UCE MARKING GUIDE

273/1 GEOGRAPHY 2019

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

1. COMPULSORY MAP WORK QUESTION (20MARKS)

3

(a) (i) The grid reference of the church at Makukulu is 492699

1 8 (01mk)

(ii) Man - made feature at grid reference 573630 is a Reservoir/ water Reservoir

(01mk)

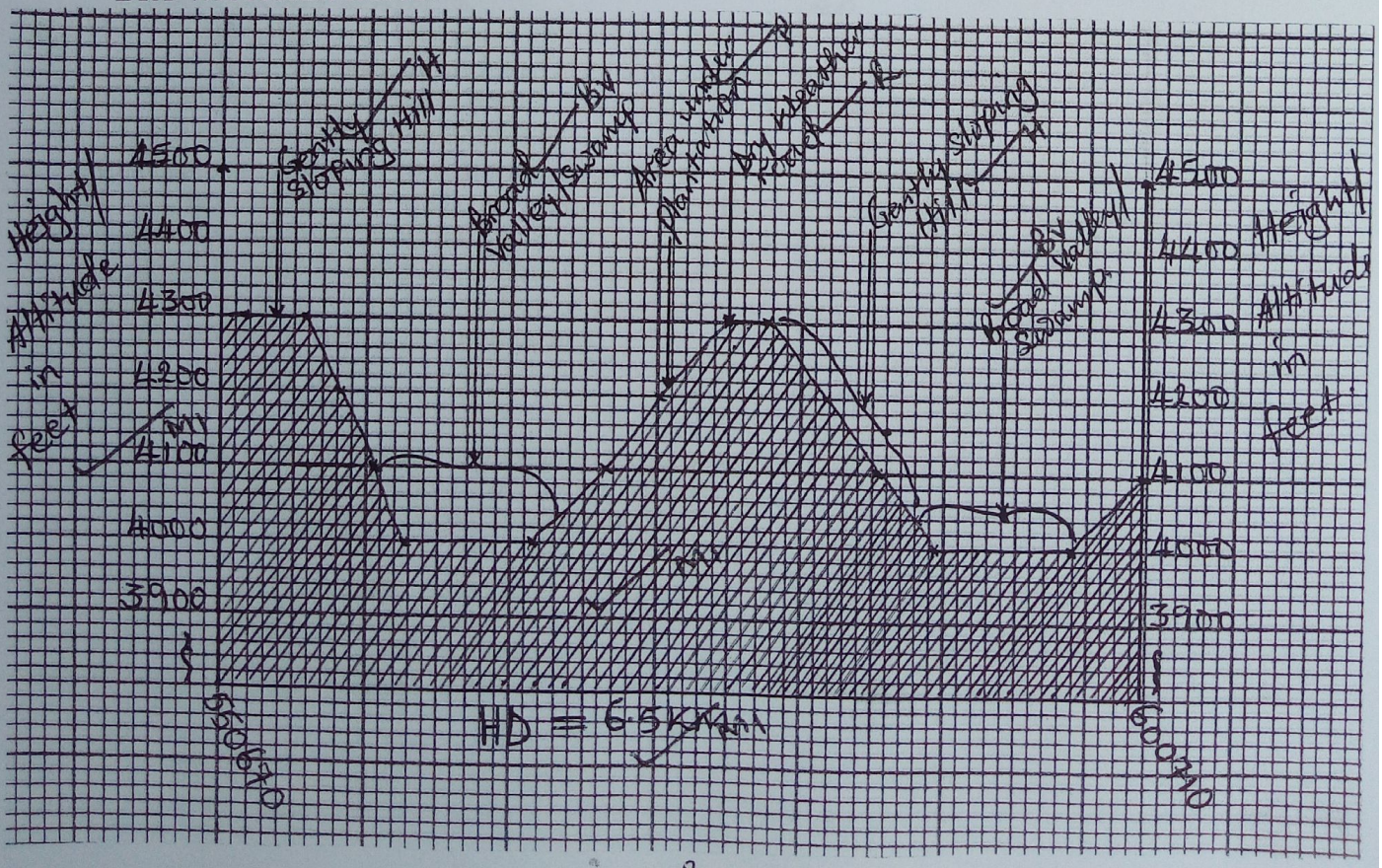
(b)(i) The direction of flow of Nabajuzi- Nakayiba swamp is from south to North.

- ✓ *Double tick at the end*
- ✓ *Do not award/accept answers such as Northwards, to the north or from the South.*

(ii) The distance of the all-weather road from Masaka (GR 587631) to Mbirizi and Mbarara is 13kms (Accept the range 12.8kms - 13.2kms)

- ✓ *The answer should be in kms. However, award for correct distance even if the units are not stated.*
- ✓ *Double tick on the answer*
- ✓ *Accept kms in relation to distance but not area.*

(c) A CROSS SECTION OF MASAkA BETWEEN GRID REFERENCES 550670 TO 600710 SHOWING GENTLY SLOPING HILL, BROAD VALLEY/SWAMP, PLANTATION AND DRY WEATHER ROAD.



NB. *MI (Correct Title, shading, Correct Horizontal Distance, Vertical scale) =02mks*

Broad valley/swamp (Bv) =01, Gently sloping Hill (H) = 01

Plantation (P) = 01, Dry weather road (R) = 01 Total = 06 mks

Consider relative positions of each feature.

(d) (i) Plantation crops grown in the area shown on the map are;

- ✓ Coffee
- ✓ Sugarcane

(ii) Reasons with evidence why the area is suited for plantation farming include;

- ❖ Large/extensive land in Bukoto, Kingo, Butego, Kabwami etc where the plantations have been established.
- ❖ The gently sloping relief has allowed the use of machinery to cultivate large pieces of land eg in Butego, Bukoto, Kingo and Kabwami.
- ❖ The well drained areas support crop cultivation in Butego, Kingo,Bukoto, Lwamachu where slopes are gentle.
- ❖ Existence of thick forests which provide shelter to the crops against strong winds such as Butego.
- ❖ Reliable rainfall for proper growth of the crop such as Nabajuzi permanent swamp, forested areas at Kinvunikide.
- ❖ Fertile soils for growth of crops evidenced by well drained areas in Butego, Kyanja, Kingo, forests and plantations.
- ❖ Availability of permanent swamp which provide water for cultivation such as Kisansala, lwakadu and Nabajuzi, Kamugumbwa.
- ❖ Availability of labour for cultivating the crops due to dense settlements in the area nearest to the plantations in Bukoto, Kingo, Butego,
- ❖ Availability of ready market for the products evidenced by the existence of masaka town and the hinterland which is densely populated.
- ❖ Presence of factories to process the crops such as sugar factory at Bukoto, coffee factory at Kyanja.
- ❖ The availability of transport to ease the movement of crops to the markets such as Mbirizi- Masaka bound surface road, Kyanja- Bukoto dry weather road.
- ❖ Availability of capital invested in agriculture evidenced by the presence of farms and factories at Kamenyamigo.
- ❖ Presence of power to run machines in the processing factories due to power transmission lines at Nkoni along Marara-Masaka road, Nyendo- Masaka road.
- ❖ The availability of agricultural services for improved crop cultivation due to agricultural department farm at Kamenyamigo.
- ❖ Supportive government policy of promoting agriculture due to agricultural department farm at Kamenyamigo

NB.

- ✓ *Where the candidate only explains a factor without evidence = 01 mark.*
- ✓ *Evidence alone without explanation = 00mks*
- ✓ *Explanation (Ex= 03 mks, Evidence (Ev) = 03mks*

Total = 06mks

2. COMPULSORY PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTION. (15MARKS)

(a) Tourist attractions found in;

(i) Foreground

- ✓ wild animals/ Zebras/ fauna/animals/herbivous/wildlife
- ✓ Trees/flora/grass/shrub
- ✓ Gentle slope/flat land 01mk

(ii) Middle ground

- ✓ trees/flora/shrubs/grass/scrub/thicket/woodland 01mk

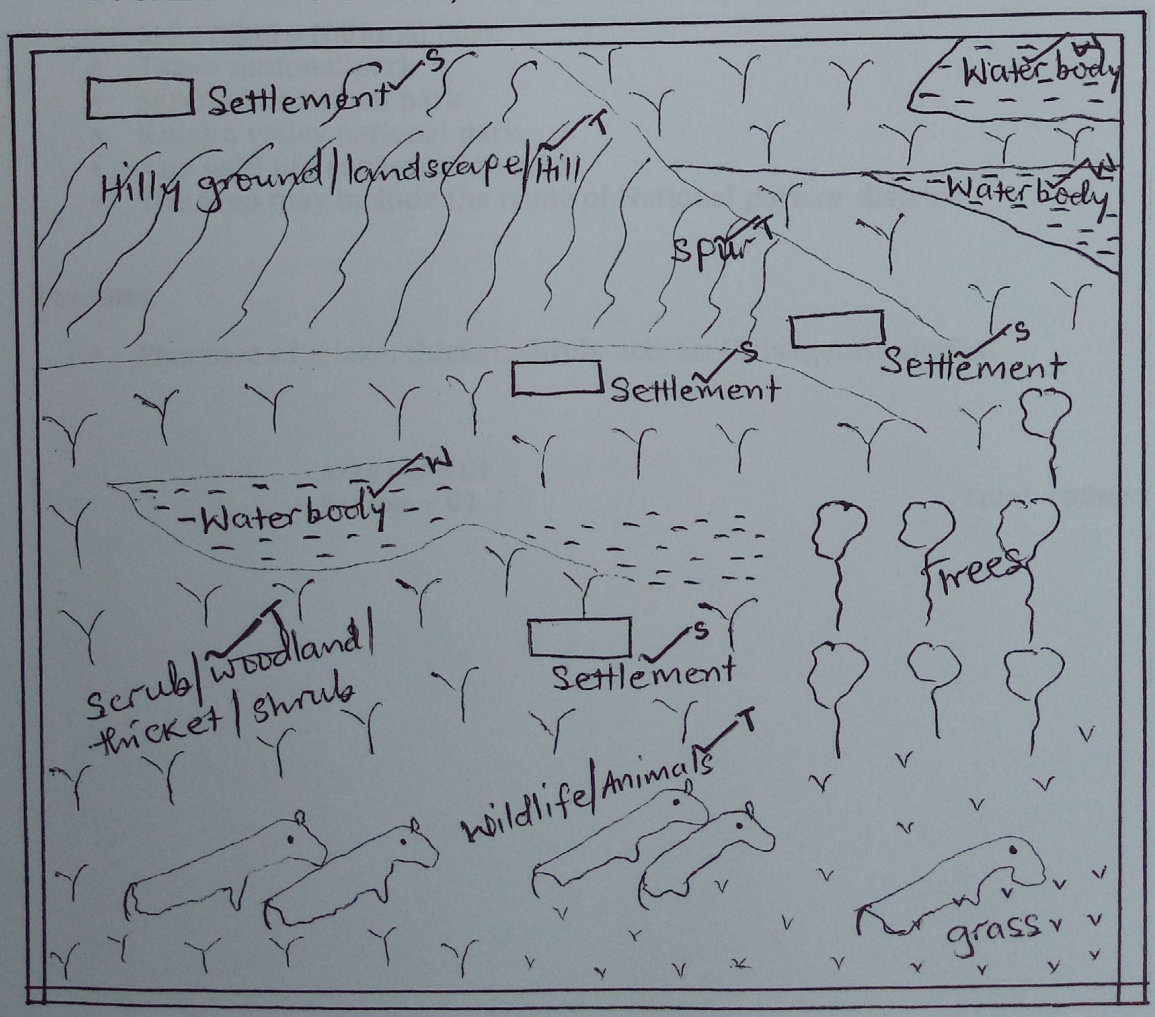
(iii) Back ground

- ✓ Landscape/hilly ground/spurs/lowland/beautiful scenery
- ✓ Forest/trees/short

(b) Characteristics of the tourist attraction found in the middle ground

- ➢ Scattered trees
- ➢ Trees with many branches/woody
- ➢ Short/medium trees
- ➢ Variety of tree species
- ➢ Umbrella shaped trees
- ➢ Shrubs/short bushes/thickets
- ➢ Trees have small leaves
- ➢ Short grass
- ➢ Twisted stems/branches of the trees

(c) A LANDSCAPE SKETCH OF THE AREA IN THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, WATER BODY AND SETTLEMENTS.



NB:

- ✓ *Code on the landscape sketch*
- ✓ *Tourist attraction (T) =01, Water body (w) = 01, Settlement (s) = 03.* ***Total = 03marks***

(d)(i) Factors favoring the development of tourism in the area shown on the photo;

- Presence of a variety of tourist attractions such as wildlife (fauna/animals; flora/vegetation), landscape/beautiful scenery that the tourists come to see.
- Large, flat expanse of land for easy/free movement of animals.
- Suitable vegetation (grass/shrubs) which are eaten by the animals
- Availability of reliable water supply (lake) for the wildlife
- Adequate shelter for the animals provided by the trees, thickets, grass from the sun/rain and carnivals.
- Conducive accommodation/ adequate shelter for lodging of visitors/tourists.
- Easy accessibility evidenced by the settlements, tourism site
- Adequate capital for constructing the structures in the tourist site.
- Availability of skilled labour such as tourist guides
- Supportive government policy of promoting tourist activities.
- Adequate security that promotes investments like the tourist site.

NB. *Award;*

- ✓ *Identification (id)= 02mks, Explanation/example (ex) = 02mks* *Total = 04mks*

(ii) Areas where the photograph could have been taken in East Africa include;

- Lake Mburo National park
- Tsavo national park
- Serengeti national park
- Kidepo valley national park
- Any wild life conservation area
- The area may include the name of National park or district.

Reasons;

- Presence of a lake; thicket; shrub; zebras; Hills (gentle slopes)

Area (A) = 01
Reason = 01

Total = 02mks

3. COMPULSORY FIELD WORK QUESTION (15MARKS)

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

- It should be specific and Geographical.

(ii) Objectives should be;

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

NB: Do not award if the candidate uses terms like; To know, To understand, To appreciate.

(b) The sketch map drawn should have;

- ✓ title
- ✓ key
- ✓ outline/frame
- ✓ compass direction

(i) Physical features include;

(a)**Relief;** Hills, ridges, spurs, gently/undulating land, valleys, flat lands, steep slopes, Beaches, headlands, stacks, bays, islands, escarpments, rock outcrops.

(b) **Vegetation;** forests/trees, grass, woodlands, swamps.

(c) **Drainage;** lakes, rivers, streams, swamps, waterfalls.

(d) **Soils;** Clay soil, sandy, laterite, loam, alluvial

(ii) Human activities should include;

- Communication routes/transport routes, telecommunication masts.
- Fish ponds, Planted forests
- Conservation areas like game parks and game reserves
- Recreation centres
- Settlement like trading centres, factories, residential areas
- Stone quarrying/mining areas
- Brick making etc

NB.

- *The candidate must specify type of physical feature and Human activity.*
- *Do not award marks to the candidate who simply labels physical features as relief, vegetation, drainage etc*

Physical feature (p) = 02mks, Human activities (H) =03mks MI = 01mk ***Total = 06mks***

(c) **Relationship between physical feature and Human activities should clearly be brought out. That is;**

- The influence of relief on settlement; communication, agriculture, forestry, wildlife conservation etc
- The influence of vegetation on settlement, communication, agriculture, forestry, wildlife conservation.
- The influence of drainage on settlement, communication, forestry wildlife conservation
- The influence of soil on settlement, communication, agriculture, forestry, wildlife conservation, recreation etc

NB;

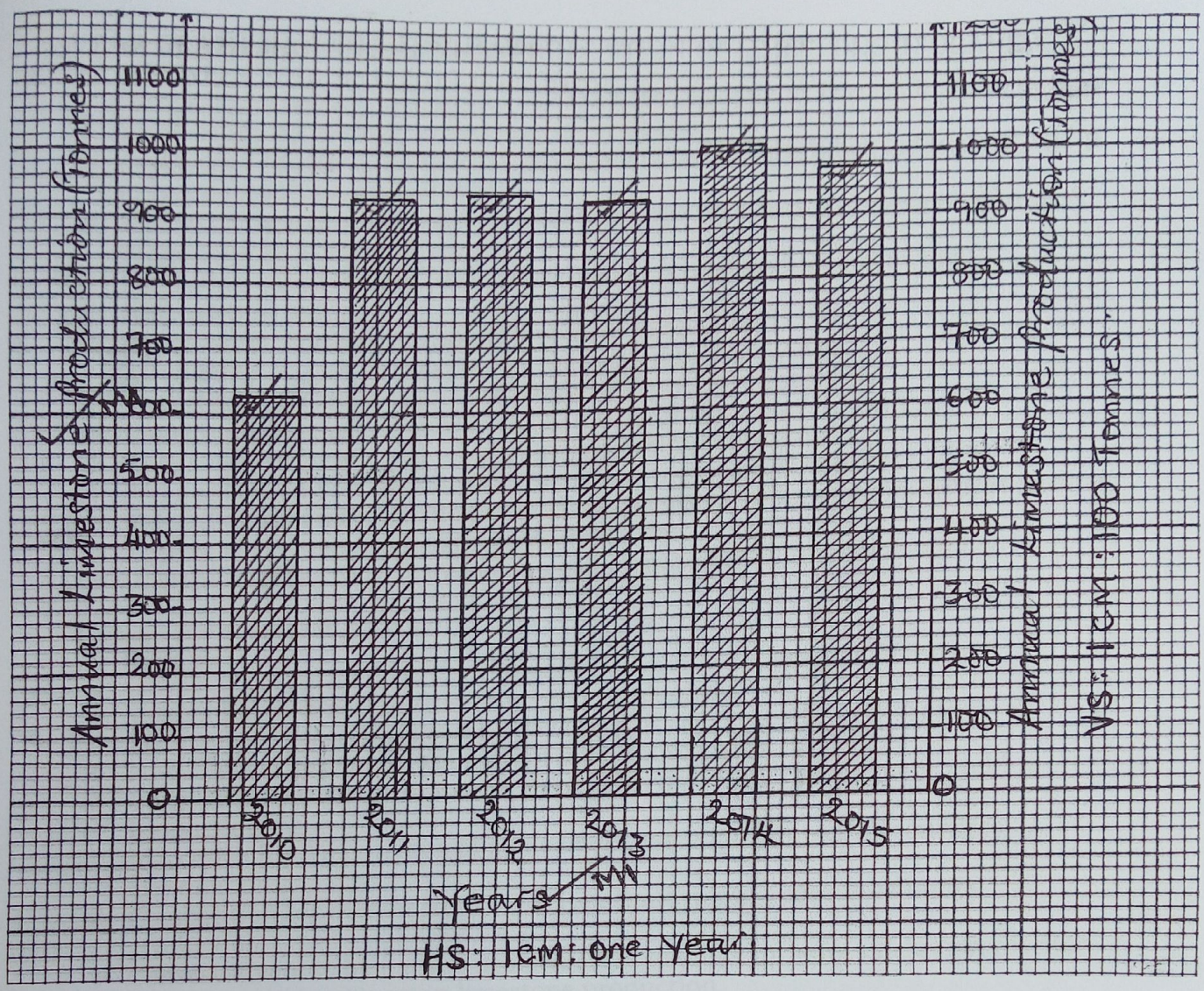
- *The type of physical feature should be specified and the human activities influenced should be specific.*
- *Consider both positive and negative influence.*
- *Where the candidate uses the word influence, the nature of influence should be illustrated either positive or negative.*
- *Local examples from the field/local place names should be given as evidence.*
- *The candidate scores o2mks for any R/ship with a specific local example.*

Any 3x2= 06mks

4 (a) A BAR GRAPH SHOWING ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF LIMESTONE IN UGANDA BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015 (IN TONES)

Note that;

- ✓ *Bars must be separated.*
- ✓ *Ignore differences in width of bars and award for accuracy, however, he/she loses for horizontal scale*
- ✓ *Vertical scale should be consistent.*
- ✓ *Vertical scale should start from zero*
- ✓ *MI (title, consistent VS, accurate HS)*
- ✓ *Where the candidate puts (000) tones in the title and along the VS, ignore the (000)in the title & award for accuracy.*
- ✓ *Where the candidate breaks the VS line at the line of origin, look for consistence along the VS & award for accuracy.*
- ✓ *Where the candidate combines the bars, award only the first if it's accurately plotted.*
- ✓ *Years along the HS should be consistent with the table in the question paper.*
- ✓ *Where the candidate plots only the values in the table award for only the first bar.*



(b) Trend of annual limestone production in Uganda between 2010 & 2015

- ✓ Between 2010 & 2015, there was a general increase in limestone production by 344,986 tones from 634,674 to 979,660 tones
- ✓ Between 2010 & 2011, it increased by 29,765 tones from 634,674 to 932,349 tones
- ✓ Between 2011 & 2012, it increased by 3915 tones from 932,349 to 936,264 tones
- ✓ Between 2012 & 2013, it declined/decreased by 13,892 tones from 936,264 to 922,372 tones.
- ✓ Between 2014 & 2015, it decreased by 110,580 tones from 1,090,240 to 979,660 tones.
- ✓ Between 2010 t0 2015, the trend is fluctuating/unstable

NB. *Award for trend identified ie change in production and quantity of change.*

Double tick at fluctuating trend.✓✓ ***Any 2x2 = 04 mks***

(c) Factors for increasing trend include;

- Discovery/exposure/availability of limestone deposits in Tororo, Karamoja, Hima, Moyo etc leading to increase in production.
- Favourable /positive/supportive government policy which has led to opening up of more limestone mining areas.
- Increased capital investment by local & foreign investors in limestone mining & processing eg at Hima & Tororo.
- Ready/increased market for limestone & its products due to growing construction industry.
- Improved technology to exploit & process limestone.
- Availability of adequate capital to operate mining activities.
- Availability of skilled labour to extract and process limestone.
- Improved transport for marketing and transportation of limestone.
- Availability of power and energy for processing limestone.
- Presence of land for establishing limestone processing industries.
- Rehabilitation and construction of more limestone processing industries such as Tororo, Hima, and Kampala cement industries.
- Political stability & security encouraged investment in limestone mining.

Factors for decreasing trend;

- Low levels of technology limit exploitation and processing of limestone.
- Exhaustion of limestone deposits limit production.
- Insecurity in some areas scare away investors such as ADF in Kasese
- Low levels of research/exploitation limit mining sites.
- Corruption/beaucracy in issuing mining licenses limits investment and lower production.
- Inaccessibility/remoteness of some limestone mining areas discourages exploitation.
- Competition for market from other limestone mining countries limits production.
- Conservativeness by natives in some areas to allow investors delay production.
- Limited capital to invest in limestone production.
- Limited power supply hinder extraction and processing of limestone.
- Shortage of skilled labour limits output.

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

- ✓ *Candidates may score from either positive factors or negative factors*

(d) Measures that should be taken to improve the mining industry in Ug. include;

- Training more skilled labour to extract and process minerals.
- Carry out research and exploration to expose more mineral deposits.
- Adopting and using modern/appropriate mining technologies to increase production.
- Opening up more mining sites to expand the mining industry.
- Construction and rehabilitation of transport routes to link mining sites to market centres or processing industries.
- Conducting environmental impact assessment to harmonize mining activities.

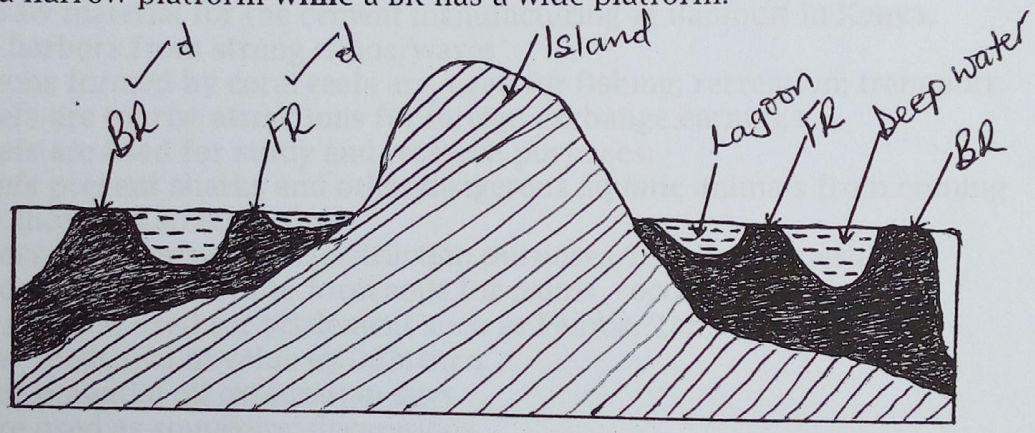
- Regulating mining communities to streamline mining activities.
- Enhancing regional co-operation to share infrastructure/widen market for minerals.
- Encouraging local and foreign investment in mining activities.
- Strengthening security in mining areas to attract investment.
- Intensive advertisement of the mineral resource potential to attract market and investors.
- Setting up more power stations/sources to run mineral processing industries.

5(a) Differences between a Fringing reef (FR) and Barrier reef (BR) are;

- A FR is found closer to the coast or attached to the coast **while** a BR is found far/further away from the coast.
- A FR is separated from the coast by a shallow lagoon **while** a BR is separated from the coast by a deep lagoon.
- A lagoon for FR may dry up at a low tide **while** a lagoon for a BR is permanent.
- A FR is separated from the coast by a narrow lagoon **while** a BR is separated from the coast by a wide lagoon.
- The platform of a FR is exposed at a low tide **while** the platform for a BR is not exposed at a low tide.
- A FR has a narrow platform **while** a BR has a wide platform.

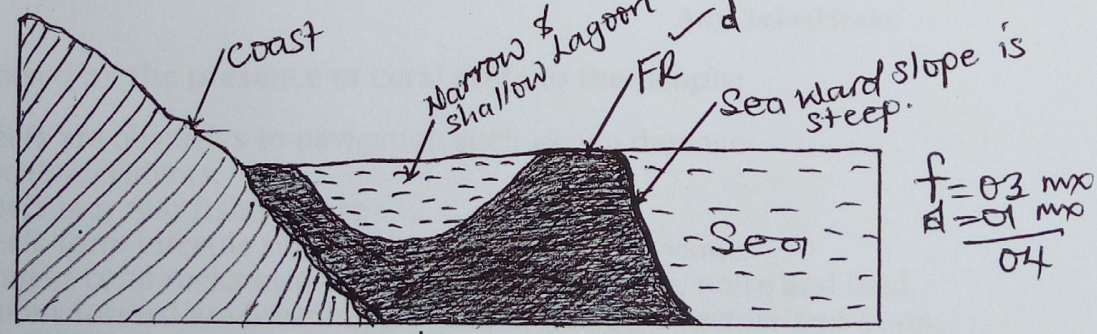
Illustrations

EITHER:



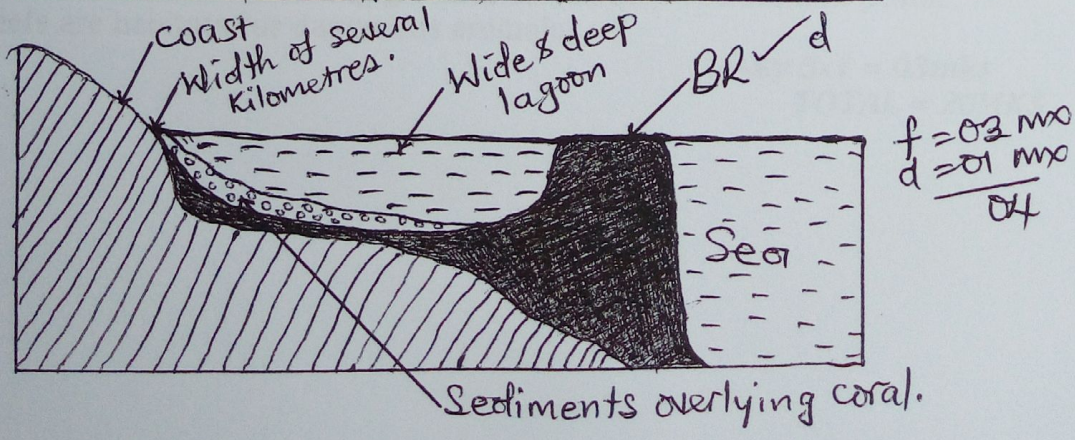
OR

(a)



f = 03 mks
d = 01 mks
04

(b)



f = 03 mks
d = 01 mks
04

(b) Factors for the growth of coral reefs along the coast of E.A include;

- ✓ Presence of warm water temperature above 21°c for proper growth of coral polyps.
- ✓ Presence of clear/clean/sediment free water to allow penetration of sunlight.
- ✓ Presence of salty water for calcium formation.
- ✓ Presence of abundant supply of planktons for polyps to feed on.
- ✓ Presence of well oxygenated water for the survival of coral polyps.
- ✓ Presence of shallow water to allow penetration of sunlight for growth of planktons.
- ✓ Presence of calm water to allow accumulation of the remains of coral polyps.
- ✓ Presence of a large, stable continental shelf which acts as a platform for accumulation of dead polyps/skeletons of polyps.
- ✓ Variations in water levels to allow death and accumulation of skeletons of polyps.
- ✓ Presence of other sea organisms like sea cucumbers, star fish also help in cement of the coral reefs.

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

(c) Value of coral reefs along the E.A coast;

- ✓ Provide raw material for the cement manufacturing at Bamburi in Kenya,
- ✓ Protects harbors from strong winds/waves
- ✓ The lagoons formed by coral reefs are used for fishing; recreation; transport
- ✓ Coral reefs are tourist attractions for foreign exchange earnings.
- ✓ Coral reefs are used for study and research purposes.
- ✓ Coral reefs prevent sharks and other dangerous aquatic animals from coming near the shores to attack people.
- ✓ Coral rocks are quarried for construction purposes/building materials.
- ✓ Coral rocks weather down to form soils for palms, coconuts etc
- ✓ Coral islands are used for settlement such as Pemba, Zanzibar etc
- ✓ Corals are medicinal in value eg influenza.
- ✓ Corals are potential oil exploration sites.
- ✓ Corals are used as souvenirs; decorations

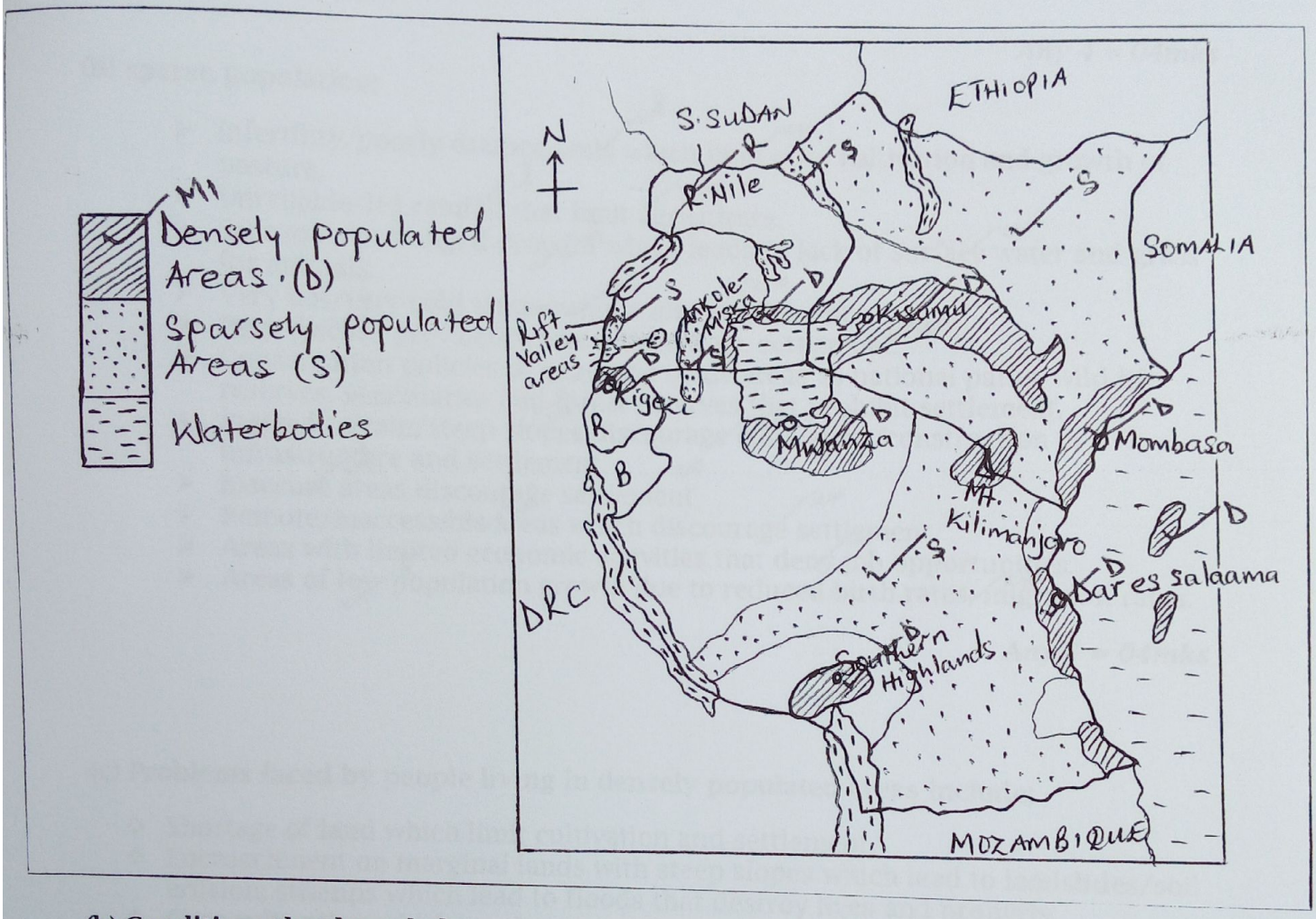
Any 3x1=03mks

(d) Problems caused by the presence of coral reefs to the people;

- ✓ Coral reefs are obstacles to navigation such as can damage ships/boats/accidents.
- ✓ Coral reefs may tear fishing nets.
- ✓ Coral reefs form infertile soils of limited agricultural value.
- ✓ Quarrying of coral rocks lead to pollution of air, water, noise and land.
- ✓ The lagoons formed are breeding grounds for disease vectors and pests.
- ✓ Coral reefs are habitats for dangerous animals.

Any 3x1 = 03mks
TOTAL = 20MKS

6. (a) A SKETCHMAP OF EAST BAFRICA SHOWING RIVER NILE, DENSELY AND SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS.



(b) Conditions that have led to;

(i) **dense population in areas shown on the sketch map;**

- Fertile/ well drained/ volcanic alluvial soils which attract crop cultivation.
- Heavy/reliable/well distributed rainfall which encourages crop cultivation.
- Warm to cool temperatures which are conducive for settlement and cultivation.
- Low disease/pest prevalence areas attract settlement and cultivation.
- Reliable/permanent source/constant/fresh water supply for industrial and domestic use; agricultural purposes.
- Presence of industrial establishment/many/several/variety industries that provide employment.
- Urban centers that provide improved social services.
- Historical factors like chiefdoms/kingdoms that provided security/administrative services.

- Mining activities/mineral exploitation that provide jobs.
- Continued government policy of creating settlement schemes/camps.
- High population growth/natural increase due to birth rate, fertility rate, early marriage, migration, polygamy.

Any 4 = 04mks

(ii) sparse population;

- Infertility/poorly drained soils which limit crop cultivation and growth of pasture.
- Unreliable/ltd rainfall that limit agriculture.
- Seasonal /prolonged drought which leads to lack of surface water and grass for animals.
- Very hot/very cold temperatures limit settlement.
- Pest; disease prevalence areas discourage settlement.
- Conservation policies of gazetting some areas as national parks, wild life reserves, sanctuaries and forest reserves that prohibit settlement.
- Rugged terrain/steep slopes discourage cultivation/construction of infrastructure and settlement.
- Insecure areas discourage settlement
- Remote/inaccessible areas which discourage settlement.
- Areas with limited economic activities that deny job opportunities.
- Areas of low population growth due to reduced birth rates, migration rates.

Any 4 = 04mks

(c) Problems faced by people living in densely populated areas include;

- Shortage of land which limit cultivation and settlement.
- Encroachment on marginal lands with steep slopes which lead to landslides/soil erosion; swamps which lead to floods that destroy lives and property.
- Over cultivation which results into soil exhaustion or low productivity.
- Un employment leading to low standards of living or high crime rates.
- Congestion that results into easy spread of diseases or poor hygiene.
- Pressure on the available social services leading to low standards of living.
- Increased government expenditure which leads to low development/low investment in other sectors.
- Deforestation which leads to reduced rainfall or increased temperatures.
- Land fragmentation which limits large scale farming.
- Moral decay leading to poor social habits.
- Shortage of accommodation with associated effects.

Any 3 = 03mks

NB. *The problem should be explained in terms of cause/effect, so tick the cause/effect of the problem mentioned.*

(d) Steps being taken to control the effects of high population density in E.A;

- Government policy of resettling people from densely populated areas to low populated areas such as from Bududa to Kiryandongo, from Kigezi to Nakasongora, Kibaale, Kasese.
- Establishment of industries in rural areas to attract people for jobs such as around Sukulu in Tororo, Nakasongora, Gomba etc
- Rural electrification which decentralizes economic activities eg in Sembabule, Gomba, Kalangala.
- Provision of free family planning services in several health centres in all regions of E.A.
- Massive education and awareness about the dangers of high population through radios, seminars, Televisions, drama, newspapers.
- Afforestation/reafforestation; agro forestry to modify the climate, conserve the soil and to control landslides in Bududa, Kabale, Kenya highlands.
- Setting up programmes that enhance the productivity of the people/overcome unemployment eg through prosperity for all.
- Gazetting wetlands and forest reserves through NEMA, NFA to control enhancement.
- Extension of safe water supply to rural areas of Sembabule, Kalungu etc
- Creation of environment management bodies of NEMA to monitor Environmental use etc

Any 2x1 = 02mks

7 (a) (i) **A** = Equator

(ii) Pastoral tribes

B = Turkana

C = Karimajong/ Pokot

D = Bahima

E = Masai

(iii) **Water bodies;**

1 = Indian Ocean

2= Lake Victoria

(b) **Characteristics of nomadic pastoralism**

- ✓ Seasonal movement from place to place with their animals in search for water and pasture/Transhumance following specific patterns occupying their traditional lands.
- ✓ Practice communal grazing due to communal owned land.
- ✓ Keep large numbers of cattle for prestige, bride price, insurance against disaster, wealth domestic consumption etc
- ✓ Keep local breeds which are resistant to diseases such as Ankole cattle, Boran etc
- ✓ Stay /build temporary structures/shelters/manyattas due to seasonal movements.
- ✓ Bush burning at the end of the dry season for fresh pastures at the beginning of the rain season.
- ✓ Cattle rustling to enlarge their herds/restore the lost ones.
- ✓ Poor quality animals are kept which yield low milk and meat.
- ✓ Grazing is mainly done on natural pastures.
- ✓ The practice is carried out in sparsely populated areas due to presence of land.
- ✓ Occupy areas with little /unreliable rainfall which encourage seasonal movement.

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

(c) Contribution of pastoralism to the development of E.A

- ✓ Employment opportunities to herdsmen, transporters, security who earn money to improve their standards of living.
- ✓ Foreign exchange is obtained after exporting livestock products for infrastructural development.
- ✓ Source of food in form of milk, meat, blood for improving diet.
- ✓ Development of roads to link up the pastoral areas to market centres.
- ✓ Development of infrastructures such as markets, trading centres, dams, boreholes etc
- ✓ Provide raw materials to industries such as hides and skins, bones for making glue, milk to milk processing factories (dairies for manufacture of glue and cheese)
- ✓ Source of income from the sale of animals and animal products to improve their standards of living.
- ✓ Preservation of culture for tourism such as Masai in Kenya and Tanzania.
- ✓ Source of revenue to the government after taxation of animal products for infrastructural development.
- ✓ Animals are used as beasts of burden such as transport, ploughing.
- ✓ The waste is used as a source of biogas, energy and manure for agricultural activities, smearing houses.
- ✓ Diversification of the economy.

(d) Steps being taken to improve the way of life of nomadic pastoralists in E.A;

- ✓ Setting up demonstration farms such as Ankole- Masaka ranch, Kaputei ranching scheme in Masai land.
- ✓ Spraying of livestock to kill pests and diseases.
- ✓ Providing dams and boreholes for provision of water.
- ✓ Control the number of livestock owned by farmers by encouraging selling.
- ✓ Setting up quarantine to control spread of diseases such as foot and mouth, East coast fever in Kenya.
- ✓ Cross breeding of local breeds with hybrid to improve breeds.
- ✓ Education awareness programs for pastoralists.
- ✓ Improvement of veterinary services such as cattle dipping.
- ✓ Introduction of organized cattle markets and milk collecting centres.
- ✓ Formation of co-operative/farmers Sacco's to ease marketing.
- ✓ Anti-stock theft units to improve security in pastoral areas.
- ✓ Extension services on scientific methods of livestock rearing.
- ✓ Agricultural diversification by encouraging crop cultivation eg Masai wheat scheme.
- ✓ Growing of fast maturing, drought resistant nutritious pastures for animals
- ✓ Formation of regional cooperation to widen the market for livestock and their products.
- ✓ Building of slaughter houses/abattoirs.

Any 4x1 = 04 mks

END