



Dr. Bosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

2002

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. What name is given to this symbol \_\_\_\_\_ in a map?  
.....
2. What is the difference between weather and climate?  
.....  
.....
3. Why were the factories for manufacturing cement built in Tororo and Hima and not somewhere else?  
.....
4. In which way is the Karimojongs' way of living similar to that of the Masai?  
.....
5. Give any one reason why many people have settled on the slopes of mountains in East Africa.  
.....
6. In which compass direction is Kampala from Kitgum?  
.....
8. Give one reason why imported manufactured goods are more expensive than goods produced in Uganda.  
.....
9. What do you call a budget in which the Revenue more than Expenditure?  
.....
10. Give any one reason why Kampala now has more industries than Jinja.  
.....
11. Give one advantage of transporting goods by road.  
.....
12. Give one way in which brick making leads to the destruction of the environment.  
.....
13. How is River Zambezi important to the copper mining industries in Zambia?  
.....
14. Why did the British take long to establish their rule outside Buganda?  
.....
15. Why do we have school rules?  
.....
16. Under what arm of government do you put the ministers?  
.....
17. Give one reason why the white-settlers decided to settle in Kenya.  
.....
18. Why did Lugard bring Sudanese soldiers to Uganda?  
.....

19. Which organization was formed to collect taxes in Uganda?  
 .....
20. Why do farmers on hilly areas terrace their land?  
 .....
21. Give any one reason why poachers hunt elephants.  
 .....
22. Why are there few people living in North-Eastern Kenya?  
 .....
23. Give any one problem that Uganda faces as a land-locked country.  
 .....
24. How did Semei Kakungulu help the British to establish their rule in Eastern Uganda?  
 .....
25. Give an example of a suitable industry to be started in Kalangala district.  
 .....
26. Give one reason why Nigeria is one of the richest countries in Africa.  
 .....
27. Which group of people are under the care of UWESO in Uganda?  
 28. ....  
 .....
27. What is the use of a Post office in a country?  
 .....
29. Give one reason why there are many street children in Uganda.  
 .....
29. Give one reason why Toro kingdom broke away from Bunyoro-Kitara.  
 .....
30. Give any one problem that the government faces while conducting population census.  
 .....
31. Why did the Kikuyu people rebel against the British in Kenya?  
 .....
32. Apart from food crops, give any other important thing Uganda exports to Kenya and Tanzania.  
 .....
33. Give any one way in which UNICEF has contributed to the health of the people of Uganda.  
 .....
34. Which bank in Uganda prints and issues new money?  
 .....
35. If you were to choose where to place a rain gauge in your School Weather Station, where would you place it?  
 .....

36. Why did the Nilotics start mixed farming when they came to East Africa?

.....

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

37. **EITHER:** Why was Adam sent out of the Garden of Eden?

.....

**OR:** How did Mohammed's marriage to Khadija help him?

.....

38. **EITHER:** What lesson do Christians learn from the actions of Abraham?

.....

**OR:** What lessons do Moslems learn from the actions of Ibrahim?

.....

39. **EITHER:** How does Jesus Christ continue being with us today?

.....

**OR:** What is the greatest value of zakat to a person who gives it?

.....

39. **EITHER:** How is death useful to a good Christian?

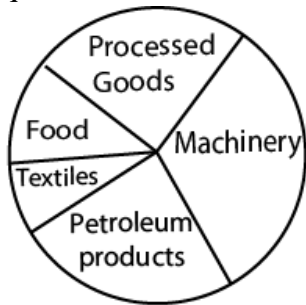
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**OR:** In which way is death useful for a good Moslem?

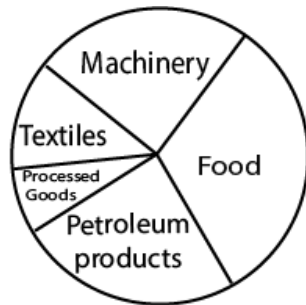
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**SECTION B**

41. The pie-chart below shows the imports of Uganda and Rwanda. Use them to answer the questions that follow.



UGANDA'S BUDGET



RWANDA'S BUDGET

(a) What is least imported by Uganda?

.....

(b) Why do you think Uganda imports less of the item you have named in (a) above?

.....

(c) What is the greatest import of Rwanda?

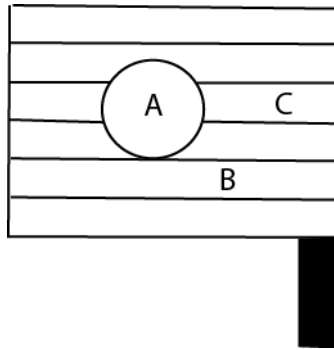
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(c) What can Rwanda do to reduce the importation of the item you have named in (c) above?

42. (a) Give any two reasons why the importance of cocoa in Ghana has declined.

(b) Give any two cash crops in Uganda whose importance has declined because of the same reasons you have given in (a) above.

43. The diagram below represents the national flag of Uganda. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the colour of the part marked C.

(b) Name the bird which should be in the pan marked A.

(c) What does the bird found in A represent?

(d) What does the colour of the part marked B represent?

44. (a) Give any three reasons why most people in Libya live in the northern part of the country.

(b) Describe the general climate of Libya.

45. State how a high population in a country will affect each of the following:

a) Wetlands

.....  
b) Payment of taxes

.....  
c) Market for goods

.....  
d) Labour needed to produce goods

.....  
46. (a) Suggest any two ways in which the government can encourage internal trade in Uganda.  
.....

.....  
(b) Give any two ways in which people benefit by trading with each other in Uganda.  
.....

.....  
47. (a) Give any two disadvantages of air transport.  
.....

.....  
(b) Give any one reason why:

(i) People travel by air  
.....

(ii) Some goods are transported by air  
.....

48. (a) What is natural vegetation?  
.....

.....  
(b) Suggest any three ways in which the destruction of natural vegetation affects the environment.  
.....

.....  
49. (a) State any two goods which were brought by Arabs to East Africa.  
.....

.....  
(b) Suggest any two things which the Arabs wanted in East Africa.  
.....

50 (a) Give any two aims of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U).

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

(b) Give any two problems that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) faces as it tries to achieve its aims.

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

51. (a) Give any one reason why Europe colonized East Africa.

.....  
.....

(b) How was Uganda's struggle for independence different from that of Kenya?

.....  
.....

(c) State any one economic change brought by colonialists in East Africa?

.....  
.....

(d) Why were political parties formed in East Africa during the colonial period?

.....  
.....

52. (a) Give any four reasons why the Chwezi empire collapsed.

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

*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**

(a) In which way is the work of the prophets similar to that of angels?

.....  
.....

(b) Give the difference between the work of angels and that of prophets.

.....  
.....

(c) Why is angel Gabriel important in the Christian faith?

.....

(d) Give the importance of prophet Isaiah in the Christian faith.

.....  
**OR:** (a) Give any two reasons why a Muslim should perform Hijja.

.....  
(b) Give two ways in which the Islamic faith has influenced the way of life of the people in Uganda.

.....  
54. **EITHER:** (a) How do people become members of God's family?

.....  
(b) Why do Christians repent?

.....  
(c) What did Jesus come to do on earth?

.....  
(d) Why did Jesus perform miracles?

.....  
**OR;** (a) Give any two duties of the angels of Allah.

.....  
(b) Give two ways in which a Muslim promotes and shows friendship and brotherhood to others.

.....  
55. **EITHER:**

(a) Who led Israelites out of Egypt?

.....  
(b) How did Israelites cross the Red Sea?

.....  
(c) Give two reasons why Israelites left Egypt.

.....  
**OR:**

(a) Give any two ways in which Umra is different from Hidja.



.....  
.....  
(b) Suggest two reasons why Mecca is important in the Islamic faith.  
.....  
.....  
.....

**End**



Dr. Bbosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

**2002 ANSWERS**



**SECTION A**

1. The symbol is called a scale.
2. Weather is the daily condition of the atmosphere of a place whereas climate is the average weather condition of it measured after a very long period of time.
3. Because the raw material for cement (limestone) is mined from Tororo and Hima. Since it is expensive to transport limestone, it is cheaper to build the industries in Tororo and Hima and not anywhere else.
4. They both move from place to place looking for water and pasture for their animals.
5. The slopes of mountains in East Africa have very fertile soils that are good for agriculture.
6. Kampala is south of Kitgum.
7. Imported manufactured goods involve a lot of transportation cost and import taxes which make them expensive as opposed to goods produced in Uganda.
8. Surplus budgets
9. Kampala has a large market for the products produced which is not the case with Jinja.
10. With road transport, people can easily access markets at a relatively low cost and enables door to door delivery of goods.
11. (i) Most wetlands are destroyed as clay is dug for brick making.  
(ii) The burning of bricks can pollute the environment.  
(iii) Brick making can also lead to deforestation if trees used to burn the bricks are cut and not replaced.

12. (i) River Zambezi generates hydroelectric power that is used in copper mines in Zambia.  
(ii) The river's navigable waterways provide cheap water transport for copper ore to smelting areas.
13. The areas outside Buganda were decentralized thus it was not easy to administer those people indirectly.
14. (i) School rules guide students/pupils to achieve the schools social and academic goals.  
(ii) School rules train pupils to obey rules and regulations elsewhere in the society
15. Executive arm of government.
16. The Kenya highlands had a suitable climate for settlement, agriculture and animal husbandry.
17. Lugard brought Sudanese soldiers to Uganda because he did not have enough soldiers to fight the Mwanga – Kabalega rebellion.
18. The Uganda Revenue Authority
19. Terracing of hilly areas controls soil erosion.
20. Poachers hunt elephants to get elephant tusks that provide ivory for selling.
21. (i) There are political instabilities in North eastern Kenya caused by Somalis and cattle rustlers.  
(ii) North Eastern Kenya is also a semi desert which makes life difficult.
22. (i) Uganda faces a problem of paying heavy taxes for using neighbours sea ports.  
(ii) There is delay of goods on the way to Uganda.  
(iii) Sometimes there is political instability in neighbouring countries, which deters transport.  
(iv) Sometimes goods get spoilt or lost on the way.
23. Semei Kakungulu became a British sub imperialist who conquered and established British rule in eastern Uganda
24. Fish processing industry.
25. Nigeria is the largest petroleum producer in Africa, which makes the country very rich.
26. The orphans
27. (i) Post office receives and delivers letters, telegrams, money orders and parcels,  
(ii) Provides post office savings bank services.  
(iii) Provides revenue to the government and employment to people.
28. (i) The high levels of unemployment have made many parents to abandon their children forcing many to go to streets.  
(ii) HIV has left many student orphan
29. The death of strong leaders paved way for weak leaders to break away.
30. Some people are unwilling to give rightful information regarding themselves and their families.
31. The Kikuyu were discriminated by the minority whites and Indians with regard to jobs.
32. Uganda exports hydroelectricity power to Kenya and Tanzania.
33. (i) UNICEF provides emergency food, medicine, clothes etc. to needy people.  
(ii) UNICEF has also facilitates immunization activities for children and provided financial assistance in various  
(iii) Provided safe drinking water through digging boreholes and protecting wells.

34. The bank of Uganda prints and issues currency (money).
35. I would place the rain gauge on a flat open ground which is away from buildings, trees, rocks and mountains so that rain drops are free to enter the funnel from any direction.
36. (i) The tsetse flies attacked their cattle and thus could not allow them to continue with pastoralism.  
 (ii) The Nilotics learnt farming from the neighbouring Bantu.  
 (iii) The place had reliable rainfall.  
 (iv) The place had fertile soils that could facilitate agriculture.
37. **EITHER:** Adam had disobeyed God by eating the forbidden fruit.  
**OR:**  
 (i) After prophet Muhammad married Khadijah a very rich widow, she assisted him by using her money to look after the earliest converts to Islam.  
 (ii) She also influenced the rich merchants/traders to convert to Islam.
38. **EITHER:** Christians learn to obey and put trust in God.  
**OR:** Muslims learn to be obedient to Allah.
39. **EITHER:** Jesus continues to be with us today through the presence and works of the Holy Spirit.  
**OR:** That person is greatly rewarded by Allah as he fulfils the third pillar of Islam.
40. **EITHER:** Death gives a chance to a good Christian to die and later on resurrect which makes him live a happy and everlasting life.  
**OR:** A good Muslim will enter paradise after he has died.

### SECTION B

41. (a) Food is the least imported by Uganda.  
 (b) Uganda is an agricultural economy so it has food in plenty.  
 (c) The greatest import of Rwanda is food.  
 (d) Rwanda should heavily invest in the agricultural sector to increase food production.
42. (a) (i) Competition from other cocoa producing countries has reduced its demand and lowered the price of cocoa.  
 (ii) The raise of other industries and factories, which create employment, further reduces cocoa's importance in Ghana.  
 (b) (i) Coffee                      (ii) Cotton
43. (a) Red  
 (b) The crested crane  
 (c) It represents the graceful nature and gentle character of Ugandans.  
 (d) Yellow symbolizes the bright sunny and favorable climatic condition in Uganda.
44. (a) (i) Most of the oil fields of Libya are located to its north and not the south hence people get employed in the industry.  
 (ii) seaport provide employment.  
 (iii) favorable Mediterranean climate

- (b) Most parts of Libya have an arid, desert climate year-round. Along the coast, however, there are areas with a Mediterranean climate characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, wetter winters.
45. (a) High population leads to encroachment on wetlands for settlement, agriculture and industries for example Bwaise in Kampala, river Manafwa and Nabuni in Mbale.
- (b) A high population greatly contributes to increase in the payment of taxes thus increase in revenue for the government.
- (c) A high population increases the market for goods in the country as demand increases.
- (d) A high population increases the labour needed to produce goods as most of the people seek for employment.
46. (a) (i) By developing roads that increase access to rural areas.  
(ii) Ensuring peace in all areas of the country for a conducive trade ground.  
(iii) Improvement and setting up markets in rural areas.  
(iv) Encouraging private investment through offering loans to young businesses.
- (b) (i) People get market for their goods thus they fetch income through trade.  
(ii) Through trading with each other, some people get employed,  
(iii) It enables people to get from others what they cannot produce.  
(iv) It promotes peace and love amongst the citizens
47. (i) Air transport is very expensive.  
(ii) Air transport accidents are the most dangerous. All goods and life are lost in case of an accident.  
(iii) Air transport is not very convenient. It cannot support door to door delivery of goods
- b. (i) Air transport is the fastest means of transport.  
(ii) Air transport is suitable for perishable goods since it is the fastest so goods don't perish on the way.
48. (a) Natural vegetation is the plant cover existing in a given area due to the area's climate, altitude or latitude and it excludes crops and trees grown by man.
- b. (i) Kills plants and animals which live in swamps as their habitat.  
(ii) Causes reduction in the rainfall received in an area and eventually desertification.  
(iii) Increases floods in areas like swamp.  
(iv) It can also lead to soil erosion as forest cover is removed.  
(v) Brings about change in the climate, which eventually leads to global warming.
49. (a) (i) Guns            (ii) Cloth    (iii) Beads (iv) Glass        (v) Spices    (iv) Mirrors  
(b) (i) Slaves        (ii) Ivory    (iii) Copper    (iv) Rhinoceros horns
50. (a) i) To unite all independent countries of Africa into one big nation.  
(ii) To assist all countries still under colonial dominance to get independence.  
(iii) To prevent further colonization of Africa.  
(iv) To promote friendly relations with other countries and international bodies  
(v) To promote regional economic integration  
(vi) To bring about cooperation of multi-racial peoples of Africa.

- (b) (i) OAU lacks enough money to fund its activities and programmes.
  - (ii) OAU lacks a standing army to keep peace in conflicting regions
  - (iii) Colonial powers still exercise a lot of influence in Africa
51. (a) (i) Europeans wanted cheap and alternative raw materials for their industries.
  - (ii) Some Europeans (Christian missionaries) wanted to spread Christianity.
  - (iii) Europeans were searching for markets for their surplus goods from Europe.
  - (iv) They colonized East Africa so as to invest their surplus capital.
  - (v) Some humanitarian Europeans wanted to stop slave trade.
  - (vi) Europeans wanted to show their superiority to other countries.

(b) Uganda's struggle for independence was quite diplomatic and peaceful unlike Kenya whose struggle for independence was full of military opposition.

(c) Colonialists introduced cash crops like cotton in East Africa.

(d) Political parties were formed to agitate for independence from colonial masters.

52. (a) (i) The invasion of the Chwezi by the Luo Babito brought the empire to the end.
  - (ii) The kingdom became too big to be ruled by one person.
  - (iii) Civil strife and internal rebellions also weakened the Chwezi Empire and thus led to its collapse.
  - (iv) Many epidemics and misfortunes destroyed the strength and livelihood of the Chwezi empire leading to its collapse.

53. **EITHER:**

  - (a) Both prophets and Angels reveal God's plans to man as commanded.
  - (b) Angels are God's messengers to man whereas prophets act as God's spokesmen, prophesying what is bound to happen.
  - (c) Angel Gabriel is the messenger who announced the Birth of Jesus.
  - (d) Prophet Isaiah foretold the coming of the Lord's servant who was called Jesus and preached about hope for the future for all the faithful.

**OR:**

  - (a) To fulfill the fifth pillar of Islamic practice (*Ibadat*) and thus get blessings.
  - (b) Hijja promotes Islamic faith and brotherhood.
  - (c) (i) Islamic faith has contributed to moral up-righteousness among the Ugandans,
  - (ii) It has promoted unity and brotherhood among the Muslims in Uganda.

54. **EITHER:**

  - (a) By being baptized and following God's commandments.
  - (b) Christians repent so as to be forgiven and restore their relationship with God.
  - (c) (i) Jesus came to save sinners on earth by dying on the cross on their behalf.
  - (ii) Jesus came to teach people what God expected of them.
  - (d) Jesus performed miracles so as to demonstrate God's power and love for his people by healing, saving and releasing them from demonic infestation.

**OR:**

  - (a) (i) Angels act as Allah's messengers to man.

- (ii) Angels act as Allah's executors of judgment upon the wicked unrepentant.
- (b) (i) By offering zakat to the needy and the poor.
- (ii) By uniting with other fellow Muslims on holy days and festivals.
- (iii) By praying for other Muslims.

55. **EITHER:**

- (a) Moses led Israelites out of Egypt.
- (b) On God's instructions, Moses lifted his stick over the Red sea which miraculously divided into two and the Israelites walked through the sea on a dry ground between
- (c) (i) They had been commanded by God to leave Egypt.
- (ii) They wanted to be free from persecution and slavery.

**OR:**

- (a)(i) Hijja is a pillar of Islam whereas Umra may be taken on a voluntary basis.
- (ii) Umra is done in a different month from that of Hijja (twelfth month) of the Islamic calendar
- (b)(i) Pilgrimages are made to Mecca to promote Muslim unity and brotherhood,
- (ii) Mecca is the centre of Islamic faith because it is the place where the holy Quran was revealed to prophet Muhammad (PBUH).