UCE MARKING GUIDE

273/1 GEOGRAPHY 2020

1. D	16. A
2. C	17. B
3. A	18. D
4. C	19. C
5. A	20. A
6. B	21. B
7. A	22. A
8. C	23. B
9. B	24. C
10. D	25. D
11. B	26. B
12. C	27. B
13. C	28. A
14. D	29. C
15. B	30. A

Compiled by John Baptist (JB) @ 0752942544, 0782520242

1. COMPULSORY MAP WORK QUESTION (20MARKS)

(a) (i) The feature at grid reference 281676 is a Borehole **(01mk)**

(ii) The grid reference at secondary trigonometrical station at Atar is 264726

(01mk)

(b)(i) The bearing of Pacego road junction at Grid reference 287757 from Packwach Road junction at Grid reference 325724 is 311°.

(Accept range 309° - 313°) **(02mks)**

✓ *Double tick at the end*

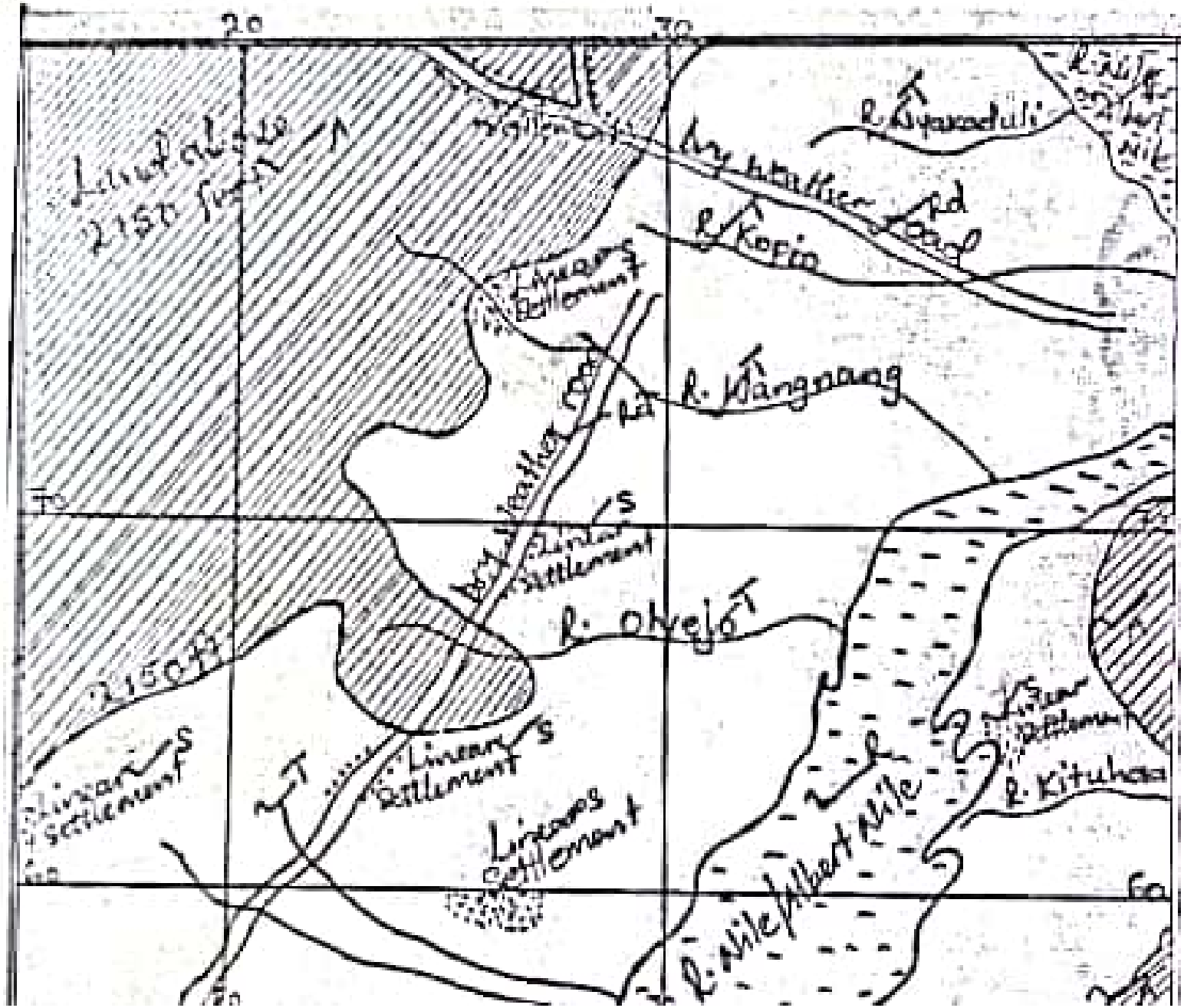
(ii) The distance of Gulu-Nebbi road shown on the map is 16.1 km.

(Accept the range 15.6km - 16.6km)

✓ *A candidate who states clearly in correct units gets 02 marks.*
✓ *A candidate with correct answer but hasn't put units gets 01 mark*
✓ *Tick on the answer*

(02mks)

(c) A SKETCH MAP OF PARWACK SHOWING LAND ABOVE 2150 FEET A
LEVEL, R. NILE, TWO TRIBUTARIES OF R. NILE, A DRY WEATHER RO
AREA WITH LINEAR SETTLEMENTS.



(d) (i) The relationship between relief and settlements in the area shown on map extract;

- ✓ Settlements in low lying areas in the west of R. Nile along pakwach-panyimur road.
- ✓ Settlements are on gentle slopes along pakwach-Rhino camp road.
- ✓ Settlements on spurs, for instance between Albert Nile and R. Kopio in the North East, along the Pakwach-Rhino camp road.
- ✓ Settlement on watershed/divide along Pakwach-Nebbi road.
- ✓ Broad valleys encourage settlement eg pakwach migrant labour camp.
- ✓ Settlement on flat areas eg Pakwach trading centre and panyigoro in the south.
- ✓ Settlement on flat topped hill north of paroketto, at marama.
- ✓ Broad valleys discourage settlement because of seasonal flooding eg North East of Paroketto, south East of Albert Nile.
- ✓ The top and slopes of the ridges north of marama forest encourage settlement.

NB.

- ✓ *Relationship should have example from the map extract.*
- ✓ *Where there is no example from the map, one mark is awarded for the relationship.*
- ✓ *In case of example only, no mark is awarded eg there is settlement. (00mks)*
- ✓ *Relationship (RE) = 02 mks max, Example (Ex) = 02mks max* ***Total = 04mks***

(ii) Economic activities carried out include;

- ❖ Fishing due to presence of Albert Nile and transport routes leading to the water body, settlement along the river.
- ❖ Cotton growing/crop cultivation due to cotton store at Pakwach North of panyimur and south.
- ❖ Livestock rearing due to boreholes north of paroketto, scrubs vegetation in the south west.
- ❖ Local crafts industry due to papyrus swamps in the south of panyigoro, North East of paroketto.
- ❖ Trading due to towns and trading centres eg Pakwach town, roads such as Gulu-Nebbi road, Pakwach-Rhino camp road, cotton stores panyimur road.
- ❖ Transport due to roads such as Gulu-Nebbi road, Pakwach-Rhino camp road; Albert Nile for water transport.
- ❖ Tourism due to lodge at Kateer, Rest House in Pakwach town, Albert Nile, forest north of marama.
- ❖ Forestry due to forest north of marama.
- ❖ Wild conservation due to a forest north of of marama or west of Pakwach.
- ❖ Charcoal burning and fire wood collection due to a forest north of marama, west of Pakwach.
- ❖ Hunting and gathering due to a forest north of marama.

Total = 04mks

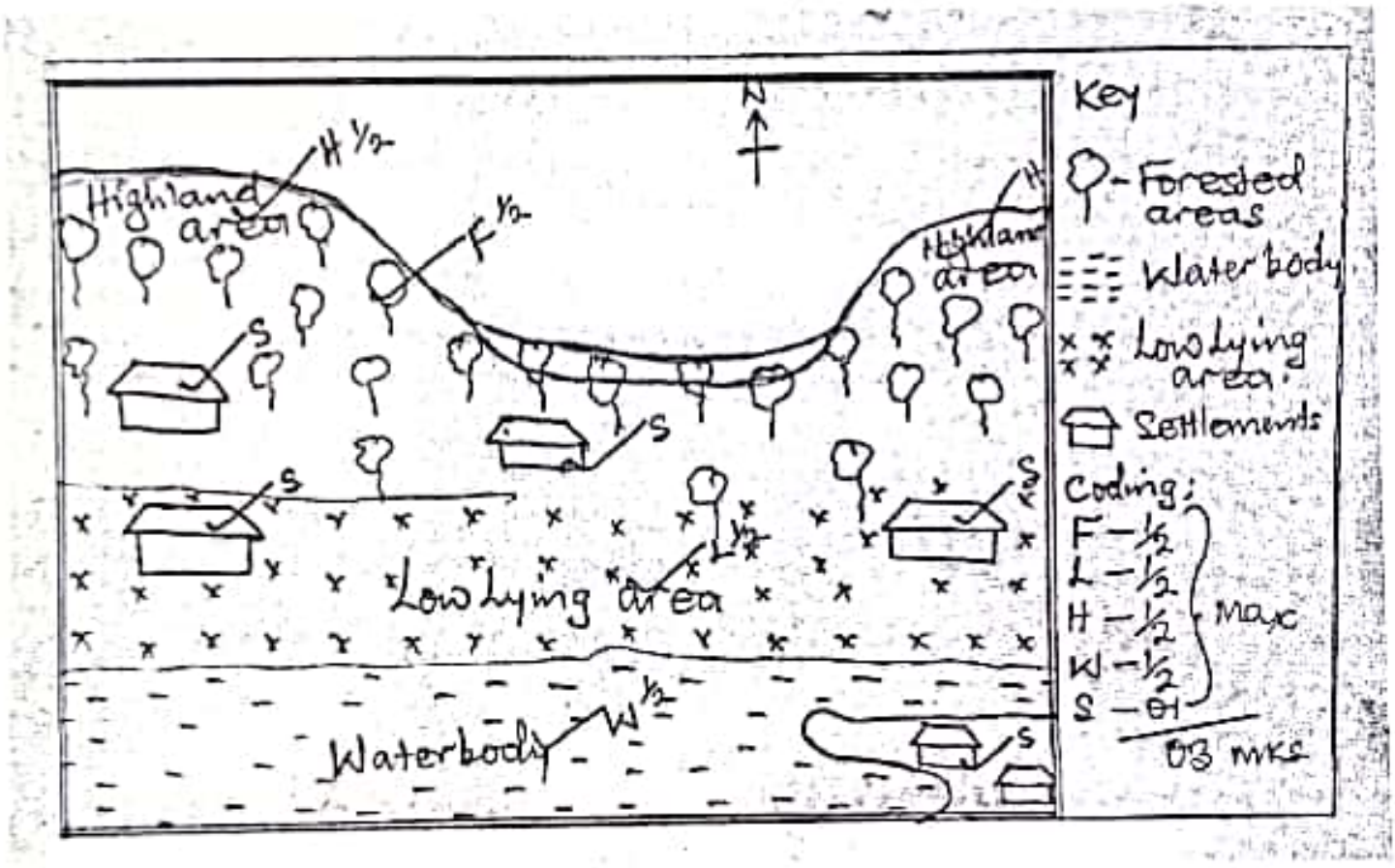
2. COMPULSORY PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTION. (15MARKS)

(a) Economic activities;

- ✓ Forestry/tree planting/Agro forestry
- ✓ fishing
- ✓ cattle rearing/livestock
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Crop farming/cultivation
- ✓ Trade/commerce
- ✓ Brick making
- ✓ Transport
- ✓ Wildlife conservation **03mks**

=

(b) A LANDSCAPE SKETCH OF THE AREA IN THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING WATER BODY, SETTLEMENTS, LOW LYING, HIGHLAND AND FORESTED AREAS.



NB:

Code on the landscape sketch

- ✓ *Low lying area (L) = Highland (H) Forested area (F) Water body (w) =, Settlement (s) = 01.* ***Total = 03marks***

(c) Influence of relief on land use in the;

(i) fore ground of the photograph.

- Low lying/flat land encourage settlement due to easy construction of houses.
- Low lying area enable cattle rearing due to easy movement of animals; presence of drinking water.
- Lake basin/river basin/depression occupied by water/lake/river allow fishing activities; breeding of fish.
- Low lying area encourage construction of transport routes facilitate easy construction of transport routes.
- Lowland area promotes tourism due to presence of water body and headland.
- Flat areas encourage crop cultivation because it's easy to plough, fertile soils; deep soils; well drained.
- Headland promotes settlement because its easy to construct houses; raised above water body.
- Lowlands are used for sand/clay extraction because of deposition by water body.

(ii) background of the photograph.

- Highland areas encourage forestry/tree planting due to steep slopes; thin soils; unable to support crop cultivation.
- Highland areas promote tourism; wildlife conservation due to presence of a forest.
- Gentle slopes promote settlement due to easy construction of houses.
- Gentle slopes promote crop cultivation due to easy cultivation; fertile soils.
- Gentle slopes promote livestock rearing due to easy construction of paddocks; movement of animals.

NB. *Award: Relationship (RE)= 02mks, Explanation (ex) = 02mks* **Total = 04mks**

(d) The photograph could have been taken from;

<u>Either</u> **highland areas of;**

- Kigezi
- Kabale
- Bundibugyo
- Kenya highlands
- Rubirizi
- Mbale/Elgon area (Manafa, Bududa,Siroko,Bulambuli, Namisidwa,Kapchorwa, Kween)
- Usambara.

<u>Or</u> **lowlands areas of;**

- L. Kwania
- L. Bisina
- L. Victoria
- River valleys of Nile, Kafu, Katonga. etc **Total = 01mk**

3. COMPULSORY FIELD WORK QUESTION (15MARKS)

(a) (i) The topic should clearly spell out **WHAT** and **WHERE** the study was conducted.

It should be specific and Geographical. **01mk**

(ii) Objectives should be;

- ✓ Closely related to the topic.
- ✓ Achievable/time frame.
- ✓ Specific and
- ✓ Measurable.
- ✓ stated using action verbs such as To find out, To identify, To discover

Do not award if the candidate uses terms like; To know, To understand, To appreciate **02mks**

(b) The preparations before field work included;

- ✓ Prior teaching of fieldwork.
- ✓ Selection of the topic of study.
- ✓ Selection of the area/study venue.
- ✓ Carrying out of a pilot study (pre-visit)
- ✓ Selection of fieldwork objectives.
- ✓ Selection of fieldwork research techniques.
- ✓ Briefing on do's and don'ts before departures.
- ✓ Review of related information.
- ✓ Selection of fieldwork tools such as pens, pencils
- ✓ Formation of task groups.
- ✓ Transport arrangements.
- ✓ Feeding arrangements.

NB: *Order of presentation doesn't matter.*

Each should be clarified not merely listed. **Any 3x1 = 03mks**

(c) **How did the study help you understand the geography of the area?**

(i) Accept Physical to physical relationships such as;

- Relief and Vegetation
- Relief and soils
- Relief and drainage

(ii) Physical to human relationship

- Relief and agriculture
- Relief and settlement
- Drainage and settlement

(iii) Human to Human relationship

- Settlement and agriculture
- Settlement and communication
- Agriculture and forestry.

NB. Accept;

- *Answers/responses to object.*
- *Other geographical findings other than relationships.*

Code;
Identification (Id) = 03mks
Relationship (Re) = 03mks ***Total = 06mks***

(e) Follow up activities include;

- Compiling the report on findings
- Perfecting sketches (sketch maps, cross section panorama)
- Discussion of findings with class.
- Data analysis and presentation.
- Making conclusions about finding
- Sharing/comparing findings with classmates and community.
- Making corrections/editing findings.
- Presentation of findings by task group representatives.
- Making recommendations.
- Arrangement of data inform of notes.
- Evaluation and testing of fieldwork.

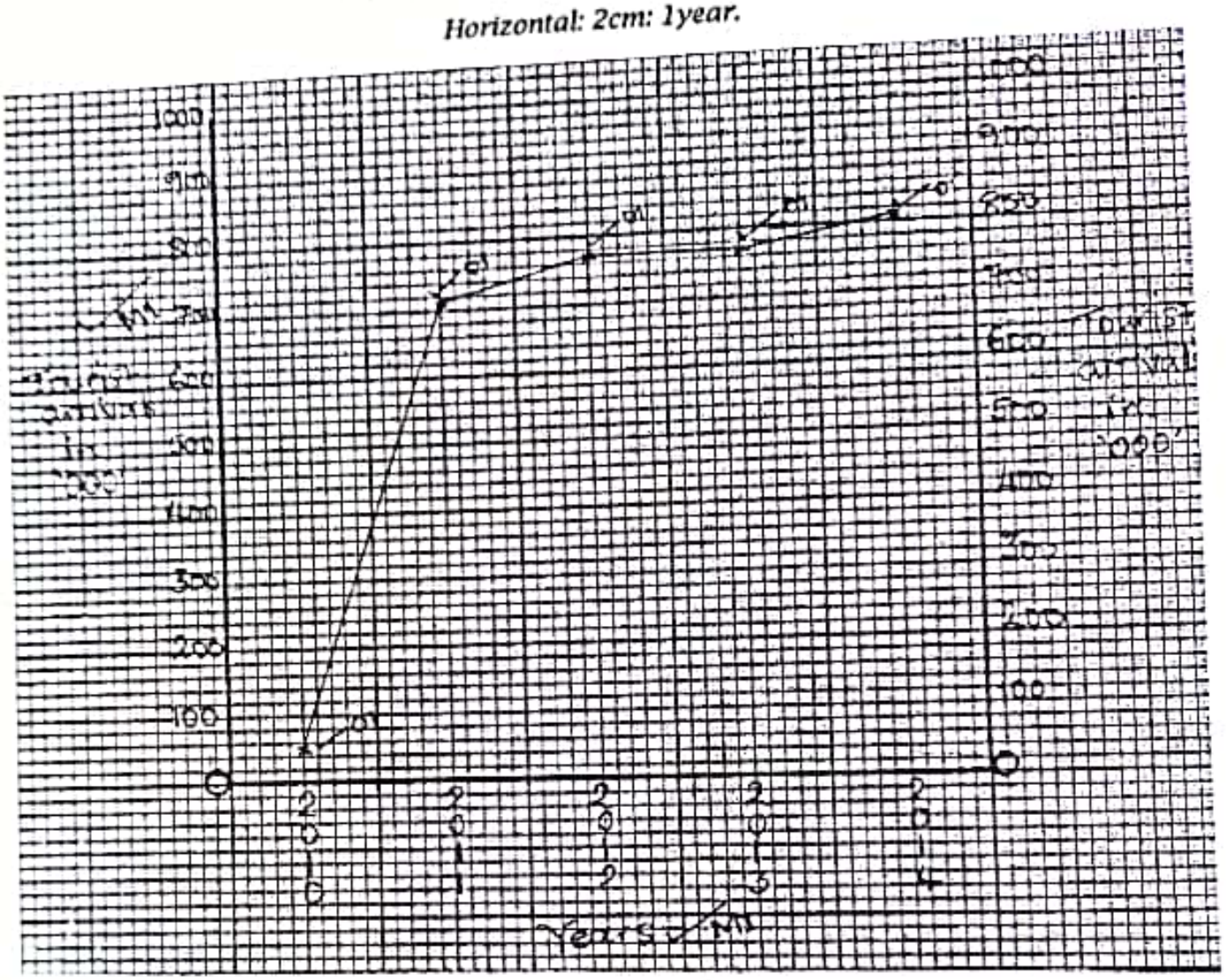
NB: A candidate should bring out what he/she did than mere listing activity.

Any 3x1= 03mks

4 (a) A LINE GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TOURIST ARRIVALS IN UGANDA FROM EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES (REGIONAL PARTNER STATES) BETWEEN 2010-2014

Scales: vertical: 1cm: 100 tourist arrivals

Horizontal: 2cm: 1year.



NB;

- ✓ *Consider consistency of the plotting on the vertical scale.*
- ✓ *Vertical scale should start from zero and be consistent.*
- ✓ *Accuracy = 05mks*
- ✓ *MI (title, vertical scale, horizontal scale) = 01mk.*

(b) (i) Percentage change = $\frac{\text{New - old}}{\text{Old}} \times 100$

$= \frac{807,000 - 550,000}{550,000} \times 100$

$= \underline{46.7\% \text{ or } 47\%}$

NB: Method =01 mk, Answer = 01 mk. ***Total = 02mks***

(ii) Trend of

- ✓ Between 2010 and 2011, the number of tourist arrivals increased from 550,000 to 713,000.
- ✓ Between 2010 and 2011, there was an increase in the number of tourist by 163,000.
- ✓ Between 2011 and 2012, there was an increase/rise in the number of tourist arrivals from 713,000 to 770,000.
- ✓ Between 2011 and 2012, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 57,000.
- ✓ Between 2012 and 2013, the number of tourist arrivals remained constant at 770,000.
- ✓ Between 2013 and 2014, there was an increase in the number of tourist arrival from 770,000 to 807,000.
- ✓ Between 2013 and 2014, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 37,000.
- ✓ Between 2010 and 2014, there was an increase in the number of tourist arrivals from 550,000 to 807,000.
- ✓ Between 2010 and 2014, there was an increase in the number of tourist arrivals by 257,000.
- ✓ Between 2010 and 2014, there was an increase in the number of tourist arrivals by 46.7% or 47%

NB. *Award of marks should be guided by increase or constant.*

Values may be used to determine increase or constant.

Increase = 01 mk max, Constant = 01 mk max. Total = 02 mks

(c)(i) Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo

(ii) Factors favouring regional tourism in East Africa include;

- Variation in tourist attraction in E. A attracts tourists from one country to another.
- Presence of efficient means of transport that ease movement/ connecting tourist sites.
- Improved political stability/security favouring movement of tourists.
- Presence of regional cooperation between East African countries that encourage movement from state to another.
- Availability of adequate capital to develop tourist attractions.
- Hospitality among the East African people which attracts tourists.
- The use of common languages such as Kiswahili and English for easy communication.
- Increased advertisement/expos that encourage tourist from pattern states to tourist sites.
- Easy access to foreign exchange across border to be used by tourists.
- Availability of affordable/subsidized tour and travel expenses which attract tourists.
- Availability of skilled labour force in the management of tourist facilities which attract tourists.
- The seasonal migration of wild animals and birds from one country to another attracts tourists who follow them up.
- The annual gorilla naming in Rwanda which attracts tourists.
- Presence of supportive gov't policies which promote wildlife conservation among the East African countries.
- Flexible travel restrictions through visa free access which encourages easy movement.
- Common cross border tariffs for East African residents to promote regional tourism for easy border crossing.
- Increased research in the tourist industry, wildlife management which increases the knowledge about birds, animals, insects, insect population and their migration and their characteristics leading to effective advertisement.
- Availability of modern technology in booking accommodation, flights and communication for easy tracking of wild animals.

NB. *Identification (id) =03mks, Explanation (ex) = 03mks.* ***Total = 06mks***

(d) Any two problems faced by the tourist industry include;

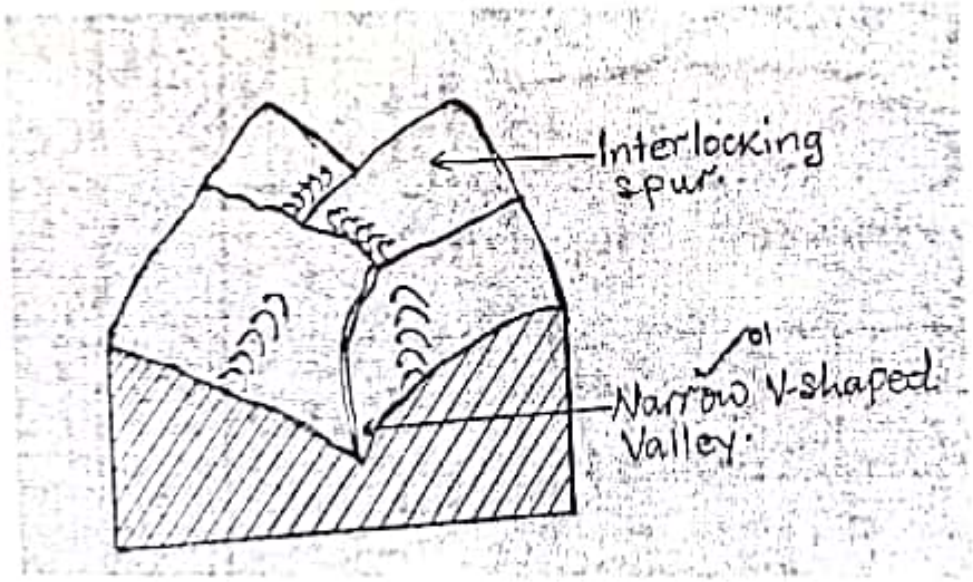
- Similar tourist attractions among the E. African countries.
- Remoteness of the tourist attraction
- Encroachment on wild life resources by human beings.
- Poaching leading to loss of wild life.
- Prolonged drought causing water and pasture shortage leading to death of animals.
- Overstocking in the game parks and game reserves causing shortage of pasture and water.
- Political instability/insecurity which scares the tourists.
- Animal diseases which kill and reduce animal numbers.
- Human diseases like covid-19 which limit travels.

- Wild fires in the parks which destroy pasture and kill animals.
- Limited skilled labour which discourages tourists.
- Hostility among some communities which scare tourists.
- Limited capital to invest in the tourist industry.
- Inadequate transport facilities in some areas with tourist attractions.
- Limited tourist attractions in East Africa.

5(a) Distinguish between a youth stage and an old stage of a river valley.

A youthful stage of a river valley is when;

- A river flows through a deep narrow valley which is V-shaped found near the source of the river.
- It flows very fast due to steep gradient.
- It in the highland or upper course of a river.
- The main work of the river is vertical erosion and transportation.
- The river flows following line of weakness along which it twists to form interlocking spurs.
- The river has low volume of water due to few tributaries.
- There is little or no deposition due to high velocity.
- Features of the youthful stage are gorges, interlocking spurs, waterfalls, plunge pool, pot holes, canyons, rapids and cataracts.



NB: Accept both long profile and cross profile diagrams

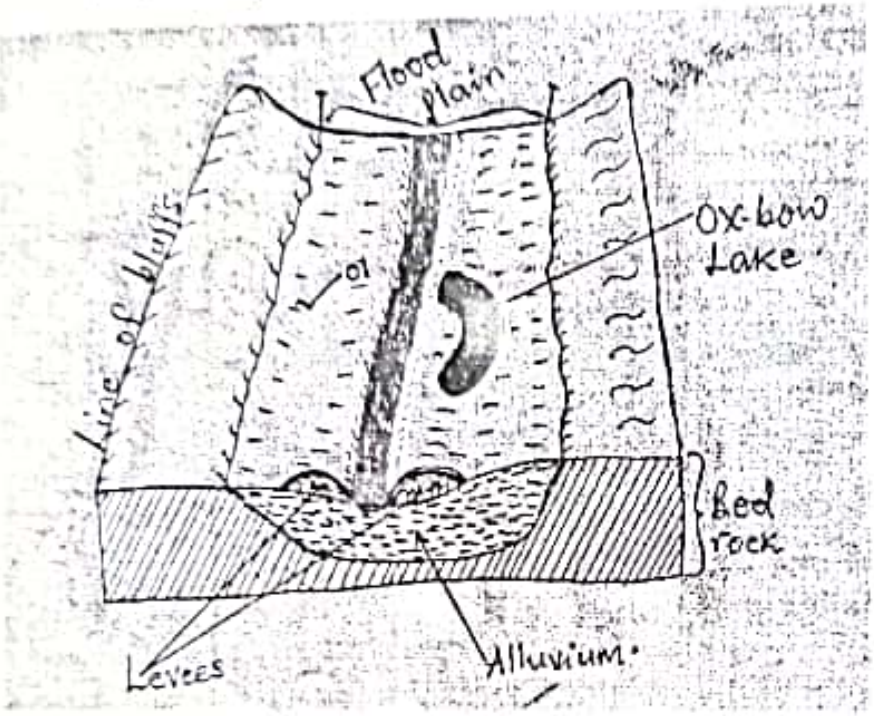
Well labeled Illustration/diagram = 01mk, Feature = 01mk

In case a candidate gives other characteristics other than feature, award = 02 mks max

Total = 04mks

An old stage of a river valley is when;

- A river flows slowly and sluggishly through an area of very low gradient.
- The river widens the valley through lateral erosion to form an open U-shaped valley profile.
- The flood plain is formed as a result of deposition of alluvium on the river bed.
- There is high volume of water due to many tributaries.
- There is very wide valley with a flat floor.
- The features formed include levees, ox- bow lakes, meanders, bluffs, alluvial deposits, deltas and estuaries, braided river channels
- An old stage is in the lowland/lower course of a river profile.



NB: Well labeled Illustration/diagram = 01mk, Feature = 01mk

In case a candidate gives other characteristics other than feature, award additional = 02 mks

Total = 04mks

(b) EITHER **youthful stage**

- ✓ Presence of steep gradient/slope for fast flow of the river.
- ✓ Presence of a high relief or mountain is responsible for formation of steep gradient.
- ✓ Presence of heavy rainfall and glaciers responsible for the source of the river.
- ✓ Existence of few tributaries that produce low volume of water.
- ✓ Presence of rocks of different resistance leading to formation of waterfall/rapids/cataracts.
- ✓ Presence of hard rocks on the valley side limit lateral erosion hence the valley is narrow leading to a gorge being formed.
- ✓ Soft rocks on the river bed promote vertical erosion.
- ✓ Fast flowing water causes vertical erosion

Identification (id) = 03mks, Explanation (ex) = 03mks ***Total = 06mks***

OR Old stage

- ✓ Existence of very gentle gradient which reduces speed of water leading to deposition of sediments.
- ✓ Presence of large volume of sediments leading to formation of flood plain, levees.
- ✓ Repeated flooding leads to repeated accumulation of alluvium/sediments/silt forming the levee.
- ✓ Deposition of silt/sediments within the river channels lead to channel being divided into two processes known as braidation.
- ✓ Presence of lateral erosion being dominant leading to the widening of the valley.

Identification (id) = 03mks, Explanation (ex) = 03mks Total = 06mks

(c) Ways in which East African countries benefit from the presence of rivers;

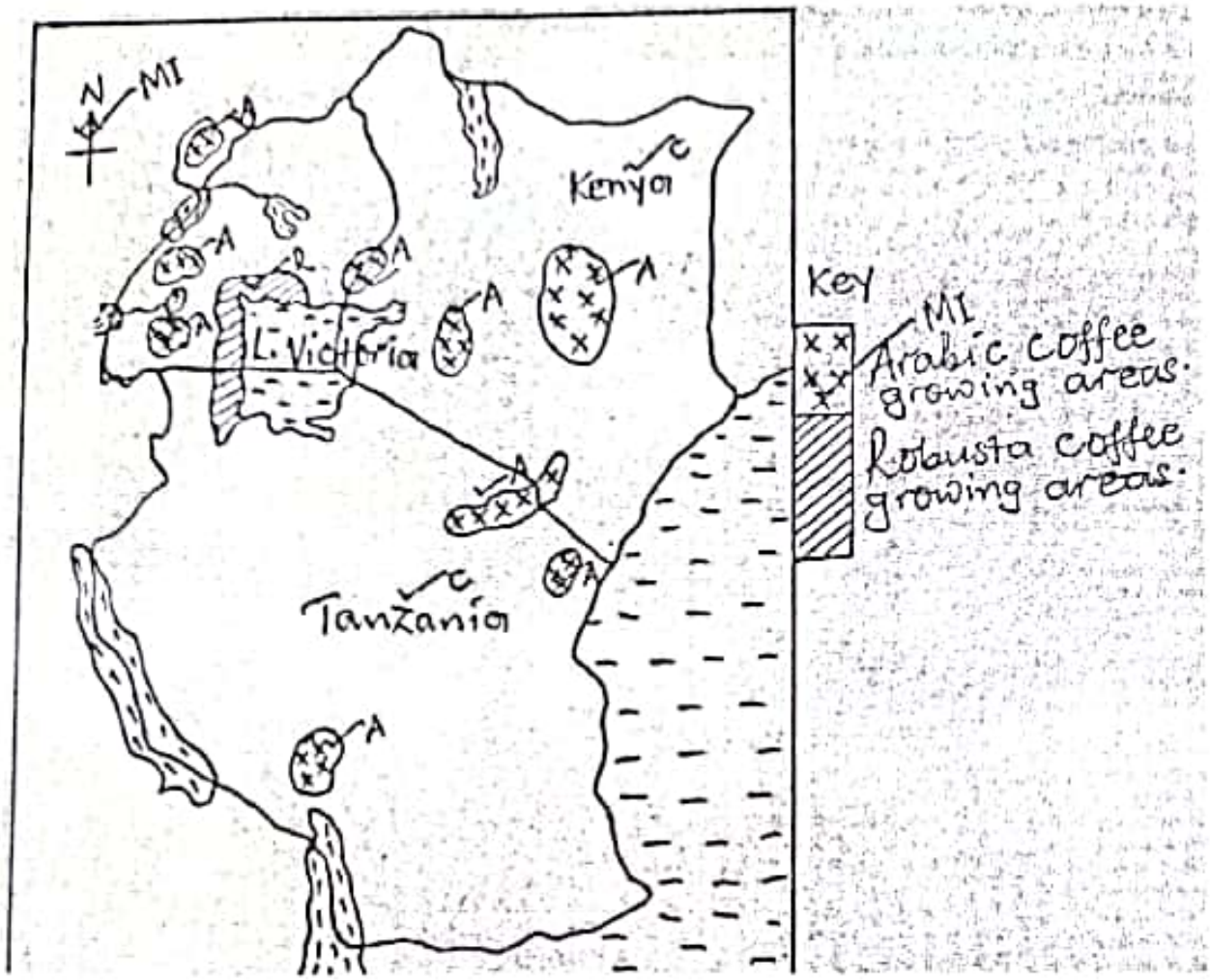
- ✓ Generation of HEP for domestic; industrial use
- ✓ Supply water for irrigation eg mobuku irrigation scheme.
- ✓ Provide water for domestic; industrial use.
- ✓ Used for transport/navigation
- ✓ Used for fishing and fish is a source of protein/food.
- ✓ Used for recreational purposes.
- ✓ Habitat for aquatic animals.
- ✓ Cultural rituals/traditional/religious practices.
- ✓ Sand is extracted for construction purposes.
- ✓ Mining of minerals like gold from river bed.
- ✓ Used as border demarcation such as Rivers Kagera, Ruvuma, Lwakhaka, Malaba
- ✓ Modifies micro climate.
- ✓ Fertile alluvial soils on the flood plains thus promote agriculture eg Kilombero
- ✓ Tourist attraction
- ✓ Used for local craft industry eg clay for pottery and brick making; papyrus for mat making.

Any 3x1=03mks

(d) Ways in which the East African countries can increase the use of water resources;

- ✓ Tap un used sites for water falls for HEP production.
- ✓ More tourism sites should be put in place by providing more infrastructure and recreation sites eg white water rafting, sport fishing.
- ✓ Protect water catchment areas so that the rivers can have large volume of water eg forests and swamps.
- ✓ Construction of more fish ponds to increase volume of fish catch.
- ✓ Swamp reclamation eg rice growing.
- ✓ Construction of rain harvesting tanks for water storage.
- ✓ Construction of more boreholes, valley dams, waterholes ets *Any 3x1=03mks*

6. (a) A SKETCHMAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING COUNTRIES KENYA AND TANZANIA, ARABICA AND ROBUSTA COFFEE GROWING AREAS AND LAKE VICTORIA



NB; *(a) (ii) and (iii) are independent of (i)*

*Areas of Arabica coffee growing in **Kenya** include; Muranga, Ruiru, Embu, Maragua, Thinka, Kiambu, Aberdare ranges, Mt. Kenya, Nyeri,Kisii, Machakos etc*

Tanzania; Mt. Kilimanjaro, Meru, near Moshi and Arusha, Usambara, Southern highlands, Bukoba.

Uganda; Mt. Elgon, Kasese, Bundibugyo, Bushenyi, Rubirizi

Rubosta coffee: along the shores of lake victoria.

(b) Conditions favouring coffee growing;

NB;

- *A candidate has to select either a Rubosta or Arabica coffee coffee growing area;*
- *Explaination may either be a cause or effect.*

ARABIC COFFEE GROWING AREAS.

Physical conditions;

- ✓ Heavy rainfall over 1500mm per annum well distributed throughout the year for coffee growing.
- ✓ High altitude of 1500-2300metres above sea level to avoid frost by temperature inversion.
- ✓ Warm to hot temperatures above 19°c-23°c for ripening and drying.
- ✓ Fertile, deep, well drained soils mainly volcanic for growing coffee.
- ✓ High humidity over70% for maturing and rainfall formation.
- ✓ Extensive land for large scale coffee growing.
- ✓ Gentle/undulating relief for easy cultivation.

Human conditions;

- ✓ Cheap, abundant, skilled labour for harvesting/weeding the plantation.
- ✓ Adequate capital to invest in the production ie for paying labour, buying pesticides; offering extension services.
- ✓ Ready market to sell the coffee.
- ✓ Reliable transport routes to transport coffee to market centres.
- ✓ Improved varieties of coffee e early maturing varieties.
- ✓ Improved methods of production for quality such as use of fertilizers, mulching, bending of young plants to yield more branches leading to increased production.
- ✓ Supportive government policy to provide seedlings to farmers.

RUBOSTA COFFEE GROWING AREAS.

Physical conditions;

- ✓ Fertile, deep, well drained alluvial soils for growing coffee.
- ✓ Altitude of 1000-1500metre above sea level for easy cultivation.
- ✓ Heavy rainfall above 1000mm per annum well distributed throughout the which enables proper growth of coffee.
- ✓ Hot temperatures of above 200c for ripening.
- ✓ High humidity to support growth of coffee.
- ✓ Extensive land to grow coffee.
- ✓ Undulating slopes/low relief for easy cultivation etc.

Human conditions;

- ✓ Cheap, abundant, skilled labour for harvesting/weeding the plantation.
- ✓ Adequate capital to invest in the production ie for paying labour, buying pesticides; offering extension services.
- ✓ Ready market to sell the coffee.
- ✓ Reliable transport routes to transport coffee to market centres.
- ✓ Improved varieties of coffee e early maturing varieties.
- ✓ Improved methods of production for quality such as use of fertilizers, mulching, bending of young plants to yield more branches leading to increased production.
- ✓ Supportive government policy to provide seedlings to farmers.

NB: The tick should be on the;

- *Condition described (id) = 03mks*
- *Simple explanation (ex) = 03mks.*

Total = 06mks

(c) Problems facing coffee production in East Africa;

- ❖ Pests that destroy coffee leading to reduction in the quality and quantity.
- ❖ Diseases such as coffee berry, coffee wilt leading to poor harvest.
- ❖ Soil exhaustion due to monoculture leading to low output.
- ❖ Competition with other producing countries such as Brazil leading to low prices.
- ❖ Price fluctuation leading to losses hence low incomes demoralizing farmers.
- ❖ Natural hazards such as prolonged drought; hailstorm leading to poor yields.
- ❖ Competition for the market with other beverages such as cocoa, Tea, Vanilla leading to low demand for coffee.
- ❖ Poor handling of harvests leading to post harvest losses and rotting of coffee demoralize farmers.
- ❖ Shortage of labour because it's labour intensive especially during harvesting leading to losses.
- ❖ Undeveloped transport routes especially during the rainy season leading to delays in the distribution to markets.

NB: The tick should be on the; Condition described (id) = 02mks, Simple explanation (ex) = 02mks.

Total = 04mks

(d) Steps being taken by any <u>one</u> country in E.A to improve coffee production;
A candidate should select a country and give steps

- ❖ Introduction of new coffee varieties resistant to pests and diseases; fast maturing such as clonal coffee in Uganda.
- ❖ Value addition by processing coffee into finished products such as Elgonia, masaba and individual coffee processing.
- ❖ On sight processing of coffee by individual farmers to improve quality.
- ❖ Liberalization of coffee markets to provide ready market to farmers such as Kyagulanyi in Uganda.
- ❖ Soliciting for bigger quotas on the world market to increase on the sales.

- Control of diseases through spraying, burning coffee branches affected by the wilt.
- Regulations to control harvesting and drying of coffee by farmers.
- Organizations like NAADS, UCDA to monitor growth, processing/marketing.
- Supervision/licensing nursery bed owners.
- Attraction of foreign investors to invest in coffee farm in Mubende.
- Provision of farm inputs such as fertilizers, seedlings.
- Provision of extension services by the government through personnel for technical skills. Provision of soft loans through micro-financial institutions; Sacco's etc.

Any 3x1 = 03mks

7 (a

(i) Highly populated areas;

A – Kenya Highlands (towns of Nairobi, Kikuyu, Embu, Thinka, Ruiru, Maraga Machakos) 01mk

B – Northern shores of Lake Victoria and districts of Jinja, Iganga, Buikwe, Kayunga, Mukono, Wakiso, Kampala, Masaka, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, Rakai 01mk

(ii) Sparsely populated areas

C- Miombo woodland/Taboraland (01mk)

D- North Eastern Kenya/ Turkanaland,Karamoja, Eastern Kenya,Nyika plateau, North western Kenya, Marsabit, Wajir, Lodwar, North Eastern Uganda (01mk

(iii) Mountains;

1 = Rwenzori (01mk)

2= Kilimanjaro (01mk)

(b) Factors responsible for;

(i) High population density in

A – Kenya highlands ;

- ✓ Heavy rainfall, reliable rainfall which favour crop growing; well distributed rainfall of above 1500mm.
- ✓ Fertile; volcanic; well drained; deep soils which support crop growing attracting many people.
- ✓ Cool temperatures favouring settlement/agriculture.

- ✓ Reliable water supply from rivers for various uses like domestic, industrial, agricultural, HEP generation supporting many people.
- ✓ Well- developed social services like schools, hospitals which attract a dense settlement.
- ✓ Well -developed transport network which eases mobility, movement of goods and services.
- ✓ Industrial development which attract many people for employment opportunities.
- ✓ Improved security encourages settlement, investment and development.
- ✓ Gently sloping relief which makes easy construction of roads and settlement; farming.
- ✓ The historical factors such as the white settlers who established farms and cottage industries that attracted many people for jobs.
- ✓ Development of urban centres like Nairobi with better social services which attracted many people.
- ✓ Improved technology that enabled terracing of the steep slopes to provide land for settlement etc
- ✓ Factors of high population growth rates like high birth rates, high fertility rates, early marriages, early pregnancies, polygamy which result in natural increase.

OR

B - Northern shores of Lake Victoria

- ✓ Heavy, reliable, well distributed rainfall of over 1500mm which support crop growing attracting many people.
- ✓ Warm to hot temperatures which support crop growing encourage settlement/agriculture.
- ✓ Constant water supply from Lake Victoria and rivers for domestic and industrial, use attract settlement.
- ✓ Well- developed infrastructure in form of schools, hospitals that attract social services to many people.
- ✓ Well -developed transport system which increases accessibility such as roads, water and air.
- ✓ Industrial development that provide job opportunities to people in areas such as Jinja, Kampala etc.
- ✓ Reliable/Improved security which attracts settlement and investment in agriculture, industry and trade
- ✓ Gently sloping/flat land relief enabling easy construction of roads, settlement industries etc.
- ✓ The historical factors such as the well- established chiefdoms and kingdoms that attracted many people to settle near/around the palaces.
- ✓ Development of urban centres that extended services to the people like
- ✓ Factors of high population growth rates like high birth rates, high fertility rates, early marriages, early pregnancies, polygamy which result in natural increase.

Identification (id) = 02mks mx

Explanation (ex) = 02mks mx. ***Total =04mks***

b (ii) Sparse population in;

EITHER

C - Miombo woodlands/Taboraland

- Un reliable rainfall which discourage settlement/discourage crop growing.
- Tsetse flies which discourage settlement.
- Remoteness/under developed transport/ inaccessibility of the area which discourages settlement.
- Infertile /leached soils which discourage crop growing/discourage settlement.
- Historical factor of slave trade whereby many people were carried away by slave raiders leading to depopulation.
- Under developed social services which discourage settlement.
- Shortage of surface water which discourage settlement.
- Government policy of gazetting dry areas for national parks, game reserves discourage settlement.
- Dry conditions in the rift valley corridor discourage settlement.

Identification (id) = 02mks
Explanation (ex) = 02mks mx. ***Total =04mks***

OR

D - North Eastern Kenya/ Turkanaland, Karamoja (NE Ug)

- Little/un reliable rainfall which discourage settlement.
- Remoteness due to poorly developed transport which discourages settlement.
- Insecurity such as cattle rustling which discourage settlement.
- Infertile /leached soils which discourage crop growing/discourage settlement.
- Historical factor of slave trade whereby many people were carried away by slave raiders leading to depopulation.
- Shortage of surface water due to absence of water bodies discourages settlement.
- Shortage of grass for their animals forces people to move away hence low population.
- Government policy of gazetting dry areas for national parks, game reserves such as Kidepo, Sibiloi, Marsabit discourage settlement.
- Pests and diseases which scare away people etc.

Identification (id) = 02mks
Explanation (ex) = 02mks mx. ***Total =04mks***

(c) Effects of high population density on the environment in any one country of E.A

- ✓ Land degradation due to poor cultivation and devegetation.
- ✓ Accelerated soil erosion/desertification/landslides/mass wasting hence promoting drought and loss of surface water.
- ✓ Terracing of land to increase land for settlement and cultivation which changes the nature of the land.
- ✓ Lowering of the water table hence promoting drought and loss of surface water.
- ✓ Reduction in rainfall due to deforestation.
- ✓ Destruction of forests swamps for settlement, infrastructural development and industrialization.
- ✓ Loss of habitat for wildlife leading to their death/migration.
- ✓ Pollution of land, air and water due to industrialization and domestic wastes.
- ✓ Easy spread of diseases due to congestion.
- ✓ Global warming due to deforestation.

NB:

- *Show a cause/effect.*
- *Meaningful sentences.*

Any 3x1 =03 mks

(d) Measures that should be taken to reduce the effects in (c) above;

- ✓ Promotion of rural/urban to rural centres for resettlement; to reduce pressure on cultivated land.
- ✓ Industrialization to take people off the land to reduce on land fragmentation.
- ✓ Strong policies to guard/protect areas to avoid interference/encroachment on game reserves, forest reserve on Mt. Elgon.
- ✓ Promotion of terracing to increase land for agriculture and increase land productivity, contour ploughing to reduce soil erosion.
- ✓ Afforestation and re-afforestation be done to restore the destroyed forests.
- ✓ Recycling of wastes to control land and water pollution.
- ✓ Develop alternative sources of energy such as HEP, Biogas to save forests.
- ✓ Encouraging population control measures/family planning to reduce population explosion.
- ✓ Sensitization of the masses about the dangers of a high population and sustainable use of the environment/natural resources.
- ✓ Construction of bore holes, waterholes, dams to provide water.
- ✓ Fumigation, spraying should be done to control the spread of pests and diseases.
- ✓ Establishment of health centers to control human diseases.

Any 3x1 = 03mks

END

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