P250/3 MARKING GUIDE

SECTION A

QN 1 (a) i.

The topic of study should show ***WHAT*** was studied and ***WHERE*** the study took place.

NB. The topic should bare a geographical relationship. (02 marks)

ii. Students should come up with objectives of the study which are in **SMART** format. The topic should bear a geographical relationship.

Use action verbs like;

- To find out .....
- To identify .....
- To establish.....
- To determine..... any 5x1 ***(05 marks)***

(b) The sketch map should have;

- Title (01 mark)
- Frame (01 mark)
- Key/ labelling (01 mark)
- Compass direction (01 mark)
- Show any **2** relief features (02 marks)
- Any " land use types (02 marks)
- Strictly use symbols. (Don't mark if the symbols and pictures are mixed)

Total (08 marks)

(c) The influence of relief land use activities on the physical environment in the area studied.

- Consider both positive and negative influence (effects). However largely the effects of the land use activities on the environment are physical.
- They should be fully explained and illustrated with examples from the field.
- Without examples no mark

Any 3 negatives and any 1 negative ***(04 marks)***

(d). To what extent was your fieldwork geographical?

Give relationships

- Physical – physical ***(02 marks)***
- Physical to human ***(02 marks)***
- Human to human ***(02 marks)***

Consider influencing statements such as

- ✓ *Favoured*
- ✓ *Led to*
- ✓ *Encouraged*
- ✓ *Promoted*
- ✓ *Discouraged*
- ✓ *Hindered*

- Relationships should have supportive reasons
- They should be well illustrated with field examples and direction

QN 2. Consider a correct study area. (Landing site)

(a). i. The topic of study should show ***WHAT*** was studied and ***WHERE*** the study took place.

NB. The topic should bare a geographical relationship. ***(02 marks)***

ii. Students should come up with objectives of the study which are in **SMART** format. The topic should bear a geographical relationship.

Use action verbs like;

- To find out .....
- To identify .....
- To establish.....
- To determine..... any 5x1 ***(04 marks)***

(b). How you achieved the objectives.

Consider the use of any **3** methods to collect data from the field.

Use DAF

- Define the method in a present tense
- Application of the method/use of the method by capturing the tool used
- Findings /data got while using the method.

Candidates should fully explain these methods using the above approach

Any 3x3 ***(09 marks)***

(c) Problems faced during data collection.

- Consider the problem + the method affected + the information /data missed.

Any 3x1 (03 marks)

(d)i. Effects of the landing site on human activities of the surrounding environment.

- Consider both positives and negative effects.
- They should have either a positive outcome or a negative outcome
- They should be well illustrated with field examples and direction

ii. Activities carried out to conclude the fieldwork process.

- Candidates should describe the follow up activities.
- They should be fully explained and illustrated with examples.
- Don't consider the order, hover report writing and report dissemination should come last.

Any 3x1 ***(03 marks)***

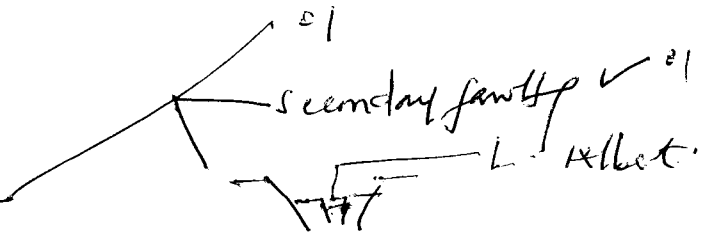
SECTION B

3. Examine the influence of tectonism on the drainage of Uganda.

- Define tectonism
- Origins /causes of tectonism
- Identify the tectonism processes
- Describe each tectonism process with associated drainage features or its influence on drainage of Uganda.

e.g faulting

- Define,
  - ✓ Origins of faulting
  - ✓ Areas affected by faulting
  - ✓ Influence of faulting on drainage like
  - Formation of rift valley lakes
  - Formation of water falls
  - River capture
  - Trellis drainage pattern
  - Formation of fault guided rivers
  - The influence of faulting on reversed drainage
  - Formation of block mountains and associated drainage features 9glacial lakes and rivers catchment)



Warping

- ✓ Define,
- ✓ Origins of warping
- ✓ Areas affected by warping
- ✓ Influence of warping on drainage like
  - Formation of down warped lakes
  - River reversal drainage
  - Formation of centripetal drainage pattern
  - Formation of extensive wetlands.

vulcanicity

- ✓ Define,
- ✓ Origins of vulcanicity
- ✓ Areas affected by vulcanicity
- ✓ Influence of vulcanicity on drainage like
  - Formation of vulcanic lakes such as
    - I. Lava dammed lakes
    - II. Mountain crater lakes
    - III. Explosion crater lakes
  - Formation of water falls
  - Formation of radial drainage patterns
  - Formation of porous rocks.

NB 1. *For each feature consider*

- ❖ Identification
- ❖ Definition
- ❖ Condition of formation
- ❖ Process of formation
- ❖ Examples (feature +town)
- ❖ Drawing.

2. *Consider at least 3-4 features per tectonic process*

3. *Folding is a tectonism process but its influence in Uganda was limited.*

The above question is marked following the principles of physical geography (paper s1)

QN 4. "Its climatic factors that are largely responsible for un even distribution of population in Uganda". Discuss. (25 marks)

- ➢ Define population distribution (02 marks)

- Draw a sketch map of Uganda showing population distribution in Uganda (05 marks)
- Role of climate in population distribution (08 marks)
- Other factors that influence un even population distribution (10 marks)

Population distribution is the spread of people in a given area at a given time. The current population distribution is uneven, whereby there are;

- ✓ Areas of high population density like Mukono, Kampala, Wakiso, Jinja, Masaka, Mbarara Budduda, Nebbi, Arua etc.
- ✓ Areas of moderate / medium population density like Soroti, Lira, Moyo, , Kasese, Mubende etc.
- ✓ Areas of Population density / Sparsely populated areas like Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Lyantonde, Albert flats(Buliisa, Ntoroko) etc

A sketch map of Uganda showing population distribution.

The influence of climate on the un even population distribution in Uganda.

- Areas of heavy rainfall above 1500 mm and hot temperatures ranging 20° C - 25° C have a high population density.
- Areas of heavy rainfall above 1500 mm and cool temperatures between 10° C-18° C temperatures above 25° c have a high population density.
- Areas of moderate rainfall between 750mm and 1500 mm and hot temperatures above 250c have a moderate population density.
- Areas of low and unreliable rainfall below 750 mm rainfall above 1500 mm and very hot temperatures above 25° c have a high population density

However other factors have influenced un even population distribution in Uganda

- The influence of drainage
- The effect of soils.
- Influence of
- The influence of relief
- Vegetation cover has a direct bearing on population distribution.
- Biotic factors have influenced population distribution.
- Political climate / security influence population distribution in some parts of the country.
- Historical factors have influenced population distribution.
- Government also influenced population distribution by establishing settlement schemes like Nakivale in Isingiro, Kyaka in Kyegegwa, Bidibidi in Yumbe etc. While areas gazetted as national parks and wildlife reserves are sparsely populated like Kidepo Valley National Park in Kaabong.
- Economic activities like Industrialization, fishing, agriculture, tourism, trade and commerce
- The role of social amenities like education, health centres, water and banks.
- Transport and communication networks also influence population distribution
- Land tenure system has influenced un even population distribution
- Internal migrations especially from rural to urban centres / plantations/farms

NB. On the second side answers should be stated and explained in a neutral format.

All answers should be fully explained with examples (town/district name)

QN 5. To what extent is the low level technology responsible for the under development of road transport in Uganda.

Approach.

- Status of road transport
- A sketch map of Uganda showing road distribution
- Influence of low levels of technology on under development of road transport I n Uganda.
- Other factors limiting the development of road transport in uganda.
- Other factors.

Current status of road transport.

- It is the most important and most developed transport type in Uganda involving the use of bicycles, motorcycles, motorcars, buses and Lorries.
- The total national road network is 159,363 Km constituting 20,854 Km (national roads), 38,603 (District roads), 19,959 Km (urban roads) and 79,947Km (Community access roads).
- By 2020, 4,966 Km of the total road network were tarmacked.
- Most of district and community access roads are not paved.
- It is the most widely spread transport mode in Uganda playing a vital role in supporting economic and development programs.
- Road transport is most dominant type of transport in Uganda.
- Many murram roads have been upgraded to tarmac road.
- Many feeder roads have been opened especially in the rural areas.
- Rehabilitation of major highways is being done like Northern Express, Kampala - Jinja highway etc.
- There is a rapid increase in the vehicle population annually.

Any 2x1 ***(02 marks)***

- A sketch map of Uganda showing road distribution.
- Road distribution should be balanced to cover at least all regions of Uganda

(05 marks)

Role of low levels of technology on under development of road transport

- Has limited the construction of durable roads.
- Has limited the production of raw materials and other inputs like bitumen.
- Has limited construction of roads in hilly areas.
- Has limited the construction of roads across poorly drained areas.
- Has led to construction of narrow roads.
- Has led to construction of poor quality roads. any 5x1 ***(05 marks)***

However other factors are responsible for the under development of road transport.

- Rugged relief
- The presence of drainage features like swamps
- The presence of thick forests with large and hard buttress roots hinder road construction.
- Natural calamities like floods and landslides destroy roads
- The presence of hard basement rocks which are hard to blast make road construction
- Limited capital
- Limited skilled labour

- Corruption and embezzlement of funds
- Insecurity in some areas of Uganda
- Limited essential raw materials used in tarmacking roads
- The rising fuel prices has increased the cost of transport in Uganda.
- Profit repatriation by foreign companies involved in road construction
- Congestion and traffic jam mornings and evenings.
- Competition from other transport means
- High cost of compensation of occupants in road reserves
- Limited government support any 13x1 ***(13 marks)***

Nb. Consider the names of different roads as examples.

QN 6. Account for the increased development of the agriculture sector in Uganda. (25 marks)

Approach.

- Status of the agriculture sector (02 marks)
- Sketch map of Uganda showing the agrarian systems. (05 marks)
- Factors for the increased development of agriculture. (18 marks)

Status of the agriculture sector

- Agriculture remains the backbone of Uganda's economy
- It employs about 75% of the total labour force
- The sector has registered a sluggish growth
- The sector is dominated by food crops
- The sector is being modernized to cater for the external market
- The sector is characterized by the use of simple tools like hand hoes and ox ploughs.
- The major crop exports are Arabic coffee, tea, vanilla cotton and tobacco

Any 2x1 ***(02 marks)***

A sketch map of Uganda showing the agrarian systems

Factors that have led to the increased development of the agricultural sector.

- Improvement in soil fertility by use of artificial fertilisers.
- Increased capital investment
- Increased demand or market of agricultural products
- Improved technology
- Improved transport
- Improved research and education
- Increased investment in irrigation farming
- Increased supply of skilled labour
- Increased government policy of privatisation
- Introduction of agricultural zoning
- Review and improvement of the land tenure system
- Increased mass sensitisation on agricultural development.
- Increased agricultural exhibitions by NARO.
- Introduction of NAADS and OWC
- Increased agricultural processing.

- Introduction of other cash crops other than the traditional cash crops like vanilla and palm oil.
- Empowerment of women who are mostly involved in agriculture.
- Adoption of new methods of pests and disease control for crops and livestock.
- Utilisation of waste lands and marginal lands.
- Increased cultural transformation especially among the nomads.
- Diversification of the agricultural sector.
- Land consolidation (any 18x1) ***18 marks)***

Nb. Points should bring out the qualifier increased or improved

Points should be explained and illustrated with examples of crop names or animals and agrarian system with a district name or town.

QN 7 (a) Describe the characteristics of woodland forests in Uganda. (10 marks)

Approach

- Define woodland forests (02 marks)
- Draw a sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of woodland forests. (05 marks)
- Characteristics of woodland forests. (06 marks)

Woodland forests are group of medium sized trees that grow in areas where rainfall ranges between 760mm - 1000 mm per year. ***(02 marks)***

They include

- Zulia, Morongole, Timu forests in kaabong
- Mount Kei woodland Forest in Yumbe
- Mount Otze woodland Forest in Moyo.

A sketch map of Uganda showing the location and distribution of woodland forests.
(05 marks)

Characteristics of woodland forests

- Trees form an almost continuous land cover. (Dominant form of vegetation).
- The trees are umbrella shaped with bushy spreading tops because there is no competition for sunlight.
- The trees are of medium height between 8m-16 M tall.
- The trees have thick rough barks while others have swollen stems especially during the dry season.
- The trees have long tap roots that obtain water from underground moist rocks.
- The trees are deciduous in nature i.e. they shade off their leaves during the dry season to reduce water loss.
- The trees tend to be fire resistant
- The trees are hardwood in nature because they depend on natural conditions of climate and soil.
- The trees are moderately spaced.
- Below the trees there is thick undergrowth because the trees are spaced which allows sunlight energy to reach the ground.
- The most common types of tree specie include acacia which is drought resistant.

Any 6x1 ***(06 marks)***

QN 7(b). Assess the importance of forestry sector to the development of Uganda.(12 marks)

Positives

- Modify the climate through evapotranspiration
- Purify the atmosphere by absorbing carbon dioxide gas.
- Provision of poles
- Provision of raw materials for furniture industry.
- Promoted tourism
- Provision of timber
- Source of fuel energy.
- Conservation of the environment.
- Utilization of the would be waste land.
- Source of employment
- Generation of government revenue.
- Source of foreign exchange through exportation of forest products.
- Diversification of the economy.
- Habitats to wild animals
- Promotion of research and education. any 8x1 ***(08 marks)***

Negatives

- Hinders construction of transport lines like roads.
- Creates remoteness.
- Breeding ground for pests that spread diseases.
- Hiding places for wrong doers.
- Habitats for wild animals.
- Eucalyptus and pines are deep feeders and therefore absorb all soil nutrients from the surrounding leading to soil infertility.
- Labour diversion.
- Utilizes large land acreage that would be used for crop growing.

Any 4x1 ***(04 marks)***

QN8. (a). *On the graph paper.*

(b). $\frac{new\ year\ value - old\ year\ value}{old\ year\ value}$ x100%

(c). Account for the low level development of the mining sector in Uganda. (10 marks).

The following are the problems hindering the progress of the mining sector in Uganda;

- Inadequate capital
- Some minerals are located in rural and remote areas.
- Under developed transport
- Shortage of labour
- Low levels of technology
- restrictions from environmental conservationists
- Political instability in mining areas.
- stiff competition with other mineral producing countries
- There are limited power and energy

- Exhaustion of minerals.
- Some minerals occur in small quantities
- Price fluctuation
- Accidents.
- There is inadequate mineral exploration and research
- Some minerals are deeply burried under hard and thick basement rocks
- Smuggling of minerals.
- Some minerals are of poor quality
- Some of the minerals are located in peoples' farmlands
- There is reducing market for some minerals such as Copper due to alternative materials.
- Corruption, embezzlement and mismanagement of funds by government official.
- Health problems including disease outbreak have affected the mining industry
- International territorial conflict between Uganda and neighbouring countries
- Poor processing facilities
  - *A correct example should be mineral + name of the town /district.*
  - *Without the example no mark is awarded.*

.....END.....

Sb. % change = $\frac{\text{New} - \text{Old}}{\text{Old}} \times 100$

Gold. $\frac{300,641 - 436,084}{436,084} \times 100 = -31.06\%$

Limestone $\frac{17,407 - 169,905}{169,905} \times 100 = -105.64\%$

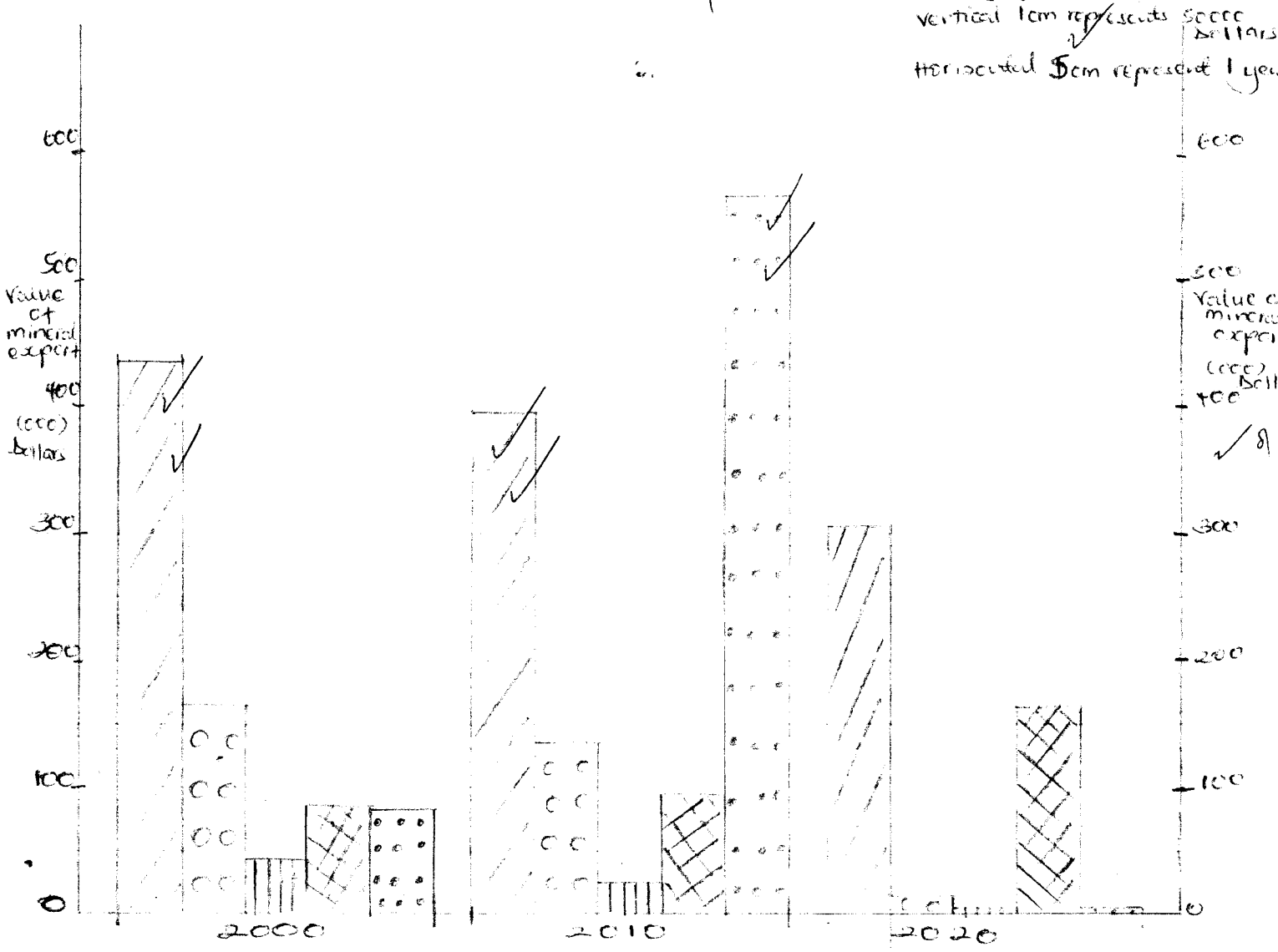
Copper $\frac{2,175 - 44346}{44,346} \times 100 = -95.1\%$

Vermiculite $\frac{217,647 - 88,831}{88,831} \times 100 = 145.01\%$

Tin $\frac{4,947 - 86372}{86,372} \times 100 = -94.27\%$.

A COMPARATIVE ~~BAR~~ GRAPH SHOWING MINERAL EXPORTS FOR ~~UGANDA~~ BETWEEN 2000 ~~AND~~ 2020 IN (000) DOLLARS

Scale
vertical 1cm represents $000 dollars
Horizontal 1cm represent 1 year



VS – 01 MK

~~HS – 01 MK~~

~~BL~~ L – 01 MK

Title – 01 MK

ACC – 06 MKS

Total – 10 MKS

K = 07