



Dr. Bosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

1995

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



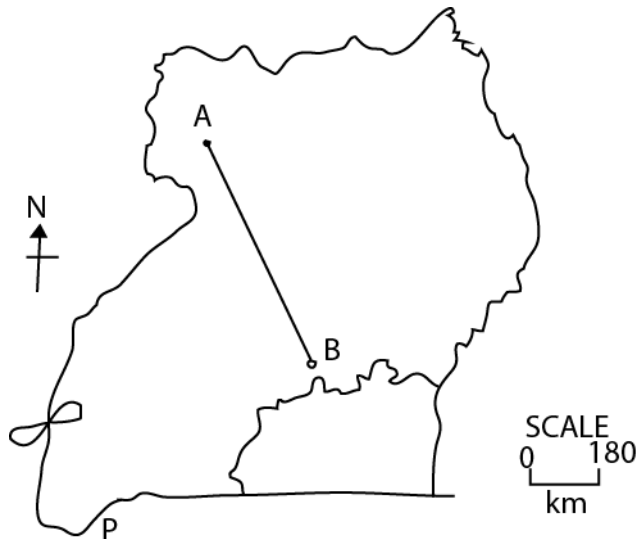
FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY		
Qn.No	MARKS	EXR'S NO.
1-10		
11-20		
21-30		
31-40		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
Total		

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**1995**  
**SECTION A**

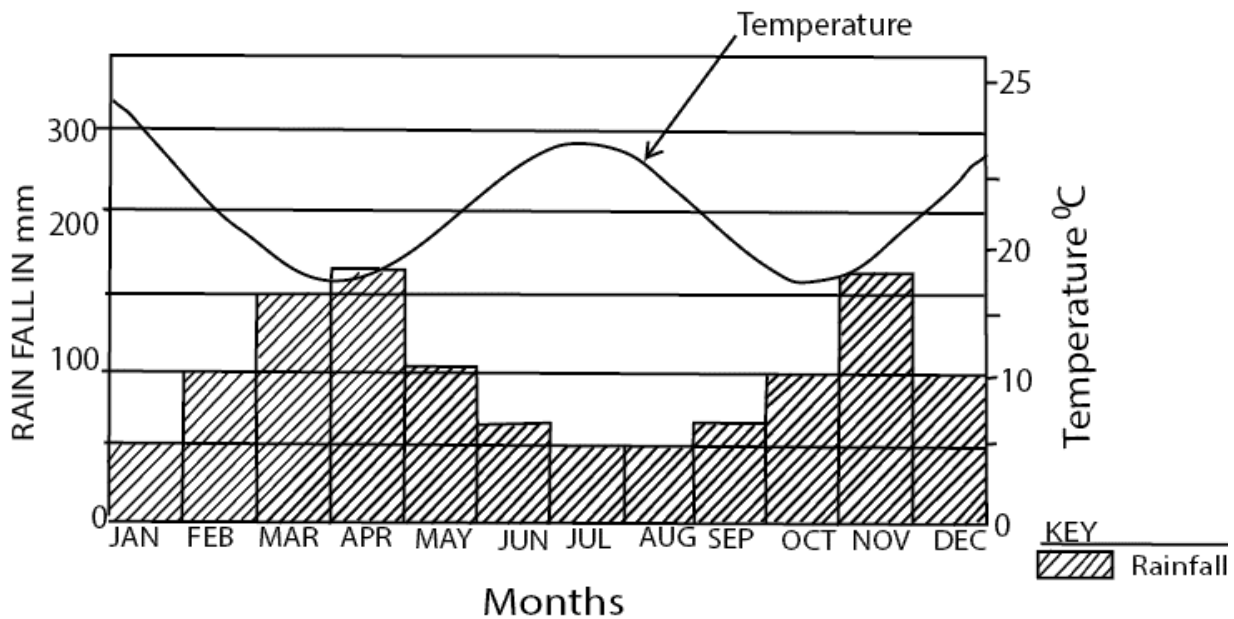
1. What is the use of a compass to a pilot?  
.....
2. It was reported in the New Vision newspaper of May 15, 1995 that locusts had "invaded Kumi di-destroyed all leafy crops." State one possible effect of this reported destruction by locusts.  
.....

The map of Uganda below is drawn to scale. Use it to answer questions 3 to 5.



3. What is the distance in kilometres between towns A and B?  
.....
4. Kerchan travelled to town A from B by road. Why was the distance he covered different from that in question 3?  
.....
5. What is the direction of town B from A?  
.....
6. Ethiopia is a land-locked country. State one difficulty it faces in transporting its exports to the sea.  
.....  
.....

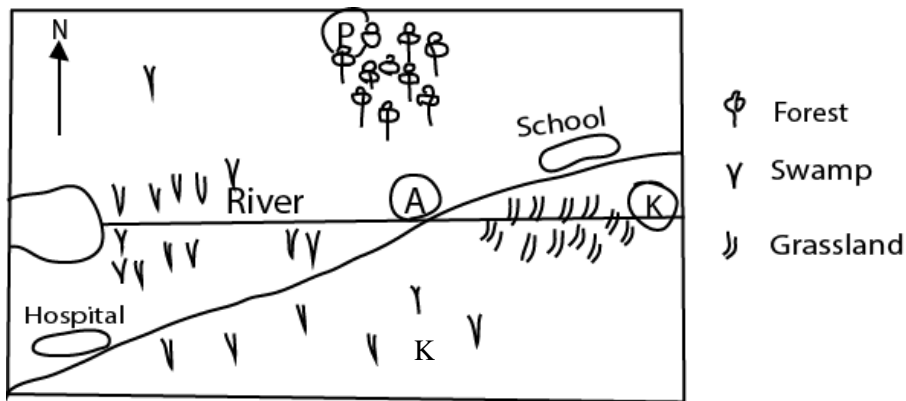
The graph below shows average monthly rainfall and temperature recorded at a primary school. Study it carefully and use it to answer questions 7 to 10.



7. During which month was average temperature highest?  
.....
8. 8. During which month was the highest increase in average rainfall recorded?  
.....
9. How does the average rainfall vary with average temperature during the year?  
.....
10. 10. What type of natural vegetation is likely to be found in this area where the school is located?  
.....
11. State one way in which the occupation of the Karamojong is similar to that of the Masai.  
.....
12. Why is it not correct to say that Speke discovered the source of the Nile?  
.....
13. 13. State one reason why Kabaka Mutesa I welcomed the British.  
.....
14. In 1921, the colonial governor in Uganda set up a legislative Council. What was the main function of the Legislative Council in Uganda before independence?  
.....
15. 15. Why did the size of Bunyoro Kitara Empire contribute to its decline?  
.....

16. How was the power of the Kabaka reduced by the 1900 Buganda Agreement?  
.....
17. State one way in which the achievement of independence in Kenya was different from that of Uganda.  
.....
18. State one way by which the civil war in Rwanda affected trade in Kabale.  
.....
19. Why were political parties formed in Uganda before 1960?  
.....
20. What was Nelson Mandela's main political achievement for the people of South Africa since his release from prison?  
.....
21. What is the most important use of the River Nile to the people of the Sudan?  
.....

Use the map below to answer questions 22 to 25.



22. What is the function of the structure marked A?  
.....
23. Give two reasons why this is a good area to settle in.  
.....
24. What suitable crops could be grown in the area marked K?  
.....
25. What economic activity could be carried out in the area marked P?  
.....
26. Why are the Turkaha in northern Kenya practicing nomadic way of life?  
.....
27. Why does government control hunting of animals in National Parks?  
.....
28. What is the main difference between the duties of the Police and those of the Prison Service?  
.....

29. What is the most immediate effect of wide spread charcoal making?  
 .....
30. Both the radio and the telephone are means of communication. State one advantage of the telephone over the radio.  
 .....
31. Give one factor which might have encouraged the Nilotics to change from pastoralism to mixed farming.  
 .....
32. State one factor which contributes to the development of Masindi town.  
 .....
33. Give one reason why the Uganda African Farmers Union was formed in 1945.  
 .....
34. Why is water transport between Jinja and Pakwach not developed?  
 .....
35. How did Mwalimu Julius Nyerere contribute to the achievement of independence of Tanganyika?  
 .....
36. Both Christianity and Islam teach people to serve others. State one way a Christian or Muslim can care for a prisoner.  
 .....

For each of questions 37 to 40, answer **EITHER** the Christian **OR** Islamic question but not both. No marks will be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternatives in a number. 37.

37. **EITHER:** State one message which Prophet Elijah preached to the people of Israel.  
 .....

**OR:**

State one reason why Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) became successful after many hardships.  
 .....

38. **EITHER:**

What is the Christian teaching on divorce?  
 .....

**OR:**

What is the teaching of Islam on divorce?  
 .....

39. **EITHER:**

According to Christian teaching, what event marked the end of creation?  
 .....

**OR:**

According to the teaching of Islam, what is the difference between the mind of man and that of an Angel?

.....

40. **EITHER:**

What is the different between the Sacrament of Baptism and that of Confirmation?

.....

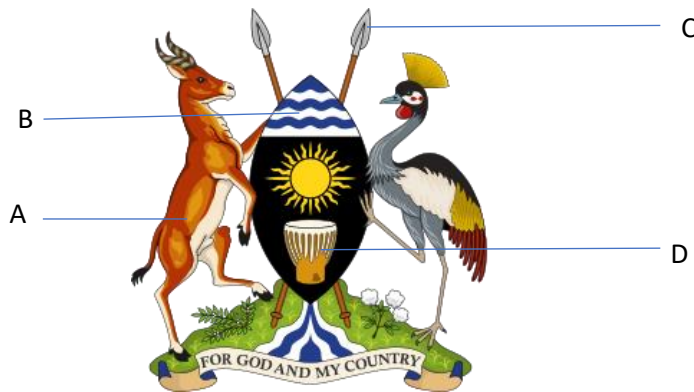
**OR:**

What is the difference between Salat and Zakat as forms of worship?

.....

**SECTION B**

41. 41. The drawing below represents Uganda's Loat of Arms. Explain the meaning of the symbols marked (a) to (d)



42. State four reasons why it was easier for Ugandans to buy goods from Kenya in 1964 than it is today.

.....

43. (a) Uganda trades with developed countries.

.....

(b) Name two major exports of Uganda to developed countries.

.....

(c) State two reasons why Uganda trades with the developed countries.

.....

44. Give any two problems faced by cattle keepers in North-Eastern Uganda.

.....

(b) State two ways in which Uganda is trying to improve on the quality of livestock.

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

45. (a) Name two minerals which are mined in Zaire.

.....  
.....

(b) State two problems Zaire is facing in mining the minerals.

.....  
.....

46. (a) Why is coffee in Uganda grown on small plantation?

.....  
.....

(b) State two problems created by growing coffee on small plantations in Uganda.

.....  
.....

(c) Apart from earning money, state one other use of coffee to a farmer.

.....  
.....

47. (a) Which country sent Sir Samuel Baker to Uganda?

.....  
.....

(b) State one reason why Sir Samuel Baker was sent to Uganda?

.....  
.....

(c) How did the Acholi benefit from the presence of Sir Samuel Baker?

.....  
.....

(d) Give one reason why Sir Samuel Baker was not welcomed by Kabalega of Bunyoro.

48. (a) State two factors which have contributed to the existence of natural forests around Lake Victoria,  
Victoria,

.....  
.....

(b) State two factors contributing to deforestation in Uganda.

.....  
.....

49. Libya used to be one of the poorest countries in Africa.

(a) State two factors which have helped to improve the standard of living of the Libyans.

.....  
.....

(b) State one reason why northern Libya is more developed than southern Libya.

.....  
.....  
(c) Libya is a desert country. How does it produce its food?  
.....  
.....

50. Cocoa and coffee are cash crops grown in Africa.

(a) Name one country in Africa where cocoa is grown on a large scale.  
.....  
.....

(b) State one way in which the consumption of cocoa and coffee is the same.  
.....  
.....

(c) Give one way in which the consumption of cocoa is different from that of coffee.  
.....  
.....

(d) Suggest why you think the African producers of the two crops do not get the full benefits of their production.  
.....  
.....

51. (a) Give two ways by which the growth of the population of a country may be controlled.  
.....  
.....

(b) Suggest two ways in which the control of population growth would benefit our environment.  
.....  
.....

52. (a) State two reasons why the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was formed.  
.....  
.....

(b) State two main problems the OAU has met while trying to achieve its objectives.  
.....  
.....

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

53. **EITHER**

(a) State two reasons why the Pharisees wanted Jesus crucified.  
.....  
.....

(b) State two main things that happened as Jesus died on the Cross.



.....  
.....  
**OR:** In each of the following, state what was unusual about Issa.

(i) How he was conceived,

.....  
(ii) His speech

.....  
(iii) His end while on earth.

.....  
(iv) What do you conclude about Issa based on these unusual happenings?  
.....

**54. EITHER:**

(a) State two ways by which Abraham showed his faith in God.  
.....  
.....

(b) Give two ways in which the early Christians in Uganda demonstrated their faith in God.  
.....  
.....

**OR:**

(a) State two ways which Prophet Ibrahim showed his faith in Allah.  
.....  
.....

(b) Give two ways in which the early Muslims in Uganda demonstrated their faith in Allah.  
.....  
.....

**55. EITHER:**

In the parable of the Lost Sheep, Jesus teaches that if one sheep out of one hundred is lost the "shepherd will leave the ninety nine and look for the lost one.

(a) Who are the sheep?  
.....

(b) What did Jesus mean by the lost sheep?  
.....

(c) What is the result of finding the lost sheep, according to Jesus?  
.....

(d) Why are the ninety-nine sheep not as important as the lost one according to Jesus?  
.....

**OR:**

(a) Why is Islam referred to as the religion of obedience?  
.....  
.....

(b) Give any two ways by which a Muslim shows obedience to Allah.

.....  
.....

(c) What reward has Allah promised a Muslim who is obedient in Him?

.....  
.....

END



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1995 answer



**SECTION A**

1. A Compass helps a pilot to find me direction in which to fly.
2. Destruction of leafy crops may lead to famine
3. Distance in cm between A and B = 3.5cm  
From the scale, 1cm represents 180km  
3.5cm represents  $3.5 \times 180\text{km} = 630\text{km}$   
Note: *A pupil is advised to measure the distance in cm between A and B using a ruler-Then use the given scale to convert it to km by multiplying*
4. Roads are not straight but curving around mountains and valleys, which makes the distance longer.
5. The direction is southeast.
6. Ethiopia does not have her own sea port and therefore it uses another country's sea port that makes transportation of exports and imports expensive through boarders
7. The average temperature was highest in January.
8. The Highest increase in average rainfall was recorded in November.
9. The lower the average rain fail the higher the average temperature and the higher the average rain fall, the lower the average temperature.
10. The natural vegetation found in the area around the school is tropical (Savannah) grassland.
11. Both the Karamajong and the Masai are nomadic pastoralists. (Move from one place to another looking for pasture and water for their animals).

12. It is wrong to say Speke discovered the source of the Nile because he was just taken (shown) to the source of the Nile i.e. source of the Nile existed before Speke came to Uganda.
13. He wanted them to help him with guns to fight off his enemies such as the Banyoro.
14. The Legislative council was to make laws for the protectorate government.
15. The Kingdom was too big to be ruled effectively by one person and be administered from one centre at Bigobyarnugenyi.
16. (i) The Kabaka had to be addressed as His Highness and not His majesty and he had to rule with the approval of the queen  
(ii) The Lukiiko was expanded to 89 members and given more powers than the Kabaka.  
(iii) Buganda became part of Uganda and the Kabaka and the Lukiiko were no longer ruling Buganda as an independent state and in addition, part of the land in Buganda was taken over by protectorate government.
17. The Kenyans fought very hard through rebellions and armed fighters to achieve independence whereas that for Uganda were mainly through negotiations.
18. There was a decline in trade in Kabale due to the civil war in Rwanda because no goods were being traded between Rwanda and Kabale.
19. Political parties were formed in Uganda before 1960 to fight for and attain Uganda's independence.
20. Nelson Mandela led the fight against apartheid before becoming the first black president of South Africa.
21. River Nile provides water for irrigation in the Gezira irrigation scheme, it is also used for tourist attraction.
22. Structure marked A is a bridge that enables people to cross the river from the side which has a school to the one that has a hospital.
23. (i) This area has fertile and well-drained soils that are suitable for agriculture because of the presence of a river and a swamp.  
(ii) There are basic social services and infrastructure like a bridge, hospital and a school.  
(iii) Has a river that provides water.  
(iv) has a forest to provide firewood  
(v) Has grassland for rearing animals
24. Crops that can be grown in the area marked K are sugarcanes, yams and rice.
25. Lumbering
26. Northern Kenya is dry so the Turkana move in search of water and pasture for their animals.

27. (i) Animals in game parks act as tourist attractions, which fetch income to the government.  
 (ii) To prevent extinction of some rare animals like gorillas.  
 (iii) Animals in game parks help in research and testing about animal life.
28. The Police maintains law and order whereas prison service guards protect prisoners.
29. Wide spread charcoal making leads to deforestation which eventually causes desertification if trees are not replaced.
30. (i) It is very fast as regards to delivering information which makes it suitable for urgent messages.  
 (ii) Unlike radios, telephones give immediate and accurate replies.  
 (iii) Information can be treated secretly (confidentially) unlike radios.
31. (i) The presence of fertile soils along the Nile were suitable for crop growing  
 (ii) Some of them wanted to settle down to have permanent homes  
 (iii) The need to supplement their diet from only dairy products
32. (i) The existence of Kinyara sugar industry that employs several citizens earns them income.  
 (ii) The industry has also developed social infrastructure like roads and schools.
33. The Uganda African Farmers' Union was formed to fight against colonial oppressions against cotton farmers and to market of their produce at high prices.
34. There are several rapids and waterfalls on river Nile between Jinja and Pakwach.
35. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere was the leader of the Tanganyika African national union (TANU) in 1961; he led his country to political independence from the British. He became the first prime minister and later the first president of Tanganyika.
36. (i) A Christian or Muslim can give food to a prisoner.  
 (ii) They can give them clothes.  
 (iii) They can also pray, offer moral support/counselling to them.  
 (iv) They provide counselling.
37. **EITHER:** Prophet Elijah preached the message of true worship to the people of Israel.  
**OR:** Prophet Muhammad had faith in God
38. **EITHER:** A wife must not divorce her husband; but if she does, she must remain single or else be reconciled to her husband; and a husband must not divorce his wife.  
**OR:** God condemns divorce to the maximum. If a man or woman is to divorce a woman, he should give her a 3months notice
39. **EITHER:** The creation of man marked the end of creation by God.  
**OR:** Man has got a sharp mind than an angel. He was given authority to look after and name everything on earth while an angel only worships God and looks after man
40. **EITHER:** The sacrament of baptism initiates a person into God's family but that of confirmation simply strengthens a person in his/her faith.

**OR:** Salat refers to prayer whereas Zakat refers to charity (money or food) collected from Muslims throughout the year for the needy, new converts among others.

## SECTION B

41. a) The Uganda Kob represents the wildlife of Uganda.  
b) Blue stripes of water represent the waters of the lakes and rivers in Uganda,  
c) The spear and the shield represent Uganda's commitment to defence and security.  
d) Drum symbolizes culture, call for worship and a call for unity. It is also used as an instrument for communication and entertainment.
42. (i) In 1964, Uganda and Kenya had just got independence and so trade structures were not as rigid as they are now  
(ii) Both countries had just attained independence and therefore wanted to prove to the colonialists that they can trade on their own without any help from them  
(iii) Uganda and Kenya were all colonies of Britain. After independence, these countries had very similar trade procedures, which made it easier to buy goods from Kenya.  
(iv) The Uganda Shilling by 1964 was stronger than the Kenyan Shillings so people would buy more goods of shilling than now.
43. (a) (i) Coffee  
(ii) Hides and skins  
(iii) Tourism  
(iv) Fish  
(b) (i) It enables Uganda to get the goods she cannot produce e.g. Electronics, vehicles, etc  
(ii) Uganda sells off her surplus goods and earns foreign exchange.  
(iii) It also helps the people of Uganda to acquire skills in modern technology from developed countries,  
(iv) Uganda also trades with developed countries to acquire enough and a variety of goods.
44. (a) (i) Lack of enough pasture and water for their animals.  
(ii) Frequent cattle rustlers in the area by neighboring tribes like the Turkana and Pokot of Kenya,  
(iii) Poor quality breeds of animals lead to low milk and beef yields  
(iv) Cattle diseases like nagana, which kill their animals  
(b) (i) Cross breeding local breeds with exotic breeds to get better quality animals that produce high yield and are resistant to diseases e.g. at Kabanyoro Agriculture Research Centre  
(ii) Government is demonstrating and training livestock farmers how to preserve hay and silage for animal during very dry season; Kabanyoro Research Centre,  
(iii) Through the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), the government is distributing high quality livestock to individual and group farmers.  
(iv) The government has invested highly in training veterinary officers throughout the country to help farmers look after their animals.
45. (a)(i) Gold; mined in Kilo-moto mines in the Shaba province, Mbuji Mayi in the Kasai province and Kilou region  
(ii) Diamonds; Mbuji Mayi in the Kasai province, Chikapa, Bakwanga and Lubilash valley.  
(iii) Copper; Kolwenzi, Kambove, Ruwe, Musoni and Kipushi in the Shaba province.

- (iv) Uranium; Shinkolobwe
  - (v) Coal; Luena near Bukama and Lukugu valleys in the Shaba province.
  - (vi) Manganese; Mainenia in the Shaba province and Manono.
- (b) (i) Lack of enough capital to invest in the mining industry.
- (ii) Lack of enough skilled labour force in the country
  - (iii) Price fluctuations for minerals on the world market.
  - (iv) Some mineral deposits are located in areas which receive heavy rainfall causing difficulty in mining.
  - (v) Political instability disorganizes the exploitation of minerals in the country.
  - (vi) Nearness of the water table causing collapse of mines and killing most of the labourers.
  - (vii) Inadequate electricity (power) supply in the mining centres.
46. (i) Farmers lack enough capital to invest in the coffee industry and expand their production levels.
- (ii) Farmers lack enough farmland due to land fragmentation and over population in some areas.
  - (iii) Lack of infrastructure like road to transport coffee.
- b. (i) it has led to low income fetched on the world market that has resulted into poverty.
- (ii) it has hindered effective use of machines (mechanization).
  - (iii) It has led to the increase in the spread of crop pests and diseases.
- c. (i) Coffee husks are used in poultry rearing and adding fertility to soil.
- (ii) Dry coffee trees got from pruning provide firewood, which is a source of fuel.
  - (iii) A farmer get beverage from the coffee powder.
47. (a) Sir Samuel Baker was sent to Uganda by Egypt
- (b) Samuel Baker was sent to Uganda to find the source of the Nile.
  - (c) Samuel Baker built a fort at Patiko near Gulu and helped to stop slave trade in the Acholi land.
  - (d) Samuel Baker was not welcomed by Kabalega because he had come to colonize Bunyoro for Egypt.
48. (i) The area receives reliable and sufficient rainfall for forest growth.
- (ii) The area experiences favorable temperatures.
  - (iii) The humidity content of the area is high enough.
- (b) (i) Creation of land for human settlement, agricultural development and industrial establishment.
- (ii) Need for wood and charcoal, which are the major source of fuel in Uganda.
  - (iii) Need to get timber and poles for construction and furniture.
49. (a) (i) Oil mining which creates employment for the people in the industries.
- ii) The construction of a manmade river that supplies Libyans with fresh water.
  - iii) Political stability over the past two decades has paved way for investment.

- (b) (i) The coastline along the Mediterranean sea is very productive for crop farming.
- (ii) The coastline along the Mediterranean Sea accommodates the main towns and ports of Libya,

(c) Irrigation using water from the manmade river available.

50. (a) Ghana and Liberia

(b) The consumption of cocoa and coffee is the same when they are used as beverages (when used as a drink).

(c) Cocoa butter can be used to make lotions but coffee cannot.

(d) African producers do not process their coffee before exportation. They do not make final products from the two crops hence they earn little income from raw coffee.

51. (a) (i) Encouraging family planning.

(ii) Promoting education which reduces early marriages especially among the females.

(iii) Providing incentives such as free medical care to small families so that they are sure that their children will w to maturity.

(b) (i) It will lead to less clearing of the vegetation (trees) as the demand for land will be low

(ii) It will lead to less demand for goods hence there will be no over exploitation of the resources (environment)

(iii) There will be less demand for industrial goods hence less pollution of the environment

52. (a) To assist African countries in their fight for independence from colonialists

(ii) To resolve international and civil conflicts in Africa

(iii) To help African countries have a common voice on UNO sessions/meetings.

(b) (i) OAU lacks enough money to fund its activities and programs.

(ii) OAU lacks a standing army to keep peace in conflicting regions

(iii) Colonial powers still exercise a lot of influence in Africa

### 53. EITHER

(a) (i) He preached against their ways of worship.

(ii) They said that he claimed to be the son of God.

(b)(i) Darkness fell on the land from 12:00 noon to 3:00pm.

(ii) The earth shook,

(iii) The rocks split,

(iv) The curtain of the temple was torn into two parts from top to bottom.

OR.

(i) Issa's earthly mother, Mariam was conceived by the holy spirit

(ii) Issa spoke to people just after his birth that he had been born of virgin Mariam

(iii) Issa was persecuted. He was taken by God to heaven after masking one of his followers with Issa's body

(iv) Issa was God's son.



**54. EITHER**

- a).(i) He accepted to leave his ancestral land to go to the promised land (Canaan)
- (ii) He accepted to sacrifice his only son Isaac.
- (iii) he accepted to be circumcised.
- (b) (i) some of them accepted to die for their faith.
- (ii) Some of them donated their land for the establishment of churches.

**OR:**

- (a) (i) He accepted to leave his country to go to the land which Allah promised him.
- (ii) He accepted to sacrifice his only son Ishmael.
- (b) (i) some of them donated their land for the establishment of mosques,
- (ii) Some of them accepted to die in the name of Islam.

**55. EITHER:**

- (a) The sheep are people.
- (b) The lost sheep are the sinners (people who disobey God's word)
- (c) There will be more joy in heaven when one sinner is turned away from his wrongdoing, than for ninety nine good men, who have no need of a change of beast.
- (d) Jesus came to look for sinners but not those who are righteous.

**OR:**

- (a) While Muslims are praying, they are supposed to be obedient to the Imam as they follow his instructions
- (b) (i) By praying five times a day (*Salaf*).
- (ii) Fast during the month of *Rainadhan* (*Saum*).
- (iii) Offering charity (*Zakat*)
- (c) To be rewarded by going to paradise after his death. (*Jannah*)