



Dr. Bbosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

1997

SOCIAL STUDIES WITH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index No:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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		
<b>Total</b>		

©1995 Uganda National Examination board

1997

SECTION A

1. Which direction is Uganda from Kenya?

.....

2. State the main difference between a map and a picture.

.....

3. What is the use of a Rain gauge in a weather station?

.....

4. Why do you think Entebbe is cooler than Dar-es-Salaam?

.....

5. What is a national constitution?

.....

6. Give one reason why Bishop Hannington was killed in Uganda.

.....

7. Why is the Shaba Province very important in the economy of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)?

.....

8. State one cause of the Lamogi rebellion in Uganda?

.....

9. How did Kenyatta contribute to the independence of Kenya?

.....

10. Suggest one way in which the government can encourage the Karimojong to live a settled life and stop moving from one place to another.

.....

.....

11. State one reason why the Arabs came to East Africa.

.....

12. State one main cash crop grown in both Bugisu and Buganda.

.....

13. State one reason why the road network in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) is poor.

.....

14. Why is it important for Uganda to have a national language?

.....

15. In which way do people respect the National Anthem when it is being sung?

.....

16. State one factor that enabled Uganda to become a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

.....

17. Which similar problem do Uganda and Rwanda face in the export and import trade?

.....

18. Name one country in Africa, which tried to colonize Uganda.

.....

19. State one main reason why the East African Community collapsed.

.....

20. Suggest one way in which people in Uganda can avoid famine.

.....

21. What is the importance of Sir Hesketh Bell in the economic development of Uganda?

.....

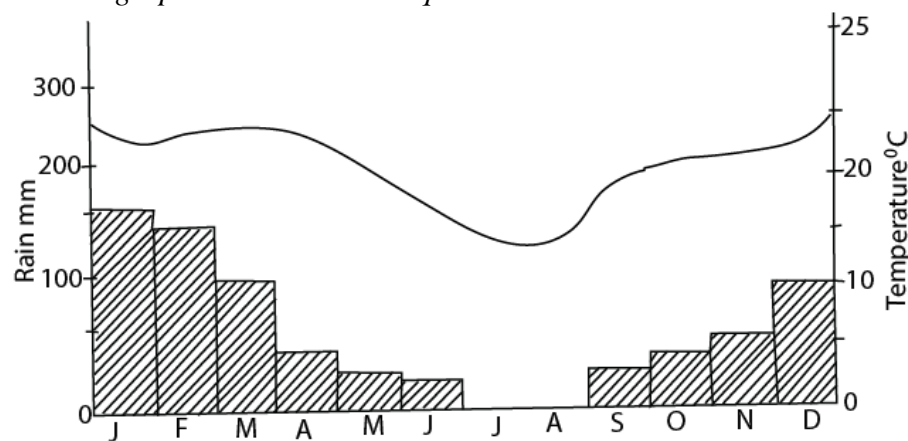
22. State the meaning of a Surplus Budget.

.....

23. Suggest one reason why King Kasagama of Toro welcomed the British.

.....

Use the graph below to answer questions 24 to 27.



24. In which month does this area get the highest rainfall?

.....

25. In which month does this area experience low temperature?

.....

26. In which months is there no rain?

.....

27. State the relationship between the rainfall and the temperature.

.....

28. State anyone reason why the delta of River Nile is densely populated.

.....

29. State the importance of Namugongo in the history of Uganda.

.....

30. Why was the first railway line between Mombasa and Kisumu called the "Uganda railway" when it was reached Uganda?

.....

31. Give one reason why the Uganda National Congress (UNC) as a political party was formed?

.....

32. State one advantage of having a high population to the country.

.....

33. Give one major reason why missionaries came to Africa.

.....

34. State one reason why most of the game parks of Africa are found on the Savanna region.

.....

35. State the contribution of UNEPI to the health of the children in Uganda.

.....

36. Which processing industry would you recommend to be started in Mbarara?

.....

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

**37. EITHER:**

Give one reason why Jesus Christ promised to send a helper to the apostles.

.....

**OR:**

Give a reason why female Muslims do not sit in the same place with males in the mosque during prayer.

.....  
38. EITHER:

What is the importance of a cross as a symbol of Christianity?

.....  
**OR:**

What is the importance of circumcision in Islam?

.....  
39. EITHER:

Why is Angel Gabriel important in Christianity?

.....  
**OR:**

Who is considered the first prophet in Islam?

.....  
40. EITHER:

Who baptized Jesus?

.....  
**OR:**

How did Angel Iblis disobey Allah?

.....  
**SECTION B**

41. (a) State the compass direction from which the Bantu entered Uganda.

.....  
(b) What was their occupation?

.....  
(c) Suggest two reasons why you think they migrated to Uganda.

.....  
42. Suggest any four problems that a large population can cause to a country.

.....  
43. Give four ways in which missionaries contributed to the development of Uganda.

.....  
44. Suggest any four factors that led to the decline of the kingdom of Bunyoro Kitara.

.....  
45. State two advantages and disadvantages of railway transport.

(a) Advantages:

.....  
.....

(b) Disadvantages

.....  
.....

46. Suggest four uses of Lake Victoria to the people who live around it.

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

47. Give four ways in which the Red Cross assists people during war time.

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

48. (a) State any **two** problems which the schools are facing as a result of Universal Primary Education.

.....  
.....

(b) Give any two advantages of Universal Primary Education.

.....  
.....

49. (a) Mention any two conditions that can make trade between the people of Mbarara and Gulu possible.

.....  
.....

(b) Name any two commodities that the people of Mbarara can sell to the people of Guiu.

.....  
.....

50. (a) Give three factors which have made irrigation at the Gezira in Sudan possible.

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

(b) Mention any one crop grown by the help of irrigation in Sudan.

.....  
.....

51. (a) Mention any two problems that animals in game parks face.

.....  
.....

(b) Suggest any two ways in which the government can encourage tourists to come to Uganda.

.....  
.....

52. Give any four reasons why most people in Libya are living along the coast.

.....  
.....

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) Give two reasons why you think that God loved Adam more than other creatures.

.....  
.....

(b) How did Adam disobey God?

.....

(c) How did God fulfil the salvation of man?

.....

**OR:**

State four ways in which worship is important in Islamic life.

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

54. **EITHER:** Mention any four gifts of the Holy Spirit.

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

**OR:**

(a) According to Islam, give one reason why man was created.

.....

(b) In which three ways can Muslims strengthen their submission to Allah?

.....

.....

.....

55. **EITHER:** Give any four reasons why Christians pray.

.....

.....

.....

.....

**OR:** State four conditions a Muslim must fulfill before performing (salat) prayer.

.....

.....

.....

.....



Dr. Bbosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD  
PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

**1997 ANSWERS**



**1997  
SECTION A**

1. Uganda is west of Kenya
2. A map is a representation of an object as seen from above whereas a picture is the actual/real appearance of the objects.
3. The rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall received.
4. Entebbe is at a higher altitude compared to Dar-es-salaam. Since the higher you go, the cooler it becomes, it implies that Entebbe will be cooler than Dar-es-salaam.
5. A national constitution is a set of laws and regulations that govern the country.



6. He was expected to cause trouble since he had passed through the direction believed by Baganda to be the back of B Uganda.
7. It is a major reserve of Congo's mineral wealth especially copper.
8. (i) The people of Acholi did not want to register their guns for fear of being disarmed.  
(ii) Chief Awich (following what he had seen from Kabalega and Mwanga) also wanted to make a name for himself and the Acholi as a tribe,  
(iii) The Acholi wanted their land to be free from foreign domination. They wanted independence in all ways.
9. Jomo Kenyatta was the leader of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) that led Kenya to independence in October 1963.
10. (i) The government can construct valley dams to provide drinking water for their animals.  
(ii) Government should introduce good quality pastures and fodder crops to replace the natural pastures.  
(iii) Provision of security for their animals.
11. (i) Arabs came to East Africa to carry out trade  
(ii) To spread Islamic religion to the coastal people.  
(iii) To escape civil war
12. Coffee is grown in both Bugisu and Buganda.
13. Political instability has prevented road maintenance and construction in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
14. (i) A national language promotes national unity.  
(ii) Promotes trade ties among people and fosters national development.  
(iii) It eliminates sectarianism in the country.  
(iv) Promotes trade due to easy communication.
15. People stand up or raise their hands while singing the national anthem or when being sung.
16. Uganda is a former British protectorate.
17. Both countries are landlocked thus high transport costs.
18. Egypt tried to colonize Uganda.
19. (i) The EAC collapsed due to personal and ideological differences among the African leaders for example, Nyerere and Idi Amin had personal conflicts.  
(ii) The community collapsed because the three countries were at different levels of economic development for example Kenya was more developed than both Uganda and Tanzania,  
(iii) The failure of member countries to pay for the running of common services in the community made the Organisation bankrupt,  
(iv) Foreign influence during its existence.  
(v) Lack of a common currency led to different exchange rates which frustrated trade  
(vi) People were not involved in decision-making process therefore it lacked the common man's support.

- (vii) The EAC collapsed because some common services such as the East African Development Bank failed to profits.
  - (viii) Failure of bi-lateral trade between Uganda and Tanzania due to the existing bad relationship between Amin and Nyerere. There was also lack of good transport and communication between the two countries.
  - (xi) The EAC was the first regional economic grouping of its kind in the world and for that reason the leaders lacked the experience on which to base their working.
20. (i) By using modern methods of farming like irrigation, ox plough etc
  - (ii) Farmers should increase their agricultural production and be able to store the surplus that can be taken to market during the times of food shortages.
  - (iii) Adoption of fast growing seeds during dry seasons so that crops can mature before drying.
  21. Sir Hesketh Bell encouraged large scale and commercial growing of cotton in Uganda.
  22. Surplus budget is one in which the expected income exceeds the expected expenditure.
  23. King Kasagama of Tooro wanted the British to help him fight against Omukama Kabalega.
  24. In the month of January
  25. In the month of July
  26. In July and August
  27. The higher the temperature, the higher the rainfall
  28. (i) The delta of R. Nile has very fertile soils suitable for agriculture.
  - (ii) Presence of large fish for food and income.
  - (iii) presence of water for irrigation
  29. Namugongo is the place where the first Christian martyrs were killed (burnt to death) on the orders of Kabaka Mwanga.
  30. The railway line was purposely built to link Uganda to the East African coast.
  31. The UNC was formed to lead Uganda to her independence.
  32. (i) A high population provides a large market base for locally produced goods.
  - (ii) It provides cheap labour to industries.
  - (iii) It greatly increases government revenue if most of the people are formally employed.
  33. Missionaries came to spread Christianity in East Africa.
  34. They have short grasslands and woodlands which provide feeds for the wild animals.
  35. UNEPI has promoted immunization of children against various immunizable diseases.
  36. A milk processing industry or beef industry.
  37. **EITHER:** Jesus knew the apostles would not be able to face the hostility and opposition to the new faith in his absence without help from the Holy Spirit.
  - OR:** (i) Female Muslims do not sit in the same place with males in the mosque so as not to disrupt their concentration and attention to prayer.
  - (ii) They remain pure when they do not get into contact with men (they remain with their wudhu).
  38. **EITHER:** It is a reminder of God's love for mankind by sending his son Jesus as sacrifice for our sins on the cross.

**OR:** Circumcision is one of the Islamic virtues which makes a man's body clean which is one of the Islamic virtues.

**39. EITHER:** Angel Gabriel told Mary that she was to be the mother of Jesus.

**OR:** Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is considered to be the first prophet in Islam.

**40. EITHER:** John the Baptist.

**OR:** Angel Iblis became arrogant

## SECTION B

41. (a) They entered from the west.

(b) Small peasant farming and animal husbandry.

(c) (i) They wanted to run away from drought and famine which had hit their original homeland.

(ii) They moved in search of fresh and fertile land for cultivation.

(iii) They moved in order to reduce pressure on the existing farm land

(iv) Some others moved to avoid diseases.

42. (i) Large population leads to shortage of farmland

ii) Traffic congestion in town areas.

iii) Rural urban migrations in search of employment,

iv) Low standards of living due to poverty and unemployment.

v) Over exploitation of natural resources such as forests and animals.

vi) Large population increases the crime rate

vii) Shortage of food and inadequate social services.

viii) High risk of catching diseases.

43. (i) Brought education to Uganda

(ii) Treat sick people

(iii) Brought guns to the people

(iv) constructed churches.

44. (i) The invasion by the Luo-Babiito from southern Sudan.

ii) Bunyoro was weakened due to the internal struggle for succession to the throne.

iii) Too much power had been put in the hands of regional rulers who later decided to break away from the Omukama.

iv) The outbreak of human and animal diseases.

v) Natural calamities (misfortunes) such as famine and drought.

vi) Local rebellions and civil wars among the Bantu subjects.

vii) The mysterious death of Bihogo (the darling cow of the princess).

- viii) The kingdom was too large to be effectively administered from the centre at Bigo-byamugenyi.
  - ix) The Banyoro were basically a pastoral group of people who mainly depended on gaining pasture land for their cattle (as Buganda and other states grew and expanded, Bunyoro lost all her grazing areas).
45. (a) Advantages of rail transport
- (i) It is very cheap compared to others.
  - (ii) it is best for bulky goods unlike air and road transport.
  - (iii) Railway transport is good for long distances.
- b) Disadvantages of rail transport
- (i) It is relatively slow compared to air and road transport.
  - (ii) It wastes a lot of time on stations and goods delay on the way.
  - (iii) It is not flexible.
  - (iv) It is not convenient for short distances and does not cover many areas.
46. (i) It contributes to the formation of convectional rainfall around it.
- (ii) Provides water for irrigation purposes for example in Lugazi sugar cane plantations.
  - (iii) Acts as a tourist attraction and thus people get employment opportunities and fetches revenue to the people and government.
  - iv) It has contributed to the development of fish related industries such as fish processing, net making, boat and therefore people in the surrounding area earn income and improve their diet
  - v) Lake Victoria facilitates water transport between the three East African countries
  - (vi) It provides water for domestic and industrial use.
  - (vii) Lake Victoria is a home to many water animals which are a tourist attraction to foreigners and Local people also fetches income to people around the lake.
  - (viii) Lake Victoria provides research base for aquatic life.
  - (ix) Areas around Lake Victoria contribute a lot to the construction industry by providing clay and sand for brick and block making.
47. (a) Provides relief aid in form of food and clothing to war victims and refugees.
- (b) Provides medical and counselling services to people affected by conflicts/wars.
  - (c) It transports and resettles refugees and other needy people in camps.
  - (d) It assists in re-uniting separated families.
  - (e) It visits political detainees in various prisons and provides them with some basic needs.
48. (a) (i) Low cooperation from parents in form of providing necessities like food and uniforms
- (ii) Inadequate infrastructure (class rooms) for teaching
  - (iii) High number of pupils per teacher which reduces quality of education.
  - (iv) Inadequate teaching materials like school chalk, text books, pens and others
- (b) (i) It enables poor pupils to attain literacy and basic education

- (ii) Universal Primary Education helps to reduce early pregnancies amongst girls
  - (iii) UPE has promoted gender balance.
49. (a) (i) Provision of adequate security in Gulu.
- (ii) Construction and maintenance of good infrastructure like roads between the two areas,
  - (iii) Adequate marketing of the products produced in both areas.
- (b)(i)Milk
- (ii) Beef
  - (iii) Bananas
50. (a)(i) Favorable relief (flat), which permits the use of machines.
- (ii) Constant availability of water from the Nile enables perennial irrigation to take place.
  - (iii) Gezira soils do not silt and naturally fertile,
- (b) (i) Cotton (major crop)
- (ii) Sorghum (dura)
  - (iii) Maize
  - (iv) Beans (lubia)
  - (v) Millet
51. (a)(i) Poaching
- (ii) Outbreak of diseases e.g. foot and mouth disease and nagana
  - (iii) Drought which reduces feeding ground and water for wild animals,
- (b) (i) Constructing good roads between towns and game parks to transport tourists.
- (ii) Through advertising to the foreigners the available unique attractions like the gorillas.
52. (i) The coast has favorable climate unlike southern Libya which has an arid desert climate.
- (ii) There are better social services and most factories and industries are located there.
  - (iii) There is employment in the oil industries.
  - (iv) There is trade and easy communication due to its nearness to Europe.

**53. EITHER:**

- (a) (i) God created Adam in his own image.
- (ii) Adam was given the authority to control all other creations of God and take care of them.
- (iii) Gave him a special place in the Garden of Eden (paradise) to live in.
- (b) Adam ate the forbidden fruit, which was against God's will.
- (c) God fulfils the salvation of man through Jesus' resurrection.

**OR:**

- (i) Muslims communicate with God (Allah) who is their creator.
- (ii) Creates brotherhood with other Muslims.
- (iii) Cultivates good conduct among Muslims as they are reminded to lead a righteous life.
- (iv) Through worship, Muslims are blessed by God.

**54. EITHER:**

- (i) Gift of wisdom
- (ii) Gift of faith
- (iii) Power to perform miracles
- (iv) Speaking in strange tongues
- (v) Power to heal
- (vi) Speaking/conveying God's message (prophesying)

**OR:**

- (a) Man (Adam) was created to worship and glorify Allah and also take care for all His creations.
- (b) (i) Praying five times a day (salat)
- (ii) Fasting during the month of Ramadhan (saum).
- (iii) Making pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajji)
- (iv) Believing in the oneness of God and that Muhammad is His prophet (shahadat).

**55. EITHER:**

- (i) To seek for forgiveness and blessings.
- (ii) To ask God to provide them with earthly needs such as food.
- (iii) To glorify, thank and worship God in his greatness.
- (iv) To seek for guidance from God.

OR: (i) They must perform wudhu and be pure

- (ii) He must dress properly (decently)
- (iii) They must face the direction of Qibta.
- (iv) They must declare the intention (niyya) to pray
- (v) They must ensure that they pray from a clean place.