



Dr. Bbosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

1992

SOCIAL STUDIES WITH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index No:

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Candidate's Name.....

Candidate's signature.....

District Name.....

Read the following instructions carefully

1. This paper has two sections **A** and **B**. Section **A** has 50 questions and section **B** has 5 questions. The paper has 15 pages following altogether.
2. Answer all questions. All answers to both sections A and B must be **written** in the spaces provided.
3. All answers must be written using a blue or black ball-point pen or ink. **Any** work written in pencil other than graphs, pictures and diagrams will **not** be marked.
4. Unnecessary change of work may lead to loss of marks.
5. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss to marks.
6. Do not fill anything in the boxes indicated:
7. "For examiners'. Use only and inside the question paper



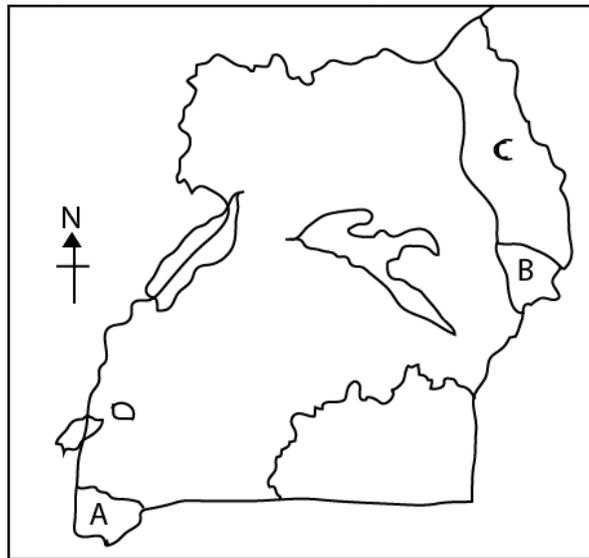
FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY		
Qn.No	MARKS	EXR'S NO.
1-10		
11-20		
21-30		
31-40		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
Total		

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SECTION A

1. In which way is Lake Kyoga important to the people living around it?
.....
2. Why was the railway line extended to Pakwach?
.....
3. What mountain top in Uganda is covered with snow throughout the year?
.....
4. What major problem is faced by cotton growers in Uganda today?
.....
5. Why does the sun rise earlier in Mombasa than in Kampala?
.....

The map below is of Uganda. Use it to answer questions 6 to 11.



In questions 6 to 9 compare areas A and B in terms of

6. Physical features
.....
7. Population
.....
8. Climate
.....
9. Crops grown
.....
10. What National Park is found in the region marked C?
.....
11. What group of people (not tribe) is found in the region marked C?
.....

12. In what way was the River Nile responsible for the coming of the first Europeans into Uganda?
.....
13. Of what historical importance is Bagamoyo in Tanzania?
.....
.....
14. What was the result of the Lamogi rebellion?
.....
15. Name one of the founder members of the O.A.U from West Africa.
.....
16. Which lake in East Africa lies within the Eastern Rift Valley?
.....
17. What is meant by "Indirect Rule" as practiced by the British in Uganda?
.....
.....
18. Why was the cultivation of cash crops introduced into Uganda by the British colonial rulers?
.....
.....
19. Why was a fort built in the area where Fort Portal is located today?
.....
.....
20. How did the first Africans in Uganda join the Legislative Council (Legco)?
.....
21. How did the Kabaka Yekka help Obote to become the first Prime Minister of Uganda?
.....
22. What is a government?
.....
23. Why did the people of Somalia Republic change from cattle keeping to crop farming?
.....
24. What is the main export of Zambia?
.....
25. What is a national budget?
.....
26. In what way did William MacKinnon help in the development of East Africa?
.....
27. Name one country located in the Horn of Africa.
.....
28. Give one way in which the problem of reaching the Indian Ocean by Rwanda is different from that of Uganda.

-
29. Which is the leading mineral export of South Africa?
.....
30. Give one way in which the UNHCR is different from the Red Cross.
.....
31. State one of the aims for the formation of the COMESA (to replace the PTA) in 1994.
.....
32. What is the main difference between the duties of the police and that one of the army?
.....
.....
33. Which body was setup by the government to assess, collect and account for all tax revenue in Uganda?
.....
34. State one advantage of family planning as a method of controlling population growth in your country.
.....

For each of the questions 35 to -40, answer **EITHER** the Christian **OR** Islamic questions but not both. No marks will be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternatives in a number.

- 35. EITHER:**
Name one of the gifts of the Holy Spirit to the apostles
.....
- OR:**
What is the purpose of saum to a true Moslem?
.....
- 36. EITHER:**
How did Daniel demonstrate his faith in God?
.....
- OR:**
What is the Prophet Musa known for in Islam?
.....
- 37. EITHER:**
Why did Pope Paul VI visit Uganda in 1969?
.....
- OR:**
What is the importance of Zakat?
.....
- 38. EITHER:**
What lesson does Jesus want us to learn from the parable of the Prodigal Son?

.....
OR:

When is a sin not forgiven by Allah?
.....

39. **EITHER:**

When Jesus was arrested and brought before Pontius Pilate. What was he accused of?
.....

OR:

How does a Muslim show first faith?
.....

40. **EITHER:**

What was the work of Mathew before becoming an Apostle?
.....

OR:

Which one Pillar of Islam is similar to one pillar of faith?
.....

SECTION B

41. When the Europeans first came into Buganda they were received well. After sometime the rulers of Buganda turned against them.

(a) Besides missionaries name two groups of Europeans who came to Buganda before 1900.

(i)

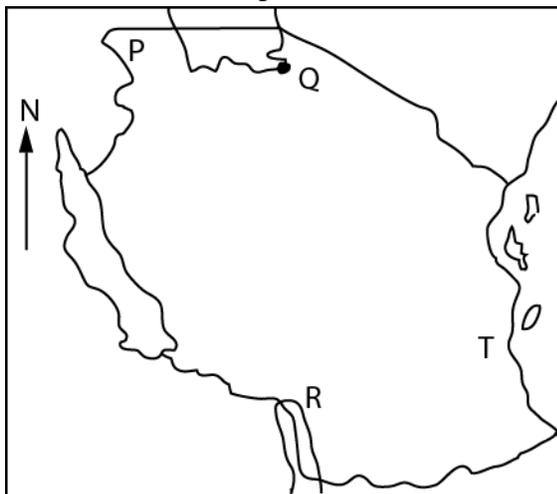
(ii)

(b) Why did the rulers of Buganda turn against the early Europeans later?

(i)

(ii)

42. Below is the map of Tanzania. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name one major cash crop grown in the area.

(i) Marked P:.....

(ii)MarkedT:.....

(b) What is the name of the lake marked R?

.....

(c) Name the Port marked Q.

.....

43. What should be done to encourage people to move from urban (town) areas to rural areas?

.....

.....

.....

44. In what ways can one become a citizen of Uganda?

.....

.....

.....

45. (a) State two reasons why it is not profitable to build a fish processing factory in Tororo,

.....

.....

(b) Name two countries to which Uganda exports fish.

.....

.....

46. Coffee is grown on large scale in Uganda while cocoa is grown on large scale in Ghana.

(a) In what ways is cocoa growing in Ghana similar to coffee growing in Uganda?

.....

.....

(b) How do the two crops differ in the way they are harvested?

(i)

Coffee.....

(ii) Cocoa.....

47. (a) Give two reasons for the formation of the Commonwealth of Nations.

.....

.....

(b) Name two major activities organized by the Commonwealth.

.....

.....

48. State one important thing each of the following did for his country:

(a) Julius Nyerere:

.....

.....

(b) Dedan Kimathi:

.....

(c) Benedicto Kiwanuka:

.....

(d) Ronald Ngaia:

.....

49. The East African Development Bank was set up by the East African Community.

(a) What is the main function of the Bank?

.....

.....

(b) Name two other bodies which were also set up by the-East African Community.

.....

(c) State one advantage of cooperation among nations.

.....

50. (a) What do you understand by;

(i) Weather?

.....

(ii) Climate?

.....

(b) State two factors that affect climate of an area.

.....

.....

51. State any four factors which affect tourism in Uganda.

.....

.....

.....

52. How was the policy of apartheid practiced in South Africa?

.....

.....

.....

For each of the questions 53 to -55, answer **EITHER** the Christian **OR** Islamic questions but not both. No marks will be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternatives in a number.

53. **EITHER:**

Jesus came to save man. He also cared for the needs of man.

(a) How did Jesus show that he cared for the bodily needs of his followers?

.....

.....

(b) How is the Church today caring for the bodily needs?

.....
.....

OR: Why do Muslims perform pilgrimage (Hajj)?

.....
.....
.....

54. **EITHER:**

(a) Name any two disciples who were with Jesus on the Mountain when He ascended into heaven.

.....
.....

(b) Why is the Resurrection of Jesus important to Christians?

.....
.....

OR:

(a) What do you understand by Sunnah prayers?

.....
.....

(b) Why are Sunnah prayers useful to a candidate?

.....
.....

(c) What time of the day is Dhuha prayer performed?

.....
.....

55. **EITHER:**

(b) Why do Christians worship God?

.....
.....
.....

(c) **Give** two ways in which the African traditional ways of worship differ from Christian ways of worship

.....
.....
.....

OR :

(a) Why do Muslims worship Allah?

.....
.....

(b) Give two ways in which the African traditional ways of worship differ from Muslim ways of worship.

.....
.....



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1992 ANSWERS

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1992

ANSWERS

SECTION A

SECTION A

1. (i) Lake Kyoga provides water for domestic use to the people.
(ii) People around the lake carry out fishing which earns them income
(iii) Contributes to the formation of convectional rainfall in the surrounding areas.
(iv) Fish from the lake supplements peoples food and diet.
2. To transport agricultural products such as tobacco, cotton, simsim and cattle from northern and north-western Uganda to markets and factories in southern Uganda and Jinja.
3. The mountaintop is Margherita on Mt. Rwenzori.
4. (i) Low price for cotton due to stiff competition from other cotton producers and synthetic products.
(ii) unfertile soil
(iii) bad climate
5. Mombasa is located eastern part of Kampala.
6. Both A and B are mountainous; A has Mt. Mufumbiro and B has Mt. Elgon
7. A and B are both densely populated due to the fertile soils in the area.
8. The climate of A and B is characterized by heavy rains through out the year.

9. A grows mainly vegetables and Irish potatoes while B majors in Arabica coffee
10. Kidepo National Game Park.
11. The Nilo-Hamites such as Karamojong.
12. The first Europeans to Uganda came in search of the source of the Nile.
13. Most of the early explorers into the interior of East Africa started their journeys from Bagamoyo.
14. The result of the Lamogi rebellion was that the people of Acholi retained their guns.
15. (i) Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, (ii) Leopold Senghor of Senegal, (ii) Namudi Azikuwe of Nigeria
16. Lake Turkana
17. Indirect rule was a method of colonial administration where by local people were administered through their chief and political institutions supervised by the British.
18. (i) They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries like textiles.
(ii) The colonial government wanted to raise revenue so that Ugandans could be able to indirectly pay for their own costs of administration.
19. A fort was built at present day Fort Portal to act as a military base so as to fight the Kabakas Mwanga and Kabalega
20. They were appointed or nominated by the colonial government.
21. The Kabaka Yekka party made an alliance with the UPC, which helped Dr. A.M. Obote to win the majority votes became the first prime minister of independent Uganda.
22. A government is a group of people who have the power to make and enforce laws in country.
23. Continuous outbreak of animal diseases, desire to have settled life and give up pastoralism, constant wars ate up animals.
24. Copper
25. A national budget is a forecast of expenditure and revenue for a specific period of time usually a financial year.
26. William Mackinnon was the founder member of the Imperial British East Africa Company and also initiated the idea of building the Uganda railway.
27. (i) Ethiopia (ii) Djibouti (iii) Somalia (iv) Eritrea
28. Rwanda is farther from the Indian Ocean and crosses more borders than Uganda. Rwanda therefore incurs more money to transport goods to and from the coast.
29. Gold
30. (i) UNHCR provides international legal protection for refugees and finding lasting solutions to their problems while the Red Cross alleviates the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians, and prisoners of war.
(ii) UNHCR offers relief during wars resulting into refugees while the Red Cross works wherever there is emergence life threatening conditions. The UNHCR was specifically set up to care for refugees but the Red Cross society is multi-purpose humanitarian organization in the world.
31. - COMESA promotes trade ties amongst member countries.

- COMESA promotes co-operation and self-reliance amongst member states so as to uplift people's standards of living.
 - COMESA develops economic ties in various fields such as agriculture and mining.
 - Promotes political co-operation among member states.
 - COMESA encourages specialization in the process of production among member states.
32. The main duty of the police is to maintain law and order in the country while that of the army is to defend the -from both internal and external aggression.
33. Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
34. - Family planning enables proper child spacing
- It enables mother to become economically productive.
 - It improves the health of mothers.

35. EITHER:

- (i) The gift of wisdom
- (ii) The gift of power to perform miracles.
- (iii) The gift of prophesy
- (iv) The gift of strange tongues

OR:

- (i) To fulfill the pillar of Islam thus they are greatly rewarded by Allah.
- (ii) To come closer to Allah as they show faith in Him.
- (iii) Their sins are forgiven and hearts become pure.

36. EITHER:

Daniel kept on praying (three times a day) even though prayers had been outlawed in the whole kingdom (refused to bow down to the king's idol).

OR:

Prophet Musa delivered the children of Israel from slavery in Egypt.

37. EITHER:

He wanted to recognize Uganda as a Christian nation and pay tribute to the Uganda martyrs.

OR:

Zakat assists the poor, needy, new converts and those involved in the work of Allah.

38. EITHER:

- (i) Love
- (ii) Repentance
- (iii) Forgiveness

OR:

Allah does not forgive sins, which are not repented.

39. EITHER:

Jesus was accused of calling himself a son of God and a king of the Jews.

OR:

By believing in one God (Allah) and following the teachings of the Quran and Haddiths.

40. **EITHER:**

Mathew was a tax collector.

OR:

The pillar of Ibadat which is similar to that of Imam is a belief in one God (Allah).

SECTION B

41. (i) Explorers such as Sir Samuel Baker, Speke, Grant and Henry Stanley,
(ii) Traders such as Captain Fredrick D. Lugard for the IBEACO.
(iii) Colonialists and imperialists such as Sir Gerald Portal and Sir Harry Johnstone.
- (b) (i) The early Europeans did not help the rulers of Buganda to fight against their enemies such as Bunyoro.
(ii) The early Europeans were recognized to be a threat to their authority and power.
42. (a) (i) Cashew nuts (ii) Sisal
(b) Lake R is Malawi (c) The port marked Q is port Mwanza.
43. (i) By improving on social services e.g. education, medication, transport etc in rural areas.
(ii) By setting up income generating projects and development industries to provide employment opportunities to people in rural areas.
(iii) By ensuring political stability in rural areas in order to discourage rural-urban migrations,
(iv) Improving on the standards of living in rural areas by providing electricity and piped water.
44. (i) By birth
(ii) By descent
(iii) By registration
(iv) By naturalization
45. (a) (i) Tororo is not near major fish sources like a lake or river so it becomes very expensive.
(ii) The town has a small consumer market.
(b) (i) Britain (ii) United States of America
46. (a) (i) Both crops are cultivated in deep, fertile and well drained soils.
(ii) Both crops need pruning to remove excess brunches.
(iii) Both crops are harvested by hand and sun dried before processing.
(iv) Both crops need nursery beds before being transplanted to main gardens.
(b) (i) The ripe coffee berries are handpicked and spread out to the sun to dry up before they are taken to the factories to remove the husks.
(ii) The ripe cocoa pods are cut off the trees using a sharp panga or knife and they are split to extract the seeds which are fermented before drying.
47. (a) (i) To unite all former colonies of Great Britain into one big entity.
(ii) To create a common forum for sharing views and ideas in various fields such as education, health and agriculture.

- (iii) To help member countries attain economic and political stability after independence from Britain.
 - (b) (i) Common wealth games and sports.
 - (ii) Common wealth delegates meetings
 - (iii) Common wealth scientific conferences and research,
48. (a) Julius Nyerere led his country to political independence from the British and became the first prime minister and later the first president of Tanganyika.
- (b) Dedan Kimathi was one of the leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya that was against the British.
- (c) Benedicto Kiwanuka was one of the greatest leaders of the Democratic Party (DP) whose aim was to fight for independence of Uganda. On 1st March 1962, Uganda attained her first self-government with Benedicto Kiwanuka as the first Chief Minister.
- (d) Ronald Ngala was chosen as one of the leaders of the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) and one of the first Africans to be appointed on the Legislative Council in Kenya,
49. (a) The main function is to provide financial and economic assistance to member countries in form of developmental loans and financial advice.
- (b) (i) East African posts and telecommunications corporation.
- (ii) East African railways and harbours.
- (iii) East African literature bureau
- (iv) East African school of librarianship
- (v) East African court of Appeal
- (vi) East African inter-university council
- (c) (i) Cooperation among nations unites and promotes peace among them.
- (ii) Encourages trade and earns member countries foreign exchange.
50. (a) (i) Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions of a place at a particular period of time (for a short period of time
- (ii) Climate is the average weather Condition of a place over a very long period of time.
- (b)(i) The altitude of a place that is the height of above sea level.
- (ii) Distance of a place from the equator.
- (iii) The nearness of a place to water bodies
- (iv) The effects of man's economic activities in an area.
- (v) The natural vegetation cover of the area.
51. (i) The political insecurity in some parts of Uganda with tourist attractions e.g. Kidepo.
- (ii) Inadequate means of transport and communication to tourism centres.
- (iii) Lack of capital; for expanding the tourist industry in the country.
- (iv) Illegal hunting (poaching) in game parks and game reserves.
- (v) Inadequate accommodation facilities near tourism sites in the country.
- (v) Lack of variety of tourist attractions in the country.
52. (i) Blacks had limited freedom of speech, expression and association.
- (ii) Provision of separate inferior social facilities such as schools and hospitals to Blacks.

- (iii) Segregation of the blacks and colored by the whites in places of residence.
- (iv) Colour discrimination in the places of employment.
- (v) Apartheid laws prohibited social contacts between the blacks and the whites.
- (vi) Apartheid laws denied any representation of nonwhites in the national government.

53. EITHER:

- (a)(i) He provided the hungry with food.
- (ii) He healed a paralysed woman
- (iii) He made the blind to see
- (iv) He made the deaf to hear
- (v) He raised the dead
- (b) (i) It visits, prays and provides medical care to the sick.
- (ii) Provides clothes, food and shelter to the needy.

- OR:**
- (i) in order to fulfill the fifth pillar of Islam and hence seek blessings from Allah,
 - (ii) To promote unity among the Muslim brotherhood.
 - (iii) To purify their hearts forgiven by Allah,
 - (iv) To strengthen their faith and be in Allah.

54. EITHER;

- (a) (i) Peter (ii) John
- (b) (i) It gave them hope for life after death.
- (ii) It shows Christians that really Jesus was a true son of God,

OR:

- (a) Sunnah prayers are voluntary prayers which are said by an individual or group of Muslims to supplement the major (compulsory) prayers.
- (b) (i) They enable a Muslim candidate to get more rewards from Allah.
- (ii) They supplement compulsory prayers and help candidates become spiritually strong.
- (c) Dhuha prayer is performed around mid-day (12.00 noon)

55. EITHER :

- (a) (i) Christians worship God because he is their father and creator hence fit to be worshipped and glorified.
- (ii) In worship, they communicate to God and they are answered.
- (b) (i) African traditionalists believed in many gods while Christians believe in only one God.
- (ii) They did not have any specific holy books to follow while Christians have the holy Bible
- (iii) Worship involved sacrifice of animals which is not practiced by Christians.

OR:

- (a)(i) To seek blessings from Allah and strengthen their faith.
- (ii) They were created purposely to worship Him and glorify His name.
- (iii) To communicate to Allah and ask for forgiveness.
- (iv) To create brotherhood amongst Muslims.

- (b) (i) African traditional religions believe in many gods while Muslims believe in only one God
- (ii) African traditional religions have no specific days of worship while Muslims worship on Friday
- (iii) The Africans worship while drumming and yet the Moslems are always quiet without drumming as they worship.
- (iv) African traditional religions do not have specific angels and prophets to believe in while the Muslims do have.