



Dr. Bbosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

1999

SOCIAL STUDIES WITH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index No:

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Candidate's Name.....

Candidate's signature.....

District Name.....

Read the following instructions carefully

1. This paper has two sections **A** and **B**. Section **A** has 50 questions and section **B** has 5 questions. The paper has 15 pages following altogether.
2. Answer all questions. All answers to both sections A and B must be **written** in the spaces provided.
3. All answers must be written using a blue or black ball-point pen or ink. **Any** work written in pencil other than graphs, pictures and diagrams will **not** be marked.
4. Unnecessary change of work may lead to loss of marks.
5. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss to marks.
6. Do not fill anything in the boxes indicated:
7. "For examiners". Use only and inside the question paper

**FOR EXAMINERS
USE ONLY**

Qn.No	MARKS	EXR'S NO.
1-10		
11-20		
21-30		
31-40		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
Total		

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SECTION A

1. Apart from a title and scale, state any other thing that a good map should have.

.....

2. Which type of climate is hot and wet throughout the year?

.....

3. Mention one way in which dairy farming has been improved in Uganda.

.....

4. Why is it important for all Ugandans to pay tax?

.....

5. What was the main reason for the construction of the Tanzam/Tazara railway?

.....

6. Which way does weather affect the type of dress people wear?

.....

7. Libya has one of the largest man-made rivers in the world. Suggest one reason why this river was constructed.

.....

8. Why is a wind-vane placed on an open ground?

.....

9. How did Nelson Mandela contribute to the achievement of independence in South Africa?

.....

10. Give one reason why television is not widely used in rural areas in Uganda.

.....

11. Explain why Uganda Revenue Authority is important to Uganda's economy.

.....

12. Which countries qualify to be members of the Commonwealth?

.....

13. Mention one town in East Africa where oil is refined.

.....

14. What reason is given for flying the Uganda flag at half-mast?

.....

15. In which way did the Maji-Maji rebellion affect the people of Tanganyika?

.....
16. Why is it dangerous for a country to depend on one produce for its international trade?

.....
17. Explain what a land-locked country is.

.....
18. Give the main work of the army in a country.

.....
19. In which way did the coming of Arabs affect the way of life in East Africa?

.....
20. What was the cause of the Lamogi rebellion in Northern Uganda?

.....
21. Why are there more industries in Jinja than in Mbale?

.....
22. Give one reason why money should be kept in a bank.

.....
23. Why is rice mostly grown in swampy areas?

.....
24. What development came as a result of the construction of the Uganda Railway?

.....
25. Give one of the ways in which people in rural areas in Uganda can improve their income.

.....
26. Why did the British (white settlers) choose to settle in Kenya?

.....
27. Which ministry is responsible for population census in Uganda?

.....
28. What important thing happened in Uganda on 9' October 1962?

.....
29. Give one reason why budgeting is important in a family.

.....
30. Forests in Uganda are being destroyed. What reason do people give for doing so?

31. Give the reason why a cement factory is located in Kasese and not in Jinja.

.....

32. In which way will valley dams help to reduce the movement of nomadic pastoralists from place to p. Uganda?

.....

33. What is the importance of the Uganda National Examinations Board in the education system of Uganda?

.....

34. Mention one of the commonest types of child abuse in Uganda.

.....

35. Give one reason why Ethiopia was not colonized by the Europeans.

.....

36. Why did some African chiefs want slave trade to continue?

.....

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

37. **EITHER.**

What does the suffering and death of Jesus Christ on the cross remind Christians?

.....

OR:

What is the importance of Taif in the Islamic faith?

.....

38. **EITHER:**

Give one reason why the Jews were against Jesus Christ.

.....

OR:

Give one reason why the people of Mecca were against Mohammad.

.....

39. **EITHER:**

What is the importance of repentance to a Christian?

.....

OR:

What is Tayammam in Islamic faith?

.....

40. **EITHER:**

Why do Christians receive Holy Communion?

.....

.....

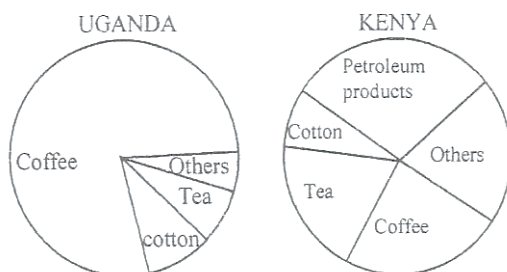
OR:

How do Moslems get the title of Hajji or Hajat?

.....
.....

SECTION B

41. The diagrams below show the exports of Uganda and Kenya. Use information to answer the questions that follow;



(a) Give two main exports of Kenya

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

(b) What is Uganda's main export?

.....
.....

(c) What disadvantage does Uganda face because of having only one main export?

.....

42. (a) Mention any one tourist attraction in Uganda.

.....

(b) Suggest any three ways in which the government of Uganda can encourage more tourists to come to Uganda.

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

43. Kenya is a neighbouring country to Uganda.

(a) Give two ways in which Kenya benefits from Uganda.

.....
.....

(b) In which two ways do you think Uganda benefits from Kenya?

.....
.....

44. (a) Give any two problems which have affected the growing of cotton in Uganda today.

.....
.....
(b) Give any two reasons why the British built the Uganda Railway.
.....
.....

45 (a) Why did early missionaries come to Uganda?
.....

(b) Give two ways in which Ugandans benefited from the coming of the missionaries.
.....
.....

(c) Give one problem which the early missionaries faced in Uganda.
.....

46. (a) Give any two reasons why the organization of African unity (O.A.U.) was formed.
.....
.....

(b) In which way has the organization of African unity (O.A.U.) been successful?
.....
.....

(c) Why did South Africa take long to become a member of the organization of African unity (O.A.U).
.....

47. (a) why do you think there are no people living on top of Mt. Rwenzori?
.....

(b) Give two reasons why there are many people living at the slopes of Mt. Elgon.
.....
.....

(c) Suggest one problem which people who live on the slopes of mountains face.
.....

48. (a) Give any two ways in which the government gets money.
.....
.....

(b) Mention any two services on which the government spends the money it gets.
.....
.....

49. (a) Give any two factors that led to the establishment of the Gezira Irrigation Scheme.
.....
.....

(b) State, any two problems the Gezira Irrigation Scheme faces.

50. (a) Name any two major minerals mined in South Africa.

(b) Give two ways in which the mining industry is important to South Africa.

51 (a) Who were the founders of the Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom.

(b) Give any two causes of the fall of the Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom.

(c) Why is the Bunyoro-Kitara Empire remembered in the modern economy of Uganda?

52. (a) Give one advantage of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in Uganda.

(b) Which two problems do primary schools face as a result of Universal Primary Education?

(c) Suggest how one of the problems you have mentioned in (b) above can be solved.

*For each of the questions 53 to 55 answer **EITHER** the Christian **OR** Islamic questions but not both. No marks will 'o a candidate who attempts both alternatives.*

53. **EITHER**

(a) On what day do Christians celebrate the birth of Christ?

(b) Why was the baby Jesus taken to Egypt?

(c) Give two ways in which Jesus showed true love tor the people.

OR: (a) Why did Mohammad leave Mecca to go to Medina?

(b) How did his journey to Medina help the spread of Islam?

.....
.....

(c) Give two reasons why Islam took so long to spread in East Africa.

.....
.....

54. EITHER (a) Why do Christians sing and dance during the time of prayer?

.....
(b) What should a Christian do after sinning against God?

.....
(c) Give any two things a Christian is expected to avoid during the period of Lent.

.....
.....

OR (a) Mention any two periods when Moslems say their obligatory prayers.

.....
.....

(b) Give two things that can spoil salat (prayers).

.....
.....

55. EITHER: (a) What is the importance of Mt. Sinai in the Christian faith?

.....
.....

(b) Who led the Israelites to the Promised Land after the death of Moses?

.....
(d) Give two reasons why Moses was chosen to lead the Israelites out of Egypt?

.....
.....

OR (a) What is the importance of Mt. Hira in Islamic faith?

.....
(b) Give two reasons why Allah chose Musa to lead the Israelites out of Egypt?

.....
.....

(c) Why did Musa ask Allah for somebody to help him?

.....
.....

End



Dr. Bbosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

1999 ANSWERS



SECTION A

1. A key, compass
2. Tropical climate
3. (i) Use of modern methods of dairy farming like the use of milking machines that increase productivity.
(ii) Cross breeding exotic and indigenous cattle to produce animals that are resistant to diseases.
(iii) Dairy farming has improved through the use of better storage facilities like cooling systems and processing facilities that prevent milk from going bad.
4. Taxes increase government revenue that can be used to develop the country through provision of services like se; roads, hospitals and schools etc.
5. The Tanzam/Tazara railway was constructed to transport copper ore from Zambia to the East African coast since Zambia is land locked.
6. Hot weather makes people wear light clothes whereas cold weather makes people wear heavy/thick clothes to keep them warm.
7. The river was constructed to be a water reservoir thus being a source of fresh water.
8. The wind vane is placed on an open ground so as to be able to measure the direction of the wind correctly.
9. Nelson Mandela was the leader of the African National Congress (ANC) which movement fought hard to end the policy of apartheid and later on he became the first black president of South Africa.
10. (i) Purchasing television sets and maintaining them is quite expensive and difficult for rural people.
(ii) Most people in rural areas do not have electricity in their homes and yet televisions greatly use electricity.
(iii) Some television networks do not reach most rural areas in Uganda.
11. The Uganda Revenue Authority is responsible for levying and collecting taxes which the government uses in its expenditure.
12. All former colonies and protectorates of Britain.
13. Dar-es-salaam or Mombasa.
14. The reason given for flying the Uganda flag at half-mast is when the day has been declared a national mourning day.
15. (i) The Maji-Maji rebellion led the people of Tanganyika to independence from the colonialists.
(ii) Many of Tanganyika citizens lost their lives and property.

- (iii) The native Africans were to grow different crops on their own which were introduced by the Germans.
- 16. (i) The country will suffer from economic problems (instabilities) in case the price for that one product declines on the global market.
- (ii) The country will fetch little foreign exchange from that one product unlike if the country has variety of products,
- 17. A landlocked country is one with no seaport or coastline.
- 18. The army protects the people of a country and their property from internal and external attacks or wars.
- 19. (i) The coming of Arabs led to development of coastal towns like Zanzibar and Mogadishu,
- (ii) It led to the introduction of slave trade.
- (iii) Kiswahili language was introduced to the people of East Africa.
- (iv) It led to the introduction of Islam.
- (v) Cash crops like cloves were introduced.
- (vi) It led to the introduction of cowrie shells and guns.
- 20. The Acholi did not wish to be ruled by the British and so demanded independence forcefully.
- 21. Jinja has a power-generation station (Owen falls Dam) unlike Mbale.
- 22. (i) Money should be kept in a bank for safety reasons.
- (ii) In some cases money accumulates when kept in the bank.
- 23. Rice requires very large amounts of water in order to grow until maturity and swamps have a lot of it.
- 24. (i) It led to the development of towns and increase in trading activities along the railway.
- (ii) It led to the introduction of money (rupees).
- 25. (i) The people in rural areas can join hands and carry out large scale farming.
- (ii) People in rural areas can also acquire loans-to startup small income generating activities like poultry, food processing and other businesses.
- 26. The Kenyan highlands had a favourable climate and fertile soils that were good for dairy farming and settlement.
- 27. The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic development is responsible for the census.
- 28. 9th October is the day when Uganda got her independence from Britain.
- 29. Budgeting enables a family identify the sources of income (revenue) and expenditure in accordance with its priorities and needs.
- 30. (i) people want to get firewood and charcoal for fuel.
- (ii) People want to get land for settlement due to political instabilities in their home area or congestion.
- (iii) People cut trees in order to get timber for building houses.
- (iv) People also cut trees to provide them with wood for furniture.
- (v) To create land for agricultural development.
- 31. Kasere has limestone deposits, which act as a source of raw materials for the cement factory unlike Jinja.

32. Nomadic pastoralists move from place to place looking for water for their animals but with the construction of valley will be stored for their animals.
33. Uganda National Examination Board is the body responsible for setting, marking and assessing the national examinations in Uganda.
34. (i) The use of corporal punishment against children.
(ii) Abduction and sacrifice
(iii) Defilement
(iv) Child labour
(v) The child food and education
35. (i) Ethiopia was not attractive to the colonialists.
(ii) There was unity among the various groups of people in the country.
(iii) Ethiopians had strong and able leaders.
(iv) The Country had strong and well organized army.
36. African chiefs were gaining economically from slave trade by exchanging slaves for goods such as guns.
37. **EITHER:**
Christ's suffering and death reminds Christians of God's love for them and forgiveness for their sins when Jesus died in their place.
OR:
The importance of Taif is that it is the town to which Mohammad (PBUH) made the first holy journey.
38. **EITHER:**
Jews hated Jesus because he claimed to be their king
Jews hated Jesus because he preached different from then
OR:
Mohammad preached against their gods
39. **EITHER:**
Repentance leads to forgiveness of a Christian by God and restores the broken relationship.
OR:
Tayamrnum is the dry ablution in circumstances where a Muslim cannot get water.
40. **EITHER:**
Holy Communion represents the body of Christ and blood of Jesus and thus it brings them into spiritual union with Jesus.
OR:
Muslims get the title of Hajji or Hajjat when they pay a pilgrimage to Mecca.

SECTION B

41. (a) (i) Petroleum products
(ii) Coffee
(b) Uganda's main export is coffee
(c) (i) There may be a fall in the price of coffee due to competition that leads to reduction in revenue.
(ii) Little foreign exchange-is fetched unlike if the country had a variety of exports.
42. a) (i) Historical sites e.g. Kasubi tombs. Karambi tombs, Stone Age sites, museums.
(ii) Wild life conservation centres e.g. National game parks and zoos
(iii) Cultural activities e.g., traditional dance, traditional art & craft.
(iv) Landscape, physical features e.g. Lakes, mountains & rift valleys water falls & rapids.
(b) (i) Improving on the social services in Uganda for instance accommodation and transport that can attract tourists.
(ii) Improving on the security especially in areas that are insecure to make sure tourists are safe.
(iii) Investing money in advertisements about the industry.
(iv) Subsidizing tourists' visits and offering tourists packages like gifts.
(v) Employing well trained manpower (game wardens and game rangers).
43. (a) Uganda provides a large market for Kenyan products.
(ii) Uganda sells some of her hydroelectricity to Kenya.
(iii) Uganda sells food to the people of Kenya for instance maize, millet and beans.
(iv) Uganda provides some raw materials for Kenya's local industries.
(b) (i) Uganda generates revenue from taxes levied on Kenyan imports.
(ii) Uganda uses Kenyan seaports (Mombasa) for her imports and exports.
44. (a) (i) Cotton prices are low and fluctuating which has discouraged many farmers.
(ii) Competition from artificial fibres for example nylon which has reduced its market.
(iii) Cotton needs a lot of labour and it is less paying.
(iv) There is lack of good transport facilities in the productive rural areas.
(b) (i) To help control and administer Uganda easily.
(ii) To help stop slave trade.
(iii) To connect Uganda to the East African coast.
(iv) It was in the favour of the international community,
(v) It would help to develop Uganda's economy.
(vi) It would help to bring civilization to the interior of East Africa.
- 45 (a) Early missionaries came to Uganda to spread Christianity.
(b) (i) The missionaries introduced formal education and built schools for instance Namilyango college
(ii) They also introduced medical care and fought against diseases for instance sleeping sickness, (iii) They built hospitals for instance Mengo and Rubaga hospitals.
(iv) Missionaries introduced cash crops e.g. cotton.
(v) They advocated for abolition of slave Trade.

- (vi) Taught practical skills e.g. carpentry', building and brick making.
 - (c) (i) They suffered from tropical diseases for instance malaria and dysentery.
 - (ii) Lack of easy means of transport and communication.
 - (iii) Cruel rulers such as Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.
46. (a) (i) To unite all independent countries of Africa into one big nation.
- (ii) To prevent further colonization of Africa.
 - (iii) To speed up political, economic, social and scientific developments in Africa.
 - (iv) To promote friendly relations with other countries of the world and the international bodies.
 - (v) To eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa.
 - (vi) To assist all countries still under colonial domination to get independence.
 - (vii) To promote regional economic integration
 - (viii) To promote unity and solidarity of all African states.
- (b) (i) It has struggled and succeeded in ending colonialism in Africa.
- (ii) It supported liberation movements in different member states.
 - (iii) It had scored some impressive success in the UNO and the common wealth of nations.
 - (iv) It has promoted unity amongst African countries.
 - (v) It worked hard to have apartheid policy abolished in South Africa in 1994.
 - (vi) It had worked hard to solve the border conflicts between Chad and Libya, Uganda and Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, Eritrea and Ethiopia among others.
 - (vii) It encouraged and facilitated the formation of various economic groupings for the promotion of trade and investment for example EAC, SADC, ECOWAS, PTA/COMESA among others.
 - (viii) It set up the African development bank (ADB), which helped to boost the economy of African countries.
 - (ix) It has done much (through the scientific, research and technical commission) to eradicate livestock diseases such as nagana, rinder pest, and east coast fever.
- 47 (a) The top of Mt. Rwenzori is snow-capped and very uncomfortable for human settlement.
- (b) (i) The area is well drained with fertile soils and reliable rainfall.
- (ii) Mt. Elgon has been politically stable for a long time.
- (c) (i) Farmers are faced with a problem of soil erosion and landslides.
- (ii) There is also limited land for agricultural expansion.
- (iii) Poor road network which makes transportation of goods very difficult.
48. (a) (i) The government gets money through taxation.
- (ii) From loans and grants
 - (iii) From government business e.g. government buildings are a source of rent,
 - (iv) Exportation of agricultural produce for instance cotton.
- (b) (i) Construction and maintenance of infrastructure like roads, schools and hospitals.
- (ii) Provision of security to citizens through the army, police etc.
- (iii) Paying and facilitating civil servants.

49. (a)(i) Availability of conducive conditions for irrigation farming for instance fairly flat area, fertile soils etc.
 (ii) The unreliable rainfall received in the area that caused the need for irrigation,.
 (iii) High demand of cotton fibre locally and for export
- (b) (i) The scheme spends a lot of money on maintenance of the machinery.
 (ii) Fluctuation of cotton prices that fetches little revenue in some seasons.
 (iii) Stiff competition from other cotton producers.
 (iv) Pests and cotton diseases,
50. (a)(i) Gold in Witwatersrand near Johannesburg, the Orange Free State.
 (ii) Diamonds in Kimberley and Premier diamond mine.
 (iii) Coal in Witbank, Middleburg, Newcastle, Dundee Springs and Ermelo.
 (iv) Copper in Messina and O'okiep.
 (v) Iron mined in Thabazimbi, Dundee, Manganese, Middleburg.
 (vi) Platinum in Rustenburg
 (vii) Chromite in Ladenburg and Rustenburg
 (ix) Phosphates in Phalaborwa.
 Other minerals of South Africa include; asbestos, limestone, lead, zinc, salt and tin.
- (b) (i) Mining industry provides employment to the people.
 (ii) It fetches foreign exchange from minerals that are exported.
 (iii) Minerals have raised the standards of living through construction of social infrastructure for instance roads and services like electricity.
 (iv) The government has earned revenue through taxation that is essential for development of the country.
51. (a) The founders of Bunyoro Kitara kingdom were the Bachwezi.
 (b)(i) The invasion by the Luo-Babiito from southern Sudan.
 (ii) Bunyoro was weakened due to the internal struggle for succession to the throne.
 (iii) Too much power had been put in the hands of regional rulers who later decided to break away from the Omukama.
 (iv) The outbreak of human and animal diseases.
 (v) Natural calamities (misfortunes) such as famine and drought.
 (vi) Local rebellions and civil wars among the Bantu subjects.
 (vii) The mysterious death of Bihongo (the darling cow of the princess).
 (viii) The kingdom was too large to be effectively administered from the centre at Bigo-byamugenyi.
 (ix) The Banyoro were basically a pastoral group of people who mainly depended on gaining pasture land for their cattle
- (c) (i) The Bunyoro Kitara kingdom introduced coffee growing, long horned cattle, iron working and bark-cloth making.
 (ii) The Bunyoro Kitara kingdom introduced the centralized monarchy and a hierarchy of officials, royal regalia and sandals.

52. (a) (i) UPE has helped many children to gain free primary education.
 (ii) UPE has reduced the cases of early marriage, drug abuse and idleness as most children have gone to school.
 (b) (i) There is a large teacher -learner ratio which has reduced teachers' attention to individuals thus pupils learn very little from school.
 (ii) There is shortage of scholastic materials for instance text books leading to poor education standards.
 (iii) Congestion and a high population of pupils has led to indiscipline among the children.
 (iv) Shortage of structures for instance classrooms and pit latrines leading to poor sanitation.
 (v) Shortage of funds to pay for the administration costs and effective running of schools to achieve their missions and goals.
- (c) (i) Government should train and employ more teachers to reduce the teacher-pupil ratio
 (ii) By constructing more classroom to accommodate the large number of pupils in schools.
 (iii) Introduce double shift teaching to increase the attention of teachers to pupils.
53. **EITHER:** (a) On 25th December Christians celebrate the birth of Christ.
 (b) King Herod wanted to kill him on learning that Jesus was to be the new King of the Jews.
 (c) (i) He healed the sick, dumb, deaf and lame.
 (ii) He died for them and restored eternal (everlasting) life.
 (iii) He forgave the sinners.
 (iv) He fed the hungry
- OR:** (a) Mohammed wanted to escape from persecutions by the people of Mecca.
 (b) In Medina, he was welcomed and won many converts to Islam.
 (c) (i) There was language barriers in explaining matters of faith and belief to Africans (Arabic language was very difficult).
 (ii) The early Arabs were more interested in trade than spreading Islam.
 (iii) African men feared circumcision.
- 54. EITHER:**
 (a) (i) To praise and worship God.
 (ii) To show happiness and joy to God.
 (iii) To ask for forgiveness, help and support.
 (b) He should confess his sin, ask for forgiveness and repent.
 (c) He must avoid activities that may lead him into sin for instance drinking alcohol, loose talk or gossip, lying, stealing, adultery/fornication among others.
- OR:** (a)(i) Subuh prayers between dawn and sunrise (5.00-6.00am)
 (ii) Zuhur prayer between 1.00pm and 4.00pm.
 (iii) Aswir between 4.00pm and sunset
 (iv) Maghrab between sunset and 7.30pm.
 (v) Isha between 7.30pm and midnight,
 (b) (i) Lack of heart intention (Niyyah) while praying.

(ii) Talking, farting, laughing, eating, vomiting, sleeping or bleeding during prayer.

55. EITHER: (a) Mt. Sinai is where Moses received the Ten Commandments from God.

(b) Joshua led the people of Israel to the Promised Land (Canaan).

(c) (i) His high integrity and sense of justice distinguished him from ordinary men.

(ii) Moses' experience as a leader and an Israelite who had been born and brought up there and therefore, knew everything about those people.

OR. (a) On Mt. Hira in a cave called Thaur is where the prophet Mohammad received his first revelation from Allah through Angel Gibril.

(b) (i) Musa had earlier on been a leader in Egypt.

(ii) He had been a righteous and just man who treated all men equally,

(c) Musa was not a good orator, public speaker, he wanted a man whose voice commanded great attention.