



Dr. Bbosa Science

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

2005

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. Maria was walking to the well at 5pm when she saw her shadow on her right. To which compass direction walking?
.....
2. Which latitude is marked 0^0 on the map of Uganda?
.....
3. How does a map reader tell the meaning of symbols used in the map?
.....
4. Give any one reason why it is important to study sites where the early man lived.
.....
5. Why did Kabaka Mwanga order for killing of the Uganda martyrs?
.....
6. What do the shield and spear stand for on the coat of arms of Uganda?
.....
7. Soil erosion is a problem in mountainous areas. Give any one way a farmer can solve this problem.
.....
8. Why is savannah vegetation suitable for game parks in Africa?
.....
9. Give any one volcanic mountain in Uganda.
.....
10. In which way did the people of east Africa express their need for independence during the colonial rule?
11. The three arms of government are: Legislature, judiciary and executive. What is the function of the Executive?
.....
12. Give a reason why Mombasa is hotter than Kampala.
.....
13. Give any one way in which an oasis is important to the people who live in Sahara desert.
.....
14. State any one reason why some traditional leaders in Uganda did not like missionaries.

-
15. Give one reason why the construction of roads is difficult in Bundibugyo district.
-
16. How does climate affect people's way of dressing?
-
17. Give one reason why there are more goods transported by road than by train in East Africa.
-
18. State any one reason for which the Uganda national flag is flown at half-mast.
-
19. Give any one way in which rivers and lakes influence the climate of east Africa
-
20. What enabled the Bantu-speaking people to form kingdoms?
-
21. In which way is land important in the establishment of an industry?
-
22. Give any one way in which the government is trying to reduce child abuse in Uganda.
-
23. Apart from smartness, give any other reason why schoolchildren are encouraged to wear uniform.
-
24. What role did Borup play in the development of agriculture in Uganda
-
25. How did the Berlin conference of 1884 affect Africa?
-
26. Why do tourists like to visit mountainous areas of Uganda?
-
27. How can a rain gauge be placed in order to get an accurate measurement of rainfall?
-
28. Which important discovery marked the end of Stone Age?
-
29. Give one example of a group of people who need to be helped by everybody in the community.

.....
.....
30. Give any one way in which order is kept in your school?
.....

31. Why is it not proper to harvest crops during a wet season?
.....

32. What is a by-law?
.....

33. Give any one benefit that Uganda enjoys by being a member of the East African Community.
.....

34. Why is a constitution important to the people of Uganda?
.....

35. Give any one reason why Doctor Albert Cook is remembered in the history of Uganda.
.....

*For questions 36 to 40, answer **EITHER** the Christian OR Islamic question but not both. No marks will be awarded to a candidate who attempts both alternatives.*

36. **EITHER:** Where were Adam and Eve living before they disobeyed God?
.....

OR: Where were Adam and Hawa living before they disobeyed Allah?
.....

37. **EITHER:** How did the wise men from the East find where baby Jesus was?
.....

OR: Give a reason why the early Muslims prayed facing Jerusalem.
.....

38. **EITHER:** Name the final place of rest for the believers in Christ.
.....

OR: Name the final place of rest for the believers in Allah.
.....

39. **EITHER:** Give any one reason why Christians pray to God.
.....

OR: Give any one reason why Moslems pray to Allah.
.....

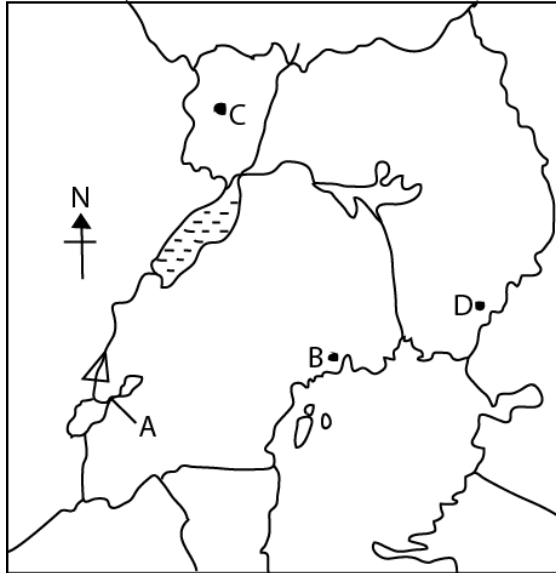
40. **EITHER:** Why did Jesus love sinners?
.....

OR: Why is Mt. Hira important in Islamic faith?

.....

SECTION B

41. Use the map of Uganda given below to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the water body marked with Letter A.

.....
(b) Name the town marked with letter C.

.....
(c) Why is the distance from town B to town C shorter by plane than by bus?

.....
(d) What direction is town C from town D?

.....
42. (a) Draw a map of a cup in the space provided below.

(b) Draw a picture of a bottle in the space provided below.

(c) Use your drawing above to answer the following questions:

(i) What is a map?

.....

(ii) What is a picture?

.....

43. Uganda's population has the highest growth rate in East Africa.

(a) Give any two causes of the high growth.

.....

.....

(b) Suggest any two economic advantages that Uganda has because of a high population.

.....

.....

44. The first two lines of the song below are missing;

United free for liberty,

Together we'll always stand.

(a) Fill in the missing lines.

(b) Give any two important things that can be learnt from this song.

.....

.....

45. (a) Give any two reasons why Africans fought for independence.

.....

.....

(b) Give any two problems that Africans experienced during the fight for independence.

.....

.....

46. (a) Name any one tribe that belongs to each of the following ethnic groups in Uganda.

(i) Bantu.....

(ii) Nilo-hamites.....

(b) Suggest any two problems faced by these ethnic groups during their movement and settlement in Uganda.

.....
.....
47. Give any one reason why each of the following towns has grown:

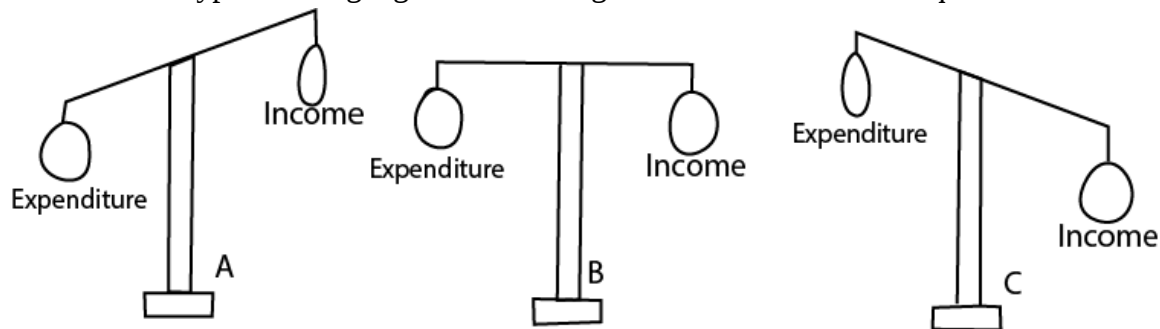
(a) Mombasa

.....
(b) Kasese

.....
(c) Kampala

.....
(d) Entebbe

.....
Use the three types of budget given in the diagram below to answer the questions that follow;



(a) Name the type of budget marked with

(i) letter A.....

(ii) letter B.....

(b) Which of the above three budgets is the best in a home?

.....
(c) Give one reason for your answer in (b) above.

.....
49. (a) What is climate?

.....
(b) Give one factor of climate which influences human settlement in an area.

.....
(c) How does clearing of natural vegetation affect the following;

(i) Climate of an area?

.....
(ii) Soil fertility of an area?.....

.....
50. (a) State any two reasons why the German East Africa Company took control of Tanganyika (Tanzania).

.....
(b) Give any two methods the Europeans used to establish their rule in East Africa.

.....
51. (a) Give any one reason why the Organisation of African Unity, now African Union was formed.

.....
b) State any one achievement of the above organization.

.....
c) Give any two problems facing the organization named above.

.....
52. (a) State any two advantages of industrialization.

.....
b) Mention any two disadvantages of industrialization.

.....
For questions 53 to 55, answer EITHER the Christian OR Islamic questions but not both. No marks will be awarded to a Candidate who attempts both alternatives.

53. EITHER:

State what Christians remember about each of the following days;

- (a) Christmas day.....
- (b) Good Friday.....
- (c) Easter Sunday.....
- (d) Day of Pentecost.....

OR: (a) State any two pillars of Islam.

.....
.....
(b) Give any one reason why each of the following prophets is remembered in Islam.

- (i) Isa.....
- (ii) Ibrahim.....

54. EITHER:

(a) What does wine represent in Holy Communion?

.....
.....
(b) Give any three things which Christians request from God through the Lord's Prayer.

.....

OR: Give any four conditions which a Muslim should fulfill before he is allowed to perform pilgrimage.

.....

.....

.....

.....

THIS QUESTION IS TO BE ANSWERED BY ALL CANDIDATES.

55. Give any four ways in which the Christian faith differs from the Islamic faith.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

END



Dr. Bbosa Science

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2005 **ANSWERS**



SECTION A

1. She was walking to the north
2. The equator is marked 0^0 on the map of Uganda.
3. By the use of the key
4. They provide historical knowledge about the way of life of the early man.
5. They refused to denounce their religion as Christians as contrary to his will.
6. The shield and the spear stand for Uganda's commitment to defense, security and protection of its independence
7. (i) By constricting terraces around the steep slopes
(ii) By planting trees
8. Savannah vegetation provides feeds for wild animals as most of it consists of grass and shrubs.
9. Mt.Elgon.
10. They formed political parties and rebellions agitating for independence.

11. The executive implements laws and defends government policies,
12. Mombasa is at a lower altitude compared to Kampala.
13. An oasis is a source of water for people living in the Sahara desert.
14. The missionaries were preaching against their religions.
15. Road construction is difficult in Bundibugyo because it lies in the western rift valley area of Uganda with a rough terrain (mountainous),
16. When it is hot, people wear light clothes whereas when it is cold, people wear heavy clothes to provide them warmth.
17. Roads can reach many areas and there are different means of road transport whereas trains can only reach areas with railway stations and they are so few in East Africa.
18. When mourning the death of an important person in the country.
19. Rivers and lakes lead to formation of convectional rainfall.
20. The settling and establishment of homes near each other after discovering fertile soils,
21. Land provides physical ground (site) on which the industry is constructed.
22. (i) By sensitizing the public and parents at large about children's rights and punishing the abusers of children's rights.
(ii) The government has set up child protection unit in the police force to fight for children's rights
23. For easy identification of schoolchildren in case of accident.
24. He introduced commercial cotton growing in Uganda that became a major cash crop after a period of time
25. The Berlin conference of 1884 formalized the colonization of Africa by European powers.
26. The mountainous areas possess huge mountains that have a beautiful scenery and a favorable climate.
27. The rain gauge should be placed in an open flat area.
28. The discovery of fire
29. (i) The disabled people for instance the blind and deaf.
(ii) Orphaned children
(iii) Elderly persons.
30. (i) By electing class prefects.
(ii) By appointing teachers to be on duty every week.
31. During the wet season, harvests cannot dry and so lost to rotting,
32. A by-law is a law made by local councils.
33. (i) Facilitates trade and industry among the member states.
(ii) Promotes peace and security in the region and more so along the common borders.
(iii) Uganda enjoys a bigger market base for her products
34. A constitution is important to the people of Uganda in a way, that it is a set of laws that direct governance of the country
35. (i) Dr. Alben Cook fought sleeping sickness on the shores of Lake Victoria.
(ii) He also built Mengo hospital

(iii) He initiated the building of Mulago Hospital

36. EITHER: They were living in the Garden of Eden

OR: They were living in paradise.

37. EITHER: The wise men from the East were led by a super natural star which directed them to the birth place of Jesus.

OR: Because Prophet Muhammad was reported to have come to the Temple Mount in Jerusalem and ascended to heaven from a rock on the site.

38. EITHER: Heaven is the final place of rest for the believers in Christ.

OR: Paradise

39. EITHER: God is the creator of Christians so they pray to him to be forgiven for their sins and provide for their needs.

OR: Allah is the creator of Muslims thus they pray to Him to be forgiven, rewarded and to provide for their needs.

40. EITHER: Jesus loved sinners because he was sent on earth to save the sinners by dying for their sins.

OR: On Mt. Hira in a cave called, Thaur Prophet Mohammad received his first revelation from Allah through Angel Gibril

SECTION B

41.a) Kazinga channel

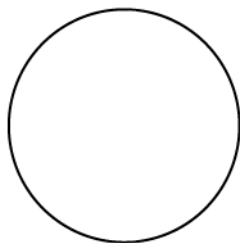
b) Arua town

c) A plane moves directly in a straight line from B to C unlike by bus where there are some obstacles for instance mountains, lakes and forests that can bring about diversions.

d) North west direction

42. (a)

(a) Map of a cup



(b) Picture of a bottle



(i) A map is a representation of an object as seen from above.

(ii) A picture is a representation of an object as it is a whole, (drawing of the whole object)

43. a) (i) High birth rate.

(ii) Early marriages.

- b) (i) A high population provides bigger market for locally produced/manufactured goods,
 - (ii) Provides cheap and enough labour force for the economy.
 - (iii) A large population boosts national security,
44. (a) (i) Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee.
- (ii) We lay our future in thy hands.
- (b) (i) Promotion of unity to attain peace (stable economy).
- (ii) The need for prayers in order to become prosperous
 - (iii) To be patriotic that is to love one's country.
45. (a) (i) Africans were tired of harsh treatment and forced labour on roads and settlers' cotton farms for instance in Tanganyika.
- (ii) The Africans lacked land whereas the colonialist had plenty of it for instance in the Kenya highlands.
 - (iii) There was over taxation of Africans in business by the German colonial masters.
 - (iv) The Africans did not want to lose their independence to the colonialists.
 - (v) Africans wanted to regain economic freedom
- (b) (i) Africans suffered from the loss of life and property during the various civil wars.
- (ii) Imprisonment. Many African, nationalists were imprisoned e.g. Nelson Mandela, Joshua Nkomo, Kenneth Kaunda, Jomo Kenyatta, Kenneth Kaunda.
 - (iii) Oppressive laws passed by colonialists during growth of African nationalism
 - (iv) Intimidation. African nationalists were intimidated through interrogations, threatening arrests, tear gas, detention and spying.
46. (a) (i) Bantu: Baganda, Batooro, Basoga, Bakiga, Bagisu, etc.
- (ii) Nile-Hamites: Iteso, Kumam, Karimojong
- (b) (i) They suffered from various epidemics because they were moving in large groups.
- (ii) Civil wars - internal conflicts between the different ethnic groups
 - (iii) Famine was another problem because of movement in large numbers (thus they lacked food and suffered from hunger).
47. a) Mombasa is a sea port which facilitates trade.
- b) The presence of limestone which has developed the cement industry.
 - c) Kampala being an administrative capital has attracted a lot of business.
 - d) The presence of Entebbe airport.
48. (i) A is a deficit budget (since expenditure is heavier than income)
- (ii) B is a balanced budget (Since expenditure is equal to income)
 - b) C - where income is more than the expenditure. This enables saving in a home.
 - c) The expected income is more than the expected expenditure. The surplus income can be used for investment and saving to cater for emergencies and unforeseen expenses.
49. (a) Climate is the average weather condition of a place/an area over a long period of time.
- (b) (i) Rainfall
 - (ii) Sunshine

- (c) (i) Clearing of natural vegetation for instance forests leads to reduced rainfall and it may create a desert due to prolonged drought.
 - (ii) Clearing of natural vegetation leads to soil erosion, loss of soil fertility, makes the area dry and less productive.
- 50 (a) (i) The German East African company wanted to carry out trade in Tanganyika.
- (b) (i) The Europeans used indirect rule through signing treaties or agreements which involved the acceptance of colonial protection for instance Buganda agreement (1900), Ankole agreement (1901) and Masai agreement (1904 and 1911).
 - (ii) Colonialists recruited African agents and soldiers to help in colonisation of Africa for example Semei Kakungulu)
 - (iii) Missionaries came as servants of God and later called European governments to establish colonies in Africa.
 - (iv) European powers sent administrators to rule their colonies in Africa and to maintain law and order.
51. (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 and the world at large
 - (iv) To assist all countries still under colonial dominance to get independence
 - (v) To promote friendly relations with other countries of the world and the international bodies, (vi) Promote unity and solidarity of all African states.
- (b) (i) It has struggled and succeeded in ending colonialism in Africa,
- (ii) It has supported liberation movements in different member states.
 - (iii) It worked hard to solve the boarder conflicts between Chad and Libya, Uganda and Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, Eritrea among others,
 - (iv) It had encouraged and facilitated the formation of various economic groupings for the promotion of trade investment for instance EAC, SADC, COMESA, ECOWAS among others.
 - (v) It had promoted unity in Africa through peace keeping in conflict countries, like in Somalia.
- (c) (i) Disunity causes mistrust and suspicion amongst the member states
- (ii) The former colonial powers still exercise a lot of influence in Africa which has led to divisions,
 - (iii) Luck of a standing army for peace keeping due to limited financial resources.
- 52.(a) (i) Industrialization increases availability of jobs.
- (ii) Industries are a source of employment thus people earn income.
 - (iii) Industries stimulate development in remote areas by construction of roads,
 - (iv) They provide market for farmers' produce (raw materials
- (b) (i) Industrialization leads to environmental pollution.
- (ii) Industrialization can lead to over exploitation of resources

(iii) Industries lead to rural-urban migration if industries are set up in towns.

53. **EITHER:**

- (a) This is the day when Jesus Christ was born,
- (b) The day when Jesus was crucified.
- (c) Easter is the day when Jesus Christ resurrected from the dead.
- (d) Pentecost marks the day when the Holy Spirit descended upon the apostles 40 days after the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

OR

- (a): (i) Belief in one God (Allah) and his prophet Mohammed (PBUH).
- (ii) Praying five times a day (salat)
- (iii) Giving alms to the needy (zakat)
- (iv) Fasting during the month of Ramadhan (Saum)
- (v) Making a pilgrimage to Mecca (Hijjah)
- (b) (i) He received the Injil (book) from Allah.
- (ii) He had a strong faith in Allah by agreeing to sacrifice his son and building the Kaaba.

54. **EITHER:**

- (a) Wine represents the blood of Jesus shed on the cross,
- (b) (i) To give them the daily bread (food),
- (ii) Forgive them for their sins,
- (iii) Guide them against all evil temptations.

OR:

- (a) A Muslim should have paid up his debts and settle his other obligations.
 - (b) Provide adequate maintenance for the family he is to leave behind.
 - (c) A Muslim must have fulfilled the other pillars of faith.
 - (d) He should have made attempts to reconcile with his neighbours and enemies.
55. (a) The Christian holy book is the Bible whereas that of Muslims is the Quran.
- (b) Christians pray while praising and singing whereas Muslims pray quietly.
 - (c) Christians' holy day of worship is Sunday whereas that of Muslims is Friday.
 - (d) In Christian prayers, men mix with women whereas Muslims don't mix men and women.