



Dr. Bosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

2001

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. Kato is travelling in the North-West direction. If he turns 45° clockwise, which new direction will he face?

.....
2. Why should a map have a key?

.....
3. State any one contribution of the Indians to the development of trade in East Africa.

.....
4. Why is cattle-rearing one of the commonest activities in the Savannah areas of East Africa?

.....
5. In which way was Maji-Maji rebellion similar to Mau-Mau?

.....
6. Why is it important for the farmers to know the dry and rainy months of the place where he lives?

.....
7. State one method used to control tsetse flies in East Africa.

.....
8. In which way does the building of hotels promote tourism in Uganda?

.....
9. Give any one reason why it is important to have a museum in the country.

.....
10. Why should road safety rules and signs be taught to school children?

.....
11. Why do the Karamjong at times move out of their districts with their cattle into the neighboring districts?

.....
12. Why did Nelson Mandela oppose the colonial rule in South Africa?

.....
13. Why do you think that the location of Kenya and Tanzania has helped them in export and import trade?

.....
14. Give any one human activity that has led to the destruction of wetlands in Uganda.

.....
15. Give one reason why you think that River Nile is important in the development of industries in Uganda.

.....
16. How does one become a Member of Parliament in Uganda?

.....
17. State one reason why missionaries came to Uganda.

.....
18. Suggest one reason that led to the lowering of the Union Jack and the raising of the Ugandan flag.

.....
19. Give one reason why the British introduced the growing of cotton in Uganda.

.....
20. How is a commercial bank useful to the rural peasants in Uganda?

.....
21. What is the difference between the duty of the Parliament and that of the Judiciary?

.....
22. Mention one problem which affects copper-mining in Zambia.

.....
23. Give any one way in which Uganda Women Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO) has assisted orphans in Uganda

.....
24. Why was Kabaka Mutesa II exiled in Britain in 1953?

.....
25. Why did the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) fail to rule Uganda?

.....
26. In Uganda, people in rural areas divide their land into small pieces among the relatives. What is the disadvantage of this system?

.....
27. Give one reason why the Mau-Mau movement was formed in Kenya.

.....
28. Mention one economic activity carried out by the people of Kaiangala district.

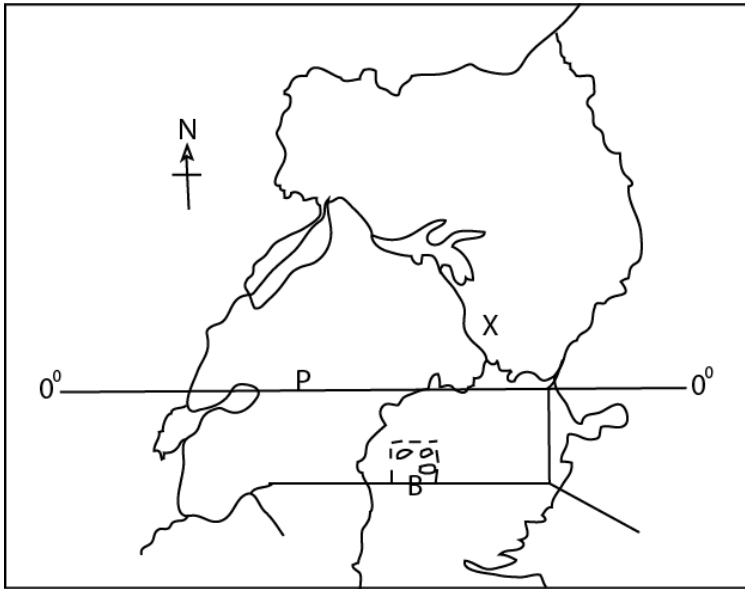
.....
29. Which similar attitude did Mwanga and Kabalega have towards the British rule?

.....
30. Which ministry is responsible for sports in Uganda?

.....
31. Give one reason why the Buganda Lukiiko refused to send representatives to the Legislative council (LEGCO)

.....
32. Why is tobacco which is produced in West Nile region processed in Kampala and not in Arua?
.....

Use the following map of Uganda to answer questions 33 to 36.



33. Which name is given to the latitude marked with letter P?

.....
34. Give the name of the district marked with letter B.

.....
35. Name the river marked with letter X.

.....
36. In which way does the river you have named in (Q. 35) above show that Lake Victoria is at a higher altitude than Lake Kyoga?

.....
*For each of the questions 37 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.*

37. **EITHER:** Give one reason why God made Sabbath (Sunday) a day of resting.

.....
OR: What is the importance of a Friday to a Muslim?

.....
38. **EITHER:** Why was King Herald not happy with the birth of Jesus?

.....
OR: Why did Muhammad leave Mecca to go Medina?

.....
39. **EITHER:** State one commandment which protects married Christians.

.....
OR: Give one pillar of Imam which is similar to that of *lbadat*.

.....
40. **EITHER:** What does Jesus teach us to do good to those who do wrong to us?
.....

OR: What reward is given to a person who repents sincerely to Allah?
.....

SECTION B

41. Complete the table below by either filling in the raw material used to produce the product given or the product made from the raw material given.

Raw material	Product
Tobacco
Lime stone
.....	Posho
.....	Charcoal

42. (a) Name one district in the North-East of Uganda which receives very little rain in a year.
.....

(b) What do you think is the main occupation of the people who live in this district?
.....

(c) Which two problems are the people above likely to find in their occupation?
.....

43. (a) What is the importance of the southern part of Nigeria in the economic development of this country?
.....

(b) Both Nigeria and Libya export oil. Why is Libya able to provide better social services to its people than Nigeria?
.....

(c) Give two advantages Nigeria has over Libya in terms of

(i) Exports.....

(ii) Manpower.....

44. (a) The areas around Lake Kyoga experience a lot of flooding. Give any three problems which people living around Lake Kyoga are likely to face as a result of floods.
.....
.....
.....

(b) Mention one economic activity carried out on Lake Kyoga.

.....
.....

45. (a) Give any two reasons why there is land shortage in Kabale district.

.....
.....

(b) Give any two ways in which farmers in the highland areas protect their land against soil erosion.

.....
.....

46. (a) State any two occasions at which the National Anthem is sung.

.....
.....

(b) Give any two reasons why a Court of Arms is important.

.....
.....

47. (a) Suggest any two reasons why a radio is an important method of communication in Uganda.

.....
.....

(b) Give any two disadvantages of newspapers as a method of communication in Uganda.

.....
.....

48. (a) In which two ways are people who live in rural areas useful to people who live in urban areas?

.....
.....

(b) In which two ways are people who live in urban areas useful to people who live in rural areas?

.....
.....

49. (a) Give any two types of budget.

.....
.....

(b) Give two reasons why a country should make a national budget.

.....
.....

50. (a) Which country in East Africa was most affected by the first World War?

.....
.....

(b) Give any two reasons why African opposition to colonial rule was easily defeated.

.....
.....

(c) How did Jomo Kenyatta oppose colonial rule in Kenya?

.....
.....

51. (a) Suggest any three reasons that can make more people settle in one area than in another.

.....
.....

(b) Give any one reason why the number of refugees is increasing in Africa?

.....
.....

52. (a) Who heads the Commonwealth?

.....
.....

(b) How are the countries which are members of the Common wealth similar?

.....
.....

(c) Give any two benefits that members of the Commonwealth get.

.....
.....

*For each of 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.*

53. EITHER:

(a) Name the Sacrament which helps to strengthen the faith of a Christian.

.....

(b) How does Jesus Christ continue to live among Christians today?

.....

(c) Give two lessons which Christians learn from the parable of the prodigal son.

.....

.....

OR (a) How is fasting useful to a Muslim?

.....
.....

(b) Give three ways in which salat (prayer) is important to a Muslim?

.....
.....

.....
.....

53. EITHER

(a) Give two reasons why God created Adam?

.....
.....

(b) Give TWO reasons why the Sabbath (Sunday) is important in Christianity.

.....
.....

OR

(a) Give two types of people who should get Zakat.

.....
.....

(b) Give any two reasons why Muslims give Zakat.

.....
.....

55. EITHER

(a) What is the importance of Namugongo in the Christian faith?

.....
.....

(b) What is the name given to the period when Christians fast?

.....
.....

(c) Give any two things Christians observe during the period of fasting.

.....
.....

OR

(a) What is the period within which Muslims fast called?

.....
.....

(b) Give any three things a Muslim should observe during the period of fasting.

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



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SECTIONS

1. North
2. A key helps to know the meaning of symbols and abbreviations on a map.
3. (i) The Indians introduced the first money (rupees) which facilitated trade.
(ii) The Indians constructed the Uganda railway which enhanced movement of traders and goods.
(iii) The Indians set up modern shops that led to development of commercial towns in areas such as Nairobi and Lugazi.
4. The Savannah provides a good mix of grass/pasture and water for animal growth.
5. Both rebellions were against European colonial rule and its associated injustices.
6. It is important for a farmer to know the dry and rainy months of the place where he lives so that he can properly plan when to plant, weed or harvest.
7. Spraying the areas infected with tsetse flies.
8. Tourists can be sure of safe accommodation and other facilities in Uganda.
9. A museum is a country's store of its heritage, historical and contemporary artefacts.
10. Children can be safe and avoid road accidents when taught road safety rules and signs.
11. (i) Karimojongs usually move out to other districts in search for water and pasture for their animals.
(ii) At times Karimojong move out for cattle rustling.
12. The colonial rule in South Africa (apartheid) was so oppressive, discriminative and exploitative for Africans.
13. Kenya and Tanzania are not land locked countries i.e. they possess coastal seaports that facilitate international trade.
14. (i) Brick laying/making for instance in Namanve.
(ii) Human settlement in the wetlands
(iii) Cultivation in wetlands

15. River Nile provides water that generates hydroelectricity power used in most industries in Uganda.
16. One can be directly elected to parliament by citizens.
17. Missionaries came to Uganda to spread Christianity.
18. Missionaries Uganda had achieved her independence and raising the Uganda flag was a sign of freedom.
19. (i) The British introduced cotton growing in Uganda in order to provide raw materials for their home textile industries.
(ii) To make Ugandans be able to pay for their own costs of administration.
20. (i) Commercial banks lend small-scale loans to rural peasants to enable them start up income generating activities like piggery, chicken rearing etc.
(ii) The rural peasants can be able to save their money with commercial banks.
(iii) Commercial banks give financial advice to rural peasants.
21. The parliament is the legislative arm of government (makes laws) whereas the judiciary is the law-enforcing organ that tries and punishes lawbreakers.
22. (i) Fluctuation of copper prices on the world market that makes mining sometimes a very expensive venture.
(ii) There is stiff competition from other copper producers that lowers the price of copper making it hard for the country to fetch significant revenues from copper mining.
(iii) There is shortage of capital to acquire modern mining equipment.
(iv) Zambia is land locked and so faces very high costs in transportation to the sea and overseas.
23. UWESO has provided education and housing accommodation to several orphans in Uganda.
24. Kabaka Mutesa II strongly opposed the creation of the East African confederation an act which undermined British authority over Buganda and East Africa.
25. The IBEAC had run bankrupt and was unable to pay for administrative costs in Uganda.
26. Land fragmentation cannot allow large-scale farming. This keeps people in rural areas in constant poverty
27. The Mau - Mau movement was formed in Kenya to fight for Kenya's independence from the British due to reasons like land grabbing, restricted movements to their native Africans and unemployment among others.
28. (i) Commercial fishing (ii) Lumbering (iii) Tourism
29. Both Mwanga and Kabalega forcefully resisted British rules as allies.
30. The Ministry of Education and Sports is responsible for sports in Uganda.

31. Buganda wanted to remain independent and superior to other regions in Uganda.
32. (i) It is easier to find market for the processed tobacco in Kampala than Arua.
 (ii) Kampala is suitable for processing tobacco due to the fact that electricity is relatively stable as compared to Arua.
33. The Equator
34. Kalangala District
36. River Nile
36. Water flows from a higher altitude to a lower altitude. Since River Nile flows from L. Victoria to L. Kyoga, it means that Lake Victoria is on a higher altitude than R. Nile.
37. **EITHER:** God finished his work of creation on the sixth day and rested on the seventh day, the Sabbath (Sunday). He therefore made it a day of resting for everybody.
OR: Friday is the formal day of worship recommended by Allah through his prophet Mohammad (PBUH) and thus all Muslims unite and seek Allah's blessing and forgiveness.
38. **EITHER:** King Herod had been told that baby Jesus had been born and would replace the king of the Jews.
OR: Prophet Mohammad wanted to escape religious persecutions by pagans in Mecca.
39. **EITHER:** Married Christians should not commit adultery "Thou shall not commit adultery".
OR: The pillar of Ibadat which is similar to that of Imam is "Belief in one God (Allah) or "Belief in the one **(unity) of God (Allah)**
40. **EITHER:** Jesus teaches us to forgive he who does us wrong and pray for them.
OR: A Muslim who repents sincerely to Allah is forgiven and blessed with prosperity on earth and eternal life in paradise.

SECTION B

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 41. Raw materials | Product |
| Tobacco | Cigarettes |
| Limestone | Cement |
| Maize | Posho |
| Trees | Charcoal |
42. (a) Karamoja district
 (b) Nomadic pastoralism
 (c) (i) Lack of enough pastures and water for their animals.
 (ii) Cattle rustling.
43. (a) Southern part of Nigeria has got large oil deposits and wells that fetch a lot of revenue and employ many Niger:
 b) Libya's population is smaller compared to Nigeria.
 c) (i) Nigeria has a wide range of exports from its agriculture such as oil palm.
 (ii) Nigeria's large population provides cheap manpower (labour) to the economy

44. a) i) Floods destroy people's property and food leading them into poverty and famine
 ii) Severe floods lead to loss of people's lives.
 iii) Floods lead to outbreak of water related diseases like cholera.
 b) Fishing
45. (a) (i) Kabale district has a very high population growth rate. This makes the population of Kabale very big.
 b) (i) By terracing the land (ii) By strip cropping
46. a) (i) During state or public holiday celebrations.
 (ii) When opening sessions in parliament.
 b) (i) The court of arms symbolizes a country's belief.
 (ii) The court of arms symbolizes a country's economic activities and attributes.
47. (a)(i) A radio covers a wider area including both the urban and rural areas.
 (ii) Radios are easily accessible. They can be listened to form neighbours and friends etc.
 (iii) A radio is very cheap to buy and maintain by most households.
 (iv) It caters for the illiterate most especially when messages are broadcasted in local languages,
 (v) Radio messages can also help the blind people.
 b) (i) Newspapers are expensive for some people most especially those in rural areas.
 (ii) Newspapers cannot be used for emergent communication since they take long.
 (iii) Newspapers are only restricted to the literate class of people.
 (iv) Newspaper adverts and announcements are also very costly
48. (a) (i) They produce agricultural products especially food that feeds urban people.
 (ii) The people in urban areas sell their products to rural people hence the rural people provide market to urban dwellers.
 (iii) Sometimes people in rural areas provide cheap labour to the urban people as they come to seek for employ
 b) (i) They provide market for rural produce especially agricultural products.
 (ii) Some urban dwellers employ the rural people thus they provide employment opportunities.
 (iii) Some urban dwellers send money back to their relatives in the urban areas.
49. (a) (i) Surplus budget (ii) Deficit budget (iii) Balanced budget.
 (b) (i) A national budget enables a country to identify the sources of income/revenue and expenditure plan.
 (ii) A national budget enables the government to spend the revenue on priority projects and services in order to attain sustainable growth and development.
- 50 (a) Tanganyika (Tanzania) was most affected by the First World War.
 (b) (i) The Africans were disunited.
 (ii) The Africans did not have strong and able leaders.
 (iii) The Europeans (colonialists) were armed and had great skills that the Africans lacked.
 (c) Jomo Kenyatta was one of the leaders of Mau Mau rebellion against the colonialists.

51. (a) (i) Presence of political stability in one area than another.
 (ii) Presence of adequate land for settlement and cultivation.
 (iii) Favourable climate and fertile soils for agriculture and farming.
 (iv) Well developed facilities and services for instance hospitals, schools, roads and market,
 (b) The increasing number of wars increases refugees in Africa,
52. (a) The queen of England heads the Commonwealth.
 (b) The Commonwealth countries are former colonies and protectorates of Britain and
 dominion states,
 (c) (i) They are entitled to foreign aid from Britain,
 (ii) They benefit from diplomatic relations between them.
 (iii) Commonwealth countries enjoy bilateral trade benefits

53. EITHER:

- (a) Confirmation helps to strengthen the faith of a Christian.
 (b) Through the Holy Spirit Christ continues to live among Christians today.
 (c) (i) Repentance and reconciliation.
 (ii) Forgiveness
 (iii) To honour and obey parents

OR:

- (a) (i) Fasting brings Muslims closer to Allah and purifies their hearts.
 (ii) Fasting also protects Muslims from evil and trains the mind to control itself,
 (iii) Through fasting, Muslims get blessings.
 (b) (i) Prayer helps a Muslim to seek for forgiveness and Allah's blessing,
 (ii) Prayer helps a Muslim to ask for what he wants from Allah,
 (iii) Prayer purifies a Muslim's heart,
 (iv) Prayer helps a Muslim to keep physically fit as he performs the different movements.

54. EITHER:

- (a) (i) God created Adam to take control and look after all other creatures. '
 (ii) He also created man so as to worship, glorify and communicate with him.
 (b) (i) Sunday is a day of rest for all Christians.
 (ii) Sabbath is the day of worship for Christians.

OR:

- (a) (i) The needy (ii) Orphans (iii) Widows (iv) The disabled
 (b) (i) Muslims give zakat to strengthen Muslim brotherhood by helping the needy and poor,
 (ii) Zakat is the third pillar of Islam thus Muslims are rewarded by Allah.

55. EITHER:

- (a) Namugongo is the place where the first Ugandan Martyrs demonstrated their faith by dying
 for Christianity (burnt to death on the orders of Kabaka Mwanga
 (b) The lent period
 (c) (i) Christians must be Prayerful and holy.
 (ii) Christians must be morally upright.

OR:

(a) Muslims fast in the month of Ramandhan.

(b) (i) A Muslim' must lead a prayerful life.

(ii) A Muslim must be very kind and generous to the poor.

(iii) A Muslim should be honest and forgive his enemies.