P250/3
STANDARDS:

Guidelines to Examiners

- Marking is by Impression unless otherwise stated.
- Candidates should be able to exhibit the ability to raise points, explain and illustrate them.
- Mention of points scores not more than half the marks allocated.

Awards.

23-25	Excellent answer
18- 22	Very good answer
15-17	Good answer
10- 14	Average answer
07-09	'O' level answer
01-06	Fail answer.
~~02~~-00	Irrelevant answer.

SECTION A (FIELD WORK)

(a) (i) Candidates are expected to state the topic of study showing WHAT was studied and WHERE the study took place. He attacks the administrative units in the city/district/municipality
NB: The topic should bear a geographical relationship (02 marks)

(ii) Candidates are expected to come up with the objectives of the study which are specific measurable, achievable and time bound. (smart objectives).
NB:
- The objectives should be related to the topic of study
- They should not be a repeat of the topic of study.

- Accept phrases like
  - To find out..... – To Investigate.
  - To identify..... – To Examine
  - To establish.....
  - To determine..... – To assess.
  - To analyze.....
  - To suggest (only to the solutions).
- Do not accept phrases like;
  - To see..... – To taste
  - To know..... – To touch.
  - To appreciate..... – To smell.
  - To learn.....
  - To understand..... (04 marks)
  - To admire
  - To love.

We should always use Imetre or distance

Identification

(b) Candidates are expected to bring out the activities carried out for the study such as;

- Pilot study; State who carried out and why it was carried out.
- Formulation of the topic of study- restate the topic as in (a) (i)
- Formulation of objectives of the study- candidates should give a few of them and evidence.
- Selection of methods of data collection- these should be outlined but not explained.
- NB: The above four steps should be stated in that order.

Others steps include; (PTOM).

- Selection of tools.
- Formulation of groups
- Seeking of permission etc.

NB: There should be some form of explanation.

- The activities should be stated in past tense.

(05 marks)

(c) Candidates are expected to describe any three methods used to collect data during the study. The methods used may include;

- Observation is the use of naked eyes and other senses to see or interpret geographical information from the area of study.
- Recording (or sketching) is the use of pen, pencil and paper to write down geographical information obtained from the area of study inform of notes, tables or statistics and field drawings such as sketch maps, panorama and line transect.
- Interviewing is a face to face interaction between the researcher and respondents in the area of study involving asking of oral questions and getting oral answers.
- Measurements (Pacing) is use of calibrated tools for example ruler, weighing scale etc and non-calibrated tools for example sticks, strides etc, to establish area, length, width, distance, etc. of specific aspects or features in area of study. [Pacing, estimation]
- Sampling is taking part of the whole to represent the whole in the area of study.
- Map orientation is turning of the base or survey map of the area studied until the feature on the map tally with those on the ground.
- Questionnaire is the use of predetermined questions to collect information about geographical phenomena where the researcher sends written questions for a respondent give written answers.
- Literature review is where the researcher gets information from existing records and compares it with what is in the field at the time of study.

NB: - Identification and definition of the method (01 ma
- Description of the method used with the idea of tools (01 ma
- Information obtained (01 ma

this local names are highly required.

Any 3 X 3 = 09 ma

) Candidates are expected to explain the recommendation they made such as;

- We advised the police force to carry out more operations.
- We recommended that the fishermen put on live jacks.
- We advised the residents to boil water.
- We recommended that there should be proper disposal of garbage.
- We advised traders to carry out market research.
- We recommended that people use other forms of energy.

— Terracing
— Contour Plou

Any 5 X 1 = 05 r

There will depend on the nature of the field work. A candidate may bring out the problem not but a good student attitude them.

Candidates should clearly state

(i) the topic of study showing WHAT was studied.
WHERE the study took place
Name of the hill should be portrayed / mentioned and location.
NB: No name of the hill no mark., No geographic relationship – 01 (02 marks)

(ii) Candidates should come up with objectives which are related to the topic
Accept phrases like;

- To find out
- To identify
- To cover
- To examine where necessary

Do not accept

- To know
- To see
- To name
- To understand

– ~~To love~~ To Love
To smell
To like
To touch

(b) Candidates should clearly discuss, summarise and/or present the recommendations

Title – 01
Key – 01
Physical features – 01 (Drawing/vegetation)
Human features
shading – 01

Ending points – 01

Candidates are Expected to draw time for vertical picture/feature and use arrow for Horizontal features

– shading
– Direction
– Arrow should touch the specific features
– It should have starting point and ending point
– It should be so clear.

(c) Candidates should form a table with forms of relief and their example

Gently sloping	Vs	Settlement	
Hill tops	Vs	Telecommunication	
Valleys	Vs	Crop cultivation	
Gentle slopes	Vs	Road construction	
Steep slopes	Vs	Afforestation	

Relief should be of any three valid features of relief to land use – 06 marks

[Encouraging Tourism]

– Direction/Place
– accountability – 1
Influencing should not be

2×3= 6 marks

– Inaccessibility.

– challenges should be geographical in nature
= The method should be attached with the pu and the Information

– About weather changes like heavy downpour.

* problems should be your terms

– Limited books.
– Noise pollution
– Hostility
– Hoarding of Geographical Information

- Sudden weather changes
- Faulty tools

N.B The problems should be geographical in nature and should point out information missed not mere mentioning of the challenged and should be related to the field carried out and methods used.

No Information missed, no marks at all.

Any 5 X 1=

Total 25Marks

SECTION B: UGANDA

3. Candidates are expected to define glaciation as the overall effect of glaciers on the land scape resulting into both erosional and depositional features.

OR

Glaciation is the process by which the land scape is modified by glacial erosion and deposition. (02 marks)

Candidates are expected to bring out both glacial erosional and glacial depositional features.

Glacial erosional features include;

- Cirques for example Lac due Speke, Lac du Catherine, Lac Noir, etc.
- Aretes like one which extends from Mount Baker to Bujuku valley.
- Tarns or cirque lakes foe example Lac du Speke, Lac du Noir, etc
- Pyramidal peak for example margherita, Stanley etc.
- U- Shaped valleys or glacial troughs for example Bujuku valley.
- Hanging valleys for example Lac vert valley.
- Roche moutonnees like on the floor of the upper Mubuku valley.
-
-

Lac du Stanley

Defn – 02.
Depositional features – 03
Erosional features – 02.
+ Contribution any 6X2=12.
– Contribution any 3X2=12.

No example ~~1~~ (½).

Defn – 02.
Erosional features – 02 marks
Depositional features – 03 marks.
+ Contributions 6X2 = 12
– Contributions 3X2 = 6.

Any 3 X 1= 03 marks.

Glacial depositional features include;

- Moraines found in Mubuku valley, Kamusoso valley etc.
- Till plains like on the floor of Mubuku valley.
- Kettle lakes like Mahoma.
- Erratics like in Kamusoso valley, Bujuku valley, etc
- Out wash plains like in the Mubuku valley.
- Kames for example in moore valley.
-
-
-
-
-
-

any 3 features ✓ (3marks)

Examples of the glacial features..

Any 2 X 1 = 02 marks

...ates are expected to explain the contribution of glaciation to the development of ...da.

...itive contribution includes;

- Glaciation has promoted tourism, education and research for example Tarns like Lac du Speke.
- Glaciation has promoted crop cultivation due to Moraine deposits which are fertile.
- Hanging valleys are potential sites for generation of hydro- electric power for example Lac du Vert valley.
- Source of rivers that provide water for irrigation.
- Glaciers provide water for domestic and industrial use.
- Gravel deposited by glaciers provides building materials for example Nyamwamba valley, Mobuku.
- Glaciers modify the climate by providing a cooling effect.
- U- Shaped valleys have encouraged animal rearing. like mobuku valley
- Glacial troughs have provided sites for settlements.
- No example, It is a half a mark.
-

+ Contributions 6X2= 12
− Contributions 3X2= 6.

Any 6 X 2 = 12 marks.

Negative contributions include;

- Landslides resulting into destruction of lives for example Nyamwamba valley, Nyamugasani valley etc.
- Hinders the development of transport and communications networks for example Kamusoso valley.
- Soil erosion which leads to soil infertility. Stanley, Mafrenter.
- Cold temperatures which discourage settlement.
- Flooding which leads to loss of life. Nyamwamba Valley.
- Outwash plains form infertile soils which discourage the agriculture
- in the Mobuku Valley.
- etc

Any 3 X 2 = 06 marks

(a) Examine the factors for the growth of forests in Uganda.

(b) Explain the problems faced in the harvesting of tropical rain forests in Uganda.

Candidates should mention the current status of forests in Uganda as.

- There is massive deforestation
- Afforestation and re- afforestation
- Programms are being under taken.
- There is gazetting of forest reserves.
- Controlled by NFA

status — 02
sketch map — 03 [Title — 01 (labelling) key — 01]
or Identification of forests — 03.

The question is on forest but it is forests but not forestry, so students should discuss about forests.

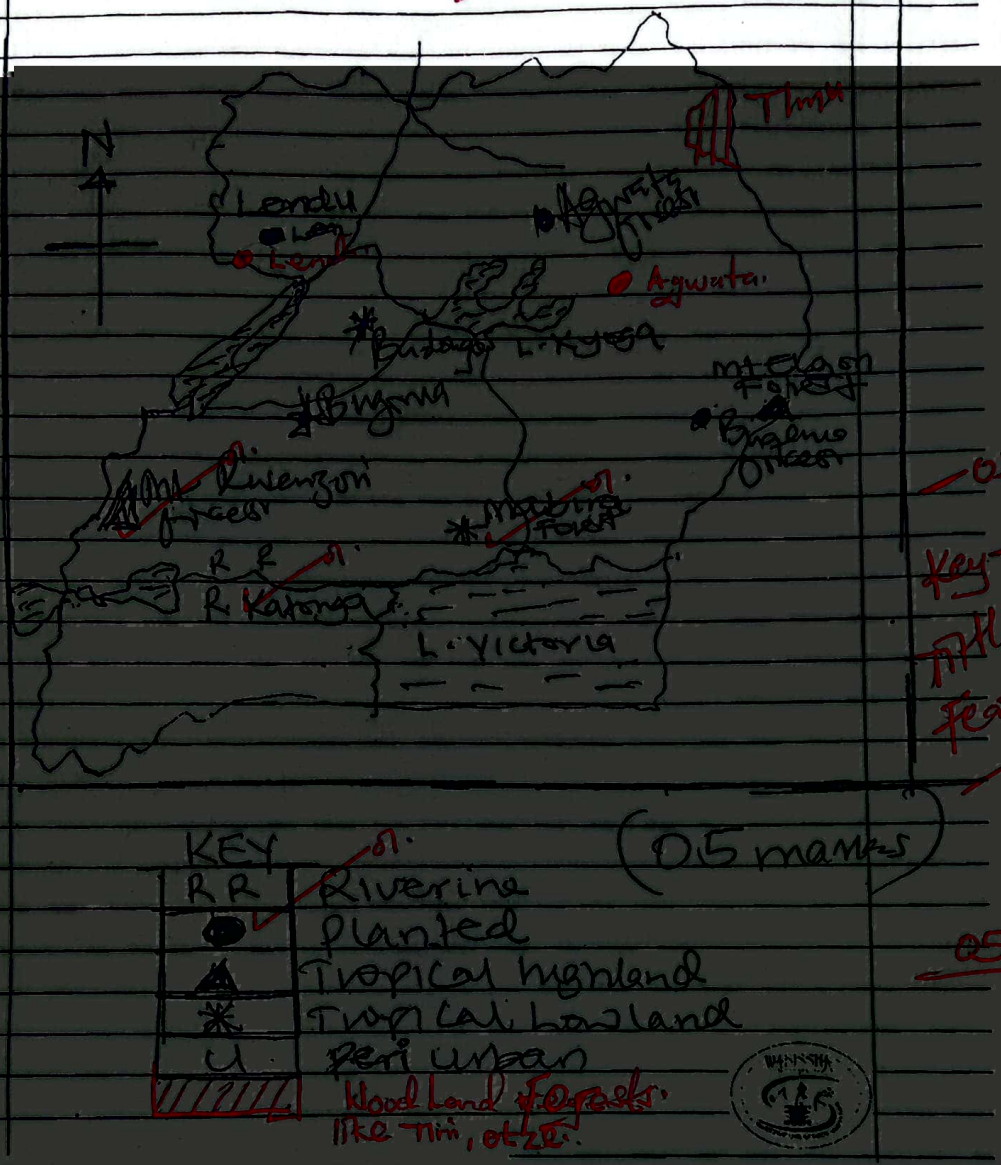
(02 marks)

Candidates are expected to identify forests as;

- Tropical lowland forests eg Mabira.
- Tropical highland forests like Mt. Elgon forests.
- Tropical riverine forests like those along R. Katonga.
- Planted forests like Lendu Agwata etc.

- Peri – urban tree plantations eg Bugema forests in Mbale.

SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING FORESTS



(05 marks)

Candidates are expected to mention the factors for the growth of factors as;

- Nature of soil.
- Pests and diseases.
- Government policy.
- Nature of relief eg Mt. Elgon forests.
- Climate.
- Altitude ie tropical low & Highland.
- Wild animals eg bats and monkeys.
- National forest Authority protecting forests.
- Eviction of Encrochers. in mbale
- Education of the masses. through seminars and workshops
- Political climate. through peace and stability.

Any 8 X 1 = 08 marks

Candidates are expected to mention the problems limiting the harvesting of tropical rainforests like.

- Presence of wild animals.
- Hard wood trees making harvesting difficult. - Mahogany, mvule, budongo.
- Trees don't occur in pure stands making exploitation difficult.
- Inaccessibility of forested areas brought by the nature of relief. like elgon forests
- Climate e.g hot temperatures making exploitation difficult.
- Low level of capital to purchase harvesting equipment.
- Low level of technology used in harvesting e.g use of pangas and axes.
- Limited government support hindering exploitation.
- Corruption in forest department and in National forest Authority.
- Inadequate skilled labour hindering harvesting of forests. Under developed tp roads Poorly developed tp roads
- Political instability in forested regions / areas.
- Limited market for forest products.
- Limited research in commercial value tree species.
- Encroachment arising from population increase.
- Accidents during felling of trees.
- Climbing plants
- buttress roots.

10 X 1 = [10 marks] (✓ [1/2])

* Points should be explained with relevant examples.

Any 10 X 1= 10 marks

25 marks

Discuss the problems facing the development of the tourism sector in Uganda.

Candidates are expected to mention the current status of the tourist industry as;

- Wild life is the most tourist attraction.
- National parks have increased from 4 in 1980 to 10 currently.
- Recent development like the Nile bridge has boosted the sector.
- Holding of international conference e.g NAM has also boosted the sector.
- High Solar ..... eclipse.

— Tourism is one of the leading foreign exchange earners in the country.
— Kasubi tombs were named as UNESCO heritage sit
— most tourists come from the foreign countries.

Any 2 X 1 = 02 marks

Candidates are expected to identify the tourist attractions like;

- Relief features like Mt. Rwenzori., Valleys,
- Vegetation types e.g Mabira forests.
- Lakes like Lake Victoria, Kyoga, Albert
- Wildlife in National parks like Queen Elizabeth National park.
- Culture e.g Kiganda way of dressing,
- ~~Hospitality e.g the Bakonjo in Kasese.~~
- Unique climate ie hot and wet.
- The equator at Kayabwe etc.
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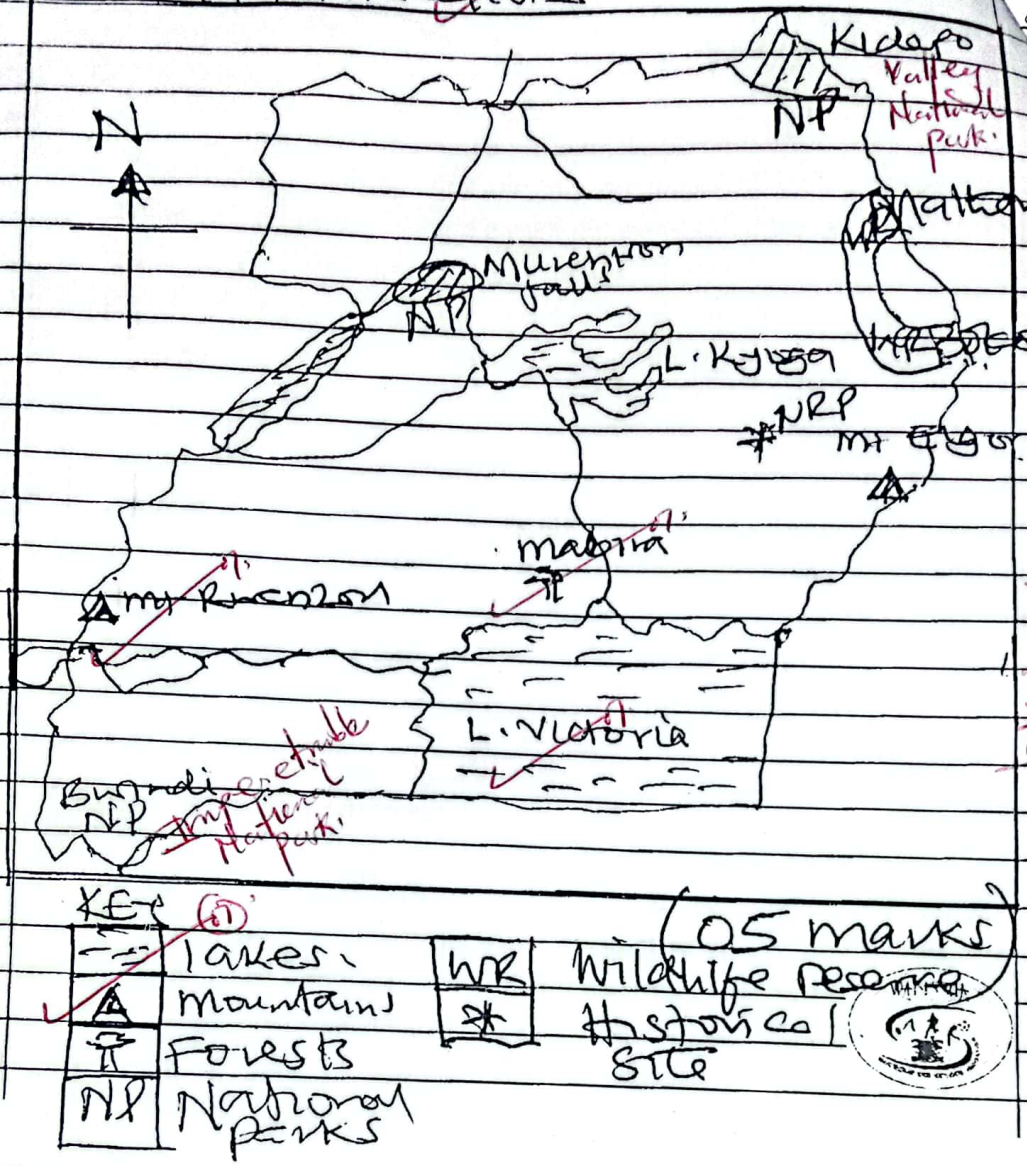
Identification — 03.
Status — 02.
Sketch map — 05.

Each 18 X 1 = 18 marks

Tourist attraction should be valid.

SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



(05 marks)

Identification with well labelled Map – 05.

Here identification with no Map – 03.

Candidates are expected to mention the problems / factors limiting the development of the tourist sector in Uganda as;

- Similarity in attractions among the East African countries like Kenya and Tanzania.
- Low levels of advertisement reducing the number of tourists.
- Remoteness of tourist areas making it difficult to access such areas e.g Kidepo NP.
- Insecurity areas e.g in Kasese due to ADF affecting Mt. Rwenzori NP.
- Poor maintenance of tour sites.
- Poorly developed transport network.
- Inadequate Hotels and Resorts discouraging international tourists.
- Tropical diseases like malaria which threatens foreign tourists.
- Language barrier which hinders foreign tourists from visiting some tourist areas.
- Inadequate skilled labour e.g. tour guides.

- Limited research

- Climate changes like drought affecting the growth of the vegetation in National panes/ grasslands.
- Hostility of some tribes like the Karamajongo that tend to look at tourists as invaders or enemies.
- Limited government support leaving the sector underfunded.
- Economic recession in Europe which has reduced the number of tourists coming to Uganda.

- Difficult to read individual items
- They involve some calculations to get the scale.
- Its not easy to compare accurately the contribution of each sectors.
- When many items are used, they consume a lot of space.
- Tiresome and time ~~by~~ because it involves many calculation.
- Congested with many items.
- Represent limited information.
- Absence of the vertical scale makes the graph Ambig

* There should be some explanations.

(01)

When there are explanations.

(c) Candidates are expected to mention the cause of the dominance of plan

- It's a staple food crop of some tribe like Bagishu of Mbale , Bagand
- It is less laborious likes other crops like millet.
- It's perennial in nature thus constant supply through the year.
- Availability of free land for its growth e.g in Wakiso.
- Presence of reliable rainfall e.g in Kampala Wakiso.
- Presence of fertile soils e.g the volcanics of Mbale Sironko, Kapchu
- Intensive research being carried out at Banana research ~~static~~ Stations leadin maturing and high fielding ~~variation.~~ Varieties.
- Moderate temperature in those areas has enabled quick maturing of t in Wakiso.
- Minimum effects ~~by~~ of pests over time has led to the dominancy of Bar
- It has many uses leading to more market.
- Banana has wide market both internal and external.
- It uses simple technology and limited skilled labour ,
- It is easy to grow.
- supportive govt policy "PDM"

Etc.

Plantains are food crops (Bananas).

any 1 x 6 = 6 marks.

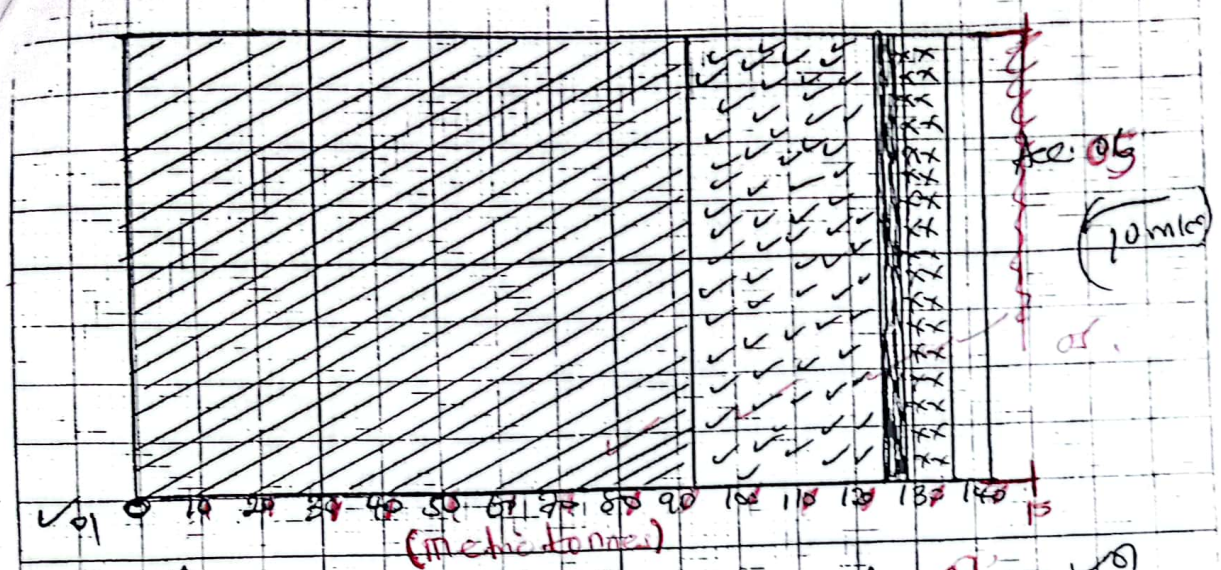
"well explained and Examples

Any 9 X

Points should be well explained and illustrated with local example to score a

CamScanner

A simple divided rectangle showing food crop production in ~~000~~ Metric tons.



Acc. 05

(10 mks)

Horizontal scale; 1cm represents ~~1000~~ 000 Metric tonnes

Key

- Plantains
- Cassava
- Sorghum
- Maize
- Millet

Labelling | Title — 01. Key — 01. Scale — 01. Accuracy — 05.

Candidate also there in percentages

Candidates are expected to define population variation as the way people are spread over a given area ~~and population is the number of population in an area at a specific time.~~ **(02 marks)**

Population variation refer to the measure of how people are spread outs in an area at a given period of time

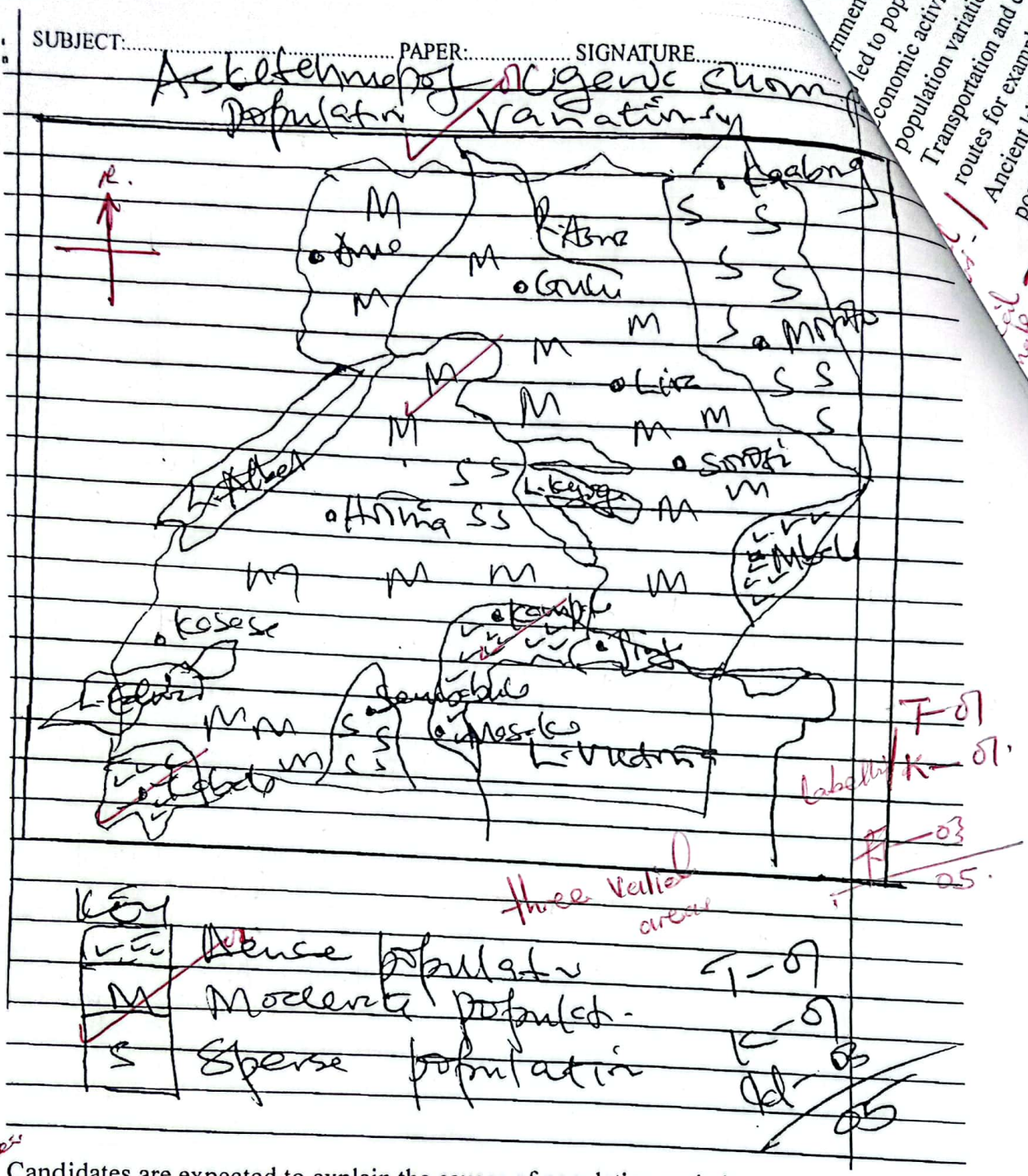
Candidates are expected to show the variations in population distribution as;

- Densely populated areas like Mbale, Kabale, Wakiso,Budunda etc.
- Moderately populated areas like Soroti, Lira, Gulu etc.
- Sparsely populated areas like ~~Soroti,~~ Moroto, Kotido, Nakasongola, Sembabule etc.

distributed is out

14

SUBJECT:..... PAPER:..... SIGNATURE.....



Candidates are expected to explain the causes of population variations as;

- Nature of climate areas which receive enough and reliable rainfall have got a dense population eg Mbale.
- Nature of vegetation areas which are forested have got a sperse populated because ~~fresh air~~ difficult to open and clear eg. Budongo forest.
- Drainage, population tends to ~~around~~ areas which ~~badly~~ drained because they e.g shore of L.Victoria, Kyoga etc.
- Relief population tends to … areas with steep relief thus these areas, have got a sparse population eg slopes of Mt. Rwenzori.
- Altitude population tends to avoid areas with high altitude because of many extreme temp. eg tops of Mt. like Mt. Rwenzori it is sperse population.

vernment policy policies like establishment of settlement schemes like Kiryandongo has led to population variations.

Economic activities such as fishing, agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism has led to population variation for example fish landing like Kasenyi on L. Victoria.

- Transportation and communication population tends to settle in areas with good transport routes for example the Kampala – Jinja highway.
- Ancient kingdom like Buganda kingdom, Bunyoro kingdom also account for the population variations like the areas are densely populated because they were specure.
- War zone are sparsely populated because they were insecure for example ... which was a war zone between the Iteso and Karamanjongs.
- The influence of culture and traditions religions
- The growth and development urban centres like towns, cities attracting population settlements.
- etc.

Any 9 X 2 = 18 marks

25 marks

Points must be well explained and illustrated.

(a) Candidates are expected to give the current status of power and energy sector as;

- Wood fuel is the dominant source of energy comprising 92 %.
- Hydroelectric power is characterized by load shedding.
- New power dams have been commissioned.
- There is use of prepaid meters to reduce power theft.
- Power and energy sector is improving due to liberalization and privation.
- There is continuous electrification of rural areas.
- Hydroelectric power is mainly used in urban centres and industries.
- There is increased use of energy saving stoves and bulbs.
- Use of solar energy is being encouraged.
-
-
-
-

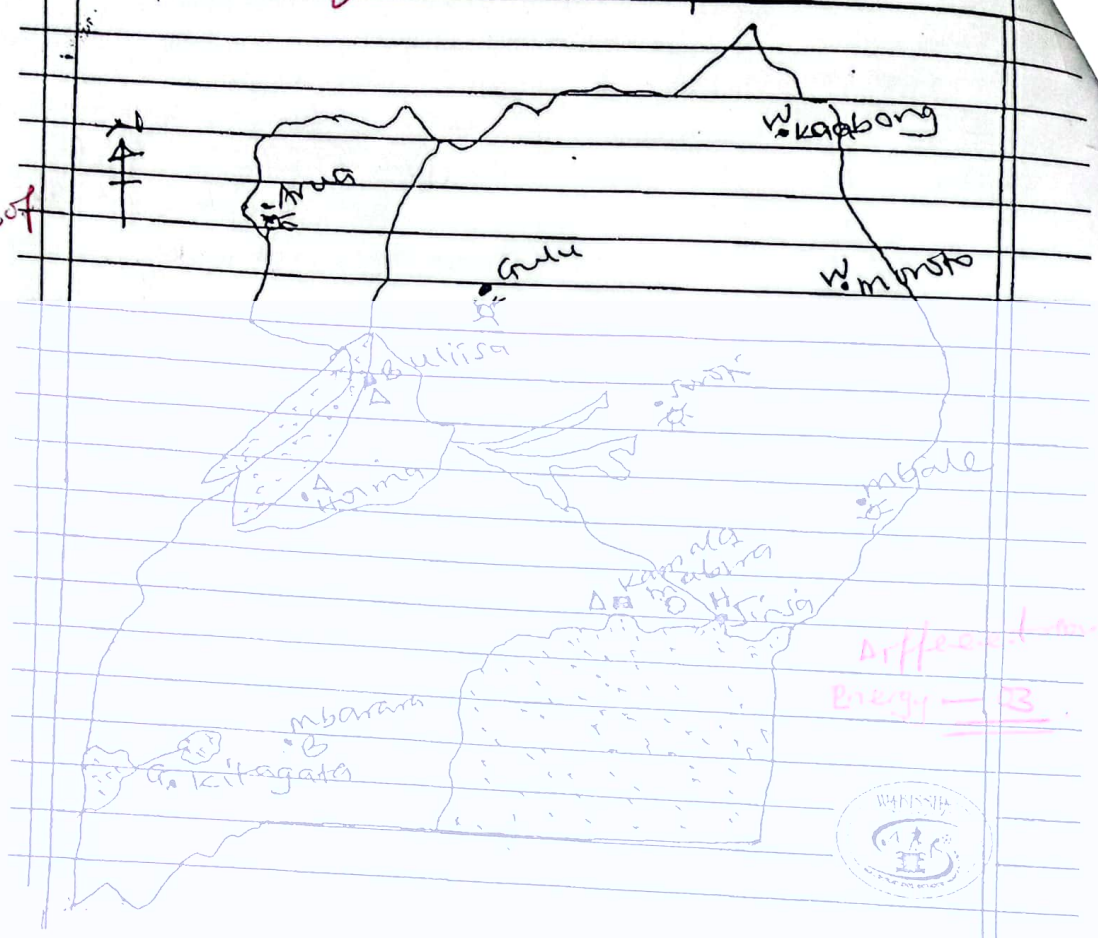
Any 2 X 1 = 02 marks

Candidates are expected to identify the major types of power and energy as;

- Hydroelectric power in Nalubale and Busagali or R. Nile in Jinja.
- Solar energy in Soroti, Lira, etc
- Geo thermal energy in Sempaya in Bundibugyo.
- Wind energy in Kaabong, Moroto, etc
- Thermal generators in Kampala, Moroto etc.
- Biomass energy in Jinja, Mbarara etc.
- Biogas in Mbarara, Mbale,
-
-

Etc.

A SKETCH MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR TYPES OF POWER AND ENERGY



KEY	
	Biomass energy
H	Hydro-electric power
	solar energy
W	Wind energy
Δ	Oil energy
B	Biogas energy
G	geothermal energy

NB: Identification on a map. (05 marks)

Candidates are expected to explain reasons for the low levels of development of power and energy sector in Uganda as;

- Low levels of technology leading to over dependence on imported technology for example oil extraction in Hoima.
- Limited skilled labour affecting exploitation for example oil in Hoima.
- Limited research conducted for example wood fuel from Mabira forest in Buikwe.
- Competition from other land uses like Agriculture affecting HEP in Jinja.

- Depletion of forest resources like Namanve forest in Wakiso.
- Climate changes like drought reducing water levels causing low production.
- High power tariffs prices discouraging people.
- Competition between different companies leading to low incomes.
- Profit repatriation by foreign owned enterprises like UMEME. From South Africa for HEP from Jinja.
- Physical barriers like mountains hinder ~~destruction~~ distribution of HEP in Bududa.
- Limited capital to develop power and energy sources for example HEP in Jinja.
- Limited market due to high prices of HEP in Jinja.
- Insecurity in some parts of Uganda for example mountain Rwenzori forests in Kasese..
- Under developed transport network for example oil in Buliisa.
- Corruption and embezzlement of funds meant for the development of power and energy sector for example HEP from Jinja.
- Scattered settlements which hinder distribution of HEP in Kiboga, Luwero etc.
- Presence of old equipment dam lines stations.
- Power exports to other countries like Kenya reducing supply.

Abrupt weather changes on solar energy. but explanation of the climatic change.

Any 8 x 1 = 08 marks

NB: Points should be explained and illustrated with power and energy sources with the area.

Candidates are expected to mention the measures being taken to improve on the energy sector.

- Diversification of the energy sector by introducing other sources like solar energy, Busoga etc.
- Use of energy saving gadgets eg. Energy saving bulbs to reduce on power wastage.
- Liberalization and privatization of the energy as UMEME …oil and gas.
- Afforestation and reafforestation Programms are being carried out in Mbale.
- Research is being carried out in oil exploration in Buliisa.
- Construction of new Hydro Electricity projects is being carried out eg Karuma power project.
- Promotion of Rural Electrification in Nakasongola Soroti etc.
- Use of pre-paid meters to control power theft.
- Fighting illegal connections using Uganda police to reduce power loss.
- Mass education of the public on sustainable Energy use.
- Ensuring political stability in the country to attract more investment in power generation projects.
- Fighting corruption using government organs like IGG and PAC to control misuse of funds on Energy sector.
- Acquiring of loans/capital from banks to develop energy projects in the country.
- Training of main power e.g from Kigumba University of petroleum engineering to handle the energy sector.
- Improvement of transport and communications to ease the movement of energy source like petroleum.

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