

HOME SCHOOLING MATERIAL

PASS O' LEVEL

GEOGRAPHY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP



YOUR GUIDE AWAY FROM SCHOOL

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS PAPER 2 SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

- 1 (a) (i) **Unemployment** refers to a situation where an individual is willing, able and of working age, but cannot find a job

(ii). **Causes of unemployment**

- Laziness
- High population growth
- Poor education system/poor curriculum
- Substituting labour with machines
- Political instability in some areas
- Discrimination in the labour market.
- Corruption/tribalism/nepotism
- Ignorance about existing jobs
- Negative custom/traditional as religious beliefs
- Poor manpower planning by the government
- Physical and mental disabilities
- Lack of skills for the job
- Poor land tenure system
- Low levels of investment
- Dominance of foreign-owned businesses

- (b) (i) **Investment** refers to a situation where money is put in venture with the expectation of more money from it.
OR Investment is a long term saving.

(ii) **Ways of increasing savings and investment**

- Developing a positive attitude towards savings and investment
- Increasing the number and distribution of financial institutions
- Increasing interest on savings
- Reducing the rate of consumption
- Improving political climate
- Encouraging more compulsory saving schemes
- Providing incentives for saving and investment
- Developing infrastructure

(c) **Requirement for agri-business project**

- Land
- Capital/finance.
- Transport facilities
- Inputs; e.g., seeds
- Skilled and unskilled labour/human resource

- (d) (i) **Retail business** is the selling of commodities to consumers

while/yet/whereas

Retail trade is the buying of commodities in relatively large quantities and selling them in small quantities to consumers.

(ii) **Characteristics of retailers**

- They hold small stock
- They operate in semi-permanent structures
- They are spread all over the country
- They use semi-skilled and unskilled labour
- They use labour-intensive technology
- They mainly sell to the local market

- (e) (i) **Domestic trade** is trade within the country.

(ii) **Reasons traders import some goods**

- Some goods are not produced in the country.
- To enable customers buy high quality goods
- Imported goods may be cheaper.
- To satisfy the consumer belief that imported goods are better
- To meet customer demand
- Importing spares and components for foreign-made machines.

- (f) (i) **A business opportunity** is an identified situation or chance that can be turned into a real and profitable business

(ii) **Indicators of a viable business**

- Availability of market
- Availability and accessibility of factors of production



- Acceptability of the business by the community
- Acceptable by the law
- Those with high return on investment
- Availability of the required technology
- Availability of the required manpower

- (g) (i) **Market assessment** refers to the process of collecting data or information about the size and nature of the market in order to identify opportunities and market problems.

(ii) **Reasons an entrepreneur should carryout a market assessment**

- To find out who the potential customers are
- To get information about the competitors
- To know gaps that exist in the market.
- For effective decision making on the viability of the business
- For effective pricing
- For identification of effective advertising media

- (h) (i) **Information advertising** refers to advertising that aims at giving a clear picture of the product; e.g., uses, price, quality, etc.

While/yet/whereas

Competitive advertising is the advertising that aims at persuading the public to buy products of a given producer at the expense of a rival.

(ii) **Forms of advertising media used by entrepreneurs**

- Using television
- Using billboards
- Using radios
- Window display
- Direct mail advertising
- Using banners
- Using news papers
- Using posters
- Using internet
- Using flyers
- Using brochures
- Using film media
- Using magazines

(I) (i) **Risks faced by business in Uganda**

- Accidents
- Theft and burglary
- Price fluctuations
- Changes in demand
- Machine breakdown
- Strikes by workers
- Changes in technology
- Loss of profits
- Bad debts
- Workers' dishonesty/corruption/embezzlement of funds
- Political instability

(ii) **Ways of minimising risk**

- Insuring the business

- Giving credit to only trustworthy customers.
- Proper machine servicing/repairs
- Keeping cash under proper key and lock
- Banking all cash
- Following proper work and government rules and regulations
- Training workers
- Employing security measures in the business
- Proper maintaining and supervision of business activities
- Installing fire extinguishers and detectors
- Training workers on ways of managing risks

J (i) **Books of accounts used by business in Uganda**

- Cash books
- Sales journal/book
- Purchases journal/book
- Sales return journal/return inwards journal
- Purchases return journal/return outwards journal
- General journal

(ii) **Reasons for keeping records in business**

- To be used for future reference
- Helps business to plan for expansion
- Helps to show business creditors
- Acts as tool for keeping business property
- To attract investors
- To show the financial status of the business
- To calculate taxes to be paid by business
- Helps when getting a loan from the bank
- Helps to compare different businesses
- Shows the performance of managers in business
- Helps to identify profitable customers/products/departments as well as loss-causing products

SECTION B

- 2 (a) **Pooling risks** is a process whereby individuals/businesses/organisations who are exposed to a risk contribute money to an insurance pool from which those who actually suffer loss are compensated.

(b) **Principles of insurance**

- **Indemnity**; i.e., insurance is not supposed to benefit but to be compensated
- **Utmost good faith**; i.e., telling all the truth about the property to be insured
- **Insurable interest**; i.e., only insure against a risk that can cause direct loss
- **Proximate cause**; i.e., cause of loss has to be exactly or closely related to the risk insured
- **Subrogation**; i.e., after compensation, the insurer has the right to possess the remains of the destroyed property.

(c) **Importance of insurance to the business community**

- It reduces the effect of risks that would ruin the business.
- It safeguards entrepreneurs' bank savings.
- It provides sensitisation/mass public education to entrepreneurs; e.g., about risk management.
- It provides market to entrepreneurs' goods.
- It provides employment opportunities.
- It promotes international trade.
- Insurance policy acts as security for a loan.
- It creates confidence in the entrepreneur to take up risky business.
- It promotes community development; e.g., by supporting sports.
- Money collected as premium is used for investment; e.g., construction of buildings which are used by entrepreneur.
- It provides revenue to the government; e.g., paying taxes.
- It encourage responsible management and leadership among entrepreneurs.

From page 1

3 (a) **Direct taxes** are taxes imposed on income/property/wealth of individuals or business and cannot be shifted.

While/yet/whereas

Indirect taxes are taxes charged on consumption of goods and services and whose burden can be shifted to customers.

(b) Examples of indirect taxes

- Sales tax — charged on total sales of a business
- Excise duty — charged on goods produced and consumed locally.
- Customs duty — charged on goods crossing national boards
- Value added tax — charged in different stages of production
- Sumptuary tax — charged on consumer goods which are considered harmful to the community

(c) Reasons government should charge taxes in Uganda

- To generate government revenue
- To protect infant industries
- To improve the balance of payment position
- To discourage production and consumption of harmful products
- For equitable distribution of income
- To encourage forced saving; e.g., NSSF
- To control private monopoly
- To control inflation
- To discourage overutilisation of resources
- To reduce dependency on foreign aid

4. (a). **Effective communication** refers to a situation where the receiver understands the message as intended by the sender.

(b) Methods of effective communication

- Verbal/oral communication
- Non-verbal/body language
- Visual communication
- Written communication
- Audio-visual communication

(c) Principles of effective communication

- Conciseness – message should not be too long
- Preciseness – message should be specific
- Consideration – sender should bear the receiver in mind
- Courteousness – sender should respect the receiver
- Correctness – message should be accurate
- Timing – message should be sent at the right time

5. (a) Environmental protection agencies in Uganda

- The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
- The Wildlife Clubs of Uganda (WCU)
- Joint Effort to Save the Environment (JESE)
- Environment Action Network Limited
- The National Forestry Authority (NFA), etc
- The Environmental Police
- The Parliament
- The Parliamentary committee on environment

(b). Duties of the National Environment Management Authority

- Protecting environment from degradation
- Co-ordinating/supervising all activities in the field of environment
- Setting standards to be followed by business people
- Prosecuting persons who degrade the environment
- Sensitising the public about protection of environment

(c) Effects of business on natural environment

Positive effects

- Provision of social services; e.g., health units
- Acts as a centre for training/development
- Helps students in research; i.e., when carrying out study activities
- It is a source of government revenue; e.g., taxes
- Provision of goods and services; e.g., food
- Provision market for products from the

- community
- Participation in community development programmes
- Supports the needy
- Improvement of food security; e.g., through food processing
- Recycling wastes that would have harmful effects
- Improving the environment through planting trees
- Sponsorship of community activities; e.g., sports
- Creation of employment opportunities
- Provision of goods and services that meet the need of the study

Negative effects

- Deforestation; i.e., massive cutting of tress
 - Pollution of air water, etc
 - Degradation of environment; e.g., land
 - Loss of biodiversity; e.g., animal species
 - Reclamation of swamps/wetlands
 - Over exploitation of resources; e.g., over fishing
 - Exhaustion/depletion of non-renewable resources
 - Poor health/diseases; e.g., lung cancer due to pollution
 - Vibrations which weaken roads and buildings
 - Global warming and its negative effects
 - Accidents; e.g., due to traffic jam
 - Moral decay; e.g., prostitution, alcoholism
 - Loss of tourism attractions
 - Increase in government expenditure; e.g., on diseases control
- 6 (a) **Partnership deed** is a document that guides the relationship of the partners.
- (b). **Contents of a partnership deed**
- Name of the business
 - Name and address of each partner
 - Status of each partner (dormant, active, etc.)
 - Physical and contact address of the business
 - Purpose for which the partnership is being started
 - Capital to be contributed by each partner
 - Responsibilities, rights and duties of each partner
 - Salary and benefits payable to each partner
 - Profit and loss sharing ratios/how each partner will share profits and losses
 - Drawings allowed to each partner/amount each partner can get from the business
 - Duration of partnership
 - Procedures of dissolving/ending the partnership
- (c) **Reasons partnership business is preferred to sole trade business**
- More capital is raised in a partnership business than in a sole trade business.
 - Better decisions are made in a partnership business than in a sole trade business where unwise decisions are made.
 - There is continuity of the business in a partnership in case a partner is sick unlike in a sole trade business.
 - Losses are shared by all partners in partnership business unlike in a sole trade business where losses are met by one owner.
 - Different skills are brought in partnership business, but a sole trade business has limited skills.
 - In partnership business, there is reduction in misuse of resources since each member has a right to check books of accounts unlike in a sole trade business where there is no one else to check the books of accounts.
 - In partnership business, specialisation is practised unlike in sole trade business where specialisation is not possible.
 - In partnership business, major decisions are made in meetings of all partners unlike in sole trade business where decisions are made by one person.
 - Partnership business easily access loans from financial institutions than sole trade business
 - In partnership business, partners may wave time for leisure due to specialisation as compared to sole trade business where all activities of the business are done by one man.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS P 1 (OENT006)

- You intend to start a restaurant in your community.
 - How will you manage cash sales in the business?
 - Describe the various business laws you will observe when conducting business.
 - What ways will you use to minimise risks in the business?
 - Describe the books of accounts you will use for the different types of transactions.
- The following transactions relate to Musoke's business 2006 Jan.

1st started business with a cheque of shs. 1,500,000

Jan. 4th bought goods by cheque shs. 700,000

Jan. 7th paid for rent by cheque shs. 120,000

Jan. 10th cash sales shs. 550,000

Jan. 12th bought goods on credit from Mukosa shs. 450,000

Jan. 15th sold goods worth shs. 500,000 and paid by cheque

Jan. 18th cashed a cheque received on 15th January

Jan. 20th sold more goods for cash shs. 220,000

Jan. 21st Paid for stationery worth shs.50,000 cash

Jan. 22nd withdrew cash from bank for official use worth shs. 150,000

Jan. 24th got money from the business for his son's birthday worth shs. 200,000

Jan. 26th paid Mukosa her credit worth shs. 200,000 in cash k

Jan. 27th sold goods on credit to Musana for shs. 110,000

Jan. 28th Musana cleared his debt in cash

30th Bought fittings for cash worth shs. 100,000

31st paid for water bills by cheque for shs. 70,000

REQUIRED

- Prepare a two column cashbook for Musoke and balance it off.
 - Show the posting of the cashbook to their relevant ledger accounts
- You are a headteacher of a secondary school
 - Design a receipt you will issue to your students who pay school fees.
 - Design a sign post for your school.
 - What methods will you use to motivate your staff members?
 - What contributions will your school make to the community?
 - The following information was extracted from the books of Mutambo enterprises as at December 31, 2016

DETAILS	DR. (Shs)	CR. (Shs)
Sales		1,300,000
Stock (1 st January)	120,000	
Carriage outwards	30,000	
Return inwards	100,000	
Return outwards		15,000
Discount allowed	8,000	
Interest received		2,600
Capital		1,151,000
Bank overdraft		120,000
Purchases	720,000	
Rents and rates	49,600	
Debtors	18,000	
Furniture	62,000	
Cash at hand	30,000	
Salaries	156,000	
Fixtures and fittings	150,000	
Land	130,000	
Creditors		35,000
Drawings	110,000	
Motor van	1,170,000	
Loan		230,000
Total	2,853,600	2,853,600

Additional information:

Stock on 31st December 2016 was shs. 75,000

Required:

- Prepare:
 - Trading, profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December 2016
 - Balance sheet as at 31st December 2016
 - Determine the:
 - Gross profit margin
 - Return on capital employed
- You intend to start a welding workshop in your home town.
 - Write an application letter to the town authorities for a trading licence.
 - Outline factors you will consider when locating your business.
 - Design an invoice for use in your workshop.
 - Prepare a market survey guide for your business.



CONTINUATION

7. Study the sketch map of the Great Lakes region provided below and answer the questions that follow.



- i. Country marked 5-Canada and 6-United States of America (U.S.A)
- ii. Industrial towns A-Duluth, B-Chicago and C-Buffalo
- iii. River marked 1-St. Lawrence River
- iv. Lakes marked 3-Erie and 4-Michigan
- v. Canal marked 2-Soo Canal

b) i) Industries in Chicago/ Buffalo/ Duluth

- ✓ Petrol-chemical industries
- ✓ Clothing and textile
- ✓ Iron and steel manufacturing
- ✓ Timber and furniture products
- ✓ Food processing
- ✓ Printing and publishing
- ✓ Motor vehicle assembly

ii) Conditions that influenced the location of industries in the Great lakes region

- ✓ Industrial inertia, there is a tendency of industries being located in areas where others exist to share roads, security electricity for example in Chicago
- ✓ Presence of large tracts of cheap land enables the location and expansion of industries in Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth
- ✓ Presence of agricultural or mineral raw materials such as iron ore from Messabi ranges used in iron and steel industries in Chicago
- ✓ Presence of a variety of power resources such as coal and H.E.P from Niagara falls for running the industrial machines in Buffalo, Toronto
- ✓ Presence of cheap water transport on the great lakes for transporting bulky goods like steel
- ✓ Presence of abundant water supply from the great lakes that is used in industries to cool machines

b) Contribution of the industrial sector in U.S.A.

- ✓ Creates employment opportunities to workers; for example, engineers, accountants, managers, hence earning them income to improve their standards of living
- ✓ Industrial sector provides manufactured and consumer goods to the community, thereby saving foreign exchange which would be used to import them.
- ✓ Industries are a major source of government revenue through taxation. Taxes collected are used to develop U.S.A. by constructing roads, schools, hospitals.
- ✓ Where industrial goods are exported, a lot of foreign exchange is earned
- ✓ Industrial sector facilitates the development of infrastructure, such as roads, power supply lines and dams.
- ✓ Industries led to economic diversification of U.S.A., hence they increased income
- ✓ The exportation of industrial products creates international co-operation between the U.S.A and countries that import them, like the European Union, China, Japan, etc.

c) Environmental problems that have resulted from industrialisation in the Great Lakes region.

- ✓ Severe air pollution as a result of too many industries in Chicago, Duluth, Buffalo.

- ✓ Water pollution due to dumping of industrial wastes in Great Lakes.
- ✓ Rapid population growth and its related problems, such as overuse of resources
- ✓ Traffic congestion in areas like Chicago, Duluth, Buffalo, which leads to delays.
- ✓ Increased cost of living due to overpopulation and development

REGION II RHINELANDS

8. TOURIST VISITORS TO SWITZERLAND AND EAST AFRICA FROM 1995 – 2000

YEAR	SWITZERLAND	EAST AFRICA
1995	2,700,000	160,000
1996	3,000,000	170,000
1997	5,000,000	180,000
1998	8,400,000	182,000
1999	10,700,000	190,000
2000	11,800,000	184,000

- (a) Percentage change of visitors from 1995 – 2000 to;
- (vi) Switzerland

$$= \frac{\text{tourists 2000} - \text{tourists 1995}}{\text{Tourists 1995}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{11800000 - 2700000}{2700000} \times 100$$

$$= 337.03\%$$

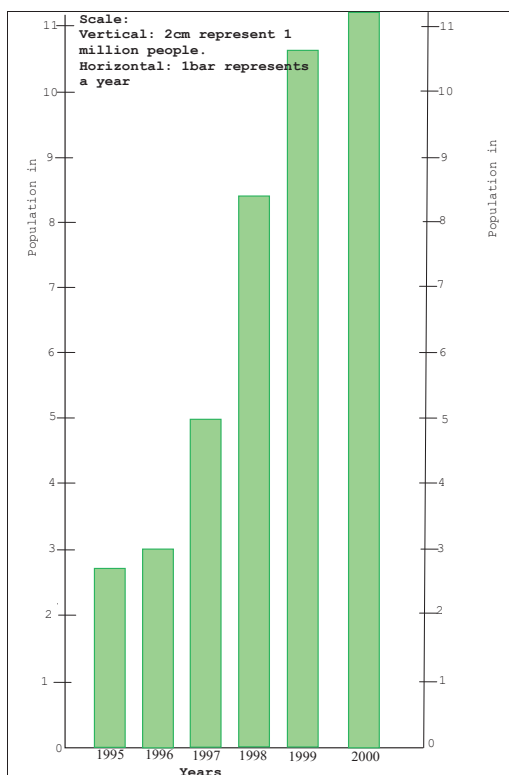
(vii) East Africa

$$\frac{\text{tourists 2000} - \text{tourists 1995}}{\text{tourists 1995}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{184000 - 160000}{160000} \times 100$$

$$= 15\%$$

(a) A SIMPLE BAR GRAPH SHOWING TOURISTS WHO VISITED SWITZERLAND FROM 1995 – 2000



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ST CATHERINE SS, BULUJUKO

(a) Tourist attractions found in:

(i) Switzerland

- ☐ Switzerland is gifted with a number of lakes, such as Zurich, Geneva, Nauchatel and Constance.
- ☐ Switzerland is gifted with rivers, such as Rhine, Rhone, Ticino, Aare, Reuss and Inn.
- ☐ Developed towns like Zurich, Geneva, Bern, Neuchatel and Basel
- ☐ Alpine vegetation such as coniferous forests mainly in the northern part.
- ☐ Alpine mountains in the Alps
- ☐ Glacial erosion and deposition features in the Alps, such as pyramidal peaks, Aretes and U-shaped valleys.
- ☐ Slates and granite rocks covered with chalk and sedimentary rocks in the Alps.

(ii) East Africa

- ☐ East Africa is gifted with the source of the longest river in the world, Nile, located in Uganda at Jinja
- ☐ East Africa is gifted with the highest volcanic mountain in Africa, Mount Kilimanjaro and the highest block mountain in Africa, Mount Rwenzori. These are both glaciated mountains
- ☐ East Africa is gifted with the largest fresh water lake in Africa, Lake Victoria.
- ☐ East Africa is gifted with a variety of national parks, such as Murchison Falls in Uganda, Tsavo in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania.
- ☐ Variety of vegetation types like savanna and montane
- ☐ Historical sites like the Nyeru rocks in Kumi, Uganda

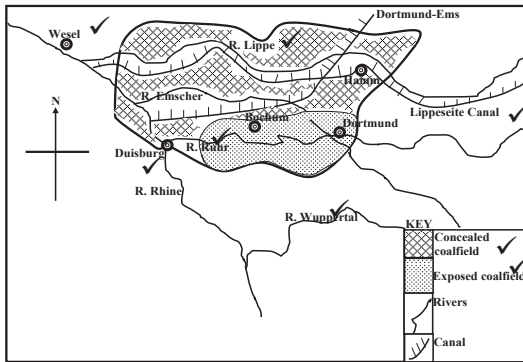
(b) Contribution of the tourism industry to Switzerland.

- ☐ Has stimulated the development of infrastructure like roads, railway lines and hotels
- ☐ Tourism industry has created employment opportunities to the people of Switzerland who work as tour guides
- ☐ Has helped in the conservation of wildlife in game parks and reserves
- ☐ Promoted international understanding between Switzerland and other countries where tourists originate like U.S.A.
- ☐ Tourism has provided best form of land-use in some areas which would otherwise be idle, such as the Swiss Alps glaciated landscape.
- ☐ Tourism has led to the growth of towns like Zurich and Geneva
- ☐ Tourism is a source of foreign exchange provided by thousands of tourists. This income is used to develop the country through constructing roads, hospitals and schools.

9. a)

A SKETCH MAP OF THE RUHR REGION OF GERMANY SHOWING: RIVERS; WUPPER, LIPPE, RUHR, TOWNS: WESEL, DUISBURG, CANAL: LIPPESEITE, EXPOSED AND CONCEALED COAL FIELDS.

From page III



b) i) **Processes involved in the extraction of coal in the Ruhr region of Germany**

- clearing the land of trees and vegetation
- removing and storing the top layers of the unconsolidated soil (topsoil)
- drilling the hard strata over the coal seam
- fragmenting or blasting the hard strata with explosives,
- removing the blasted material, exposing the coal seam, and cleaning the top of the coal seam
- fragmenting the coal seam, as required, by drilling and blasting
- loading the loose coal onto haulage conveyances
- transporting the coal from the mine to the plant and reclaiming lands affected by the mining activity

ii) **Factors which led to development of coal mining in Germany**

- ☐ Existence of large quantities of coal near the earth's surface has made it easy to extract it
- ☐ Existence of abundant energy for processing coal
- ☐ Presence of modern and efficient technology, such as drilling rings, making mining easier
- ☐ Presence of adequate capital to invest in coal mining equipment
- ☐ Supportive government policy to develop coal mining in Germany by reducing taxes, searching for market and giving loans
- ☐ Political stability. Since the end of the world war, tension and stress reduced in the Ruhr mining area
- ☐ Presence of adequate skilled and semi-skilled labour
- ☐ The skilled labour provide technical services such as managerial, extraction, surveying while semi-skilled help in drilling, mineral transportation.
- ☐ Presence of good transport network such as roads, railways
- ☐ Presence of ready local and foreign market for coal in countries such as U.S.A. and China

c) **Reasons for declining of coal mining in the Ruhr Region of Germany.**

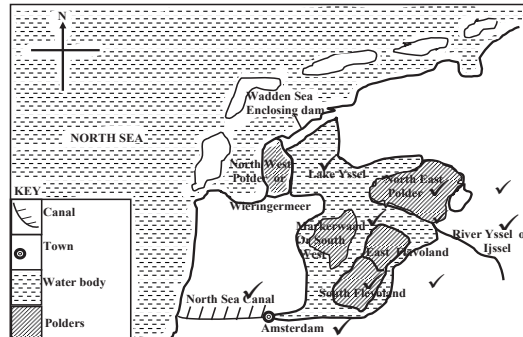
- ☐ Exhaustion of coal in some parts
- ☐ Introduction of new and clean forms of energy, such as nuclear, hydro-electric power and natural gas
- ☐ Rising cost of mining in the concealed coalfield
- ☐ Introduction of modern technology which requires less coal
- ☐ Discovery of oil as a substitute for coal in ships, trains and industries
- ☐ Scarcity of labour due to better paying jobs elsewhere

d) **Effects of mining on the physical environment of Germany**

- ☐ Destruction of vegetation in mining fields, leading to reduced rainfall
- ☐ Air and water pollution by copper, dust and wastes
- ☐ Land degradation through creation of depressions and heaps
- ☐ Increased spread of diseases due to stagnant water in depressions
- ☐ Accelerated soil erosion and landslides
- ☐ Displacement of people near mining areas

10

A SKETCH MAP OF THE YSSEL-LAKE POLDERS SHOWING: RIVER YSSEL, LAKE YSSEL, POLDERS: MARKERWAARD, SOUTH FLEVOLAND, NORTH POLDER, AMSTERDAM TOWN AND NORTH SEA CANAL



b) **A polder** refers to a low-lying tract reclaimed from the sea or lake by constructing embankments called dykes.

ii) **Steps taken in creation of a polder**

- ☐ The land to be reclaimed is surrounded by a concrete barrier called a ring dyke.
- ☐ Water is gradually drained off the land and pumped a way.
- ☐ A mat of woven twigs is laid across the land surface.
- ☐ Aeroplanes sow the seeds of reeds, which grow up through the twigs. The planted reeds help to dry out the soil by transpiring water away.
- ☐ The reeds are burned down. Their ashes are dug into the soil to reduce salinity.
- ☐ The whole process may take over eight years and the land is now ready to be used for farming, settlement and road construction.

c) **Factors which have influenced land reclamation in the Netherlands.**

- ☐ Much of the land in the western and northern part was below sea level, hence the need to reclaim this land for use.
- ☐ There was need to create more land for settlement. The Netherlands is one of the most populous countries in the world; therefore, land was reclaimed for settlement.
- ☐ There was need to control sea flooding that was frequent.
- ☐ There was need to create fresh land for farming
- ☐ There was need to develop coastal towns like Amsterdam.
- ☐ There was need to make provision of fresh water for people which required building a barrier dam to cut off the North Sea created a fresh lake, Yssel.
- ☐ There was need to protect coastal farmland from salination by seawater. The low-lying area was enclosed; salty water drained away in order to boost productivity of the soil.
- ☐ There was need to rescue beaches and stimulate tourism.

NOTE: Some candidates are likely to give the following factors which favoured land reclamation in the Netherlands. This is wrong!

- ☐ High level of technology like water pumps.
- ☐ Presence of skilled power like hydro-engineers.
- ☐ Presence of capital to pay workers and purchase draining machines.
- ☐ Invention of windmills to pump out water from the polders.
- ☐ Supportive government policy.
- ☐ Political stability which allowed concentration on land reclamation.

d) i) **Problems faced by people living on polders.**

- ☐ Flooding due to breakage of dykes which destroys human settlement
- ☐ Decreased land productivity due to salination, leading to limited food production
- ☐ Presence of infertile sandy soil that limits farming
- ☐ Effects of sand dunes blowing inwards from the sea coast affect settlement.
- ☐ Excessive water logging, limiting growth of some crops

- ☐ Growth of water-loving weeds makes maintenance of polders costly.

ii) **Steps taken to solve the problems in d(i) above**

- ☐ Construction of the River Dam project to control flooding for example, Zuider Zee project
- ☐ Application of fertilisers to improve soil fertility
- ☐ Use of diesel pumps and wind mills to drain away excess water
- ☐ Construction of non-metred lakes (reservoirs) like Lake Yssel to store water.
- ☐ Applying fresh water in the field and draining it away into the sea to control salinity.

REGION III

11. a) **An agricultural commune** refers to large farms created by the compulsory grouping of people into large units with an aim of improving the quality and quantity of agricultural produce.

b) i) **Agricultural communes in China**

- ☐ Dia Yunnan communes in south west China
- ☐ Ping Chau commune

ii) **Features of agricultural communes in China**

- ☐ Farms are managed communally or by a selected committee.
- ☐ Farms are highly mechanised.
- ☐ The proceeds are shared among the members.
- ☐ Marketing of produce is controlled by the state.
- ☐ Farms are amalgamated into large farm units either voluntarily or compulsory.
- ☐ They engage in production of specified crops.

c) i) **Advantages of communal farming in China**

Improved farming techniques through research, irrigation, application of fertilisers and seed breeding.

- ☐ Created large farm units for agricultural modernisation and mechanisation; hence increased output of wheat, rice and barley
- ☐ Eliminated land fragmentation and the associated problems, such as over use of land and conflicts
- ☐ Encourages co-operation and team work, resulting in national unity necessary for national development
- ☐ Created employment opportunities to people involved in crop research, transport and processing
- ☐ Encourages provision of social services, like health care, education and transport services
- ☐ Allows all people to access means of production, hence reducing income inequality among the people of China
- ☐ Eases government assistance like loans and security of farmers since they have clear registration with government
- ☐ Exportation of communal produce; such as rice and wheat, to countries like India and UK has earned China foreign exchange
- ☐ Promotes diversification of the economy by reducing over-reliance on oil mining

ii) **Disadvantages of communal farming in China.**

- ☐ It has led to destruction of the environment through deforestation to establish communal farms.
- ☐ Affected individual initiative on the part of farmers, resulting in low production
- ☐ Mismanagement of communal farms through corruption, resulting in great loss
- ☐ Promotion of mono-culture practices, leading to land degradation and decline in productivity
- ☐ Involves mechanisation, which leads to limited employment opportunities

d) **Measures being taken to improve farming on agricultural communes in China.**

- ☐ Use of fertilisers to improve soil fertility
- ☐ Carrying out intensive research in farming and

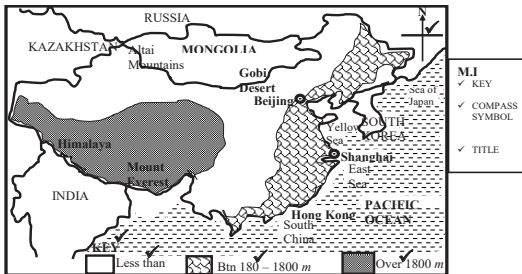


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coming up with improved seeds to improve productivity

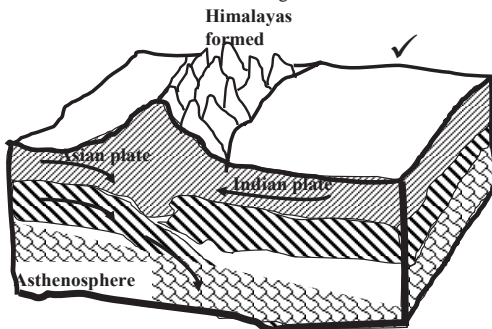
- ☐ Planting more trees in other areas without farms to protect the environment
- ☐ Fighting corrupt officials by using police to promote sanity
- ☐ Fighting population growth by encouraging the one child policy to create more land for farm expansion

A SKETCH MAP OF CHINA SHOWING RELIEF REGIONS LESS THAN 180 METRES, BETWEEN 180 METRES AND 1800 METRES AND OVER 1800 METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL



b) Process responsible for the formation of the areas of over 1800 metres above sea level.

Mount Everest and the Himalayas are folded mountain ranges. They were formed by folding that is, Continental collisions. The continent of India and Asia collided, they were composed of young sedimentary rocks which folded to form mountain ranges.



c) Influence of relief on human activities in china

- ☐ The western part of China is mountainous discouraging settlement and mechanised agriculture. It is characterised with Himalayas and Mount Everest.
- ☐ The Himalayas and Mount Everest as well as the Plateau of Tibet, the highest region in the world, support tourism activity.
- ☐ The northern part of China is characterised with a desert basin. This discourages agriculture due very little rainfall received and infertile soil.
- ☐ The eastern region of China comprises valleys, floodplains, coastal plains that support the growing of rice.
- ☐ The flood plains and coastal plains in the east support irrigation farming as well as many of the country's lakes, rivers and canals that have facilitated transportation and trade.

d) Problems faced by people living in areas of over 1800 m

- ☐ Too much coldness due to a high altitude
- ☐ Landslides due to a steep gradient
- ☐ Limited roads due to difficulty in constructing them on a steep gradient
- ☐ Soil erosion due to a steep gradient
- ☐ Floods from melting snow
- ☐ Limited food due to unfavourable conditions like being on the lee ward side
- ☐ Attacks from fierce wild animals from mountain forests

13. Table III below shows the annual copper production in China (1975-1995). Study it and answer the questions that follow.

Annual Copper production (metric tons)	
Year	Annual copper production (metric tons)
1975	100,000
1980	115,000
1985	185,000
1990	375,000
1995	370,000

Adapted from: World Resource: A Guide to Global Environmental Change and Human Health: 1992/3 p321, 1998/9 p339.

a) A pie-chart to show annual copper production in China.

Calculation/Working
Total copper production in metric tons = 100,000 + 115,000 + 185,000 + 375,000 + 370,000 = **1,145,000**

$$\frac{100,000}{1,145,000} \times 360 = 31.4^\circ$$

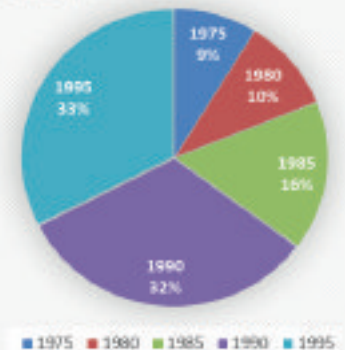
$$\frac{115,000}{1,145,000} \times 360 = 36.2^\circ$$

$$\frac{185,000}{1,145,000} \times 360 = 58.2^\circ$$

$$\frac{375,000}{1,145,000} \times 360 = 115.4^\circ$$

$$\frac{370,000}{1,145,000} \times 360 = 116.3^\circ$$

A PIE-CHART SHOWING ANNUAL COPPER PRODUCTION IN CHINA



a) (i) Copper mining areas in China	b (ii) Other minerals mined in China
<input type="checkbox"/> Shenyang	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal
<input type="checkbox"/> Beijing	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron
<input type="checkbox"/> Nanchang	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil
<input type="checkbox"/> Jiangsu	<input type="checkbox"/> Lead
<input type="checkbox"/> Henan	<input type="checkbox"/> Tungsten
<input type="checkbox"/> Lanzhou	<input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum
<input type="checkbox"/> Kunming	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt
<input type="checkbox"/> Changsha	<input type="checkbox"/> Manganese
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tin
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury
	<input type="checkbox"/> Antimony

b) Conditions that have favoured copper mining in China

- ☐ Presence of copper in large quantities in areas like Shenyang
- ☐ Presence of vast quantities of hydro-electric power for copper processing
- ☐ Presence of an efficient transport network

- for transportation of copper
- ☐ Supportive government policy, such as searching for market for copper
- ☐ Political stability which eliminates disruptions in copper mining
- ☐ Availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour from the big population of China to work in copper mining industries
- ☐ Presence of ready market for copper in countries like Japan, U.S.A., India
- ☐ Presence of appropriate technology in form of machines used in copper mining

c) Problems faced by the copper mining industry in China

- ☐ Copper exhaustion in some regions
- ☐ Limited skilled labour force
- ☐ Stiff competition from other copper mining countries like U.S.A., leading to losses
- ☐ Limited capital to facilitate copper mining activities, such as buying more machines for mining
- ☐ Copper price fluctuation on the world market, leading to losses

GEOGRAPHY PAPER ONE OGE0005

PART I

- The pattern of population distribution around Lake Victoria is mainly influenced by;
 - fertility of soils
 - reliability of rainfall
 - transport networks
 - presence of pests
- Which of the following makes up the biggest part of soil?
 - air
 - organic matter
 - water
 - mineral particles
- The major cash crop grown on slopes of mount Elgon is;
 - Robusta coffee.
 - tea.
 - Arabica coffee.
 - tobacco.
- In which one of the following national parks in East Africa is famous for mountain gorillas?
 - Bwindi
 - Nkomazi
 - Kabalega
 - Biharamulo
- Which one of the following craters is found in the Kenya highlands?
 - Nyungu
 - Longonot
 - Ngurdoto
 - Ngorongoro
- The following are examples of mechanical weathering processes except;
 - exfoliation
 - hydrolysis
 - frost wedging
 - pressure release
- The major mineral mined from lake Albert is;
 - petroleum
 - limestone
 - sand
 - Phosphates
- Which one of the following tree species in East Africa best grows in areas which have saline soils?
 - acacia.
 - baobab.
 - bamboo.
 - mangroves .
- The following are coastal ports found in Kenya except;
 - Malindi
 - Mombasa
 - Tanga
 - Lamu
- Which of the following is an example of intrusive Igneous rock
 - Basalt
 - Andesite
 - Granite
 - Rhyolite

- Which of the following statements describes temperature inversion
 - temperature increases with increase in altitude
 - temperature decreases with increase in altitude
 - temperature increases with increase in latitude
 - temperature decreases with increase in latitude
- Which one of the following is an example of a primary industry in East Africa?
 - Shoe making
 - Fishing
 - Manufacturing of clothes
 - Furniture making
- Which of the following towns is located within the rift valley region?
 - Mbeya
 - Jinja
 - Garissa
 - Voi
- Offshore breeze occurs during.....
 - day time
 - both day and night time
 - night time
 - none of above
- The following are coast erosion landforms except,
 - Headland
 - Cave
 - Geo
 - Spit
- Which one of the following ports on Lake Victoria is not found in Tanzania?
 - Kisumu
 - Mwanza
 - Musoma
 - Bukoba
- Which of the following statement describes a Corrie (CWM).
 - Dome-shaped landform
 - An armchair shaped depression
 - Elongated deep depression
 - Very wide depression
- The point at which two streams or rivers meet is known as;
 - junction
 - watershed
 - confluence
 - divide
- Which of the following soil horizon supports seed germination?
 - Topsoil
 - Subsoil
 - Regolith
 - Bedrock
- Which one of the following highlands is a major tourist attraction in Nakuru town?
 - Mau
 - Suswa
 - Longonot
 - Menengai

- The type of settlement where buildings are built in line beside the road is;
 - scattered
 - linear
 - nuclear
 - dispersed
- Tropical rainforest in East Africa can be found between..... north and south of the equator.
 - 20° - 30°
 - 5° - 10°
 - 15° - 30°
 - 17° - 28°
- Which one of the following lakes in East Africa was formed by the process of long -shore drift?
 - Kwania
 - Wamala
 - Nabugabo
 - Bunyonyi
- The commonest type of fish caught in Uganda is.....
 - Nile perch
 - Catfish
 - Lungfish
 - Tilapia
- Which country does Uganda border in the south?
 - Tanzania
 - Sudan
 - Rwanda
 - South Sudan
- Shield Volcanoes are characterised by.....
 - gentle slopes
 - steep slopes
 - very steep slopes
 - conlets
- Kasese region is dry mainly because.....
 - too much sun shine
 - dry descending winds
 - ascending winds
 - deforestation
- Railway transport is mainly used to carry.....
 - bulky goods
 - light goods
 - manufactured goods
 - very light goods
- The major cause of rural-urban migration in East Africa is...
 - shortage of land
 - political insecurity
 - search for employment
 - shortage of social services
- Air transport is used by few people in East Africa because...
 - It is cheap
 - It is expensive
 - It is fast
 - It is time tabled



PART II MAPWORK, PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION AND FIELDWORK.

SECTION A

- COMPULSORY QUESTION: MAPWORK (20 marks)
Study the 1:50,000 UGANDA: NAKASONGOLA; Series Y732, Part of Sheet 50/2; Edition 4-USD and answer the questions that follow:
 - Identify the man made features found at grid reference:
 - 398463
 - 367488
 - State the grid reference of the:
 - Matugo conical hill
 - Air Photo Principal Point with Sortie No. 016.
 - Measure and state in kilometers the distance of the dry weather road.
 - Draw a sketch map North of northing 50, on it mark and label the following:
 - bound surface road
 - seasonal swamp
 - loose surface road
 - flat land area.
 - Describe the:
 - relief of the area,
 - relationship between relief and transport in the area shown on the map extract.



2. COMPULSORY QUESTION: PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

Study the photograph provided and answer questions that follow:



- Identify the major economic activity taking place in the:
 - fore ground
 - back ground
- Describe the factors which have favoured the economic activity identified in the a (ii) above
- Explain the effects of activity in a (i) above to the environment.
 - Outline the characteristics of the vegetation showed in the photograph.
- Giving reasons for your answer, suggest one area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken from.

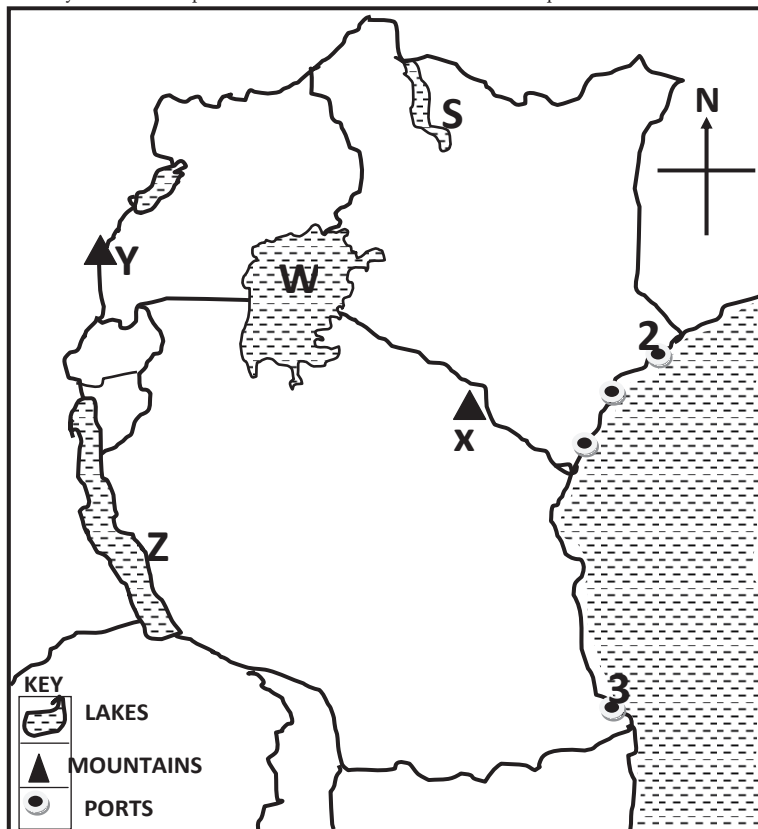
3. COMPULSORY QUESTION: FIELDWORK

For any one fieldwork study you have carried out:

- State the;
 - topic,
 - objectives of the study.
- How did you prepare yourself for the actual fieldwork?
- Explain how you used any two methods to identify the location of the area.
- What problems did you encounter while using the above methods in (c)?

SECTION B: EAST AFRICA

4. Study the sketch map of East Africa below and use it to answer questions that follow.



- Identify
 - Mountains marked: X and Y
 - Lakes marks: Z and S
 - Ports marked: 2 and 3
- Give the characteristics of lake marked Z.
 - Explain the formation of lake marked Z.
- How does Lake marked W influence the lives of people around?
- Describe the influence of mountain marked X on the climate of the area.

5. Study the table below showing the number of tourists that have visited Kidepo Valley National Park between 2006-2013 and answer the questions that follow.

Years	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tourists	959	795	1,633	2,924	3,208	2,452	2,300	2,890

- Draw a simple line graph to portray the trend of tourists who visited Kidepo Valley National park from 2006 – 2013.
 - Using information from the table and graph:
 - Describe the trend of tourists who visited Kidepo Valley National park.
 - Explain the factors that have led to the trend in (b) above.
 - Explain factors that have favoured the development of tourism in East Africa.
6. (a) Distinguish between the tropical rain forests and savannah vegetation of East Africa.
 (b) (i) State any three tree species which are found in the Tropical rain forests of East Africa.
 (ii) Describe the factors which have favoured the development of the forestry industry in East Africa.
 (c) Explain the importance of the forestry industry to the economic development of East Africa.
 (d) Outline the problems facing the conservation of forests in East Africa.
7. (a) Draw a sketch map of Kilombero irrigation scheme in Tanzania and on it, mark and name:
 (i) Rivers: Kilombero and Great Ruaha
 (ii) Towns: Kilosa and Kidatu
 (iii) Tanzam railway
 (iv) Irrigated land
 (b) Describe the conditions which have promoted irrigation farming in Kilombero river valley.
 (c) Explain the contribution of irrigation farming to the economic development of Tanzania.
 (d) Outline the problems which are facing irrigation farming in Kilombero river valley.



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